

Stockholm Convention Action Plans

Key actions & decision guidance



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Action Plans, measures & strategies

- **Formally required by two Convention provisions**
 - reducing releases of unintentional production (Article 5)
 - reducing use of DDT in disease vector control (Annex B part II)
- **Over 200 other uses of the ‘action word’ shall in the Convention – each implies action by someone!**

Other action plans you may consider necessary

- **Intentional production and use of POPs (Article 3 and 4, Annexes A and B);**
 - POPs pesticides
 - PCBs
- **Stockpiles and wastes (Article 6);**
- **Information exchange (Article 9) and Reporting (Article 15) ;**
- **Public information, awareness & education (Article 10);**
- **Research, development and monitoring (Articles 11);**

Action Plan objectives

- to define the institutional, regulatory and operational tools for implementing the Convention obligations
- to facilitate the mobilisation of resources for the implementation of the NIP
- to provide a timetable and targets for implementation of priority actions

Action Plan – basic constituents

- **Description of present situation** • Step 2
- **Statement of objectives & obligations** • Step 3
- **Agreed priorities based on national policies & needs** • Step 3
- **Assessment of alternative approaches and methodologies, their costs and benefits** • Step 4
- **Implementation strategy;** • Step 5
 - a Portfolio of agreed ‘sector’ or ‘stakeholder’ plans?

Action plan approaches

- **Legal and administrative measures**
 - Operational measures for surveillance (monitoring) & enforcement
- **Information**
- **Harmonizing trade & controlling illegal trafficking**
 - Border/customs measures, enforcement of registration ...
- **Technology / work place control measures**
- **Technology transfer and upgrade**
- **Voluntary measures by industry sector(s)**
 - Cleaner Production, eco-labelling, substitution & replacement, product stewardship, corporate social responsibility ...
- **Research and development**
- **Training and education**
- **Technical assistance**

*Plans may require several of these
With different agencies responsible*

Alternative approaches: BAT/BEP

- **Required for New Sources within categories of unintentional production ranked for action in national plan**
 - initial priority = sources listed in Annex C part II
 - within 4 years of entry into force of the Convention for that Party
- **To be promoted for other sources**
- **Measures outlined in Annex C**
- **Draft guidelines from Expert Working Group available on www.pops.int**
- **To be considered at CoP1**

Applying BAT and BEP (1)

Parties should consider:

- **the general guidance in Annex C,**
- **the ‘draft guidelines on BAT and guidance on BEP’ from the Expert Working Group**
- **the technical characteristics of the installation, its geographical location & local environmental conditions**

Applying BAT and BEP (2)

Parties should give priority to:

- approaches that *prevent* the formation and release of unintentional POPs
- alternative processes, techniques or practices that have similar usefulness but that *avoid* the formation and release of such chemicals

Socio-economics of POPs

Determining:

- **the social, environmental & economic costs & benefits of POPs use**
- **the most efficient and effective alternative techniques or approaches**
 - **by comparing their social, environmental & economic costs & benefits**
- **the costs and impacts of meeting Convention obligations**

Costs and benefits of POPs

Analysis of impact of POPs might include:

- **Assessment of the**
 - problems leading to POPs use,
 - impacts of using POPs,
 - social and economic values of activities producing or using POPs
 - contribution to GDP and/or public health improvement, impact on human health and environment,
 - alternative management options,
 - e.g. regulations, replacement, stakeholder involvement
- **Recommendations on meeting the social and economic cost of POPs control/ban**

Assessing alternatives

Determining the costs and benefits of possible alternatives will involve:

- **Predicting**
 - the capital and recurrent costs or benefits of the alternative(s) approaches
 - hence the incremental cost over the present
 - Predicting the health and environmental costs and benefits of alternative(s) approaches
- **Assessing**
 - Potential risks associated with the alternatives
 - Legislative, trade or control requirements
 - Impacts on
 - Other sectors of the economy - including trade & competitiveness factors
 - Small and medium enterprises and the informal sector
 - Consumers (product changes, quality, prices considerations)
- **Finding drivers to promote change**
 - control, economic incentives, market pressure etc.

The costs of compliance

Determining the costs and benefits of meeting Convention obligations will involve:

- **Comparing**
 - the social, environmental and economic costs and benefits of alternative approaches against the present situation
- **Determining**
 - the best approach – or combination of approaches - to meet Convention obligations
- **Identifying**
 - who will meet any incremental costs and implement activities

An iterative approach between NIP inventories, objectives, priorities and action plans



Implementation strategy

- **Responsible agency**
 - Wide variety of stakeholders
- **List of activities**
 - Focused on priorities and objectives
- **Work plan and timetable**
 - Practical, viable, feasible, realistic ...
- **Performance Indicators**
 - To meet national and international targets
- **Identify resources**
 - Various sources and mechanisms

Thank you

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PCB objectives

- **Ensuring that PCBs in use remain in responsible hands**
- **Orderly removal from use**
 - an integral part of business planning
 - Government an important owner of PCBs
- **Environmentally sound destruction**
- **Prevention of further contamination**

PCBs – Inventories & Action Plans



