

Beyond the NIP

**Creating synergies for implementation:
Mainstreaming actions into ‘normal
government business’**



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From planning to action

- **The NIP is the start of a process of action**
- **The NIP is a document to be reviewed and updated at periodic intervals**
- **The action plans are dynamic**
 - They evolve to address changing priorities
- **Synergies not just between chemicals MEAs but with other national & international initiatives**

Action Plans

- **Not simple documents**
- **Could include different actions for many different actors, e.g.:**
 - Legal, regulation, monitoring for central Govt.
 - Activities by local Govt., industry
 - Community actions by Govt. & NGOs
- **Need for technical assistance**

Mainstreaming NIP actions

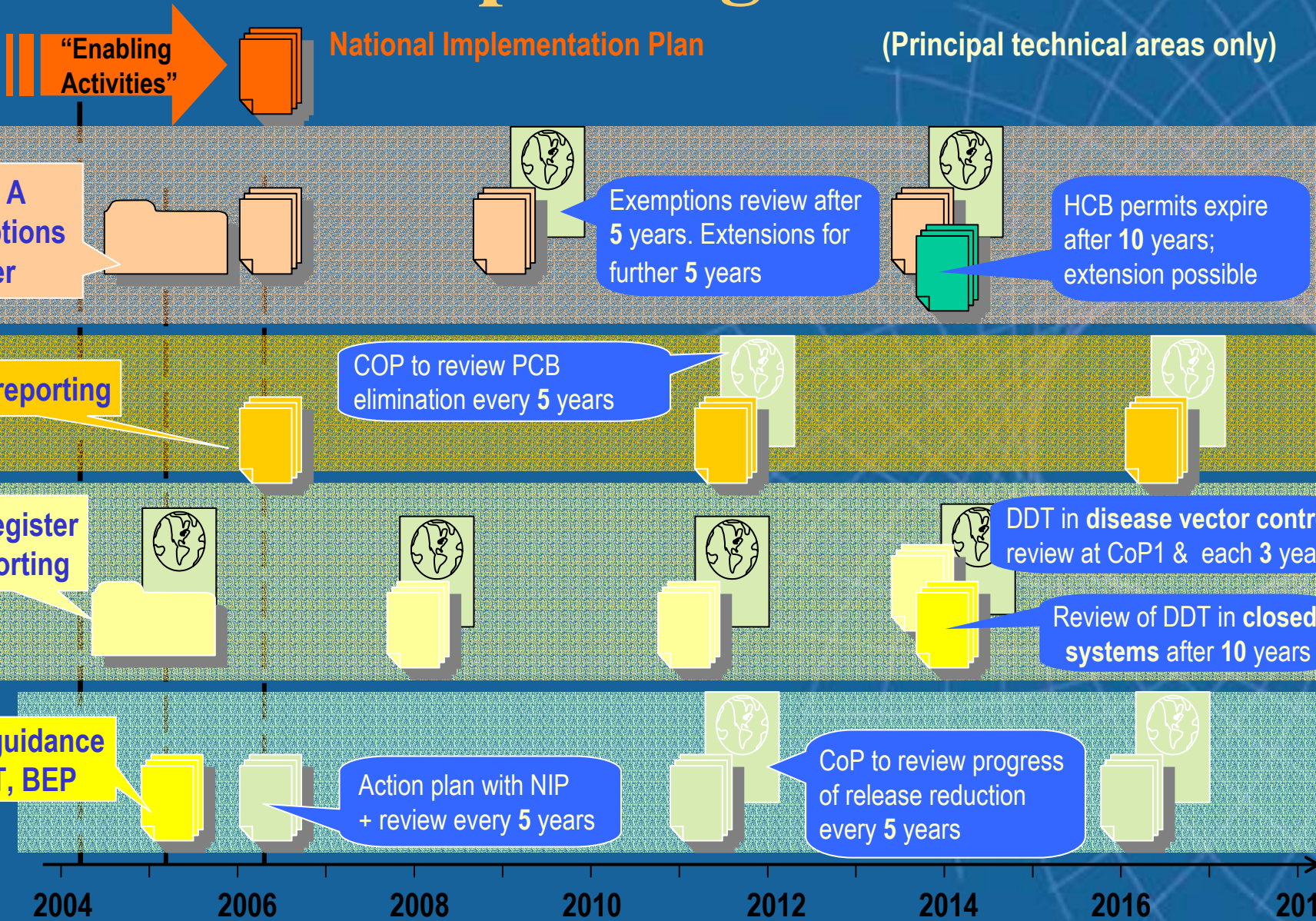
Some actions are the proper business of Government:

- **Relations with the Convention(s) & other Parties**
 - National focal point (Art. 9)
- **Regulatory and licensing measures**
- **Information, communication, awareness**
- **Protection of citizens and patrimony**

Additional resources or additions to existing duties?



The reporting schedule



Action plan approaches

- **Legal and administrative measures**
 - Operational measures for surveillance (monitoring) & enforcement
- **Information**
- **Control of illegal trading**
 - Border/customs controls, 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*

Article 12: Technical Assistance

- recognizes the importance of technical assistance in response to requests from developing and economy in transition countries (paragraph 1)

The Convention identifies

- **who is to receive technical assistance:**
 - developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition (paragraph 2)
- **who is to provide technical assistance:**
 - developed country Parties and other Parties in accordance with their capabilities (paragraph 3)
- **the type of technical assistance to be provided:**
 - technical assistance for capacity-building relating to implementation of the SC (paragraph 3)
- **further guidance is to be developed by the COP.**

Article 13: Financial Resources

- Establishes a financial mechanism and requires developed Parties to provide new & additional resources ... to meet agreed **full incremental costs**
- Encourages developed Parties to assist through bilateral and other channels
- COP to provide guidance to the FM and to define its operational structure

Incremental costs

- **The EXTRA costs associated with doing things the way the Convention requires, rather than the way you have been doing them**
- **Need to know current costs in order to calculate**
- **Need to be able to predict new costs**
- **Calculate a ‘unit abatement cost’?**

Article 14:

Interim financial arrangements

Global Environment Facility

- To serve, on an interim basis, as the principal entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention
 - until the COP decides on the institutional structure of the permanent financial mechanism
- Has established a focal area for POPs
 - Widening to chemicals management?
- Has established Operational Programme OP14
 - Has approved a large number of NIP and demonstration projects
- Has allocated US \$ 250 m for this replenishment



COP1: Convention resources

- *decide* guidance on Technical Assistance including regional centres
- *adopt* guidance to the Financial Mechanism & review process for FM
 - Technical areas
 - Priorities
 - Eligibility
- *approve* MOU with GEF Council

Opportunities that GEF provides

- **US\$ 250 million allocation in GEF3**
 - US\$450 million for GEF4?
- **Potential for major & costly projects beyond other individual grant donors**
- **Country driven**
- **Public Operational Programme with set objectives and targets**
 - linked to advice from the CoP

Accessing GEF resources

Some considerations:

- **Lengthy project cycle**
 - 2-4 years to start a full-size project?
- **Unclear incremental cost calculations**
 - GEF funds the ‘global element of new and additional costs’
- **Concentration on new and innovative rather than ‘investment’?**
 - Council & CoP priorities may differ
- **Cofinancing & donor fatigue**
 - 1:1 if < \$5m from GEF, 1:5 if > \$5m from GEF
 - How long will chemicals be ‘in the spotlight’?
- **Resource Allocation Framework**
 - Allocations based on country potential to generate global benefits + country performance



Other sources of funding

- **Bilateral**
 - Link NIP actions to development and assistance strategies
 - ‘Why should we fund this project if you haven’t shown it as a priority in our planning?’
- **National**
 - Link Stockholm objectives to other policies & strategies
 - **incorporate Stockholm objectives into normal Government business**
- **Industry initiatives & Public-Private Partnerships**
 - Seeking private capital to increase total investments

Concluding remarks

- **Importance of defining priorities & realistic actions + clear and transparent costings**
- **Actions identified under NIPs not necessarily for ‘chemical managers’**
 - **Waste management a good example**
- **A variety of funding mechanisms is needed**
- **Consistent advice to policy makers & representatives at CoP, GEF, donor meetings**
- **Opportunities to work regionally – shared issues?**

May need detailed planning phase after the NIP – cost this in too!



Thank You

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Project cost:
best least-
cost option
from action
planning

Costing model

Project costs		Foreign resources			Local resources			TOTAL
		GEF	Bi-lateral	SUB-TOTAL	Central Budget	Local Govt.	Private	
Investment cost		✓	✓		✓	?	?	
Operational cost		?	?		X?	✓	✓	
Maintenance cost		?	?		X	✓	✓	
TOTAL ★								

Financing
model

Incremental cost						X?	X?	
Non-incremental cost		X	X?		X?			
TOTAL ★								

Foreign cost								
Local cost								
TOTAL ★								



★ Totals should be the same in each case

Reducing releases

“...promote available, feasible, practical measures...”

- Improved waste management
- Treatment of residuals and wastes
- Improved flue-gas cleaning
- Low-waste technologies
- Recovery and recycling of wastes
- Good housekeeping
- Improved product quality
- Avoiding use & generation of elemental Cl
- Less hazardous raw materials
- Process changes – e.g. closed systems
- Process modification – e.g. to improve combustion

Efficient & effective MSWM

- **Reduction of waste volumes**
- **Separation at source**
- **Optimised collections systems**
 - **Transfer stations & compaction/treatment to reduce transport networks**
 - **Dedicated collections & matched vehicles**
- **Minimised environmental impacts of disposal**
- *Increasing value from waste uses*
- **Business efficiencies from private sector involvement**
- **Charging regimes to waste generators**

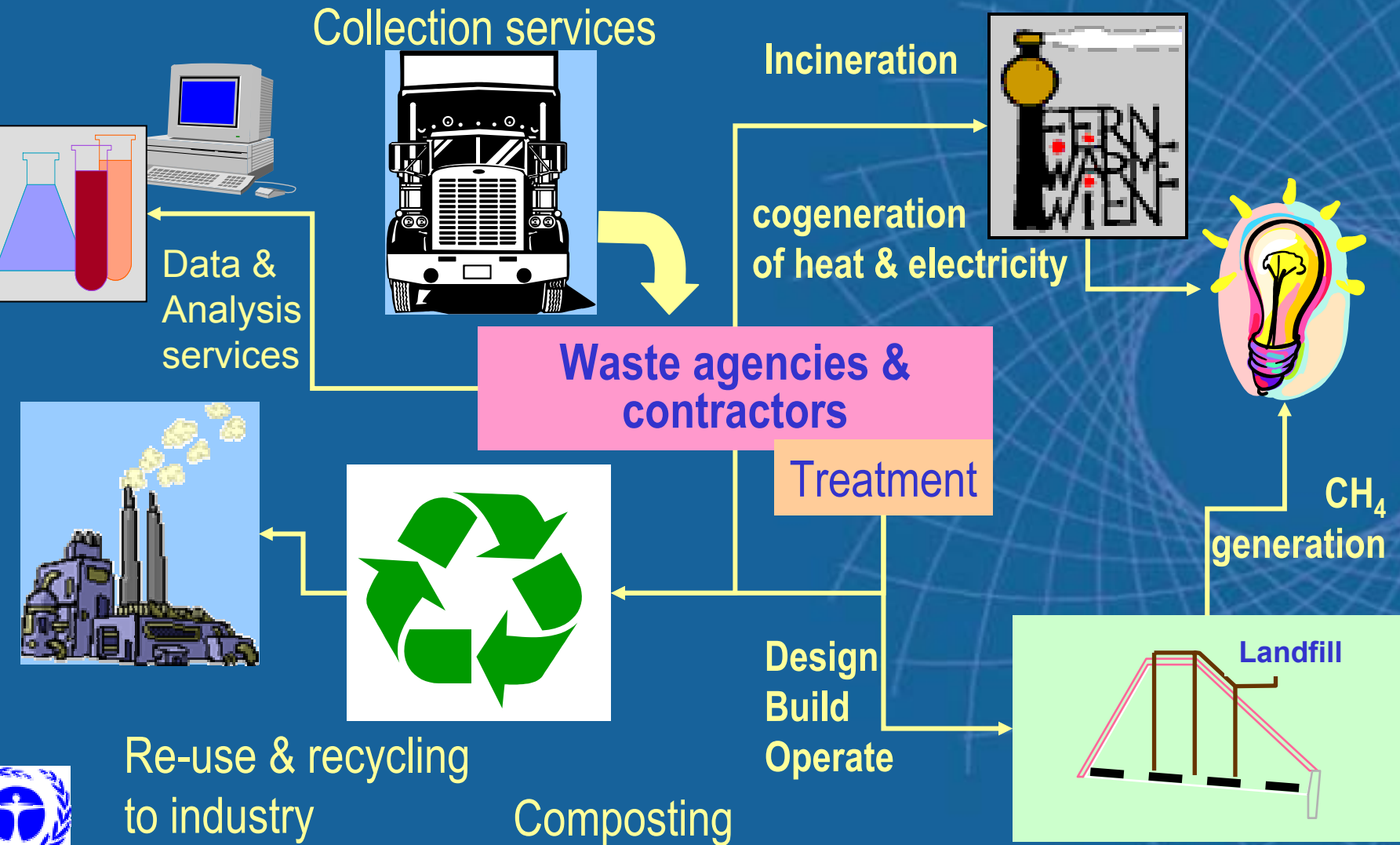
Cost factors

- **Transport & handling**
- **Composition of waste**
- **Collection costs**
 - per household similar
 - costs per tonne very different
- **Collection methods for source-separated fractions very different**
- **Collection & sorting systems labour intensive;**
 - opportunities for reprocessing industries?
- *Value of materials 'reclaimed'*

Integrated approach to wastes

- **Source reduction – by design, e.g. IPPC
Products ‘on loan’ – ‘Chemical Leasing’**
- **Re-use**
- **Recycling**
- **Waste combustion & cogeneration**
- **Composting**
- **Landfilling + gas generation**
- **Integrated planning of landfill & mineral
extraction (eg brick clays)**

Waste industry opportunities



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

