

financial

Mobilisation of financial resources

to execute the

Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans in Mediterranean Countries

Mediterranean



Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production (CP/RAC)
Mediterranean Action Plan



Regional Activity Centre
for Cleaner Production



UNEP



STOCKHOLM
CONVENTION



 Generalitat de Catalunya
Government of Catalonia
**Department of the Environment
and Housing**

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INTRODUCTION

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants was signed in May 2001 and entered into force on 17 May 2004. It is a legally-binding international agreement through which the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), initially, and now all of the countries that have signed the convention, seek to put a broad swathe of measures into effect concerning certain persistent organic pollutants (POPs), the manufacture and use of which has had and continues to have a negative impact on the environment and harmful effects on human health.

These chemical pollutants are scarcely manufactured or used in most Mediterranean countries anymore, since they are practically prohibited and/or restricted. However, the continuous use of products containing these pollutants in different sectors (industry, agriculture, textiles, etc.) over a period of many years, together with the fact that they are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT characteristics), has had many harmful repercussions for the environment and human health that need to be mitigated and repaired.

This situation of environmental damage and reduced quality of life has been corroborated by scientists in numerous studies that have provided in-depth analysis and proof of the pernicious effects of persistent organic pollutants.

The countries that have ratified the Stockholm Convention have carried out a study of POPs at different levels (legal, environmental, scientific, technical, socioeconomic, public health, etc.), which they have used as the basis for producing their own national plans for implementing the convention and for defining the objectives and measures they contain.

In order to carry out their plans, priorities and national programmes, the Parties must provide financial support and incentives, as stipulated in article 13 of the Stockholm Convention. In addition, developed country Parties must provide new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures.

The complexity of treating POPs will undoubtedly mean arranging new solutions to mobilise economic and financial instruments, since countries cannot always cover these needs with their own resources. In those cases it is necessary to identify the possible sources of outside financing (subsidies, aid, credit systems, etc.) that allow the measures included in National Implementation Plans to be undertaken with an economic tool or resource channelling at least part of the cost of putting them into effect.

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At European level, it is noteworthy that Regulation 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants has been passed. Together with the final approval of the European Community's *Stockholm Convention National Application Plan*, this provides the authorities with the action framework to provide sufficient resources to put the requirements and actions identified by order or priority, within the Plan itself, into practice.

1. PROJECT OBJECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY

The main **objective** of this report is to carry out a general study of the existing financial and economic instruments that are available or could feasibly be used to implement the Stockholm Convention through the respective National Application Plans in the countries in the Mediterranean area:

The Mediterranean countries covered by the study are as follows:

- Spain, France, Monaco, Italy, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, Malta, Greece and Turkey on the northern coast.
- Lebanon, Syria, Cyprus and Israel in the east.
- Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco in the south.

The **methodology** set out below has been followed to achieve the aims for this document:

1. Reviewing of information sources: first of all, taking the content on the Stockholm Convention's official webpage (www.chm.pops.int) as a reference, we identified and reviewed all of the international and regional bodies with financial resources, programmes, plans and reports that directly or indirectly meet the aims of the Convention and cover the geographical area included in this study.

We then studied the information concerning each Mediterranean country, viewing the official webpages, as well as other links and publications etc., which were of interest or were mentioned on the webpages. We placed particular emphasis on the contents of the national plans already sent to the Secretariat of the Convention.

Example of documentation viewed in the case of Spain: "*Public intervention tools. Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plan and Regulation 850/2004 on persistent organic compounds. December 2006*" and "*Mobilisation of economic resources to carry out the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plan. November 2007*".

Example: *Study on the implementation and synergies among Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) within the Barcelona Convention signatories.*

Through this search for information we gathered any available data concerning:

- persistent organic compounds,

- Mediterranean countries and their current situation regarding implementation of the Stockholm Convention,
- the funding and aid available and currently being provided,
- the international and regional bodies that approve and/or manage these economic resources,
- the projects or success cases carried out or in progress in Mediterranean countries to meet the Convention's goals.

The search for information at regional level concentrated on two main focal points: the European Union and North Africa.

Although the main purpose of drawing up this document is to study the mobilisation of resources to implement the Stockholm Convention, the information available is often incomplete. In some cases the planned budgets for certain bodies have not been updated and in others no information has been provided about the requirements and deadlines for requesting financial aid.

2. A detailed country-by-country study: we carried out more specific analysis of each of the Mediterranean countries covered by the study based on the National Implementation Plans (NIPs) they published or other known data that made it possible to set out the information in individual summaries for each country and find out the economic resources each of them plan to use or are currently using to implement the Convention (see section 6 of the report in which the budget for putting the Stockholm Convention into effect is estimated).

3. Comparative analysis: once stages I and II of the methodology set out above had been completed, the information gathered about the various bodies, the international and regional conventions, and their financial tools, was checked against the information provided in each NIP in each Mediterranean country. In the absence of a NIP it was checked against the known situation regarding POPs in that country. The aim of this third stage is to show the economic resources currently being used or that may feasibly be used in each country to channel the necessary funding so that the Mediterranean Region as a whole may satisfactorily implement the Stockholm Convention.

However, we should mention that this analysis is not as complete as we would wish due to lack of sufficient data for appropriate reflection.

Even so, the overall picture is positive, since in our opinion certain gaps in our knowledge have been filled and this initial report may serve as a guide so that each country may take the appropriate steps to implement their NIP.

2. THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION AND PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

Persistent organic pollutants (referred to below as POPs) are highly stable chemical substances generated by the chemical industry or produced unintentionally by certain human activities that have harmful effects on the environment and human health.

POPs are highly toxic compounds, which last persistently in the environment, are resistant to breaking down naturally, have great potential for bioaccumulation, and may be carried over considerable distances. These intrinsic characteristics cause POPs to be classed as some of the most dangerous pollutants released into the environment.

These compounds include a large number of different and varied groups of chemical substances produced by humankind. Although the list is rather long, most of them have two elements in their composition in common, chlorine and carbon, and are known as organochlorides. These have a wide range of uses, from pesticides (including such popular examples as DDT, lindane, and mirex) to products such as PCBs, halogenated flame retardants and organotins. Not all of these compounds are produced intentionally by industry. Some of them are the undesired by-products of industrial processes, such as dangerous dioxins and furans.

However, despite the fact that the list of POPs is rather long, the Stockholm Convention, adopted on 23 May 2001 by 151 countries focuses on reducing and, when appropriate, eliminating just 12 POPs considered priorities. This list may be expanded in the future. These include pesticides (aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, mirex and toxaphene), two industrial chemical products (Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and Hexachlorobenzene), and by-products (polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs), polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs) and Hexachlorobenzene).

The Convention sets basic objectives for the Parties, and lays down the principles and aspects to be used in developing detailed programmes and control systems to carry out their obligations in relation to POPs.

The Convention is structured to deal with POPs that are:

1. produced intentionally, such as pesticides (insecticides, rat poisons and fungicides) (article 3);
2. produced and released unintentionally as a result of human activity (article 5); and

3. produced intentionally and used to control disease vectors, for example to control malaria (DDT).

The POP substances included in these categories are listed in Annexes A-C of the Convention.

- Annex A of the Convention deals with elimination of the production and use of the following chemical substances: aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, mirex, toxaphene and PCBs.
- Annex B restricts the production and use of DDT with the ultimate aim of eliminating it. In the meantime it is only allowed in order to control infectious disease vectors (e.g. malaria). The performance of research, development and implementation of alternatives to DDT that are safe, effective and affordable is encouraged.
- Measures must be taken to reduce the total emissions from anthropogenic sources of the unintentional by-products in Annex C: dioxins, furans, hexachlorobenzene and PCBs with the aim of continuously minimising them and, when viable, finally eliminating them. In order to achieve this objective, measures must be taken to reduce and eliminate them, and to promote the use of substitute materials, products and processes and the adoption of the best available techniques and best environmental practices.
- Annex D of the Convention includes information requirements and screening criteria for the inclusion of other chemical products in the Convention.

At the last Conference of Parties held in Geneva in May 2009, Parties agreed to expand the number of persistent organic pollutants. The nine pesticides and industrial chemicals are included in the 12 substances already doomed to extinction as established in the Stockholm Convention, in an effort to minimize the pollutants on a global scale. The new COP are:

- a) Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Annex A;
- b) Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Annex A.
- c) Chlordecone in Annex A.
- d) Hexabromobiphenyl in Annex A.
- e) Hexabromodiphenyl ether and Heptabromodiphenyl ether, in Annex A.
- f) Lindane in Annex A.
- g) Pentachlorobenzene in Annexes A and C.
- h) Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride, Annex A or Annex B.
- i) Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and Pentabromodiphenyl ether in Annex A.

3. STOCKHOLM CONVENTION NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PLANS (NIPs)

Article 7 of the Convention stipulates that each party must develop a plan for the implementation of its obligations under the Convention, endeavour to implement it, and establish the means to do so. The plan must be transmitted to the Conference of the Parties within two years of the date on which the Convention enters into force. These National Plans must be reviewed and updated on a periodic basis due to the inclusion of new POPs in the scope of the Convention, the availability of national resources to achieve the proposed objectives, the success of the scheduled actions within the set timeframe and other situations that may require revision.

Countries that have signed the Stockholm Convention can apply for resources from the **Global Environment Facility** (referred to below as the GEF) to support the development and performance of National Implementation Plans (NIP).

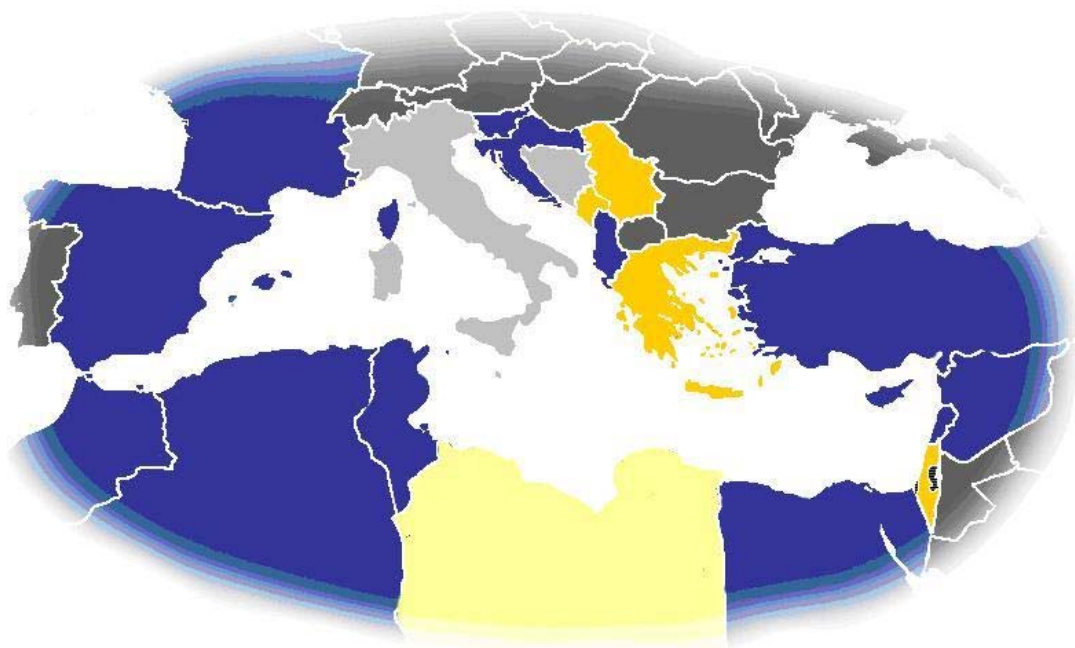
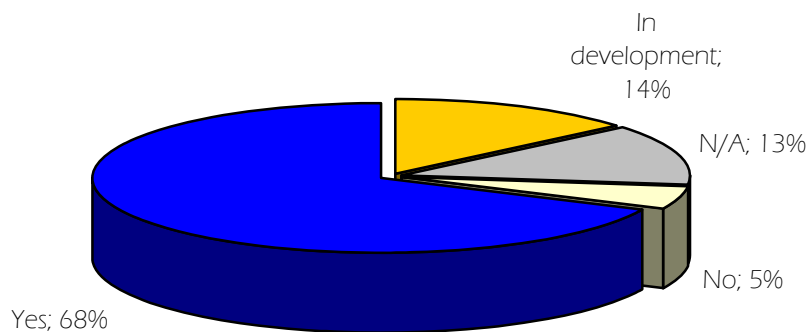
12 countries are currently taking part in the UNEP-GEF pilot project to develop National Implementation Plans. The pilot countries include Lebanon.

This project includes a set of steps to be followed nationally so as to develop these plans. These include the following:

1. Determination of coordinating mechanisms and organisations of process;
2. Establishment of a POPs inventory and assessment of national infrastructure and capacity;
3. Priority setting and determination of objectives;
4. Formulation of a prioritised NIP and Specific Action Plans on POPs
5. **Costing** the implementation of the plans; and
6. Endorsement of the NIP by stakeholders.

The map below (underneath the pie chart) shows the extent to which the National Implementation Plans have been developed in countries in the Mediterranean region.

Chart 1. Status of development of NIPs in the Mediterranean countries.



Source: Study on the implementation and synergies among Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) within the Barcelona Convention signatories.

According to the available information, six Mediterranean countries have reported encountering **difficulties with developing their NIPs**. In particular:

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Chart 2. Difficulties with the development of their NIPs

Country	Difficulties
<u>Egypt</u>	- Not specified.
<u>Lebanon</u>	- Lack of data.
<u>Libya</u>	- Lack of capacity building.
<u>Montenegro</u>	- Lack of technical assistance regarding collection of PCBs and elimination of the resulting stockpiles. - Lack of technical assistance in adequately responding to unintentional emission of certain POP substances.
<u>Morocco</u>	- There is no laboratory in Morocco that has specific equipment for dioxin and furan analysis. - Limited economic resources.
<u>Syria</u>	- Administrative obstacles.

Source: Study on the implementation and synergies among Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) within the Barcelona Convention signatories

The chart below shows the current situation regarding the ratification of the Stockholm Convention and the respective National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for all countries in the Mediterranean area. Annex A contains the individual summaries showing the main information of interest about each country.

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Chart 3. Current situation concerning the Stockholm Convention in Mediterranean countries.

Country	Date Signed	Date Ratified	NIP transmission deadline	NIP transmission date	NIP situation
Algeria	05/09/2001	22/09/2006	21/12/2008	06/10/2007	Transmitted
Albania	05/12/2001	04/10/2004	02/01/2007	12/02/2007	Transmitted
Bosnia - Herzegovina	23/05/2001				Not produced
Croatia	23/05/2001	30/01/2007	30/04/2009	12/03/2009	Transmitted
Cyprus		07/03/2005(a)	05/06/2007	16/10/2007	Transmitted
Egypt	17/05/2002	02/05/2003	17/05/2006	16/03/2006	Transmitted
EU	23/05/2001	16/11/2004(AA)	14/02/2007	19/03/2007	Transmitted
France	23/05/2001	17/02/2004(AA)	17/05/2006	26/02/2007	Transmitted
Greece	23/05/2001	03/05/2006	1/08/2008		
Israel	30/07/2001				Being drafted
Italy	23/05/2001				
Lebanon	23/05/2001	03/01/2003	17/05/2006	17/05/2006	Transmitted
Libya		46/06/2005 (a)	12/09/2007		
Malta	23/05/2001				
Monaco	23/05/2001	20/10/2004	18/01/2007	12/12/2006	Transmitted
Montenegro	23/10/2006				Being drafted
Slovenia	23/05/2001	04/05/2004	16/08/2006		Completed but not transmitted
Spain	23/05/2001	28/05/2004	26/08/2006	20/03/2007	Transmitted
Tunisia	23/05/2001	17/06/2004	15/09/2006	30/01/2007	Transmitted
Turkey	23/05/2001				Completed but not transmitted
Morocco	23/05/2001	15/06/2004	13/09/2006	02/05/2006	Transmitted
Syria	15/02/2002	05/08/2005	03/11/2007		Transmitted

(a) accepted (AA) approved

Source: home page of the Stockholm Convention (<http://chm.pops.int/>)

Note: As one can see, the countries shown in bold have not yet transmitted their National Implementation Plan, either because they have not ratified the Convention or because, despite ratification, it has not yet been approved.

4. FUNDING OF MEASURES, ACTIONS AND PROJECTS RELATED TO THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

During the final negotiations regarding the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants, the countries expressed differing opinions about the mechanism for obtaining funding to put the National Implementation Plans into effect.

Developed countries argued that the Global Environment Facility (GEF) should form the basis of this mechanism, while developing countries supported the option of putting a new mechanism in place, stressing the need to find additional financial resources.

In order to solve this problem, an *ad hoc* informal group was set up. The agreement accepted in the plenary session committed developed countries to providing new, additional financial resources and established the GEF as a provisional funding mechanism¹.

The Stockholm Convention states that each Party undertakes to provide, within its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities that are intended to achieve the Convention's objectives.

Developed country Parties were particularly requested to provide new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures under the Stockholm Convention

Countries' contributions to funding the Stockholm Convention

The chart below shows the contribution that each of the parties has pledged to make and the contribution it had finally made to the Stockholm Convention trust fund by **31 December 2008**.

¹ <http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/y1237s/y1237s03.htm>

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Chart 4. Countries' contributions to funding the Stockholm Convention

GENERAL TRUST FUND FOR THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS, ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND THE CONVENTION SECRETARIAT (SC)							
Status of Contributions as at 31 Jan 2009 (In thousands of US Dollars)							
COUNTRY	Unpaid Pledges as at 31/12/2008	Pledges for 2009	Collections in 2009 for Prior Years	Collections in 2009 for 2009	Unpaid Pledges for Prior Years	Unpaid Pledges for 2009	Unpaid Pledges for 2009 & Prior Years
Albania	0	394	0	0	0	394	394
Algeria	4,852	4,88	0	0	4,852	4,88	9,732
Croatia	-2,87	2,87	0	0	-2,87	2,87	0
Cyprus	0	2,526	0	0	0	2,526	2,526
Egypt	0	5,052	0	0	0	5,052	5,052
European Commission	0	98,415	0	0	0	98,415	98,415
France	0	361,729	0	0	0	361,729	361,729
Greece	0	34,215	0	0	0	34,215	34,215
Libya	17,751	3,559	0	0	17,751	3,559	21,310
Lebanon	4,525	1,952	0	0	4,525	1,952	6,477
Morocco	0	2,411	0	181	0	2,230	2,230
Monaco	0	394	0	0	0	394	394
Slovenia	0	5,511	0	0	0	5,511	5,511
Spain	0	170,387	0	0	0	170,387	170,387
Syria	0	919	0	0	0	919	919
Tunisia	0	1,78	0	0	0	1,78	1,78

Source: <http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Contributions/tabid/374/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

The table shows that practically all of the countries covered by the study have contribution pledges pending for 2009 and the following years.

At the 4th meeting of the Parties held in Geneva from 4 to May 8, 2009, an estimate budget for the biennium 2010 to 2011 was presented. It allocates a proportion to regional centers and educational and training activities for Parties, as can be seen in Annex P

However, the Stockholm Convention is not only funded through contributions by the signatory countries. The parties very often have to use funding from outside the country or the Convention to cover the direct expenses of implementing it.

The funding mechanisms that the signatory countries currently use or may use are set out below. They are dealt with in greater detail in the following sections.

GLOBAL FUNDING MECHANISMS

- **Intergovernmental Organisations**
 - Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)
 - Inter-Organisation Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC)
 - Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)
 - Global Environment Facility (GEF)
 - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 - United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)
 - United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
 - World Bank
 - World Health Organisation (WHO)
 - United Nations Environment Programme, UNEP:
- **Multilateral Environmental Agreements, MEAs**
 - The Basel Convention
 - The Rotterdam Convention
- **Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)**
 - International POPs Elimination Network, IPEN
 - MED Forum, "Forum of Mediterranean NGOs for Ecology and Sustainable Development"

REGIONAL POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND FUNDING MECHANISMS

- **European Union strategies, policies and programmes**
 - Sixth Environment Action Programme 2000 - 2010
 - Seventh Framework Programme on Research and Technological Development (FP7)
 - Environment and Health Action Plan (2004-2010)
 - Financial Instrument for the Environment: LIFE
 - Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA)
 - Thematic programme for the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources, including energy (2007-2013)

- European Investment Bank
- **Instruments, Policies and Programmes in Africa**
 - European Development Fund (EDF)
 - African, Caribbean and Pacific Science & Technology Programme Call for Proposals 2008
 - New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)
 - Africa Stockpiles Programme
- **Plans, Policies and Programmes in the Mediterranean Region**
 - Action Plan for the Protection and Development of the Mediterranean (PAM)
 - *Programme for the Assessment and Control of Pollution in the Mediterranean region – MED POL
 - Environment strategy for the Mediterranean

4.1. GLOBAL FUNDING MECHANISMS

Applications may be made through the mechanisms described below by all of the countries in the Mediterranean area, since they are international mechanisms.

The global intergovernmental organisations that have substantive roles in the safety of chemicals and persistent organic compounds are the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), UNEP, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the GEF and the World Bank. This group of IGOs is a mixed bag: some of them are specialised United Nations bodies, others are United Nations programmes, one is a United Nations institute, another is an international financial institution, yet another is a financial mechanism and still another is a limited membership group.

Each of these organisations has a governing body that establishes its policies and priorities, as well as the official operational rules and procedures. The sources of financial resources for chemical safety programmes and activities vary from one organisation to another and within each of them (for example, there are scale-based contributions such as the United Nations' and voluntary funding contributions). Chemical safety, or more specifically POPs safety, is normally just one of many issues or regulatory areas that compete for these bodies' attention and resources. The level and type of activities that each of them carries out or supports is based on the funding they receive and is a reflection of the process of setting policies and priorities.

4.1.1. Intergovernmental Organisations

Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)

SAICM is the international policy framework to promote chemical safety around the world. SAICM has as its overall objective the achievement of the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle so that, by 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on human health and the environment. This “**2020 goal**” was adopted by the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 as part of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

Since its adoption by the International Conference on Chemicals Management in Dubai in February 2006, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) has established itself as an important new framework for global efforts to improve chemical safety.

The generous contributions of donor Governments and organisations made the successful development of SAICM possible. With the hope that those efforts will be continued, the Executive Director of UNEP has invited all potential donors to consider ways in which they might support SAICM and the achievement of the Johannesburg Summit goal of achieving the sound management of chemicals by 2020. More specifically, through three specific mechanisms for the mobilisation of resources at the international level:

1. The **Quick Start Programme Trust Fund**.
2. The broader Quick Start Programme and,
3. The SAICM secretariat.

The objective of the **Quick Start Programme Trust Fund** is to “support initial enabling capacity-building and implementation activities in developing countries, least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition.”

The fundraising target for the SAICM’s Quick Start Programme trust fund is to achieve average annual growth of 5% to 10% over the base in 2006 (approximately \$6 million), including progressively broadening the donor base.

The following actions are considered priorities within the framework of this Programme:

- Development or updating of national chemical profiles and the identification of capacity needs for sound chemicals management;

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- Development and strengthening of national chemicals management institutions, plans, programmes and activities to implement the Strategic Approach, building upon work conducted to implement international chemicals-related agreements and initiatives;
- Undertaking analysis, interagency coordination, and public participation activities directed at enabling the implementation of the Strategic Approach by integrating the sound management of chemicals in national strategies, and thereby informing development assistance cooperation priorities.

Many of SAICM's strategic objectives are the same as the action carried out under some countries' NIPs, so they are able to apply for funding from the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund to carry them out.

Examples:²

- **Syria** carried out the *Updating the national chemicals management profile, development of a national SAICM capacity assessment and holding a national SAICM priority setting workshop* project thanks to \$49,659 in funding support from the first round of the Quick Start Programme.
- **Egypt** will carry out the *Assessment and Capacity Building in Chemicals and Chemicals Waste Management in Egypt* project (during the fifth round of the programme) thanks to \$250,000 in funding support from the Quick Start Programme.
- **Morocco** will carry out the *Strengthening national capacity in safe management of public health pesticides in Morocco* project (during the fifth round of the programme) thanks to \$175,000 in funding support from the Quick Start Programme.

2

http://www.saicm.org/documents/qsp/approved_projects/QSP%20trust%20fund%20approved%20projects%20tables%20web%2008.pdf

Inter-Organisation Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC)

The Inter-Organisation Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) is the pre-eminent mechanism for initiating, facilitating and coordinating international action to achieve the **World Summit on Sustainable Development 2020** goal for sound management of chemicals.

The IOMC was a co-convenor, together with UNEP, of the International Conference on Chemical Safety, held in Dubai in 2006 and actively contributed to producing the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). The IOMC plays a key role in implementing the government-mandated priorities agreed for the SAICM.

The seven Participating Organisations (POs) of the IOMC are:

- the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)
- the International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)
- the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
- the World Health Organisation (WHO).

In addition, there are two observer organisations: the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank.

The IOMC's Technical Coordinating Group on POPs, which met for the first time in May 2003 in Washington, DC, promotes coherence among participating organisations and governments to address POPs and their obligations under the Stockholm Convention. (UNITAR serves as the Chair of this group).

The IOMC has taken part in the following Meetings concerning POPs:

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Chart 5. Meetings in which the IOMC has been involved

DATE / PLACE	EVENT
7 NOVEMBER 2005– WASHINGTON	4th Meeting of the IOMC Technical Coordinating Group on Persistent Organic Pollutants
3 JUNE 2005 – WASHINGTON	3rd Meeting of the IOMC Technical Coordinating Group on Persistent Organic Pollutants
17 MAY 2004 – WASHINGTON	2nd Meeting of the IOMC Technical Coordinating Group on Persistent Organic Pollutants
13 MAY 2003 – WASHINGTON	1st Meeting of the IOMC Technical Coordinating Group on Persistent Organic Pollutants
14 MAY 2002 – WASHINGTON	Report of a planning meeting on the development of a new IOMC technical coordinating group for Persistent Organic Pollutants
28-29 JANUARY 2002	Report of an expanded IOMC meeting on National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

Source: <http://www.who.int/iomc/groups/pop/en/>

Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)

The FAO plays an important role in the sustainable management of pesticides, carrying out activities to implement various aspects of the Convention. The FAO is also carrying out one of the most important projects in Africa (the Africa Stockpiles Programme).

As far as pesticides are concerned, the FAO carries out the following action³:

- Studying and monitoring possible problems with current stockpiles
- Technical guidance concerning the handling, elimination and prevention of obsolete pesticides
- Providing countries with assistance on the formulation and implementation of national and regional projects
- Creating capabilities in developing countries
- Supervising, overseeing and monitoring elimination and prevention tasks
- Establishing forums to exchange experiences and information between countries
- Working with other partners to find exhaustive solutions

The FAO has also published several guides concerning obsolete pesticides.

The FAO may thus be, and indeed is, a mechanism for aid, cooperation and funding of action concerning pesticides in emerging-economy countries where action concerning pesticides and pesticide waste is to be carried out under their NIPs⁴.

The FAO has a Trust Fund for food security and food safety.

The projects to be funded by the FAO Trust Fund will assist Member Governments in initiating, strengthening, accelerating and expanding activities in the following two areas:

- **Food Security:** Projects to be funded by this fund include pilot activities in raising crop productivity, analysis of socioeconomic constraints and policy advice. The transfer of technology will be promoted, particularly through the South-South Cooperation scheme, which is a low-cost vehicle for technologically, ecologically and socio-culturally appropriate development.

3

http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/Disposal/common/ecg/103856_en_Sp_pesticides_05_small.pdf

⁴ <http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/Disposal/en/103115/103122/index.html>

- **Emergency prevention of transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases:**
Through its ongoing *Emergency Prevention System (EMPRES)*, approved by the Council at its 106th Session, FAO is adopting a new approach to an old problem by emphasizing early warning, early reaction and networking of research capacities to ensure the use of more effective and environment-friendly methods. The programme is focusing on strengthening existing surveillance and control in affected countries.

This FAO Trust Fund is financed by voluntary contributions made by governments, intergovernmental organisations, non-governmental organisations and the private sector.

Procedures for use of the FAO Trust Fund

Project requests for financing by the FAO Trust Fund should be demand-driven and emanate specifically from beneficiary countries. Projects to be funded from the FAO Trust Fund will be formulated by FAO with the governments concerned, in close cooperation with all relevant parties at the country level. Donors will be closely involved in the preparation of the projects to be financed with their contributions, in particular with one of their experts participating in the formulation team.

A Central Unit will be designated at FAO headquarters to ensure the coordination and integration of the elements in the project cycle. This unit will also be responsible for the overall monitoring of activities and for the preparation of the Director-General's progress reports to FAO's Governing Bodies.

Projects must be clearly related to the areas indicated above and fully integrated with national food security plans, common country assessments, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and other important development frameworks at the country level.

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/y1262s/y1262s00.htm>

The FAO Investment Centre also participates with the international financing institutions (IFIs) in the formulation of feasibility studies of bankable projects for a value of US\$2 billion annually. The preparation of feasibility studies is essential to increase investment in agriculture and rural development by the private sector and national and subregional financing institutions in addition to traditional development partners.

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

The main body responsible for funding operations under the Stockholm Convention.

In May 2001, GEF was selected as the provisional funding mechanism for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. In the GEF Council meeting in May 2001, the countries approved a set of initial guidelines for “enabling activities” for the Stockholm Convention.

GEF Budget
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GEF Pilot Phase<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 1991-1994 -- \$1 billion US Dollars• Replenishments<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 1995-1998 – \$2.2 billion (US Dollars)○ 1999-2001 – \$2.8 billion (US Dollars)○ 2002-2005 – \$2.9 billion (US Dollars)○ 2006-2009 – \$3.1 billion (US Dollars)

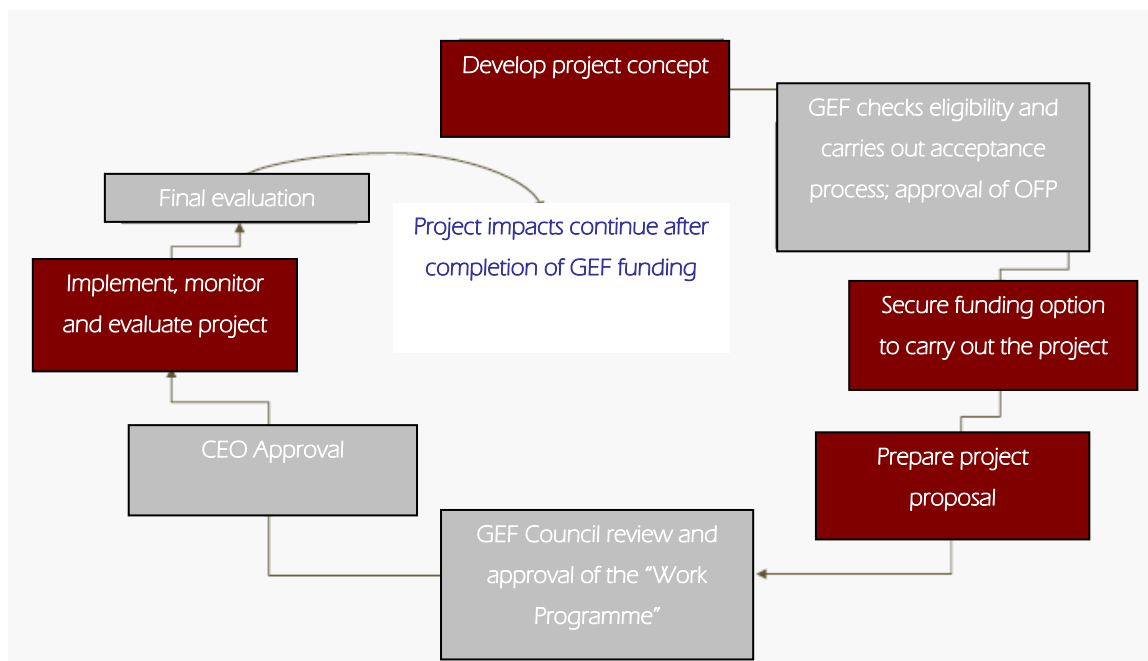
The general funding eligibility criteria for GEF projects notably include the following:

- The project must belong to one of the GEF's funding categories (since POPs are of the GEF's main areas, this requirement is met by all Stockholm Convention countries)
- If must belong to the GEF's project cycle

The project eligibility requirements are:

- Produce identifiable, quantifiable global environmental benefits.
- Participation of all affected groups.
- Be consistent with the Conventions.
- Possess strong scientific and technical merit.
- Be financially sustainable and cost-effective.
- Include rigorous processes for monitoring, evaluation, and incorporation of lessons learned.
- Play a catalytic role that leverages other financing.

Chart 6. Basic project cycle



Source: http://www.undp.org/cu/eventos/dialogo_gef/Actualizacion%20sobre%20FMAM.pdf

Only a few months ago, the GEF submitted the report UNEP/POPS/COP.4/25 "Report of the Global Environment Facility to the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention, held on 4 on May 8, 2009.

This document describes the activities of the GEF during the period from January 1 2007 to October 31, 2008 in response to guidance provided by the Convention.

A variety of mechanism have been put in place to support recipient countries in their engagement with the GEF including sub-regional workshops, the Nacional Dialogue Iniciative (NDI), the Country Support Program (CSP), and the Council Member Support Program. Moreover, GEF Council approved in November 2007 a Communications and Outreach Strategy to strengthen GEF's corporate image and public Communications so that the GEF can better leverage its funding, partnerships, and knowledge, and contribute to bulding broad support for action on the global environment.

In September 2009, GEF Council approved the POPs focal area strategy with the objeotive of assisting eligible partner countries to implement their obligations under the Stockholm

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Convention and achieving the purposes of the Convention, including reducing and eliminating production, use and releases of POPs.

In recent years, GEF has focused to improve its effectiveness, in particular: the simplifications to the project cycle introduced to reduce project preparation time; and the process of regular review and update. During the reporting period, January 1, 2007 to October 31, 2008, 38 new project activities were approved, totalling US\$ 143.1 million and leveraging co-financing commitments of US\$ 280.5 million.

As of October 31, 2008, the GEF had committed US\$ 360 million to projects in the POPs focal area since adoption of the Stockholm Convention in May 2001. This cumulative GEF POPs allocation had leveraged some US\$ 440 million in co-financing to bring the total value of the GEF POPs portfolio to US\$ 800 million.

Chart 7. Examples of projects financed by the PPD in Mediterranean countries

Country	Project Name	Implementing Agency	GEF Financing* US\$ million	Co-Financing US\$ million
Morocco	Safe Management and Disposal of PCBs	UNDP/UNIDO	5,6	7,6
Regional Mediterranean	Implementation of Agreed Actions for the Protection of the Environmental Resources of the Mediterranean Sea and Its Coastal Areas (PCB component)	UNEP	3,2	8,2
Regional (Sudan, Morocco, Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Iran)	DSSA - Demonstration of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT and Strengthening of National Vector Control Capabilities in Middle East and North Africa	UNEP	6,1	8,4
Regional (Egypt, Jordan, Yemen,	Promotion of Strategies to Reduce Unintentional	UNIDO	1,1	2,0

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Country	Project Name	Implementing Agency	GEF Financing* US\$ million	Co-Financing US\$ million
Sudan)	Production of POPs in the PERSGA Coastal Zone			
Regional Eastern Europe, Caucasus, and Central Asia	Capacity Building on Obsolete Pesticides in EECCA Countries	FAO	1,1	1,4
Tunisia	Demonstrating and Promoting Best Techniques and Practices for Managing Healthcare Waste and PCBs	World Bank	6,4	17

Source: UNEP/POPS/COP.4/25

GEF also has a Small Grants Program (SGP) for small-scale activities at the community level. During the reporting period, the SGP funded 95 POPs projects in: Asia and the Pacific (17); Africa (25); Latin America and Caribbean (28); Europe and CIS (20); and Arab States (5).

Projects might address prevention of open burning of plastics and other solid waste, integrated pesticide management, organic farming, or awareness raising and capacity building activities. SGP pilot activities also contribute to increase awareness of POPs through UNDP's practice network and the media.

The SGP funds only to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in accordance with the important recognition that the Stockholm Convention has made to NGOs as effective institutions in the reduction and elimination of POPs.

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Chart 8. Examples of projects financed by the PPD in Mediterranean countries.

Country	Project name	Implementing Agency	GEF Financing US\$	Cofinancing NGOs US\$
Albania	Perspective for Controlling of Mineral Used Oils.	GEF	13.500	3.200
Albania	Biological control of major pests in green house crops,	GEF	12.500	4.500

Source: Global Environmental Facility

The beneficiary of the first project is the Center for Administration and Environmental Technology - ECAT Tirana, and aims to reduce the release of POPs into the environment through uncontrolled dispersal and burning of used mineral oils; to supply the necessary information to authorities and state administration for planning and implementing a contemporary system for controlling the used mineral oils, based on the experiences of the EU in the last 20 years.

Looking forward, dialogue with recipient countries and discussions with the GEF agencies in the framework of the POPs task force, point to growing demand from recipient countries and to full utilization of POPs resources by the end of the GEF-4 replenishment period.

The projects financed by the GEF to date in the countries being studied can be seen in annex B.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The UNDP is the UN's global development network which operates on the ground in 166 countries, advocates for change and connects countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help nations achieve the objectives set out below:

The UNDP focuses on helping countries build and share solutions to the challenges raised by the following objectives:

- Democratic governance
- Poverty reduction
- Crisis prevention and recovery
- Environment and Energy
- HIV/AIDS

UNDP, in its role as a GEF Implementing Agency, assists developing countries and countries with economies in transition to develop their capacity to manage, reduce and eliminate the use of POPs and to meet their obligations under the Convention through⁵:

- Mobilisation campaign – providing advocacy and supporting awareness building for POPs management
- Analysis – assisting countries in the identification of innovative practices, policies and institutional reforms that help them put in place effective POPs management structures
- Monitoring – providing assistance to countries to track progress on the management, reduction and elimination of POPs
- Operational Activities: facilitating linking countries up with the various resources (knowledge and experience) required to build the capacity necessary to tackle POPs management and elimination issues

We could not find detailed information on the United Nations Development Programme's official website about examples of funding of projects related to the Stockholm Convention.

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)

UNIDO has played a very important role in POP activity projects, helping parties to develop their National Implementation Plans.

UNIDO's main source of funding is the compulsory contributions by member states to its regular budget, which in 2004-2005 amounted to €145 million. In addition to this ordinary budget, the

⁵ <http://www.undp.org/gef/05/portfolio/chemicals.html>

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main aim of which is to cover administrative, technical and staff expenses, there is also an operational budget, funded by voluntary contributions, for technical cooperation, which in 2004-2005 was approximately €21.8 million. Therefore, UNIDO has two kinds of budgets with different functions: the regular budget, the main purpose of which is internal management, and the operational budget, which is entirely used to carry out projects.

According to the Business Plan from 1997, UNIDO works in two main areas⁶:

- **technical cooperation:** support projects and programmes for developing countries and countries with economies in transition to encourage sustainable industrial development.
- **global forum:** promoting and raising awareness of solutions for sustainable industrial development. This means, in addition to working with governments, establishing partnership networks with universities, the private sector and civil society, and involvement in defining development objectives and mechanisms. UNIDO issues publications about these matters and organises seminars with the involvement of governments, international organisations and international experts in development cooperation matters.

The Business Plan from 1997 also determines two main action areas for UNIDO's cooperation:

- Strengthening of industrial capacities: this includes promotion of investment, industrial policy advice, facilitating trade, quality, standardisation and metrology, and industrial rehabilitation after crisis situations (wars or natural disasters), etc.
- Cleaner and sustainable industrial development, focussing on a clean environment, which includes efficient energy use and industrial activities related to agriculture and environmental questions, including technology transfer.
-

UNIDO takes part in National Implementation Plan development projects in various areas⁷:

- UNIDO offers extensive knowledge and experience in the treatment of contaminated sites. For example, in Ghana and Nigeria, UNIDO took part in setting up the **Regional project to develop appropriate strategies for identifying sites contaminated by chemicals listed in Annexes A, B and/or C of the Stockholm Convention.**
- Training in POP wastes. The projects that UNIDO has carried out in this field are as

⁶ According to the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Development webpage, updated on 13/10/2008, no business plan appears to have been produced since 1997.

⁷ <http://www.unido.org/pops>

follows:

- Romania: Disposal of PCB Wastes
 - FYR of Macedonia: Phasing out of PCBs and PCB-containing equipment
 - Armenia: Technical assistance for environmentally sustainable management of PCBs and other POPs waste in the Republic Armenia.
-
- Introduction of BAT and BEP to reduce or eliminate the unintentional production of POPs. In **Egypt**, Jordan, Sudan and Yemen UNIDO carried out PERSGA, the Promotion of strategies to reduce unintentional production of POPs in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

UNITAR was established in 1965 as an autonomous body within the United Nations system with the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the UN through training and research concerning the following aspects:

- Helping countries tackle the problems of the new century
- Carrying out research into new professional training methods and improving skills
- Working together with other UN bodies, governments and NGOs to build the capability to meet the various countries' needs.

UNITAR has 45 members of staff and its biannual budget (provided through voluntary contributions by governments, governmental organisations, foundations and other non-governmental sources) is \$12.5 million.

UNITAR's overall goal regarding POPs is to provide support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to adopt measures to eliminate or reduce the release of POPs into the environment. It offers assistance to countries in close cooperation with IOMC Participating Organisations, UNDP and countries, with technical expertise and financial resources dedicated to addressing challenges posed by these pollutants. UNITAR also executes projects (in whole or in part) on behalf of GEF implementing agencies; and co-executes enabling activities at the national level in direct partnership with governments.

The specific work areas that will initially be supported are as follows:

- creation of practical capability/training in developing an action plan;
- support for developing/updating of national profiles;
- and assisting countries with producing National Implementation Plans.

A general overview of the various sectors covered by the programme is given below⁸.

- **Action Plan Development:** The UNITAR/UNDP Project is funded by GEF, with support from the Swiss Department of Development and Humanitarian Aid. UNITAR, in cooperation with UNDP, GEF and its other implementing agencies is now providing national-level training, technical and financial support to assist 25 countries that have signed the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in developing action plans for the implementation of priority topics under the Convention. To be eligible, countries must have prepared and submitted GEF Enabling Activity proposals to develop/strengthen skills to undertake project planning, including action plan development.

⁸ http://www.who.int/ifcs/documents/general/Vol4_No5sp.rtf

This project is based on the experience built up and the lessons learned in the projects carried out to date in nine countries to help produce a wide variety of action plans on priority aspects of rational management of chemical products.

- **National Profile Development: Assistance to countries with national profile development as part of a Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plan:** A National Profile is a comprehensive assessment of the national infrastructure, relating to the legal, institutional, administrative and technical aspects of chemicals management, along with an understanding of the nature and extent of chemicals availability and use in the country. This is an important prerequisite for building national capacity in a systematic way. Through its National Profile Support Programme, UNITAR's Chemicals and Waste Management Programme provides guidance, training and technical support in this area.

GEF has recommended that countries that are developing a National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention consider developing or updating a comprehensive National Profile as an early activity. In the context of a National Implementation Plan, developing or updating a National Profile would include an additional POPs-specific focus.

The programme is initially supported through financial contributions by GEF and UNEP, with counterpart funding provided by the Government of Switzerland. To date, UNITAR has assisted 18 countries with National Profile development as a first step in the development of their National Implementation Plan for the Convention.

UNITAR works with UNEP, UNDP and the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) in delivery of services to countries, and has jointly developed companion guidance and training materials with UNEP - entitled "Developing/Updating a National Profile as Part of a Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plan", which is currently in use in a wide variety of countries.

- **Development of National Implementation Plans in direct partnership with countries:** UNITAR services include the following aspects: direct technical assistance for National Profile development/updating; training/skills-building for action plan development; National Implementation Plan coordination; and information exchange. UNITAR can also coordinate technical assistance for other aspects of National Implementation Plan development.

UNITAR's POPs programme will continue to work with countries according to their needs in the area of POPs management. Plans include:

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- expansion of action plan training to all developing countries and countries with economies in transition that request it;
- further joint projects with other GEF implementing agencies;
- working with governments to strengthen NGO capacities and capabilities; and
- development of other tools that can assist countries (such as an online resource library, interactive learning tools, etc.).

World Bank

The World Bank operates in the Mediterranean Region through a special unit, the *Mediterranean Environment Technical Assistance Programme* (METAP), in coordination with the European Commission and the European Investment Bank.

The Bank is actively working in sectors directly or indirectly affected by the production or use of POPs: agriculture, health, water supply and sanitation, transportation, industry, energy and mining, and waste disposal. The World Bank is responding on a number of different environmental fronts concerning POPs, aiming at:

- Replacing POPs and using less toxic pesticides in agriculture,
- Cleaning up obsolete stockpiles of pesticides and organic pollutants,
- Replacing DDT with effective and less harmful measures for controlling malaria and other diseases,
- Identifying alternatives for waste disposal,
- Supporting relevant work in other industrial sectors,
- Raising public awareness about the impact of POPs on the ecosystems and human health, and
- Contributing to knowledge concerning POPs through case studies reviewing the environmental and economic aspects of sectors that use or produce these substances.

As one of the GEF implementing agencies, the World Bank invests in identifying alternative technologies to facilitate the phase-out of POPs, in managing the safe disposal of pesticides and chemicals under the Stockholm Convention, in rehabilitating contaminated land, and in strengthening the regulatory framework, stocktaking, and monitoring⁹.

The World Bank provides two kinds of funding:

- **Investment project lending:** financing is provided to acquire goods and contract works and services for economic and social development in a wide variety of sectors. They tend to cover a period of five to ten years. Originally focused on funding hardware, engineering services, and bricks and mortar projects, investment lending has come to focus more on institution building, social development, and improving the public policy infrastructure needed to strengthen private sector activity. Projects vary and their objectives include rural development and health.

⁹ <http://web.worldbank.org/pops>

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- **Development policy lending:** these provide rapid availability of external funding to countries that need it. The aim is to support the introduction of structural reforms. These loans are short-term (one to three years). Over time these loans have come to focus more on structural reforms, the financial sector and social policy, and improving the administration of public resources. Generally speaking, development policy operations now seek to promote competitive market structures (such as legal and regulatory reforms).

There is also a limited amount of “funding” that the Bank provides directly or manages through partnerships. The purpose of most of this is to encourage innovation, collaboration with other organisations and participation by stakeholders at national and local levels.

Donors entrust the Bank to operate some 850 active trust funds, which are accounted separately from the Bank's own resources. These financial and administrative arrangements with external donors lead to grant funding of high-priority development needs.

World Health Organisation (WHO)

WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring health trends.

The Secretariat of the Convention is currently working in collaboration with WHO and other interested parties on preparing a business plan promoting a global partnership on developing and deploying alternative products, methods and strategies to **DDT** for disease vector control.

Since 1976, **WHO GEMS/Food** has collected information on trends and levels of POPs in food and animal feed. It also encourages countries to undertake exposure studies of these contaminants in food and diet.

WHO has long supported the biomonitoring of human milk for PCDDs and PCDFs as well as dioxin-like PCBs as a cost-effective approach for protecting public health from the risks posed by these chemicals.

WHO has now revised its protocol guidelines for the biomonitoring of human milk to assess the effectiveness of the Stockholm Convention in reducing POPs emissions.

WHO encourages countries to participate in the *Fourth WHO-Coordinated Survey of Human Milk for POPs*, which is intended to protect both public health and the environment from these chemicals.¹⁰

¹⁰ <http://www.who.int>

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP):

Its mission is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

UNEP is the main global authority on environmental matters. Its roles include assessing the condition of the global environment and identifying issues that require international cooperation, promoting the development of international environmental treaties, and contributing to raising national capabilities to deal with these problems.

UNEP has developed guidelines and treaties concerning matters such as the international transport of potentially dangerous chemicals, transborder air pollution and pollution of international aquifers.

Its programmes include providing assistance on producing international guidelines and arrangements, in particular the Convention on Persistent organic pollutants (POP).

The resources UNEP has to administer its programme come from four sources:

- **United Nations regular budget**: this is financed with the contributions from the members of the United Nations. The amounts allotted to the various departments are determined by the United Nations Comptroller¹¹ (the official responsible for examining the accounts and the legality of official expenditure).
- **Trust Funds**: extra-budgetary resources for programmes to achieve UNEP's objectives are agreed on and negotiated between UNEP and the donor (or several donors) and have separate accounts. The programmes complement or supplement UNEP objectives.
- **Earmarked contributions**: extra-budgetary resources to provide additional funding for UNEP's work programme or the work programme of the trust funds administered by UNEP. They are included in the accounts of UNEP's Environment Fund or the Trust Funds to which they provide additional support.
- **Environment Fund**: a voluntary fund that provides additional funding for environmental projects carried out by UNEP under the guidance of the Governing Council.

The **Environment Fund** provides the resources for core executive, management and administration and operational functions of **UNEP**, statutory requirements and core programmatic expertise and implementation of the activities for the six sub-programmes:

¹¹www.rae.es

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Chart 9. 2008–2009 biennial programme and support budget (in thousands of United States dollars)

Programme of work	Proposed budget
<i>Environmental assessment and early warning</i>	28,150
<i>Environmental law and conventions</i>	14,859
<i>Policy implementation</i>	21,382
<i>Technology, industry and economics</i>	30,944
<i>Regional cooperation</i>	42,229
<i>Communication and public information</i>	9,636
Fund programme activities	147,200
Fund programme reserve	6,900
Total programme resources	154,100
Support budget	16,900
Grand total	171,000

Source: www.unep.org

The Fund is augmented by resources from the regular budget, trust funds, earmarked contributions and trust fund support. The Governing Council in its decision 24/9 approved an appropriation of Environment Fund resources for the **biennium 2008–2009** in the amount of \$171 million.

The total proposed Environment Fund budget for 2010–2011 amounts to \$180.0 million, consisting of \$156.0 million for Fund programme activities, \$6.0 million for the Fund programme reserve, \$6.5 million for the executive function and \$11.5 million for management and administration of the programme. *Sub-programme 5* includes actions on persistent organic pollutants (Stockholm Convention)

Sub-programme 5 “Harmful substances and hazardous waste”

- **Objective:** To minimise the impact of harmful substances and hazardous waste on the environment and human beings
- **Strategy:** Responsibility for the implementation of the sub-programme on harmful substances and hazardous waste rests with the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the sub-programme, the Division will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme will be executed in close

collaboration with other UNEP divisions. The strategy, within the wider United Nations efforts to lessen the environmental and health impacts of chemicals and hazardous waste, will be as follows:

- A. To help countries to increase their capacities for sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste within a life-cycle approach.
- B. To advance the international agenda on chemicals through the implementation of the environmental component of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, the sub-programme will provide policy- and science-based advice and guidelines to Governments and other stakeholders on risk assessment and management; raise awareness of potential adverse effects of chemicals, including hazardous waste; and address emerging issues.
- C. To support the development and evolution of internationally agreed chemical management regimes. The sub-programme will assist countries, multilateral environmental agreement secretariats and other stakeholders in their efforts to deal with highly hazardous substances, including chemicals of global concern such as mercury and **persistent organic pollutants**. In line with decision SS.X/1, the strengthening of cooperation and coordination between the **Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions** could contribute positively to the implementation of the principles defended by these conventions for the management of harmful substances and hazardous waste. UNEP will continue to sustain the process under way to improve synergies among the three conventions.

- **External factors**

The sub-programme is expected to achieve its objective and expected accomplishments on the assumption that there will be political and financial support at the national level for sound chemicals management; resources from donors for the Quick Start Programme of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM); and financial support and cooperation among multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant stakeholders to find synergies in their approaches to promoting chemical safety.

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Chart 10. Complementarity with UNEP's GEF Programme

Complementarity with UNEP's GEF Programme
<i>Sound management of PCBs in industry sectors (energy/Mediterranean, energy/West Africa, mining/South America)</i>
<i>Determination of POPs emission factors in biomass burning</i>
<i>Methodology development for socio-economic assessment for POPs phase out interventions</i>
<i>Demonstration and Scaling-up of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT in Vector Management Global Programme (Africa, Middle East and the Mediterranean, Central Asia, Asia/Pacific)</i>
<i>Elimination of POPs use for termite control (global)</i>
<i>Strengthening of capacities for the implementation of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for POPs</i>
<i>Development of a methodology to revise, harmonize and complete legislation on POPs and related areas</i>

Source: <http://www.roap.unep.org/program/Documents/CSO08/programme%20of%20work.pdf>

5.1.2. Multilateral Environmental Agreements, MEAs

There are over 250 multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) dealing with various environmental areas. The purpose of these agreements is to reaffirm the importance of environmental policies and achieve common aims through cooperation between the various parties.

Some aspects of POPs are also dealt with in the Rotterdam and Basel Conventions, so it was agreed to establish an ad hoc joint Working Group to prepare joint recommendations on enhanced cooperation and coordination among the three conventions for submission to the Conference of the Parties of all three conventions¹². The Ad Hoc Joint Working Group web site is available at: <http://ahjwg.chem.unep.ch>

These two conventions are briefly summarised below¹³:

- The **Basel Convention** was adopted in 1989. During its first decade, the Convention's principal focus was the elaboration of controls on the "transboundary" movement of hazardous wastes, that is the movement of such wastes across international frontiers, and the development of criteria for environmentally sound management of the wastes. More recently the work of the Convention has emphasized full implementation of treaty commitments, promotion of the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, a lifecycle approach, and minimisation of hazardous waste generation. The Convention entered into force 5 May 1992. (www.basel.int)
- The **Rotterdam Convention** was adopted in 1998. In the 1980s, UNEP and FAO developed voluntary codes of conduct and information exchange systems, culminating in the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure introduced in 1989. The Convention replaces this arrangement with a mandatory PIC procedure and information exchange mechanism on hazardous chemicals and pesticides. The Convention entered into force 24 February 2004. (www.pic.int)

All three Conventions address the technical assistance needs of developing countries. The Basel Convention (Article 14) and the Stockholm Convention (Article 12) provide for the establishment of regional centres for capacity building and technology transfer. There are 14

¹² http://www.pic.int/home_sp.php?type=s&id=69&sid=69

¹³ http://ahjwg.chem.unep.ch/documents/publications/UNEP_threeConventions-espV4.pdf

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Basel Convention regional centres. The Basel Convention has a **Technical Cooperation Trust Fund** to provide assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition while, as mentioned above, the Stockholm Convention (Articles 13 & 14) establishes a “financial mechanism”, which is provisionally being provided by the Global Environment Facility. The Rotterdam Convention (Article 16) provides for technical assistance between Parties for the development of infrastructure and the capacity to manage chemicals. The first meeting of the Conference of the Parties adopted a decision on the regional delivery of technical assistance.

A set of information sessions have been held by the parties involved regarding these Multilateral Environmental Agreements in which the Stockholm Convention is an active party, which can be seen in the table in Annex C.

5.1.3. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

There are several non-governmental organisations that, at a national or international level, carry out work to raise awareness of and promote action in line with the Convention. These organisations are asked to play an important role within the framework of article 10 of the Convention (there are around 2,200 NGOs in the Mediterranean).

- International POPs Elimination Network, IPEN

This is one of the most prominent non-governmental organisations that actively contribute to international efforts concerning POPs.

On 1 May 2004, the International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN <http://www.ipen.org>) began a global NGO project called the **International POPs Elimination Project (IPEP)**, in partnership with the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The Global Environment Facility (GEF) provided basic funding for the project.

IPEP has three main objectives:

- Encourage and enable NGOs in 40 developing and transitional countries to engage in activities that provide concrete and immediate contributions to country efforts in preparing for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention;
- Enhance the skills and knowledge of NGOs to help build their capacity as effective stakeholders in the Convention implementation process;
- Help establish regional and national NGO coordination and capacity in all regions of the world in support of longer term efforts to achieve chemical safety.

Main activities supported by the IPEP:

- Participation in the National Implementation Plan,
- Training and awareness-raising workshops, and
- Public information and awareness-raising campaigns.

Annex D sets out the projects carried out through IPEN in the countries covered by this study.

MED Forum, "Forum of Mediterranean NGOs for Ecology and Sustainable Development"

The MED Forum (Forum of Mediterranean NGOs for Ecology and Sustainable Development) is the Network of NGOs from the Mediterranean Basin dedicated to promoting the defence and

protection of the environment within a framework of sustainable development, to allow integrated management of the Mediterranean and its coastline based on solidarity.

The network was set up in Barcelona on November 28 and 29, 1995, as a consequence of the demands of numerous NGOs from different countries of the Mediterranean Basin expressed during the Third Mediterranean Environmental Forum in which more than 200 people from 80 NGOs in 17 countries from the region participated. Any NGO from a country on the Mediterranean shoreline can join MED Forum as a full member.

In 1997, there were more than 80 members from 18 countries on the Mediterranean shoreline: Spain, France, Monaco, Italy, Malta, Slovenia, Croatia, Albania, Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Lebanon, Israel, Palestine, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. There were also members in three adjacent countries; Portugal, Andorra and Jordan, and contacts to incorporate NGOs from Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia.

The MED Forum Project Bank offers the network's members a valid means of obtaining financial resources for partnership actions.

A selection of the initial projects carried out by MEDForum are set out below¹⁴:

- The Mediterranean; towards its sustainable development.
- NGOs: ATPNE (Tunisia) and EcoMediterrània (Spain) Tunisia 1996/97.
 - Extending the project to Spain and France and the rest of the countries in the Mediterranean Basin.
 - NGOs: EcoMediterrània (Spain), CLAPE-LR (France)
- Environmental Education in the Mediterranean. Lebanon
- Raising public awareness of the problems of water resources. Palestine, etc.

This NGO's official website does not set out the requirements or conditions for applying for financial aid to carry out projects in the Mediterranean.

MED Forum has joined certain international organisations of interest, which can be seen in Annex E.

¹⁴ http://www.medforum.org/quees/quees_es.htm#l

4.2. REGIONAL POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND FUNDING MECHANISMS

4.2.1. European Union strategies, policies and programmes

Sixth Environment Action Programme 2000 - 2010

The main strategy document on EU environmental policy is the Sixth Environment Action Programme 2000 – 2010, which was approved in 2002.

Its aim is to achieve, by 2020, that chemicals are only produced and used in ways that do not lead to a significant negative impact on health and the environment.

In addition, there must be substitution of dangerous chemicals by safer chemicals or safer alternative technologies not entailing the use of chemicals, in order to reduce the risks to human health and the environment. The impact of pesticides on human health and the environment must be reduced and pesticides that are persistent or bioaccumulative, toxic or have other properties of concern must be replaced with other less dangerous ones, whenever possible.

One of the thematic strategies of the Sixth Environment Action Programme is the sustainable use of pesticides. Two of the other strategies concern the marine environment and air pollution. Although these do not directly deal with pollution caused by persistent organic pollutants, the proposed measures include initiatives to reduce the emissions of POP sub-products¹⁵.

The Sixth Environment Action Programme is funded through various European Union instruments, the most important of which are LIFE and LIFE+.

European Union financial instruments and programmes:

According to Article 13 of the Stockholm Convention: *“Each Party undertakes to provide, within its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities that are intended to achieve the objective of this Convention in accordance with its national plans, priorities and programmes”*.

The European Community as such is not bound by article 13.2 to provide financial resources for the costs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, but the financial resources it provides through its bilateral aid programmes are highly significant.

¹⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/strategies_en.htm

POP-related projects carried out or promoted by international organisations such as UNITAR and the African Stockpile Programme run by the World Bank have been supported by the EU through a budget specifically reserved for environmental projects.

Seventh Framework Programme on Research and Technological Development (FP7)

The Seventh Framework Programme on Research and Technological Development (FP7) is the EU research programme for the period 2007-2013. It has a structure based on four principal programmes with public sector bodies eligible to participate across all four:

- **Cooperation:** this is the largest programme in budgetary terms (€32,400 million). This programme is aimed at helping Europe gain leadership in key areas of science and technology.
- The second programme is called **Ideas** with a budget of €7.5 billion to foster competition and excellence in frontier or fundamental research.
- The third programme is **People**, with €4.7 billion, which will enable tens of thousands of researchers to benefit from fellowships for research training. The programme will help with training and career development in different sectors both public and private.
- The fourth programme is **Capacities** with a budget of €4.2 billion to ensure scientific and technological capacity-building, for example in the area of infrastructures or in helping European regions to gear up their scientific potential.

This programme has the highest funding of any publicly-funded research programme in the world. The FP7 is designed to support the European Union's strategy for growth, employment and quality of life. **CORDIS** is the official portal for participating in FP7 and following related developments in European science and technology¹⁶.

Project details are published on CORDIS after the negotiation and signing of the grant agreement between the European Commission and the beneficiaries.

Organisations and researchers from more than 100 countries all over the world, not just European Union countries, are already involved in EU research programmes. The international dimension is no longer confined to a specific scientific and technological (S&T) cooperation programme but is now inherent in all European Community research activities. This international policy has three objectives:

¹⁶ http://cordis.europa.eu/eu-funding-guide/finding-sources_es.html

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- To support European competitiveness through strategic partnerships with third countries in selected fields of science and by engaging the best third country scientists to work in and with Europe.
- To enhance the production of knowledge and scientific excellence by enabling European universities, research institutions and firms to establish contact with their partners in third countries, thereby facilitating access to research environments outside Europe and promoting synergies on a global scale.
- To address specific problems that third countries face or that have a global character, on the basis of mutual interest and mutual benefit.

Beneficiaries: participation is open to international organisations and legal entities established in third countries after the minimum conditions laid down in the 'Rules for participation' have been met, as well as any conditions specified in the specific programmes or relevant work programmes.

Cooperation with third countries in FP7 will be targeted in particular at the following groups of countries:

- Candidate countries;
- **Mediterranean partner countries (MPC), Western Balkan countries (WBC), Eastern European and Central Asian countries (EECA), Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP), Latin America and Asia;**
- Developing countries, focussing on their particular needs of each country or region concerned;
- Emerging economies.

Environment and Health Action Plan (2004-2010)

In June 2004 the European Commission launched an environment and health action plan proposing an integrated approach involving closer co-operation between the health, environment and research areas.

Its added value is the development of a more efficient comprehensive information system on the environment and health. It also establishes research focussing on the health effects of chemical products. These initiatives will raise our knowledge of human exposure to environmental stress, such as POPs.

By 2007 the EU had invested more than €200 million in carrying out research under the Action Plan, but available information was not found about specific action in line with the Stockholm Convention.

Financial Instrument for the Environment: LIFE

LIFE was set up in 1992 and is the main financial instrument for EU environmental policy. It co-finances environmental initiatives in the European Union and some third countries on the Mediterranean and Baltic Sea coastlines, and in candidate countries that have decided to take part.

The third phase of the LIFE programme ran for a five year period (2000-2004) and it had a budget of €640 million. In September 2004, with the publication of Regulation (EC) No 1682/2004, LIFE III was extended for a further two years (2005 and 2006), with an additional budget of €317 million. The LIFE Programme has co-financed projects to control POP pollution in the EU and neighbouring countries.

Example: **LIFE03 ENV/IT/000321** Elimination of PCBs from the Food Chain through Bioremediation of agricultural superficies.

LIFE+:

This new Financial Instrument for the Environment, entered into force with the publication of the Regulation in the Official Journal L149 of 9 June 2007. With a budget of €2.143 billion (for the period 2007-2013), LIFE+ is a limited but focused funding instrument providing specific support for the development and implementation of Community environmental policy and legislation, in particular the objectives of the 6th EAP (Decision 1600/2002/EC) and resulting thematic strategies. It comprises three components:

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- LIFE+ Nature & Biodiversity
- LIFE+ Environment Policy & Governance
- LIFE+ Information & Communication

At least 78% of LIFE+ will be for the co-financing of project action grants, of which at least 50% will be for nature and biodiversity projects. The European Commission will use the remaining sum for operational expenses.

Only expenditure in EU27 countries is eligible at present, although the future participation of certain third countries is possible if supplementary appropriations are received (see Article 8 of the LIFE+ Regulation).

The **LIFE+ 2009** call for proposals will be published on 15 May 2009, with a deadline of 15 September for submitting proposals to national authorities.

Measures meeting the criteria for other Community financial instruments or that receive support from them do not qualify for funding under LIFE+. The financial instruments used are the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme, the European Fisheries Fund and the Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration activities.

Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA)

The Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) offers rationalised assistance to countries aspiring to join the European Union for the period 2007-2013, and replaces the PHARE programmes.

For the period 2000-2006, PHARE provided some €11 billion in co-financing to support countries that are EU membership candidates in order to:

- Strengthen public administrations and institutions to function effectively inside the European Union;
- Promote convergence with the European Union's extensive legislation and reduce the need for transition periods;
- Promote economic and social cohesion.

The Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) continues this work and offers rationalised assistance to countries aspiring to join the European Union for the period 2007-2013 on the basis of the lessons learnt from previous external assistance and pre-accession instruments.

Thematic programme for the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources, including energy (2007-2013)

The aim of the thematic programme for the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources, including water and energy is to integrate environmental protection requirements into development policy and the EU's other external policies, and to promote the EU's environmental and energy policies abroad, for the benefit of both the EU itself and member countries and regions.

Beneficiaries and themes:

- **Algeria, Nigeria, Libya, Angola and Egypt** in the area of advanced environmentally-friendly technology for gas, oil and renewable energy sources.
- Mozambique, Ghana, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ethiopia in the area of renewable energy, including hydroelectric power, sustainable biomass and energy generation from waste.
- Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan; reform of the energy industry, including the area of price-setting, promotion of renewable energy and efficient energy use.
- Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan, Lebanon, Israel, Palestinian occupied territory, Syria, Mauritania; bilateral and/or preferably regional sustainable energy activities.

Funding may not cover more than 80% of the total eligible cost of the action. The remaining balance must be funded with the applicant's own funds or those of its partners or using sources from outside of the European Community or European Development Fund budgets.

The amount allocated to the call for proposals 2007-2008 is €29,272,900 from the 2007 budget. If so decided by the budgetary authority and subsequently so decided by the Commission, a guideline supplementary amount of €30 million may be assigned to this call for proposals from the 2008 budget.

The conditions for applications and selection and performance of action funded within the framework of this call for proposals can be found here:

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/procedures/index_es.htm.

EU RELATIONS AND AGREEMENTS WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN¹⁷

In 1995, the Euro-Mediterranean Conference held in Barcelona in 1995 was a turning-point in relations between the European Union and Mediterranean countries, which helped strengthen links and collaboration between the two regions based on three areas:

- Political and security partnership by establishing a common area of peace and security based on democratic principles.
- Economic and financial partnership by creating an area of shared prosperity based on a free-trade zone that should be in effect in 2010.
- Social, cultural and human partnership by promoting exchanges between civil societies.

As part of this new approach, new **bilateral association agreements**¹⁸ were signed (with Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and the Palestinian Authority), and a new, specific financial instrument was created to accompany the reform of economic and social structures in partner countries, called **MEDA**, which was followed by a second instrument (**MEDA II**) until 2006.

In 2004, the EU's Mediterranean policy was expanded to other countries through the setting up of the so-called **European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)**. In addition to the Mediterranean countries already mentioned, the ENP applies to Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. It will apply to Libya, Syria and Byelorussia too when the respective bilateral association agreements with those countries come into force.

Despite there being a single instrument, the same priorities do not apply to all cooperation under the ENP:

- In countries in North Africa and the Middle East, it is a priority to cooperate on migration, sustainable economic development and socio-cultural exchanges.
- In Eastern European countries, the priorities are cooperation on transport, energy and sustainable management of natural resources, emigration and border controls, socio-cultural relations and treatment of abandoned munitions and minefields.

There is a specific support instrument for the ENP, the **European Neighbourhood and**

¹⁷<http://www.maec.es/es/MenuPpal/Ministerio/Escuela%20Diplomatica/Cursos%20%20sobre%20relaciones%20internacionales/Documents/WEB-KRSNIK%20dic.08Cooperaci%C3%B3n%20al%20Desarrollo%20UE.doc>

¹⁸ Association agreements are the closest institutional links that the EU can have with its external partners. Each association agreement has three parts: political dialogue, development cooperation and trade.

Partnership Instrument (ENPI), the core of which is bilateral action plans approved by the EU and each of the countries involved. In each of them the economic and political reform programme is defined, together with the short- and medium-term priorities, which the EU will finance with this instrument.

In the future, this instrument could channel action contributing to the implementation of NIPs in Mediterranean countries.

European Investment Bank

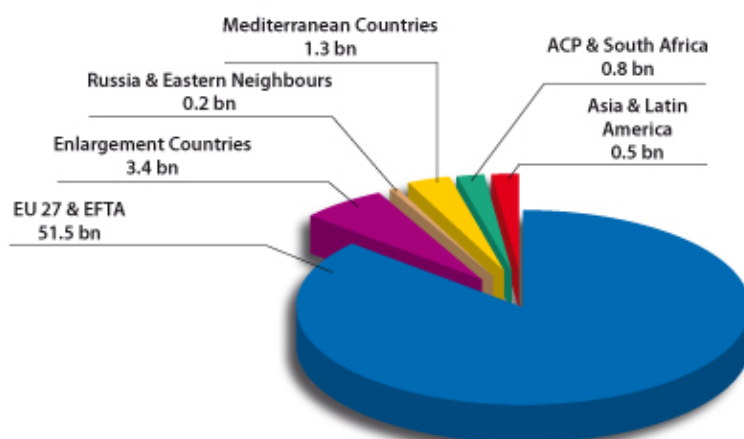
The European Investment Bank (EIB) was set up in 1958 by the Treaty of Rome as the long-term lending bank of the European Union. The EIB lends money to the public and private sectors for projects of European interest, such as:

- Cohesion and convergence of EU regions
- Support for small and medium-sized enterprises
- Environmental sustainability schemes
- Research, development and innovation
- Transport
- Energy

The EIB is active in the EU and in some 140 countries worldwide with which the EU has a Cooperation Agreement.

In 2008, the European Investment Bank lent €57.6 billion in support of the objectives of the European Union: €51.5 billion in Member States of the Union and EFTA and €6.1 billion in partner countries.

Chart 11. Projects financed in 2008 by the European Investment Bank



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Source: <http://www.eib.org/projects/loans/index.htm>

Environmental projects play an important role for the EIB by protecting and improving the natural environment and promoting social wellbeing in the interests of sustainable development.

4.2.2. Instruments, Policies and Programmes in Africa

European Development Fund (EDF).

The European Development Fund (EDF) is the main instrument for providing Community aid for development cooperation in the ACP States (African, Caribbean and Pacific States) and OCT (Overseas Countries and Territories). This fund is included in this section since Africa is one of its main beneficiaries.

The main feature of the EDF is that it is not included in the EU budget, since it is an independent financial instrument created with voluntary contributions from the Member States. The EDF's financial autonomy is an exception to the EU's general finance system, which makes it a unique instrument.

However, it is not managed by the Member States, but by the European Commission, which is responsible for planning and selecting the programmes that will be financed with those funds.

The tenth EDF (Revised Cotonou Agreement) covers the period from 2008 to 2013 and provides an overall budget of €22,682 million. Of this amount, **€21,966 million is allocated to the ACP countries**, divided accordingly: €17,766 million to the national and regional indicative programmes, €2,700 million to intra-ACP and intra-regional cooperation and €1,500 million to Investment Facilities.

African, Caribbean and Pacific Science & Technology Programme Call for Proposals 2008

The African, Caribbean and Pacific Science & Technology Programme (ACP Science and Technology Programme) is a European Union international cooperation programme, which was launched in June 2008. The call for proposals 2008 closed on 27 February 2009.

Its aim is to strength the ACP countries' capabilities in science and technology to support R&D&I that may lead to sustainable development and a reduction in poverty. Projects must focus on:

- Quality health care
- Environmental research activities
- Energy
- Transport
- Agriculture and agro-industry
- Sustainable trade

Funding for projects ranges from €350,000 to €1 million. A maximum of 85% of the project's eligible costs are funded. Projects last 1 to 3 years. At least 3 organisations from ACP countries must take part and their number must exceed the number of non-ACP partner countries.

For more information see: www.acp-st.eu/

New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is the vision and strategic framework adopted by African leaders at the 37th Summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) held in Lusaka (Zambia) in July 2001. NEPAD's strategy is designed to address the major challenges currently facing the African continent. NEPAD's priorities are as follows:

- Establishing the Conditions for Sustainable Development
- Policy reforms and increased investment in the following priority sectors:
 - Agriculture
 - Improving human resources with a particular focus on health, education, science and technology
 - Building and improving infrastructure
 - Promoting diversification of production and exports, particularly with respect to agro-industry, manufacturing, mining, mineral beneficiation and tourism
 - Accelerating intra-African trade and improving export access to developed countries' markets
 - **Protection of the environment**
- Mobilising Resources by:
 - Increasing domestic savings and investments
 - Improving Africa's share in global trade
 - Attracting foreign direct investment
 - Increasing capital flows through further debt reduction and increased ODA flows

The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA), which coordinates the UN's work in Africa, has the general task of assisting the United Nations' support for NEPAD. The office has a particular interest in promoting coordination between developing countries within the framework of South-South Cooperation.

The United Nations Secretary General set up the Advisory Group on international support for NEPAD during the African Union Summit held on 6 July 2004 in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia). The Advisory Group comes in response to the critical need to mobilise more financial resources to facilitate and speed up the implementation of NEPAD's programmes and priorities.

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N.B.: We do not know of any specific financial instruments for NEPAD.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) recently endorsed CropLife Africa Middle East's regulatory harmonisation initiative for East and Southern African countries. The South East Africa Regulatory Committee on Harmonisation (SEARCH) aims to promote and harmonize the regulatory legislation and procedures related to the registration and handling of agrochemical pesticides, based on international standards.

Africa Stockpiles Programme

Virtually every African country has stockpiles of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes that have accumulated over decades. There are estimated to be around 50,000 tonnes of such stockpiles, which not only contribute to contamination of soil and water, but are a serious threat to the health of rural and urban populations.

The *Africa Stockpiles Programme* (ASP) was set up in 2002. The aim of the ASP is to clean up pesticide-contaminated waste in an environmentally sound manner, spur development of measures to prevent future toxic threats and provide capacity building and institutional strengthening on chemicals issues.

Based at the World Bank, the ASP brings together the skills, specific knowledge and resources of a highly diverse group of interested parties, including the Pesticide Action Network, the Global Environment Facility, several governments and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The African Development Bank (AFDB) and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) have worked together on the Africa Stockpiles Programme, respectively contributing \$10 and \$3 million.

4.2.3.Plans, Policies and Programmes in the Mediterranean Region

The plans, policies and programmes set out below have strong links to one another. In most cases they have overlapping objectives, contexts and funding bodies.

Annex F contains a chart showing the main organisations and networks in the Mediterranean Region that are working on environmental matters.

Action Plan for the Protection and Development of the Mediterranean (MAP)

The Action Plan for the Protection and Development of the Mediterranean (MAP) strives to protect and improve the environment and to foster development in the region, based on the principles of sustainability.

It was adopted in 1975 by 16 Mediterranean States and the EU, under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Its legal framework comprises the Barcelona Convention and its protocols.

Today MAP involves 21 countries bordering the Mediterranean as well as the European Community.

The Action Plan for the Protection and Development of the Mediterranean Basin covers aspects such as coastal zone management, pollution prevention and control, protection of ecosystems and preservation of bio-diversity.

Although the initial focus of the MAP was on marine pollution control, experience confirmed that socioeconomic trends, combined with inadequate development planning and management are the root of most environmental problems. Consequently, MAP's focus gradually shifted to include integrated coastal zone planning and management as the key tool through which solutions are being sought.

The text of the Convention and its Protocols has been amended extensively since 1995 in order to expand its geographical scope to the coastal area and water basins, and incorporate the sustainable development principles from the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

Protocols have been developed from the Barcelona Convention that are fundamental for the protection and conservation of the marine environment and coastal region of the Mediterranean. The most recent one is the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean, which was signed during the Fifteenth Conference of the Parties held in Almeria (Spain) in January 2008.

As part of the implementation of the Protocol concerning Pollution from Land-Based Sources (LBS Protocol), the **Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land Based Activities (SAP)** was adopted in 1997. It has quantitative targets for the reduction of pollution over a short- and long-term time horizon. This programme contributes and will continue to contribute extensively to the reduction of the pollution caused by POPs in the countries it concerns. One of its funding sources is the Mediterranean Trust Fund, to which all of the countries in the region contribute, although it also receives outside funding.

To help in the development of the MAP's programme of activities, different Regional Activity Centres (RACs) have been established, each with specific functions:

- Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production (RAC/CP) based in Barcelona (Spain),
- Regional Activity Centre of the Priority Action Programme (RAC/PAP) based in Split (Croatia),
- Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (RAC/SPA) based in Tunis (Tunisia),
- Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC) based in Sophia Antipolis (France),
- Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) located in Malta,
- Centre of Information and Communication of the United Nations Environment Programme (Info/RAC) located in Rome (Italy),

In 1996 the **Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)** was established as an advisory board and a forum for dialogue. Its aim was to submit to the Contracting Parties and the MAP Secretariat proposals to promote sustainable development and to define a regional strategy of sustainable development according to the principles of Agenda 21. MCSD has 36 members: 21 representatives of the Contracting Parties and 15 representatives of the civil society (networks of local authorities, socioeconomic stakeholders and NGOs).

The MAP's activities are financed mainly through the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF), established in 1979, to which all Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention contribute according to a mutually agreed scale based on the UN scale of assessment.

The budget for activities in 2008-2009 was dealt with at the Fifteenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols, which took place in Almeria (Spain), on 15 to 18 January 2008.

The approved programme budget for activities related to the Stockholm Convention, which was presented at that meeting, can be seen in Annex G.

*** Programme for the Assessment and Control of Pollution in the Mediterranean region – MED POL**

It was adopted in 1975 (MED POL I, 1975-1980) by the first intergovernmental meeting of the Mediterranean coastal States, called by UNEP to consider the formulation of a broad and complex programme for the protection of the Mediterranean region.

The objectives of the **first phase** of MED POL were to formulate and carry out a coordinated pollution monitoring and research programme taking into account the goals of the Mediterranean Action Plan and the capabilities of the Mediterranean research centres to participate in it. MED POL Phase I concentrated its efforts on capacity building and on collection and analysis of sources, levels, pathways, trends and effects of pollutants relevant to the Mediterranean Sea.

In 1981, the second phase of MED POL (MED POL II, 1981-1995) was approved. It went on to focus on the trends indicated by the Programme of Action for Sustainable Development (Agenda 21) adopted at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), and those stated in the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (LBS Protocol) and the Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP) of MAP.

The third stage of MED POL (MED POL III, 1996-2005) made pollution control MED POL's new priority target while retaining the assessment of pollution and provision of support to national institutions.

Lastly, Phase IV (2006-2013) builds on the achievements of the previous stage and may in turn represent the operational connection of the Mediterranean with the strategy for the Mediterranean Region, due to their similar objectives and principles.

Parties should face the fact that the costs associated with the implementation of MED POL should primarily be met from their own resources. A variety of instruments are at the disposal of the Parties for the mobilisation of these resources. The instruments differ from country to country. In addition to the resources mobilised at national level, supplementary support for the implementation of MED POL, although modest, is available through the Mediterranean Trust Fund of MAP and, for some eligible countries, through bilaterally or multilaterally funded projects and donations. The most important sources of supplementary funding include the

Global Environment Facility (GEF), the World Bank, the programmes of the European Union (the Euro Mediterranean Partnership in particular), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and a number of national cooperation funds such as the French Global Environment Fund (*Fond français pour l'environnement mondial* - FFEM).

There are specific country eligibility clauses associated with some of these funding sources. In this context, the MED POL Secretariat will play an important catalytic role in the mobilisation of such funds by bridging countries and projects with donors and other stakeholders.

Environment strategy for the Mediterranean

Issued by the European Commission on 5 September 2006, this is a coordinated strategy for the Mediterranean basin to protect the marine environment and the coastline of this region and to reduce pollution by 2020. This strategy is based on enhanced cooperation between the countries concerned in the political, financial and technical arenas, and provides for the accomplishment of targeted activities planned within a common initiative known as "Horizon 2020".

This strategy focuses mainly on the Mediterranean countries which are covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria and Tunisia). For their part, EU Member States and the accession countries must apply EU environmental legislation.

The regional cooperation strategy for the environment proposed by the Commission is aimed in particular at:

- helping partner countries to create appropriate institutions, develop an effective policy and establish a legal framework that enables environmental concerns to be integrated into other sectors of activity;
- reducing levels of pollution and the impact of uncontrolled activity;
- preparing regional administrations to react to emergencies and respond to one-off and long-term issues;
- making more sustainable use of land and sea areas;
- increasing public information, awareness and participation;
- encouraging regional cooperation among partner countries;

To achieve these objectives, the countries concerned will be able to secure financial aid from, *inter alia*, the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) and the **Thematic Programme: Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources including**

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Energy, loans from International Financial Institutions (IFI), contributions from donors, and national resources. The limited scope of the financial resources available means that these funds will be targeted at the sites that give the greatest cause for concern and the use of these resources will be coordinated.

The Commission intends to use this strategy to make the maximum use of the protocols of agreement with certain international financial institutions (World Bank, European Investment Bank) and engage in closer contact with other fund donors (the Global Environment Facility's strategic investment fund).

5. ECONOMIC RESOURCES PLANNED OR ON GOING IN EACH COUNTRY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

6.1 Overview of the Implementation Plans. Current situation and financial needs.

The review of the implementation plans (NIPs) shows that Parties tended to follow one of two general approaches in preparing their implementation plans. They either identified programs, projects and **resource estimates** according to the provisions of the Convention, or developed discrete action plans for specific POPs issues² (e.g., pesticide POPs,.) which took into account the provisions of the Convention that were relevant to each issue.

The level and quality of technical detail in the submitted implementation plans was quite high. However, the lack of a simple and consistent format for reporting financial resource requirements resulted in a wide variety of methodologies being used by Parties to determine estimated costs for activities within their plans. This, in part, explains the wide range of cost estimates among different countries for what appear to be somewhat similar activities.

Moreover, several implementation plans include numerous activities under broad headings with only one resource estimate assigned per heading so is unknown the cost broken down by activity.

Other problems identified regarding necessary financial resources are refer to the lack of dates to apply the measures contained in the Plan, and the absence of indications about the moment the funds would be used and in which period of the implementation of the Plan.

In addition, only a few Parties attempted to disaggregate costs into “baseline” (activities that are direct obligations under the Convention or which are necessary for the implementation thereof) and “incremental” categories (activities not directly related to the Convention).

The study conducted by three independent experts elected by the Convention Secretariat, and included in the document "Report on the assessment of funding needs for Parties that are developing countries or countries with economies in transition to implement the provisions of Convention over the period 2010-2014, "UNEP/POPS/COP.4/27, which was presented at the Fourth Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Stockholm Convention, held from 4 to 8 May 2009, attempts to overcome these obstacles establishing the following methodology:

- If funds were proposed to be expended over more than one of the three time periods specified in the Figure1, then the average annual costs were determined and allocated pro rata to the respective time period-

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- If an implementation date was not specified in a plan, it was assumed to be the year following submission of the plan to the Secretariat.
- If the plan did not specify when funds would be spent, the resource estimate was averaged over the time period for the plan or for each specific component within a plan.

Chart 12. Full and Core Resource Estimates for in the developed or transition economies mediterranean countries.

Full and Core Resource Estimates for the Mediterranean countries										
Party	Plan Information		Core Resource Estimate (Millioni USD)				Full Resource Estimate (Million USD)			
	Submitted	Period	2004-09	2010-14	2015+	Total	2004 -09	2010-14	2015 +	Total
Albania	12.02.2007	2007-27	13,16	7,03	2,05	22,24	13,19	7,66	2,72	23,67
Argelia	06.10.2007	2005-12	27,97	15,73		43,70	31,29	126,34		157,63
Egypt	16.03.2006	2006-20	497,83	361,99	356,31	1.216,13	498,05	406,18	422,51	1.326,74
Moroco	02.05.2006	2007-16	12,40	8,41	1,10	21,92	15,40	8,41	1,10	24,92
Tunisia	30.01.2007	2006-28	19,43	9,92	8,52	37,87	19,43	9,92	8,52	37,87
Cyprus	16.10.2007	2008-12	146,74	220,11		366,85	146,74	220,11		366,85
Jordan	26.12.2007	2007-11	48,92	32,61		81,54	60,62	40,41		101,04
Lebanon	17.05.2006	2006-15	6,52	5,84	1,49	13,86	6,52	9,83	2,01	18,36
TOTAL				661,64		1804,11				2038,72

Source: own elaboration from data of the document UNEP/POPS/COP.4/27

The table shows it would be necessary to cover all the basic actions in the developing countries or countries with economies in transitions in the Mediterranean Region to the next period 2010 – 2014, with funding as about \$ 700 million.

To reach that goal, it would be essential to define the own resources of each country in order to use that information to channel the external funding ways within the appropriate program for each action.

As a recommendation, since the content of the NIP in these countries as with the NIPs submitted by other regions of the globe are not sufficient to determine the systematic and comprehensive estimates of resources for core activities of all parties, it would be desirable to define a future template / Standard methodology for calculating these resources by setting

individualized cost per action, separating the basic actions of the complementary defining the periods of implementation and use of funds, etc

Similarly, the Parties have only estimated the costs of implementing the provisions of the Convention in its current form and have not included a request for resources to address possible future need for amending their implementation plans in line with changes occurring in the Convention. Therefore Parties should take into account the resources for new activities and projects to be implemented on any change such as expansion of persistent organic compounds within the scope of the Convention.

6.2 Analysis by country of financial resources and instruments in the Implementation Plans of the Stockholm Convention for the Mediterranean countries.

Below is a summary of the economic resources planned, estimated or put into effect in the countries the study covers. The summary is based on in-depth analysis of the chapter on economic and/or financial instruments in the National Implementation Plans approved by each of the parties.

N.B.: The information stated is more or less detailed depending on how it is set out in the plan itself. If the country produces an estimated budget for implementation of the Stockholm Convention, it has been shown in a table.

ALGERIA

Financial instruments

Algeria has developed numerous financial instruments, taxes and incentives to encourage more environmentally-friendly behaviour by the various economic agents.

These financial instruments include:

- A tax incentive for "elimination" of industrial waste.
- A tax incentive for storage of waste.
- A tax on atmospheric pollution from industrial sources.
- A tax on activities that pollute or are hazardous for the environment (TAPD.)

Funding mechanisms

In the case of Algeria, according to its NIP, the external funding to implement the Stockholm Convention may include funding operations and technical and technological assistance on managing POPs in particular with regard to:

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- Reviewing and updating rules and regulations and adapting them to the Convention. (Making high-level legal experts available).
- Assisting the National Waste Agency (CND) to set up a database on the best available techniques and best environmental practices, which is directly accessible on the Web (building capabilities and acquiring equipment and databases).
- Assisting the National Environment and Sustainable Development Observatory (ONEDD) with implementation of the national environmental information system.
- Equipment for a reference laboratory to analyze POPs and train specialists in this field.
- Assisting the Algerian authorities with the export of PCBs and pesticides (supplying information about the costs, terms and guarantees).
- Supporting the authorities in managing POPs during the transition to a market economy by providing information about the experiences of other countries that have achieved that transition.

Annex H contains each action that Algeria has planned in its NIP together with an estimate of how much it will cost. It is notable that Algeria's NIP includes the funding sources for each action.

ALBANIA

Albania has estimated that it will cost \$23,670,050 to implement the Stockholm Convention there. This figure breaks down as follows:

- \$13,290,950 in the short term, 2007-2009
- \$9,187,400 in the medium term, 2010-2015
- \$1,191,700 in the long term, 2016-2027

Annex I contains a table that summarises the activities planned in the National Implementation Plan and the financial resources needed to carry them out. The Albanian NIP notably **includes the potential funding agents** for each project.

BOSNIA - HERZEGOVINA

It had not transmitted its NIP by the deadline for this report.

CROATIA

Croatia's NIP was submitted the 12st of March, 2009

Croatia as a transitional economy, is expecting financial support from the internacional organizations and the bodies of the Stockholm Convention because Croatia does not have sufficient money for implementation of the foreseen activities.

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Since the calculation of the incremental cost is not currently elaborated by the Stockholm Convention, NIP will be amended with this part once proper instructions will be provided.

CYPRUS

In its national plan, the Cypriot Government said that it was difficult to estimate the implementation of the steps required in order to eliminate emissions of persistent organic pollutants, since the measures do not just affect the Stockholm Convention (they would also achieve compliance with other international and local obligations). Therefore, no estimate for implementing the Convention in their territory has been produced.

However, the country has estimated the resources required for specific action in its National Implementation Plan:

- The cost of *construction of four landfills* (compliant with the provisions in the relevant EU directive) that Cyprus has included in its National Implementation Plan is estimated at **€200 million**.
- The cost of *reclaiming existing landfills* is estimated at **€50 million**.
- The cost of *setting up an animal carcass incinerator* is **€3.5 million** and the cost of *building the Central Waste Management Facility* is estimated at **€30 million**.

The cost of implementing measures to reduce industrial emissions is not expected to be high because all of the affected industrial facilities have already taken the necessary steps.

EGYPT

Egypt's budget for implementing and complying with the requirements of the Action Plan not only includes the financial resources needed to eliminate the amount of persistent organic pollutants inventoried, but also the resources that must be mobilised in order to modernise industry so as to reduce and/or eliminate unintentional POP emissions.

Egypt has divided its action up into short- and long-term action. Some of the action will be carried out in both periods, while other action will only be carried out in one of the two periods. The chart in Annex J below shows this action and the budgeted estimate in official Egyptian currency.

FRANCE

France's National Implementation Plan does not provide an estimate of the resources that need to be mobilised to implement the Stockholm Convention or the financial mechanisms that could be used to carry out its action to eliminate persistent organic compounds.

GREECE

The country had not transmitted its NIP by the deadline for this report.

ISRAEL

Israel is currently drafting its NIP and so has not yet transmitted it to the Secretariat of the Convention.

ITALY

The country had not yet transmitted its NIP by the deadline for report.

LEBANON

The total cost of implementing the action in the National Implementation Plan in Lebanon is estimated at **\$13.4 million**.

It is important to point out that not all of the tasks have been budgeted for and the cost of some of them still needs to be estimated. The activities/actions and costs of carrying them out can be seen in Annex K.

Lebanon has stated in its NIP that it does not have enough financial resources of its own to carry out the activities set out in its plan, and has mentioned the possibility of requesting financial support or cooperation through one or more of the NGOs in the country. A list of some of the most relevant environmental Lebanese environmental NGOs is provided below:

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Chart 13. Relevant Environmental NGOs in Lebanon

Relevant Environmental NGOs		
Organisation	Activities	Contact
Makhzoumi Foundation	Agriculture, community development	www.makhzoumifoundation.org
Rene Moawad Foundation	Agriculture, health, the environment, rural development	www.rmf.org.lb
Association for Forest Development	Community development, rural and conservation development, the environment	www.afdc.org.lb
Green Line Association	Agriculture, the environment	www.greenline.org.lb
Society for the Protection of Nature in Lebanon	The environment, education	www.spnlb.org.lb
Arc En Ciel	Community development, the disabled, health	www.arcenciel.org
Association Libanaise pour le Maîtrise de L'Energie	The environment	www.almee.org.lb
Mercy Corps International	Income generation, rural development	www.mercycorps.org
Pontifical Mission	Rural development, refugees/displaced people	www.pontifical.org
Young Men's Christian Association	Agriculture, health, community development	www.ymca-leb.org.lb

Source: Lebanese NIP

LIBYA

The country had not transmitted its NIP by the deadline for this report.

MALTA

The country had not transmitted its NIP by the deadline for this report.

MONACO

No information has been found concerning the funding mechanisms in the National Implementation Plan produced by Monaco.

MONTENEGRO

Montenegro's NIP is in the drafting stage.

SLOVENIA

Its NIP has been completed, but on the date of this report it had not yet been transmitted to the Secretariat of the Convention

SPAIN

The National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention and Regulation 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) National Reference Centre for POPs (initials in Spanish: CNR COP) needs to be set up with the mission of coordinating the NIP implementation tasks.

The Agreement assigning management responsibility to the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Education and Science for the future development of the Spanish Office of Chemical Sustainability and implementation of the Stockholm Convention was published through the MARM Undersecretaryship Decision of 10 October 2006 (Official State Gazette no. 248 of 17.10.2006).

As a result of this resolution, at the initiative of the Ministry of the Rural and Marine Environment, the **National Reference Centre for Persistent Organic Compounds (CNR COP)** was set up. It started operation in the first half of 2007 with a management assignment by the Ministry's General Department of Environmental Assessment and Quality to the National Institute of Agriculture and Food Research and Technology (INIA) in collaboration with the University of Alcalá.

The centre collaborates closely with the public authorities (national, regional and local) and all others involved through the National Coordination Group (GNC) to carry out the activities set out in the NIP. Its tasks include coordinating resources, bodies, institutions and organisations to implement, develop, monitor and assess the action carried out as part of the NIP.

The aforementioned Decision approved a budget of €1 million per year in 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively¹⁹. However, according to the Spanish Implementation Plan this amount is considered insufficient to cover all of the action set out in it.

At the last Meeting of the Technical Group on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) held on 22 April 2009, the CNR COP gave a presentation of the centre's responsibilities and organisation

¹⁹ NOTE: Spain has produced an economic analysis of its Implementation Plan for 2007-2008 with a second period considered that will start in 2009. The limit has yet to be defined and depends above all on the progress made and the steps taken by the competent authorities.

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chart and reported the action carried out to date concerning inventories, POP substitution, BATs and BEPs, and the POP Surveillance Network, etc.

Moreover, the *Decision of 3 August 2007 by the Undersecretary of the Prime Minister's Office*, approved the publication of the *Agreement implementing the assignment of management responsibility to the Ministry of the Environment (General Department of Environmental Assessment and Quality) and the Carlos III Health Institute for research into the presence and monitoring of persistent organic pollutants and other substances in humans*). The budget for carrying out the necessary action is €1,530,000 spread over four years (2007 to 2010). The budget for the year in progress is €475,000.

TUNISIA

Tunisia's Stockholm Convention Implementation Plan sets out the objectives and the action to be carried out to achieve them, as well as those responsible for carrying them out, the deadline for doing so and the estimated cost. This is all set out in the chart in Annex M:

TURKEY

Its NIP has been produced but since it has not been yet been ratified it has yet to be transmitted to the Secretariat of the Convention.

MOROCCO

Morocco will finance part of the NIP with its own resources up to the limit assigned to the environment and more specifically to hazardous chemical products in the national budget.

These resources are obviously insufficient, so the government will make use of other financing options, namely those envisaged in Article 13 of the Convention, bilateral and multilateral cooperation, contributions from all kinds of organisations and/or international associations, and various funds that support environmental action, etc.

Lastly, all forms of partnership will be encouraged (especially public/private partnerships, such as the agreement with cement producers).

The chart in Annex N summarises the action planned in Morocco, its cost and how long it will take to achieve.

SYRIA

Syria submitted its NIP to the Secretariat of the Convention of 23st f March, 2009.

Prepared by the Ministry of Local Administration and Environment of the Republic of Syria it defines and specifies actions to achieve the goals set to meet the requirements of the Stockholm Convention as well as the deadline for finalizing and economic estimation. ldefines and specifies the actions to reach the main objectives, as well as the period and the economic estimates.

6. CONCLUSIONS

By the date on which this report was completed (August 2009), the following countries had not transmitted their Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Greece, Israel, Italy, Libya, Malta, Montenegro, Slovenia, and Turkey. That means that approximately half of the countries in the Mediterranean Region have not yet provided details about the activities, goals and action they will carry out to eliminate POPs. Therefore, they have not provided information about the estimated cost for carrying out the action or the required resources or forms of funding.

The chart below contains the basic information about the status of the countries in the Mediterranean Region regarding the Stockholm Convention, the situation regarding their National Plan, and whether projects have been carried out through the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the main funding institution for the convention, or whether projects have been carried out in the country through the International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN).

Chart 14. Situation regarding the Mediterranean countries' NIPs and projects carried out

	Algeria	Albania	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Croatia	Cyprus	Egypt	France	Greece	Israel	Italy	Lebanon	Libya	Malta	Monaco	Montenegro	Slovenia	Spain	Tunisia	Turkey	Morocco	Syria	
Has signed the convention	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Has ratified the convention	Green	Green	White	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	White	Green	Green	White	Green	White	Green	Green	Green	White	Green	Green	Green
Transmitted its NIP by the deadline	Green	White	White	Green	White	White	White	White	White	White	Green	White	White	Green	White	White	White	White	White	White	Green	White
Transmitted its NIP after the deadline	White	Green	White	White	Green	Green	Green	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	Green	Green	White	White	White	Green
Has not transmitted its NIP and the deadline has passed	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	Orange	White	White	White	Orange	White	White	White	Orange	White	White	White	White	White	White
Has projects funded by the GEF	Cyan	Cyan	White	Cyan	White	Cyan	White	White	White	White	Cyan	White	White	White	Cyan	White	White	White	Cyan	Cyan	Cyan	Cyan
Has projects carried out by IPEN	White	Cyan	White	Cyan	White	Cyan	White	White	White	White	Cyan	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	Cyan	Cyan	White	White

Source: based on the information provided in this report

NOTES:

In the chart above, the **green cells** in the first row show the countries that have signed the Stockholm Convention on POPs, and in the second row they show which countries have ratified it.

As one can see, there are countries of geographical and political importance that have not yet ratified the Stockholm Convention: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Israel, Italy, Malta, Montenegro, and Turkey. They are therefore not required to submit their National Implementation Plans.

The next two rows in the chart show whether each country transmitted its NIP by the deadline or after it (rows three and four in the chart, respectively).

The next row shows, in orange, the countries that have missed the deadline for transmitting their NIP.

Therefore, six of the ten countries that have not transmitted their NIP have not ratified the Stockholm Convention and the rest, Greece, Libya, Syria and Slovenia, have done so but missed the deadline for transmitting their plans.

» It is noteworthy that some of the countries that had not transmitted their National Implementation Plans by the date of this report nevertheless had already carried out POP projects within their territory with international funding directly from the Global Environment Facility, the main funding instrument for the Stockholm Convention. The same goes for countries that have not yet ratified the convention, such as Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey. In those countries, most of the projects funded are aid projects to develop their respective national plans.

» As far as countries in the Mediterranean Region that have produced and transmitted their Implementation Plans are concerned, despite the convention advising the inclusion of **costs or estimated budgets** for carrying out each piece of action and identifying the potential funding sources, this information has not been provided in all of the NIPs.

Hence, although all of the NIPs produced to date follow the same guidelines as laid down in the convention, there are significant differences between them in terms of both their length and their level of detail. However, they all have a similar format and structure and comply with certain minimums regarding their content.

The **Egyptian National Implementation Plan** stands out for its length and depth. It includes an assessment of the risk posed by persistent organic compounds in the country, a detailed analysis of regional legislation, and a detailed report on persistent organic compounds in agriculture and industry.

Egypt also stands out in terms of the large number of projects carried out concerning persistent organic compounds, most of which were funded by NGOs or international funds.

» Moreover, it has also been noted that the countries in which projects have been carried out that were funded directly by the **Global Environment Facility** or through the **International POPs Elimination Network**, a non-governmental organisation also funded by the GEF, are in two specific regions: countries in the south and east of the Mediterranean that are not members of the European Union (which is only natural since the GDP of each of these countries is below the average). These countries do not have sufficient national funding and economic resources to carry out the necessary action to comply with the Stockholm Convention. Furthermore, countries that are European Union members will obviously make use of the European financing instruments and aid programmes set up by the union.

» From a legislative point of view, the development of Community regulations on the sound management of POPs and the elimination or progressive reduction of their production, marketing and permitted uses has harmonised national policies in EU countries. Therefore, the measures adopted or in the process of being adopted to achieve these objectives are the same as those for the Stockholm Convention. European financing resources and instruments are based on this common legislative focus.

The chart below shows the GDP of the countries covered by this study:

Chart 15. List of countries by GDP (PPP) per capita in international dollars

Countries by GDP (PPP) per capita in international dollars			
Country	2007	2008	2009
Morocco	4075.62	4385.17	4674.47
Syria	4488.07	4647.74	4839.40
Egypt	5490.57	5874.45	6278.67
Algeria	6533.37	6885.16	7246.97
Albania	6289.90	6767.41	7273.91
Bosnia - Herzegovina	6963.952	7435.842	7922.05
Tunisia	7472.56	7938.75	8450.73
Lebanon	11270.20	11689.56	12277.26
Turkey	12888.29	13511.16	14184.28
Libya	12276.51	13361.20	14641.75
Croatia	15549.45	16536.69	17507.21
Malta	22907.17	23663.33	24368.66
Israel	25799.47	26521.78	27323.29
Cyprus	27428.64	28672.96	29944.56
Slovenia	27204.88	28848.26	30350.01
Spain	30120.35	30764.51	31373.69
Italy	30448.31	31022.22	31555.11
Greece	29172.09	30745.41	32273.41
France	33187.76	34139.93	35008.44
Montenegro	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source:

[http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lista_de_pa%C3%ADses_por_PIB_\(PPA\)_per_c%C3%A1pita](http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lista_de_pa%C3%ADses_por_PIB_(PPA)_per_c%C3%A1pita)

» In order to request aid from the various funding mechanisms or bodies mentioned in this report, Mediterranean countries have to set out the arguments for why they need funding for the action in their NIPs and include an estimate of the cost of carrying it out.

The chart below summarises the estimated budgets for the NIPs in the various Mediterranean countries, which are required in order to implement the Stockholm Convention.

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Chart 16. Budgets estimated in the National Implementation Plans

COUNTRY	USD	€	OTHERS	Period
ALGERIA	45,988,729.02 148,985,271.00	36,308,524 Op 1 117,262,524 Op 2		Complete NIP
ALBANIA	23,670,050.00	18,880,419.67		2007-2027
EGYPT	1,342,496,439.36	949,163,206.55	7,250,720,000 EGP	2007-2020
SPAIN	6,865,136.08	5,450,000.00		2007-2008
LEBANON	13,521,850.00	10,789,716.17		Complete NIP
TUNISIA	36,451,753.12	28,780,373.58	52,520,000 TND	2006-2028
MOROCCO	24,915,000.00	19,880,843.12		2007-2020
SYRIA	68.730.000,00	54.839.667,00		2008-2023

Source: based on the Mediterranean countries' NIPs

N.B.: the figures in blue have been converted from the other currency

» It would be of considerable interest to produce a rough estimate of the total cost of implementing the Stockholm Convention in countries in the Mediterranean Region. However, it is not currently feasible and will not be until we have basic data that provide us with an initial approximation of the real costs. It is difficult to calculate the financial resources needed for the following reasons:

- Economic data: sometimes the countries themselves have not provided such information for us to use as a basis.
- Time periods covered: the countries that have provided an economic estimate have done so for different time periods. Some of the countries have only calculated the resources required in the short term, others in the short, medium and long term, and the time periods covered by those terms differ in each country. Hence, we have countries whose budgets cover periods from 2006 to 2028, as in the case of Tunisia, and others like Spain, which have only carried out a 3-year economic analysis (2007-2009, both inclusive).
- In the same way, the countries that have produced calculations have followed different criteria. Some of them have included other action that is not directly related to eliminating POPs, as in the case of Egypt, which also took into account the resources

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needed to modernise its entire industry, giving rise to a budget far in excess of the rest of the countries (over \$1,300 million compared to just over \$6 million for Spain).

- Due to the difficulty of calculating the budget needed to carry out some of the action described in their Implementation Plans, some countries have only forecast the economic resources needed for part of the Plan, since estimating the budget for implementing certain action in advance is a complex matter. This could go some way toward explaining the differences between the various budgets.

As mentioned above in other parts of the report, when the countries that have not produced National Implementation Plans do produce them, they should include a detailed study of the economic resources needed to implement the Stockholm Convention in their territory. Not only is this recommended in the convention, it would also make a positive contribution to supporting and quantifying applications for outside financial aid that those countries need, when their own financial resources are insufficient to carry out the necessary policies and action.

» In addition, each country should examine in depth the external financing instrument/s that it may be in its interests to use depending on the nature and scope of the action envisaged or to be included in its NIP, as well as the various conventions and programmes that apply, since the countries can request funding not just from the fund specifically created for the Stockholm Convention, but also other funds created for other purposes or associated with other international or regional bodies or conventions, which may also contribute to achieving the aims set out in the convention.

The chart below shows all of the organisations, conventions and programmes mentioned throughout the report and whether they apply to the various Mediterranean countries. The coloured cells show the countries' possible channels or options for funding or cooperation.

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FUNDING OF MEASURES, ACTION AND PROJECTS RELATED TO THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION			Algeria	Albania	Croatia	Cyprus	Egypt	France	Greece	Israel	Italy	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Lebanon	Libya	Malta	Monaco	Montenegro	Slovenia	Spain	Tunisia	Turkey	Morocco	Syria		
GLOBAL FUNDING MECHANISMS	Intergovernmental Organisations	IOMC																							
		SAICM																							
		FAO																							
		GEF																							
		UNDP																							
		UNIDO																							
		UNITAR																							
		World Bank																							
		WHO																							
	UNEP Environment Fund																								
	MEAs	Basel Convention																							
Rotterdam Convention																									
NGOs	IPEN																								
	MED Forum																								
REGIONAL FUNDING MECHANISMS	EU FUNDING	Seventh Framework Programme on Research and Technological Development (7PM)																							
		Programme for the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources, including energy (2007-2013)																							
		Environment and Health Action Plan (2004-10)																							
		LIFE+																							
		IPA																							
		European Investment Bank																							
	INSTRUMENTS, POLICIES & PROG. IN AFRICA	EDF, European Development Fund																							
		Africa Stockpiles Programme																							
	INSTRUMENTS, POLICIES & PROG. IN THE MEDITERRANEAN	Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP)																							
		Barcelona Convention																							
		Environment Strategy for the Mediterranean																							

NOTES:

1. We have assumed that the countries that have not yet signed the conventions, instruments and programmes, etc. shown in the chart are unable to benefit from such aid.

2. We have assumed that European Union funding instruments are intended for member states. However, many of them also provide outside countries with funds.

» With regard to the types of projects for which aid and/or financing has been provided, we can state the following:

The vast majority of the projects funded by the GEF, the main instrument for the Stockholm Convention, are aimed at enabling the beneficiary country to produce its NIP or generally enabling it to implement the convention. Just two projects deal with specific action: they both concern environmental management of PCBs (Morocco and Tunisia). A project funded by the GEF in the Mediterranean will soon begin concerning the management of PCBs in the national electricity companies in **Albania, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya and Syria**.

However, the projects funded by the **International POPs Elimination Network**, IPEN (an NGO, which started the *International POPs Elimination Project (IPEP)* in 2004), in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), deal with much more specific issues, although only six Mediterranean countries in total have benefited from them (Turkey, Morocco, Lebanon, Egypt, Croatia and Albania).

The projects have consisted of studies of the country's situation regarding POPs, education campaigns to prevent the production of POP wastes, monitoring and sampling of POPs in several foods (fish, eggs, etc.), POP stockpiles in landfill, and the Global Day of Action on POPs, etc.

» As a general conclusion, we can say that there are adequate funding sources, both direct (GEF, IPEN) and indirect (Quick Start Programme Trust Fund of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, SAICM). However, it is essential for each country, in its National Implementation Plan, to set out the action to be carried out to implement the Stockholm Convention and provide an estimate, if not exact then at least approximate, of the cost of carrying out such action.

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This information is of great importance in making progress with funding specific action that goes beyond the aid provided for the general aim of implementing the convention or producing the NIP.

Moreover, it is up to the Mediterranean countries themselves (or, if considered appropriate, specialist outside assistance) to study the funding instrument or channel that is most suitable for carrying out each piece of action or theme included in the NIP.

It would also be worth encouraging collaboration between countries to tackle problems they have in common that could be dealt with in a single project to make the most of funding, synergies and knowledge exchange. It is important to point out that some of the negative effects on the environment caused by the production and/or use of POPs are transboundary issues. A successfully performed project could be replicated in other Mediterranean countries with similar situations, which would save costs.

The approval and transmitting of new NIPs will undoubtedly allow progress to be made with implementing this convention and achieving its objectives, which significantly affect the entire Mediterranean area.

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- Plan Nacional de Aplicación del Convenio de Estocolmo de Francia
- Plan Nacional de Aplicación del Convenio de Estocolmo de la Unión Europea
- Plan Nacional de Aplicación del Convenio de Estocolmo de Líbano
- Plan Nacional de Aplicación del Convenio de Estocolmo de Marruecos
- Plan Nacional de Aplicación del Convenio de Estocolmo de Mónaco
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ANNEXES

ANNEX A. NIP information summaries and main projects in Mediterranean countries.


A.1 ALGERIA

	
Date of Signature	05/12/2001
Date of Ratification	22/09/2006
Deadline for transmission of National Implementation Plan	21/12/2008
Date National Implementation Plan was transmitted	06/10/2007
Regulatory Framework	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law no. 03-10, 19/07/2003 on the protection of the environment and sustainable development • Law No. 01-19 of 12/12/2001 and Decrees and orders relating thereto. On the management, control and disposal of waste. 	
Institutional framework	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture • Ministry of Land and Environment • Ministry of Industry • MERS • Ministry of Commerce • SMEs and craft • Ministry of Interior • Ministry of Justice 	
NIP's main objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of the precautionary principle and the principle of prevention • The impact assessment as a tool for risk assessment. • Coordination and intersectorial cooperation in the management of POPs. • Define a strategy based on scientific knowledge to identify and characterize these substances. 	
Activities, Strategies and Action Plans	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a program to eliminate POPs based on deadlines • Sensitization of users on the use of pesticides • Development of a program for managing PCBs 	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping the sources of discharges of the substances listed in Annex C of the Convention • Development of a POPs research programme • Promulgation of standards for dioxins and furans • Establishment of laboratories and monitoring of POPs into the environment. • Adoption of BAT and BEP • Training on management of POPs • Creating a network of centres for the coordination of the information on local, regional and international levels
Projects implemented/planned with external funding
<p>Funded by GEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Algeria


A.2 ALBANIA

	
Date of Signature	05/12/2001
Date of Ratification	04/10/2004
Deadline for transmission of National Implementation Plan	02/01/2007
Date National Implementation Plan was transmitted	12/02/2007
Regulatory framework	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law n °. 8934, dated 05/09/2002 "On the Environmental Protection" • Law n °. 8990, dated 23/01/2003 "On the environmental impact assessment" • Law n °. 8897, dated 16/05/2002 " On the air protection" • Law n °. 9115, dated 24/07/2003 "On the environmental treatment of waste waters " • Law n °. 9010, dated 13/02/2003 "On the environmental management of solid wastes " • Law n °. 9537, dated 18/05/2006 "On the environmental management of hazardous wastes" • Law n °. 9108, dated 17/07/2003 "On chemicals substances and preparations" • Law N ° 9362, dated 24/03/2005 "On the service of plants protection" • Law n °. 9279, dated 28/10/2004 Ratification of Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and its Amendment III/1. 	
Institutional framework	


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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Management, • Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Economy, Trade and Energy • Ministry of Defence
NIP's main objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion and harmonisation of the environmental legislation with that of EU • Improvement of the institutional framework and capacity building at the local and central levels
Strategies and Actions Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Plan: Institutional and Regulatory Strengthening Measures. • Action Plan: POPs Pesticides. • Action Plan: PCBs and Equipment Containing PCBs • Action Plan: Unintentionally Produced POPs by –products. • Action Plan: POPs wastes and contaminated sites. • Action Plan: Public Awareness, Information Disseminations and Training. • Strategy for Monitoring, Research and Development. • Strategy for Information Exchange and Reporting.
Projects implemented/planned with external funding
<p>Funded by FMAM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the POPs National Implementation Plan under the Stockholm Convention <p>Implemented by IPEN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1ALB Sharra dumpsite and awareness-raising campaign on POPs in wastes in Albania: Environmental Center for Development, Education and Networking Center (EDEN Center) • 2ALB Country situation report on POPs in Albania. Environmental Center for Development, Education and Networking Center (EDEN Center) and Arnika. • 3ALB Pesticide contamination in an abandoned chemical plant: Environmental Center for Development, Education and Networking Center (EDEN Center).

A.3 BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

	
Date of Signature	23/05/2001
Date of Ratification	
Deadline for transmission of National Implementation Plan	
Date National Implementation Plan was transmitted	Not communicated to the Secretariat of the Convention at the closing date of this report
Regulatory framework	
Institutional framework	
NIP's main objectives	
Strategies and Actions Plan	
Projects implemented/planned with external funding	

A.4 CROATIA

	
Date of Signature	26/05/2001
Date of Ratification	30/01/2007
Deadline for transmission of National Implementation Plan	30/04/2009
Date National Implementation Plan was transmitted	12/03/2009
Regulatory framework	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Protection Strategy (Official Gazette hereinafter referred as to OG 46/02). • Environmental Protection Act (OG 110/07). • Air Protection Act (OG 178/04, 60/08). • Air Quality Protection and Improvement Plan in the Republic of Croatia for 2008 – 2011 (OG No. 61/08). 	


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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Management Strategy (OG 130/05). • Waste Act (OG 178/04, 11/06, 60/08). • Water Management Strategy (OG 91/08). • Water Act (OG 107/95, 150/05). • Regulation on Limit Value Emission of Pollutants into Air from Stationary Sources. • Regulation on Water Classification. • Regulation on Hazardous Substances in Water. • Ordinance on Indicator Limit Values Indicators of Hazardous and Other Substances in Waste Waters. • Law on Chemicals. • Plant Protection Act.
Agentes nacionales implicados
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction. • Ministry for Regional Development, Forestry and Water Management. • Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Rural Development (MAFRD). • Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MHSW). • Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship (MELE). • Ministry of Finance, Customs Administration. • Ministry of Defence. • Committee for Environmental Protection and Physical Planning.
NIP's main objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination of all potential PCBs sources; • Systematic control of the levels of POPs compounds in all environmental elements; • Restriction and control of PCDD/PCDF, PCBs and HCB emissions from unintentional sources; • Unintentional releases of PCDD/Fs, PCBs and HCB are controlled and continuously reduced; • Application of technological solutions (BAT/BEP) that facilitate emissions reduction or abatement of POPs compounds from unintentional sources; • Informed public about influence of POPs compounds on human health through their intake and about the measures to avoid exposure.
Strategies and Actions Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional and regulatory adjustment of POPs Management. • Reduction or elimination releases of POPs from their production and use. • Activities for Production, Import and Export, Use, Stockpiles and Waste of DDT (Annex B). • Register of exemptions and the continuing need for exemptions. • Measures to reduce release from stockpiles and wastes.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing stockpiles and appropriate measures for handling and disposal of articles in use. • Information Exchange Programme. • Programme for public awareness raising, informing and education. • Effectiveness evaluation and reporting. • Research, development and monitoring.
Projects implemented/planned with external funding
<p>Funded by GEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Republic of Croatia. <p>Implemented by IPEN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1CRO Country situation report on POPs in Croatia: Green Action - Friends of the Earth Croatia


A.5 CYPRUS

	
Date of Signature	
Date of Ratification	07/03/2005(a)
Deadline for transmission of National Implementation Plan	05/06/2007
Date National Implementation Plan was transmitted	16/10/2007
Regulatory framework	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 113 (I) / 2004 (which harmonizes the Cyprus Legislation with European Union Directive 2000/60/EE) • Law 42(III)/2004 by which the Stockholm Convention was ratified. • The protection of the environment became a very important issue after Cyprus' accession to the European Union (EU). As a result, while before joining the EU there were only a few specialized or relevant provisions for the environment in general legislation, after accession there are about 200 laws in Cyprus for the protection of the Environment 	
Institutional framework	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Labour Inspection of the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance • Environment Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment • Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment. • Geological Survey Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural 	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources and Environment. • Department of Fisheries and Marine Research of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment • Department of Forests of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment. • Water Development Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment • State General Laboratory of the Ministry of Health • Public Health Services of the Ministry of Health • Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism
NIP's main objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination of Production, Use, Import and Export of POPs (Articles 3(1) and 3(2) of the Convention) • Action Plan for Phasing-out and disposal of PCB-containing equipment • Action Plan for the Reduction of Emissions of Persistent Organic Pollutants from unintentional production • Prevention of the production and use of new chemicals exhibiting characteristics of POPs • Assessing and controlling chemicals in use • Identification and environmentally sound management of stockpiles, articles in use and wastes
Activities, Strategies and Action Plans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination of the open burning of waste • Proper use of the emission factors, a necessary condition for the preparation of inventories in order to verify and confirm the measures to be taken for the elimination of the emissions of Annex C of the Convention. • Central Waste Management Facility. • Construction of four Sanitary Landfills. • Recovery of the existent landfills.
Projects implemented/planned with external funding

A.6 EGYPT

	
Date of Signature	17/05/2002
Date of Ratification	02/05/2003
Deadline for transmission of National Implementation Plan	17/05/2006
Date National Implementation Plan was transmitted	16/03/2007
Regulation framework	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 4/1994 related to POPs • Law N°.21/1958 related to Industrial Chemicals • Decree N°.138/1958 related to Industrial Chemicals • Decree N°.91/1959 related to Industrial Chemicals • Law N°. 113/1962 related to Pharmaceutical Chemicals • Agriculture Law N°.53/1966 related to Agricultural Chemicals • Decree N°. 50/1967 related to pesticides • Decree N°.480/1971 related to Industrial Chemicals • Law N°.12/2003 related to Industrial Chemicals • Decree N°.55 of1983 related to all chemicals used in the Industrial field • Decree N°.590/1984 related to Fertilizers • Decree N°. 60 of 1986 related to pesticides • Decree N°.278/1988 related to Veterinary Insecticides • Decree N°.977/1989 related to Industrial Chemicals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree N°.258 of 1990 related to Fertilizers • Decree N°.116 of 1991 related to All chemicals used in the Industrial field • Regulation N°. 338 related to All kinds of chemicals and its compounds • Decree N°. 499 of 1995 related to Poisonous and non poisonous substances in industry • Decree N°.108/1995 related to Potable Water • Decree N°.874/1996 related to pesticides • Decree N°. 82/1996 related to Hazardous Chemicals (for Health) • Decree N°.348/1996 related to Banned Insecticides • Decree N°.413/1996 related to Hazardous Chemicals & Wastes • Decree N°. 55/1996 related to Banned Chemicals • Decree N°.673/1999 related to Petroleum Hazardous Chemicals • Decree N°. 7/1999 related to Hazardous Industrial Chemicals • Decree N°.44/2000 related to Liquid waste
Institutional framework	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperating Ministries 15 ministries • Partner Authorities 17 competent authorities • Private Sectors Companies 250 companies • EEA Regional Branches 6 branches • Non Governmental Organizations 20 NGOs • Governorates 26 governorates • Researches Centres and Laboratories 9 research centres and laboratories • Universities 3 universities
NIP's main objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a preliminary inventory of POPs; its sources as well as its negative effect on the population and the environment Nation-Wide. • Establish a monitoring mechanism for such pollutants, either in soil, water or air. • Set up priorities in implementation actions.
Activities, Strategies and Action Plans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional and regulatory strengthening measures. • Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from intentional production and use. • Measures to reduce releases from stockpiles and wastes • Facilitating or undertaking information Exchange and stakeholder involvement • Manage the production, import and export, use, stockpiles and wastes of Annex A POPs pesticides • Manage the production, import and export, use, stockpiles and wastes of DDT (Annex B chemicals) if used in the country • Public Awareness, Information and Education. • Register for specific exemptions and the continuing need for exemptions. • Measures to reduce releases from unintentional production. • Manage stockpiles and appropriate measures for handling and disposal of articles in use. • Identification of contaminated sites (Annex A, B and C Chemicals) and remediation in an environmentally sound manner.
Projects implemented/planned with external funding
<p>Quick Start Program Trust Fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and Capacity Building in Chemicals and Chemicals Waste Management in Egypt,

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Funded by GEF:

- Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Egypt

Implemented by IPEN:


- 2EGY Together for protecting our children from cancerous organic pollutants: raising public awareness on POPs in Egypt: Environmental Pioneers Association
- 3EGY Monitoring of dioxins in fish produced in the impact zone of Helwan cement and steel plants: Day Hospital for Development and Rehabilitation
- 4EGY Health status of residents, particularly children, in the impact zone of the El Kafer El Zaiat plant, a former DDT pesticide chemical production facility: Egypt Suns Association for Development and Environmental Protection.
- 5EGY Egg sampling for by-product POPs: Day Hospital for Development and Rehabilitation.
- 6EGY Public awareness campaign on health and the Stockholm Convention: global day of awareness on POPs: Dreamers of Tomorrow.
- 7EGY Global day of action: youth and POPs: Arab Office for Youth and Environment (AOYE).
- 10EGY Country situation report on POPs in Egypt: Day Hospital for Development and Rehabilitation.
- 13EGY Developing regional NGO strategies on POPs and chemical management: Arab Network for Environment and Development (RAED).

Funded by UNIDO:


- Promote strategies to reduce unintentional production of POPs in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden

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A.7 FRANCE

	
Date of Signature	23/05/2001
Date of Ratification	17/02/2004(Aprobación)
Deadline for transmission of National Implementation Plan	17/05/2006
Date National Implementation Plan was transmitted	26/02/2007
Regulatory framework	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree No. 20001-63, 18 January 2001 • Decree No. 87-59 of 2/2/1987 amended by Decree No. 92/1074 of 2/10/1992, the Order of 9 September 1987 and 13 February 2001 • The Order of 25 January 1991 	
Institutional framework	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development • Ministry of Environment and Sanitation • Directorate General of Food Ministry of Agriculture 	
NIP's main objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with the obligations of articles 3.4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,15 and 16 of the Stockholm Convention 	
Activities, Strategies and Action Plans	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from the production and use of POPs. • Register of specific exemptions. • Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from unintentional production. • Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from stockpiles and wastes. • Participate in the Review Committee from the list of POPs for inclusion of new substances. • Information Exchange. 	
Projects implemented/planned with external funding	

A.8 GREECE

	
Date of Signature	23/05/2001
Date of Ratification	03/05/2006
Deadline for transmission of National Implementation Plan	1/08/2008
Date National Implementation Plan was transmitted	Not communicated to the Secretariat of the Convention at the closing date of this report
Regulatory framework	
Institutional framework	
NIP's main objectives	
Activities, Strategies and Action Plans	
Projects implemented/planned with external funding	


A.9 ISRAEL

	
Date of Signature	30/07/2001
Date of Ratification	
Deadline for transmission of National Implementation Plan	
Date National Implementation Plan was transmitted	
Regulatory framework	
Institutional framework	
NIP's main objectives	
Activities, Strategies and Action Plans	


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Projects implemented/planned with external funding

A.10 ITALY

	
Date of Signature	23/05/2001
Date of Ratification	
Deadline for transmission of National Implementation Plan	
Date National Implementation Plan was transmitted	Not communicated to the Secretariat of the Convention at the closing date of this report
Regulatory framework	
Institutional framework	
NIP's main objectives	
Activities, Strategies and Action Plans	
Projects implemented/planned with external funding	

A.11 LEBANON

	
Date of Signature	23/05/2001
Date of Ratification	03/01/2003
Deadline for transmission of National Implementation Plan	17/05/2006
Date National Implementation Plan was transmitted	17/05/2006
Regulatory framework	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law n ° 690, 27/08/2005 on industrial chemical pesticides. • Decree 13173, 08/10/1998 on Industry. 	

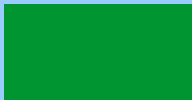
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree 8377, 30/12/1961 on insecticides. • Decree 5039, 20/06/1994 on pesticides. • Decree 8352, 30/12/1961 on industry professional. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law n ° 247 on petroleum (replacing the Law No. 9 / 37 dated 32-12-1973) • Decree 4461 (published el 15-11-2000) on imported chemical.
Institutional framework	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment • Ministry of Public Health • Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Energy and Water • Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lebanese Customs Authority • ASPLANTE • Federation of Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of Lebanon • Association of Lebanese Industrialists
NIP's main objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and gather information on possible options for management of POPs to implement the SC with indication of the scope of application, limitations, costs and benefits for each option. • Evaluate the options available and actions necessary to meet the requirements of the SC and country objectives. • Identify requirements for assistance in the completion of additional assessments and information gathering to complete and implement the NIP. 	
Activities, Strategies and Action Plans	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional and regulatory strengthening measures • Improving data management • Mobilizing financial resources for NIP implementation • Better promotion of BAT and BEP and Research Chemicals Management • Promoting Improved Technologies and Practices • Managing Hot Spot and stockpiles • Raising Awareness 	
Projects implemented/planned with external funding	
<p>- Implemented by IPEN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Together let's eliminate POPs: APEP (Association for the Protection of the Environment and Heritage-Nabatieh) • Global day of action on POPs in Lebanon: APEP (Association for the Protection of the Environment and Heritage-Nabatieh) • National POPs campaign in Lebanon: AMWAJ • Country situation report on POPs in Lebanon: Lebanese Environmental Forum 	


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- Burning dump POPs hotspot: Association for the Protection of the Environment and Heritage (FSE) Lebanon hotspot: Garbage Mountain

A.12 LIBYA


	
Date of Signature	
Date of Ratification	46/06/2005 (acceptation)
Deadline for transmission of National Implementation Plan	12/09/2007
Date National Implementation Plan was transmitted	Not communicated to the Secretariat of the Convention at the closing date of this report
Regulatory framework	
Institutional framework	
NIP's main objectives	
Activities, Strategies and Action Plans	
Projects implemented/planned with external funding	

A.13 MALTA

	
Date of Signature	23/05/2001
Date of Ratification	
Deadline for transmission of National Implementation Plan	
Date National Implementation Plan was transmitted	
Regulatory framework	
Institutional framework	
NIP's main objectives	

Activities, Strategies and Action Plans
Projects implemented/planned with external funding


A.14 MONACO

	
Date of Signature	23/05/2001
Date of Ratification	20/10/2004
Deadline for transmission of National Implementation Plan	18/01/2007
Date National Implementation Plan was transmitted	12/12/2006
Regulatory framework	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial Decree No. 88-638 of 28 November 1988 setting out the requirements for the handling and disposal of polychlorinated byphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls. • Sovereign Order No. 9287 of 23 November 1998 concerning marketing and utilization of polychlorinated byphenyls and disposal polychlorinated terphenyls. • Ministerial Decree No. 85-304 of 31 May 1985 concerning to the prohibition of poisonous substances in agriculture 	
Institutional framework	
Not specified in the NIP	
NIP's main objectives	
Not specified in the NIP	
Activities, Strategies and Action Plans	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce emissions of dioxins and furans from incineration of non-hazardous waste • Implementation of BAT • Reducing emissions of chemicals in Annex C 	
Projects implemented/planned with external funding	

A.15 MONTENEGRO

	
Date of Signature	23/10/2006
Date of Ratification	
Deadline for transmission of National Implementation Plan	
Date National Implementation Plan was transmitted	
Regulatory framework	
Institutional framework	
NIP's main objectives	
Activities, Strategies and Action Plans	
Projects implemented/planned with external funding	
Funded by GEF: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): National Implementation Plan for the Serbia and Montenegro. 	


A.16 SLOVENIA

	
Date of Signature	23/05/2001
Date of Ratification	04/05/2004
Deadline for transmission of National Implementation Plan	16/08/2006
Date National Implementation Plan was transmitted	Not communicated to the Secretariat of the Convention at the closing date of this report
Regulatory framework	
Institutional framework	
NIP's main objectives	

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Activities, Strategies and Action Plans
Projects implemented/planned with external funding


A.17 SPAIN

	
Date of Signature	23/05/2001
Date of Ratification	28/05/2004
Deadline for transmission of National Implementation Plan	26/08/2006
Date National Implementation Plan was transmitted	20/03/2007
Regulatory framework	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 16/2002 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) • Law 10/98 on Waste. • Royal Decree 9/2005 of 14th January, which establishes the list of activities that are potentially harmful for the soil and the criteria and standards for the contaminated soil declaration. • Royal Decree 1406/1989 on restriction on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (PCB). • Royal Decree 2163/1994 of 4th November, establishing the Community harmonized system of authorization for the sale and use of crop protection products. • Royal Decree 1054/2002 which regulates the evaluation process for recording, authorising and marketing of biocides. • Royal Decree 653/2003 of 30th May, on Incineration of Waste. • Royal Decree 1254/1999 of 16th July, on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances • Royal Decree 1378/99, which authorizes the use of transformers containing between 50 and 500 ppm of PCBs until the end of its useful life, provided that the aircraft were in operation before June 30, 1986. 	
Institutional framework	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Directorate of Environmental Quality and Evaluation • National Institute for Agricultural Research and Technology • Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade • Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food 	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs • Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation • Center for Industrial Technology Development • Research Center for Energy, Environment and Technology (CIEMAT)
NIP's main objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the problems associated with POPs. • To comply with the obligations under multilateral agreements. • Create an institutional framework to protect health and the environment from POPs. • Develop intervention strategies to respond to problems and establish criteria to ensure the disposal and, where possible, the reduction of POPs. • Strengthen mechanisms for dialogue between different actors to guide the consensus of the various intervention strategies. • Encouraging the exchange of scientific information available that allows downloading on national inventories, emissions, and transfer of POPs. • Promote awareness of society and the dissemination of information.
Activities, Strategies and Action Plans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a National Reference Center for COP • Determination of the trade, use and stocks of POPs • POPs Replacement Programme • Limiting emissions unintentional (Best Available Techniques / Best Environmental Practices) • Management and disposal of waste PCBs and other POPs • Monitoring Program • Program information and awareness
Projects implemented/planned with external funding


A.18 TUNISIA

	
Date of Signature	23/05/2001
Date of Ratification	17/06/2004
Deadline for transmission of National Implementation Plan	15/09/2006
Date National Implementation Plan was transmitted	30/01/2007
Regulatory framework	


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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 96-41 of June 10 1996 on waste and control of their management and disposal • Decree No. 2000-2339 of 5 October 2000, a national list of hazardous waste • Order of the Ministry of National Economy of 20/07 on discharge of effluents into water • Law N °. 61-39, July 7, 1961 and its Implementing Decree no. 61-300 of 28 August 1961 • Law 92-72 of 3 August 1992 on the organization of pesticides for agricultural use and the implementation of Decree no. 9 -2246 of December 28, 1992
Institutional framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources (Marh): • The Department of Public Health (MSP): • The Ministry of Industry, Energy and Small and Medium Businesses • The National Agency of Sanitary and Environmental Control Products (ANCSEP). • The National Agency for Environmental Protection (NAEP). • The National Agency for waste management (NAWM) • The Ministry of Commerce and Handicrafts, • The Tunisian Society for Electricity and Gas (STEG) • The Specialized Technical Centers (CETTEX, CNCC, CETIME, CTMCCV, CTC)
NIP's main objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of an information exchange network between different institutions involved in the management of POPs. • Strengthening the institutional framework to promote the national policy on the management of POPs • Public participation in the implementation of the NIP.
Activities, Strategies and Action Plans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training, awareness and public information • Strengthening the regulatory and institutional frameworks • Specific action plan for waste and PCB contaminated equipment • Specific Plan for POPs pesticides • Specific plan for PCDD / PCDF
Projects implemented/planned with external funding
<p>Implemented by GEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a National Plan for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs • Demonstrating and Promoting Best Techniques and Practices for Managing Healthcare Waste and PCBs.

A.19 TURKEY

	
Date of Signature	23/05/2001
Date of Ratification	
Deadline for transmission of National Implementation Plan	
Date National Implementation Plan was transmitted	Not communicated to the Secretariat of the Convention at the closing date of this report
Regulatory framework	
Institutional framework	
NIP's main objectives	
Activities, Strategies and Action Plans	
Projects implemented/planned with external funding	
<p>Implemented by GEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling activities to facilitate early action on the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs in the Republic of Turkey <p>Implemented by IPEN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1TUR Pesticide stockpile in Derince, Kocaeli, Turkey: Bumerang, Arnika - Toxics and Waste Programme, and Greenpeace Mediterranean 2TUR Petkim Petrochemical Co. PVC Plant: Bumerang, Arnika - Toxics and Waste Programme, and Greenpeace Mediterranean. 3TUR Egg sampling for POPs: Contamination of chicken eggs near the hazardous waste incinerator in Izmit, Turkey by dioxins, PCBs and hexachlorobenzene: Bumerang, Arnika - Toxics and Waste Programme, and Greenpeace Mediterranean 4TUR Global day of action on POPs in Turkey: Bumerang, Arnika - Toxics and Waste Programme, and Greenpeace Mediterranean 5TUR Public awareness-raising on POPs in Turkey: Bumerang, Arnika - Toxics and Waste Programme, Greenpeace Mediterranean, International Society of Doctors for the Environment 6TUR Country situation report on POPs in Turkey: Bumerang, Arnika - Toxics and Waste Programme, and Greenpeace Mediterranean 	


A.20 MOROCCO

	
Date of Signature	23/05/2001
Date of Ratification	15/06/2004
Deadline for transmission of National Implementation Plan	13/09/2006
Date National Implementation Plan was transmitted	02/05/2006
Regulatory framework	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law N° 42-95 organises the trade of pesticides used in agriculture • Decree of 5 May 1999 institutes an homologation procedure of pesticides in the country • Law 11- 03 on protection and environment development • Law N°13-03 against air pollution • Law 10-95 on water • Law 12-03 on Impact Studies • Law 28-00 on Wastes 	
Institutional framework	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Territory Management, Water and Environment (MTMWE) • Ministry of Interior (MOI) • Ministry of Equipment and Transport (MET) • Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Maritime Fisheries (MARDMF) Ministry of Health (MOH), • National Office for Drinking Water (NODW) • Higher Commission for Water and Forests and Fight against Desertification. Ministry of Territorial Management, Water and Environment 	
NIP's main objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating the national legislation to take the Convention obligations into account; • Development of a strategy for identification and elimination of unintentional pesticides stockpiles, obsolete or likely to contain POPs; • Development of a strategy for eliminating equipment containing PCBs from the national environment and destruction of oils contaminated by PCBs, in an environmental sound manner; • Promote application of BAT in enterprises likely to release unintentional POPs and help the local communities better manage their rubbish dumps; • Develop a sensitization and communication strategy with the public, in view of reducing practices that generate POPs; Develop national capacities with regard to POPs management. 	

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Activities, Strategies and Action Plans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforcement of regulations regarding POPs • Elaboration of legal texts regarding commercialisation of public used insecticides • Training of boundaries staff in the field of chemicals • Epidemiological study in areas where use of pesticides is frequent • Epidemiological study in areas where dioxins and furans are potentially released • Surveillance of POPs in the environment • Reinforcement of the national network for surveillance of chemical products and POPs
Projects implemented/planned with external funding
<p>Quick Start Programme Trust Fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthening national capacity in safe management of public health pesticides. <p>Implemented by GEF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial assistance to Morocco to meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). • Safe Management and Disposal of PCBs. <p>Implemented by IPEN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1MOR Prevention of morbidity and mortality due to POPs pesticides: Moroccan Society of Clinical and Analytical Toxicology. • 2MOR Global day of action: together against pesticide damage: Moroccan Society of Clinical and Analytical Toxicology.

A.21 SYRIA

Regulatory framework	
	
Date of Signature	15/02/2002
Date of Ratification	05/08/2005
Deadline for transmission of National Implementation Plan	03/11/2007
Date National Implementation Plan was transmitted	23/03/2009
Regulatory framework	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law N°. 50 Date 2002/6/26 • Law N°. 49. 2004. • Decision n° 3060 of the Ministry of Local Government. 1999. • Resolution n°. 1. 1988. • Resolution n°. 8. 1990. • Law n°. 18. 2004 	

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- Decision n° 64 and its amendments. 2003
- Decision n° 316 of Ministry of Agriculture. 2006.
- Resolution n° 99. 2004.
- Decision n° 100. 2004.
- Decision n° 18 of Ministry of Agriculture. 2004.
- Decision n° 64 of Ministry of Agriculture. 2006
- Decision n° 10 of Ministry of Agriculture. 1990.
- Decision n° 1176 of the Ministry of Agriculture. 2003.
- Decision n° 3 of the Ministry of Agriculture. 1989
- Regulatory Decree 2680. Year 1977
- Customs Law n°. 38. 2006

Institutional framework

- Ministry of Local Administration and Environment.
- Ministry of Health.
- Ministry of Agriculture.
- Ministry of Industry.
- Ministry of Finance represented by the Directorate General of Customs.
- Role of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor Assembly represented by the Foundation for Social Security
- Ministry of Economy and Commerce
- Ministry of Petroleum
- Ministry of Electricity.
- Ministry of Housing and Construction.
- General Directorate of Civil Defense
- Universities

NIP's main objectives

- Financial assistance for the elimination of POPs substances
- Development of legislation for the management of POPs Chemicals
- Creating the necessary infrastructure for the management of POPs.
- Development o POP studies
- Identification of points in accordance with the National POPs.
- Definition of requirement for sound management of POPs Chemicals
- Improve the training and control of POPs substances.
- Awareness programs to improve awareness of the seriousness of the POPs chemicals.

Activities, Strategies and Action Plans

Mobilisation of financial resources to execute the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans in Mediterranean Countries – CP/RAC

- Development of actions to strengthen the institutional framework and organization.
- Promotion of actions to reduce or eliminate releases from intentional production and use of POPs.
- Production, import, export, use, storage, waste of POPs.
- Production, import and export, use, transfer, storage of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).
- Inventory of the production, import and export, use, stockpiles and wastes of POPs.
- Actions to reduce releases from unintentional production.
- Development of measures to reduce releases of POPs from stockpiles and wastes.
- Identification of contaminated sites.
- Facilitating information exchange and stakeholder participation.
- Public awareness, information and education (Article 10).
- Evaluation of effectiveness (Article 16).
- Preparation of reports.
- Research and development.
- Technical and financial assistance.
- Reporting.

Projects implemented/planned with external funding

Implemented by GEF:

- Enabling activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): National Implementation Plan for Syria .

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A.22 U.E.

While each of the countries within the European Union has developed and planned its own NIP, the European Union has developed a NIP that contains the objectives, measures and key actions of this group of countries.

	
Date of Signature	23/05/2001
Date of Ratification	16/11/2004(Approbation)
Deadline for transmission of National Implementation Plan	14/02/2007
Date National Implementation Plan was transmitted	19/03/2007
Legislación aplicable	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Decision 2006/507/CE of 14 October 2004. • Regulation (CE) n° 850/2004 of the European Parliament and Council of 29 April 2004, on Persistent Organic Pollutants and amending the Directive 79/117/CE. • Council Regulation (CE) n° 1195/2006. • Council Regulation (CE) n° 172/2007. • Commission Regulation (CE) n° 323/2007. 	
Institutional framework	
NIP's main objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the basic obligations of the Stockholm Convention 	
Activities, Strategies and Action Plans	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination of intentional production and use of POPs • Elimination of import and export of POPs • Prevention of the production and use of new chemicals exhibiting characteristics of POPs • Identification and environmentally sound management of stockpiles and wastes 	

Mobilisation of financial resources to execute the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans in Mediterranean Countries – CP/RAC

ANNEX B. POP's projects funded by GEF in the Mediterranean countries.

Project Name	Preparation of the POPs National Implementation Plan under the Stockholm Convention
Country	Albania
Approval Date	September 25, 2003
Implementation Status	Completed. NIP report submitted to UNFCCC on date.
GEF Project Grant	347,000 US\$
GEF Grant	347,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	31,400 US\$
Project Cost	378,400 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	54,000 US\$

Project Name	Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Algeria
Country	Algeria
Approval Date	November 14, 2001
Implementation Status	Project is On-going
GEF Project Grant	494,000 US\$
GEF Grant	494,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	0 US\$
Project Cost	494,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	54,000 US\$

Project Name	Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Republic of Croatia.
Country	Croatia
Approval Date	November 14, 2001
GEF Approval Date	February 06, 2002
Proj. Completion Date	June 30, 2007

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Implementation Status	Project Completed in June 2007
GEF Project Grant	472,100 US\$
GEF Grant	472,100 US\$
Cofinancing Total	0 US\$
Project Cost	472,100 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	54,000 US\$

Project Name	Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Egypt
Country	Egypt
Approval Date	September 03, 2002
GEF Approval Date	October 22, 2002
Proj Completion Date	December 31, 2006
Implementation Status	Project closed December 2006
GEF Project Grant	496,500 US\$
GEF Grant	496,500 US\$
Cofinancing Total	0 US\$
Project Cost	496,500 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	54,000 US\$

Project Name	Safe Management and Disposal of PCBs
Country	Morocco
Pipeline Entry Date	March 30, 2006
PIF Approval Date	October 03, 2007
PDF-B Approval Date	March 30, 2006
Approval Date	November 16, 2007
CEO Endorsement Date	December 05, 2008
PDF B Amount	334,900 US\$
GEF Project Grant	4,761,000 US\$
GEF Grant	5,095,900 US\$
Cofinancing Total	7,551,950 US\$

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Project Cost	12,647,850 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	509,590 US\$
GEF Project Grant	4,761,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total (7,551,950 US\$
Project Cost	12,647,850 US\$

Project Name	Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): National Implementation Plan for the Serbia and Montenegro.
Country	Serbia and Montenegro
Approval Date	April 10, 2003
GEF Approval Date	June 16, 2003
Proj Completion Date	December 31, 2005
Implementation Status	Project Completed
GEF Project Grant	499,000 US\$
GEF Grant	499,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	30,000 US\$
Project Cost	529,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	54,000 US\$

Project Name	Enabling activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): National Implementation Plan for Syria
Country	Syria
Approval Date	September 03, 2002
GEF Approval Date	October 23, 2002
Proj Completion Date	December 31, 2005
Implementation Status	Project Completed
GEF Project Grant	468,500 US\$
GEF Grant	468,500 US\$
Cofinancing Total	60,000 US\$
Project Cost	528,500 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	54,000 US\$

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Project Name	Development of a National Plan for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs
Country	Tunisia
Approval Date	November 14, 2001
GEF Approval Date	December 14, 2001
Proj Completion Date	December 31, 2005
Implementation Status	Project Completed
GEF Project Grant	431,270 US\$
GEF Grant	431,270 US\$
Cofinancing Total	93,103 US\$
Project Cost	524,373 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	54,000 US\$

Project Name	Demonstrating and Promoting Best Techniques and Practices for Managing Healthcare Waste and PCBs
Country	Tunisia
PIF Approval Date	September 26, 2007
PDF-B Approval Date	February 07, 2006
Approval Date	November 16, 2007
PDF B Amount	340,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	5,500,000 US\$
GEF Grant	5,840,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	17,000,000 US\$
Project Cost	22,840,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	584,000 US\$

Project Name	Enabling activities to facilitate early action on the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs in the Republic of Turkey
Country	Turkey
Approval Date	December 17, 2002
GEF Approval Date	February 19, 2003
Implementation Status	Project completed.
GEF Project Grant	469,700 US\$

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GEF Grant	469,700 US\$
Cofinancing Total	0 US\$
Project Cost	469,700 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	54,000 US\$

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ANNEX C. Information Sessions with Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) Secretariats in the Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE)

Date	MEA participants	Distributed documents by MEA
13 of June 2002 (WT/CTE/M/30)	UNEP FNUB Rotterdam Convention Stockholm Convention Basel Convention CMNUCC CDB OTTO UNFF United Nations Agreement on the Conservation and Management of Fish Stocks United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	(WT/CTE/W/209): PNUD CITES Basel Convention CMNUCC CDB OIMT PNUMA (WT/CTE/W/213)
12 de November de 2002 (TN/TE/R/4)	CMNUCC CDB PNUMA Rotterdam Convention Basel Convention Stockholm Convention ITTO FNUB	PNUMA (TN/TE/INF/2 y 3)

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ANNEX D. Experiences and projects carried out by the International Pops Elimination Network in mediterranean countries

<u>Albania</u>
1ALB Sharra dumpsite and awareness-raising campaign on POPs in wastes in Albania: <i>Environmental Center for Development, Education and Networking Center (EDEN Center)</i>
2ALB Country situation report on POPs in Albania. Environmental Center for Development, Education and Networking Center (EDEN Center) and Arnika
3ALB Pesticide contamination in an abandoned chemical plant: Environmental Center for Development, Education and Networking Center (EDEN Center)

<u>Croatia</u>
1CRO Country situation report on POPs in Croatia: <i>Green Action - Friends of the Earth Croatia</i>

<u>Egypt</u>
2EGY Together for protecting our children from cancerous organic pollutants: raising public awareness on POPs in Egypt: <i>Environmental Pioneers Association</i>
3EGY Monitoring of dioxins in fish produced in the impact zone of Helwan cement and steel plants: <i>Day Hospital for Development and Rehabilitation</i>
4EGY Health status of residents, particularly children, in the impact zone of the El Kafer El Zaiat plant, a former DDT pesticide chemical production facility: <i>Egypt Suns Association for Development and Environmental Protection</i>
5EGY Egg sampling for by-product POPs: Day Hospital for Development and Rehabilitation
6EGY Public awareness campaign on health and the Stockholm Convention: global day of awareness on POPs: <i>Dreamers of Tomorrow</i>
7EGY Global day of action: youth and POPs: <i>Arab Office for Youth and Environment (AOYE)</i>
10EGY Country situation report on POPs in Egypt: <i>Day Hospital for Development and Rehabilitation</i>
13EGY Developing regional NGO strategies on POPs and chemical management: <i>Arab Network for Environment and Development (RAED)</i>

<u>Lebanon</u>
1LEB Together let's eliminate POPs: <i>APEH (Association for the Protection of the Environment and Heritage-Nabatieh)</i>
2LEB Global day of action on POPs in Lebanon: <i>APEH (Association for the Protection of the Environment and Heritage-Nabatieh)</i>
3LEB National POPs campaign in Lebanon: <i>AMWAJ</i>
4LEB Country situation report on POPs in Lebanon: <i>Lebanese Environmental Forum (LEF)</i>

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5LEB Burning dump POPs hotspot: Association for the Protection of the Environment and Heritage (APEH) Lebanon hotspot: Garbage Mountain

Morocco

1MOR Prevention of morbidity and mortality due to POPs pesticides: *Société Marocaine de Toxicologie Clinique et Analytique*

2MOR Global day of action: together against pesticide damage: *Société Marocaine de Toxicologie Clinique et Analytique*

Turkey

1TUR Pesticide stockpile in Derince, Kocaeli, Turkey: Bumerang, Arnika - *Toxics and Waste Programme, and Greenpeace Mediterranean*

2TUR Petkim Petrochemical Co. PVC Plant: Bumerang, Arnika - *Toxics and Waste Programme, and Greenpeace Mediterranean*

3TUR Egg sampling for POPs: Contamination of chicken eggs near the hazardous waste incinerator in Izmit, Turkey by dioxins, PCBs and hexachlorobenzene: Bumerang, Arnika - *Toxics and Waste Programme, and Greenpeace Mediterranean*

4TUR Global day of action on POPs in Turkey: Bumerang, Arnika - *Toxics and Waste Programme, and Greenpeace Mediterranean*

5TUR Public awareness-raising on POPs in Turkey: Bumerang, Arnika - *Toxics and Waste Programme, Greenpeace Mediterranean, International Society of Doctors for the Environment*

6TUR Country situation report on POPs in Turkey: Bumerang, Arnika - *Toxics and Waste Programme, and Greenpeace Mediterranean*

ANNEX E. MED FORUM relations

Member of:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• European Environmental Bureau (BEE). Brussels. November 1997• Global Environmental Network (Earth Action). London. July.1996• Environment Liaison Center International (ELCI). Nairobi (Kenya). June 97• Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable development (MCSD). Athens. December 1996• The European Seas Environmental Cooperation (ESEC). Holland. November 1997.
Observer member of:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP- UNEP). Athens. November 1997.• Biodiversity Convention. Montreal (Canada). December 1997.• Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats. (Bern Convention). Strasburg (France). March 1998• Short and medium term priority environmental action program. November 1997• The Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Program World Bank/PNUD/BEI/CE. May 1997• Global Environmental Fund (GEF). Washington D.C.. March 1998.
Relations con:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UN-NGLS. United Nations Non Governmental liaison service. Geneva (Switzerland). February 1997.• Liaison Committee of Development NGOs to the European Communities (LCSN-EC). Brussels. Julio 1997• European Investment Bank (EIB). Luxemburg. June 1998.• Africa development Bank Group. Ivory Coast. July 1997.• International Fund for agricultural development (IFAD). Rome. February 1997• World Bank. Washington D.C. January 1997<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ European Commission (D.G. I, VIII y XI). Brussels. December 1995○ European Parliament. Strasburg• European Investment Bank (EIB). Luxemburg. June 1998

Source: http://www.medforum.org/quees/presencia_es.htm

ANNEX F. Mediterranean Environmental Organizations and Networks

MEDITERRANEAN ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NETWORKS	
Organization name/Network	Web
The International Association for Mediterranean Forest	http://www.aifm.org
Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean	www.gwpmed.org
ENDA Maghreb, Environment Development et Action an Maghreb:	http://www.enda.org.ma
Euro-Mediterranean Information System on know-how in the Water sector (EMWIS):	http://www.emwis.org/
European Environmental Bureau	http://www.eeb.org
FoEME, Friends of the Earth Middle East:	http://www.foeme.org
Friends of the Earth Europe-Mediterranean Programme:	www.foeeurope.org/mednet
Greenpeace	http://www.greenpeace.org
Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable development (MCSD):	http://www.unepmap.org/
MEDCOAST	www.medcoast.org.tr
MEDForum, Mediterranean ONG Network for Ecology and Sustainable development	www.medforum.org/
Medmaravis, Research and conservation of island and coastal ecosystems in the Mediterranean:	http://www.geocities.com/med_avis/
Plan Bleu. Environment and Development in the Mediterranean	http://www.planbleu.org/
Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP):	http://www.unepmap.org/
Mediterranean Initiative of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	www.medwet.org
RAED, Arab Network for Environment and Development:	http://www.aoye.org/Raed/elba.html
REMPEC, Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean sea:	http://www.rempec.org
The Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE):	http://www.cedare.org.eg
MIO-ECSDE, The Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Developmen:	www.mio-ecsde.org

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The Mediterranean Technical Assistance Programme (METAP):	http://www.metap.org/
The Short and Medium-term Priority Environmental Action Programme (SMAP):	http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/smap/
International Union for Conservation of Nature. Mediterranean Cooperation Center:	http://iucn.org/places/medoffice/
WWF, Mediterranean Program:	www.panda.org/about_wwf/where_we_work/europe/where/mediterranean/index.cfm

ANNEX G. Programme of Budgets for Mediterranean Action Plan Activities in 2008 – 2009

The tables and figures appearing below have been extracted from the document Programme of work and programme budget for 2008-2009 (UNEP/MAP) discussed at the 15th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the coastal region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols Almeria (Spain), 15-18 January 2008.

I.3 Cooperation and Partnership with UN Agencies, EU, Regional Initiatives and civil society

Cooperation with the NGOs MAP/Partners

Policy Relevance	Activity	Expected outputs for the biennium 08-09	Responsibility	Achievements/Indicators	Related initiatives/Partnerships	Proposed Budget (in €)					
						2008			2009		
						MTF	CE	EXT	MTF	CE	EXT
GEF Programme Framework: international Waters (IW) and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem: Support to GEF Management	The project is run smoothly & successfully (Administrative & financial wise)	UNEP/MAP-MEDU	An Administrative Assistant (G-6) is hired & provides efficient administrative & financial support to the project		3.000	300.000(a)	39.000			300.000(a)

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Policy Relevance	Activity	Expected outputs for the biennium 08-09	Responsibility	Achievements/Indicators	Related initiatives/Partnerships	Proposed Budget (in €)					
						2008			2009		
						MTF	CE	EXT	MTF	CE	EXT
GEF Programme Framework: IW and POPs	Logistic support to the activities of the SP Coordination Group, Steering Committee and Interagency meetings	Four Conferences (With translation services & reporters) are successfully convened	UNEP/MAP-MEDU	Conferences successfully organized, translation in two languages and production of reports implemented		34.500			33.750		
GEF Programme Framework: IW and POPs	Preparation of financial reports, period thematic reports on request, progress reports, Implementation Plan	Reports/Plan are disseminated to the concerned public	UNEP/MAP-MEDU	Reports/plan are prepared successfully		17.500			17.000		

II.3 Sustainable Production and Consumption (CP/RAC)

Policy Relevance	Activity	Expected outputs for the biennium 08-09	Responsibility	Achievements/Indicators	Related initiatives/Partnerships	Proposed Budget (in €)					
						2008			2009		
						MTF	CE	EXT	MTF	CE	EXT
LBS Protocol	To assist Mediterranean countries in the implementation of priority actions under NAPs	Capacity building	CP/RAC MED POL	Agreements signed	Stockholm Convention			10.000			10.000
LBS Protocol	To assist Mediterranean countries in Environmentally Sound Management of PCB in National Electricity Companies	Capacity building	CP/RAC	Agreements signed	Stockholm Convention GEF project UMCEBUSINESSMED ASCAME			20.000			30.000

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LBS Protocol	To advise Med Countries on the carrying out of National Implementation Plans (NIP) under the Stockholm Convention, based on analysis		CP/RAC	Agreements signed	Stockholm Convention			20.000			20.000
LBS Protocol	Regional workshop to share successful experiences in the implementation of the Stockholm Convention and SAP related issues.	workshop	CAR/PL MED POL	Seminar organized	Stockholm Convention GEF project UMCEBUSINESSMED ASCAME			15.000			30.000
LBS	Preparing a	Document	CP/RAC	Publication of the	Stockholm Convention			25.000			5.000

Protocol	strategy document on resource mobilization and financial instruments, including private, national and international resources for the Stockholm Convention.	on resource mobilization and financial instruments		document							
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(a) GEF funds under the Strategic Partnership for the Med. Sea Large marine ecosystem

ANNEX H. NIP action in Algeria. Costs and funding sources

Actions	Costs €	Funding sources
Drafting new laws and regulations		Departmental structures concerned
Refine the inventory to asses the current situation of POP,s pesticides	1.644.784	Global Environmental Facility (GEF) UNIDO FEDEP
Assessment of the situation of non POP's pesticides and their wastes.		
Disposal of electrical equipment based PCB	20.863.740(op1) 101.317.740(op2)	Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Sectors involved in the management. Departmental structures concerned.
Elaboration of specific regulations for electrical equipment containing more than 0,005% of PCB		
Improving waste management by the introduction of CET	3.500.000	Investment State Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Naftec/ Naftali Issuers PCDDs and PCDFs DGF
Stimulate consumption of LPG and unleaded petrol, and the inspection of the vehicle.		
Refine the identification and characterization of sources of dioxins and furans. Mapping sources. Introduction of legislation on releases of dioxins and furans		
Identify the problem of forest fires		
Identification of all potential sites for mapping	2.500.000	Global Environmental Facility State Local community
Determination of volumes of contaminates land		
Analysis, monitoring and remediation of contaminated soils.		
Disseminate information about the various conventions in conjunction with the Stockholm Convention	1.200.000	Global Environmental Fund (GEF) FEDEP
Implementation of an education program on		Disseminate information

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Actions	Costs €	Funding sources
management of toxic waste including POP's		about the various conventions and mainly in synergy eit
Active involvement in all phases of the process of elimination		
Promotion of national, regional and international	800.000	Global Environmental Fund (GEF) Bilateral cooperation
Establishment of a monitoring and evaluation of the PNM	1.000.000	Global Environmental Fund (GEF) World Bank Unitar Institutions concerned with the risks associated with Pop's (MICLEA / CPB)
Development of a bank done indicators for monitoring and evaluation in the management of Pop's		
Organization of the collection, processing and data analysis and dissemination	1.000.000	
Establishment of an effective warning system for the prevention and management of risks related to Pop's		
Strengthening research capacity in terms of POP's	2.000.000	Etat Global Environmental Fund (GEF) Unitar Ministry of Scientific Research (Agencies)
Elaboration and implementation of a research program		
Extension Techniques	1.000.000	World Bank Unitar Fedep Industrial operators
Encourage business operators to use BAT and BEP	300.000	Global Environmental Fund (GEF)

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Actions	Costs €	Funding sources
		Etat
Awareness and monitoring of users of DDT	Included in pesticides	
Promote products and / or appropriate alternatives to DDT		
Enact rules restrictions on DDT		
Establishment of specialized laboratories in the methods of sampling of Dioxins and Furans.	1.000.000	Global Environmental Fund (GEF) Etat
TOTAL		36.308.524€ Option 1 117.262.524€ Option 2

Fuente: Algeria's NIP

ANNEX I. NIP in Albania

Project Title	Implementing Agency	Co-operational Agency	Duration	Estimated Cost	Potential Donors	Other Contributing Agencies
The analytical study on the actual level of contamination of the ex-POP-s pesticides storehouses, and the surrounding area	MAFCP, MH MEFWA, IPP	IPH	2007– 2010	150.000€	Albanian Government	Netherlands Government, Switzerland Government
Feasibility study of Transformers Repairing Factory	KESH	Ministry of Trade, Economy and Energy; (MTET) MEFWA	12 m	350 000€	World Bank, GTZ, European Bank of Investments, SECO, GEF, EBRD	Albanian Government
Site remediation of PCBs contaminated site (Transformers Repairing Factory)	KESH	MTET, IPH, Faculty of Natural Science and private companies	24 m	300 000€	World Bank, GTZ, SAEFL, European Bank of Investments, SECO, GEF, EBRD	Government of Albania
PCBs Analysis	KESH/ATSO, Central Laboratory of Army	METE, MD, MEFWA	18 m	120 000€	World Bank, European Investment Bank, EBRD, GEF	Albanian Government, GTZ
The process of handling, transportation, temporary storage of PCBs contaminated equipments and oil	KESH/ATSO	METE, MEFWA., private companies	24 m	350 000€	GEF, GTZ, EU, World Bank, EBRD, EIB, SAEFL (Swiss Agency for the Environment,	Government of Albania

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Project Title	Implementing Agency	Co-operational Agency	Duration	Estimated Cost	Potential Donors	Other Contributing Agencies
					Forests and Landscape)	
Full PCB control monitoring system.	KESH/ATSO	METE, MEFWA., Customs	12 m	250 000€	GEF, GTZ, European Union, SAEFL, World Bank,SECO	Government of Albania
PCBs Regulation	KESH/ATSO	METE, MEFWA	12 m	50 000€	Donors: Global Environment Facility (GEF), European Union, World Bank, GTZ, Government of Albania	
Final Inventory of PCBs	KESH/ATSO, Army	METE, MD, MEFWA., Private Companies	24 m	250,000€	Donors: Global Environment Facility (GEF), European Union, SECO, WorldBank, GTZ, Government of Albania, EBRD	
Disposal of mineral oil contaminated with PCBs and PCBs wastes	KESH/ATSO, /MD	MoEWF, MoETE, Private Companies	18 m	150 000€	Global Environment Facility (GEF), European Union, World Bank, GTZ, Albanian Government, KFW.	
Awareness on issues related with PCBs	MEFWA, KESH, ATSO	KESH/ATSO, Central Laboratory of Army, Mass Media, NGOs	18 m	150,000€	GEF, European Union, World Bank, GTZ, Albanian Government,SECO, SAEFL	
Socio-economic analysis on PCBs	KESH/ATSO	MEFWA, METE, MD	24 m	200,000€	Donors: SAEFL, GEF, European Union, EIB, World Bank, EBRD, GTZ, Government of Albania	

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Project Title	Implementing Agency	Co-operational Agency	Duration	Estimated Cost	Potential Donors	Other Contributing Agencies
Minimization and separation of waste at “Mother Theresa” hospital and optimization of existing incineration operations	Mother Theresa-Hospital	MH, MEFWA	2008-2009	55000 US\$	Mother Theresa-hospital, Ministry of Health	SIDA, GTZ
Upgrading of medical waste incinerator at “Mother Theresa” hospital.	Mother Theresa-Hospital	Ministry of Health – Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Administration.	2008-2009	1,500,000 US\$	Mother Theresa-hospital, Ministry of Health	SIDA, European Union
The design and construction of final disposal units for Medical Waste in Albania	Ministry of Health – Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Administration	Private health care and waste companies	2009-2010	1,300,000 US \$	Ministry of Health , private health care companies	GEF, EU
Pilot project for separating, recycling and reusing of materials without uncontrolled waste burning.	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Administration- Ministry of Local Government	Saranda Municipality and other municipalities	2009-2011	500,000 US\$	Municipalities, Ministry of Local government	GEF, WB
Capacity building on POP-s management for relevant	MEFWA	SM, KESH, MD, MAFCP, Ministry of	5 years	478,800\$	EU, GEF, WB (250,000\$) MEFWA, Research	Private donors and participants from

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Project Title	Implementing Agency	Co-operational Agency	Duration	Estimated Cost	Potential Donors	Other Contributing Agencies
stakeholders		Local Government and Decentralization (MLGD)			Institutions, Respective Ministries (150,000\$)	NGOs (78,800 \$)
Site investigation, priority setting, site assessment and development of remediation plans for the potentially POPs contaminated sites	MEFWA	SM, MLGD, PE	2 years	893,000\$	GEF, WB, JICA (600,000 \$) MEFWA, Research Institutions, Line Ministries (200,000 \$) Private donors and participants from NGOs (93,000 \$)	
Project for public awareness about the risk on human health in case of waste burning.	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Administration- Ministry of Local Government	Municipalities of five cities of Albania	2009-2011	100 000€	Municipalities, MEFWA, Ministry of Local government and Decentralization, Local business	Local environmental NGO-s, Foreigner donators

Fuente: Albania's NIP

Mobilisation of financial resources to execute the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans in Mediterranean Countries – CP/RAC

ANNEX J. NIP action in Egypt

Activity	Indicative Time Frame		Budget L.E
	Short Term 2006-10	Long Term 2011- 20	
Institutional and Regulatory Strengthening Measures			185.600.000
Production, import and export ,use, stockpiles and wastes of Annex A POPs pesticides (Annex A, part 1chemicals)			350.000.000
Production, import and export ,use, identification ,labelling ,removal ,storage ,and disposal of PCBs and equipment containing PCBs (Annex A, part II chemicals)			35.000.000
Production, import and export ,use, stockpiles and wastes of DDT (Annex B, chemicals) if used in country			6.700.000
Releases from unintentional production of PCDD/PCDF, HCB and PCBs			6.130.500.000
Strategy ; identification of relevant stockpiles ,articles in use and wastes-plan for assessment and migration of releases from stockpiles and wastes :pesticides, DDT, PCBs and HCB (Annex A, B and C chemicals			55.900.000
Identification and appropriate management of contaminated sites (Annex A, B and C chemicals).			415.000.000
Facilitating or undertaking information exchange and stakeholder involvement			8.600.000
Public awareness ,information and training			21.400.000
Monitoring			36.°100.000
Reporting			500.000
Strategy for research and development			5.600.000
Total for short term action plans		3 402 320 000	
Total for long term action plans		3 848 400 000	
Total		7 250 720 000	

Source: Egypt's NIP

ANNEX K. Activities, action and budget in Lebanon

Activity/Action	Total budget Required (USD)
Activity 1: Institutional and Regulatory Strengthening Measures	
Action 1.1	70.000
Action 1.2	85.000
Action 1.3	45.000
Action 1.4	14.000
Action 1.5	No direct cost
Action 1.6	10.000
Activity 2: Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from Intentional production	
Action 2.1	1.840.000
Action 2.2	9.600
Activity 4: production, import and export, use, identification, labelling, removal storage and disposal of PCBs and equipment containing PCBs	
Action 4.1	153.000
Action 4.2	53.000
Action 4.3	1.506.000
Activity 7: Measures to reduce releases from unintentional releases	
Action 7.1	911.500
Action 7.2	100.000
Activity 8: Measures to reduce releases from stockpiles and wastes	
Action 8.3	35.000
Activity 9: identification of stockpiles, articles in use and wastes	
Action 9.1	5.000
Action 9.2	No direct cost
Action 9.3	70.000
Activity 10: Manage stockpiles and appropriate measures for handing and disposal of articles in use	
Action 10.1	No direct cost
Action 10.2	3.000
Activity 11: Identification of contaminated sites and remediation in an environmentally sound manner	
Action 11.1	120.000
Action 11.2	550.000
Action 11.3	40.000
Action 11.4	4.515.000

Mobilisation of financial resources to execute the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans in Mediterranean Countries – CP/RAC

Activity/Action	Total budget Required (USD)
Action 11.5	120.000
Activity 12: facilitating or undertaking information exchange and stakeholder involvement	
Action 12.1	1.500
Action 12.2	50.000
Action 12.3	7.500
Action 12.4	2.000
Action 12.5	50.000
Action 12.6	1.000
Activity 13: Public awareness, information and education	
Action 13.1	1.448.000
Action 13.2	10.000
Activity 14: Effectiveness evaluation	
Action 14.1	460.000
Activity 15: Reporting	
Action 15.1	9.000
Action 15.2	5.750
Action 15.3	95.000
Activity 16: Research, development and monitoring	
Action 16.1	410.000
Action 16.2	190.000
Action 16.3	5.000
Action 16.4	5.000
Activity 17: Technical and Financial assistance	
Action 17.1	420.000
Action 17.2	97.000

Source: Lebanon's NIP

ANNEX L. Estimated cost of achieving the goals in Spain's NIP

Goals	Breakdown objectives	Estimated economic 2007- 2008
1	Up to date knowledge of the quantities of COP stored, used, both intended and unintended releases and POP's contaminated sites.	400.000
2	Encouraging the substitution of POPs characteristics and those precursors that may lead to COP.	600.000
3	Implement best available techniques (BAT), best environmental practices (BEP) and cleaner technologies in the sectors that generate non-persistent organic pollutants, especially the sources identified in Annex C of the Convention	1.020.000
4	Elimination or decontamination of PCBs and waste management of POPs..
5	Establish a system for monitoring the concentrations of POPs in humans, food and environment that allows characterizing the current status and evolution over time to evaluate the effectiveness of measures taken.	1.740.000
6	Inform, educate and train stakeholders in the life cycle of POPs on those aspects of them that are of interest.	400.000
7	Coordinate actions under the NIP, including financial management, establishing cooperation between the various actors involved	1.290.000
Total		5.450.000

Source: Mobilisation of economic resources to execute the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans in Mediterranean Countries

ANNEX M. Syria's NIP

Cost (US Dolars)	2023-2013	2013-2008	Years
			Action Plan
2.900.000			Strengthen regulations and institutional procedures
150.000			1. Creation of unit within department of chemical safety and hazardous waste management to monitor the correct application of the National Plan.
350.000			2. Meet the requirements of the Stockholm Convention by revising the existing national legislation concerning the implementation of sound management of chemicals.
600.000			3.- Review of the existing legislation and regulations to forbid the production, use, export or import of future COPs.
150.000			4. Drafting legislation for pesticides waste management.
550.000			5. Develop institutional and technical foundation for the safe management of waste and equipment containing PCBs. Similarly, procedures for prompt and safe collection of PCBs waste.
700.000			6. Development of controls on POPs emissions.
400.000			7. Orientation and introduction of new standards for permissible levels of POPs in the environment.
950.000			Actions to reduce or eliminate emissions from the use of POPs.
600.000			1. Activating the role of Customs in preventing the entry of POPs through the recruitment of qualified technical personnel, focusing them on the issue of sampling and illegal trade.
250.000			2. Development of programs to control pollutants in accordance with international obligations of Syria.

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Cost (US Dollars)	2023-2013	2013-2008	Years
			Action Plan
100.000			3. Coordinate and strengthen the role of those responsible for environmental inspection in the public institutions.
1.500.000			Production, import, export, unse, stockpiles and POPs wastes.
1.200.000			1. Disposal of pesticides and empty containers that have been repackaged according to a COP draft. Safe storage of obsolete pesticides and damaged, and moved outside the country-
300.000			2. Recharge and storage of POPs pesticides, taking into account the use of the card for each device.
15.200.000			Production, import, export, use of PCBs and the definition and identification and removal, storage and disposal of waste and equipment containing (Annex A, Part II)
1250000			1. Conducting extensive field surveys to update the studies surveys at the country level.
200.000			2. Develop guidelines for the collection of waste oils and contaminated equipment and its safe disposal.
75.000			3. Definition and storage of stocks of contaminated oil and equipment available.
800.000			4.- Clean or replace the equipment which have been contaminated.
500.000			5. Elimination of the stock or equipment contaminated by PCBs in the environment safe for the environment.
18.100.000			Reducing emissions of unintentional POPs
750.000			1. Improve the control of the open burning of waste in general particularly in solid waste
600.000			2. Development of an appropriate mechanism for collection and disposal of medical waste safely for the environment.
1.250.000			3. Improve the level of use and /or disposal of sludge from treatment plant wastewater.

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Cost (US Dollars)	2023-2013	2013-2008	Years
			Action Plan
500.000			4. Study the viability of developing more water treatment plants.
5.000.000			5. Support for development of a proposed hazardous waste management in Syria.
10.000.000			6. Promotion of renewable energy projects, and the rational use of energy. Promoting the use of clean fuels such as natural gas and biofuels.

Cost (US Dollars)	2023-2013	2013-2008	Years
			Action Plan
8.200.000			Action to reduce emissions and waste stockpiles
450.000			1. Approval and adoption international standards for safe storage of POPs stockpiles and wastes
5.000.000			2. Application of best available techniques and best environmental practices to reduce waste (BAT / PEP)
250.000			3. Encourage private sector participation in effective waste management
350.000			4. Developing an inventory related to materials use and waste.
2.000.000			5. Updating a database of hotspots and the inventory of contaminated sites and wastes.
150.000			6. Development and adoption of measures to reduce emissions and residues containing PCBs or contaminated with PCBs.
330.000			Inventory management and proper procedures for handling and use of materials and disposal of POPs wastes.
100.000			1. Development of actions for the elimination of stockpiles of POPs and waste materials.

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Cost (US Dolars)	2023-2013	2013-2008	Years
			Action Plan
230.000			2. Management of waste safely for the environment.
13.500.000			Identification of contaminated sites (Annex A, b, c of the chemicals) and safe for the environment
3.500.000			1. Conduct a comprehensive national survey to identify areas contaminated with POPs risk analysis and environmental assessment
200.000			2. Improvement of the National capacity building and technology transfer
300.000			3. Modernization of the national laboratories qualified to analyze POPs
600.000			4. Rehabilitation of sites contaminated with POPs persistent within a comprehensive program to be implemented in priority order.

Cost (US Dolars)	2023-2013	2013-2008	Years
			Action Plan
650.000			Facilitate the exchange of information or the company and stakeholder participation.
200.000			1. Develop effective mechanisms for sharing information at national level.
150.000			2. Development of new methods for sharing information locally, regionally and internationally.
100.000			3. Encourage, promote and maintain the participation of the main issues of POPs in several segments.
75.000			4. Promote the development of a mechanism of cooperation between the various international conventions relating to chemical use and POPs.

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Cost (US Dolars)	2023-2013	2013-2008	Years
			Action Plan
50.000			5. Facilitate public access to data and information available.
75.000			6. Develop a mechanism to ensure participation in the instruments of public awareness and education with regard to POPs and their alternatives.
1.000.000			Public awareness, information and education
150.000			1. Develop a strategy to raise national awareness campaigns with a focus on the theme of protecting the public health impact of exposure to POPs
100.000			2. Raise awareness among people who have to decide on POPs issues.
200.000			3. Dissemination of POPs information to the public through diferents media (television, radio and press).
100.000			4. Public awareness of issues related to POPs, with particular attention to gaps sectors such as agriculture, industry, women and children...
125.000			5. Dissemination of information about the various impacts and losses of POPs on health and the environment.
75.000			6. Preparation of long-term plan to include the issues of POPs in the educational programs at various levels of education
250.000			7. Promote studies in scientific research on POPs and the granting of funds.

Cost (US Dolars)	2023-2013	2013-2008	Years
			Action Plan
9.450.000			Evaluating the effectiveness or impact (Article 16)
50.000			1. Define the responsibilities of various actors to avoid overlap and duplication
500.000			2. Studies to date on the current state of health and damage to the environment of

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Cost (US Dolars)	2023-2013	2013-2008	Years
			Action Plan
			persistent organic pollutants and analysis of samples taken from different sites suspected of contamination by persistent organic pollutants
50.000			3. Develop a system for control and monitoring and evaluation.
75.000			4. Modernization of facilities available in institutions that deal with the analysis of POPs.
250.000			5. Work on the rehabilitation and adoption of a laboratory for analysis of POPs.
500.000			6. Ensure the necessary support for the establishment and development of a specialized laboratory for analysis of pesticide residues in various environmental media.
1.000.000			7. Carry out periodic tests to analyze the impact of PCBs and pesticides, focusing on health and emergency situations.
1.500.000			8. Development of waste and decontamination facilities.
150.000			Reporting
150.000			1. Ensure the preparation of reports required by the provisions of the Convention
650.000			Monitoring and development of scientific research (Article 11)
400.000			1. Promote scientific research in the field of persistent organic pollutants and their substitutes.
250.000			2. Formation of a national committee in the Syrian government for environmental monitoring of persistent organic pollutants.

Cost (US Dolars)	2023-2013	2013-2008	Years
			Action Plan
			Financial and technical assistance.

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Cost (US Dolars)	2023-2013	2013-2008	Years
			Action Plan
			1. Ensure adequate financial and technical resources to develop a permanent unit of the National Executive Plan.
			2. Formation of a committee of experts to determine the needs of laboratories and other facilities in Syria in order to comply with the requirements of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.
			3. Provide financial resources for training of national leaders in the field of the Stockholm Convention on donor coordination and the Convention secretariat.
			4. Review and revision of the previous initiatives and projects related sectors to avoid duplication of work and cost reduction in such projects.
			5. Ensure the necessary technical and financial support for rehabilitation and remediation of contaminated sites.
			6. Promotion of renewable energy projects, rationalization of energy use and production and use of clean fuels.
			7. Destruction of chlorinated organic pesticide stocks with the help of international institutions.
			8. Development of a national program for control of vectors of human diseases by the administration including the provision of support to such programs at a time when alternative pesticides (IPM) and methods of integrated pest management are expensive.
68,730,000			Total

Note: The application of the terms of this plan is essential to provide financial and technical support from the secretariat of the Convention's financial mechanism.

ANNEX N. Tunisia's NIP

Plans	Objectives	Actions	Executive Responsible	Deadline	Term	Total cost
Training program, public awareness and information.	Public awareness and formation	Establish a national information and public awareness	MEDD	30 months	2006-2008	600.000
		Training stakeholders	MEDD, environmental associations, training centers			650.000
Strengthening of regulatory and institutional framework.	Strengthening the regulatory framework	Elaboration of regulations	MEDD, departments	18 months	2006-2007	400.000
	Strengthening the institutional framework	Establishment a National Commission of POP's	MEDD, departments and institutions concerned	6 months	2006-2007	
Specific action plan for waste and PCB contaminated equipment	1-Inventory and monitoring	Collection of speeches, data processing and monitoring	MEDD, CN-PCB, waste holders	Continue	2007-2028	19.200.000
	2-Optimal Use	- Information to holders of PCB equipment - Training companies that specialize in servicing and maintenance of equipment with PCB	- MEDD - ANGED	24 months		
	3-Transport	Transport of equipment and oils to treat	MEDD, Ministry of Transport, ANPE, ANGED, authorized companies, holders of waste	Up to 2025		

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Plans	Objectives	Actions	Executive Responsible	Deadline	Term	Total cost
	4-Stockage	Production of area (s) for storage and cleanup of PCBs and PCB contaminated equipment	MEDD ANGed	24 months		
		Storage of equipment and oils to treat	ANPE Companies authorised	Up to 2025		
	5-Pilot project MEDD/STEG	Removal of equipment STEG + health establishment + Education establishment	MEDD STEG	24 months		
	6- Elimination	- Decontamination of PCB equipment by specialist firms - Recovery of metals - Confinement and deposition in the treatment of hazardous waste. - Export of fluids and contaminated equipment for incineration abroad	- Holders of waste - ANGED - Professional decontaminations and disposal.	Up to 2028		
Specific plan to POPs pesticides	1-Developing a complete inventory	Identification of sites and stockpiles of obsolete pesticides, data processing and monitoring	MEDD, MARH et MSP	6 month	2006-2009	19.000.000
	2-Transportation and warehousing	Upgrading and rehabilitation of the site of Marh (Sfax), and a site for the MSP	MEDD, MARH et MSP	12 month		
		Transport and storage of pesticides in storage facilities arranged	ANGed, companies	6 month		
	3-Remediation of old sites	Decontamination study	Firm specialized	12 month		
		Solidification and removal of all components of land and buildings, and storage in a suitable site before evacuation	ANGed companies	24 month		

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Plans	Objectives	Actions	Executive Responsible	Deadline	Term	Total cost
		to the national center for hazardous waste treatment				
	4- Re-packaging and labelling of stock	Re-packaging and labelling of all POPs pesticides in ways well-defined and a group of specialists	ANGed companies	6 months		
	5- Transport and disposal outside of Tunisia	Transport stocks of POPs pesticides outside of Tunisia and their treatment by high temperature incineration.	ANGed companies	18 months		
Specific Plan to PCDD/PCDF	1- Development of a comprehensive and updated	Developing a comprehensive inventory of dioxin and its update Establishment of a cell responsible for the identification	MEDD	12 months	2006-2011	29.770.000
	2-Preventative measures	Accelerating the implementation of PRONGID	ANGed	5 years		
		- Use of Bat and BEP - Attend industry on BAT and BEP	MEDD, API, Centres Techniques	12 months		
	3-Curative measures	Rehabilitation of uncontrolled landfills	ANGed	Continue		
		Improved management of hospital waste risk	MEDD, MSP	5 years		
		Capacity building and means of ONPC	ONPC	2 years		
Total cost					52 520 000	

Source: Tunisia's NIP

ANNEX O. Morocco's NIP

ACTIONS	REQUIRED BUDGET IN \$	DELAY OF ACHIEVEMENT
Reinforcing regulations regarding POPs	30.000	1 to 5 years
Elaboration of law texts regarding commercialisation of insecticides of public and hygienic use	10.000	6 months
Training of boundaries staff on chemical field	150.000	1 year
Epidemiological study in areas where utilisation of pesticides is frequent	300.000	3 years
Epidemiological study in area dioxins And furans are potentially released	300.000	3 years
Surveillance or POPs in environment	800.000	3 years
Reinforcement of the national network for surveillance of chemicals and POPs	500.000	3 years
Reinforcement of the national network for surveillance of chemicals and POPs	500.000	2 years
Reinforcement of capacities for management and elimination PCB oils and equipment	13.550.000	5 years
Elimination of expired pesticides stockpiles in framework of the African Stockpile Programme (ASP)	4.500.000	5-10 years
Setting up of integrated management of Fight against disease vectors and improvement of DDT stockpiles management	1.000.000	10 years
Support to management of rubbish dumps in view of Reducing dioxins releases	500.000	5 years
Creation of a Moroccan Agency for Food Health Security	3.000.000	2 years
Elaboration of sensitization and information programmes of POPs	200.000	2 years
Transfer of technology on POPs	75.000	5 years
TOTAL	24.915.000 \$ US	

Source: Morocco's NIP

ANNEX P. Technical assistance, including regional centres

Activity number	Activity	Expected outputs	Year 2010	Year 2011
1. Facilitation of technical assistance programmes				
10	Continuing assessment of technical assistance needs: through regular communication with Stockholm Convention official contact points and national focal points in Parties and other means, the Secretariat will continue to identify and assess the technical assistance needs of Parties to build the capacity required to meet their obligations under the Convention.	Identification of priorities for technical assistance of Parties and between Parties within regions and subregions. That information to be used in the promotion of efforts to ensure delivery of such assistance and to be communicated to potential providers of technical assistance.	76.215	52.929
11	Overall coordination of the delivery of technical assistance programmes: plan and coordinate Secretariat activities aimed at the provision of technical assistance to Parties and seek the involvement of appropriate partners and stakeholders in the delivery of such assistance.	More effective delivery of technical assistance programmes and leverage resources of partners in these activities to the mutual benefit of those involved.	46.215	32.929
12	Facilitation, development and updating of national implementation plans (NIP), including Article 5 action plans	Support provided to Parties in the development and update of NIPs.	195.870	84.929
2. Regional centres				
13	Ensuring effective operation of the regional centres, including participation in CHM and other support: ensure	Regional centres effectively provide technical assistance and transfer	301.421	185.273

Mobilisation of financial resources to execute the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans in Mediterranean Countries – CP/RAC

Activity number	Activity	Expected outputs	Year 2010	Year 2011
	effective operation of regional and subregional centres through site visits, training activities and regular communications; ensure that regional centres take advantage of resources available through the Secretariat, including guidance documents, training materials and CHM.	environmentally sound technologies to Parties in the region according to the criteria for evaluating their performance (decision SC-2/9, annex II).		
	3. Capacity-building programmes			
14	Training programme: develop and deliver training programme based on needs identified specific to best available techniques and best environmental practices (BAT/BEP) guidelines.	Parties trained to respond to obligations of the Convention.	219.867	204.844
15	Waste: continue the implementation of the regional workshops on POPs waste; introduce the interactive tool on the POPs waste guidelines; consider new projects to support the environmentally sound disposal of POPs waste.	Parties informed of environmentally sound means of managing and disposing of POPs waste.	273.466	247.377
16	Training programme: develop and deliver training programme based on needs identified specific to reporting obligations.	Parties trained to respond to obligations of the Convention.	238.319	161.183
17	Training and support programme: develop and deliver training and support programme based on needs identified specific to effective participation in the work of POPRC.	Parties trained to respond to obligations of the Convention.	415.870	272.929
18	Training programme: develop and implement a programme	Parties trained to respond to obligations	228.319	221.183

Mobilisation of financial resources to execute the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans in Mediterranean Countries – CP/RAC

Activity number	Activity	Expected outputs	Year 2010	Year 2011
	to increase the capacity of Parties to access and utilize electronic information and reporting mechanisms available under the Convention. Jointly developed with Basel and Rotterdam conventions.	of the Convention.		
19	Develop and deliver programme for Parties to ensure an effective legal basis for the implementation of the Convention: facilitate the development of national capacity, including personnel and infrastructure, to implement the legal obligations of the Convention; develop new and innovative mechanisms for delivering information and assistance packages to Parties upon their request.	Production of legal information and assistance tools to facilitate national programme implementation.	190.381	157.516
20	Public awareness events: such events would focus on health and environment issues relevant to POPs covered by the Convention, stressing the life-cycle approach and involving a broader audience, including the public and private sectors Duration: one to two days national awareness-raising events back-to-back with the training workshops.	Increased awareness of the Convention at national level.	95.870	82.571



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