GLOBAL MONITORING PLAN AND EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION UNDER THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

Report to the thirty-eighth session of the Executive Body for the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution

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GLOBAL MONITORING PLAN FOR PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

ARTICLE 16 ON EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION OF THE STOCKHIOLM CONVENTION

establishes a **harmonized framework** for the collection of comparable monitoring data on POPs in order to identify trends in levels over time as well as to provide information on their regional and global environmental transport.

CORE MATRICES

Air

Human milk and blood

Water (perfluorooctane sulfonic acid)

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT

Harmonized methodology for sampling and analysis

REGIONAL STRUCTURE AND PARTNERSHIPS

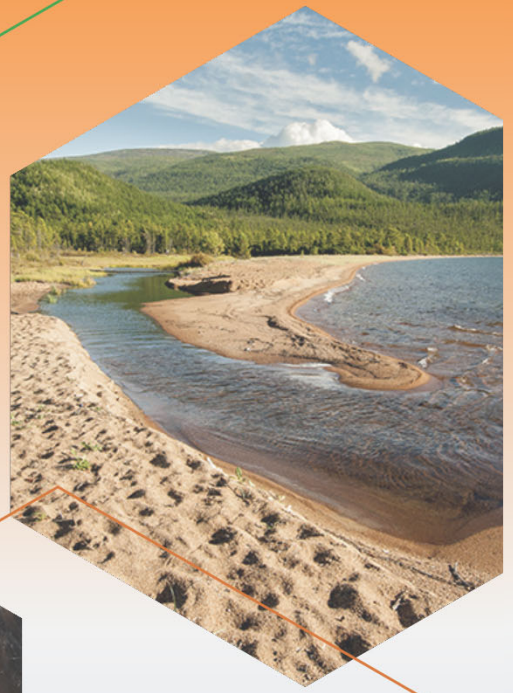
Regional organization groups

Global coordination group

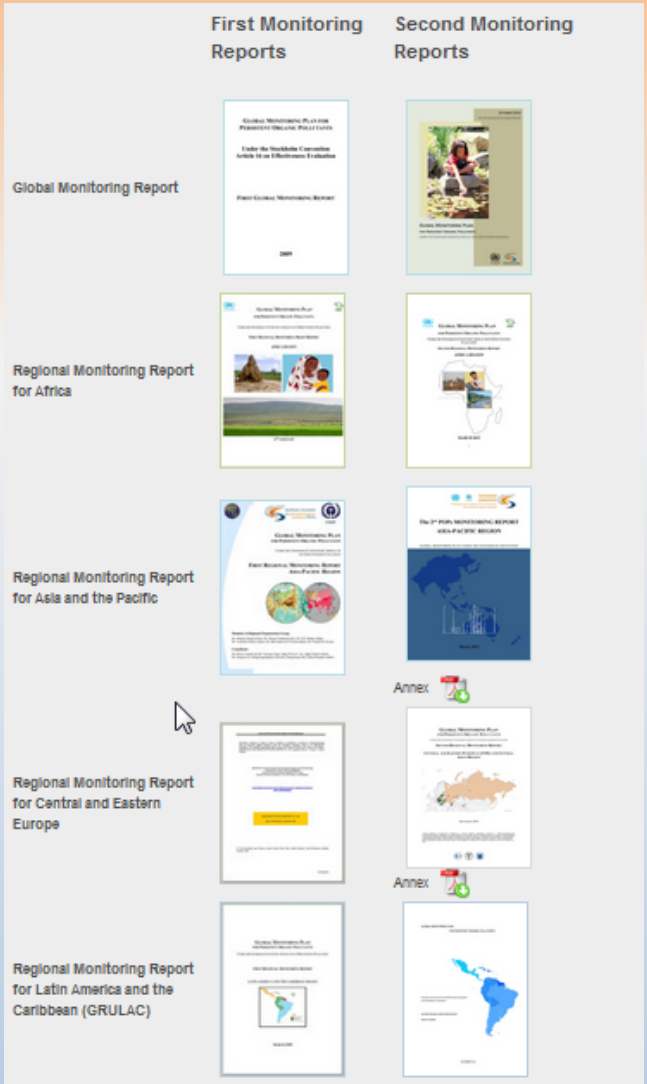
Strategic partnerships for monitoring

15 pesticides

13 industrial chemicals and unintentional by-products



Major achievements to date: Comparable POPs monitoring data



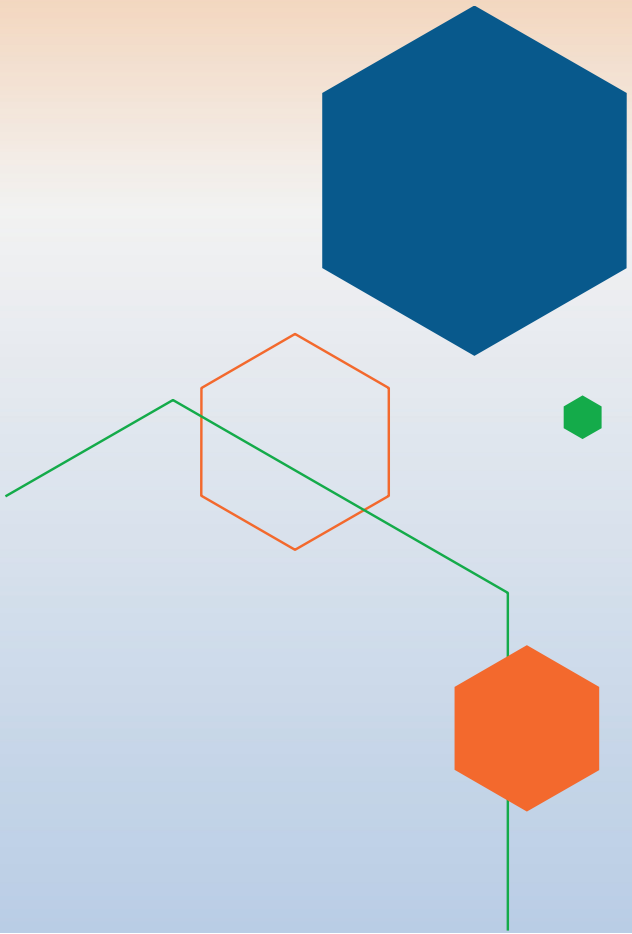
5 regional monitoring reports and the global monitoring report integrate results of 11 years of POPs monitoring

What are the GMP data telling us?

The presence of POPs is ubiquitous

If measures are implemented to reduce or eliminate releases of POPs the concentrations in humans and the environment are decreasing

Major achievements to date: Increased global capacity for POPs monitoring through strategic partnerships

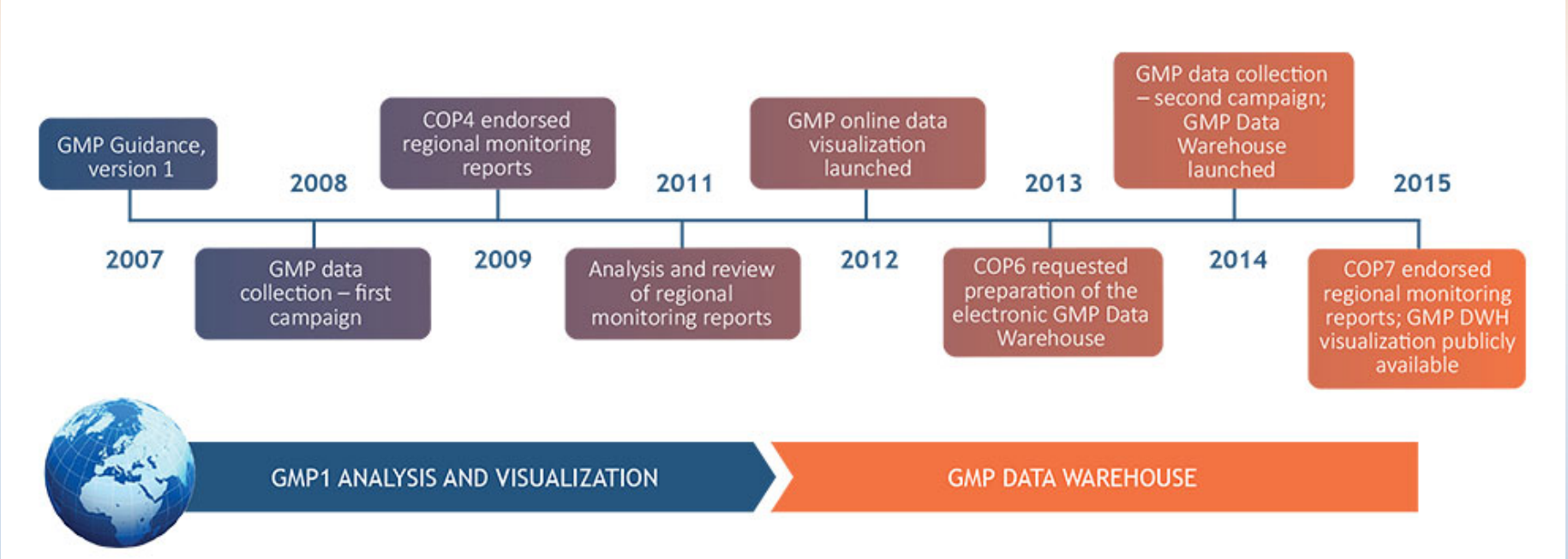


Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP)
Global Atmospheric Passive Sampling (GAPS)
Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP)
South-East Asia air monitoring programme
Research Centre for Environmental Chemistry and Ecotoxicology (RECETOX)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP Chemicals and Health)
World Health Organization (WHO)

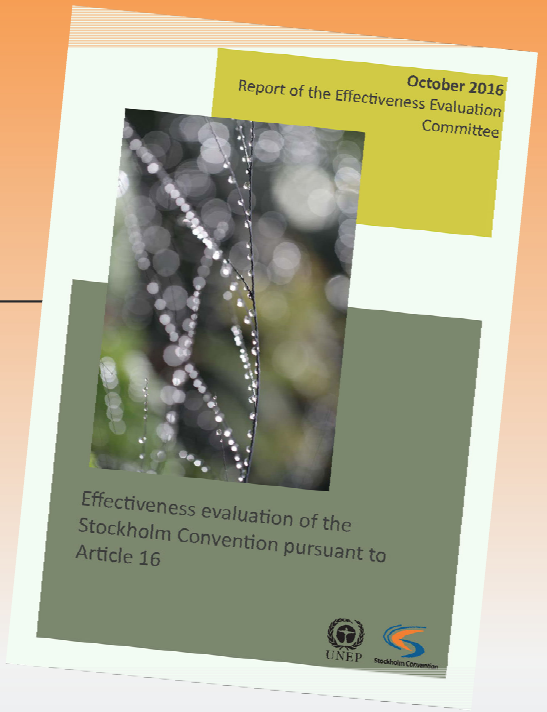
Major achievements to date:

Publicly available POPs monitoring data

http://www.pops-gmp.org/



Major achievements to date: Effectiveness evaluation



Report of the Effectiveness Evaluation Committee

- The global monitoring plan provides the necessary environmental monitoring information to fully support the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Convention

Recommendation: The global monitoring plan should be sustained in the long term to enable it to continue to provide valuable data for effectiveness evaluation.

Ongoing work to update the GMP Guidance

Mandate

Paragraph 5(d) of the terms of reference of the global coordination group for the global monitoring plan (SC-4/31).

Periodicity

Continuous process with new substances being listed in Annexes to the Convention.

Latest version

Meeting of the global coordination group and regional organization groups for the global monitoring plan, 30 May to 1 June 2018, in Brno, Czech Republic

COP-9 to consider the draft updated guidance for the global monitoring plan

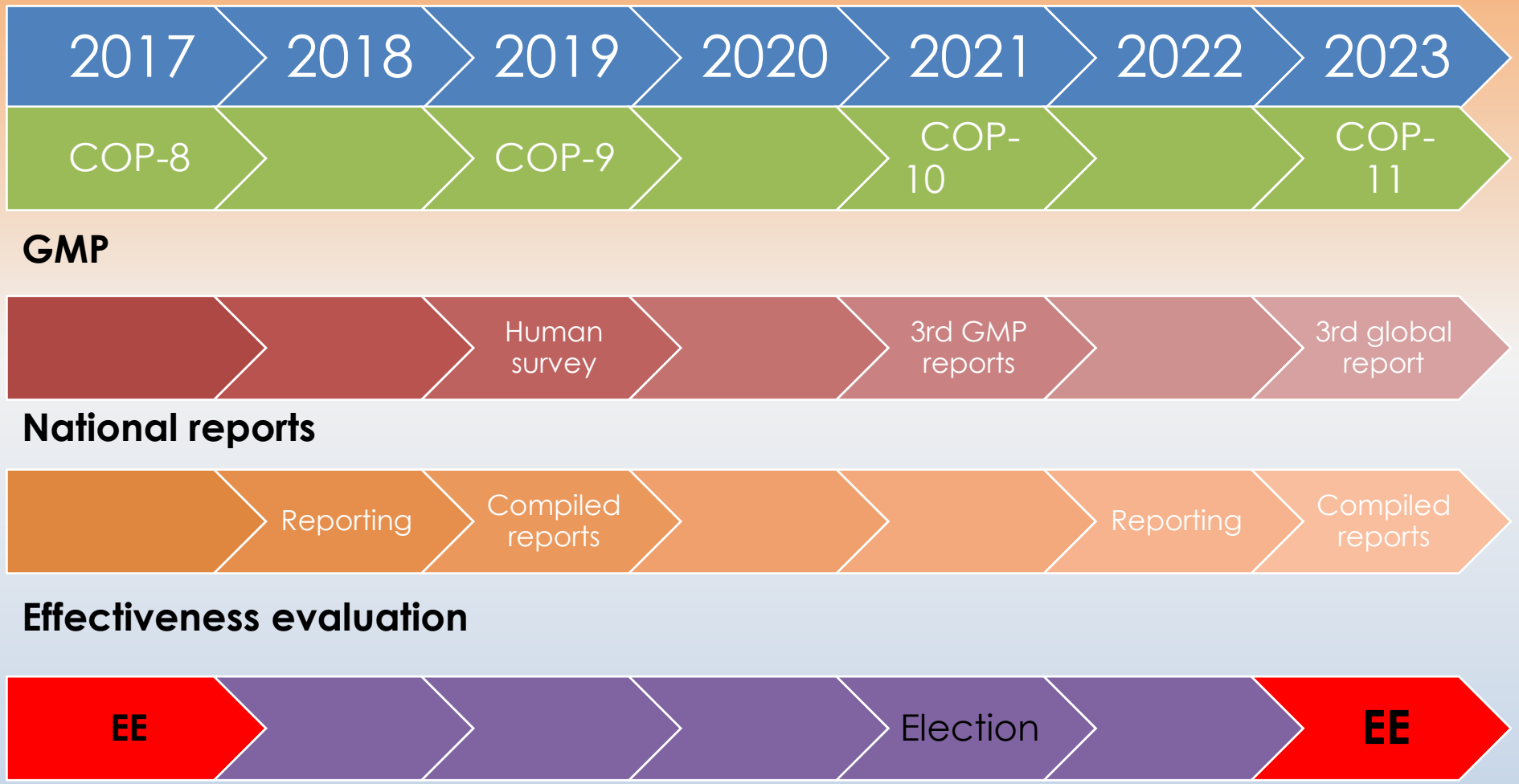
Listing of chemicals in Annex A, B or C to the Convention: POPs Review Committee (POPRC-13 & POPRC-14)

- Recommendations to the COP-9 to:
  - **List dicofol in Annex A without specific exemptions**
  - **List PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds in Annex A with specific exemptions**
  - **Amend Annex B regarding PFOS, its salts and PFOS on the basis of its recommendations**

Other outcomes:

Adopted the risk profile for PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compounds moving the chemicals to the next review stage

TIMELINES FOR NEXT EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION



Thank you

The worldwide implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan is made possible thanks to the generous contributions to the Stockholm Convention Voluntary Trust Fund from the Governments of Japan, Norway, Sweden, and through the European Commission's Thematic Programme for Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, including Energy (ENRTP). Further, the contribution of the projects to support POPs monitoring activities in regions, funded through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), is greatly acknowledged. Monitoring activities, and data collection and analysis are implemented in the five UN regions in cooperation with strategic partners and through involvement of Regional Organization Groups and Global Coordination Group.

MORE INFORMATION AT:

chm.pops.int