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INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE FOR AN
INTERNATIONAL LEGALLY BINDING INSTRUMENT
FOR IMPLEMENTING INTERNATIONAL ACTION ON
CERTAIN PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

Third session

Geneva, 6-11 September 1999

Item 2 (c) of the provisional agenda *

REPORT BY THE SECRETARIAT ON THE INTER-SESSIONAL WORK REQUESTED
BY THE COMMITTEE

Information received from Governments on their priorities with regard to
technical assistance that would be required in undertaking inventories
of persistent organic pollutants, and developing national action
plans to address persistent organic pollutants

Note by the secretariat

1. At the second session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, the Implementation Aspects Group requested the secretariat to compile, inter-alia, written information received from Governments on their priorities for technical assistance in regard to undertaking inventories of persistent organic pollutants, and developing national legislation and national action plans to address these chemicals, for consideration at its next meeting (UNEP/POPS/INC.2/6, paragraph 96 (e)).

2. Accordingly, the secretariat issued a note verbale to Governments requesting written information on their priorities for technical assistance in regard to undertaking inventories of persistent organic pollutants, and developing national legislation and national action plans to address these chemicals, which was distributed with the invitation to Governments to the third session of the Committee on 6 April 1999. Governments were asked to respond by 16 June 1999.

* UNEP/POPS/INC.3/1.

3. Annexed to the present note are the written submissions received from Governments as of 1 July 1999. These submissions are provided in the original language in which they were submitted and have not been formally edited; minor reformatting has been done to simplify their inclusion in a single document.

Annex

INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS REGARDING THEIR PRIORITIES
WITH REGARD TO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE THAT WOULD BE REQUIRED
IN UNDERTAKING INVENTORIES OF PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS,
AND DEVELOPING NATIONAL ACTION PLANS TO ADDRESS
PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

BURKINA FASO

INFORMATIONS CONCERNANT LES PRIORITES EN MATIERE D'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE
POUR L'ESTABLISSEMENT D'INVENTAIRES DE POPS ET ELABORATION DE LOIS
DE PLANS D' ACTIONS NATIONAUX

A. INVENTAIRES DES POLLUTANDS ORGANIQUES PERISTANTS (POPs).

- Etablissement de fiches d'inventaires standards.
- Appui à l'élaboration d'une méthodologie pour inventorier les dioxines et furannes.
- Besoins de plus d'informations sur la quantification des PCB, la détermination des types et nature des PCB.
- Appui en formation d'enquêteurs pour l'inventaire.
- Appui en formation des spécialistes déjà existants et leur renforcement.
- Fourniture d'avis techniques concernant les POPs.

B. ETABLISSEMENT DE PLANS D' ACTIONS NATIONAUX.

- Appui pour l'élaboration de modèles types (plan, contenu, Stratégies, etc...).
- Appui pour la gestion en l'élimination des stocks obsolètes et stocks restants après signature de la convention (mise en place d'une infrastructure d'élimination des POPs).
- Appui pour l'établissement d'une base de données (capitalisation de toutes les informations).
- Stages de formation pour les spécialistes déjà existants et renforcement de leur effectif.
- Appui en conseils et informations des producteurs, des importateurs, exportateurs et utilisateurs sur les dernières mesures.

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- Réunions de travail techniques aux niveaux local, régional et international.
- Campagnes de sensibilisation à l'intention des secteurs industriels et agricoles, des fonctionnaires, des douanes et des médecins.
- Donner des conseils sur l'analyse des renseignements relatifs aux risques et aux avantages des substances chimiques, la réalisation d'évaluation d'impact sur l'environnement et l'élimination sans danger des produits inutilisables.
- Echanges de services d'experts entre pays en développement (échanges des renseignements sur les nouveaux produits et les produits de remplacement, échanges de données d'expériences et d'idées...).
- Echange d'informations scientifiques (notamment des données toxicologiques ou se rapportant à la sécurité) et des informations techniques, économiques et juridiques concernant la gestion de POPs.

C. ELABORATION D'UNE LEGISLATION NATIONALE

- Appui en formation des juristes en environnement.
- Appui à la large diffusion des textes réglementaires (E-mail, dépliants, journal, officiel, etc...).
- Appui à la consolidation des mécanismes de contrôle: contrôle et vérification douaniers.
- Entraide future pour la mise en oeuvre et l'application de la convention.
- Développement des institutions.

CAMEROON

NATIONAL PRIORITIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
IN VIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS OF THE GOVERNING
COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP GC)
N°19/13C of 7 February 1997 (meeting in its 19th session)
and N° 20/24 of 05 February 1999 (meeting in its 20th session)

FOR INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS TO PROTECT HUMAN HEALTH AND THE
ENVIRONMENT THROUGH MEASURES WHICH WILL REDUCE AND/OR ELIMINATE
THE EMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES OF PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPs)

April 1999

I - INTRODUCTION

a. The International Context

The National Programme on Chemicals Safety was set up in 1995 in response to the recommendations of Chapter 19 of Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) that was held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. The theme of Chapter 19 of Agenda 21 is 'Sound Management of Dangerous Chemicals, including the prevention of illicit trade in toxic chemicals substances', and the recommendations of the Stockholm conference on chemicals safety in 1994. The main objectives of Chapter 19 of Agenda 21 are:

- the protection of the environment and human health against chemicals exposures;
- the strengthening of national capacities and capabilities for sound management of dangerous chemicals, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

To meet its objectives, the focal work areas of Chapter 19 are as follows:

- accelerated evaluation of chemical risks or risk assessments;
- the exchange of information in management of dangerous chemicals;
- the strengthening national capacities and capabilities in management of dangerous chemicals;

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- the development of international legal binding instruments for control of international trade in dangerous chemicals;

- the prevention of illicit international trade in toxic chemicals.

B. National Stakes for sound management of chemicals in Cameroon

Management of dangerous chemicals in Cameroon as summarised below is crucial in consideration of the country's main stakes in terms of rational management of natural resources and socio-economic development:

- Cameroon has an important and diverse ecosystem that is highly linked to human food chains and is also of interest to the global biodiversity resources. Presently, much of these resources have high potentials to exposure to chemical pollution, particularly in the coastal zone where there is intensive use of hazardous chemical and the generation of chemical wastes, but insufficient treatment and disposal;

- The National awareness of chemicals risks is low, particularly as there have been several cases of chemicals accidents and poisoning;

- The national infrastructure for management of chemicals (institutional, legal, technical and financial) is weak;

- International trade in hazardous chemicals forms an important part of the balance of payments. The main areas of use are in high-valued sectors of the national economy such as agriculture, public health and industry. For example, in 1994, chemical imports was valued at 85 Million US dollars or 43 Billion FCFA or 16% of total Imports, for a volume of 279,600 Tonnes. Stringent legal restriction on use could have wide implications for economic activities;

- Cameroon occupies a critical position and has a strategic role to play in management of dangerous chemicals in the Central African Sub-region. This is because its landmark constitutes the main corridor for transit of chemicals imports by most of the neighbouring countries. However, no specific sub-regional agreements or harmonised procedures exist among the countries for management of dangerous chemicals in such areas as accident prevention and response.

In consideration of the foregoing, Cameroon has interests to participate in negotiations in International Conventions on chemicals - so as strengthen its national capacities in the areas of technology transfer, legislation, public

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education, the development of exploitation of her natural resources that could be used to manufacture non-chemicals alternatives.

C. With regards to Cameroon's contribution to the global process of improving Management of dangerous chemicals, we can cite the following for a in which she has participated:

- As member of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP GC) and the World Commission on Sustainable Development (WCSD), she has participated in preparing and monitoring the implementation of some decisions that directly or indirectly relate to the global plan of action for elimination of POPs. The most relevant decisions one could mention are:
 - Nos 18/32 of 25/5/95, 19/13C of 07/02/97 and 20/24 of 05/02/99, to develop a global plan of action for the elimination/reduction in the use of an initial list of 12 Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs); of which 3 are industrial chemicals, 8 are pesticides, and one is by-products generated during the disposal of pesticides and industrial chemicals.
 - No 18/12 of 26/5/95 to set up an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) charged with the elaboration of an international legally binding instrument in the application of the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure for certain dangerous chemicals and pesticides in international trade.

In effect, Cameroon has contributed to the following encounters that have enhanced the process towards developing a global plan of action that directly or indirectly relates to the elimination of POPs:

1. IFCS meetings in the Philippines, Manila (Forum I, June 1995), Ottawa; Canada, Ottawa (Forum II, February 1997), Yokohama, Japan (for the 3rd Intersession Group Meeting of the IFCS, November 27 to December 4 1998). During the IFCS Forum II meeting in Ottawa (February 1997), Cameroon was elected to the InterSession Group (ISG) of the Forum, and so represents countries in Central African Region in the said forum.
2. In New York, USA, in 1998 and 1999, in the sessions of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) which endorsed the UNEP GC decisions, to which commission she is member;
3. During the 3rd Intersession Group Meeting of the IFCS, the themes for the next session of the IFCS (Forum III) for the year 2000, and the adoption

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of the new plan of action for UNITAR were agreed upon. In the area of capacity building for management of dangerous chemicals in developing countries, common agreement was reached as regards the execution of a pilot project on Risk Assessment and Risk management in decision-making for priority chemicals;

4. The Regional awareness seminar on POPs that was organised by UNEP and IFCS in Bamako, December 15-18, 1997, and the first session of the Criteria Expert Group (CEG) for the selection of additional POPs, Bangkok, Thailand in October in 1998.
5. The Intergovernmental negotiating sessions for elaboration of a legal binding instrument on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure in application of certain dangerous chemicals and pesticides in international trade which led to the signature of the ROTTERDAM Convention, in September 1998. Cameroon was present and signed the said convention.

D. At the national level, since 1993 (after the UNCED meeting at Rio de Janeiro, 1992), the Government of Cameroon has taken the following measures to enhance chemicals safety, this within the framework of the National Environmental Management Plan (NEMP):

1. Creation of the necessary institutional mechanisms and the elaboration of the basic legal dispositions to implement and monitor a national policy on environmental management and sustainable development, in which arrangements management of dangerous chemicals is addressed, notably:
 - the reorganisation of the Ministry of the Environment and Forestry (MINEF), and a Permanent Secretariat of the Environment to implement and monitor the said NEMP;
 - the creation of a National Consultative Commission on the Environment and Sustainable Development;
 - the enactment of a framework law relating to environmental management.
2. The elaboration of a National Profile to evaluate the National Infrastructure (institutional, legal, technical, financial) for sound management of chemicals, and the identification of national priority action for the period 1997-2002;
3. Since February 1999, Cameroon is participating as one of the four pilot countries in the project on Risk Assessment and Risk management decision-making for priority chemicals.

II - OBJECTIVES

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The main objective of this report is to provide information to the 3rd session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC-3) to elaborate an international legally binding instrument for the elimination of POPs, (cf. UNEP's letter referenced chemicals and dated 6 April 1999 on national action plans on POPs).

It is worthwhile to note that UNEP GC decision No 20/24 of 05 February 1999 focuses on the initiation of immediate international action to protect human health and the environment through measures that would reduce and/or eliminate the emissions and discharges of POPs.

It is elaborated to respond specifically to the following issues raised in the UNEP GC decision 20/24 of 05 February 1999 with regards to the following issues:

1. A National Inventory of the sources of production and exposure of POPs;
2. The Identification of human health effects and pollution incidents caused by POPs;
3. The National Plan of Action to reduce/eliminate exposure risks from POPs.

Therefore, this report has been elaborated to respond the Executive Director's letter.

It is also intended to address the issues that are contained in the conclusions of the 2nd session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC-2) charged to elaborate an international legally binding instrument to eliminate/reduce risks posed by certain POPs on human health and the environment

III - CURRENT CONTEXT OF MANAGEMENT OF POPs

The following presents the highlights of the current context relating to the management of POPs in Cameroon:

A. POPs use and monitoring

- In terms of international trade, Cameroon is an importer of some of the POPs that have been targeted for elimination in UNEP GC decision 18/32 and/or banned from production in several countries.

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- The main local sources of release of POPs are agriculture, industry and wastes (both municipal and industrial), but no detailed quantitative estimates of such uses exist. Other POPs of growing international concern such as Organometallics also used in shipyard repairs;

- No national register and inventory on POPs: trade and transboundary movements nor is there sufficient awareness at the level of Government and consumers as to the dangers POPs pose to human health and the environment. POPs destroy plants such as mangroves and cause endocrine disorders and cancers in man. In terms of environmental and health risks, recent studies on water quality and food in Douala show high and dangerous concentrations of some POPs.

- In terms of wastes, following a national study by FAO in 1995, 220 Tonnes of obsolete pesticide-POPs listed under UNEP GC decision 18/12 were identified in Cameroon. According to the same report, the said wastes are stored under doubtful conditions and unfortunately, most of the stock would have been stolen for use in agriculture.

- National technical infrastructure for the collection and analysis of data, and destruction of POPs is weak. For example, we know that most industries do not own exhaust gas and/or solid, liquid waste treatment equipment such as filter bags/cyclones, liquid scrubbers. We also know that Gas emissions from municipals incinerators burning non-segregated wastes from industry and household such as plastics, grease, and waste hydrocarbon products should contain gas traces which are carcinogens such as: polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), dioxins and furans. However, we do not have adequate equipment and required technical staff and standards to monitor these emissions and evaluate the effects on human health and the environment.

- The level of dissemination of alternatives to targeted POPs for elimination is very low, and there is no-going research activities to explore for sustainable alternatives which may include indigenous knowledge or non-chemical paths.

B. Institutional mechanisms and Legislative issues

- MINEF through the Permanent Secretariat of the Environment is the key organisation that co-ordinates and monitors national policy on chemicals in general and POPs in particular;

- A basic law on environmental management exists. However, specific legal instruments in application of the framework law on environmental management are yet to be elaborated, and no national standards on

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quality of environmental compartments such as water, soil, air and biota, exist;

- There exists a national programme on management of dangerous chemicals charged with tracking national activities and exchange of communications with all parties (local and external) on chemicals and POPs as well. However, the National Programme Office has inadequate human and financial resources to carry out its activities;

- With regard to the management of hazardous wastes, actions are yet to be enlisted by the government to dispose of these wastes. The destruction of obsolete chemicals is by law the responsibility of the owner, however, it is impossible to deal with this situation in so the national inventory is absent, adequate destruction technologies and financial assistance are not available.

- There exists a national work group on POPs, with representatives from line ministries such as Public Health, Agriculture, the private sector and NGOs.

C. A National Inventory of the sources of production and exposure of POPs;

As concern production, Cameroon is an importer of all chemicals considered as POPs. The main consumers of hazardous chemicals are process industries such as crude oil extraction and refinery, tanneries, textiles, Aluminium refining, paints, and agriculture. The electricity supply industry uses two categories of PCBs (Arochlor 1254 and 1016). In consideration of the diversity in chemical industry, a wide spectrum of problems arising from their storage, transformation and disposal should be taken into account.

- With regard to hazardous wastes, according to recent publications by the FAO (1995), MINEF and FAO (1998), at least 220 Tons of obsolete pesticides POPs listed in UNEP GC decision 18/32 exist in the country, of which a sizeable quantity of the stocks are Lindane and DDT. There is also an important and growing stock of PCBs and PCB-contaminated wastes in the industrial sector.

- 90% of the number of industries are found along the coastal region of the country, in which about 15% of the country's pollution is found. The said region is also the natural habitat for mangroves and marine life. Agriculture covers all parts of the country, although most agro-industries are found in the coastal region.

Solid and liquid waste from industries is hardly to complete, since there are no specific sites for discharge of the said wastes. Most of the liquid wastes

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found their way into the Atlantic Ocean (part of the Gulf of Guinea). In effect, one would estimate that most of the contaminated sites in the country are found along the coastal zone, where industrial activity is highest.

D. The Identification of human health effects and pollution incidents caused by POPs.

The issues related to exposure (pathways and vulnerable groups) will be discussed in details.

1. Pollution of inland or Continental Waters

Due to the country's topography, most rivers take rise from the upper plateaux of the northern region of the country and empty into the Atlantic ocean, after meandering and converging with other streams along their path. Most human settlements and farms are found along inland waterways, into which are dumped wastes such as pesticides, organic material, and some consumer chemicals such as dyes and hydrocarbons.

The same streams are the main sources of water supply to the population. Recent studies of the levels of pollution of coastal waters show high BOD and COD loads, heavy metals, sulphates, chlorides, and are highly turbid. The major concern is human health due to its dependency on food chains which should contain contaminants such as persistent organic pollutants (POPs) originating from PCBs, pesticides, hydrocarbon wastes and other organochlorine compounds.

2. Pollution of Coastal Marine.

The coastal marine of Cameroon is about 370 Km in length and is supplied by waters from inland streams and the Atlantic Ocean. It is the natural habitat for mangroves, fish species. It is also crucial to Cameroon's external trade, and located in the most industrialised zone and highly dense settlements of the country. Due to lack of or proper functioning waste treatment facilities in the industrial area, its waters are polluted with toxic wastes from industrial processes such as the oil industry, paints, dyes, textiles, and wood processing. It is one of the areas government is paying attention as concerns protection of biodiversity resources such as mangroves, since they are already visible signs of the disappearance of mangroves and fish population.

3. Drinking water contamination.

The access rate of the population to potable drinking water was 24% in 1994. Most rural areas in which 57% of the population reside do not have access to potable drinking water, and so depend on well and surface waters. However, these sources of water supply are contaminated with pollutants that have low degree of biodegradability. In urban areas, although potable water supply systems exists, most homes (about 55%) on the average are not connected to the grid supply, and depend on wells, rain harvested water or water vendors.

Since urban planning on issues such as waste disposal and efficient water treatment are weak, most drinking water are below WHO standards. Laboratory analyses of samples of pipe-borne water in most urban areas show intolerable levels of benzene compounds, organochlorides and organo-phosphates and trace metals such as lead, mercury.

4. Soil contamination

Although no systematic survey of soil quality has been undertaken in the country, one can project that soils in coastal areas and areas with heavy industrial activity, are contaminated with toxic chemicals, since pollution monitoring and prevention mechanisms are weak. In coastal areas, the soils are volcanic, sandy and are porous. Porous sandy soils have high permeability and can sustain high levels of POPs since they have low organic content.

Furthermore, most solid and liquid wastes are disposed by burial, since waste collection and disposal system is poor due to lack of technical and financial means, and multiplicity of roles among institutions charged amongst others, on public hygiene.

In the light of the above, soils in industrial zones should contain high concentration of chemical pollutants.

5. Pesticides Residues in Food.

Residues in foods, of locally manufactured and imported vegetables, fruits, eggs and meat products, show traces of pesticide residues at levels higher than EEC norms. Due to inadequate monitoring, technical infrastructure for laboratory analysis, and personnel, it is difficult to cover the national territory. A national programme to determine the extent of the problem in crops and fish products is essential, since fish and meat are predominant in the meals of most Cameroonian households.

6. Heavy metals in Food

Of recent, public authorities have subjugated locally and imported products from agro-industries such as diary products, beverage to laboratory analyses.

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In some cases trace elements of heavy metals such as lead, cadmium and arsenic have been identified. It is believed that metal containers of expired food products are the main culprits to this problem, and to a lesser extent, though dangerous, contamination of stored grain by deposits from combustion products of hydrocarbons used in industries cannot be excluded.

7. Hazardous Waste Treatment

A national law on toxic waste and hazardous substances exists. However, due to the absence of appropriate waste collection, storage and disposal facilities, and manpower to enforce the decree, the quantity of hazardous wastes generated by industry, hospitals and clinics such as PCBs, oily sludge, spent catalysts are increasing. The problem is becoming more acute in the coastal region where about 90% of the country's industrial installations are found.

8. Occupational health : Agriculture and Industry

Illegal importation of pesticides, uncontrolled use of herbicides and fungicides in most farms, and disproportionate number of crop protection units around the country to instruct people on safe methods of handling and disposing of these chemicals is problematic. There is a case in 15 farmers in a rural setting had to undergo treatment for pulmonary disorders due to inhaling of pesticide dusts during application due to lack of masks. During investigation, it was impossible to identify the country of manufacture of the expired pesticide and its composition.

9. Chemical accidents : Industrial

It is difficult to quantify the number and categories of accidents in chemical industries, since reporting for accidents are posted to insurance companies, and industries have no proper system of documenting accidents. However, though few in number, cases have been reported on burns from acids, furnaces, steam from leaking pipes.

10. Chemical accidents : Transport

Guidelines on inland transport of dangerous goods exist, but cannot be enforced because of multiplicity of roles among three government ministries and municipal governments. There is a case in which ten people died from eating biscuits poisoned by pesticides in course of transportation in a common compartment. Of recent three cases of fire arising from trucks transporting inflammable petroleum products within townships at the wrong hours of the day, has been reported. Most vehicles that transport chemicals need stringent inspection for road worthiness.

11. Adverse effects on the ecosystem

One of Cameroon's priorities in environmental protection is the protection of ecosystems, since she is endowed with an impressive resource-base of biodiversity and income from timber logging industries. In this category, wood preservation industries, mostly located in coastal area use hazardous chemicals such as PCP and Lindane, but without facilities for treatment of wastes that are drained into the Atlantic Ocean. This has wide implications for the life of mangroves in coastal areas and benthos of fish and other aquatic organisms.

12. Storage and Disposal of Obsolete Chemicals

Because the national infrastructure to manage chemicals is weak on the whole, there is a large and growing stock of obsolete chemicals, in sectors such as agriculture, crude oil drilling, and pharmaceutical products.

E. Vulnerable groups

The major vulnerable groups exposed to POPs, notably Occupational and the Informal sector. The Informal sector in Cameroon accounts for an important segment of unemployed youths and women.

- the informal sector involves activities such as metal works, dyeing, wood treatment and furniture. The main chemicals used are Lindane and Pentachlorophenol.
- The main types of POPs used are waste lubricant oils from industry such as PCBs, PCPs.
- Exposure to these chemicals is mainly by dermal contact and inhalation due to the lack of protective wear.

There is a growing number of chemical poisoning, mainly of pesticide nature, in rural areas, due to lack of safety information for handling, poor product quality, and disposal methods.

IV - PRIORITY AREAS NEEDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Priority Areas

Policy issues related to POPs are addressed in The National Profile to evaluate the National Infrastructure (institutional, legal, technical, financial) for sound management of chemicals.

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According to the conclusions of the National Profile report, it is noted that for Cameroon to attain the national and international objectives related to protection of the environment and human health, priority should be placed in area of management of dangerous chemicals.

B. Specific Activities

Also in concordance with the conclusions of the draft report of the ' Country case studies on POPs'', The key areas needing assistance are as follows:

- elaboration of specific legislation, putting into place mechanisms for enforcement and monitoring, as well as voluntary and involuntary instruments;
- setting up of an integrated information system on chemicals in view of implementation of the ROTTERDAM Convention and as required by law No 96/12 of 5/8/96 relating to environmental management;
- Strengthening national technical infrastructure for evaluating and monitoring environmental policy goals, notably national quality objectives of environmental compartments that are susceptible to degradation by POPs such as water (surface and underground), soils, biota and sediments;
- Development and implementation of a national strategy for eliminating/reducing exposures to POPs, by improving data on the sources and sinks of POPs, the levels of contamination of natural habitats and persons by POPs, identification of alternatives (indigenous, technological, etc..);
- Raising the level of public awareness and sensitisation of workers and consumers who use household chemicals, and farmers who use pesticides.

V - THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

The National Action Plan (NAP) for POPs has been designed in consideration of current national legal and institutional frameworks for environmental management, and the UNEP GC decisions 19/13C and 20/24.

A. National Actions

It is proposed that these actions could be implemented over the short and medium terms (1- 3 years) and based on following main categories of activities: improvement of databases (monitoring and assessments), alternatives (activities to replace) to POPs, control actions (regulatory framework), public participation, strengthening institutional capacities for policy implementation and evaluation.

d) Improvement of databases for decision-making (monitoring and assessments)

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- a complete national inventory of the sources and sinks of POPs, strengthen import controls and data base for International trade data,
 - the survey of current uses and alternatives;
 - the identification of obsolete stocks of industrial chemicals and the national or regional capacity for their destruction under environmentally acceptable conditions;
 - development of a consolidated national data base on emissions modeling of POPs, monitoring of the fate and behaviour in the environment under local conditions and development of local emissions factors for dioxins and furans.
2. Control actions (regulatory framework)
- elaboration of comprehensive legislation and voluntary instruments for PCBs management (phase-out and bans, standards on environmental quality for foods; drinking water and air, etc..),
 - setting up a specialised co-ordination mechanism for compliance enforcement and monitoring;
 - obtain the composition of industrial, municipal, agricultural waste streams for concentrations of POPs, the costs of treatment to acceptable levels, and the development of a licensing or fee-based permit system for controlling emissions.
3. Strengthening institutional capacities for policy implementation
- evaluation of technical infrastructure for disposal of POPs emissions;
 - identification of contaminated reservoirs and poisoned persons; present population exposure risk;
 - strengthen current infrastructure for systematic and continuous monitoring of the quality of environmental compartments and critical habitats for ecosystems, as well as the capacity for treatment of poisons;
4. Public Participation

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- improvement of level of awareness of national stakeholders: Industry, Government sector, NGOs, through awareness raising workshops, the press and audio.visual media.;

- public consultation on the licensing of importation of alternatives to currently used pesticides and PCBs, siting of waste treatment sites, treatment and disposal of chemical wastes;

B. Initial or baseline activities to begin NAP

In 1998, a MoA was concluded between UNEP and MINEF, in order to generate additional data on sources of POPs, and to document cases of polluted sites and contaminated persons. The main objective of the study is to improve data/information on the context of POPs management in developing countries, in view of the on-going negotiations for a legally binding convention on POPs.

The findings of this report have been used to identify specific activities for the national action plan.

Based on the findings of the above report, it is therefore suggested that a set of catalytic activities be undertaken so as improve the level of on-going discussions on a legally binding Convention on POPs, as well as facilitating the implementation of National Action Plans.

- An in-depth National Inventory of sources of emissions of POPs; as well as Dioxins and Furans generation, and seek to develop reliable estimates of local emission factors;

- The Evaluation of national capacity for disposal/destruction of obsolete POPs;

- The Evaluation of technical infrastructure for monitoring releases, human exposures, the quality of environmental compartments, information-sharing, raising public awareness;

- An In-depth survey of contaminated habitats/environmental compartments, poisoned persons, exposure routes, contamination of food, water and air as well as dietary intakes of POPs;

- To strengthen the technical capability of MINEF for environmental monitoring and evaluation by providing database facilities, technical infrastructure and targeted training of existing manpower.

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- The Organization of National awareness workshops on POPs. Target groups are farmers, industry workers and operators, women development groups, youths, line ministries, etc. The results should trigger the organization of a subregional workshop.

C. Main users of results

- Line Government Ministries
- the public (consumers, farmers), NGOs, Industry and Research Institutes
- UNEP, FAO, UNIDO, WHO
- GEF/International Waters Programme - Land-based sources of pollution of the marine environment: Gulf of Guinea Large Marine Ecosystems Project, West and Central Africa (WACEF) Project

D. Time Frame

The catalytic actions that are present above are estimated to last for 6 months.

E. Partners

- National Co-ordinating Agency and correspondent to UNEP and other agencies - MINEF, representing the Government of Cameroon;
- Local partners: line ministries and agencies (Agriculture, Trade and Industry, Public Health, Transport), Industry and Importers, NGOs, Private sector, National Research Institutes;
- Bi-lateral and foreign technical partners: UNEP, FAO, WHO, GEF, US EPA, UNIDO, IMO with UNEP being the main partner.

F. Co-ordination Issues

The National Programme for chemicals safety of the Permanent Secretariat of MINEF has legal mandate to act as Co-ordinating Agency on all matters

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relating to the control of toxic chemical substances and wastes. In this connection, it will as in the past, continue to represent Cameroon in UNEP activities.

G. Budget

The Baseline or catalytic activities of the NAP (see activity sheet annex) has been estimated to cost about US\$160,000. Funding is expected to be totally provided by external sources.

H. Monitoring and Evaluation

Periodic reports to evaluate work progress shall be elaborated and circulated among partners, and will be based on a mutually agreed work plan between UNEP and MINEF.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PRIORITES EN MATIERE D'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE

- 1°. - a la mise en place d'un Fonds ce qui permettrait de finaancer toutes les activités liées aux inventaires des polluants organiques persistents et à l'éloboration d'une législation nationale et du plan national;
- 2° - au recrutement de Consultants Etrangers pour appuyer l'exécution des activities.

CHAD

PRIORITIES EN MATIERE D'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE POUR DRESSER L'IVNENTAIRE
DES POLLUTANTS ORGANIQUES PERISTANTS, ELABORER UNE LEGISLATION NATIONALE,
ET ETABLIR DES PLANS D'ACTION NATIONALAUX CONCERNENT CES POLLUTANTS

RECENSE DES BEOIS EN MATIERE D'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE

1. APPUI INSITUTIONNEL

- Installation des matériels pour le Point Focal
 - Ordinateur + Imprime et Accessoires
 - Modem
 - Fax

2. ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE

- Consultant pour:
 - Inventair des polluants organiques persistants
 - Elaboration d'une législation nationale

- Organisation d'une assise (séminaire) définissant les différentes étapes en vue de l'établissement d'un plan d'action national sur les polluants organique persistants.

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3. VALIDATION DU PROCESSUS D'ELABORATIONA. REQUETE

REQUETE	COUN EN FCFA	COUT EN \$US
1 Ordinateur SAMSUNG 400b	2,500,000	4,166.6
1 Imprimante + accessoires	2,000,000	3,333.3
1 Onduleur	500,000	833.3
1 Modem	150,000	250
1 Fax	750,000	1,250
Frais d'installation et d'entretien	1,750,000	2,916.6
Total (1)	7,650,000	12,750

B. ETUDES SUR INVENTAIRES DES POPS

Consultants nationaux pour 4 mois

Total (2) = 6,400,000 FCFA soit 10,666 \$US

C. ELABORATION D'UNE LEGISLATION NATIONALE

2 juristes en consultance pour 30 jours

Total (3) = 2,400,000 soit 4,000 \$US

D. ORGANISATION ATELIER DE FORMATION DANS LES ZONES D'ETUDES

- Formulation en méthodologie d'inventaire
- Fournitures, secrétariat - prestation de service - reprographie

Total (4) = 5,000,000 FCFA soit 8,333.3 \$US

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E. TRAVAUX D'ELABORATION DU PLAN D'ACTION NATIONAL

- Consultation des acteurs et séances
- Information - sensibilisation
- Implication de la population (visite sur terrain, travaux dirigés)
- Séminaire national de validation

Total (5) = 10,000,000 FCFA soit 50,416.6 \$US

Totaux (1) + (2) + (3) + (4) + (5) = 31,450,000 FCFA soit 57,458.5 \$US

Imprévus 10% : 3,154,000 FCFA soit 5,241 \$US

TOTAL GENERAL: 34,595,000 fcfa SOIT 57,658.3 \$US

ECUADOR

Quito, junio 14, 1999

Oficio No.1475 -MMA

El Ministerio de Medio Ambiente a través de la Secretaría Técnica de Productos Químicos Peligrosos del Ecuador, en atención a lo solicitado por el Director Ejecutivo del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente sobre las prioridades de asistencia técnica relacionada con los inventarios de contaminantes orgánicos persistentes, legislación y planes nacionales relativos a esos contaminantes, presenta un resumen de la situación actual y las necesidades detectadas en torno al tema:

La República del Ecuador es un país predominantemente agrícola. Sin embargo, se han desarrollado también actividades relacionadas con la industria y el comercio lo que ha traído como consecuencia un evidente deterioro ambiental producto de las descargas sin tratamiento de efluentes líquidos, emisiones a la atmósfera y desechos sólido, muchos de ellos conteniendo entre otros, metales pesados y productos químicos tóxicos en general.

Por investigaciones realizadas en el país sobre las afectaciones ocasionadas a la salud (sistema endocrino, inmunológico y reproductivo) y al ambiente por el uso de ciertos plaguicidas y con la promulgación de la ley para la formulación, fabricación, importación, comercialización y empleo de plaguicidas y productos afines de uso agrícola. En mayo de 1990 se inicia un

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control formal en el uso de estos productos, así en septiembre de 1991 se prohíbe la importación, comercialización y uso del aldicarb y en noviembre de 1992, el Ecuador decide acogerse a la decisión de varios países de prohibir la fabricación, comercialización y uso de ciertos plaguicidas así como en aplicación al procedimiento y consentimiento previo, PIC. Dentro de este listado, se encuentra la aldrina, dieldrina, endrina, DDT, clordano, mirex, toxafeno y heptacloro, de los cuales el DDT es el único que se lo utiliza por salud.

En lo relacionado a la industria y a los servicios; no se dispone de una información específica sobre el uso de POPs. Por una revisión realizada del listado de los productos que ingresan al país, no se ha encontrado registro de los hexaclorobencenos. Por otra parte, no se ha determinado exactamente la presencia de bifenilos policlorados y tampoco se descarta la posibilidad de que aún se use este producto en transformadores y capacitores dada su propiedad dieléctrica.

En lo relacionado con dioxinas y furanos, se producen pero no se ha identificado las fuentes por tanto se carece de la determinación de la capacidad actual de destrucción de aquellos productos que en su proceso de incineración generan las dioxinas y furanos.

El Ministerio de Medio Ambiente como Autoridad Nacional, le corresponde hacer la evaluación ecotoxicológica en lo relacionado con productos químicos peligrosos, por tanto es el responsable de mantener un inventario nacional actualizado de los productos químicos prohibidos, de uso severamente restringido y peligrosos basados en una evaluación adaptada para plaguicidas sugerido por la FAO (1989).

El régimen Nacional par la Gestión de Productos Químicos Peligrosos establece que la Secretaría Técnica debe mantener y actualizar los listados nacionales de productos prohibidos, de uso severamente restringido y peligroso que se utilice en el Ecuador, para lo cual las personas naturales o jurídicas que se dediquen a la, formulación y fabricación de estos, deben inscribirlo en esta dependencia.

Esto significa, que se cuenta con la normativa y la entidad que se encargaría de establecer un sistema de gestión e información de POPs no solo en el interior sino cumpliendo con acuerdos internacionales vigentes o que se promuevan.

NECESIDADES DE ASISTENCIA TECNICA

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De acuerdo a lo expuesto anteriormente, en el Ecuador no se ha realizado una investigación que permita conocer la real situación de los POPs de uso industrial en el país.

Una vez que se ha definido al Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, a través de la Secretaría Técnica de Productos Químicos Peligrosos como la institución encargada de velar por una gestión adecuada de estos productos y disminuir el riesgo de impacto a la salud y afectación al medio, consideramos de fundamental importancia contar con el apoyo internacional.

En lo que se refiere a productos orgánicos persistentes de uso industrial, Ecuador requiere apoyo y asistencia técnica para las siguientes actividades.

- Localización y monitoreo de POPs, en las tres principales ciudades del país

- Elaboración del inventario de productos orgánicos persistentes de uso en el país.

- Elaboración del plan nacional de acción relativo a estos productos, vinculado a los procesos que se han emprendido en relación con el Régimen Nacional para la Gestión de Productos Químicos Peligrosos.

- Apoyo en la definición de normas técnicas y jurídicas que permitan el control en el uso de estos productos considerando la posibilidad de aplicación de nuevas alternativas.

La contraparte técnica para el desarrollo de estas actividades será la Secretaría Técnica de Productos Químicos Peligrosos

La metodología sugerida para el desarrollo de estas actividades sería a través del asesoramiento de un experto que trabaje directamente con el personal técnico a cargo de este tema.

Secretaria Técnica del Comité Nacional de Productos Químicos Peligrosos

Ing. Miriam Orbea
Coordinadora del proceso para la aplicación del Régimen Nacional para la Gestión de Productos Químicos Peligrosos
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GHANA

STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT MEASURES TO REDUCE
OR ELIMINATE RELEASES OF PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPs)
INTO THE ENVIRONMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

The benefits that are derived from use and application of chemicals are enormous. These include the control diseases, increase in food production, and improvement in our standards of living. Some of these chemicals pose serious threat to the environment and human health.

Contamination from Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) is a pervasive global problem that urgently demands a global solution. Eradicating POPs from the global environment requires eliminating their sources which may include specific facilities, processes or materials. It also requires destruction of stockpiles of POPs and associated environmental contaminants. POPs stockpiles are estimated to include more than one million tonnes of PCBs distributed globally^{1,2} and more than 100,000 tonnes of obsolete pesticides in non member states of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)³. Accumulations of POPs such as dioxin-contaminated materials, particularly in countries where incineration has been relied on for waste disposal, is expected to be very high. There are no estimates of the mass of contaminated soils and sediments that are associated with existing stockpiles of PCBs, obsolete pesticides and dioxin-containing materials. A global initiative aimed at implementing measures to reduce or eliminate releases of POPs into the environment is therefore more than welcome.

2. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

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POPs stockpiles and its associated contamination impose enormous environmental, public health and economic burdens, especially in developing countries. In Ghana, problems encountered, among others include:

- Lack of data on quantities and the geographical location of POPs in the country
- Improper identification of obsolete pesticides due to the presence of unlabelled pesticide products
- Banned POPs chemicals in international trade which have found their way into the country through unauthorised routes
- Lack of knowledge of existing alternatives for POPs

3. RECENT AND ONGOING DEVELOPMENTS

Surveys have been conducted since 1997/98 by a number of National Technical Task Forces. This forms part of a National Action Programme for Integrated Chemicals Management in Ghana initiated by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in collaboration with the Inter-Organisational Programme for Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC). Activities undertaken under the project include:

- Documentation and thorough assessment of existing laboratory capacities in the country.
- Inventory of obsolete pesticides on farms, formulation plants, institutions and agro-based companies.
- Preparation of guidelines for the safe storage and handling of chemicals.
- Preparation of a National Education Campaign Strategic Document.

Materials being developed by the National Task Force on Education and Awareness Raising are as follows:

- a. Production of two TV documentaries;
 - b. A number of radio jingles;
 - c. Teacher's guide on chemicals and pesticides;
 - d. Two 3 page brochures on "safe handling of chemicals" and "storage and disposal of chemicals"
- The National Task Force on Data Management/Information Systems conducted a survey among government institutions and private companies. Several weaknesses were identified such as lack of proper record

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keeping, lack of data on chemical waste generation and disposal, chemical related accidents and poisoning.

Other national on-going activities involving research by universities, research institutes and companies on POPS are as follows:

- Determination of the physical, chemical and biological properties of soils that influence the degradation of lindane and endosulfan in the forest and savannah ecosystems;
- Studies on the persistence of lindane and endosulfan in forest and savannah soils;
- Investigation on the effect of rate of application on total bacterial population in soils;
- Assessment of possible phytotoxic effect of lindane and endosulfan on growth of maize as affected by application rate;
- Determination of the effect of lindane and endosulfan application on plant nutrition using the uptake of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium as indices;
- Evaluation of the fate of dieldrin under treated foundation of buildings;
- Monitoring of pesticides in cocoa beans;
- Determination of the extent of current usage of banned pesticides in the country;
- Validation of TLC methodology for screening pesticide residues and application of the methodology to pesticide residue analysis in some agro-ecosystems;
- Disposal options for transformer oil. This aims at replacing PCBs in existing electrical transformers in use in the country;
- Monitoring of pesticides; The aim is to review current usage patterns of pesticides; identify and quantify levels of organochlorine residues in environmental samples;
- Replacement of organochlorine POPs with non-persistent alternative chemicals;
- Persistence and fate of ¹⁴C-lindane applied to soil in maize ecosystem.

4. OBJECTIVES:

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1. To acquire a comprehensive data on quantities and the geographical location of all the dirty dozen in the country. Such identification shall include usage, storage, transportation and disposal.
2. To strengthen existing laboratories to facilitate the identification and characterization of unlabelled chemicals that enter the country.
3. To strengthen regulatory procedures in order to control chemical imports and prevent the possible entry of POPs into the country.
4. To intensify efforts in the implementation of the future POPs Convention and to create awareness for end-users of such chemicals, so as to facilitate the identification of alternative chemicals (substitutes).

5. ANTICIPATED BENEFITS:

Proper assessment of POPs coupled with a comprehensive programme for its replacement and regulatory enforcement will:

- Prevent pollution of soils surface and ground water
- Improve air quality

6. PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDED:

1. Undertaking an inventory of POPs in Ghana. Surveys will be conducted using designed questionnaire and subsequent administration to industries, farms, mining centres etc. Support is being sought to cover transportation, stationery, computers and video for interviews.
2. Further development of the POPs inventory into a database comprising identification and quantities e.g. PCBs in electric transformers, wood processing, disposal after use; geographical locations etc. This aspect of activity will be an integral part of the National Action Programme for Integrated Chemicals Management in Ghana except that emphasis would be laid on POPs in this particular case.
3. Building capacities for POPs identification. Support is being sought to provide equipment to facilitate identification and quantification of POPs and their replacement. Research programmes of university students and lecturers will be planned around identification and quantification of POPs.
4. Training on safe use of POPs. Technical expertise is needed to educate the end-users of POPs on the potential hazards and adverse effects of such chemicals and the need to switch over to the use of available alternatives.

7. REFERENCES

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1. Bracewell, J., Hepburn, A., and Thomson, C., 1993. Levels and distribution of polychlorinated biphenyls on the Scottish land mass. *Chemosphere* 27:1657-1667.
2. Johnson, P., and Stringer, R., 1994. Environmental Significance and Regulation of Organochlorines. Exeter, U.K. Greenpeace International, 5 September 1994.
3. United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, 1998. Press Release, "Agro-chemical industry to pay some of clean-up costs for obsolete pesticides in developing countries," March 11, 1998.

MALAWI

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE WITH REGARD TO INVENTORIES OF, AND
LEGISLATION AND NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO ADDRESS PERSISTENT
ORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN MALAWI

Object of Expenditure	Activities	No./Qty.	Duration	Rate (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Personnel Component	Project Officer (Seconded from Govt.)*	1	6	800.00	4,800.00
Consultants	1. National assessment of POPs*	2	1	2,000.00	4,000.00
	2. Review of Policy and Legislation*	2	1	2,000.00	4,000.00
	3. Formulation of POPs Policy and guidelines*	2	1	2,000.00	4,000.00
	4. Formulation of POPs regulations*	2	1	2,000.00	4,000.00
	5. Preparation of Training materials*	1	1	2,000.00	2,000.00
	6. Translation of guidelines into 2 local languages*	2	1	2,000.00	4,000.00
Travel on Official Business	1. Visits by assessment team	10	30	50.00	15,000.00
	2. Visits to institutions handling POPs review teams	10	30	50.00	15,000.00
Meetings and Conferences	1. Initial Planning meeting	20	3	50.00	3,000.00
	2. Launching workshop	30	3	50.00	4,500.00
	3. Workshop to draft an action plan for implementation of POPs guidelines and regulations	15	5	50.00	3,750.00
	4. Workshop to re-view consultancy report on POPs availability in Malawi	30	5	50.00	7,500.00
	5. Workshop to re-view guidelines and regulations	20	4	50.00	4,000.00
	6. International Conferences	3	6	1,200.00	21,600.00

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Creation of awareness	1. Workshop for electricity supply officers	20	5	50.00	5,000.00
	2. Workshop for electricity Agriculture sector officers	20	5	50.00	5,000.00
	3. Workshop for other stakeholders	20	5	50.00	5,000.00
	4. Workshop for GOM decision makers	20	5	50.00	5,000.00
	5. Workshop for journalists	20	5	50.00	5,000.00
Assembling of POPs at one focal place	1. Transportation	15	3	600.00	27,000.00
	2. Warehousing*	3	2	1,000.00	6,000.00
Destruction of assembled POPs	Consultancy***	2	1	50,000.00	100,000.00
In-service Training in POPs	1. Training workshop for Managers in the electricity Industry	30	5	35.00	5,250.00
	2. Training workshop for Junior staff in the electricity Industry	30	10	35.00	10,500.00
	3. Training workshop for Agriculture sector	30	10	35.00	10,500.00
	4. Training workshop for other stakeholders	30	10	35.00	10,500.00
Short courses on POPs	External short courses	6	15	260.00	23,400.00
Equipment	1. Expendable Equipment*	3	6	1,000.00	18,000.00
	2. Non-Expendable Equipment*	3	6	2,000.00	36,000.00
Sundry	Communication*	6	6	500.00	18,000.00
TOTAL					391,300.00

* The duration of the activities is in months. The rest are in days.

*** Under this item, we would be better off if equipment to allow for incineration in cement kilns would be purchased as we have cement kilns in Malawi, other than incineration in other countries. This would

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alleviate a lot of other problems with management of chemicals including POPs.

MALAYSIA

Priorities with regard to the technical assistance that would be required:

- (I) Summary of possible models for developing national inventories on POPs;
- (ii) Scope, content, and development process of national action plans ;
- (iii) Existing national inventories on POPs;
- (iv) Summary of existing national legislation on POPs.

PERU

PRIORIDADES NACIONALES DE ASISTENCIA TECNICA RESPECTO DE LOS CONTAMINANTES ORGANICOS PERSISTENTES

1) Establecimiento de un centro de coordinación de los COPS ó (POPs)

El SENASA considera necesario el trabajo interinstitucional y multisectorial, es decir que se involucre a todos los que de alguna manera están vinculados a este tema. Existe actualmente una Comisión Nacional de Plaguicidas que viene realizando un trabajo de evaluación permanente del estatus de registro de los plaguicidas en aplicación del Código Internacional de Conducta de Plaguicidas de la FAO, y ahora, en aplicación del Convenio de Rotterdam en la misma materia ; sin embargo, el control de los PCBs, Dioxinas y Furanos, recae en el Ministerio de Salud, el que también tiene un foro de discusión o Comisión Multisectorial donde se ha venido tratando el tema de los productos químicos en aplicación de las Directrices de Londres.

Estas dos instancias en el país tienen capacidad de convocatoria, sin embargo en cuanto al tema de los POPs, la atención debe ser integral y concertada. Los inventarios nacionales reales, así como la legislación que debe sustentar el accionar de los sectores con competencia en su control, deben ser tratados con asistencia técnica especializada. Esto garantizará una adecuada ejecución de actividades para que nuestro país pueda cumplir los compromisos que contraiga luego de la firma del Instrumento.

Estas dos instancias nacionales mantienen estrecha coordinación y están ampliamente informadas sobre lo que se viene trabajando en el contexto internacional; lo deseable es articular su trabajo en sus ámbitos de competencia, de tal forma que cumplan con la aplicación del instrumento, con la misión de proporcionar información sobre el estado de dicha aplicación y, sirvan a la vez, como entes vinculantes de las diferentes dependencias nacionales que deberán constituir redes regionales de acción.

2) Metodología y asistencia técnica para la elaboración de un inventario de COPS

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Actualmente en el país, con el apoyo de la FAO, mediante una consultoría se viene haciendo un levantamiento de información sobre los COPs, básicamente plaguicidas, y en general otras sustancias, esto se considerará un primer diagnóstico preliminar que orientará las acciones del país. Sin embargo, consideramos que sería mucho más completo, elaborar un inventario utilizando la metodología moderna existente, para lo cual es necesario contar con la información y la asistencia técnica necesaria. Este inventario complementará el ya señalado y afinará el Plan de Acción Nacional ya que aún no se tiene cuantificado el problema.

La realización del inventarios cualitativo y cuantitativo en el Perú será un paso esencial para la aplicación del instrumento internacional jurídicamente vinculante sobre COP's, a través de un Plan de Acción bien definido y sobre todo que cuente con el respaldo técnico y político de las autoridades del más alto nivel..

3) Elaboración de un Plan de Acción Nacional

Este tema es de gran importancia para la aplicación del instrumento internacional jurídicamente vinculante sobre COPs. Un Plan de Acción posibilitará actualizar o aprobar las regulaciones necesarias y sobre todo, orientará a las autoridades y sector privado en su aplicación y cumplimiento; permitirá realizar las evaluaciones de infraestructura institucional, normativa reglamentaria, requisitos y procedimientos para la evaluación de riesgos, preparación de estudios epidemiológicos para la población de nuestro país expuesta a estos productos, de manera de brindar una asistencia médica adecuada y conocer en qué medida el Perú está contribuyendo con los problemas que aquejan a la comunidad internacional relacionados con los COPs. La asistencia técnica necesaria para el país se orientaría en principio a la elaboración del Plan de Acción y luego al desarrollo y ejecución de cada una de sus actividades, para lo cual se podrían elaborar proyectos específicos.

4) Actividades de transferencia de tecnología

El Plan de Acción Nacional debe ser de aplicación gradual, no obstante, nuestra institución considera necesaria asistencia en este tema porque facilitará los medios necesarios para tratar apropiadamente los casos de eliminación de algunos COP's, ofreciendo alternativas seguras, económicas y ambientalmente racionales. De darse el caso, es necesario que se definan las condiciones para acceder a esta tecnología, mediante mecanismos de facilitación de fondos como se viene trabajando con otros Instrumentos Internacionales como el Protocolo de Montreal (Proyectos Demostrativos, involucrando al sector privado que aún usa, maneja o produce COPs.)

Lima, 03 de junio de 1999

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

INFORMATION REGARDING PRIORITIES FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

19 June 1999

I. Introduction

The following is an outline of the Republic of Korea's priorities for technical assistance with regard to inventories of, as well as legislation and national action plans to address persistent organic pollutants.

II. Areas of need that could require technical assistance

1. Release inventory of POPs byproducts

- Methods for identifying specific release sources and appropriate measures to reduce emissions from various potential sources including incinerators, industrial processes and installations.
- Technical assistance in the use of relevant best available technologies, setting the total annual releases from the base level of release in a reference year.

2. National implementation plans

- Guidance document showing the minimum set of information required for the preparation of a National Action Plan.
- Methodologies pertaining to quantitative analysis of the POPs effects on human health and the environment, and socio-economic factors analysis of regulatory action.

3. Research, development and monitoring

- Estimation of pollutant pathways, development of inventories, and provision of research data related to BAT, POPs properties such as persistence, long-range transport, etc.
- Monitoring and analytical techniques for POPs in various environmental media, and release control technique from incinerators and chemicals processes.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

PRIORITIES FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF, LEGISLATION AND NATIONAL ACTION PLANS TO ADDRESS PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

The following are our priority areas which require technical assistance:

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1. Assistance for the compilation of national inventories of POPs for the following:
 - formulation of inventory procedure/methodology;
 - preparation of inventory personnel;
 - training workshop on procedures for inventory;
 - preparation of work plan;
 - technical assistance, i.e., international expert;
 - preparation of draft inventory document;
 - review of the national inventory and preparation of final report.

2. Development of regulatory controls on POPs:
 - workshop to evaluate the existing regulation related to POPs control;
 - development and prioritization/review of regulatory control options;
 - preparation of national guideline/standards for enforcement of regulatory options;
 - training workshop for regulatory control officers;
 - preparation and implementing enforcement activities.

3. Technical assistance for the preparation and implementation of national action plans on POPs:
 - training on the development of a national action plan;
 - development of national action plan;
 - consultation on NAP;
 - development and production of guidance documents on risk assessment, technology options, evaluation of options and alternatives for POPs;
 - workshops on risk assessment, technology options, evaluation of options and alternative to POPs;
 - development of hazard and risk characterization;
 - implementation of NAP.

4. Disposal of obsolete pesticides that are persistent in the environment.
 - preparation of strategies to minimize POPs use.
