



REPORT

NATIONAL AWARENESS-RAISING WORKSHOP ON THE NINE NEW POPs AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION IN ARMENIA



**May 26-27, 2011
Yerevan, Armenia**



REPORT

on

National awareness-raising workshop on the nine new POPs and the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in Armenia

Yerevan, Armenia, May 26-27, 2011

I. Workshop Arrangement, Goals and Logistics

The National awareness-raising workshop on the nine new POPs and the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in Armenia (hereinafter: Workshop) was arranged by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and held jointly with the Hazardous Substances and Waste Policy Division of the Ministry of Nature Protection (MNP) of the Republic of Armenia (RA) on May 26-27, 2011.

The Workshop was organized under the leadership of Dr. Anahit Aleksandryan (Head of Hazardous Substances and Waste Policy Division of the MNP of the RA; Focal point of Stockholm, Rotterdam and Basel Conventions and SAICM in Armenia).

The Workshop preparatory phase included translation of the Agenda, compilation of the List of Participants, sending-out letters of invitation to concerned Ministries and Agencies, as well as Industrial associations, Non-Governmental Organizations, etc., notifying about the planned Workshop and depicting its main goals.

In addition, selection of Workshop location, equipment, and company providing appropriate services was done. As the Workshop venue the “Best Western Congress Hotel” (Yerevan, Armenia) was chosen. Arrangement logistics, including preparation of Agenda and List of Participants, banner, Participants’ Workshop Bag (folders, labels, badges, and name holders), hall and conference equipment rent, simultaneous translation with the appropriate equipment were provided.

The Workshop was mainly aimed to raise the awareness of country main stakeholders in concern of the “9 New POPs” added to the List of the Stockholm Convention.

The Agenda of the Workshop is attached as Annex 1.

Workshop participants involved representatives of the concerned parties in the Republic of Armenia such as the Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Waste Research Center State Non-Commercial Organization, NAIRIT CJSC, “Narek Research Center” CJSC, Academy and Research institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations, etc. and International Experts:

- Ms. Melisa Lim - Stockholm Convention Secretariat;
- Prof. Ivan Holoubek - International Expert, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic.

The List of Participants and organizations is attached as Annex 2.

Photo Collage (Annex 3) presents the general view of the Workshop.

II. Workshop Activity

The Opening Address of *Dr. Anahit Aleksandryan* was followed by the Welcome Speech of *Mr. Ashot Avalyan*, Deputy Head of Administration of the Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia. Ms. Melisa Lim welcomed the audience on behalf of the Stockholm Convention Secretariat and Prof. Holoubek warmly welcomed the Workshop participants.

After the brief introduction of the Workshop Participants there was a short presentation done by Ms. Melisa Lim “National awareness-raising workshop on the nine new POPs and the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in Armenia: Objectives and Exercises”, that incorporated the Participatory exercise as well (Annex 4).

Then a number of presentations (see Annexes) were done in order to facilitate better insight and understanding of issues to be tackled. The following presentations were delivered:

- ❖ Overview of Stockholm Convention and its recent amendments: listing of the ten new POPs and implications for the implementation of the Convention - *Ms. Melisa Lim*;

- ❖ Progress in implementing the Stockholm Convention in Armenia and lessons learned - *Dr. Anahit Aleksandryan*;
- ❖ Reviewing and updating the National Implementation Plan: Guidance on the process for reviewing and updating NIPs in light of the amendments to the Convention and changes in national situation - *Ms. Melisa Lim*;
- ❖ Key considerations for assessing the presence of new POPs - *Prof. Ivan Holoubek* (Masaryk University, Czech Republic);
- ❖ Assessment of the new POPs issue: the Czech Republic's case study – *Prof. Ivan Holoubek* (Masaryk University, Czech Republic).

The above mentioned presentations were followed by general discussions.

III. Working Groups: Exercises and Discussions

Apart from the general discussion of Day 1, on Day 2 it was planned to arrange Working Groups for discussion on specific items and exercises.

1. Overview of working groups' exercises was done by Ms. Melisa Lim.
2. Working Groups were arranged and the Exercises done.

➤ Working groups on Exercise 1: Preliminary assessment of the new 9 POPs and Endosulfan in Armenia

The participants were asked to make a preliminary assessment of the stakeholders who are likely to be affected by the requirements of the Convention related to the new POPs:

For this activity the following items were discussed by the participants, who completed the Table 1 and indicated:

- a. The sectors that are relevant to each of the new POPs,
- b. The stakeholders that are concerned with or may hold relevant information regarding new POPs,
- c. The interests and mandate of the stakeholders,
- d. Their possible role of the stakeholders in the development of the *Initial Assessment*.

Exercise Timing: 60 minutes.

Working Groups presented brief Report of the outcomes of Exercise 1.

➤ **Working groups on Exercise 2: Preliminary assessment of the new 9 POPs and Endosulfan in Armenia**

1. This activity was aimed at the preliminary assessment of the past, current or possible future presence of new POPs in the country:

To do so, participants completed Table 2.a. and indicated:

- Any relevant information on possible production, import, uses of new POPs.
Indicate when such activities took place and quantities involved, if this information available.
- Any relevant information on possible articles containing new POPs, as well as wastes containing new POPs, and sites and contaminated with new POPs.

2. Assess possible information gaps which prevent a full assessment:

For this Table 2.b. was completed and the following indicated:

- Information gaps and possible sources of information that could be consulted during the *Initial Assessment* to address those gaps.

3. Based on questions 1 and 2, the participants were asked to identify the new POPs that should be a priority for the *Initial Assessment*.

Exercise Timing: 60 minutes.

The Working groups presented Report of the outcomes of Exercise 2.

➤ **Working groups on Exercise 3: Preliminary assessment of the new POPs in Armenia**

The aim of this exercise was to make a preliminary assessment of the possible changes to be made to Armenia's institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks to comply with the amendments related to the new POPs

To do so, participants were asked to complete Table 3, in particular:

- Identify possible national needs in terms of technical and financial assistance to

implement the amendments related to the new POPs

Exercise Timing: 60 minutes.

The Working groups presented Report of the outcomes of Exercise 3.
Each group elected the Chair and Rapporteur.

The Chair of the Working Group 1 was Mr. Sergey Hovhannisyan and the Rapporteur:
Mr. Artak Khachatryan

In the Working Group 2 the Chair was Mr. Vardges Frangulyan and the Rapporteur -
Ms. Astghik Badalyan.

During the Discussion representatives expressed their expert opinion that was summarized
in Tables (see Annexes 5 and 6).

Summary of recommendations for the Initial Assessment and Adoption of the Draft
Roadmap to develop the Initial Assessment on New POPs in Armenia
was presented by Dr. Anahit Aleksandryan. (Annex 7).

IV. Conclusions

Dr. Anahit Aleksandryan briefed the Workshop participants on implementation of the
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Republic of
Armenia, as well as tasks to be tackled in future.

Dr. Anahit Aleksandryan summarized the Workshop activity and emphasized the
necessity of coherent implementation of country obligations under the Stockholm
Convention, as well as a number of international agreements relevant to chemicals
entire “life-cycle”. Moreover, proceeding from the goals of Stockholm Convention on
POPs it is urgent to ensure the background for environmentally sound management of
hazardous chemicals and waste though joint efforts of key stakeholders within the
Republic of Armenia.

V. Closing Ceremony

During the closing ceremony Dr. Anahit Aleksandryan and the participants acknowledged the importance of the Workshop and expressed expectations to continue the successful cooperation and to perform activities for country assessment related to new POPs.

As the Stockholm Convention focal point in Armenia Ms. Anahit Aleksandryan expressed gratitude to UNEP, Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention for the financial support for arrangement of the Workshop, thanked all stakeholders and the International Experts for active participation in the Workshop.

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1. Workshop Agenda

Annex 2. List of Participants

Annex 3. Photo Collage

Annex 4. PRESENTATIONS:

- Presentation done by Ms. Melisa Lim
- Presentation done by Dr. Ivan Holoubek
- Presentation done by Dr. Anahit Aleksandryan

Annex 5. Exercise outcomes. Tables 1-3 filled in by Working Group 1.

Annex 6. Exercise outcomes. Tables 1-3 filled in by Working Group 2.

Annex 7. Draft Roadmap to develop the Initial Assessment on New POPs in Armenia



Agenda

of the National awareness-raising workshop on the nine new POPs and the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in Armenia

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Day 1

8:30-9:00 Registration

9:00-09:30 Opening

09:30-09:50 Introduction

- Objectives
- Introduction of participants
- Participatory exercise

09:50-10:25 Overview of Stockholm Convention and its recent amendments

Overview of the Convention, presentation of the listing of the ten new POPs and implications for the implementation of the Convention

Presentation by Melisa Lim, Stockholm Convention Secretariat

10:25-10:40 Discussions

10:40-11:00 Coffee break

11:00-11:30 Progress in implementing the Stockholm Convention in Armenia and lessons learned

Presentation by Armenia

11:30-11:45 Discussions

11:45-12:15 Reviewing and updating the National Implementation Plan

Guidance on the process for reviewing and updating NIPs in light of the amendments to the Convention and changes in national situation

Presentation by Melisa Lim, Stockholm Convention Secretariat

12:15-12:30 Discussions

12:30-14:00 Lunch

14:00-14:45 Key considerations for assessing the presence of new POPs

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Presentation by Ivan Holoubek, International Expert

14:45-15:00 Discussions

15:00-15:20 Coffee break

15:20-15:50 Assessment of the new POPs issue: the Czech Republic's case study

Presentation by Ivan Holoubek, International Expert

15:50-16:00 Discussions

16:00-16:30 Presentation of the terms of reference and draft Roadmap to carry out the Initial Assessment

Presentation by Armenia

16:30-16:45 Discussions

16:45-17:30 Overview of working groups' exercises

Day 2

09:00-09:15 Summary of discussions held on day 1

09:15-10:15 Working groups on Exercise 1: Preliminary assessment of the new POPs in Armenia

10:15-11:00 Report of the outcomes of Exercise 1

11:00-11:20 Coffee Break

11:20-12:30 Working groups on Exercise 2: Preliminary assessment of the new POPs in Armenia

12:30-14:00 Lunch

14:00-14:40 Report of the outcomes of Exercise 2

14:40-15:40 Working groups on Exercise 3: Preliminary assessment of the new POPs in Armenia

15:40-16:00 Coffee break

16:00-16:40 Report of the outcomes of Exercise 3

16:40-17:40 Summary of recommendations for the *Initial Assessment* and Adoption of the Roadmap

Facilitated by Armenia

18:00 Final Conclusions and Closing Ceremony



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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

No.	Name	Affiliation
1.	Ms. Anahit Aleksandryan	Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia
2.	Ms. Melisa Lim	Stockholm Convention Secretariat
3.	Prof. Ivan Holoubek	International Expert Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic
4.	Mrs. Anahit Simonyan	UNIDO Head of Operations
5.	Mr. Ashot Aivalyan	Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia
6.	Ms. Irina Hakobyan	Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia
7.	Ms. Lusine Sargsyan	Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia
8.	Ms. Larisa Kharatova	Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia
9.	Mr. Arsen Kamalyan	Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia
10.	Mr. Vardges Frangulyan	Ministry of Health of the Republic of Armenia
11.	Ms. Silva Sevoyan	Ministry of Health of the Republic of Armenia
12.	Mr. Hovsep Hovhannisyan	Ministry of Health of the Republic of Armenia
13.	Ms. Karine Yesayan	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Armenia

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>
14.	Mr. Vahan Poghosyan	Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Armenia
15.	Mr. Sergey Hovhannisyan	Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Armenia
16.	Ms. Asya Podpomogova	National Statistical Service
17.	Ms. Karine Rafyan	Chief Specialist, State Inspectorate, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
18.	Ms. Ruzan Yengibaryan	Chief Specialist, State Inspectorate, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
19.	Mr. Ara Sahakyan	Armenian NPP
20.	Mr. Ashot Poghosyan	Chief Engineer-Inspector, “HayRus GAZART” CJSC “Direction of Hrazdan -5”
21.	Mr. Yura Hovhannisyan	Industrial Safety and Reliability Service, High-voltage Electrical Nets (“BEC”) CJSC
22.	Mr. Hamazasp Chamyan	Deputy Chief Engineer, High-voltage Electrical Nets (“BEC”) CJSC
23.	Mr. Yurik Bunyatyan	“NAIRIT” plant (chloropren rubber production)
24.	Mr. Suren Aslikyan	Waste Research Center SNCO
25.	Ms. Anna Azaryan	Waste Research Center SNCO
26.	Mr. Artak Khachatryan	Waste Research Center SNCO
27.	Ms. Veronika Kulajyan	Waste Research Center SNCO
28.	Ms. Lilit Meliqyan	Waste Research Center SNCO
29.	Ms. Arevik Ayvazyan	Waste Research Center SNCO
30.	Ms. Zhenya Harutyunyan	“Narek Research Center” CJSC
31.	Mr. Vladimir Kogan	Scientific Research Institute of Hygiene and Occupational Diseases of “Kanaker – Zeytun” Medical Center CJSC at Yerevan City Administration

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>
32.	Ms. Renik Hovhannisyan	Scientific Research Institute of Hygiene and Occupational Diseases of “Kanaker – Zeytun” Medical Center CJSC at Yerevan City Administration
33.	Mr. Aleksandr Yengoyan	State Agrarian University of Armenia
34.	Ms. Zhanna Sukiasyan	State Engineering University of Armenia
35.	Ms. Anna Saroyan	Center of Environmental Safety, Yerevan State University
36.	Ms. Shoghik Marabyan	Department of Environmental Chemistry, Yerevan State University
37.	Ms. Lilik Simonyan	“Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment” NGO
38.	Ms. Alla Ivchenko	Environment and health “EcoTox” NGO
39.	Ms. Irina Kulajyan	Secretary
40.	Ms. Kristina Karapetyan	Simultaneous translator
41.	Mr. Artur Aroustamov	Simultaneous translator

Annex 3.

Photo Collage

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Presentation done by Ms. Melisa Lim

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Presentation done by Dr. Anahit Aleksandryan

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Working Group 1. Tables 1-3

Table 1.

	New POPs	Sectors relevant to the considered POP	Relevant stakeholders	Stakeholder interests, and mandate, etc.	Possible role of stakeholders in the Initial Assessment
1	<i>Chlordecone</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Nairit Rubber Plant, Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Health</i>	<i>Ministry of Health Ministry of Agriculture</i>	<i>Reporting of data</i>
2	<i>Hexabromobiphenyl</i>	<i>Fire-fighting services</i>	<i>Ministry of Emergency Situations, Customs Service under Government,</i>	<i>Ministry of Emergency Situations (Fire-fighting service)</i>	<i>Reporting of data</i>
3	<i>Lindane</i>	<i>Agriculture Veterinary Medicine</i>	<i>Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Health Ministry of Nature Protection</i>	<i>Relevant unit at Ministry of Agriculture</i>	<i>Reporting of data</i>
4	<i>Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane</i>	<i>Agriculture Veterinary Medicine</i>	<i>Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Health Ministry of Nature Protection</i>	<i>Relevant unit at Ministry of Agriculture</i>	<i>Reporting of data</i>
5	<i>Beta hexachlorocyclohexane</i>	<i>Agriculture Veterinary Medicine</i>	<i>Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Health Ministry of Nature Protection</i>	<i>Relevant unit at Ministry of Agriculture</i>	<i>Reporting of data</i>
6	<i>Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether (commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether)</i>	<i>Industry: a. household b. automobile industry Construction</i>	<i>Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Construction Customs Service</i>	<i>Relevant units at Ministry of Construction, Customs Service</i>	<i>Reporting of data</i>
7	<i>Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether (commercial octabromodiphenyl ether)</i>	<i>Industry: a. household b. automobile industry Construction</i>	<i>Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Construction Customs Service</i>	<i>Relevant units at Ministry of Construction, Customs Service</i>	<i>Reporting of data</i>

8	<i>Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride</i>	<i>Industry Aviation Fore-fighters</i>	<i>Airport Customs Service Ministry of Emergency Situations</i>	<i>Relevant units at Customs Service Ministry of Emergency Situations</i>	<i>Reporting of data</i>
9	<i>Pentachlorobenzene</i>	<i>Industry Photo labs Textile</i>	<i>Ministry of Economy Customs Service</i>	<i>Relevant units at Customs Service Ministry of Emergency Situations State Standard</i>	<i>Reporting of data</i>
10	<i>Endosulfan</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Economy Ministry of Health</i>	<i>Relevant Unit at Ministry of Economy</i>	<i>Reporting of data</i>

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Table 2.a.

	<i>New POPs</i>	<i>Import or export. If yes, indicate when.</i>	<i>Production. If yes, indicate when.</i>	<i>Uses. If yes, indicate for which purposes and when.</i>	<i>Articles and products in use containing POPs. If yes, indicate for which types and if from recycling.</i>	<i>Stockpiles of POPs. If yes, indicate which quantities.</i>	<i>Contaminated sites. If yes, indicate their location.</i>	<i>Wastes containing or contaminated. If yes, indicate types, quantities and disposal practices.</i>
1	<i>Chlordecone</i>	<i>Import during Soviet time</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Yes, in agriculture (during Soviet time)</i>	<i>Not known which preparations, and if used then some of their metabolites may still circulate</i>	<i>Not known, additional research needed.</i>	<i>Not known, additional research needed.</i>	<i>As these chemicals were used then wastes could be generated. Their quantities should be verified through detailed research.</i>
2	<i>Hexabromobiphenyl</i>	<i>Still imported.</i>	<i>Never produced.</i>	<i>Yes, as flame-retardant additive.</i>	<i>Flame-retardant foam, thermal decay product may lead to generation of chemicals of higher toxicity.</i>	<i>No information available. Quantities of stockpiles can be identified by requesting from relevant instances.</i>	<i>All the sites of fire fought with the use of this foam.</i>	<i>No information available. We suggest raising the issue of decontamination of sites.</i>
3	<i>Lindane</i>	<i>Import</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Insecticide for processing seeds and soil, wood, and in veterinary</i>	<i>Preparations against lice</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>Nubarashen burial place</i>	<i>Preliminary research identified existence of lindane stockpiles at</i>

								<i>Nubarashen chemical wastes burial place</i>
4	<i>Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane</i>	<i>Import</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Insecticide for processing seeds and soil, wood, and in veterinary</i>	<i>Preparations against lice</i>	-	<i>Nubarashen burial place</i>	<i>Preliminary research identified existence of lindane stockpiles at Nubarashen chemical wastes burial place</i>
5	<i>Beta hexachlorocyclohexane</i>	<i>Import</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Insecticide for processing seeds and soil, wood, and in veterinary</i>	<i>Preparations against lice</i>	-	<i>Nubarashen burial place</i>	<i>Preliminary research identified existence of lindane stockpiles at Nubarashen chemical wastes burial place</i>
6	<i>Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether</i>	<i>Arrives to Armenia most likely as articles (flame-retardant impregnation</i>		<i>Finished products are used.</i>	<i>Seats, rugs, different coatings and other articles. Construction materials.</i>	<i>Stockpiles can be as different articles.</i>	-----	<i>Different wastes which can contain above articles.</i>
7	<i>Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether</i>	<i>Import as different articles</i>	-----	<i>Everywhere</i>	<i>Chairs, cardboards, computers, etc. plastic</i>	<i>As articles</i>	----	<i>Domestic wastes</i>

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8	<i>Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride</i>	<i>Import</i>	-----	<i>As articles and components</i>	<i>Electric articles, foam, hydraulic liquids and textile, articles for photo labs/semiconductors</i>	<i>As articles</i>	<i>See item 2</i>	<i>Different domestic and industrial wastes</i>
9	<i>Pentachlorobenzene</i>	<i>Import</i>	-----	<i>Fungicides, flame retardants, additives. Can be generated from wastes combustion, enter into composition of solvents</i>	<i>Fungicides, flame retardant additives, dyes, sovents</i>	<i>As articles</i>	-----	<i>Domestic and industrial wastes</i>
10	<i>Endosulfan</i>	---	-----	-----	---	---	---	

Table 2.b.

New POPs	Summary of key findings	Data gaps¹	Sources of information	Possible impacts on health and the environment²	Level of concern³
1 <i>Chlordecone</i>		High	<i>Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture</i>	High	High
2 <i>Hexabromobiphenyl</i>		High	<i>Ministry of Economy Ministry of Emergency</i>	High	High
3 <i>Lindane</i>		High	<i>Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture</i>	High	High
4 <i>Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane</i>		High	<i>Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture</i>	High	High
5 <i>Beta hexachlorocyclohexane</i>		High	<i>Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture</i>	High	High
6 <i>Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether</i>		High	<i>Ministry of Agriculture Relevant units at Ministry of Construction, Customs Service</i>	High	High
7 <i>Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether</i>		High	<i>Ministry of Economy Relevant units at Ministry of Construction, Customs Service</i>	High	High
8 <i>Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride</i>		High	<i>Relevant units at Customs Service Ministry of Emergency Situations Ministry of Economy</i>	High	High
9 <i>Pentachlorobenzene</i>		High	<i>Relevant units at Customs Service Ministry of Emergency Situations Ministry of Economy</i>	High	High
10 <i>Endosulfan</i>		High	<i>Ministry of Agriculture</i>	High	High

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Table 3

	New POPs	Relevant Articles under Stockholm Convention	Legal and regulatory frameworks exist; if yes indicate which	Possible changes to be made to legal and regulatory frameworks	Institutional framework exists, if yes indicate which	Possible changes to be made to institutional framework	Identified needs for technical and financial assistance
1	<i>Chlordecone</i>	Articles related to production, storage and use of POPs are key provisions to reduce (stop) use of similar chemicals in Armenia.	Armenia signed (ratified) the Stockholm Convention. There are a number of institutions controlling Convention articles. The Ministry of Nature Protection is regulatory authority in charge of control over national POPs. Besides, there are relevant units in every stakeholder ministry in charge of (illegible), including POPs.	Different institutions (agencies) need to be involved in resolution of arising environmental problems. Engagement of mass media to inform population on arising hazards, instruction on population's behaviour on use of POPs, their hazardousness, etc. can decrease the risk of contamination and dissemination of different diseases.	There is a relevant institution for POPs spread management, but many institutions (agencies) should be involved in environmental security control.	New methodologies and guidance on POPs determination, site localization and decontamination should be created due to growth of POPs quantity and danger of their use. Upgrade technical equipment (instruments) for effective analysis. Increase of level of training of specialists, exchange of experience with other specialist from abroad.	Both analytical equipment and financial support to make analysis and training of specialists are needed for determination of new sources of pollution.
2	<i>Hexabromobiphenyl</i>	Articles related to production, storage and use of POPs are key provisions to reduce (stop) use of similar chemicals in Armenia.	Armenia signed (ratified) the Stockholm Convention. There are a number of institutions controlling Convention articles. The Ministry of Nature Protection is regulatory authority in charge of control over national POPs. Besides, there are relevant units in every stakeholder ministry in charge of (illegible), including POPs.	Different institutions (agencies) need to be involved in resolution of arising environmental problems. Engagement of mass media to inform population on arising hazards, instruction on population's behaviour on use of POPs, their hazardousness, etc. can decrease the risk of contamination and dissemination of different diseases.	There is a relevant institution for POPs spread management, but many institutions (agencies) should be involved in environmental security control.	New methodologies and guidance on POPs determination, site localization and decontamination should be created due to growth of POPs quantity and danger of their use. Upgrade technical equipment (instruments) for effective analysis. Increase of level of training of specialists, exchange of experience with other specialist from abroad.	Both analytical equipment and financial support to make analysis and training of specialists are needed for determination of new sources of pollution.

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						abroad.	
3	<i>Lindane</i>	Articles related to production, storage and use of POPs are key provisions to reduce (stop) use of similar chemicals in Armenia.	Armenia signed (ratified) the Stockholm Convention. There are a number of institutions controlling Convention articles. The Ministry of Nature Protection is regulatory authority in charge of control over national POPs. Besides, there are relevant units in every stakeholder ministry in charge of (illegible), including POPs.	Different institutions (agencies) need to be involved in resolution of arising environmental problems. Engagement of mass media to inform population on arising hazards, instruction on population's behaviour on use of POPs, their hazardousness, etc. can decrease the risk of contamination and dissemination of different diseases.	There is a relevant institution for POPs spread management, but many institutions (agencies) should be involved in environmental security control.	New methodologies and guidance on POPs determination, site localization and decontamination should be created due to growth of POPs quantity and danger of their use. Upgrade technical equipment (instruments) for effective analysis. Increase of level of training of specialists, exchange of experience with other specialist from abroad.	Both analytical equipment and financial support to make analysis and training of specialists are needed for determination of new sources of pollution.
4	<i>Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane</i>	Articles related to production, storage and use of POPs are key provisions to reduce (stop) use of similar chemicals in Armenia.	Armenia signed (ratified) the Stockholm Convention. There are a number of institutions controlling Convention articles. The Ministry of Nature Protection is regulatory authority in charge of control over national POPs. Besides, there are relevant units in every stakeholder ministry in charge of (illegible), including POPs.	Different institutions (agencies) need to be involved in resolution of arising environmental problems. Engagement of mass media to inform population on arising hazards, instruction on population's behaviour on use of POPs, their hazardousness, etc. can decrease the risk of contamination and dissemination of different diseases.	There is a relevant institution for POPs spread management, but many institutions (agencies) should be involved in environmental security control.	New methodologies and guidance on POPs determination, site localization and decontamination should be created due to growth of POPs quantity and danger of their use. Upgrade technical equipment (instruments) for effective analysis. Increase of level of training of specialists, exchange of experience with other specialist from abroad.	Both analytical equipment and financial support to make analysis and training of specialists are needed for determination of new sources of pollution.

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5	<i>Beta hexachlorocyclohexane</i>	Articles related to production, storage and use of POPs are key provisions to reduce (stop) use of similar chemicals in Armenia.	Armenia signed (ratified) the Stockholm Convention. There are a number of institutions controlling Convention articles. The Ministry of Nature Protection is regulatory authority in charge of control over national POPs. Besides, there are relevant units in every stakeholder ministry in charge of (illegible), including POPs.	Different institutions (agencies) need to be involved in resolution of arising environmental problems. Engagement of mass media to inform population on arising hazards, instruction on population's behaviour on use of POPs, their hazardousness, etc. can decrease the risk of contamination and dissemination of different diseases.	There is a relevant institution for POPs spread management, but many institutions (agencies) should be involved in environmental security control.	New methodologies and guidance on POPs determination, site localization and decontamination should be created due to growth of POPs quantity and danger of their use. Upgrade technical equipment (instruments) for effective analysis. Increase of level of training of specialists, exchange of experience with other specialist from abroad.	Both analytical equipment and financial support to make analysis and training of specialists are needed for determination of new sources of pollution.
6	<i>Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether</i>	Articles related to production, storage and use of POPs are key provisions to reduce (stop) use of similar chemicals in Armenia.	Armenia signed (ratified) the Stockholm Convention. There are a number of institutions controlling Convention articles. The Ministry of Nature Protection is regulatory authority in charge of control over national POPs. Besides, there are relevant units in every stakeholder ministry in charge of (illegible), including POPs.	Different institutions (agencies) need to be involved in resolution of arising environmental problems. Engagement of mass media to inform population on arising hazards, instruction on population's behaviour on use of POPs, their hazardousness, etc. can decrease the risk of contamination and dissemination of different diseases.	There is a relevant institution for POPs spread management, but many institutions (agencies) should be involved in environmental security control.	New methodologies and guidance on POPs determination, site localization and decontamination should be created due to growth of POPs quantity and danger of their use. Upgrade technical equipment (instruments) for effective analysis. Increase of level of training of specialists, exchange of experience with other specialist from abroad.	Both analytical equipment and financial support to make analysis and training of specialists are needed for determination of new sources of pollution.
7	<i>Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether</i>	Articles related to production, storage and use of POPs are key provisions to reduce (stop) use of	Armenia signed (ratified) the Stockholm Convention. There are a number of institutions controlling Convention	Different institutions (agencies) need to be involved in resolution of arising environmental problems. Engagement	There is a relevant institution for POPs spread management, but	New methodologies and guidance on POPs determination, site localization and decontamination should	Both analytical equipment and financial support to make analysis and training of specialists

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		similar chemicals in Armenia.	articles. The Ministry of Nature Protection is regulatory authority in charge of control over national POPs. Besides, there are relevant units in every stakeholder ministry in charge of (illegible), including POPs.	of mass media to inform population on arising hazards, instruction on population's behaviour on use of POPs, their hazardousness, etc. can decrease the risk of contamination and dissemination of different diseases.	many institutions (agencies) should be involved in environmental security control.	be created due to growth of POPs quantity and danger of their use. Upgrade technical equipment (instruments) for effective analysis. Increase of level of training of specialists, exchange of experience with other specialist from abroad.	are needed for determination of new sources of pollution.
8	<i>Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride</i>	Articles related to production, storage and use of POPs are key provisions to reduce (stop) use of similar chemicals in Armenia.	Armenia signed (ratified) the Stockholm Convention. There are a number of institutions controlling Convention articles. The Ministry of Nature Protection is regulatory authority in charge of control over national POPs. Besides, there are relevant units in every stakeholder ministry in charge of (illegible), including POPs.	Different institutions (agencies) need to be involved in resolution of arising environmental problems. Engagement of mass media to inform population on arising hazards, instruction on population's behaviour on use of POPs, their hazardousness, etc. can decrease the risk of contamination and dissemination of different diseases.	There is a relevant institution for POPs spread management, but many institutions (agencies) should be involved in environmental security control.	New methodologies and guidance on POPs determination, site localization and decontamination should be created due to growth of POPs quantity and danger of their use. Upgrade technical equipment (instruments) for effective analysis. Increase of level of training of specialists, exchange of experience with other specialist from abroad.	Both analytical equipment and financial support to make analysis and training of specialists are needed for determination of new sources of pollution.
9	<i>Pentachlorobenzene</i>	Articles related to production, storage and use of POPs are key provisions to reduce (stop) use of similar chemicals in Armenia.	Armenia signed (ratified) the Stockholm Convention. There are a number of institutions controlling Convention articles. The Ministry of Nature Protection is regulatory authority in charge of control over national POPs. Besides,	Different institutions (agencies) need to be involved in resolution of arising environmental problems. Engagement of mass media to inform population on arising hazards, instruction on population's behaviour on use of POPs, their	There is a relevant institution for POPs spread management, but many institutions (agencies) should be involved in environmental security control.	New methodologies and guidance on POPs determination, site localization and decontamination should be created due to growth of POPs quantity and danger of their use. Upgrade technical equipment (instruments)	Both analytical equipment and financial support to make analysis and training of specialists are needed for determination of new sources of pollution.

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			there are relevant units in every stakeholder ministry in charge of (illegible), including POPs.	hazardousness, etc. can decrease the risk of contamination and dissemination of different diseases.		for effective analysis. Increase of level of training of specialists, exchange of experience with other specialist from abroad.	
10	<i>Endosulfan</i>	Articles related to production, storage and use of POPs are key provisions to reduce (stop) use of similar chemicals in Armenia.	Armenia signed (ratified) the Stockholm Convention. There are a number of institutions controlling Convention articles. The Ministry of Nature Protection is regulatory authority in charge of control over national POPs. Besides, there are relevant units in every stakeholder ministry in charge of (illegible), including POPs.	Different institutions (agencies) need to be involved in resolution of arising environmental problems. Engagement of mass media to inform population on arising hazards, instruction on population's behaviour on use of POPs, their hazardousness, etc. can decrease the risk of contamination and dissemination of different diseases.	There is a relevant institution for POPs spread management, but many institutions (agencies) should be involved in environmental security control.	New methodologies and guidance on POPs determination, site localization and decontamination should be created due to growth of POPs quantity and danger of their use. Upgrade technical equipment (instruments) for effective analysis. Increase of level of training of specialists, exchange of experience with other specialist from abroad.	Both analytical equipment and financial support to make analysis and training of specialists are needed for determination of new sources of pollution.

Working Group 2. Tables 1-3

Table 1.

New POPs	Sectors relevant to the considered POP	Relevant stakeholders	Stakeholder interests, and mandate, etc.	Possible role of stakeholders in the Initial Assessment
1 <i>Chlordecone</i>	<i>Pesticides</i>	<i>Importing organisations</i>	<i>Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Health</i>	<i>Stakeholders' control over import, realization of new technology to reduce risk</i>
2 <i>Hexabromobiphenyl</i>	<i>Flame-retardant additives, carcinogens</i>	<i>Importing organisations</i>	<i>Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Health</i>	<i>Stakeholders' control over import, realization of new technology to reduce risk</i>
3 <i>Lindane</i>	<i>Household chemistry, health, agriculture</i>	<i>Customs service, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Importing organisations</i>	<i>Customs service, management</i>	<i>Stakeholders' control over import, realization of new technology to reduce risk</i>
4 <i>Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane</i>	<i>Household chemistry, agriculture</i>	<i>Management of Ministry of Agriculture, importing organisations</i>	<i>Customs service, management</i>	<i>Stakeholders' control over import, realization of new technology to reduce risk</i>
5 <i>Beta hexachlorocyclohexane</i>	<i>Household chemistry in agriculture, pesticides</i>	<i>Importing organisations</i>	<i>Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Health</i>	<i>Stakeholders' control over import, realization of new technology to reduce risk</i>
6 <i>Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether (commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether)</i>	<i>Flame retardants and additives, household chemistry</i>	<i>Importing organisations</i>	<i>Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Health</i>	<i>Stakeholders' control over import, realization of new technology to reduce risk</i>
7 <i>Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether (commercial octabromodiphenyl ether)</i>	<i>Flame retardants and additives, household chemistry</i>	<i>Importing organisations</i>	<i>Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Health</i>	<i>Stakeholders' control over import, realization of new technology to reduce risk</i>
8 <i>Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride</i>	<i>Energy sector, HPP, chemical industry, mining industry</i>		<i>Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Health</i>	<i>Stakeholders' control over import, realization of new technology to reduce risk</i>

9	<i>Pentachlorobenzene</i>	<i>Fungicide dyes, flame-retardant additives, electric transformers, plastic production, agriculture</i>	<i>Importing organisations</i>	<i>Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Health</i>	<i>Stakeholders' control over import, realization of new technology to reduce risk</i>
10	<i>Endosulfan</i>	<i>Household chemistry, agriculture, pesticides</i>	<i>Importing organisations</i>	<i>Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Health</i>	<i>Stakeholders' control over import, realization of new technology to reduce risk</i>

Table 2.a.

	<i>New POPs</i>	<i>Import or export. If yes, indicate when.</i>	<i>Production. If yes, indicate when.</i>	<i>Uses. If yes, indicate for which purposes and when.</i>	<i>Articles and products in use containing POPs. If yes, indicate for which types and if from recycling.</i>	<i>Stockpiles of POPs. If yes, indicate which quantities.</i>	<i>Contaminated sites. If yes, indicate their location.</i>	<i>Wastes containing or contaminated. If yes, indicate types, quantities and disposal practices.</i>
1	<i>Chlordecone</i>	<i>Import?</i>	No	-	-	<i>No information available</i>	<i>Enterprises on-site domestic and industrial dumps</i>	<i>Domestic, agricultural and industrial wastes</i>
2	<i>Hexabromobiphenyl</i>	<i>Import?</i>	No	<i>Agriculture, domestic chemistry, in the area of healthcare</i>	<i>In plastic articles, electrical household articles, etc. Yes</i>	<i>No information available</i>	<i>Enterprises on-site domestic and industrial dumps</i>	<i>Domestic, agricultural and industrial wastes</i>
3	<i>Lindane</i>	<i>Import</i>	No	Yes	Yes	<i>No information available</i>		<i>Domestic, agricultural and industrial wastes</i>
4	<i>Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane</i>	<i>Import</i>	No	Yes	Yes	<i>No information available</i>		<i>Domestic, agricultural and industrial wastes</i>
5	<i>Beta hexachlorocyclohexane</i>	<i>Import</i>	No	Yes	Yes	<i>No information available</i>		<i>Domestic, agricultural and industrial wastes</i>
6	<i>Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether</i>	<i>Import</i>	No	<i>As flame-retardant additives</i>	<i>In plastic articles, electrical household articles, etc. Yes</i>	<i>No information available</i>	<i>Enterprises on-site domestic and industrial dumps</i>	<i>Domestic, agricultural and industrial wastes</i>
7	<i>Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether</i>	<i>Import?</i>	No	<i>As flame-retardant additives</i>	<i>In plastic articles, electrical household articles, etc. Yes</i>	<i>No information available</i>	<i>Enterprises on-site domestic and industrial dumps</i>	<i>Domestic, agricultural and industrial wastes</i>

8	<i>Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride</i>	<i>Import</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>As flame-retardant additives</i>	<i>In plastic articles, electrical household articles, etc. Yes</i>	<i>No information available</i>	<i>Landfills</i>	<i>Domestic, agricultural and industrial wastes</i>
9	<i>Pentachlorobenzene</i>	<i>Import</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>As flame-retardant additives</i>	<i>In plastic articles, electrical household articles, etc. Yes</i>	<i>No information available</i>	<i>Landfills</i>	<i>Domestic, agricultural and industrial wastes</i>
10	<i>Endosulfan</i>	<i>Import</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Pesticides</i>	<i>Pesticides</i>	<i>No information available</i>	<i>Pesticide storages and treated sites</i>	<i>-</i>

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Table 2.b.

	<i>New POPs</i>	<i>Summary of key findings</i>	<i>Data gaps¹</i>	<i>Sources of information</i>	<i>Possible impacts on health and the environment²</i>	<i>Level of concern³</i>
1	<i>Chlordecone</i>		<i>High</i>	<i>Ministry of Agriculture</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
2	<i>Hexabromobiphenyl</i>		<i>High</i>	<i>Ministry of Economy</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
3	<i>Lindane</i>		<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>
4	<i>Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane</i>		<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>
5	<i>Beta hexachlorocyclohexane</i>		<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>
6	<i>Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether</i>		<i>High</i>	<i>Ministry of Agriculture</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
7	<i>Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether</i>		<i>High</i>	<i>Ministry of Economy</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
8	<i>Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonate fluoride</i>		<i>High</i>	<i>Ministry of Economy</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
9	<i>Pentachlorobenzene</i>			<i>Ministry of Economy</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
10	<i>Endosulfan</i>			<i>Ministry of Agriculture</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>

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Table 3.

<i>New POPs</i>	<i>Relevant Articles under Stockholm Convention</i>	<i>Legal and regulatory frameworks exist; if yes indicate which</i>	<i>Possible changes to be made to legal and regulatory frameworks</i>	<i>Institutional framework exists, if yes indicate which</i>	<i>Possible changes to be made to institutional framework</i>	<i>Identified needs for technical and financial assistance</i>
1 <i>Chlordecone</i>	<i>Relevant decisions and regulations within the frame of the Convention</i>	<i>Min. of Agriculture, Min. of Health, Min. of Nature Protection</i>	<i>Needs to be revised</i>	<i>Inter-agency commission</i>	<i>State Register</i>	<i>Material and financial support needed</i>
2 <i>Hexabromobiphenyl</i>	<i>Relevant decisions and regulations within the frame of the Convention</i>	<i>Min. of Agriculture, Min. of Health, Min. of Nature Protection</i>	<i>Needs to be revised</i>	<i>Inter-agency commission</i>	<i>State Register</i>	<i>Material and financial support needed</i>
3 <i>Lindane</i>	<i>Relevant decisions and regulations within the frame of the Convention</i>	<i>Min. of Agriculture, Min. of Health, Min. of Nature Protection</i>	<i>Needs to be revised</i>	<i>Inter-agency commission</i>	<i>State Register</i>	<i>Material and financial support needed</i>
4 <i>Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane</i>	<i>Relevant decisions and regulations within the frame of the Convention</i>	<i>Min. of Agriculture, Min. of Health, Min. of Nature Protection</i>	<i>Needs to be revised</i>	<i>Inter-agency commission</i>	<i>State Register</i>	<i>Material and financial support needed</i>

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5	<i>Beta hexachlorocyclohexane</i>	<i>Relevant decisions and regulations within the frame of the Convention</i>	<i>Min. of Agriculture, Min. of Health, Min. of Nature Protection</i>	<i>Needs to be revised</i>	<i>Inter-agency commission</i>	<i>State Register</i>	<i>Material and financial support needed</i>
6	<i>Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether</i>	<i>Relevant decisions and regulations within the frame of the Convention</i>	<i>Min. of Agriculture, Min. of Health, Min. of Nature Protection</i>	<i>Needs to be revised</i>	<i>Inter-agency commission</i>	<i>State Register</i>	<i>Material and financial support needed</i>
7	<i>Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether</i>	<i>Relevant decisions and regulations within the frame of the Convention</i>	<i>Min. of Agriculture, Min. of Health, Min. of Nature Protection</i>	<i>Needs to be revised</i>	<i>Inter-agency commission</i>	<i>State Register</i>	<i>Material and financial support needed</i>
8	<i>Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride</i>	<i>Relevant decisions and regulations within the frame of the Convention</i>	<i>Min. of Agriculture, Min. of Health, Min. of Nature Protection</i>	<i>Needs to be revised</i>	<i>Inter-agency commission</i>	<i>State Register</i>	<i>Material and financial support needed</i>
9	<i>Pentachlorobenzene</i>	<i>Relevant decisions and regulations within the frame of the Convention</i>	<i>Min. of Agriculture, Min. of Health, Min. of Nature Protection</i>	<i>Needs to be revised</i>	<i>Inter-agency commission</i>	<i>State Register</i>	<i>Material and financial support needed</i>
10	<i>Endosulfan</i>	<i>Relevant decisions and regulations within the frame of the Convention</i>	<i>Min. of Agriculture, Min. of Health, Min. of Nature Protection</i>	<i>Needs to be revised</i>	<i>Inter-agency commission</i>	<i>State Register</i>	<i>Material and financial support needed</i>

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Draft Roadmap to develop the Initial Assessment on New POPs in Armenia

Activities	Months							Stakeholders & their roles
	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	
Project coordination and kick-off meeting								
1. Hold a national project kick-off workshop and agree on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The scope and terms of reference of the <i>Initial Assessment</i>, b. A Roadmap to carry out the <i>Initial Assessment</i>, including role of stakeholders. 	26-27 May							
2. Finalise terms of reference of the Initial Assessment and the Roadmap Send to stakeholders								
3. Establish the project management structure								
4. Develop terms of reference for consultants								
5. Recruit consultants								

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Activities	Months							Stakeholders & their roles
	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	
Data collection for identifying new POPs in Armenia								
6. Review existing information on the presence of new POPs								
7. Develop questionnaires for stakeholders interviews and surveys								
8. Collect data and information to assess the presence of new POPs and existing management options								
Develop the Initial Assessment on new POPs in Armenia								
9. Develop initial draft of Initial Assessment								
10. Send final draft to Stockholm Convention Secretariat and international expert								

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Activities	Months								Stakeholders & their roles
	May	June	July	August	September	October	November		
11. Integrate the comments made by the Secretariat and international expert into a revised <i>Initial Assessment</i>									
12. Submit final version of the <i>Initial Assessment</i> to the Secretariat								◆	
13. Use the results of the <i>Initial Assessment</i> for reviewing and updating the NIP									onwards

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