

STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

Workshop to support inventory development and priority setting in developing and updating of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) under the Stockholm Convention

28-30 May 2018

Pretoria, South Africa



Report of the Workshop

Introduction

The Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention organizes workshops on developing, reviewing and updating national implementation plans (NIPs) under the Stockholm Convention regularly to support parties in facilitating the preparation of the implementation plans and strategies through strengthening national coordinating mechanisms for data collection and information exchange.

Parties to the Stockholm Convention are required to prepare a plan on how they are going to implement the obligations under the Convention and make efforts to put such a plan into operation. The NIP is not a stand-alone plan for the management of POPs but should be part of a national sustainable development strategy of a Party preparing and implementing such a plan. Also, the NIP is a dynamic document as it is to be reviewed periodically and updated to address new obligations under the Convention.

This 3-day workshop was organized in collaboration with the Stockholm Convention Regional Centre for English Speaking countries in Africa (SCRC South Africa). The Centre has expertise in the management of chemicals and wastes and institutional capacity-building and has been undertaking numerous projects on capacity building of parties on sound management of chemicals, among others. The workshop was coupled with a pilot project on developing inventories of PCNs in South Africa by using newly developed

inventory guidance documents on the same. The financial support for the workshop has been kindly provided by the European Union.

Workshop Opening

The Africa regional workshop on developing, review and update of national implementation plans (NIPs) under Stockholm Convention was emceed by a representative from the SCRC South Africa and opened by Mr. Joseph Molapisi, coordinator of SCRC South Africa, which is hosted by the Africa Institute for the management of hazardous wastes and other wastes. Mr Molapisi welcomed the participants in the workshop and shared briefly with them on the capacity building activities it is undertaking particularly in the field of management of chemicals and wastes and thanked the Secretariat for the opportunity provided.

Ms. Salome Margaret Molefe, Director of Hazardous Chemicals Management Department of Environmental Affairs of South Africa welcomed all the participants in South Africa and invited them to feel comfortable in the city. She thanked the Secretariat for selecting South Africa for the pilot project on the inventory development of newly listed POPs as well as for considering of holding the workshop in South Africa. She also appreciated that organizing such a workshop was very timely as many of the African countries including South Africa are in the process of revising and updating their NIPs and hoped that the participants will go home with much clearer vision and consolidated ideas for revising and updating their NIPs.

Mr. Suman Sharma, Programme Officer and representative of the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention also welcomed all the participants in the workshop while thanking both the SCRC South Africa and the Government of South Africa for agreeing to hold the workshop in South Africa and accepting to be the part of the pilot project respectively. He also thanked the European Union for providing financial support to hold the workshop and undertake the pilot project. He informed the participants that the expert who will be running the workshop was actually the expert who had contributed in preparing several technical guidance documents on NIPs, particularly on developing inventories of POPs. Also shared that the expert had extensive experience in assisting countries in developing and updating their NIPs. He encouraged participants to capitalize the opportunity of his availability.

Objectives

Representative of the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions outlined the objective of the workshop and subtitles of the proposed agenda (Annex I). The workshop was divided into 4 sessions. The workshop aimed to foster the participants' understanding of the scope of the obligations to review and update NIPs under article 7 of the Convention in light of POPs listed in 2009, 2011, 2013 and 2015, and 2017 to make an effective use of the guidance documents prepared to address the need for developing inventories of these newly listed POPs among other guidance. Other objectives included on disseminating of the training tools when updating NIPs, leading to increased capacity for sustained implementation of the Stockholm Convention.

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In essence:

- Enhancing of the understanding of the scope of the obligations to update and review the NIPs
- Providing information and disseminating NIP guidance documents on POPs
- To encourage to make an effective use of the guidance documents and other training tools when updating the NIPs in the light of the newly listed POPs
- Particular introduction to polychlorinated naphthalene (PCN) inventory guidance and approach to link to PCB inventory activities and initiate inventory activities of short chain chlorinated paraffins
- To strengthen the capacity of parties to develop effective strategies for priority setting and action plans for the elimination of newly listed POPs and enable them to meet their obligations under the Convention including to transmit updated NIPs to the COP

The introduction of participants and experts followed. All participants expressed their gratitude to be invited to the workshop. Representatives from the following countries attended the workshop: (Annex II List of Participants)

[Learning approach:](#)



Face to face training on practical and technical aspects by an international expert followed by national experiences of South Africa in inventory development of PFOS, PFOA and their salts. Other countries did



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share their experience both difficulties and success stories throughout the workshop when relevant. Group exercises and takeaway message constituted the training workshop.

Structure of the workshop:

Day 1: Overview on NIPs, new POPs, guidance documents relating to NIPs

Day 2: Inventory considerations for PCNs, SCCPs and action plan development and objective setting

Day 3: Means of Implementation

Proceedings of the workshop



Session I: NIP Development, Review, and Updating

This session was started with an ice-breaker session on NIP development and implementation - an opportunity to promote synergies on chemicals and waste management at the national level. In this session the attention of the participants was drawn to the fact that how the development and updating of the NIP under the Stockholm Convention provides an opportunity to link it with the implementation obligations under other MEAs including on Climate Change, 2030 Goals on SD, SAICM beyond 2020, Sustainable production and consumption, in addition to the usual Basel, Rotterdam and the Minamata conventions. The session was followed by a lively discussion. The focus of the discussion was mainly on following areas:

- How can we increase awareness on the harmful effect of chemicals at political level?
- How can we enhance the technical capacity in identifying POPs in the products?
- How can we enhance capacity of boarder control authorities? etc.

After the icebreaker session, a presentation was made on the overview of the process for developing and updating national implementation plans. The session highlighted that there are already 16 more POPs added to the convention by five successive meetings of the conference of the parties beginning from 2009 thus requiring parties to update their NIPs already five times to meet their obligations. During the ensuing discussion, participants expressed their difficulties in getting expertise, financial resources in the countries and requested the Secretariat to undertake such trainings more frequently.

The subsequent sessions were on the general introduction of the POPs that were listed since 2009, their production and use history, physico-chemical and toxicological properties, articles in use and their final disposal. This session was followed by a session on introducing various technical guidance documents that have been developed by the Convention and by other partners aimed at assisting parties in developing, updating and implementing their NIPs.

[Session II: Inventory considerations for PCNs and SCCPs](#)

The last session of the first day was on the guidance on developing inventory of polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs) listed in 2015 and short chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs) listed in 2017 and their relationship with PCBs in closed and open applications. This included tiered approach in inventory development and historical production and uses of these chemicals in order to understand the relevance in developing inventories of these chemicals.

[Session III: Inventory development for PFOS and POP-BFRs](#)

The second day was devoted in discussing around the issues relating to PFOS and various brominated flame retardants. The risk for ground and drinking water were emphasized which is especially relevant for water scarce countries. This session also included the presentation by South Africa on their experience in preparing an inventory on PFOS, PFOA and their salts. Number of important points were raised during the ensued discussions such as on the labelling requirement of all the goods not only in compliance with the regulatory requirements of a country of production and export but is to be promoted as an extended producer's responsibility (EPR) and life cycle approach in the management of chemical substances.

One presentation where given on alternatives to POPs and on substitution of POPs. The approach of substitution of POPs and available information was presented and challenges in phasing in of the alternatives etc. were also discussed.

[Practical experience on developing inventories of PFOS in South Africa](#)



Group work:

Participants were divided into three groups of their choice such that two Anglophone and one Francophone groups were formed. Each of these groups were provided with a set of questionnaires to understand their country situation with respect to the PCN, SCCPs and their linkages in PCBs management. Each group was identified a chair and a rapporteur. All three groups worked around those questionnaires and their work was presented in the plenary where everyone got the opportunity to ask for clarifications or share their individual experience. The outcome of the discussion is annexed to this report (Annex III).



Session IV: Action plan development and Objective Setting

On the last day, the expert made presentations on various considerations for the development of action plan with a country as case studies. He focused on the using the opportunity to promote integrated and life cycle approach of overall chemical management. The presentation was followed by discussion, where many practical experience sharing and clarifications on the presentations were sought.

Session V: Means of implementation-Technical assistance and financial resources under the Convention

The Secretariat made presentation on the provision of technical assistance and financial resources under the Convention. He informed that apart from the technical assistance being provided by the regional centres, GEF implementing agencies in developing and implementing enabling activities projects and post NIP projects there was some awareness raising and capacity building activities also being supported by the Secretariat and present workshop was an example of such initiatives. During the discussion after the presentation, participants appreciated it very much on the training workshops organized by the Secretariat and requested for more such training workshops on the NIP and other topics and on regular basis. Some participants expressed their concern on decreased budget on technical assistance and regional centre activities.

He also took the opportunity to remind participants on various reporting requirements and the deadlines, including on the national reporting to the participants. Some participants complained that they did not receive the communications, changes of country contacts not reflected in the convention's website, etc.

Workshop closing and key recommendations

The workshop was closed on the third and last day. Evaluation forms were distributed to the participants collect their feedback anonymously. A summary table of these results can be found in Annex IV. The recommendations that came during the discussion have been reflected earlier however the key recommendation have been recapitulated as follows:

- Implementing training with international expert with lots of developing country experience is very much appreciated and needs to be continued
- More such trainings on a regular basis are needed
- Information on the planned training workshops, subject, time and place to be shared with parties early on
- Regional activities and approaches should support country implementation in particular where monitoring and analysis are needed which is often missing on national level in most African countries
- At least two participants (technical and policy) per country for these workshops would be ideal

Annex I

Results of the working groups

WG1:

Working group on inventory of Polychlorinated Naphthalenes (PCNs) and Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCPs) linked to Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) inventory/management activities

(see also **Guidance for Developing, a National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants Annex 3 PCBs and Annex 8 PCNs**)

Please note:

PCNs have been used in the same closed and open applications as PCB but mostly earlier (mainly from 1930s to 1960s/70s) and in smaller total quantity (approx. 10% of historic PCB production). Also the share for different uses of PCNs was somewhat different from PCBs (see PCN inventory guidance UNEP 2017)¹.

SCCPs are currently used in open applications in which PCBs and PCNs have been used in the past. SCCPs have been listed in the Stockholm Convention in 2017 with a range of exemptions (see below). Currently there is no inventory guidance document for SCCPs (is expected in 2019). However, it is relevant to gather inventory data for current and past SCCP use since SCCPs need to be managed and the data can contribute to the request of Stockholm Convention Secretariat and the POP Review Committee and ultimately to the phase out, substitution and management.

Please answer the following questions

1) Gathering information on PCNs and SCCPs within the PCB inventory and management activities

What is the legal status of PCBs, PCNs and SCCPs in the country/region?

- **In ECOWAS (Liberia), In addition to existing, EPA regulatory framework , There is currently inventory of POPs ongoing which will allow for the enactment of scientific regulation on all POPs.**
- **There is not yet developed inventories and action plans for PCNs and SCCP both for SADC and ECOWAS, Central Africa(S. Tome), East Africa Community**

Is there any national/local PCB elimination activity developed and/or under implementation in which PCNs and SCCPs could also be (initially) addressed?

¹ 20. Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention (2017) Draft guidance on preparing inventories of polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs). Draft March 2017. UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/19 (drafter)

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- There is no regional project for PCB elimination in the ECOWAS region and East Africa Community, but there are some national inventories that have taken place and some are ongoing
- There is a SADC region project for PCB elimination, the executing agency is AFRICA INSTITUTE. - All of them have received the PPG to develop the national legal frame work.

Which PCB uses or impacted wastes are addressed by PCB inventory and management activities? How could potentially impacted uses/waste not addressed in current assessment be better assessed for the potential relevance (also for PCNs and SCCPs).

- **Transformers (In SADAC and Eastern African Community (EAC))**
- Capacitors (large and small capacitors/light ballasts);
- Other closed PCB equipment (switches, bushings, re-closers, voltage regulators)
- Hydraulic fluids (e.g. in mining and military)
- Waste oils and recycling of oils
- PCBs in open application

What activities would you propose for assessment of PCNs and SCCPs. What support would be needed for these activities?.

Financial support and Analytical equipment (Test kits)

What could be regional activities to support such an assessment?

Inventory development training activities.

Have you measured PCBs only with test kits or also with GC/MS or GC/ECD? Has there been differences between chlorine content assessment and GC analysis?

Some countries have used only test kits due to lack of equipment. Other countries like South Africa have used both test kits and Chromatographic Analysis.

Which institutions have the necessary capacity to measure PCBs (and PCNs, SCCPs)?.

Academic Institutions have capacity. There are also some private institutions which has capacity.

2) Current status of SCCP use and stocks and alternatives

Please note: If you cannot answer individual questions then please list the institution or make suggestions from which institutions/associations/industries the information might be gathered and how.

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2a) What is the status of current use of SCCPs in the following applications and have SCCPs been used in the past for those applications and from where to get information (can be listed for individual countries)?

SCCP use in **metal working fluids**?

Inventory has not yet started but South Africa has already started though the inventory is still at infant state.

Don't know

SCCP use in **lubricant additives**, in particular for engines of automobiles, machinery, electric generators and wind power facilities, and for drilling in oil and gas exploration, petroleum refinery to produce diesel oil?

No data. Data will come when inventories have been performed

SCCP use for **secondary plasticizers in flexible polyvinyl chloride**?

SCCP use **as additives in rubber industry**?. Additives in the production of transmission belts in the natural and synthetic rubber

SCCP use **in leather industry**, in particular fatliquoring in leather?

SCCP use in **waterproofing and fire-retardant paints**?

SCCP use in **adhesives**?

SCCP use in tubes for outdoor decoration bulbs?

For all the above applications, inventories need to be done first in order to have information

2b) For which of the exempted uses of SCCPs an exemption might be needed for the country (or where to get the information on the need of exemptions)?

Please note: If you cannot answer individual questions then please list institution or make suggestions from which institutions and how information might be gathered.

Metal working fluids?

Lubricant additives, in particular for engines of automobiles, electric generators and wind power facilities, and for drilling in oil and gas exploration, petroleum refinery to produce diesel oil?

Secondary plasticizers in flexible polyvinyl chloride?

Additives in the production of transmission belts from natural and synthetic rubber?

Leather industry, in particular fatliquoring in leather?

Waterproofing and fire-retardant paints?

Adhesives?

Tubes for outdoor decoration bulbs?

2c) What are the alternatives in current use or where to get information?

Please note: If you cannot answer individual questions then please list institution or make a list from which institutions and how information might be gathered.

Metal working fluids?

Lubricant additives, in particular for engines of automobiles, electric generators and wind power facilities, and for drilling in oil and gas exploration, petroleum refinery to produce diesel oil?

Secondary plasticizers in flexible polyvinyl chloride?

Additives in the production of transmission belts from natural and synthetic rubber?

Leather industry, in particular fatliquoring in leather?

Waterproofing and fire-retardant paints?

Adhesives?

No known alternatives for the above applications

2d) Are there already request from customers or other stakeholders on restriction or phase out of SCCPs

No.

3) (Potentially) PCB, PCN and SCCP contaminated sites²

Please make a list of potentially PCB, PCN and SCCP contaminated sites (considering the life cycle of the pollutants)

Yes, there are potential contaminated sites but they are not yet identified

What is the status of (potentially) PCB/PCN contaminated sites? What assessment have been conducted (for individual countries)?

Status not known. No assessment done yet

Who are stakeholders in contaminated site assessments?

² Some information on POPs contaminated sites are compiled in the inventory guidance documents and in chapter 10f of UNEP UPOPs toolkit - http://toolkit.pops.int/Publish/Main/II_10_HotSpots.html and in the UNIDO POP contaminated site toolkit <http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=1001169>

Not known

(please consider the life cycle of PCB/PCNs for the assessment of contaminated sites:
Production, use areas, maintenance areas, storage areas, areas for waste oil management,
areas where scrap including PCB containing scrap is managed)

What are the next steps needed towards an inventory of potentially PCB/PCN and SCCP
contaminated sites?

Pilot study on testing and screening of samples such as oils, cables, water etc

What would be needed to support an assessment of potentially POPs contaminated sites?

Expertise, Financial support, Equipment

WG 2:

Working group on inventory of Polychlorinated Naphthalenes (PCNs) and Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCPs) linked to Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) inventory/management activities

(see also Guidance for Developing, a National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants Annex 3 PCBs and Annex 8 PCNs)

Please note:

PCNs have been used in the same closed and open applications as PCB but mostly earlier (mainly from 1930s to 1960s/70s) and in smaller total quantity (approx. 10% of historic PCB production). Also the share for different uses of PCNs was somewhat different from PCBs (see PCN inventory guidance UNEP 2017)³.

SCCPs are currently used in open applications in which PCBs and PCNs have been used in the past. SCCPs have been listed in the Stockholm Convention in 2017 with a range of exemptions (see below). Currently there is no inventory guidance document for SCCPs (is expected in 2019). However, it is relevant to gather inventory data for current and past SCCP use since SCCPs need to be managed and the data can contribute to the request of Stockholm Convention Secretariat and the POP Review Committee and ultimately to the phase out, substitution and management.

Please answer the following questions

1) Gathering information on PCNs and SCCPs within the PCB inventory and management activities Egypt, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa and, Zimbabwe

What is the legal status of PCBs, PCNs and SCCPs in the country/region?

There is Ban and no introduction of new sources of PCBs into these countries.

Malawi, South Africa, and Zimbabwe have on going inventory projects on PCBs; Nigeria has completed the inventory and just started the disposal project last month and this is ongoing. Egypt has completed the inventory and partly dispose the inventoried PCBs by incineration outside the country. Kenya replaced all the transformers in the urban cities.

Is there any national/local PCB elimination activity developed and/or under implementation in which PCNs and SCCPs could also be (initially) addressed?

Yes for Egypt and Kenya.

All the countries have partially eliminated and replaced the PCBsA, PCNs, and SCCPs

³ 20. Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention (2017) Draft guidance on preparing inventories of polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs). Draft March 2017. UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/19 (drafter)

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Which PCB uses or impacted wastes are addressed by PCB inventory and management activities? How could potentially impacted uses/waste not addressed in current assessment be better assessed for the potential relevance (also for PCNs and SCCPs).

- Transformers
- Capacitors (large and small capacitors/light ballasts);
- Other closed PCB equipment (switches, bushings, re-closers, voltage regulators)
- Hydraulic fluids (e.g. in mining and military)
- Waste oils and recycling of oils
- PCBs in open application

All the bullets except military equipment and PCBs in open application

What activities would you propose for assessment of PCNs and SCCPs. What support would be needed for these activities?.

Each country to carry out inventory and action plan on the activities. Inventory to be carried out – sampling,

Establishment of mobile high temperature incinerators for each sub region that can move and serve the purpose of sound disposing of the these POPs

What could be regional activities to support such an assessment?

No regional project in EAC, each member country doing their own inventory

Regional project in southern Africa under AI

Have you measured PCBs only with test kits or also with GC/MS or GC/ECD? Has there been differences between chlorine content assessment and GC analysis?

Lack of technical capacity – no equipment's

Which institutions have the necessary capacity to measure PCBs (and PCNs, SCCPs)?.

2) Current status of SCCP use and stocks and alternatives

Please note: If you cannot answer individual questions then please list the institution or make suggestions from which institutions/associations/industries the information might be gathered and how.

2a) What is the status of current use of SCCPs in the following applications and have SCCPs been used in the past for those applications and from where to get information (can be listed for individual countries)?

Countries require to develop inventories in order to make informed decisions on exemptions

SCCP use in **metal working fluids**? Yes

SCCP use in **lubricant additives**, in particular for engines of automobiles, machinery, electric generators and wind power facilities, and for drilling in oil and gas exploration, petroleum refinery to produce diesel oil? Yes

SCCP use for **secondary plasticizers in flexible polyvinyl chloride**? Yes

SCCP use **as additives in rubber industry**. Additives in the production of transmission belts in the natural and synthetic rubber Yes

SCCP use in **leather industry**, in particular fatliquoring in leather? Yes

SCCP use in **waterproofing and fire-retardant paints**? Yes

SCCP use in **adhesives**? Yes

SCCP use in tubes for outdoor decoration bulbs? Yes

2b) For which of the exempted uses of SCCPs an exemption might be needed for the country (or where to get the information on the need of exemptions)?

Please note: If you cannot answer individual questions then please list institution or make suggestions from which institutions and how information might be gathered.

Metal working fluids? For countries that have metal work related activities e.g. Egypt, Nigeria, South Africa for a period 10years.

Lubricant additives, in particular for engines of automobiles, electric generators and wind power facilities, and for drilling in oil and gas exploration, petroleum refinery to produce diesel oil? For countries that make use of the additives for a period of five years, and the region can promote alternatives. (South Africa, Nigeria)

Secondary plasticizers in flexible polyvinyl chloride. For countries that make use of the additives for a period of five years, and the region can promote alternatives.- Kenya, Egypt, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa, Zimbabwe.

Additives in the production of transmission belts from natural and synthetic rubber? For countries that make use of the additives for a period of five years, and the region can promote alternatives.- Kenya, Egypt, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa, Zimbabwe.

Leather industry, in particular fatliquoring in leather? Yes there should be exemption for a period of sometime for countries.

Waterproofing and fire-retardant paints?

There should be exemption for a period of sometime for countries.

Adhesives? There should be exemption for a period of sometime for countries.
Tubes for outdoor decoration bulbs? There should be exemption for a period of sometime for countries.

2c) What are the alternatives in current use or where to get information?

Please note: If you cannot answer individual questions then please list institution or make a list from which institutions and how information might be gathered.

Need for information sharing to inform on SCCPs and their alternatives

Metal working fluids?

Lubricant additives, in particular for engines of automobiles, electric generators and wind power facilities, and for drilling in oil and gas exploration, petroleum refinery to produce diesel oil?

Secondary plasticizers in flexible polyvinyl chloride?

Additives in the production of transmission belts from natural and synthetic rubber?

Leather industry, in particular fatliquoring in leather?

Waterproofing and fire-retardant paints?

Adhesives?

2d) Are there already request from customers or other stakeholders on restriction or phase out of SCCPs

3) (Potentially) PCB, PCN and SCCP contaminated sites⁴

Please make a list of potentially PCB, PCN and SCCP contaminated sites (considering the life cycle of the pollutants)

Answers based on general knowledge. No country has carried out analysis/inventory specifically for PCB,PCN and SCCPs yet

- Dump sites
- Decommissioned Industries
- Workshops and warehouses of Transmission Industries

⁴ Some information on POPs contaminated sites are compiled in the inventory guidance documents and in chapter 10f of UNEP UPOPs toolkit - http://toolkit.pops.int/Publish/Main/II_10_HotSpots.html and in the UNIDO POP contaminated site toolkit <http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=1001169>

- Industrial zones

What is the status of (potentially) PCB/PCN contaminated sites? What assessment have been conducted (for individual countries)?

Kenya has done inventory for specific POPs

South Africa – Legislation in place to identify the sites -

Malawi -Using the POPs to identify the needs.

Nigeria- PCB project but none for PCN and SCCPs

Zimbabwe – Nothing.

Who are stakeholders in contaminated site assessments?

(please consider the life cycle of PCB/PCNs for the assessment of contaminated sites: Production, use areas, maintenance areas, storage areas, areas for waste oil management, areas where scrap including PCB containing scrap is managed)

Power and Transmission companies

Environment Authorities

Health Authorities

Academia

NGOs

Local government sectors.

What are the next steps needed towards an inventory of potentially PCB/PCN and SCCP contaminated sites?

Capacity to analyze contaminated sites

Site Remediation and management

What would be needed to support an assessment of potentially POPs contaminated sites?

Mobile Laboratories

Technicians Training

WG3:

Working group on inventory of Polychlorinated Naphthalenes (PCNs) and Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCPs) linked to Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) inventory/management activities Par Burkina Faso, Rwanda et RD Congo

Recueil d'information sur les PCN et SCCPs dans les PCB

- ***Le statut juridique dans les pays:***

Burkina Faso: pas de réglementation spécifique par contre l'existence d'une sur le contrôle des pesticides, l'existence de 5 projets de décrets sur les produits chimiques et déchets dangereux et l'opérationnalisation d'une procédure administrative de contrôle des importations/exporattion des produits chimiques dechets dangereux

Rwanda: existence d'un arrete du premier ministre reglementant les substances POP et existence d'un projet de loi sur la gestion et l'élimination des PCB

RD Congo: pas de legislation spécifique aux PCB; existence d'un projet de decret sur l'exportation, l'importation, l'utilisation et la gestion des produits chimiques et pesticides dangereux

- ***Activités d'élimination des PCB au niveau national***

Burkina Faso: existence d'un projet regional d'élimination des équipements contaminés ex 102,91 tonnes éliminés en 2017 et 224 échantillons envoyés à Dakar pour la précision de leur degré de contamination

Rwanda: existence d'un projet national de gestion des PCB qui nous a permis de mener a la fois des analyses qualitatives et quantitatives des niveaux de concentration des PCB dans les huiles des transformateurs;

Développement de l'option d'élimination en utilisant les chaudières des cimenteries après un test de rejet des dioxines et furane

RD Congo: les transformateurs contenant des PCB ont été regroupés pour être expédiés pour élimination par manque d'expertise au niveau local

- ***Intégration les PCN et PCCC***

Burkina Faso: oui car existence d'équipement permettant de préciser le taux de POP dans un produit

Rwanda: non car pas d'analyse préalable;

RD Congo: oui

Les utilisations des équipements PCB et des déchets qui en découlent

Burkina Faso, RDC, Rwanda:

- Transformateurs;

- Capacitors (large and small capacitors/light ballasts);
- Other closed PCB equipment (switches, bushings, re-closers, voltage regulators);
- Hydraulic fluids (e.g. in mining and military);
- Waste oils and recycling of oils;
- PCBs in open application.

Quelles activités proposeriez vous pour l'évaluation des PCN et PCCC

Activités	Assistances nécessaires	Activités régionales
Renforcer les capacités	Techniques et financières	Voyages d'études, formations(stage),
Transfert de technologie	Équipements de laboratoire, solutions étalons, protocole d'analyse	Échange d'expérience et partage de connaissances
Réaliser l'inventaire national des articles et produits contenant des PCN et PCCC	Techniques et financières	Appui technique
Renforcer le cadre juridique de gestion des PCN et PCCC	Financières	Harmonisation
Sensibiliser les parties prenantes	Financières	Formation des formateurs, formation des décideurs

Mesure de PCBs avec Test kit, GC-MS ou GC-ECD

- Rwanda: test kits; Dexsil kit (analyse qualitative) et L2000 analyzer (analyse quantitative)
- RDC: pas de mesure
- Burkina Faso: matériel acquis mais pas de test

Différence entre l'évaluation du contenu du chlore et l'analyse de GC

- Rwanda: comparaison non faite par ca que GC n'a pas été utilisé

Les institutions ayant la capacité nécessaire pour mesurer les PCBs (PCNs, SCCPs)

Rwanda	Burkina Faso	RDC
REG	LAQE	<u>Université de Kinshasa</u>
RSB	SONABEL	CREN-K
REMA	ANRSN	OCC
UR	UO	

2-etat des lieux des SCCPs

2-a) utilisation des SCCPs dans les applications

les informations peuvent être obtenues dans:

Rwanda	Burkina Faso	RDC
RRA	MEEVCC (DGPE)	SNEL
NISR	GUC	DGDA
REG	DGD	OCC
MINICOM	MICA	Min Economie
PSF	MASS	Min Infratrstructure
REMA	MMC	SEP-Congo
UR	SP/SPANCAC	Etc

2-b) exemption pour l'utilisation de SCCPs

Rwanda	Burkina Faso	RDC
RRA	MEEVCC (DGPE)	SNEL
NISR	GUC	DGDA
REG	DGD	OCC
MINICOM	MICA	Min Economie
PSF	MASS	Min Infratrstructure
REMA	MMC	SEP-Congo
UR	SP/SPANCAC	Etc

2-C alternatives dans l'utilisation courantes

- Jusqu'à ce jour les alternatives ne sont encore identifiées ou proposées par Rwanda, RDC et BF

2-d) demande de restriction:

- Aucune demande de restriction ou d'élimination au Rwanda, Burkina Faso et RDC

3- sites potentiellement contaminés par les PCB, PCN et SCCP

Rwanda	Burkina Faso	RDC
Storage of old Transformers of Gikondo	Les magasins de stockage de pesticides du ministère de l'agriculture	Centre d'enfouissement de technique de kinshasa
	Les magasins de la SOFITEX	
	L'entrepot du centre muraze	

Statut et évaluation des sites potentiellement contaminés

- RDC: Décharge, pas d'évaluation environnementale;
- Rwanda: sites contaminés par les PCB, évaluation (analyse de sol)

Partie prenante: REMA et REG

- Burkina Faso: sites contaminés par les PCB, évaluation

parties prenantes: Ministère de l'agriculture, Centre muraz et la Sofitex

Prochaine étape:

RDC: Evaluation du site CET

Rwanda: Décontamination des sites contaminés

Burkina Faso: décontamination des sites

Besoin (Rwanda, RDC, Burkina Faso):

Assistance financière

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Annex II

Evaluation Forms Summary

Activity Africa workshop on developing, reviewing and updating national implementation plans (NIPs) under the Stockholm Convention
Date 28-30 May 2018, Pretoria, South Africa
Document Title Workshop Evaluation Questionnaire

Questionnaire # (Participant at Random)	1. Did the workshop meet your expectations?	2. Were the logistic arrangements by the Secretariat and the regional centre were helpful?	3. Was the content of the workshop useful?	4. What you liked most about this workshop?	5. What you did not like about this workshop?	6. How can we make these workshops better for future?	Overall Impression		
							Positive	Negative	Regular
1.	yes	yes	yes	Information on new ideas and knowledge sharing	None	Make it rotational and use african experts as well	yes		
2.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Information on new POPs, alternatives and challenges	Absence of agenda on chemical risk assessment	Risk assessment, protocol on POPs analysis and socio-economic impacts to be include in future agenda	yes		
3.	Yes	Yes	Yes	All the presentations	Agenda to be shared in advance	Include NGOs in the traing	yes		
4.	Yes	Yes	Very useful	Inventory dev of specific Chemicals, NIP updating and developing action plans	Nothing at all	Show case example of NIP for specific chemicals Show case example of inventory building of a chemical	yes		
5.	Yes	Yes	Very informative	Synergies on Chemicals and Waste management in at national level, NIP udpating, action plan development	Time was limited and content was rich	Allocate more time	yes		
6.	yes	Yes	Very useful	-	-	Have capacity building by using inventory toolkit	yes		
7.	Partially	Yes	Yes	New POPs, exemption,	Absence of practice exercise	Practical exercise with HS code, use of COMTRADE database	yes		
8.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Process of reviwing NIP, inventory developing Knowledgeable expert and the hospitality/losistics	Everything very good but a bit intensive though	Make sure the venue has more stable internet	yes		
9.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Details on new POPs and inventory development	Information gap on the capacity of the Africa institute	More practical examples	yes		

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							Positive	Negative	Regular
10.	Yes	Yes	Yes	All good. Information on chemicals in products were very inormative	Not all examples share are covered in the slides	More case studies , success stories needed	yes		
11.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Inter linkages and integration with listed chemicals and process of NIP review	3 days is too short should be 5 days	Asking participants to make presentation on their work and questionnaire exercise before the workshop	yes		
12.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Expert was extremely knowledgeable	nothing	More information from countrie, Secretariat should publish on the info on workshop for their preparation			
13.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Building bridge between participants and countries		Staying in same hotel would be more beneficial	yes		
14.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very informative	Packed programme no flexibility	Some practical exercise would be useful	yes		
15.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Virtually all	Internet facility	Better internet facility	yes		
16.	Yes	Yes helpful	Very useful and timely	Provided all the information we needed	All was good for this workshop	Demonstrating practical use of guidance document	yes		