

(1) Coordination and Decision Making Good Practices :

- Participatory approach
NIP was developed through participation of stakeholders: Ministry of Agric., M. of Health, M. of Industry, NGO, Academic Institutions. The role of stakeholder was coordinated through the Multistakeholder National Coordination Committee (MNCC).
- B. The MNCC as a forum for NIP development extended its work to act as a consultancy body for further NIP activities and implementation. The same forum formed the bases for chemical management.

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Sudan Presentation Good Practices and Lessons Learned

Ali Mohamed Ali

- F. The developed NIP was distributed to all stakeholders, Research, and academic institution, NGO

Lessons Learned:

The involvement of stakeholders and their full participation in NIP development facilitated the endorsement by the cabinet of ministers.

- C. Coordination mechanism have attracted senior government official that further facilitated the endorsement and final approval of the NIP.
- C. During NIP development there was free exchange of information and share of experience among MNCC members.
- The media (TV, Radio and Newspapers) was always present in the workshops, training sessions held during NIP development thus the project activities were well reflected to the public.

Lessons Learned

- The most important lesson learned was that to avoid accumulation of chemical which then turn to be obsolete it is of vital importance to order the quantities needed exactly. Coupled with proper storage.
- Lesson learned: management of obsolete stocks should be dealt with immediately to avoid accumulation

(2) Evaluation of National Infrastructure and Organization of Inventories

Good Practices:

- Inventory was conducted by highly qualified personal who have further being trained by group of international Experts Each in his field of specialty.
- With the assistant of the international expert simple action plans have been followed for estimating the quantities
- Sudan is a large country and it took us 6 month to finish the inventory as some stores are in remote and inaccessible places so it was thought is good to evaluate those stores and to consider other obsolete chemicals in addition to the main duty of those teams.

(3) Priority Setting at National level

Good Practices

- Criteria development and priority setting was done by MNCC with the support of international experts. The MNCC represents all stakeholders i.e. involvement of related institutions in prioritizing POPs management

Lesson Learned:

- Using this system of criteria & priority setting was fair and accepted by

Cont

Evaluation of National infrastructure (Human Resources, Legal framework, equipment)

- (a) Good practices: Personnel training
- (b) Good practices: legal frame work was reviewed: gaps were identified and steps for remediation were recommended

Lessons Learned:

- (i) Regular review of legislation to cope with the convention

Action Plan Development

- This was developed by stakeholders after receiving a training session held by Unitar.