Guidance on country work

- Each country should briefly describe its current status on the following points

- Present the information in the plenary session

Project overview

Objective: Facilitate the development, transmission, access and use of data contained in National Implementation Plans (NIP, Article 7) and National Reports (Article 15)	
Outcome	**Outputs**
Enhanced compliance with the Stockholm Convention through improved transmission, accessibility and use of data contained in NIPs (Article 7) and National Reports (Article 15	**1.1** Gap analysis & consultations with the SC Parties, taking into account gender aspects. **1.2** Integrated articles 7 and 15 electronic toolkit designed taking **1.3** Demonstration of the integrated electronic toolkit taking into account gender aspects **1.4** Development of Replication Strategy

Madagascar and Kenya

- *Possibilities of each country to directly receive funds ? YES*

- *Any SC reporting mechanisms in place ? Available electronic data collection and management systems/databases/tools ?*

- Similar in both countries. Lead Agencies are in charge of collecting and providing information on different groups of POPs:

- ✓ Ministry of Agriculture: pesticides
- ✓ Ministry of Health: DDT
- ✓ Ministry of Environment: Cross cutting issues
- ✓ Ministry of Industry, Customs and Statistics: new industrial POPs
- ✓ UNEP Toolkit used to collect information on uPOPs.

- ✓ Excel sheets collect the whole information. Information ca be mined from there.

- ✓ The implementation of GHS would facilitate data collection for new industrial POPs.

- ✓ Legislation also helps to get information from industrials

Madagascar and Kenya

- *On-going inventory development work/last inventory conducted ?*

✓ Kenya

Updated NIP submitted in 2014 – COP 4 chemicals were included;

Has currently GEF Funds for policies and regulations, but inventories can be done only in a few selected places;

✓ Madagascar

Updated NIP submitted in 2017 – COP 4 and COP 5 chemicals included

Currently has a project that allows to improve the PCB inventory.

Madagascar and Kenya

- *Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) systems in place ?*

✓ Kenya: At the national level there is a validation workshop with national stakeholders to ensure independence and quality of data;

✓ Madagascar: Validation at the national level is done also in consultation with other national stakeholders.

Madagascar and Kenya

- *Need for specific capacity building/training on reporting or other ?*

✓ Kenya: unintentional POPs and new industrial POPs inventories.

 Lab capacity also needed to allow monitoring and enforcement of the legislation.

✓ Madagascar: industrial POPs. Very difficult to get data from national stakeholders, even if there was awareness raising activities.

Madagascar and Kenya

- *Potential links with any existent electronic data collection and management systems or related projects ? (Short description)*

No

Madagascar and Kenya

- *Synergies with existent projects (PRTRs, ChemObs) ?*

✓ Madagascar and Kenya: ChemObs. The project would contribute to the ChemObs project.

Madagascar and Kenya

- *Expectations from this project ?*

✓ Kenya: not yet clear. The Convention text should be revised to improve Compliance.

✓ Lack of reporting is also because countries may not see the why reporting is useful to them.

✓ Madagascar: good quality of reporting for effectiveness of the convention