The Implementation of SAICM QSP in Thailand

Pornpimon Chareonsong
Pollution Control Department
Ministry of Natural Resources and
Environment, Thailand

Introduction

The SAICM QSP project entitled "Capacity building on the POPs analysis in core media"

PCD in cooperation with MOEJ and IGES has started the project from Jan.09 - March 10.

Project Objectives

- -to support Thailand through the QSP in meeting its obligations of the Stockholm Convention and SAICM objectives;
- -to build sustainable capacity on POP analysis in core media;
- -to enable Thailand to undertake initial capacity building for the sound management of chemicals.

Project Activities

Activity 1 Training for two Thai officials on capacity building on POPs analysis in core media (air samples)

Activity 2 Disseminating information related to gathering data and POPs analysis in core media

Activity 3 Organizing a 2-days workshop for 50 Thai officials, academia and relevant stakeholders on capacity building on POPs analysis in core media.

Project Evaluation

The project has been successfully implemented. The initial implementation was slightly delayed due to the internal approval process, however, most activities have been completed within the timeframe of the original project work plan.

Stakeholders involvement

- PCD, DEQP

- MOEJ, NIES, JESC

55 representatives from over
 18 departments including academia and private sectors

Contribution of the project to the national chemicals management framework

This Project activities has contributed to strengthen the technical capacity and network of national laboratories as well as networking with international institutions, which play an important roles in the sound management of chemicals in the country.

Contribution of the project to the national chemicals management framework (cont')

The project activities strengthens technical capacity and availability of technology including technology transfer with regard to POPs analysis. It supports the development and strengthening of national chemicals management institutions, plans, programmes, and activities to implement the SAICM, building upon work conducted to implementation international chemicals-related agreement and initiatives (QSP objectives, priority

Contribution of the project to the national chemicals management framework (cont')

In addition, this project activities support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention and the management of POPs chemicals which are considered one of priority pollutants in Thailand.

Links with QSP objective and strategic priorities

- -The objectives and strategic priorities of the SAICM Quick Start Program (QSP), priority b)
 - "development and strengthening of national chemicals management institutions, plans, programmes, and activities to implement the Strategic Approach, building upon work conducted to implementation international chemicals-related agreement and initiatives"

Links with QSP objective and strategic priorities (cont')

- -Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management, paragraph 15 and 17.
- -The Overarching Policy Strategy (QPS) paragraphs 17 (b), (d), as well as paragraph 20 (b)(iv),
- -The Global Plan of Action (GPA) paragraph 7(a), (b), paragraph 12, activities 212 and 226. These activities aim at coordinating assistance programmes at the bilateral and multilateral levels that support capacity building activities and strategies by developed countries and strengthening technical capacity and availability of technology including technology transfer with regard to POPs analysis
- -Article 16 of the Stockholm Convention
- -The decision SC-3/19 effectiveness evaluation item 9.

Main conclusion

- -Thai officials and academia are capable of preparing and analyzing POPs in core media (air samples), that can support the effort of the Thai government in establishing laboratory infrastructure for POPs analysis.
- Thai officials and stakeholders are made aware of the Stockholm Convention obligations and its monitoring programme.
- The information and outcome of the project are made publicly available through the internet website and will be shared with relevant stakeholders including in the regional and sub-regional level.

Main conclusion (cont')

-The implementation of this project has contributed to strengthen the network of POPs laboratories and personnel, as well as enhancing the good cooperation and information sharing between different ministries related to POPs monitoring analysis.

Lesson learned from the Project

- -Further capacity building is needed in order for Thailand to be able to meet its reporting obligation under the Stockholm Convention and effectiveness evaluation, and to periodically monitor the progress in the longer term.
- -Thailand needs to conduct a detailed situation analysis regarding laboratory capacity to assess further capacity building needs.













National Workshop on

Capacity Building on POPs Analysis in Core Media under Japan SAICM Quick Start Program (QSP)

25-29 January 2010

At Maruay Garden Hotel











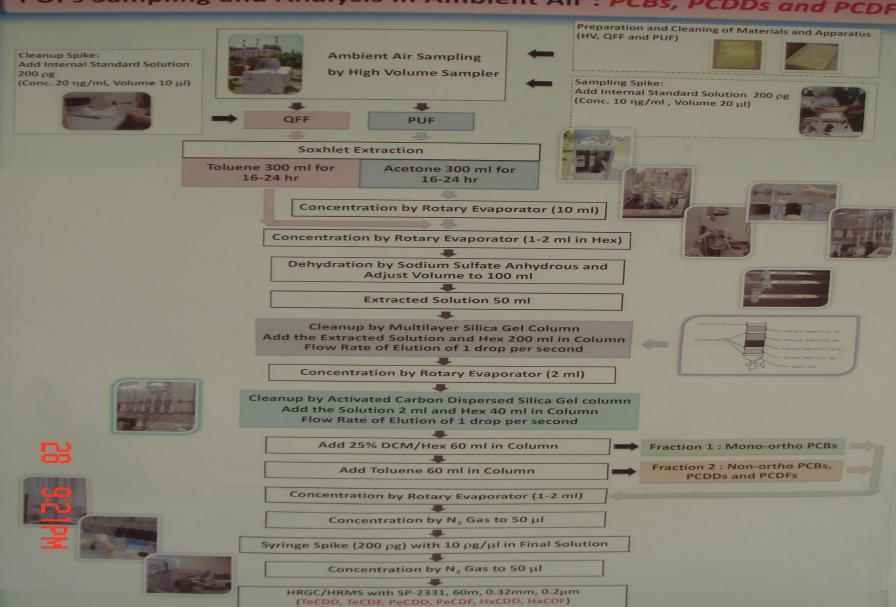


JESC Japan Environment



"Capacity Building on POPs Analysis in Core Media" under Japan SAICM Quick Start Program (QSP)

POPs Sampling and Analysis in Ambient Air: PCBs, PCDDs and PCDFs



HRGC/HRMS with HT-8PCB 60m, 0.25mm, 0.2μm (HpCDD, HpCDF, OCDD, OCDF, coplanar-PCBs)







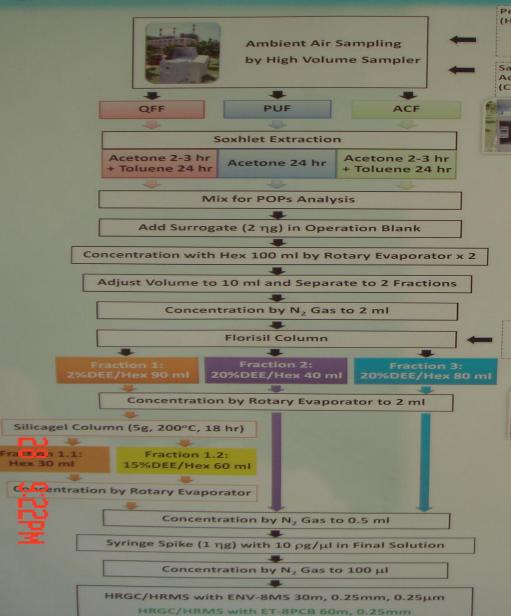


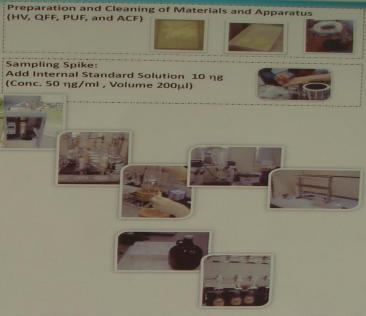




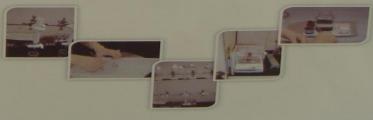
"Capacity Building on POPs Analysis in Core Media" under Japan SAICM Quick Start Program (QSP)

POPs Sampling and Analysis in Ambient Air : Pesticides





Florisil 10g, 250°C, 18 hr Conditioning by 2% DEE/Hex 150 ml then Hex 100 ml Inject Sample 2 ml, Washing by Hex 0.5 ml x 2



Fraction 1.1 : HCB, Aldrin, Mirex Fraction 1.2 : DDTs, DDEs, DDDs, Chlordanes, Nonachiors, Oxychlordane, Heptachlor, trans-Heptachlor-Epoxide, α -HCH, β -HCH, γ -HCH, Toxaphene Fraction 2: Cis-Heptachlor-Epoxide, δ -HCH

Fraction 3: Dieldrin, Endrin















Thank you very much. ขอบคุณมากค่ะ