

Background, objectives and future plan of POPs Monitoring Project in East Asian Countries

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Background of the project

- May 2001: Stockholm Convention was adopted.
- In 2001: Cambodia, China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore and Vietnam became signatories.
- In 2002: Vietnam, DPRK and Japan became Member States. Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR Malaysia, Mongolia and Thailand signatories.
- December 2002: 1st Workshop
- March 2003: UNEP Workshop on GMP was ald.

Background of the project

- December 2003: 2nd Workshop
- May 2004: Stockholm Convention entered into force.
- June 2004: 1st edition of GMP Guidance was published.
- FY2004: Trial-phase field monitoring (Indonesia, ROK and Vietnam)
- May 2005: <u>COP1</u>
- October 2005: 3rd Workshop (Toky)

Background of the project

- FY2005: Field monitoring 2 (Indonesia, ROK, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and Japan)
- May 2006: <u>COP2</u> ...General elements of GMP (SC-2/13)
- September 2006: 4th Workshop (Kyoto)
- FY2006: Field monitoring 3 (<u>Cambodia</u>, ROK, <u>Mongolia</u>, Thailand and Japan)
- January 2007: 1st Report of the Project
- May 2007: <u>COP3</u>...GMP and Implementation Plan (SC-3/19), revised GMP Guidance

Background of the Project

- September 2007: Asia-Pacific Regional Organization Group Inception Workshop (Beijing)
- November 2007: 5th Workshop (Kyoto)
- FY2007: Field Monitoring 4 (ROK, Mongolia, Lao
 PDR, Malaysia and Japan)
- January 2008: 2nd Report of the Project
- April 2008: Amendment Report of the Project

Background of the Project

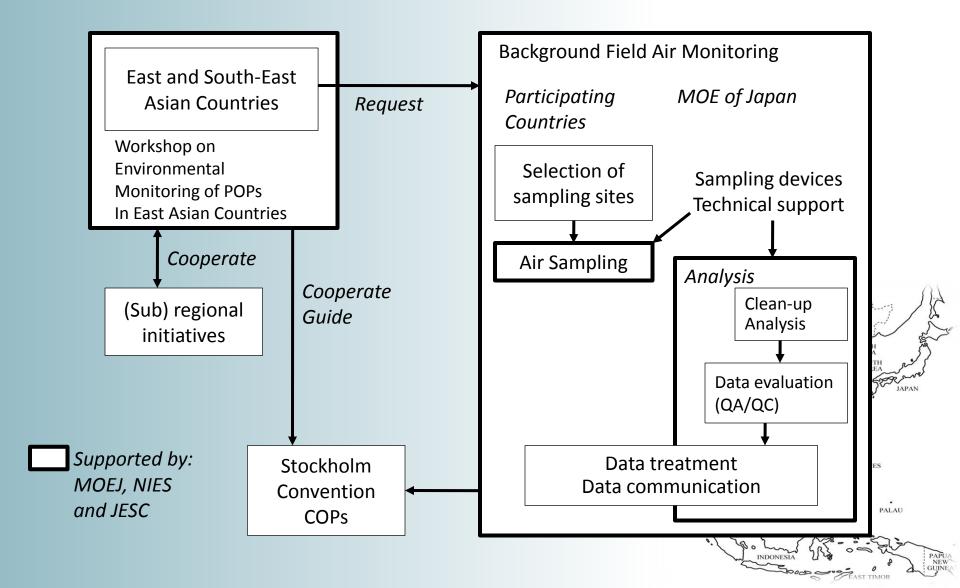
- November 2008: 6th Workshop (Tokyo)
- FY2008: Field Monitoring 5 (ROK, <u>Cambodia</u> and Japan)
- May 2009: <u>COP4</u>...Nine new POPs chemicals were listed in the Annexes (SC-4/10-18), Results of first effectiveness evaluation, etc.

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Objectives of this project

- The participating countries in the POPs
 Monitoring Project in East Asian Countries are
 - convinced that its framework, as one of the existing sub-regional initiatives of POPs monitoring that contribute to the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention recognised in COP2;
 - will provide comparable and scientifically sound data on the media considered to be essential; and;
 - will contribute to further operationalising the global monitoring programme.

Mechanism of the Project



Project history

MOE initiated the Project in 2002 by convening the 1st Workshop on

- 2-4 December 2002,
 followed by three Workshops held on
- 14-15 December 2003
- 11-13 October 2005
- 20-22 September 2006
- 20-22 November 2007, and
- 18-20 November 2008 respectively,



Participants of 6th Workshop



Project history – 6th Workshop

- 6th Workshop in 2008:
 - agreed that the proposed site in Jeju Island,
 Republic of Korea, met the criteria and recognized it as a Super-site of this project;
 - agreed on the next round of POPs air monitoring in East Asian Countries, and Cambodia expressed its willingness to conduct 2nd monitoring; and
 - agreed the future work on the compilation of information on the monitoring methods of new POPs
 and possible development of a GEF proposal.

Participants of 7th Workshop



Project history – 7th Workshop

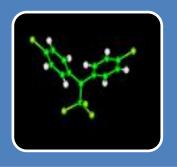
- 7th Workshop in 2008:
 - agreed with starting frequent monitoring in October 2009 at Tam Dao in Vietnam as a Super-site in this sub-region according to the concrete plan of Vietnam;
 - agreed with the next round of POPs air monitoring in East Asian Countries in Malaysia in February 2010;
 and
 - The Policy Group confirmed the Project Identification
 Form (PIF) and agreed that it will be submitted by
 Vietnam as a leading country of the proposed
 project to UNEP/DGEF.

Monitoring Activities of the Project



Target Media

Background ambient air and further discussion is needed for the expansion to human milk or blood



Target Chemicals

Aldrin, Diedrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Chlordanes, HCB, Mirex, Toxaphenes and DDTs (PCBs will be added from FY2007). Nine newly listed POPs chemical with the needs of capacity building



Participating Countries

Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam with technical assistance provided by NIES/JESC as well as Republic of Korea

Future plan for this project

- For the contribution to Global Monitoring Program of Stockholm Convention, this project will...
 - decide to start frequent air monitoring at the Super-sites;
 - support to build a capacity of POPs analysis of participating countries in frequent monitoring at its Super-site;
 - developing the monitoring method for newly listed POPs chemicals in the Annexes, and asking the budget to GEF or any other funds for further activities of this Project, and;

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 continue the conventional in-turn-monitoring in the participating countries in this project.

History of the monitoring in the project

Country	Sampling site	Year
Cambodia	Sihanoukville	2006
Indonesia	Tangerang Berastagi	20052006
Japan	Hateruma	2004 – 2007
Republic of	Goesan	2005 – 2007
Korea	Taean	2006, 2007
Lao PDR	Na Long Koun	2008
Malaysia	Muda Dam	2008, 2010

History of the monitoring in the project

Country	Sampling site	Year
Mongolia	Terelj	2006, 2007
The Philippines	Baguio	2006
Thailand	Ayutthaya Summit of Mt. Inthanon	2006, 2007
Vietnam	Tam Dao	2005, 2006



Frequent monitoring at the Super-sites

- Jeju Island in ROK and Hedo cape in Japan have been already recognized as the Super-sites for the frequent monitoring in this project.
- According to the agreement at the previous Workshop, Vietnam and Thailand would make their concrete plan for conducting frequent monitoring at their background sites as the Super-sites.
- Considering the conditions of these countries.
 Vietnam has submitted its concrete plan for conducting the frequent monitoring at Tam Dao.
- The Secretariat proposes that the additional frequent monitoring will be started at Tam Date from October 2009.

Thank you for your attention.

Looking forward to having a fruitful discussion and agreement

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