









## **Lessons Learned & Best Practices – Group Discussion**

"Global Project on the Implementation of Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR) as a tool for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP) reporting, dissemination and awareness raising"

## **Third Steering Committee Meeting**

25<sup>th</sup> March 2019 Venue: Angkor Paradise Hotel

Siem Reap, Cambodia

## I. Topics for discussion

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Main topics	Possible topics of discussion			
TECHNICAL ISSUES				
Development of the PRTR	Lessons learned and best practices on:			
infrastructure assessment				
	<ol> <li>Obtaining information on existing capacities/resources</li> </ol>			
	and gaps for PRTR implementation and POPs reporting			
	2. Involvement of stakeholders during development of the			
	assessment			
	3. Determining the feasibility of PRTR implementation			
	4. Validating the information gathered in the assessment			
	5. Identification of national needs for PRTR implementation			
	and POPs reporting			
	6. Availability and adequacy of guidance on developing the			
	infrastructure assessment			
Identification of key features of the	Lessons learned and best practices on:			
PRTR				
	1. Defining the legal status of a PRTR at national level			
	2. Selecting a list of PRTR chemicals and inclusion of POPs			
	3. Selecting sectors and productive activities to report to			
	the PRTR (including those emitting POPs)			
	4. Establishing thresholds			
	5. Assessing inclusion of diffuse sources			
	6. Identifying best emission estimation techniques			
	(including those for POPs)			
	7. Defining a reporting format for the PRTR			











	<ol> <li>Integrating existing reporting formats and PRTR formats</li> <li>Selection and acquisition of software and hardware for the PRTR and establishment of a PRTR database/website</li> <li>Definition of responsibilities for the operation of the PRTR</li> <li>Definition of information dissemination methodologies</li> <li>Linking PRTR scope to national priorities on monitoring and information dissemination</li> <li>Validation of the key features and the operation of the PRTR by all stakeholders</li> <li>Availability and adequacy of guidance on designing the</li> </ol>
Pilot trial of the designed PRTR	PRTR key features Lessons learned and best practices on:
system	<ol> <li>Establishing the infrastructure for the pilot trial</li> <li>Definition of pilot trial scope and timeframe</li> <li>Involvement and commitment of reporting facilities</li> <li>Training for reporting facilities</li> <li>Reporting of POPs by industrial facilities</li> <li>Validation and presentation of data</li> <li>Identification and presentation of lessons learned during the pilot trial (also regarding POPs reporting)</li> <li>Identification of next steps to improve the designed system</li> <li>Availability and adequacy of guidance on designing the PRTR key features</li> </ol>
Development of a national PRTR proposal	<ol> <li>Presenting the proposed system to decision-makers</li> <li>Mainstreaming PRTR implementation, POPs reporting and information dissemination</li> <li>Establishing a clear path of next steps to implement a PRTR at national level</li> <li>Identification of existing national resources and future national needs to continue with PRTR implementation</li> <li>Availability and adequacy of guidance on designing the PRTR key features</li> </ol>
Awareness-raising and public participation	Civil society involvement in the design of the PRTR (methodologies)      PRTR information dissemination methodologies
Use of PRTRs to report and disseminate information about POPs	Lessons learned and best practices on:  1. Identification of resource material on POPs emissions











	and estimation techniques		
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	2. Obtaining information of POPs emissions		
	<ol><li>Adequacy of PRTRs to report POPs</li></ol>		
	4. Use of PRTR data on POPs to report to the Stockholm		
	Convention Secretariat		
ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES			
Project administration	Lessons learned and best practices on:		
	1. Project design		
	2. Planning of work		
	3. Administrative procedures		
	4. Availability and efficiency of project managers in the		
	international executing agency		
	5. Value and adequacy of international experts		
	6. Identification of national project coordinator		
Coordinating mechanisms	Lessons learned and best practices on:		
	<ol> <li>Establishment of a coordinating team/group and</li> </ol>		
	communication with the POPs team in the country		
	2. Commitment of all stakeholders		
	<ol><li>Information exchange among stakeholders</li></ol>		
	4. Involvement of civil society		
	5. PRTR responsibilities outside the implementing Ministry		
	<ol><li>Continued support of coordinating group to PRTR</li></ol>		
	implementation and next steps of the process		
Sustainability	<ol> <li>PRTRs at the national level: a national priority?</li> </ol>		
	2. Commitment of national authorities and decision-makers		
	to PRTR implementation		
	3. Commitment and willingness of industry to continue		
	with PRTR implementation		
	4. Commitment of civil society organizations to support		
	PRTR implementation		
	<ol><li>Integration of the PRTR with other reporting systems at national level</li></ol>		
	<ol> <li>Views regarding the ratification of the Kiev Protocol on PRTRs</li> </ol>		
	<ol> <li>Further activities to strengthen POPs reporting through a PRTR</li> </ol>		

<sup>\*</sup>The possible topics are just a basis for discussion. Countries can address different issues relevant to the main topics. Discussions should be focused on lessons learned and best practices regarding the main topics.











## II. Format that can be used for summarizing discussions

Topic	Lessons learned		Best practices/recommendations
	Success	Shortcoming	practices, recommendations