

## **Working Group 9: Capacity for Analysis, monitoring and general enforcement**

Albania presents their trouble to train its inspectors to be at the EU level of enforcement and monitoring. Are collaborating with other institutes. Need sponsors for the training. Salaries are very low. Human resources fly away from Albania to other countries. Its trying to keep their people inside the country.

The chair presents the questions 1. CWP. Does require analysis and monitoring activities. The CWP offers a training program for two weeks.

Also a lab assistance program to member States. Also help out with internships to support capacity building.

Kennedy orients the WG towards an objective result in terms of the recommendations. How to make better enforcement and monitoring? Is an integrated approach feasible? Cost effective? Instead of being sectoral.

Jordan. Emphasize the capacity in the borders. Calls for training. Both for better enforcement.

Need of a program to enforce in harmony. What are the needs? Who are the donors?

CWP. Should there be an integration? Internal facilities can be used to monitor international agreements. Labs to be used for national needs as well.

Chairman. Its country has a national laboratory. Provincial ones are understaffed, underequipped. Can not do most of the chemical analysis. Ask for at least 3 labs in each country.

Countries already have laboratories. But without all the capacities and or equipment for all analysis.

A recommendation may be to identify at the regional level one lab that may do all.

Kennedy clarifies. A regional approach is desirable. You need to have samples analysed in a timely fashion. What are your sample needs. From there you design your integrated approach. Does anyone has a national sampling program. If you do not get your sampling right you will not advance.

It is all about the samples. What do you need to sample?

Develop a national plan. First phase.

What are your needs. How frequently do nations sample? Quantify your samples. Transport, temperature, storage.

After that you step into your analysis plan.

Nigeria. NATIONAL NETWORK OF LABORATORIES. THEN DEVELOP A WORK PLAN AT EH NATIONAL LEVEL.

A national network would provide efficiency.

Albania. They have a program for monitoring. It is sectoral. Different ministries are responsible for each convention implementation. Budget limitations.

Need to standardize results of analysis in terms of international requirements.

Djibouti. He calls to orient the WG to identify cons and pros of integrated vs sectoral approach.

It is recommended to countries to look at their needs.

Philippines. Describes its country procedures to allow imports of chemicals. Need specific labs for specific chemicals. They do not have that. Need to upgrade laboratories. How to sample, how to analyze.

Thai. Check existing capacities. Have countries develop national profiles? Need to update. Have a national lab many others in universities. Do not use them efficiently. Dioxin, PCBs cannot be analysed.

Jordan. Call for laboratories for testing dioxins only available in developed countries. Perhaps a regional laboratory.

Capacity building at all level is needed. Perhaps by internships or other methods.

Laos. Its beyond other colleagues. Asses the capacity to monitor. Then plan the national monitoring program. Assess the legislation as well. Create a network not only for data info. Also for analysis depending on equipment. Asses the human resource needs. Have a central and provincial level. All is done at the central level. All implementation should go to the same lab. Awareness to society and policy makers.

PROS and CONS of Integration vs. sectoral

SENEGAL: integration it good but international support is needed. GEF for example. Stockholm convention is too specific. Is coordination enough? Shall all the conventions be being together or not. Countries have to be practical.

Get money from the Secretariats. There is a financial mechanism in Stockholm other conventions do not have it.

Jordan. Secretariats should coordinate and encourage regional centers to implement at the international level. Secretariats should support and coordinate through regional centers.

Coordination of the secretariats. Synergies in the Secretariats. Synergies include secretariats, not only Parties.

## Enforcement

Do countries have mechanisms to enforce the different conventions? Does certain convention present specific needs? Nigeria. Enforcement is fragmented and very weak. There is a need for capacity building. Not only workshops. Perhaps an exchange program with developed nations, regions.

No human resources to inspect. Corruption is present. Motivation is needed. Proposed INECE to have a stronger presence in Africa.

There is a need for joint enforcement initiatives. Regional enforcement cooperation.

Laos. Voluntary measures are good. Economic incentives function well.

## RESUME. Presentation of Results

1. The WG identified that in many developing countries there are not enough laboratories to provide with monitoring and analysis as needed for implementation.
2. Sometimes, States may have labs that are unequipped to realize a broad spectrum of analysis as needed.
3. A regional cooperation approach was discussed. There are opportunities to develop regional laboratories for sample analysis to help enforcement.
4. A national plan must be developed to identified the needs and look at eh sampling systems.
5. The WG recognized the need for regional cooperation for capacity building in term of human resources.
6. WG identified that national governments should have laboratories properly equipped.
7. A regional approach is desirable, but nations in the region should first develop national plans for sampling and monitoring and enforcement.
8. The WG recognized that integration and synergies should be attempted at the Secretariat