

Ensuring environmental protection & conserving biodiversity

TWO-DAY MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS (MEAS) TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

HELD IN K-PLAZA,
BUCHANAN CITY, GRAND BASSA
COUNTY.

November 26-27, 2020 <u>TOPIC</u>

Implementation of Stockholm Convention in Liberia





PRESENTER

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Presentation outline

- 1. Definition
- 2. Overview of the Convention
- 3. Status of the convention in Liberia
- 4. Major achievements
- 5. Challenges
- 6. Way forward



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Definition

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) is a global treaty with the aim to protect human and the environment from the adverse effects POP chemicals.

Persistent Organic pollutants are

- > Synthetic organic chemicals
- > Persistent in environment
- ➤ Long-range transport leads to global pollution
- > Lipophilic
- > Accumulate in food chain



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overview of the convention

The Stockholm Convention was adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on 22 May 2001 in the City of Stockholm, Sweden.

The Convention entered into force on 17 May 2004 with 152 signatories and currently it members stand at 184 parties.

The objective of this Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants. The Convention involves politics and economics but also science and technology to resolve global environmental problems. It is a living international treaty and evolves with time.

Why should the environment and human health be protected against POPS?



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Status of the convention in Liberia

Liberia acceded to the Stockholm Convention in May 23, 2002, started preparation of the NIP in 2004 and completed in 2006. In keep Article 7(C) of the convention the NIP was reviewed and updated in 2014.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

- Regional workshop on promoting regulatory action by government to phase out lead in paint held in Abidjan..... In progress
- ➤ AFLDC-2 Scaling-up Investment and Technology Transfer to Facilitate Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm and Minamata Conventions in African LDCs



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CHALLENGES

- Lack of funding to implement national priorities outlined in the NIP
- ➤ The lack of institutional coordination and collaboration in regulating POPs and chemicals.

WAY FORWARD

The regulation of chemicals in the country has been fragmented and continues to be more fragmented. All of the chemicals related projects are international support dependent and these projects become dormant when supports are not forthcoming.

There is a need for a national body that will coordinate the activities of all institutions that have stake in chemicals regulation. Therefore, with support from colleagues from BRS and C&E, we have endeavored to establish the National Inter-sectoral Committee on Chemicals Management

This body when given the needed support and attention will to enhance the coordination and collaboration among Government ministries, agencies, and other development partners in handling activities related to chemicals management in order to protect human health, environment and to facilitate sustainable management of chemicals.



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THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!!!