UN environment assembly

11 December 2025, Nairobi, Kenya

Global Monitoring Plan for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention

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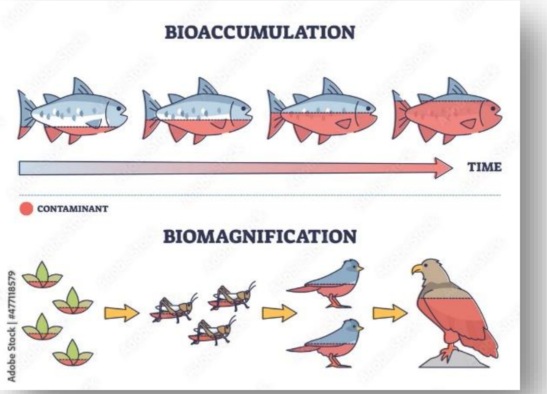
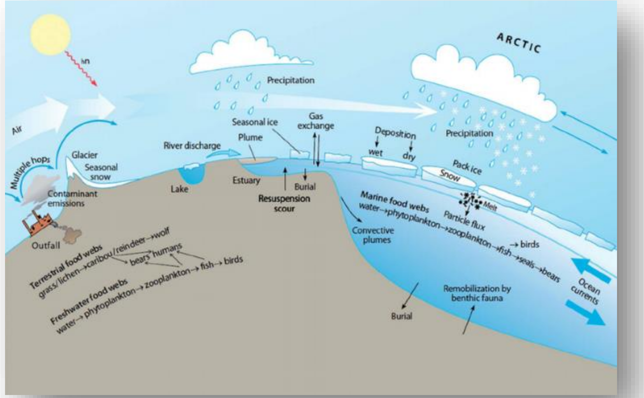
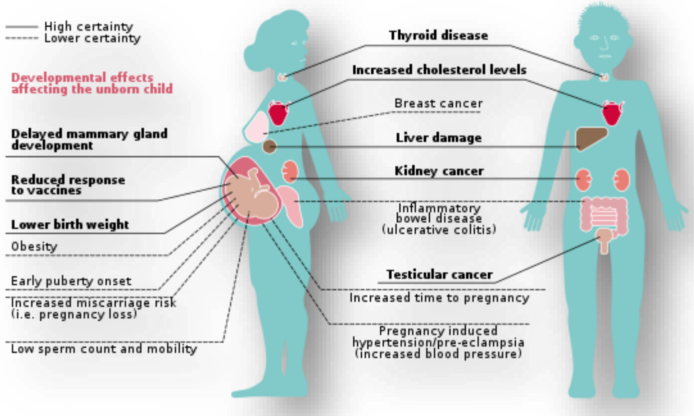
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants







A group of organic compounds that possess characteristics of:

- Persistence
- Bio-accumulation
- Adverse effects
- Potential for long-range environmental transport

POPs listed in Annex A, B, C and under review

As of December 2025

Total 37 listings

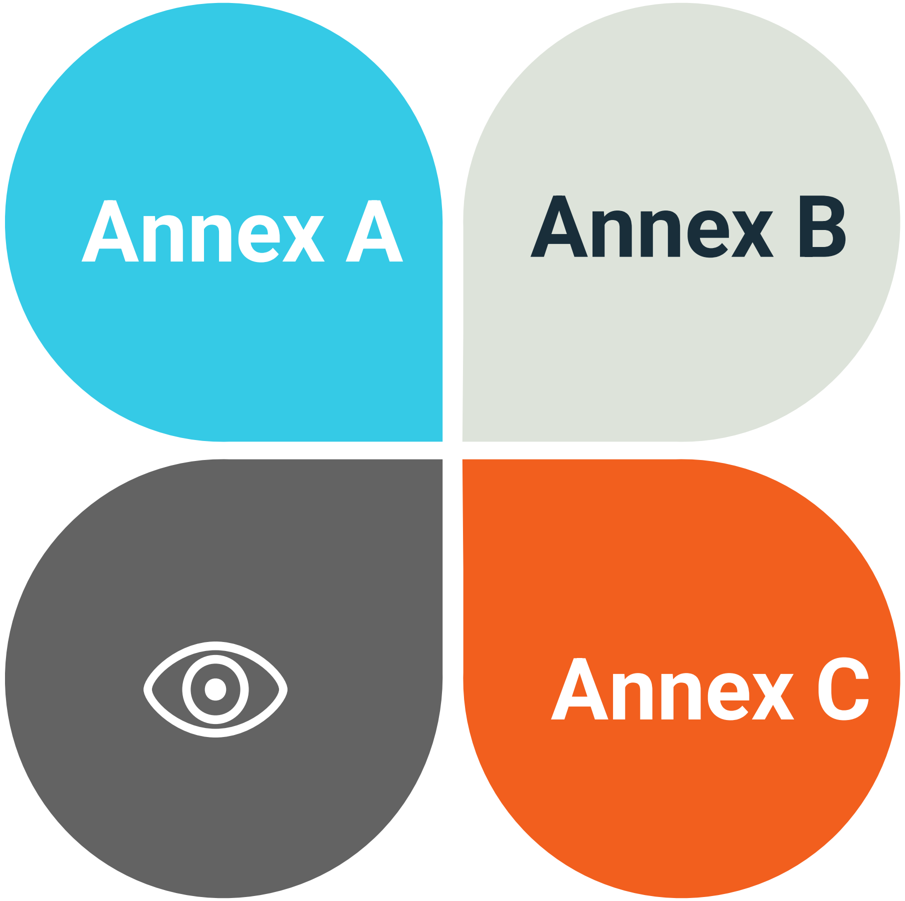
Elimination

15 Pesticides:

Aldrin; Chlordane; Chlordecone; Dicofol; Dieldrin; Endosulfan; Endrin; Heptachlor; AlphaHCH; BetaHCH; Lindane (gamma HCH); Mirex; Toxaphene; Methoxychlor; Chlorpyrifos

18 Industrial POPs:

DecaBDE; Hexa- and heptaBDE; Tetra- and pentaBDE; HBB; HBCD; HCB; HCBD; PCBs; PCNs; PCP, PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds; PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compounds; SCCPs; pentachlorobenzene; Dechlorane Plus; UV-328; MCCPs; Long-chain PFCAs



Restriction

1 Pesticide:

DDT

1 Industrial POP:

PFOS, its salts and PFOSF

Unintentional releases

7 U-POPs:

HCB, HCBD, pentachlorobenzene PCBs, PCDDs, PCDFs, polychlorinated naphthalenes

Under review

Article 8, Annex D, E, F,
POPs Review Committee (POPRC)

PBDD/Fs and PBCDD/Fs

Stockholm Convention key provisions

Intentional releases

Article 3

- Prohibit or restrict use and production
- Prohibit or restrict import and export, except for environmentally sound management (ESM) of POPs waste

Specific exemptions

Article 4

- Parties may register for specific exemptions, which generally expire after five years unless otherwise specified.

Unintentional releases

Article 5

- Develop and implement national action plans
- Promote BAT/BEP

POPs stockpiles & waste

Article 6

- Identify stockpiles and wastes containing POPs
- ESM of POPs waste
- Basel Convention

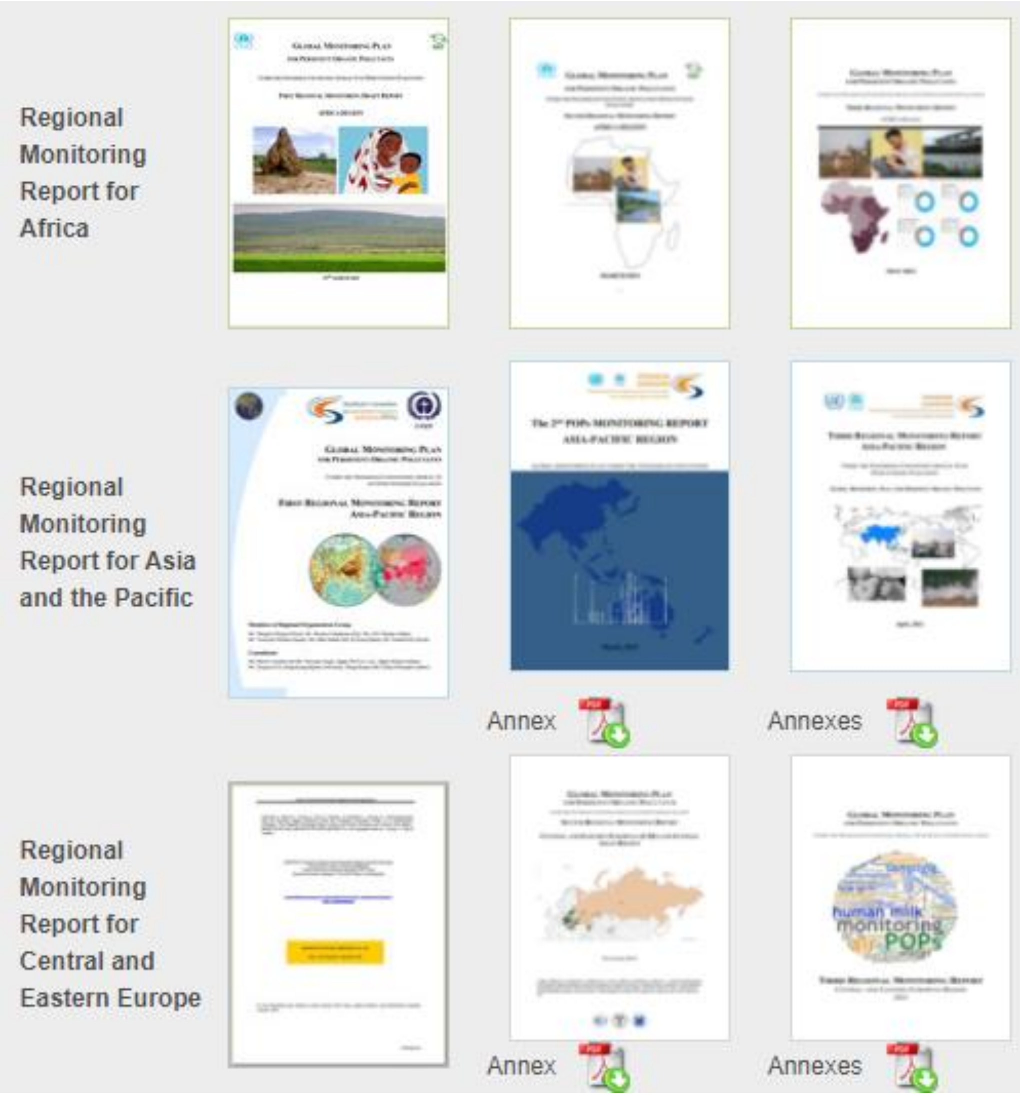
Stockholm Convention

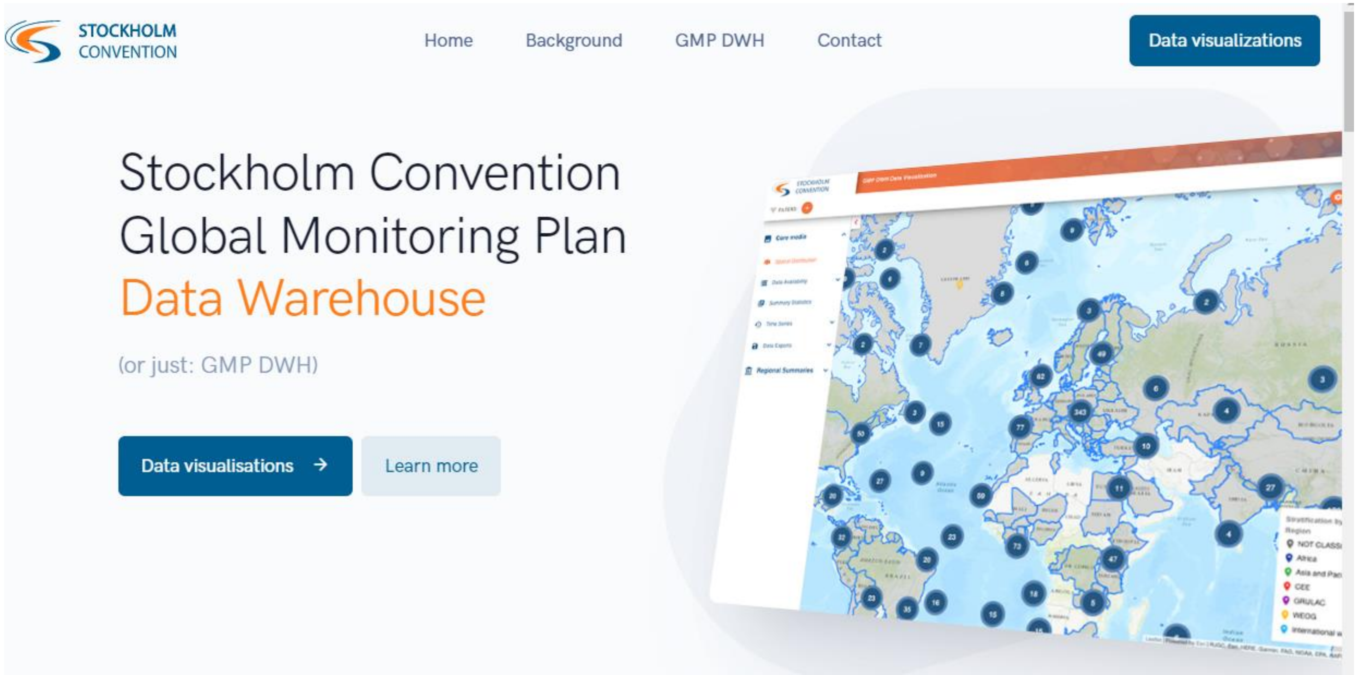
Article 16

Effectiveness evaluation

- **Periodic evaluation:**
  - ✓ Every 6 years (next evaluation: 2029).
- **Monitoring arrangements:**
  - ✓ Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) for POPs.
- **Key basis for the Effectiveness Evaluation:**
  - ✓ Article 15 National reports.
  - ✓ Article 16 GMP reports.
  - ✓ Article 17 Compliance information.

GMP-3 report (2023)





GMP Data Warehouse

Hosted by RECETOX

UNEP GEF POPs GMP Projects and GMP Dashboard

2008–2012, 2016–2023

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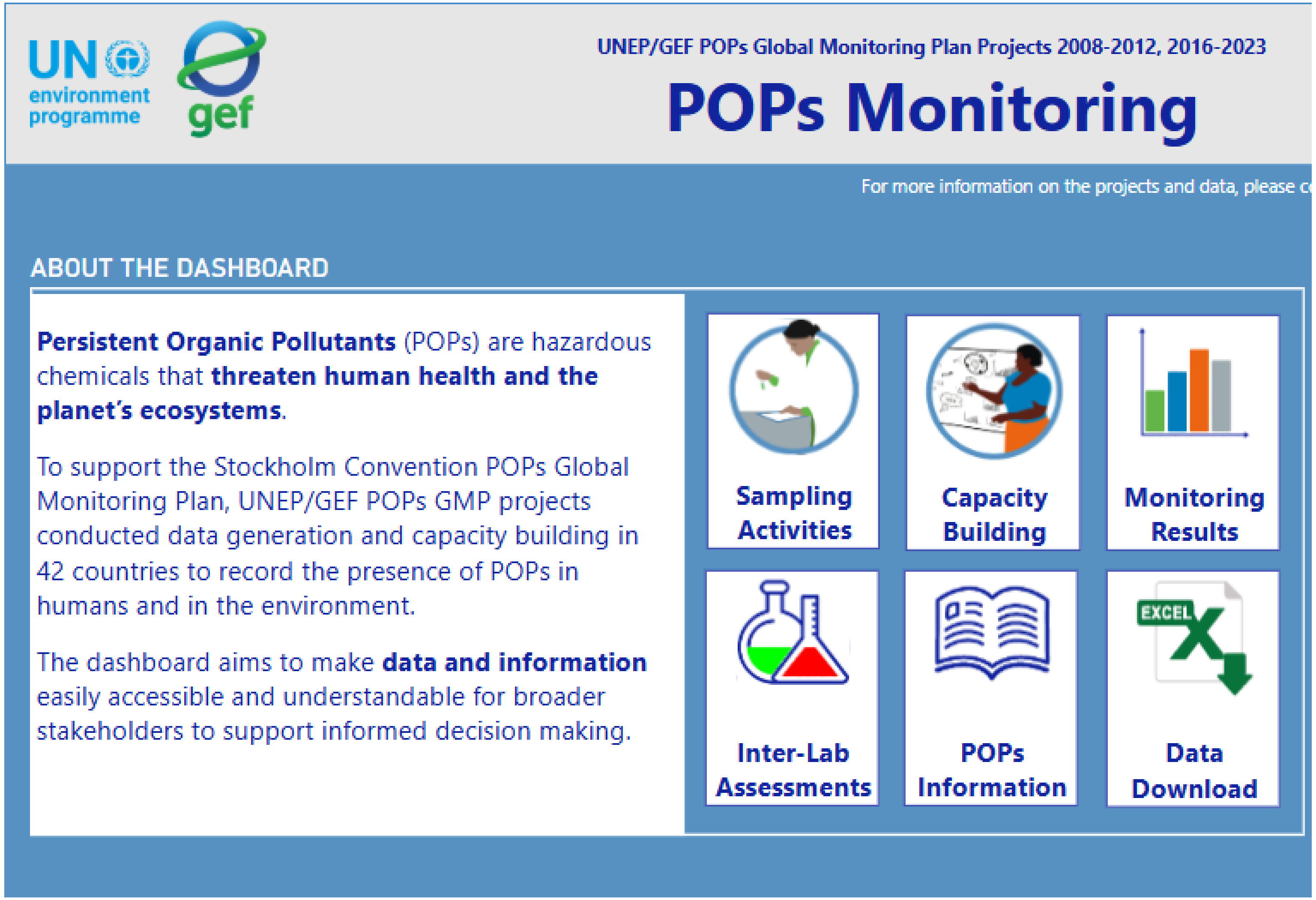

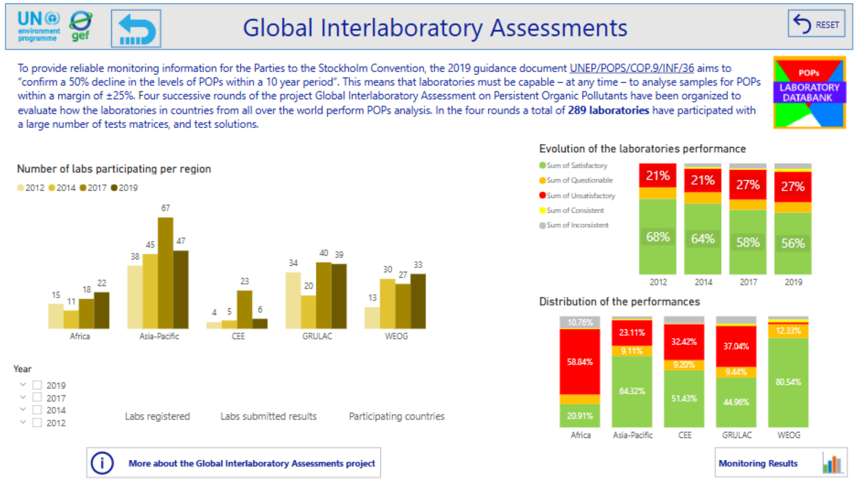

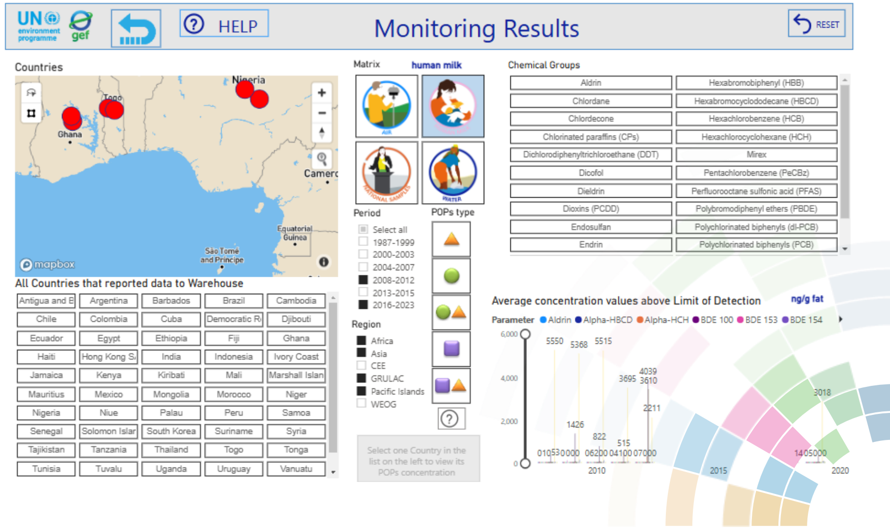

Global Chemicals Monitoring Programme (GCMP)

2026–2030

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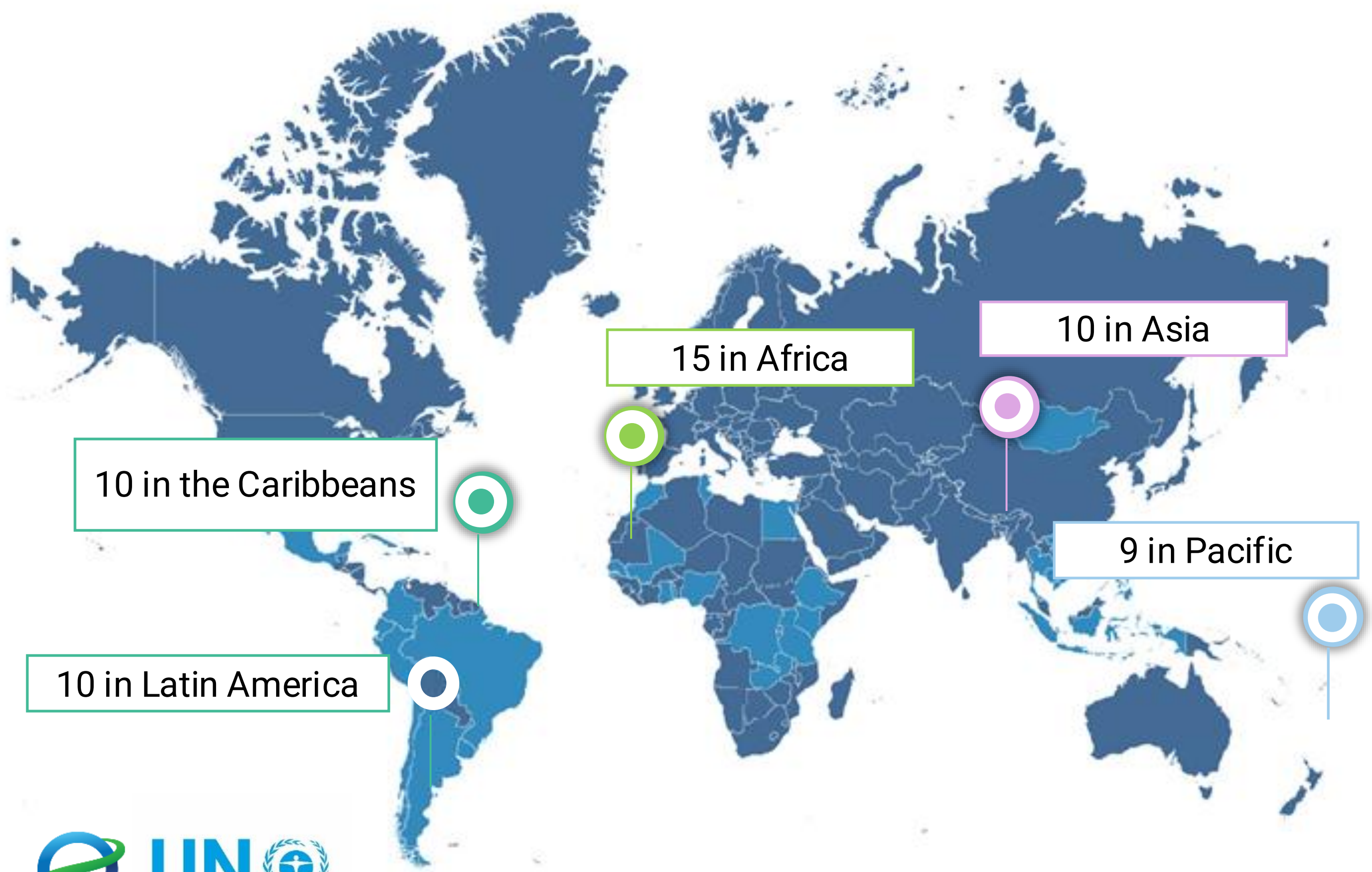


Objective

POPs and mercury monitoring for effectiveness evaluation of the **Stockholm** Convention and to provide data to support the effectiveness evaluation mechanism of the **Minamata** Convention

Scope

5 regions (Africa, Asia, Pacific Islands, Caribbeans Islands, and Latin America)

Implementation arrangement

Global coordination project + five regional projects

Duration

2026-2030

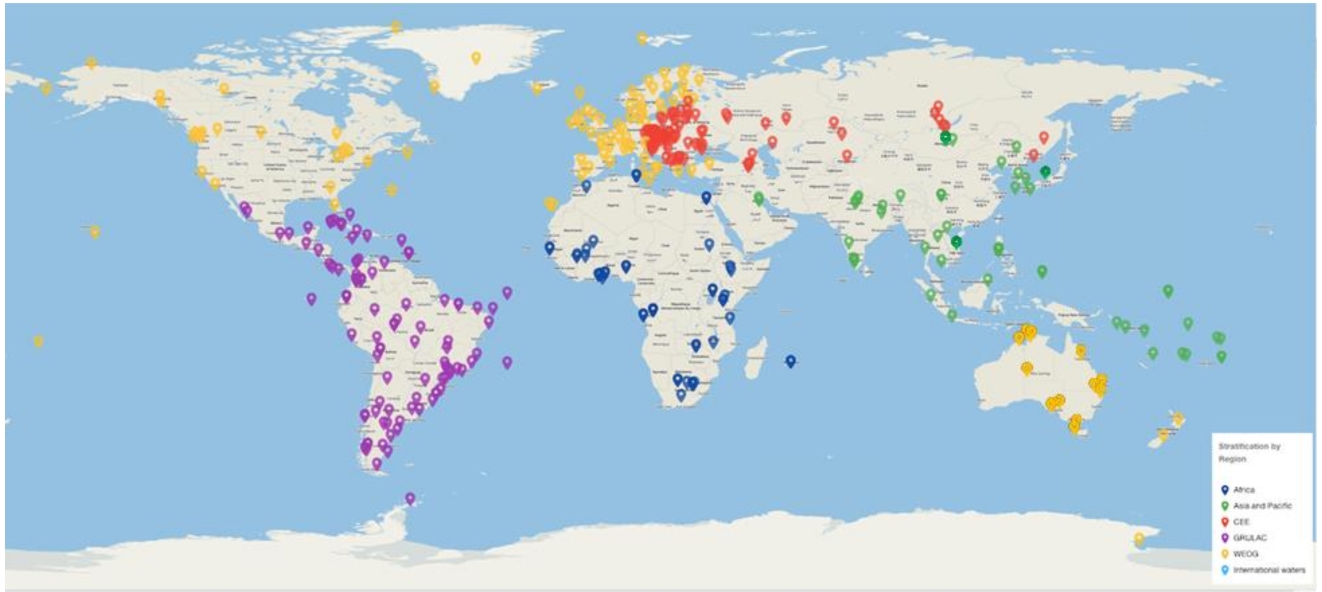
Budget

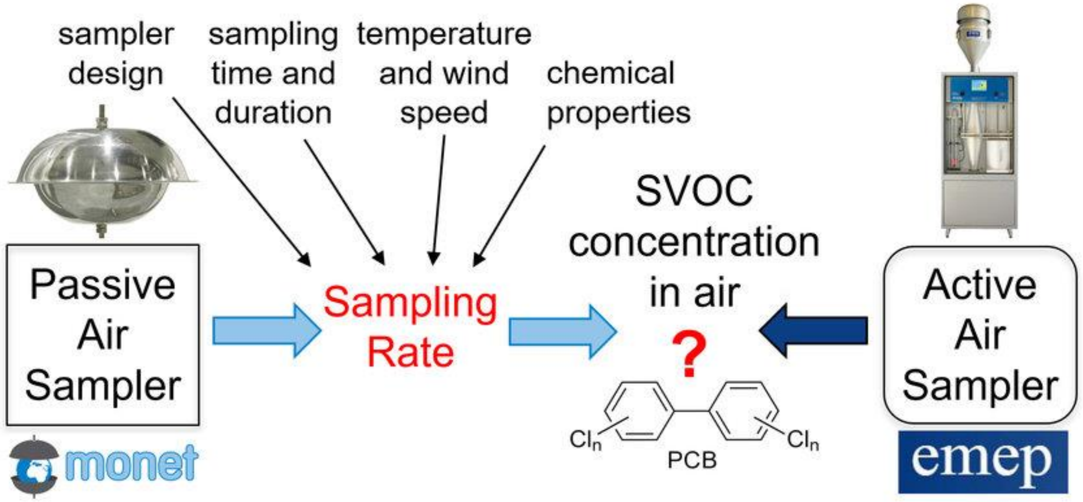
USD 23,500,000 (GEF Grant), Total anticipated co-finance- ~USD 65 mil

gef UN environment programme

GMP air monitoring stations

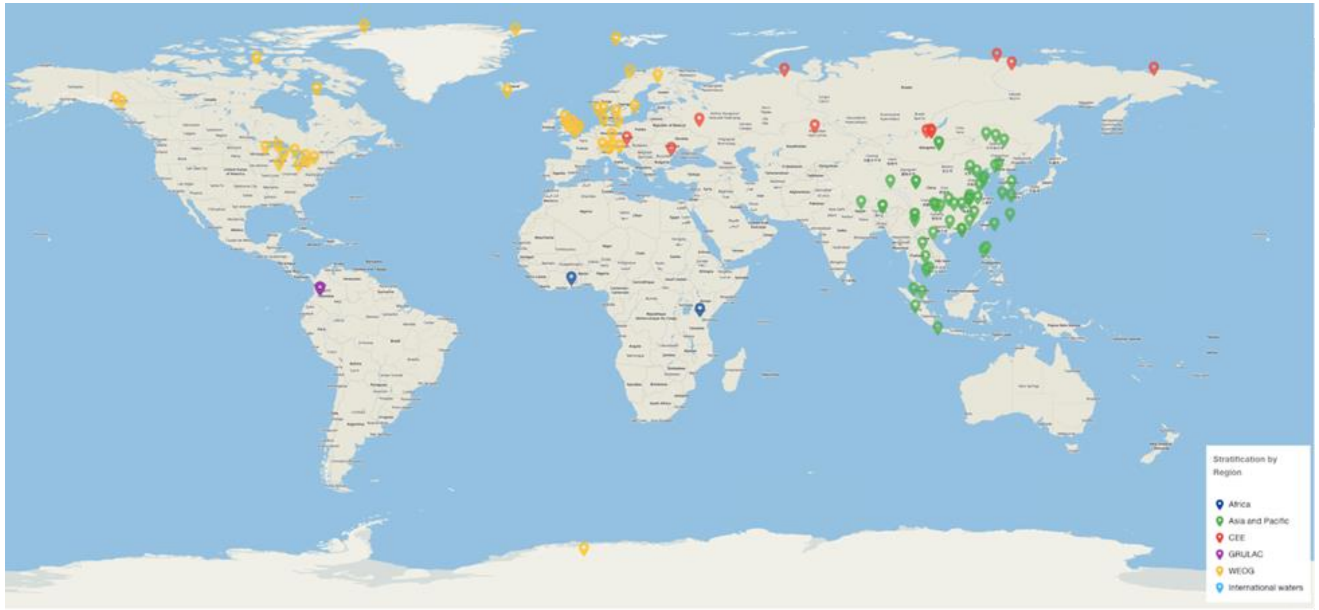
Passive air sampling sites





Kalina et al., 2022. Comparability of semivolatile organic compound concentrations from co-located active and passive air monitoring networks in Europe. Environmental Science: Processes and Impacts.

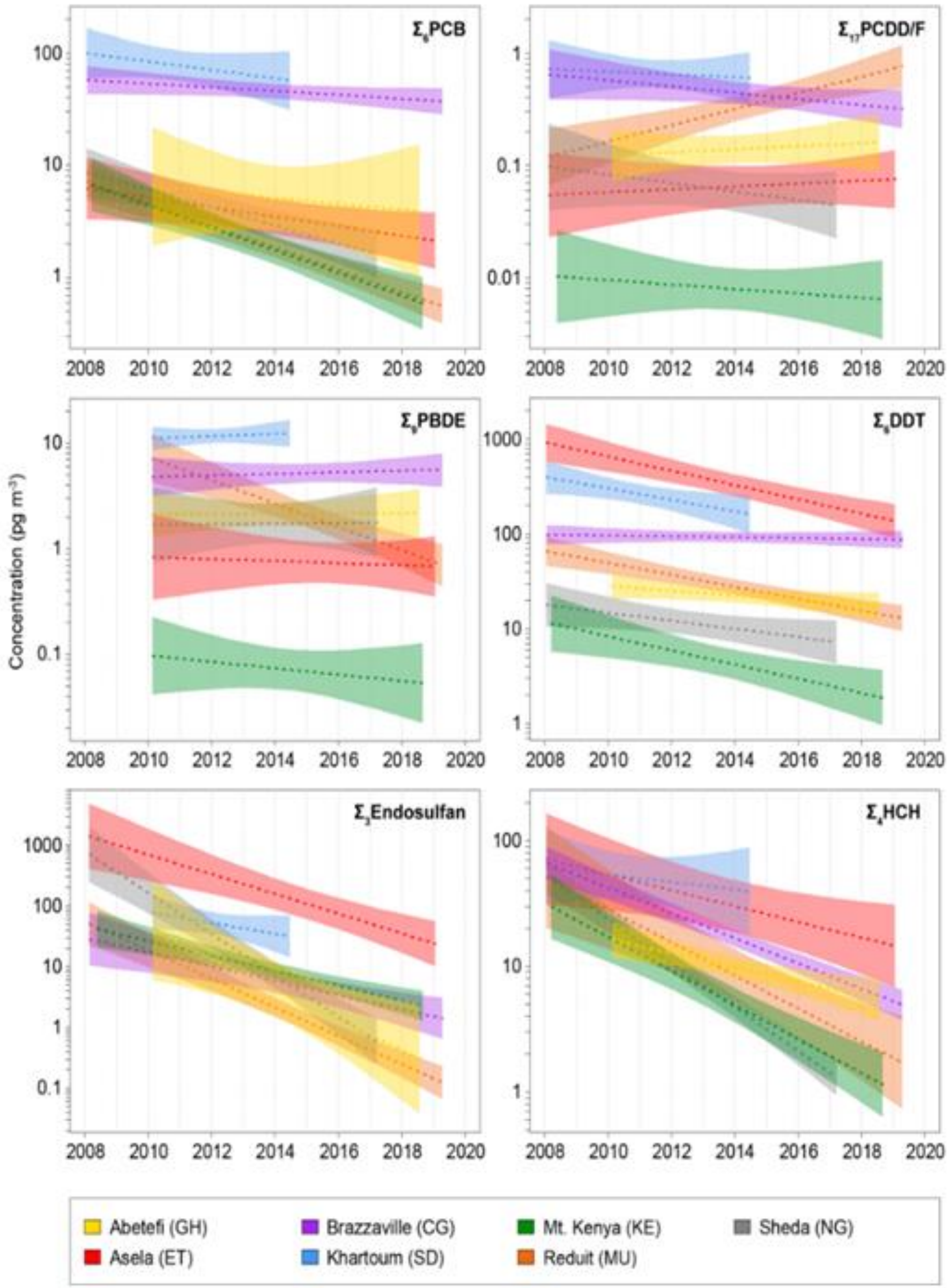
Active air sampling sites



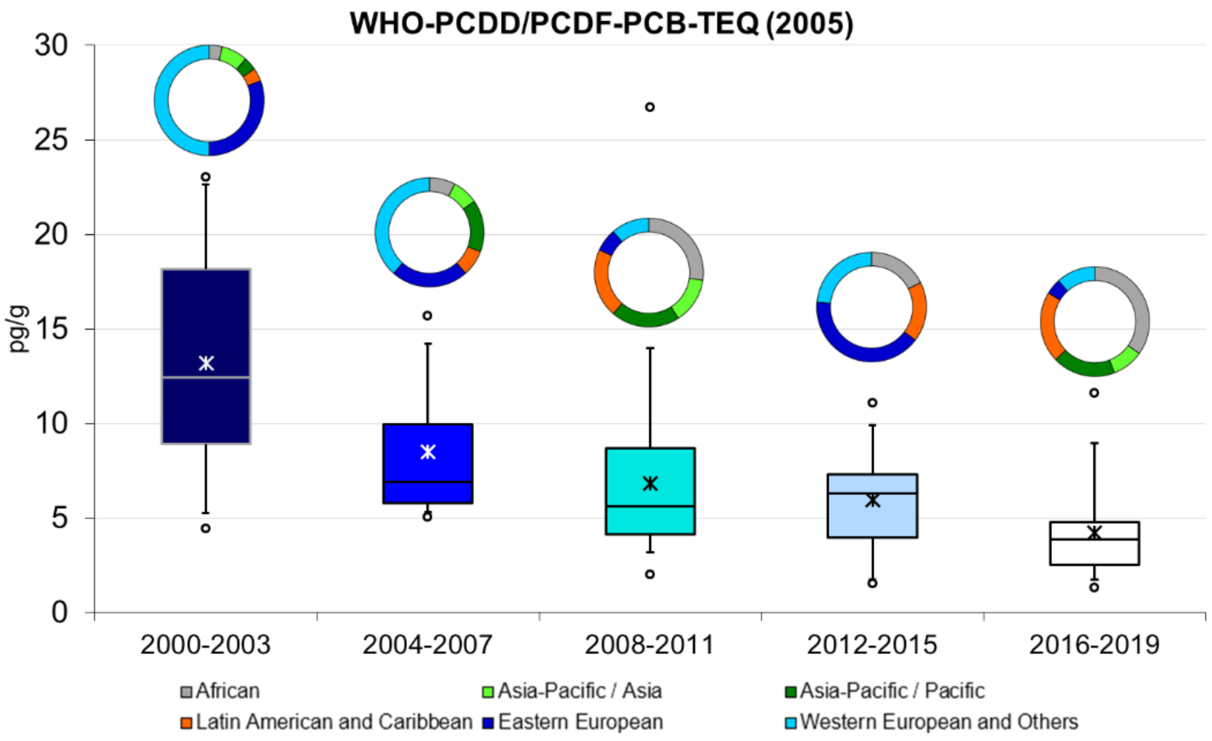
Air

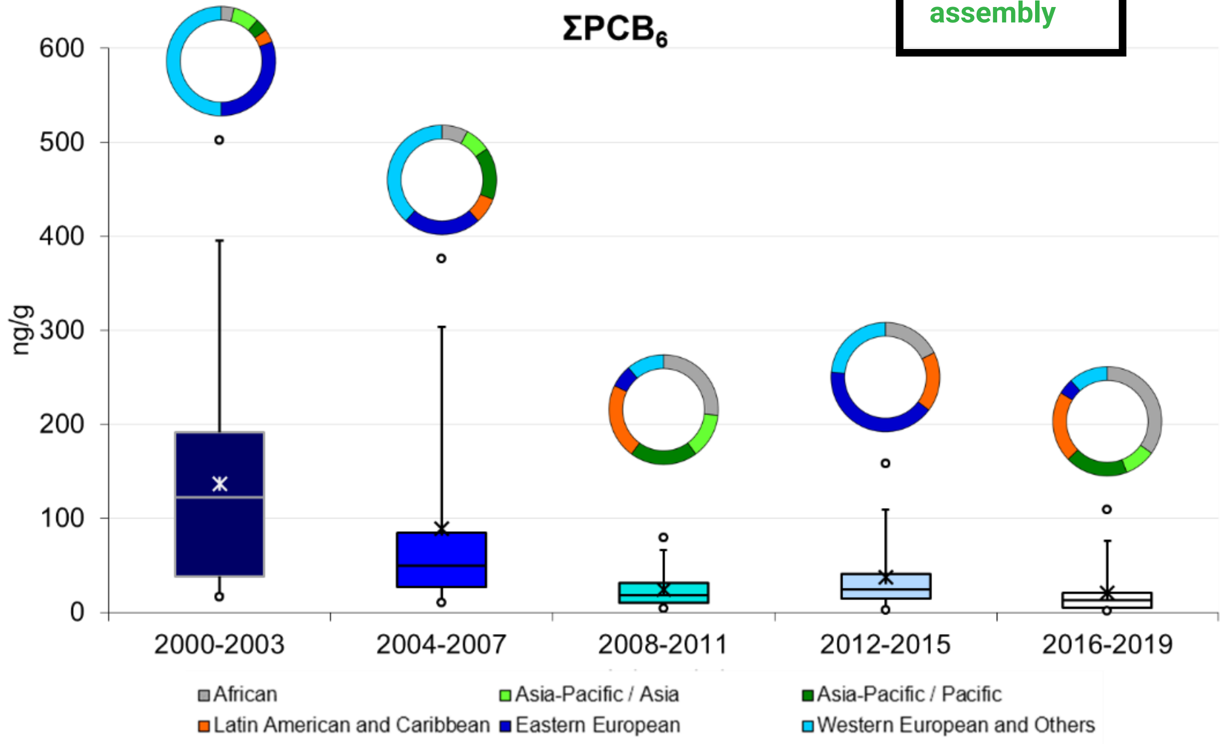
Temporal trends of air concentrations of POPs in the African region (2008–2020)

The figures indicate decreasing trend of air concentrations of PCB; dioxins and furans (PCDD/PCDF); polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE); DDT; endosulfan; hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH).



Human tissues

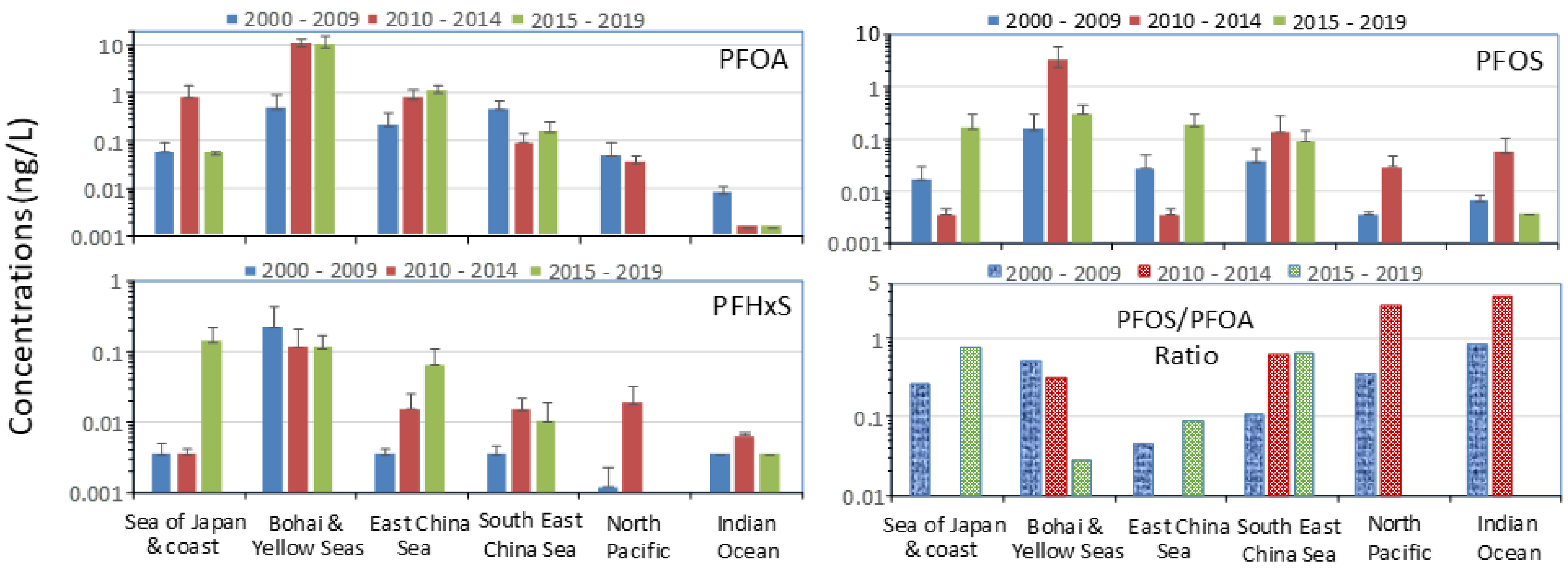




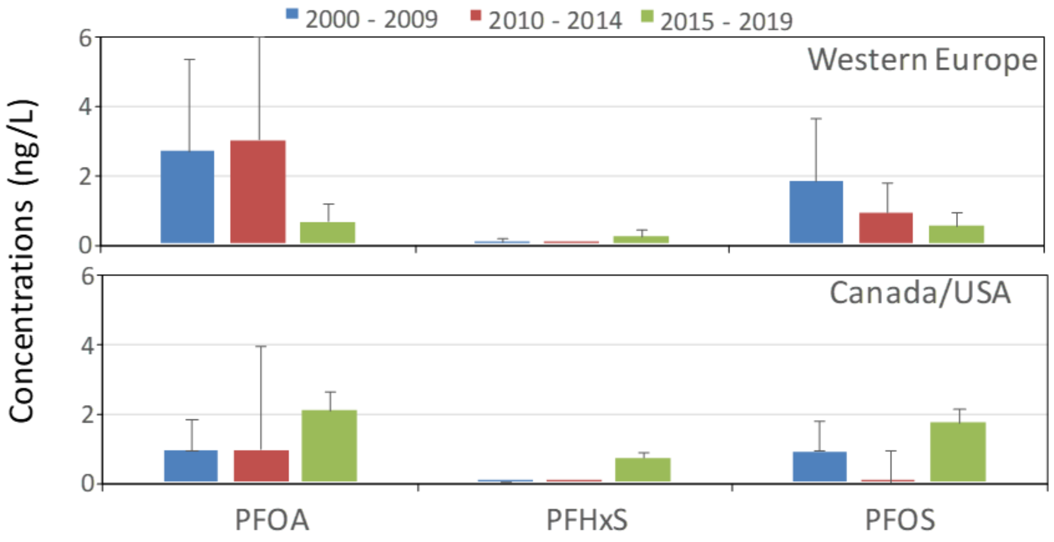
Median and range of WHO-PCDD/PCDF-TEQ concentrations (pg/g lipid) and indicator PCB (ΣPCB_6) concentrations (ng/g lipid) in human milk (2000–2019)

Water

Coastal Seas and Ocean



Rivers/Lakes



Temporal trends (2000–2009, 2010–2014, 2015–2019) of PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS median concentrations (ng/L) and PFOS/PFOA ratios in coastal seas and ocean waters

Collaborative efforts

- Collaboration among chemicals MEAs can strengthen monitoring through **close communication**, and the **exchange and sharing of information and expertise**.
- Joint efforts—such as using shared sampling sites—can generate **shared snapshots** of environmental conditions and the status of hazardous chemicals.
- The **UNEP GEF GCMP project** offers a practical example, where the Minamata and Stockholm Conventions collaborate in monitoring for **effectiveness evaluation** and build capacity across countries.
- **Technical differences** must be acknowledged, but practical alignment still brings benefits for **cooperation**.

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Thank you

Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

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