

AGENDA ITEM 4(j) GLOBAL MONITORING PLAN AS PART OF EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION  
INTERVENTION BY MS IMOGEN P INGRAM  
FROM ISLAND SUSTAINABILITY ALLIANCE CIS INC ("ISACI")  
a participating organization of IPEN  
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Thank you Mr President, I am Imogen Ingram from Island Sustainability Alliance CIS Inc., a national NGO in the Cook Islands, which is a Small Island Developing State in the South Pacific and part of the Asia-Pacific group.

We support the Global Monitoring Plan (or GMP) as one of the essential elements of effectiveness evaluation. Participation in the GMP is one way to build capacity, especially in developing countries, economies in transition and Small Island Developing States and it also assists with awareness-raising about POPs. Wider dissemination of the GMP results would be very useful. Also, we encourage widening the GMP to include measurement of priority and emerging POPs, particularly in traditional and market food sources, because scientific findings have detected new POPs in shellfish and other marine foods which are our daily diet. We further request information regarding hotspot sites, since these contribute to wider contamination from long-range transport.

We welcome Document COP5.INF26 entitled "Climate Change and POPs: Predicting the impacts", since it is so relevant to Small Island States. Document COP5.31 on Effectiveness Evaluation recognises that factors outside the Convention could influence the results for example, changes in the environmental factors that influence the long range atmospheric and marine circulation of POPs can have an impact on trends for data.

We draw attention to the statement in guidance document INF27, about ensuring inclusiveness and transparency in all aspects of the GMP design, conduct and reporting processes, without which there is a risk of lack of confidence and interest in the final reports. The INF26 report is a good example of useful collaboration between UNEP and observers and we ask that civil society be included as active participants.

We ask that the regional organization groups (ROGs) and the global coordination group (GC) of the Global Monitoring Plan should also follow the transparency practice of other Stockholm Convention expert groups to allow the participation of observers. We ask further that these two groups account for the impacts of Climate Change on the chemicals cycles of POPs such as the increased mobilization and toxicity of POPs and their eventual fate. This is because there may be more use of DDT for vector control of malaria; or POPs may be further stressor on impoverished populations already weakened by malnourishment or disease.

In conclusion, we echo other speakers in inviting Parties to implement the recommendations of the Global Monitoring Plan, Documents COP5.INF26 and COP5.INV27, and to provide financial support to developing countries, Small Island Developing States, indigenous groups and those with economies in transition to implement their recommendations.