



**BASEL CONVENTION**

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**REPORT ON THE REVIEW OF THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CURRENT  
STRATEGIC PLAN**

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March 2009

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## Executive Summary

The Strategic Plan for the implementation of the Basel Convention was adopted by the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention in 2002. It was built within the framework of the 1999 Basel Declaration on Environmentally Sound Management, when the Parties decided to identify key activities that were fundamental for the future implementation of the Convention in the years ahead. The Strategic Plan is composed of a strategic text and Action Table comprised of short (2003-2004) and mid-to-long term activities (2005-2011).

In the view of preparing a new Strategic Framework, Decision IX/3 of the Conference of the Parties requested the Secretariat to prepare a report, taking into account information gathered from consultations with the Parties, Signatories and the Basel Convention Regional and Coordinating Centres (BCRCs). As a result of these consultations, the Secretariat received 29 comments from Parties and signatories and 6 from BCRCs<sup>1</sup>.

Following an introduction, Section 2 of the report deals with the comparative assessment of the Strategic Plan. The assessment is based on the Action Table in relation with all the activities undertaken by Parties, BCRCs and the Secretariat, according to the reported information. The full assessment table is available in the Annex 5.

Section 3 on lessons learned, many of the comments received by the Secretariat concerned the developments in the implementation of the current Strategic Plan and the enactment of national legislation. It is also noted during the Report that the Basel Convention Regional and Coordinating Centres had a fundamental role in relation to the implementation of the Strategic Plan. In this context, the BCRCs have implemented many projects and activities in the regions. The Report reviews the projects that were developed for the implementation of the Strategic Plan and, among other findings, states that the projects conducted were mostly focused on a few priority waste streams.

Section 3 of the Report also analyzed the obstacles that were encountered in the implementation of the Strategic Plan. In this aspect, the Report sustain that the lack of sustainable financing and difficulties in resource mobilization were among the main challenges to the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

Section 4 sets out the conclusions of the Report. The success in some areas of the implementation of the current Strategic Plan was based on the effective involvement, including financial and technical and coordination, by all

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<sup>1</sup> Argentina, China, Egypt, Nigeria, SEA and Slovakia.

stakeholders concerned. It should be taken into account that the number of Parties to the Basel Convention grew from 152 in 2002 to 172 in 2009, which reflects a permanent and growing interest for the question of hazardous wastes management. Among the lessons learned for the development of the new Strategic Framework the report highlights the importance of the focus on priority waste streams, the possible benefits of the cooperation between Basel, Rotterdam and the Stockholm Convention and also the success of the involvement of private stakeholders such as the Mobile Phone Partnership Initiative (MPPI).

The 9 Annexes to the Report contain the text of the Strategic Plan, the decisions, the original comments sent by Parties, signatories and BCRCs. You may also find all relevant documents for the review of the current Strategic Plan, including the assessment table of the Strategic Plan and the lists of projects implemented.

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

3R	Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Initiative
BCCC	Basel Convention Coordinating Centre
BCRC	Basel Convention Regional Centre
BCRC-SEA	Basel Convention Regional Centre for South-East Asia
BCTF	Trust Fund for the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention Trust Fund)
BDTF	Trust Fund to Assist Developing and other Countries in Need of Assistance in the implementation of the Basel Convention (Technical Cooperation Trust Fund)
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
COP	Conference of the Parties
EC	European Commission
ESM	Environmental Sound Management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
G8	Group of Eight
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GTZ	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Technical Cooperation)
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MPPI	Mobile Phone Partnership Initiative
NCPCs	National Cleaner Production Centres
OEWG	Open-Ended Working Group
PACE	Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment
POP	Persistent organic pollutant
SBC	Secretariat of the Basel Convention
TAIEX	Technical Assistance Information Exchange Unit
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
DTIE	Division for Technology, Industry and Economics
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

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# Report on the review of the implementation of the current Strategic Plan

## 1. Introduction

1. The Strategic Plan for the implementation of the Basel Convention (Annex I) is the blueprint adopted by the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention (COP 6) held in 2002 in order to give effect to the 1999 Basel Declaration on Environmentally Sound Management. The Strategic Plan establishes priorities in terms of policy and programmes, selected priority waste streams and projects in order to provide clear guidance for the implementation of the Basel Convention.

2. The fundamental aims of the Basel Convention are: (a) Control and reduction of the transboundary movement of hazardous and other wastes subject to the Convention ;(b) The prevention and minimization of their generation;(c) The environmentally sound management of such wastes and; (d) The active promotion of the transfer and use of cleaner technologies.

3. It is important to note that the Strategic Plan was initially established to cover the period of 2002 to 2010. However, through Decision IX/3, the Conference of the Parties decided to extend the implementation of the current Strategic Plan until a new Strategic Framework is adopted by COP10 in 2011 (Annex II). Consequently decision IX/3 established a collaborative system to develop the new Strategic Framework which is driven by the Parties together with signatories, the Basel Convention Regional and Coordinating Centres and others.

4. In this process, the role of the Secretariat of the Basel Convention was to receive and organize the comments received in relation to the developments and obstacles in the implementation of the current Strategic Plan. As a result, the Secretariat has received 35 comments in total, including 6 comments that were received from the Basel Convention Regional and Coordinating Centres following an intense and all-inclusive consultation process that was held through letters, teleconferences and electronic mails exchanges, together with interested Parties and other stakeholders. In this regard, in January 2009 the Secretariat of the Basel Convention created a special section on its website where all the relevant information for its review is available (<http://www.basel.int/stratplan/index.html>).

5. In addition, Decision IX/3 of ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention requested the Secretariat to prepare a report, taking into account the information gathered from consultations, containing relevant information and conclusions on the review of the implementation of the Strategic Plan. The same Decision also requests that the report includes, among other things, a comparative assessment of the Strategic Plan and the results of its implementation. Finally, the decision requested that the report prepared by the Secretariat would be published on the website of the Secretariat of the Basel Convention by 30 March 2009.

6. By clearly defining the objectives of the Basel Convention for the future, the Strategic Plan has contributed to sustain the vision set out in the Basel Declaration on the Environmentally Sound Management that was adopted at the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Furthermore, the Strategic Plan also played a significant role in making technical assistance more relevant, transparent and coherent with the objectives of the Basel Convention.

7. Even if the Strategic Plan has faced many obstacles in its implementation, which will be detailed in this Report, it certainly achieved some tangible results that need to serve as a basis for the strategy of the Convention in the future.

8. Therefore, the aim of the present report is to give an overview of the implementation of the Strategic Plan to the Basel Convention between 2002 and today. It is to note that the

present report was prepared following the structure proposed in Decision IX/3 of the Conference of the Parties.

## **2. Comparative assessment of the Strategic Plan and the results of the implementation of the Plan**

9. A detailed comparative assessment is included in Annex V of the present report. The comparative assessment follows the original structure of the Strategic Plan and its Action Table that was adopted by Parties in 2002. The table was prepared in order to present the original Strategic Plan linked with the activities that were prepared for its implementation.

### **2.1. Methodology**

10. The Comparative Assessment was prepared through an extensive research in the reports of the Conference of the Parties and the Open Ended Working Groups, Expanded Bureau, Implementation and Compliance Committees, report on the operation of the Basel Convention Regional and Coordinating Centres and information available on the website of the Secretariat of the Basel Convention. All the information used in the preparation of the Comparative Assessment is public and is currently available at the website of the Secretariat of the Basel Convention. Among the obstacles to the preparation of the Comparative Assessment was the reference with projects that were relevant for different parts of the Strategic Plan. In this sense, it is important to underline that most of the projects mentioned in the Comparative Assessment addresses different fields in the same time and address different clusters. Therefore, it is accurate to mention that the achievements on the implementation of the Strategic Plan are actually much more important to what was strictly referred in the Comparative Assessment.

### **2.2. Indicators**

11. The indicators used in the original action table of the Strategic Plan were useful to provide indications and define the achievement's targets for 2004 and 2011. However, several of these indicators were not compatible with a proper assessment of the Plan. In this sense, and taking into account the existing information, it is unreasonable to objectively quantify, for example, "if the majority of Parties are implementing their national legislation in conformity with the obligations of the Basel Convention and pursuant to the goal of environmentally sound management"

## **3. Lessons learned on the implementation of the Strategic Plan**

12. In this section, the report presents the most relevant and common concerns to the implementation of the Strategic Plan to 2010 by areas of action, as expressed by the Parties, signatories and the Basel Convention Regional Centres. A transcription of all the comments that were received by the Secretariat is presented in unedited form in Annex IV.

### **3.1. Areas of actions**

#### **3.1.1 Financial matters**

13. The most frequent concern expressed by the Parties and the Basel Convention Regional Centres is in regard to a sustainable financial mechanism. It is noted that Decision VI/1 of the Conference of the Parties "agrees to mobilize resources to implement the Strategic Plan for 2003-2004 and to develop a financial strategy for the period 2005-2010". During the period of 2003 to 2004 an amount of US\$ 1,200,000 served to finance 20 of the 21 projects listed in the Strategic Plan.

14. Furthermore, Decision VII/1 notes that “a sustainable and adequate financial basis is essential for the implementation of priority actions of the Strategic Plan up to 2010”. During the process of consultation in regard to the implementation of the Strategic Plan, many Parties noted that the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties did not include the plans for resource mobilization for activities in the implementation of the Strategic Plan. The only source of funding for activities on the implementation of the Strategic Plan has been the Basel Convention Technical Cooperation Trust Fund, which only received very limited contributions for specific and punctual projects or activities. It is also relevant to note that often contributions to the Basel Convention Technical Cooperation Trust Fund were made in priorities formally or informally agreed with the donors, sometimes in despite of the Strategic Plan. The unpredictability of the existing financial voluntary mechanism, which eventually down turned into scarcity of financial resources for activities, was manifestly highlighted by the Parties as the main obstacle for the implementation of the Strategic Plans and its activities.

15. As a consequence, several Parties considered that the Strategic Plan to 2011 is too ambitious, considering the limited funds that were made available for its implementation. In addition, the access to other sources of funding has always been kept difficult. It was also noted that funding was also an issue in relation to the participation of developing countries in meetings of the Conference of the Parties and the sessions of the Open Ended Working Groups.

### **3.1.2. National legislation**

16. According to Decision VIII/26 of the Conference of the Parties, the role of the Secretariat is to “maintain a collection of national legislation (...), and to make such measures available on the Convention website”. Accordingly, it is difficult to objectively evaluate how the goals of the Basel Convention are taken into account in every national legal system since it implies not only that Parties adopted and enacted pertinent legislation, but also that the legislation is adequate, coherent and enforceable within each legal system.

17. In this purpose, the Secretariat, through its legal unit, has been mobilizing efforts to advise and assist Parties in regard to the adoption, enactment and implementation of national legislation. It is important to note that this role have been mostly done individually, through the contact of countries directly with the Executive Secretariat or its legal unit. The Secretariat has been involved in regional activities with a view to develop and review national legislations and the judiciary system of developing countries. Recently, these activities have been scarce due to the limitation of funds.

18. It is also relevant that most of the Parties that submitted comments on the implementation of the current Strategic Plan reported on the adoption of relevant national legislation.

### **3.1.3. National Reporting**

19. The Secretariat prepares country fact sheets based on the information submitted by the focal points of each Party that has adequately completed the questionnaires on transmission of information. Each fact sheet is intended to provide concise information on:

- a) the national definition of waste and hazardous waste;
- b) restrictions on transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes;
- c) reduction and/or elimination of hazardous waste generation, transboundary movement reduction measures;

- d) disposal/recovery facilities;
- e) bilateral, multilateral or regional agreements;
- f) technical assistance;
- g) Training available and data on the generation and transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

20. The reporting database is publicly accessible through the web site of the Convention (<http://www.basel.int/natreporting/index.html>) that is intended to manage process and retrieve the data and information submitted by the Parties.

21. The evolution of national reports has been the following:

- 98 Parties had updated/completed the questionnaire on data and information for the year 2002.
- 103 Parties transmitted their updated/completed the questionnaires to the Secretariat for the year 2003.
- 101 Parties transmitted their updated/completed 2004 questionnaire to the Secretariat.
- 95 Parties transmitted their updated/completed 2005 questionnaire to the Secretariat.

In sum, it was observed that between 2002 and 2006 the number of Parties increased from 152 to 168, while the number of Reporting Parties decreased from 98 to 86.

22. The record of national reports was 103 Parties in 2003. However, the number of national reports has been constantly decreasing ever since. The reasons of that decrease are many. Amongst them, some Parties do not report. Secondly, some Parties report but there is a lack of sufficient data and information in the reports received.

23. In order to further facilitating reporting by Parties, the Secretariat has taken several actions, amongst them a simplify questionnaire, which was adopted by decision VI/27. Moreover, according to decision IX/2 on the workprogramme for the Committee for Administrating the Mechanism for Promoting Implementation and Compliance of the Basel Convention for the period 2009-2011, the Committee will ensure and improve effective and complete national reporting.

24. The Secretariat carried out quality control exercises in 2004 and 2005 with a view to ensuring the quality of the data contained in the reports of the Parties on generation and transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes. In addition, the Secretariat contacted focal points of the Parties with a view of solving inconsistencies and clarifying information whenever it was necessary to ensure the quality of the data contained in the report database. Additionally, pursuant to article 13 of the Convention, the Secretariat has prepared consolidated reports based on the information provided by Parties in regard to restrictions on the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes for the years of 2004 and 2005.

#### **3.1.4. Capacity building**

25. Capacity-building can be defined as the process of assisting countries in developing their capacities to make progress towards sustainable development. Capacity building in the Basel Convention includes activities such as training, assessments, technology transfer of environmentally sound technologies, awareness-raising as well as the development of methodologies, tools and instruments for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

26. Capacity building, as defined in article 14(1) of the Basel Convention and described in the Strategic Plan is an essential aspect in the work between multilateral environmental agreements and therefore is one of the main areas to be addressed in the process of cooperation and coordination among MEAs. Many Parties recognizes that the Strategic Plan contributed to assist developing countries implementing the Basel Convention in many areas. As a consequence, several projects were implemented and some delivered quality results that contributed for the delivery of training, manuals, guidelines, information sharing and awareness-raising in areas relevant to the Convention.

27. The Secretariat has worked closely with several partners, in particular the BCRCs, the Parties, several United Nations bodies and other international agencies, the private sector and non-governmental organizations for the preparation and implementation of capacity-building and training activities linked to the implementation of the Basel Convention.

28. Following decision VI/11, public awareness of the Basel Convention has been promoted through the publication of several relevant materials, the publication of newsletters, and the contribution of other materials to several publications. In addition, the website of the Basel Convention was improved and permanently up-dated ([www.basel.int](http://www.basel.int)).

29. The Secretariat has published twenty-three Technical guidelines, seven training Manuals and five guidance manuals.

30. All the activities implemented are listed in the annexes VI, VII, VIII and IX. Many activities related to training, capacity-building and promotion of the public awareness were implemented by the BCRCs, even if their number were limited, due to the restricted funds available. In line with the provisions of paragraph 2 of decisions VI/11, the Basel Convention Secretariat has continued developing training programmes and organizing national and regional training activities.

### **3.1.5. Roles of the different actors**

31. The question of the role of the different actors involved in the implementation of the Basel Convention was raised in many comments received by the Secretariat. It is important for an efficient implementation of the Basel Convention that the roles from the Parties, the BCRCs, the host countries, the Secretariat and the Implementation and Compliance Committee are clearly defined and understood.

32. As written in the introduction of the Strategic Plan, “governments, the backbone of the implementation of programmes and activities, are encouraged to seek the assistance of the secretariat and the Basel Convention Regional Centres as well as of other stakeholders. The operational BCRCs will be one of the key delivery mechanisms to implement the Strategic Plan at the regional level. The mobilization of industry and other non-governmental organizations is important to ensure the practical application of environmentally sound management. Parties are responsible for establishing, maintaining and improving, as necessary, the general policy framework required for the evaluation and monitoring of the progress with the Strategic Plan.”

### **3.2. Contributing towards the development of the Convention**

33. The contribution of the Strategic Plan to the implementation of the Basel Convention and its development is a key subject. The two main elements came out of the comments received from Parties on the implementation of the current strategic plan, which helped in the implementation are the projects/activities and the national legislations.

34. Many countries highlighted that the Strategic Plan “contributed to improve the environmentally sound management through pilot projects and development of national capacities in the subject”. In this regard, the Basel Convention Regional Centres have played a key role in its implementation.

35. Moreover, the Strategic Plan is considered as “key tool for the Basel Convention. It is proven that the current strategic plan is a major instrument to promote the Basel Convention implementation and capacity building and is also a compass to the development of the Basel Convention.”

36. In relation to this specific part of the Strategic plan, one Party sustained that “the field (c) of the Strategic Plan aims at the further reduction of transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes subject to the Basel Convention, taking into account the need of efficient management, the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity and the priority requirement of recovery and recycling. In reviewing the current Strategic Plan and developing a new strategic framework, the Parties and the Secretariat need to consider a balanced way to minimize the threat of hazardous wastes to human health and the environment as well as to ensure their environmentally sound and efficient management on a regional scale, taking into account regional and national diversities and specificities”. Another Party to the Convention agreed that, “certain waste listings should be clarified, especially with regards to materials going for reused, manufacturing and recycling”.

37. Also, another Party mentioned “pressuring demands for management plans, voluntary agreements and regulatory instruments that provide references for the life cycle management of hazardous wastes and the environmental responsibility of generators, prioritizing prevention, general reduction on hazardous wastes and the promotion of the most adequate environmental policies”.

38. Another concern that came from many different comments received was about the illegal traffic. The Secretariat of the Basel Convention have been working together with the Parties and the Basel Convention Regional and Coordinating Centres in order to address illegal traffic by the development of a directory of institutions offering training activities and by developing projects aiming to enhance the capacity of the countries to tackle illegal traffic. As a result, specific activities aiming to combat illegal traffic were developed in the Basel Convention Regional Centres located in Argentina, China, Egypt and Senegal. One BCRC highlighted that the problem of illegal traffic of hazardous waste persists “which is a manifestation of the lack of or ineffectiveness of the control measures in the control of the transboundary movement of hazardous and other wastes that are in place now.”

39. Many BCRCs stressed the fact that “it is important to canvass political support for the strategic plan to encourage parties to the convention especially those in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to complement donor support as these countries would benefit from the implementation of the plan.” One BCRC added that the lack of financial support includes “the risk of losing trained staff.”

40. According to several countries and BCRCs, “new types of waste flows, such as e-wastes, have brought a lot of environmental and health problems and need to decide whether they are under the control of the Basel Convention or not and how to control them”.

41. In fact, as a Party have observed “the economic growth in developing countries has boosted the demand for resources, The scarcity of natural resources has increased the environmental as well as economic rationale for acquiring recyclable resources from wastes. Since advanced globalization has intensified the uneven distribution of supply and demand or recyclable resources, transboundary movements of those resources for the purpose of recovery and recycling, some of which include hazardous materials subject to the Basel Convention, has been promoted”.

42. The same concern is shared by one signatory, which stress the fact that “many countries that did not have the capacity to manage wastes when the Convention entered into force became more industrialized, developed this capacity, and recognized that the industry can generate jobs and elevate standards of living. Further, as economies grow and markets globalize, waste minimization policies that address end-of-life products and materials only are not effective in reducing the increasing amounts of waste associated with economic activity and material consumption. There is a need for integrated and long-term solutions, based on a life-cycle approach.”

43. A Party reported on the strengthening of its institutional capacity in relation to hazardous wastes, like “coordinated inter Government environmental policies, strengthening environmental management; establishing National Agency Environment and Forestry, National Agency for Natural Resource, etc”.

44. Finally, another Party included in its report the information that “in December 2006 the Environmental Policy for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes was enacted with the aim to prevent the generation and promote the environmentally sound management of such wastes, with the objective of minimizing risks to human health and the environment and thus contribute to sustainable development.”

45. Another Party preferred to focus on the challenges in implementing the Strategic Plan. According to this Party, these challenges are:

- Addressing the challenges that small and/or geographical isolated countries face.
- Promoting product stewardship schemes for hazardous waste (e.g. waste electrical and electronic equipment). We note that for some products these may be best managed globally as disposal may be challenging or require large economies of scale in order to be effective.
- Reducing transboundary movements of hazardous waste while promoting the reuse, recycling and recovery of hazardous waste which can require export to appropriate facilities. Controlling illegal traffic.

### **3.2.1. Role of the BCRCs**

46. The implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Basel Convention to 2011 varies in each region. The main reasons are the local and regional specificities and the specific needs vary from one region to another. Moreover, as underlined by one of the BCRC, “the differences in the implementation are mainly due to infrastructural, human and financial resources constraints”.

47. The roles of the BCRCs are multiple and according with one of the BCRC, “the Basel Convention Regional and Coordinating Centres played an active role in implementing projects, developing technical guidelines that address specific wastes streams, adapting the existing technical guidelines to their region, and organizing training and awareness raising workshops”.

48. On the other hand, as a Party reminded it “the main objective of the Basel Convention Regional Centres is to become an entity that promotes capacity building, technology transfer and information on the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes; with the objective of preventing damage to health and the environment at national, sub-regional and regional level”.

49. For instance, one of the BCRC reported on all the projects, activities and technical assistance carried out by the Centre on the implementation of the Strategic Plan. The project “implementation of Illegal Traffic on Hazardous Wastes and others”, for example, resulted in the publication and translation of the Basel Convention Implementation Manual

and a workshop on the implementation of measures against illegal traffic of hazardous wastes and other wastes, jointly held with custom authorities of the region. The BCRC also reminds that “the ratification and implementation of the Protocol on Liability and Compensation was promoted in the region through the carrying out of a workshop”.

50. According to this Centre, the Basel Convention Regional and Coordinating Centres also played an important role concerning the synergies in carrying out activities “on the cooperation and coordination of synergies with other International Environmental Agreements”.

51. As pointed out by one of the BCRC, another role of the Basel Convention Regional Centres concerns “the technical assistance provided to countries in the region regarding the formulation of a regulation to prevent generation of wastes and the promotion of the environmentally sound management of waste generated”.

52. As an example, the BCRC mentions “the project on the inventory of e-waste in South America. The objective of it was the elaboration, drafting and updating of a national inventory and the technical guidelines with relation to the subject of electric and electronic waste, with a view to comply with international regulation aimed at achieving an environmentally sound management of these wastes”.

53. As indicated in their comment, the Basel Convention Regional Centres have also played an important role in strengthening “links with other stakeholders in the international system on hazardous wastes within the region”.

54. According to one of the BCRC, the main obstacles encountered by the Basel Convention Regional and Coordinating Centres are due to:

1. Lack of availability of donors to fund most of the projects proposals submitted through the Secretariat of the Basel Convention
2. Inadequacy of funds in the Trust Fund of the Basel Convention, which severely limits the number of projects and programmes to be funded from this source
3. Inadequate and/or lack of financial support from Parties served by the various BCRCs and BCCCs
4. Needs for capacity building for the BCRCs and BCCCs in the areas of Project Proposal Formulation and Preparation, Project Implementation and Management.

55. Another negative consequence stated is the limitation of involvement of the BCRCs and the BCCCs as they do not benefit from predictable and sustainable funding due to the lack of funding”.

56. On the same subject, another BCRC pointed that “in implementing the Strategic Plan, the BCRCs’s major obstacle is the lack of funding to carry out these activities. Many of the planned activities in the Business Plan have to be re-scheduled or cancelled due to financial matters. In most cases, the BCRCs carried out other activities/projects not initially planned in the Business Plan, depending on the donor’s request to carry out a certain activity, although still very much related to the functions of the BCRCs”.

57. In this regard, the BCRC stressed the importance of capacity building of the BCRCs on resources mobilization to obtain the resources required in order to facilitate their important role in conducting the activities in the Strategic Plan. It is also noted that in addition to lack of funding, BCRCs have not been given sufficient structural strength under the reporting and consultative mechanism. Parties have no obligation nor need for optimally utilizing BCRCs if the role of BCRCs is not strong enough, e.g. there is no obligation for parties to share their national reports with BCRCs. So, while BCRCs are responsible for facilitating the parties in their regions, it is not easy for BCRCs to access and analyze

information needed to synthesize actual regional figures and actual regional needs to effectively implement the Convention.

58. Another example, even without the role of BCRCs, parties and donors can cooperate bilaterally anyway as long as the cooperation exclusively benefiting both donors and receptors. As a result, there is insufficient demonstrated proactive/active participation of some member countries in the region to neither help each other nor seriously cooperate in solving problems at the regional level. Lack of funding, indeed, is the common, but not the only main problem. Should the parties and their BCRCs, including the host countries, in their regions have equally strong will and commitment to cooperate in all aspects of the Convention implementation, there should be some useful programs that can be planned and implemented together successfully without too much being dependent on external funding. The steering committee mechanism should facilitate such cooperation if it is also optimally functioning.”

59. Finally it was stressed the fact that “in the implementation of the current Strategic Plan, the BCRCs are not fully used because of the limitation on financial resource” and also that there are some difficulties in training their staff and the need for “speeding up of dissemination of information on the work of the Centres to different regional and international organizations”.

60. Therefore one Party stressed the need for “ensuring predictable financial & technical support for the BCRCs”.

61. According to another Party, “it is necessary to strengthen the Basel Convention Regional Centres in order to offer more training and support to the Parties, especially in developing countries, in relation to technology transfer, planning and implementation of systematic actions aimed to consolidate the management of hazardous wastes and other wastes in their territories and the respective regions.” Also a different country stressed the need “for strengthening the mechanism for regions and BCRCs to gather and disseminate information within and between Regions (i.e. strengthening work/learn from each others)”.

62. As the decision IX/4 of the Conference of the Parties recognized, the Basel Convention Regional and Coordinating Centres have become an essential instrument for the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

### **3.2.2. Role of the Partnership Programme**

63. The sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties adopted the Basel Convention Partnership Programme under decision VI/32 as part of the Strategic Plan, convinced that the active involvement and support of industry and business organizations and non-governmental organizations is necessary to achieve the aims of the Basel Convention.

64. In the Nairobi Declaration relating to electrical and electronic wastes issued in 2006, the Ministers and heads of delegation attending the eight meeting of the Conference of the Parties underlined the fact that the Basel Convention provides an effective framework for developing strategic partnerships to continue discussing and exchanging views and experiences.

65. The two main partnerships that have been established since 2002 are the Mobile Phone Partnership Initiative (MPPI) and the newly adopted Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment (PACE). There is also a growing interest of the lead and cement industries, in working together with the Basel Convention.

66. The MPPI was established at the COP6 in 2002 as a sustainable partnership on the environmentally sound management of used and end-of-life mobile telephones. Since then five technical guidelines were developed and one overall guidance document was prepared. All five guidelines and the overall Guidance document are being used by Parties, BCRCs,

industry, NGOs and other stakeholders in raising awareness on the environmentally sound management of used and end-of-life mobile phones. The benefits of the MPPI are:

- Consumers should have confidence that re-sold phones processed in accordance with the guidelines are of a satisfactory standard with respect to product safety, quality, longevity and environmental performance.
- Manufacturers should have confidence that both importers & local reproducers are aware of the best practices with respect to refurbishment, materials recycling, transboundary movements, and implement these for products they manufactured.
- International Organizations, such as UNEP, benefit by the fact that partnership such as MPPI make correct contribution to the implementation of sustainable development goals, outlined in environmental agreements such as the Basel Convention. It also contributes towards the implementation of Agenda 21, and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.
- Partnerships like MPPI complement government's initiatives to deliver on goals and objectives under various environmental agreements, while promoting cooperative sustainable and transparent working agreements with all stakeholders.

67. The PACE was launched at the COP9 in 2008. PACE is a multistakeholder partnership that will provide a forum for governments, industry leaders, non-governmental organizations and academia to tackle the environmentally sound management, refurbishment, recycling and disposal of used and end-of-life computing equipment.

68. The Partnership is intended to increase the environmentally sound management of used and end-of-life computing equipment, taking into account social responsibility and the concept of sustainable development, and promoting the sharing of information on life cycle thinking.

69. A set of working principles and activities for the PACE were adopted by the Conference of the Parties. The PACE started its work and the development will be available on SBC's website (<http://www.basel.int/industry/compartnership/index.html>).

70. As underlined by a BCRC: "the development of the partnership programme under the Convention, specially the Mobile Phone Partnership Initiative (MPPI), and may also apply to the newly adopted Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment (PACE), provides a landmark to the successful cooperation among multi-stakeholders including industry, governments and the civil society in the context of the Basel Convention. This laudable concept needs to be expanded to tackle the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of other priority hazardous waste streams in addition to e-waste issue which is presently being addressed."

71. Another BCRC also welcomed the success of the Partnership Programme and suggests "that the partnership programme should be continued and strengthened in the new strategic framework as a key instrument to support the implementation and capacity building of the Basel Convention."

72. It is important to note that the Strategic Plan to 2011 became a dynamic framework, which incorporated important new elements like the "Decision VIII/1 on Côte d'Ivoire" and the "Nairobi Declaration on the environmentally sound management of electrical and electronic wastes and decision VIII/2".

73. This should encourage Parties for future action, as it was expressed by one Party "industry participation in terms of product stewardship in take back schemes world wide are lacking".

74. A similar concern is shared by another Party which mentioned the issue as one of the "areas not addressed in the Strategic Plan, raising awareness with waste and recycling

business and industry about where to send waste and where waste/resources go to improve reuse, recycling and recovery” and also “improving waste minimization, running pilot programmes with industry”.

### **3.2.3. Obstacles in the implementation of the Strategic Plan**

75. The main obstacles in the implementation of the Strategic Plan are mainly the lack of adequately and sustainable financial mechanism, the difficulties in resource mobilization, the lack of expertise in several developing countries and the limited human resources in the Secretariat.

76. The obstacles encountered by one Party were described as following: “Absence of proper facilities to dispose hazardous waste; lack of adequate and updated legislation and enforcement mechanisms to address hazardous waste management issues; Lack of an effective monitoring system and implementation mechanisms to effect changes; Limited collaboration among agencies for the management of hazardous wastes; Lack of understanding of roles and responsibilities by stakeholders in hazardous waste management; Weak mechanism for the sharing of information among stakeholders to enhance decision making; Lack of record keeping on hazardous waste generation at the source; Under utilization of technical expertise where it may be available; Improper use of practical and theoretical expertise; Lack of or inadequate technology for effective hazardous waste treatment; High cost for the treatment of hazardous waste; Cost recovery mechanisms that could be used for investment in hazardous waste management are lacking; Inadequate funding available locally for Hazardous Waste Management; Lack of resources for training; Behavior and cultural resistance to change waste management practices; Lack of acceptance of roles and responsibilities for major stakeholders.”

77. Similarly, another Party faced obstacles like “lack of National Strategic Plan for hazardous waste management; Lack of regulation and sub legal act for sound management of hazardous waste (reduce, reuse, recycles, incineration, landfill); Lack of funds for training of specialists for treatment of hazardous waste, (incineration, management elements for hazardous waste landfill etc); Lack of necessary data concerning waste production and management; Development of hazardous waste list, inventory and identification of new hazardous waste; National information systems and information exchange is yet weak. Lack of necessary data concerning waste production and management (hazardous waste generation, quantity, physic- chemical properties, and producers of waste) etc; Strengthening activity in regional or local level and role of the local inspectors; (...); Interministerial coordination (establish of the national office as a coordinator for information and dissemination, registration of the life-cycle wastes etc); Resource mobilization; Awareness rising; (...)”.

78. One Party also reported on different issues that were observed in the implementation of the Plan:

- The impossibility to achieve progress in relation to the Ban Amendment, adopted in 1995 during the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Decision III/1) can be an issue that weakens the commitments in implementing the Strategic Plan.
- It is necessary to give importance to the actions on the dissemination of information and public awareness in relation to the problem of hazardous wastes in order that the public at large and involved stakeholders may count with an adequate database to improve their degree of commitment in attaining the objectives of the Strategic Plan.
- Regarding the development of the efforts directed towards strengthening synergies with other Multilateral Environmental Agreements related to the management of chemical products, it is necessary to establish that these agreements are considered

a commitment on the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and chemical products covered therewith. That is for example the case of the Stockholm Convention and the Montreal Protocol.”

79. More generally, one Party observed that “the main problem and obstacle related to existing Strategic Plan is lack of adequately and sustainable financial mechanism to support developing countries and countries with economy in transition to implement the Basel Convention and its Strategic Plan as well as to ensure realization of role and tasks of the Basel Convention Regional Centers”.

80. In the opinion of a different Party “in order to ensure an effective implementation of (...) activities, a sustainable financial mechanism is required which shall be capable to cover the constant costs incurred. In this context, one of the outstanding difficulties observed is the limited availability of funds, which have a direct effect in the capacity of the Centres in the development of their activities”.

81. Moreover, the same Party also affirms that “the Secretariat has experienced constraints regarding its limited human resources assigned to the specific area that is attached to the transboundary movements of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. (...). Such limitations not only reduce the capacity to the analysis and review of documents and technical guidelines, but also to provide due response to requests for comments from the Secretariat of the Convention, and also for the participation in other initiatives regarding the implementation of the Basel Convention.”

82. Another Party also stressed financial aspects in the obstacles observed. “Even if tangible results have been achieved in the implementation of the Strategic Plan on the application of the principles and obligations of the Basel Convention at the world level, it is nevertheless evident that the main obstacle faced by the Plan, is the little financial resources available to support developing countries on the implementation of the Plan and to carry out priority actions in coordination with the Regional Centres”.

83. According to a different Party, “although the Strategic Plan (2000-2010) has been proven to be an important mechanism to support the implementation of the Basel Convention, it is noted that the activities/projects under implementation did not cover all of the activities identified in the Action Table of the Strategic Plan and also did not cover all the regions and parities because of the difficulties of resource mobilization. In our views, the main obstacles or problems in the implementation of the Strategic Plan could be reflected in two aspects as follows:

- (a) The lack of effective and sustainable financial mechanism to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan resulted in the partial and incomplete implementation of activities identified in the Strategic Plan. The outcome of some projects have not been effectively delivered and extended to other regions or countries to highlight their demonstration roles. It is also because of the lack of financial resources, the regional centers have not been well used, and the work on technology transfer urgently needed by many developing countries has seldom been carried out.
- (b) The activities/projects on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes are not highlighted in the current strategic plan and lack enough implementation although it is one of the key objectives of the Basel Convention.”

84. As described by a Party its main obstacles are “insufficient qualified persons in developing countries, because of lack of human’s capacity-building related to the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes; insufficient hazardous wastes

management's infrastructures in developing countries; Insufficient legal and regulatory framework; Lack of policy of environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes with an operational action plan; The ineffectiveness of sustainable strategy for mobilizing financial resources".

85. Finally, one Party encountered the following difficulties: "Problems with the elaboration and approval of new procedure manuals, directives and regulations; Difficulties with the financing for training of personnel; Problems in the training of firms dealing with the recuperation of wastes; Financial difficulties to carry out pilot projects in untrained areas; Lack of coordination by the Regional Centre regarding the Convention; Lack of personnel; Waiting for support by the Secretariat of the Basel Convention to implement the present plan."

### **3.3. Achievement of the projects**

86. Since 2002, eighty-four projects, activities and workshops have been implemented, mainly through the BCRCs (see annex VI, VII VIII and IX). Concerning the geographical representation, the number of projects implemented is very similar in the four regions, twenty-one in Africa and West Asia, twenty in Asia and Pacific, twelve in CEE and eighteen in Latin America and the Caribbean.

87. On the other side, we notice that there is a great difference in the number of projects implemented concerning the priority waste streams areas. Many projects were related to electrical and electronic wastes (13), Persistent organic pollutant wastes including obsolete stocks of pesticides, PCBs and dioxins and furans (12) and used-oils (8).

88. But the others priority wastes streams, namely Used Lead-Acid batteries (4), biomedical and health-care wastes (3), household wastes mixed with hazardous wastes (2), By-product from dismantling of ships (1), asbestos and mercury wastes received very few support for implementation (0). Many of these projects are under preparation, waiting for the approval of a donor country.

89. Otherwise, many projects (25) are not listed under the priority waste streams but have been implemented since 2002.

90. One BCRC suggested that "priority projects in the present Plan should be rolled over into the new plan, while also incorporating new emerging issues; and actively carrying out intense stakeholders awareness raising and education". In the same direction, another BCRC also suggests "that the activities/projects without implementation be reviewed and included selectively in the new strategic framework."

91. One Party raised the question of the evaluation of the projects, in order to improve the lessons learned in each project.

92. As another Party highlighted, "no major projects have been developed in Small Islands Developing States". This raises the question of the geographical representation in the implemented projects. As reported above, the general geographical representation is quite equal but it is certainly true that not all regional specificities have been addressed yet.

93. And that "no major development of pilot waste minimization projects that can be replicated region wise".

94. One Party reported on the actions taken by the country since 2003, like "the control through the Customs Office of the Argentinean government of all transboundary movement of hazardous wastes in the terms of the Basel Convention and national legislation; the elaboration and publication in the Secretariat's website of reports on territorial movements of hazardous wastes for 2004 and 2005; the implementation in 2008 of two pilot projects on the recollection and management of electric and electronic waste no longer in use coming from

households. These projects were carried out with the aim of elucidating the problem emerging by this type of wastes and to define the framework for a sustainable environmental sound management; the organization of a series of seminars in 2008 on management, handling and treatment of used tires as well as wastes originating from electrical and electric equipment”.

95. Finally, a Party raised the question “to find out why fewer activities were undertaken for some fields of the Strategic Plan”. The main reasons are the activities were implemented taking into account the specific needs of the Parties or the regions, according to the available funding.

#### **4. Conclusions**

96. The adoption of the Strategic Plan during the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties was a milestone in the development of the Basel Convention that served to build on the achievements of the Convention and to develop the vision of the Basel Declaration on Environmentally Sound Management.

97. The fields of the Strategic Plan taken from the Basel Declaration continue to be the focus of the further implementation of the Basel Convention since the proposed actions were not implemented fully and in depth, despite of the ambitions and expectations of the Parties. The main reason contributing to this outcome is the lack of a sustainable financial mechanism or financial resources. As evidenced by the projects, the capacity building activities and the associated work that have been carried out for its implementation, the Strategic Plan would certainly benefit from a greater financial commitment.

98. In relation to the involvement of the different actors in the implementation of the Strategic Plan, it is noted that the role of the Parties varied considerably. A possible reason for this is that some Parties understood that the main focus of the Strategic Plan was the developing countries and countries with economies in transition, while other Parties felt that several of the fields of the Basel Declaration and the Strategic Plan were relevant for both developed and developing countries. There is need to clarify the target Parties in each cluster of the Strategic Plan. It is suggested that the new Strategic Framework would address the needs of all Parties.

99. It is also necessary to determine the focus areas of the Strategic Plan in light of the current capacity of the Secretariat of the Basel Convention and the Basel Convention Regional and Coordinating Centres. In the preparation of this Report it was noted that other actors could have a larger role to play in certain areas, such as biomedical and healthcare wastes, and might have been implicated more in these areas.

100. The comparative assessment which was made under the present report showed that the cluster related to the “Prevention, minimization, recycling, recovery and disposal, the active promotion and use of cleaner technologies and production, with the aim of the prevention and minimization of hazardous and other wastes and the improvement and promotion of institutional and technical capacity-building, as well as the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, especially for developing countries and countries with economies in transition” was not fully implemented. This is possibly due to the fact that waste minimization policies that focus on end-of-life products and materials are not effective in reducing the increasing amounts of waste associated with production and consumption. Therefore, it is suggested that the new Strategic Plan should focus on long-term solutions, based on a life-cycle approach.

101. Another important topic that emerged in the present Report concerns compliance with national reporting obligations. The Report notes that the number of Parties which transmit their national reports has been steadily decreasing between 2003 and 2006.

Moreover, the quality of the data transmitted through the reports varies significantly amongst the Parties, making it very challenging to elaborate a comparative assessment based solely on the available information.

102. With regard to national legislation, a great number of Parties transmitted information to the Secretariat of the Basel Convention, which has been made the relevant national legislation available on its website. It should be noted however, that this information has not generated any type of study or assessment which would have been necessary to ensure that these legal texts effectively transpose the Basel Convention in the legal systems of each and every Party.

103. In relation to capacity-building, the present Report indicates that many projects and activities have been implemented in order to assist developing countries in addressing problems arising from the management of wastes covered by the Basel Convention. Several of these yielded very positive results and produced, for example, guidelines and manuals that have been used and disseminated by the Secretariat of the Basel Convention and through the Basel Convention Regional and Coordinating Centres.

104. Among the lessons learned from the implementation of the Strategic Plan to 2011 it is important to highlight the selection of activities for the implementation of the Strategic Plan in determined waste streams focus areas. The agreement on the waste streams focus areas was an important point of departure for the collaboration of different stakeholders under the Basel Convention. It is suggested that the future Strategic Framework should also define focus areas of future activities connected to the Convention.

105. Another point which is important to highlight is the development of joint workshops for the coordinated implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention. These workshops have built an important connection between the Strategic Plan and the process of cooperation and coordination for the implementation of the 3 Conventions, which would normally only be initiated long after the beginning of the implementation of the Strategic Plan, in accordance with Decision IX/10 of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention and the Conferences of the Parties to the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. A successful Strategic Framework should allow for accommodating into account later decisions that would affect its implementation.

106. Finally, the Strategic Plan was fundamental to position the Basel Convention as a platform between governments and private partners. The success of the Mobile Phone Partnership Initiative (MPPI) is a consequence of the far view of the Strategic Plan in bringing together the industry for the implementation of the Basel Convention. An adequate Strategic Framework should provide a multi stakeholder interface for the implementation of the Basel Convention.

107. As a final comment, it is suggested that one of the main shortcomings regarding the implementation of the present Strategic Plan was the absence of a mechanism of follow up that would control and provide guidance throughout its implementation. Therefore, it is strongly advised that the Parties should put in place a continued monitoring system for the implementation of the new Strategic Framework, preferably through the Conference of the Parties, the Open-Ended Working Group and the Implementation and Compliance Committee.

# Annex I:

## STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BASEL CONVENTION (to 2010)

The Strategic Plan builds on and uses the framework of the 1999 Ministerial Basel Declaration on Environmentally Sound Management, as it identifies and describes those activities considered achievable by the Parties in partnership with all concerned and interested stakeholders within the agreed 10-year time frame. The Strategic Plan takes into account existing regional plans, programmes or strategies, the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies, ongoing project activities and processes of international environmental governance and sustainable development. The Strategic Plan is composed of a strategic text and Action Table comprised of short (2003-2004) and mid-to-long term activities (2005-2010).

### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The world-wide environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes as called for in the Basel Declaration on Environmentally Sound Management requires action at all levels of society: training, information, communication, methodological tools, capacity building with financial support, transfer of know-how, knowledge and sound and proven cleaner technologies and processes are driving factors to assist in the concrete implementation of the Basel Declaration.
2. The effective involvement and coordination by all concerned stakeholders is seen as essential for achieving the aims of the Basel Declaration. The Parties shall take into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibility. Governments, the backbone of the implementation of programmes and activities, are encouraged to seek the assistance of the secretariat and the Basel Convention Regional Centres (BCRCs) as well as of other stakeholders. The operational BCRCs will be one of the key delivery mechanisms to implement the Strategic Plan at the regional level. The mobilization of industry and other non-governmental organizations is important to ensure the practical application of environmentally sound management. Parties are responsible for establishing, maintaining and improving, as necessary, the general policy framework required for the evaluation and monitoring of the progress with the Strategic Plan. The enhancement of information exchange, awareness raising and education in all sectors of society is of paramount importance for achieving the aims of the Basel Convention.

### II. VISION

3. Building on the achievement of the first decade of the Basel Convention, the Basel Declaration asserts a vision that the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes is accessible to all Parties, emphasizing the minimization of such wastes and the strengthening of capacity-building.

### III. AIMS

4. The fundamental aims of the Basel Convention are the control and reduction of transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes subject to the Basel Convention, the prevention and minimization of their generation, the environmentally sound management of such wastes and the active promotion of the transfer and use of cleaner technologies.

### IV. STRATEGIES

5. A set of interrelated and mutually supportive strategies are proposed to support the concrete implementation of the activities described under section V below. These are:

(a) To involve experts in designing communication tools for creating awareness at the highest level to promote the aims of the Basel Declaration on environmentally sound management and the ratification and implementation of the Basel Convention, its amendments and protocol with the emphasis on the short-term activities;

(b) To engage and stimulate a group of interested Parties to assist the secretariat in exploring fund raising strategies including the preparation of projects and in making full use of expertise in non-governmental organizations and other institutions in joint projects;

(c) To motivate selective partners to bring added value to making progress in the short-term;

(d) To disseminate and make information easily accessible through the Internet and other electronic and printed materials on the transfer of know-how, in particular through the BCRCs;

(e) To undertake periodic review of activities in relation to the agreed indicators;

(f) To collaborate with existing institutions and programmes to promote better use of cleaner technology and its transfer, methodology, economic instruments or policy to facilitate or support capacity-building for the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes.

(g) To promote and support regional initiatives such as the Environmental Initiative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development aimed at the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes.

6. The activities under section V below are incremental to the regular activities to implement the Basel Convention. However, those supportive strategies ensure a holistic approach to complement the regular activities carried out by the secretariat, Parties and other stakeholders. The full work programme (10-year period) is expected to take place in a series of phases, including regionally based activities, in particular through BCRCs.

7. Resource mobilization is the key element to ensure predictable support of the priority activities identified in the phase 2003-2004, including the financial resources required by the secretariat to ensure effective and efficient delivery. In the design phase of the activities identified, monitoring and evaluation considerations should be integrated. The momentum that would be established during the 2003-2004 phase should be maintained for the further 2005-2010 phases.

#### V. ACTIVITIES FOR 2003-2004 SUPPORTING THE AIMS OF THE BASEL DECLARATION ON ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT

8. The activities for 2003-2004 are described below under the relevant Fields of the Basel Declaration on Environmentally Sound Management presented in common clusters, as appropriate:

**Field (a) Prevention, minimization, recycling, recovery and disposal of hazardous and other wastes subject to the Basel Convention, taking into account social, technological and economic concerns**

**Field (b) Active promotion and use of cleaner technologies and production, with the aim of the prevention and minimization of hazardous and other wastes subject to the Basel Convention:**

**And**

**Field (e) Improvement and promotion of institutional and technical capacity-building, as well as the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, especially for developing countries and countries with economies in transition**

- Development of waste prevention and minimization programmes and tools
- Assistance in the development and implementation of national legislation and institutional and policy frameworks, including a legal base for enforcement and for the conduct of inventories and related activities, such as waste audits
- Development and enhancement of national capacity for the preparation and conduct of detailed inventories as well as waste audits for priority waste streams to assist in disposal/recovery operations and in the prevention and minimization of such wastes
- Development of enhanced capacity for the environmentally sound recycling or recovery of hazardous wastes

**Field (c) Further reduction of transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes subject to the Basel Convention, taking into account the need for efficient management, the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity and the priority requirement of recovery and recycling**

**And**

**Field (d) Prevention and monitoring of illegal traffic**

- Assessment of the transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes with a view to reducing export and import of such wastes consistent with their environmentally sound and efficient management

**Field (f) Further development of the Basel Convention Regional Centres for training and technology transfer**

- Development of tools for resource mobilization to support regional delivery functions of the Basel Convention Regional Centres
- Development of joint activities with UNEP/UNIDO National Cleaner Production Centres, interim secretariats of the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions

**Field (g) Enhancement of information exchange, education and awareness-raising in all sectors of society**

- Promotion of awareness and outreach of the Basel Convention, its amendment and protocol
- Enhancement of hazardous waste information through national education system

**Field (h) Cooperation and partnership at all levels between countries, public authorities, international organizations, the industry sector, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions:**

- Promotion of effective sustainable partnership with major stakeholders and opportunities for joint for environmentally sound management activities emphasizing waste minimization and the strengthening of capacity building
- Strengthening of cooperation with Multilateral Environmental Agreements and development of joint initiatives in support of capacity building, science, technology, training, awareness and mobilization of resources to facilitate and assist in fulfilling the aims of the Basel Convention

**Field (i)            Development of mechanisms for compliance with and for the monitoring and effective implementation of the Convention and its amendments**

- Establishment of an effective mechanism to assist Parties in facilitating their actions to implement the Basel Convention effectively and promoting their compliance with the provisions of the Convention

**VI. 2005 – 2010 PHASE**

9.        The activities contained in the Action Table for 2003-2004 pave the way for the implementation of the 2005-2010 strategic plan. In the Action Table, a number of activities are also described for the period 2005-2010.

**ACTION TABLE UNDER THE FIELDS OF THE BASEL DECLARATION**

**FIRST CLUSTER**

**FIELD (a): PREVENTION, MINIMIZATION, RECYCLING, RECOVERY AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS AND OTHER WASTES SUBJECT TO THE BASEL CONVENTION, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT SOCIAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC CONCERNS**

**FIELD (b): ACTIVE PROMOTION AND USE OF CLEANER TECHNOLOGIES AND PRODUCTION, WITH THE AIM OF THE PREVENTION AND MINIMIZATION OF HAZARDOUS AND OTHER WASTES SUBJECT TO THE BASEL CONVENTION**

**AND**

**FIELD (e): IMPROVEMENT AND PROMOTION OF INSTITUTIONAL AND TECHNICAL CAPACITY-BUILDING, AS WELL AS THE DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGIES, ESPECIALLY FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION**

<p><b>ACTIVITIES<sup>1</sup> 2003-2004</b></p> <p><b>Development of waste prevention and minimization programmes and tools and assistance in the development of national legislation, institutional and policy frameworks, including a legal base for enforcement and for the conduct of inventories and related activities, such as waste audits</b></p>	<p><u>Initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Preparation of guidelines for the drafting of national legislation and provision of advice on this matter</li><li>• Preparation and assistance in the use of training manuals/kits on the elaboration of national legislation, on enforcement, on undertaking of inventories, waste audits and on the prevention and detection of illegal traffic, and on prevention/minimization of wastes</li><li>• Development of framework guidelines on hazardous and other waste prevention and minimization</li><li>• Identification of priority waste streams and their environmentally sound management options</li><li>• Elaboration of prevention and minimization guidelines for priority waste streams</li><li>• Preparation of user's manuals for implementing the technical guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties for the relevant industry sectors</li><li>• Provision of advice and support to facilitate access by national Authorities, practitioners and economic operators to information, expertise and know-how of relevance to national legislation, enforcement, inventories and others, including the development of standardized inventory reports for priority waste streams</li><li>• Assessment of the use and implementation by Parties of the technical guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties with a view to identifying difficulties and obstacles to their effective application</li><li>• Collection and dissemination of information on proven environmentally sound technologies/processes for wastes</li></ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of pilot projects aiming at improving, recycling or recovery of hazardous wastes, or of recycling/recovery plants operations</li> </ul> <p><u>Action by:</u> SBC and the BCRCs in cooperation with Parties</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> UNEP<sup>2</sup>, other IGOs (eg: FAO, UNIDO), industry/business and environmental NGOs</p> <p><u>Outcome:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training manuals/kits are prepared and used by the relevant customers</li> <li>• Technical guidelines are applied by Parties</li> <li>• Hazardous and other waste policy framework is established at the national level with multistakeholders involvement</li> <li>• Practical guidance materials for national Authorities, practitioners and operators on environmentally sound management implementation are available and used</li> <li>• Awareness and technical capability towards environmentally sound management emphasizing prevention and minimization is enhanced</li> <li>• Comprehensive list of priority waste streams and their environmentally sound management options</li> <li>• Ratification of the Basel Convention, its amendments and protocol is facilitated</li> </ul> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of Parties have an effective legislation in place</li> <li>• A majority of Parties have designated national focal point and competent authorities</li> <li>• Ten developing countries and countries with economies in transition Parties have received assistance to elaborate or consolidate their national legislation and policy framework</li> <li>• 5 developing countries and countries with economies in transition Parties have received assistance in the preparation of case studies that promote environmentally sound management in the area of prevention/minimization and recycling/recovery of wastes</li> </ul>
<p><b>Development and enhancement of national capacity for the preparation and conduct of detailed inventories as well as waste audits for priority waste streams to assist in</b></p>	<p><u>Initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation and use of guidance materials, including training manuals for the classification and characterization of wastes</li> <li>• Provision of scientific and technical know-how for undertaking detailed inventories and waste audits</li> <li>• Identification of financial tools on programmes to assist Parties, especially developing countries and countries with</li> </ul>

<p><b>disposal/recovery operations and in the prevention and minimization of such wastes and development of enhanced capacity for the environmentally sound recycling or recovery of hazardous wastes</b></p>	<p>economies in transition, in the conduct of detailed inventories and waste audits</p> <p><u>Action by:</u> SBC and BCRCs, the Basel Convention subsidiary bodies in cooperation with Parties</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> UNEP (Division of Technology, Industry and Environment), UNEP/UNIDO National Cleaner Production Centres, other IGOs, (eg: FAO), industry and other NGOs</p> <p><u>Outcome:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The origin, quantity, description, composition and hazardousness of wastes generated at the national level, imported or exported and their handling methods are known</li> <li>• Plans for the disposal/recovery of wastes elaborated</li> <li>• Increased awareness by relevant stakeholders on generation trends and the benefits (environmental, social, economic) of developing preventive actions and minimizing hazardous and other waste generation</li> <li>• Preventive national strategies are developed, including financial plans to support such strategies</li> <li>• Parties support the International Declaration on Cleaner Production (UNEP)</li> <li>• Increased cooperation with UNEP/DTIE programmes on cleaner production and other relevant activities</li> </ul> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of the Parties have a detailed national waste inventory in place, including waste audits and disposal/recovery plans</li> <li>• Ten developing countries and countries with economies in transition Parties have received assistance to conduct detailed inventories, including waste audits</li> <li>• Establishment of appropriate institutional framework for implementation of policies and legislation and training of enforcement officers</li> <li>• Several Parties have established their own hazardous and other waste minimization goals</li> <li>• A subsidiary body of the Basel Convention has prepared guidelines for submission to COP7</li> <li>• Information by Parties on existing/on-going hazardous and other waste prevention/minimization and related technologies/processes is disseminated to other Parties</li> <li>• Trends in waste generation and waste minimization benefits better known</li> </ul>

<p><b>ACTIVITIES 2005-2010</b></p> <p><b>Implementation of national legislation and policies, use of technical guidelines, and conduct of detailed inventories for the environmentally sound management of priority waste streams</b></p>	<p><u>Initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disposal/recovery plans based on waste inventories and audits finalized</li> <li>• Elaboration and use of methodological and other tools necessary for environmentally sound management such as: standards, waste audits for priority waste streams, financial plans, project development</li> <li>• Up-dating, as necessary, the technical guidelines on environmentally sound management</li> <li>• Promotion of the practical implementation and awareness of the concept of environmentally sound management in the area of waste prevention, minimization, reduction, recycling/recovery and disposal</li> <li>• Enhancement of cooperation with FAO and other bodies experienced in procurement and project development concerning the conduct of detailed inventories, including waste audits</li> <li>• Development of plans for the disposal/recovery of wastes</li> <li>• Development and elaboration of policies and other tools (eg: economic instruments, life cycle assessment, least cost analysis, environmental impact assessment) to enhance waste prevention and minimization in all regions</li> <li>• Development of indicators for the generation of wastes</li> </ul> <p><u>Action by:</u> SBC and BCRCs in cooperation with Parties</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> UNEP, IGOs (eg: Interpol, WCO, FAO, World Bank, United Nations Regional Commissions, MEAs)</p> <p><u>Outcome:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmentally sound management of priority waste streams is captured in the implementation of national legislation and incorporated in hazardous and other waste national policies and plans (through e.g. economic, financial and institutional tools)</li> <li>• Specific economic, financial, institutional tools or instruments are developed and used to support environmentally sound management of priority waste streams</li> <li>• Technical guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties form a basis for the development of policies, as appropriate</li> <li>• Several technical guidelines are up-dated to reflect the latest scientific, environmental and technical developments or information</li> </ul> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of Parties are implementing their national legislation in conformity with the obligations of the Basel Convention and pursuant to the goal of environmentally sound management</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 developing countries and countries with economies in transition Parties received assistance to implement their waste management plans</li> </ul>
<p><b>Review of national infrastructural needs and preparation and implementation of national waste prevention/minimization and management plans</b></p>	<p><u>Initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and use of national information strategy, using as appropriate the results of the detailed inventories to assess needs</li> <li>• Development and use of financial plans to support related project activities (eg: disposal operations, preventive measures)</li> <li>• Development of the national capacity to collect, manage and use data and information concerning the management of wastes</li> <li>• Development and implementation of a national waste management plan incorporating elements concerning the review of existing infrastructure and assessed needs of Parties</li> </ul> <p><u>Action by:</u> Parties</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> SBC, BCRCs, UNEP, other IGOs (UNIDO, UNCTAD, multilateral funding institutions)</p> <p><u>Outcome:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up-to date information on best available technics, technologies or processes for the collection, storage, treatment and disposal/recovery of wastes is exploited to develop or consolidate the adequate national infrastructure for the environmentally sound management of wastes</li> <li>• National capacity to collect and manage data and information on the environmentally sound management of wastes is enhanced, including the implementation of a national information strategy on the subject</li> <li>• Existing infrastructure for environmentally sound management (prevention, minimization, collection, transport, storage, treatment, disposal/recovery) is up-graded</li> <li>• Technical, legal and institutional measures are developed and in place to implement and monitor the national waste management plan</li> </ul> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 Parties have received assistance to develop a national information system</li> <li>• The majority of the Parties have prepared and used a national waste management plan, and monitoring of the plan is in place</li> <li>• Main priority waste streams are managed by Parties in an environmentally sound way</li> </ul>

<p><b>ACTIVITY</b>  <b>2005-2010</b>  <b>Implementation of waste prevention and minimization programmes</b></p>	<p><u>Initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and use of tailor-made training programmes aimed at economic operators/generators and government officials</li> <li>• Development of national policies to facilitate or encourage the transfer of sound and proven technologies, processes or know-how, including the development of economic/financial and other relevant instruments/mechanisms/arrangements</li> <li>• Development of effective strategic partnership with key industrial sectors to undertake waste minimization programmes in every region</li> </ul> <p><u>Action by:</u> SBC and BCRCs in cooperation with Parties</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> UNEP/DTIE, UNEP/UNIDO NCPCs, other IGOs, including multilateral funding institutions, industry, environmental NGOs</p> <p><u>Outcome:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial strategies elaborated and operationalized to support programmes and projects, including access to bilateral assistance</li> <li>• Experience gained is shared among Parties</li> <li>• Preventive measures and waste minimization plans are in place for priority waste streams or industrial sectors</li> <li>• Policies and other instruments, mechanisms or arrangements are in place to facilitate or encourage transfer of technologies, processes and know-how; enhanced cooperation with UNEP/DTIE</li> </ul> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 pilot/demonstration projects with industry on waste prevention are carried out in all regions</li> <li>• Several Parties report on reduction of the quantity or hazardousness of wastes generated domestically further to implementation of their waste minimization programme</li> <li>• Up-stream measures taken to prevent generation of wastes through product design or manufacturing process</li> </ul>
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## SECOND CLUSTER

**FIELD (c): FURTHER REDUCTION OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS AND OTHER WASTES SUBJECT TO THE BASEL CONVENTION, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE NEED FOR EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT, THE PRINCIPLES OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND PROXIMITY AND THE PRIORITY REQUIREMENTS OF RECOVERY AND RECYCLING**

**AND**

**FIELD (d): PREVENTION AND MONITORING OF ILLEGAL TRAFFIC**

<p><b>ACTIVITY</b> <b>2003-2004</b> <b>Assessment of the transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes with a view to reducing export and import of such wastes consistent with their environmentally sound and efficient management</b></p>	<p><u>Initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Review and analysis of data submitted by Parties under Articles 13 and 16 on generation, export and import since 1993</li><li>• Preparation of national plans to reduce transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes to the minimum consistent with their environmentally sound and efficient management taking into account regional specificities</li><li>• Undertaking of regional reviews of transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes with a view to improving coordination among Parties, in developing standards or common approaches to reduce export and import as appropriate, and to exploring the regional recycling and recovery capacity for environmentally sound management</li></ul> <p><u>Action by:</u> Parties, SBC, BCRCs, other regional bodies (eg: Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plan, African Union, ASEAN, SADC, SPREP, CARICOM)</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> UNEP, other IGOs (eg: FAO, UNIDO, World Bank, UN Social and Economic Regional Commissions, OECD, UNCTAD)</p> <p><u>Outcome:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Trends, characteristics and purpose of transboundary movements by Parties since 1993 known and analysed</li><li>• National legislation and policies of Parties include measures and tools to achieve reduction of transboundary movements are in place</li><li>• Regional patterns for transboundary movements are analysed and described and regional cooperation underway to jointly aim at reducing transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes</li></ul> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Parties have taken actions to reduce transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes</li> <li>• BCRCs have undertaken regional assessment of transboundary movements and of regional waste management capacity/capability</li> <li>• Cooperative regional actions taken to encourage or facilitate reduction of transboundary movements of hazardous or other wastes</li> <li>• Workshops on national reporting carried out in all regions to assist Parties in their reporting obligations</li> </ul>
<p><b>ACTIVITY 2005-2010 Implementation of plans to reduce transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes</b></p>	<p><u>Initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and development of pilot projects or case studies on the recycling or recovery and final disposal of wastes subject to transboundary movements and assessment of the waste stream and residues</li> <li>• Development of national capacity for efficient management of hazardous and other wastes and for self-sufficiency</li> <li>• Review of national waste management infrastructure and systems in the context of transboundary movements of wastes with a view to assessing disposal needs, self-sufficiency in waste generation and requirements for improvements</li> <li>• Development and use of the methodologies and criteria for the reduction of transboundary movements by national authorities and tools to measure effectiveness</li> <li>• Sustained efforts in the facilitation of the ratification and implementation of the Basel Convention, its amendments and protocol</li> <li>• Elaboration of multistakeholder strategies to address transboundary movements issues, particularly the facilitation of the ratification and implementation of the Basel Convention, its amendments and protocol, taking into account regional diversities or specificities</li> <li>• Development and implementation of national and regional programmes for the prevention and detection of illegal traffic</li> </ul> <p><u>Action by:</u> Parties, SBC, BCRCs</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> UNEP, other IGOs (in particular regional development banks, UNIDO, FAO, World Bank, UN Regional Commissions, regional organizations), industry, environmental and development NGOs, research institutions</p> <p><u>Outcome:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes are reduced by providing additional in-country capacity for environmentally sound management</li> <li>• Waste recycling/recovery systems or schemes at the regional level for wastes subject to transboundary movements</li> </ul>

	<p>are assessed and improved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Parties cooperate to achieve global and national reduction of transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes</li><li>• Parties have strengthened their capacity to manage in an environmentally sound way the waste they generate</li></ul> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All Parties have the capacity to report on export and import of wastes as appropriate</li><li>• BCRCs facilitate regional cooperation on reduction of transboundary movements</li><li>• Recycling/recovery capacity of Parties for environmentally sound management of wastes subject to transboundary movements is assessed, communicated and enhanced</li><li>• Acceleration of the ratification and implementation of the Basel Convention, its amendments and protocols</li><li>• National and regional programmes for the prevention and detection of illegal traffic have been developed and, for some Parties, implemented</li></ul>
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### THIRD CLUSTER

#### **FIELD (f): FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE BASEL CONVENTION REGIONAL CENTRES FOR TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER**

<p><b>ACTIVITIES 2003-2004</b></p> <p><b>Development of tools for resource mobilization to support regional delivery functions of the BCRCs</b></p>	<p><u>Initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation and use of the business plans</li> <li>• Development of programmes and fund-raising activities to support the core functions of the BCRCs and their business plans</li> <li>• Elaboration and preparation of training programmes for all key activity areas under the Strategic Plan</li> </ul> <p><u>Actions by:</u> BCRCs and SBC in cooperation with Parties</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> UNEP in particular UNEP Regional Offices, other IGOs including multilateral financial institutions, industry and other NGOs</p> <p><u>Outcome:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCRCs are operational and capable of providing advice and guidance to countries in their respective regions on access to information and know-how relating to transfer of technologies, cooperation and partnership</li> <li>• Training and capacity-building programmes in financial management, alternative technologies, formulating business plans and public participation are initiated in the national and regional levels</li> </ul> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each BCRC has its own business plan and applying it</li> <li>• Seven BCRCs have received support to enhance their capability to implement their respective business plans</li> <li>• Financial arrangements elaborated and multistakeholders partnership operating at the regional level</li> <li>• BCRC have prepared training programmes for all key Strategic Plan activities</li> </ul>
<p><b>Development of joint</b></p>	<p><u>Initiatives:</u></p>

<p><b>activities with UNEP/UNIDO National Cleaner Production Centres, interim secretariats of the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of opportunities and synergies</li> <li>• Assessment of contribution of the NCPCs to the regional delivery of the BCRCs on waste prevention and minimization</li> </ul> <p><u>Actions by:</u> SBC, BCRCs in cooperation with UNEP/UNIDO and Parties</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> UNEP, UNIDO and relevant interested local, national, regional or international stakeholders</p> <p><u>Outcome:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several activities carried at jointly between BCRCs and NCPCs to promote waste prevention and minimization</li> <li>• Effectiveness of regional network for the access to information on cleaner production enhanced</li> </ul> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCRCs located in the same country as the NCPCs have established cooperation among them</li> <li>• 4 pilot projects on waste prevention and minimization carried out in different countries with the joint support of the BCRCs and NCPCs</li> </ul>
<p><b>ACTIVITY 2005-2010 Implementation of the work programme of the BCRCs</b></p>	<p><u>Initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidation of strategic partnership to support the regional delivery functions of the BCRCs, including cooperation with UNEP/UNIDO NCPCs</li> <li>• Joint activities undertaken at BCRCs for the regional delivery of the Basel Convention and other related MEAs, in particular chemical-related MEAs, CITES and Ozone Secretariat regarding training on implementation, information exchange and enforcement; pilot projects on environmentally sound management</li> <li>• Development and implementation of regional programmes for environmentally sound management encompassing waste minimization</li> <li>• Initiating and conducting training programmes for key Strategic Plan activities</li> </ul> <p><u>Action by:</u> BCRCs, SBC in cooperation with Parties</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> UNEP, UNIDO and all relevant interested local, national, regional and international stakeholders</p> <p><u>Outcome:</u></p>

- BCRCs established and functioning as regional delivery mechanism for the Basel Convention and contributing to the regional delivery of other MEAs and action programmes
- BCRCs strengthened to address the multidimensional aspects (eg: environment, health, trade, research, socio-economic) of the implementation of the Basel Convention
- Effectiveness of regional network of relevant institutions enhanced through BCRCs, including cooperation with the UNEP/UNIDO NCPCs
- BCRCs provide services to their respective member countries

Indicators:

- BCRCs are capable of mobilizing interest, resources and know-how to achieve set objectives
- All BCRCs are implementing their business plan and are reviewing it on a regular basis
- Technical and scientific support provided to the BCRCs by concerned stakeholders
- Member countries of BCRCs improve their environmentally sound management capacity
- Training programmes conducted on key Strategic Plan activities
- Joint waste minimization activities to support the implementation of the Basel Convention carried out in particular with the UNEP/UNIDO NCPCs in all regions

## FOURTH CLUSTER

### FIELD (g): ENHANCEMENT OF INFORMATION EXCHANGE, EDUCATION AND AWARENESS-RAISING IN ALL SECTORS OF SOCIETY

<p><b>ACTIVITY 2003-2004</b> <b>Promotion of awareness and outreach of the Basel Convention, its amendment and protocol</b></p>	<p><u>Initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement and promotion of the websites of the Basel Convention and BCRCs</li> <li>• Awareness-raising and networking to reach the local communities</li> </ul> <p><u>Actions by:</u> BCRCs and SBC in cooperation with Parties</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> Industry, IGOs, NGOs, academia, and local authorities</p> <p><u>Outcome:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to information on Basel Convention are easily available to interested parties</li> <li>• Increased awareness of the Basel Convention at national, regional and local levels</li> <li>• Functional Basel Convention network in place reaching the local level</li> </ul> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All BCRCs have developed their websites in English and the regional UN languages</li> <li>• 10 BCRCs have implemented programmes for awareness-raising at regional, national and local level</li> <li>• 10 BCRCs have implemented networks reaching local levels with relevant stakeholders</li> </ul>
<p><b>ACTIVITY 2005-2010</b> <b>Enhancement of hazardous waste information through national education system</b></p>	<p><u>Initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational activities on hazardous waste are introduced at high schools, technical and vocational schools, and universities</li> <li>• Promotion of public awareness in partnership with media, local authorities and NGOs.</li> </ul> <p><u>Actions by:</u> BCRCs and SBC in cooperation with Parties</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> Industry, IGOs, NGOs, and academia</p> <p><u>Outcome:</u></p>

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increased awareness of hazardous waste issues by youth at national and local levels</li><li>• Access to information on Basel Convention are easily available to interested parties</li></ul> |
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Indicators:

- National educational institutions have included hazardous waste in their educational activities
- All BCRCs have implemented programmes for awareness-raising at regional, national and local level
- 10 BCRCs have implemented networks reaching local levels with relevant stakeholders

## **FIFTH CLUSTER**

### **FIELD (h): COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIP AT ALL LEVELS BETWEEN COUNTRIES, PUBLIC AUTHORITIES, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, THE INDUSTRY SECTOR, NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS**

<p><b>ACTIVITIES 2003-2004</b></p> <p><b>Promotion of effective sustainable partnership with major stakeholders and opportunities for joint environmentally sound management activities emphasizing waste minimization and the strengthening of capacity-building</b></p>	<p><u>Initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strengthening of cooperation with environmental regional/sub-regional intergovernmental organizations to assist in regional delivery of the Basel Convention and related chemicals conventions</li><li>• Identification of key industry/business stakeholders and opportunities for partnership to support the aims of the 1999 Basel Declaration on Environmentally Sound Management (eg: corporate foundations, industry, associations, multinational companies, companies operating at the national level)</li><li>• Development of multistakeholders financial strategies and innovative fund-raising for environmentally sound management activities</li><li>• Symposium, meetings, forum discussion organized with key industry sector's partners, environmental and development NGOs, academia and local communities</li><li>• Development of projects, through the BCRCs, on the harmonization of custom codes and national waste classification</li></ul> <p><u>Action by:</u> SBC, BCRCs, in cooperation with Parties and COP Presidency of the Conference of the Parties</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> UNEP, other IGOs, industry/business, environmental and development NGOs, academia, local authorities</p> <p><u>Outcome:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• UNEP Regional offices' role in Basel Convention regional delivery enhanced</li><li>• Cooperation with IGOs in the fields of enforcement, health, environmentally sound management, science, technology and exchange of information strengthened</li><li>• Public-private strategic partnership models and mechanisms are designed and operational in key environmentally sound management domains as called for by the 1999 Basel Declaration</li><li>• Concrete involvement of relevant stakeholders is encouraged and facilitated at the national, regional and international level</li><li>• Awareness of key industry/business sectors of the aims of the 1999 Basel Declaration is enhanced at the national, regional and international level</li></ul> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective partnership established with relevant stakeholders to support environmentally sound management activities for priority waste streams (eg: electronic wastes, used lead-acid batteries, used oils, obsolete stocks of pesticides, PCBs, dioxins/furans, dismantling of ships, biomedical and healthcare wastes)</li> <li>• Senior officer on Partnership with Industry working at SBC</li> <li>• Key industry leaders support the aims of the 1999 Basel Declaration</li> <li>• Environmentally sound management seminars, workshop or symposium organized with key industry/business sectors in all regions</li> </ul>
<p><b>Strengthening of cooperation with MEAs and development of joint initiatives in support of capacity building, science, technology, training, awareness and mobilization of resources to facilitate and assist in fulfilling the aims of the Basel Convention</b></p>	<p><u>Initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization of regular joint training courses on the environmentally sound management of POPs as waste as well as on the chemical-related issues, on enforcement, on information exchange, capacity building and on alternative destruction technologies</li> <li>• Reinforcement of the relevance and involvement of the Basel Convention in the development of the National Implementation Plans (NIPs) carried out in the context of the Stockholm Convention on POPs</li> <li>• Development of joint projects on alternative destruction technologies, including the preparation of guidelines for practitioners and tools to facilitate access to relevant information</li> <li>• Integration of the elements of the Programme of Action for Africa on the environmentally sound management of unwanted stocks of hazardous wastes and their prevention (First Continental Conference, Rabat, 2001) in the implementation of international initiatives on pesticides (ie: Africa Stockpiles Project)</li> </ul> <p><u>Action by:</u> SBC, BCRCs, in cooperation with Parties and Basel Convention subsidiary bodies</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> UNEP, Secretariat of the MEAs/Action Plans, other IGO (eg: FAO, WHO, UNIDO, ILO, IMO, WTO, UNCTAD, OECD and regional or sub-regional IGOs), industry and environmental and development NGOs</p> <p><u>Outcome:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved coherence and coordination between the Basel Convention and other related MEAs</li> <li>• BCRCs serve as regional delivery mechanisms for selected activities of relevant MEAs</li> <li>• Pooling of technical and scientific expertise between the Basel Convention and other related MEAs to improve services provided to Parties for efficient collection/collation of information/data on health effects and environmental impacts of hazardous and other wastes and to avoid duplication of efforts, establish synergies and mutual supportiveness for the benefit of the Parties</li> </ul> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COP7 decision on improved coordination and coherence between the Basel Convention and related MEAs</li> <li>• Technical guidelines on the environmentally sound management of POPs as wastes prepared by the Technical Working Group for consideration by COP7</li> <li>• Implementation of NIPs takes Basel Convention principles and objectives into account</li> <li>• Coordinated international response to the elimination of stockpiles of obsolete/unwanted pesticides and the prevention of their accumulation</li> <li>• Joint activities undertaken with selected Regional Conventions and Action Plans in support of the aims of the Basel Convention</li> </ul>
<p><b>ACTIVITIES 2005-2010</b></p> <p><b>Implementation of joint opportunities with key stakeholders</b></p>	<p><u>Initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening of cooperation with United Nations bodies and other intergovernmental organizations in the critical areas for the implementation of the Basel Convention</li> <li>• Joint activities with key intergovernmental organizations to support the aims of the Basel Declaration and the Implementation of the Basel Convention</li> <li>• Effective cooperation with Regional Seas Conventions and Actions Plans in the field of training, public awareness, capacity building, information exchange and resource mobilization</li> <li>• Key industry/business sectors promote and apply within their corporate domains the principles of environmentally sound management, in particular in regard to minimization of the generation and hazardousness of wastes</li> <li>• Involvement of key industry/business sectors in support of environmentally sound management activities at the national, regional and international level</li> <li>• Training and support to small-and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) aiming at environmentally sound management</li> <li>• Active contribution of NGOs in science and technology and environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes in support of the goal of the Basel Convention</li> <li>• Establishment of operational network of key stakeholders to support the aims of the Basel Declaration on Environmentally Sound Management at the regional and national level</li> <li>• Development of multistakeholders financial strategies and innovative fund-raising for environmentally sound management activities</li> </ul> <p><u>Action by:</u> SBC, BCRCs in cooperation with Parties and COP Presidency</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> UNEP, secretariat of MEAs and Action Plans, other IGOs, industry/business, environmental and development NGOs, academia, local communities</p> <p><u>Outcome:</u></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidation and expansion of interagency cooperative efforts in all relevant or related to environmentally sound management domains such as: waste minimization; transport; enforcement; training; resource mobilization; capacity building; information exchange; pollution prevention; and emergency/contingency plans</li> <li>• National and regional programmes of action are implemented jointly by relevant stakeholders in the context of strategic partnership, including action aimed at SMEs</li> <li>• Industry/business supports environmentally sound management activities in key hazardous and other waste sectors, encompassing their minimization, including scientific and technology assessment, joint activities for monitoring effects of selected hazardous waste streams on human health</li> </ul> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key industry/business sectors promote and apply within their corporate domain the principles of environmentally sound management, encompassing the minimization of the generation of wastes</li> <li>• 20 pilot projects to promote, encourage and support environmentally sound management activities within SMEs are carried out in all regions</li> <li>• Public/private multistakeholders initiatives in support of environmentally sound management launched in the majority of Parties</li> </ul>
<p><b>Implementation of joint activities for capacity-building and mobilization of resources</b></p>	<p><u>Initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization of regular joint training courses on the environmentally sound management of POPs as wastes as well as on other chemical-related issues, on enforcement, on information exchange and on destruction and alternative technologies</li> <li>• Undertaking of pilot projects, in the context of integrated life-cycle management approach for waste pesticides and other stockpiles of hazardous wastes (eg: PCBs, used oils), including elements concerning prevention</li> <li>• Development of joint projects and their implementation on destruction technologies and alternative technologies for hazardous wastes</li> <li>• Development of guidelines for practitioners on destruction technologies and alternative technologies for hazardous wastes</li> <li>• Joint fund-raising efforts in support of the aims of the Basel Convention and chemical-related MEAs</li> <li>• Development of a programme on destruction technologies and alternative technologies (eg: non-combustion, non-landfill) for hazardous wastes</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of information systems to facilitate access and collection of information on health effects and</li> </ul>

	<p>environmental impacts of hazardous and other wastes, on destruction technologies and alternative technologies for hazardous wastes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of environment and trade issues carried out with a view to implement mutually supportive activities</li> <li>• Review of opportunities for cooperation with Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans</li> </ul> <p><u>Action by:</u> SBC, BCRCs, in cooperation with Parties</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> Basel Convention subsidiary bodies, UNEP, MEAs, other IGOs (in particular IOMC) and regional/sub-regional organizations, industry and environmental and development NGOs</p> <p><u>Outcome:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Database on sound destruction technologies and alternative technologies is in place and used</li> <li>• Enforcement officers trained in matters related to the Basel Convention and related MEAs</li> <li>• Management and disposal of the stockpiles of hazardous wastes (waste pesticides, PCBs, used oils) in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Eastern and Central Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean is conducted in an environmentally sound management, and financial support is obtained to assess the situation, prepare disposal plans and support multistakeholder projects for their disposal, including the use of alternative technologies (eg: non-combustion) and prevention of accumulation</li> </ul> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical guidelines on environmentally sound management as POPs are used by Parties and others (eg: related MEAs) and assessment of their use is conducted by BCRCs for their respective members</li> <li>• National policies integrate waste – and chemical – related activities to support the implementation of the Basel Convention and related MEAs</li> <li>• BCRCs are responsible for delivering regional programmes related to destruction technologies and alternative technologies for hazardous wastes in cooperation with and the support from other related MEAs and UNEP/DTIE</li> <li>• Stockpiles of unwanted pesticides, PCBs and used oils are being eliminated and measures to prevent their accumulation are in place in all regions</li> <li>• Pilot projects carried out with regional or sub-regional organizations to assess possibilities for facilitating developing countries implementation of the Basel Convention and related MEAs</li> </ul>
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**SIXTH CLUSTER**

**FIELD (i): DEVELOPMENT OF MECHANISMS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH AND FOR THE MONITORING AND EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BASEL CONVENTION AND ITS AMENDMENTS**

<p><b>ACTIVITY 2003-2004</b> Establishment of an effective mechanism to assist Parties in facilitating their actions to implement the Basel Convention effectively and promoting their compliance with the provisions of the Convention</p>	<p><u>Initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of information exchange systems among Parties and between Parties and other relevant organizations or institutions</li> </ul> <p><u>Action by:</u> Parties, SBC, BCRCs</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> Subsidiary bodies of the Basel Convention, UNEP, other MEAs</p> <p><u>Outcome:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved knowledge of the needs of Parties to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Basel Convention</li> <li>• Improved capability for national monitoring of the implementation of the Basel Convention</li> </ul> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of the Parties have a national strategy and action plan as well as monitoring system in place</li> </ul>
<p><b>ACTIVITY 2005-2010</b> Completion of work on mechanisms designed to facilitate and monitor compliance and implementation of the Convention, including procedures for dispute settlement and guidelines to assist States to prevent, identify and resolve cases of illegal traffic</p>	<p><u>Initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [Development of procedures for dispute settlement and guidelines to assist States to prevent, identify and resolve cases of illegal traffic]</li> <li>• [Establishment of joint response mechanisms in cases of illegal transboundary movements]</li> </ul> <p><u>Action by:</u> Parties, SBC, BCRCs</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> Subsidiary bodies of the Basel Convention, UNEP, other MEAs</p> <p><u>Outcome:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved capability for national monitoring of the implementation of the Basel Convention</li> <li>• Illegal traffic in hazardous and other wastes are jointly monitored and controlled</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinated programmes to monitor compliance and implementation of the Convention are in place</li> </ul> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Parties have national strategy and action plan as well as monitoring system in place</li> <li>• Institutional links between competent authorities are strengthened</li> </ul>
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<sup>1</sup> The Activities correspond to the Activities described under section V of the strategic text.

<sup>2</sup> Cooperation with UNEP is multifold. The secretariat cooperates in particular with the Divisions of Technology, Industry and Environment, of Environmental Conventions, of Environmental Policy Implementation and of Early Warning and Assessment. When activities or programmes are planned at the regional level, the secretariat cooperates with UNEP Regional Offices.

## Appendix

### Glossary of Acronyms

AMCEN	-	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
ASEAN	-	Association of South-East Asian Nations
BCRC	-	Basel Convention Regional Centre
CARICOM	-	Caribbean Community
CITES	-	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COP	-	Conference of the Parties
DTIE	-	Division of Technology, Industry and Environment of UNEP
FAO	-	United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization
IGO	-	Intergovernmental Organizations
IMO	-	International Maritime Organization
ILO	-	International Labor Organization
IOMC	-	Intergovernmental Organization for the Sound Management of Chemicals
MEA	-	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
NCPC	-	National Cleaner Production Centre
NGO	-	Non-governmental Organization
NIP	-	National Implementation Plan
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PCB	-	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
POP	-	Persistent Organic Pollutant
SADC	-	Southern African Development Community
SME	-	Small and medium-size enterprises
SPREP	-	South Pacific Environmental Programme
UNCTAD	-	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNEP	-	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	-	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WCO	-	World Customs Organization
WTO	-	World Trade Organization

## Annex II:

### IX/3: Strategic Plan and new strategic framework

1. *The Conference of the Parties,*
2. *Recalling* its decision VIII/10 and decision VI/28 of the Open-ended Working Group,
3. *Also recalling* paragraph 7 of Article 15 of the Convention,
4. *Recognizing* that the preparation of a new strategic framework for the implementation of the Basel Convention would benefit from an effectiveness evaluation of the implementation of the Convention,
5. *Re-emphasizing* the critical importance of the Strategic Plan for the Implementation of the Basel Convention for Parties and others,
6. *Noting* the concerted efforts undertaken by Parties in implementing the Strategic Plan and by the Basel Convention regional and coordinating centres, the Secretariat and other stakeholders in supporting their implementation,
7. *Taking into consideration* the ongoing review of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for the 2002–2010 period, the reports by the Secretariat on the implementation of the Strategic Plan<sup>1</sup> and the comments received from Parties to date on the developments and obstacles in the implementation of the Strategic Plan,
8. *Recognizing* the need for a new strategic framework for a ten-year period from the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in the light of the evolving needs of the Parties to the Convention,
9. *Considering* the changing scientific, environmental, technical and economic circumstances under which the Convention is working; the challenges faced by Parties in implementation and by the Basel Convention regional and coordinating centres, the Secretariat and others in supporting their implementation; and the need to ensure that appropriate and innovative approaches are used to meet the objectives of the Convention,
10. *Noting* that the Conference of the Parties can further consider the effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention,
11. *Recognizing also* the importance of gathering and analysing data and information required to provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention as a basis for the preparation of a new strategic framework,
  1. *Decides* that a new strategic framework for the implementation of the Basel Convention is required for a ten-year period so that the Basel Convention will promote the environmentally sound management of waste and will play a decisive role in highlighting the links between waste management and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and human health and livelihood;
  2. *Decides* that the current Strategic Plan should continue to be implemented until a new strategic framework is adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting;
  3. *Invites* Parties, non-Parties, intergovernmental organizations, members of the industry and business sectors and non-governmental organizations to provide financial resources or in-kind assistance to countries that need support in implementing the current Strategic Plan and developing a new strategic framework;
  4. *Further decides* that a new strategic framework should:
    - (a) Be based on the objectives of article 4 of the Convention;
    - (b) Be based, among other things, on;
      - (i) Best possible knowledge on levels and trends of transboundary waste streams and the environmentally sound management of wastes;
      - (ii) Assessment of capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
      - (iii) Acknowledgement of specific challenges being faced by small island developing States and least developed countries in the environmentally sound management of wastes;
    - (c) Consider the enhanced cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam conventions;

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<sup>1</sup> UNEP/CHW.7/3, UNEP/CHW.7/4, UNEP/CHW.8/2Add.1 and Add.2 and UNEP/CHW.9/4.

- (d) Make full use of the Basel Convention regional and coordinating centres and take account of the capacities and role of the centres;
- (e) Acknowledge that resource mobilization should be seen as a very important element in consideration of the Basel Convention's new strategic framework and reinforce commitment to taking an active and comprehensive approach to resource mobilization, as set out in decision VIII/34;
- (f) Be attractive to partners beyond the Basel Convention, including the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the Global Environment Facility, the World Bank and donors, civil society and the private sector;
- (g) Continue collaboration with intergovernmental organizations;
- (h) Benefit from an understanding of the lessons learned from the previous Strategic Plan in meeting the objectives of the Convention and from other assessments on experiences of the Convention;
5. *Welcomes* the medium-term strategy of the United Nations Environment Programme, including the thematic priority areas related to harmful substances and hazardous waste and resource efficiency, sustainable consumption and production, and considers that there should be a close relationship between the new strategic framework and the medium-term strategy;
6. *Urges* Parties, signatories, the regional and coordinating centres and others to submit further comments on the developments and obstacles in the implementation of the current Strategic Plan to the Secretariat by 30 November 2008 and also requests the secretariat to develop further options to engage better all Parties in this consultation process;
7. *Invites* each Party to nominate a contact person to facilitate liaison with the Secretariat in the review of the Strategic Plan, in the facilitation of the effectiveness evaluation and the development of a new strategic framework;
8. *Directs* the Secretariat to consult with the designated contacts at the key stages in the review of the Strategic Plan, in the facilitation of the effectiveness evaluation and in the development of a new strategic framework;
9. *Requests* the Secretariat to prepare a report, taking into account information gathered from consultations as described in paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 above, containing information and conclusions on the review of the implementation of the Strategic Plan and, among other things, a comparative assessment of the Plan and the results of the implementation of the Plan, with a view to its publication on the Basel Convention Secretariat website by 30 March 2009;
10. *Invites* Parties, signatories, the regional and coordinating centres and others to submit to the Secretariat by 30 June 2009, taking into account the report referred to in paragraph 9 above,:
- (a) Data and information required to facilitate an evaluation of the effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention as a basis for the preparation of a new strategic framework;
- (b) Views on a new strategic framework for the implementation of the Basel Convention, in particular with regard to potential elements of the framework, including indicators of achievement and performance, and also the respective roles of the Secretariat, the Basel Convention regional and coordinating centres and other partners in its future implementation;
11. *Requests* the Secretariat to prepare, based on the comments received, a first draft of a new strategic framework for publication on the Basel Convention website by 31 January 2010 and for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group at its seventh meeting;
12. *Invites* Parties, signatories, the regional and coordinating centres and others to submit comments on the first draft of a new strategic framework to the Secretariat by 30 April 2010;
13. *Decides* to establish an open-ended coordination group operating within the framework of and meeting back-to-back preceding the Open-ended Working Group and reporting to the Open-ended Working Group, in order to scrutinize the draft strategic framework prepared by the Secretariat and advise on and prepare elements for a new strategic framework, based on the work of the Secretariat and the consultative process outlined above in the present decision;
14. *Requests* the Open-ended Working Group, based on its consideration of the draft referred to in paragraphs 11, 12 and 13 above and the outputs of the coordination group referred to in paragraph 13 above, to prepare a draft strategic framework for the implementation of the Basel Convention for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting.

## Annex III:

List of decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Open-ended Working Group on the Strategic Plan

COP	Decision	Title
COP6 (Geneva, 2002)		
	<a href="#">Decision VI/1</a>	adopted the “Strategic Plan for the implementation of the Basel Convention (to 2010)”
	<a href="#">Decision VI/2</a>	“Project proposals under the strategic plan for the implementation of the Basel Convention”
	<a href="#">Decision VI/3</a>	“Establishment and functioning of the Basel Convention Regional Centres for Training and Technology Transfer”
	<a href="#">Decision VI/5</a>	“Basel Declaration on Environmentally Sound Management”
	<a href="#">Decision VI/11</a>	on “capacity building”
	<a href="#">Decision VI/31</a>	“Sustainable partnership for environmentally sound management of end-of-life mobile telephone”
	<a href="#">Decision VI/32</a>	“Partnership with environmental non-governmental organizations and with the industry and business sectors”
	<a href="#">Decision VI/36</a>	“Institutional arrangements”
	<a href="#">Decision VI/41</a>	“Financial matters”
COP7 (Geneva, 2004)		
	<a href="#">Decision VII/1</a>	“Strategic Plan for the Implementation of the Basel Convention”
	<a href="#">Decision VII/2</a>	“Hazardous waste minimization”
	<a href="#">Decision VII/3</a>	“Basel Convention Partnership Programme”
	<a href="#">Decision VII/4</a>	“Mobile Phone Partnership Initiative”
	<a href="#">Decision VII/5</a>	“Small island developing States”
	<a href="#">Decision VII/6</a>	“Implementation of the Environment Initiative of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development as it relates to hazardous wastes and other wastes”
	<a href="#">Decision VII/8</a>	“Capacity-building for implementation of the Strategic Plan”
	<a href="#">Decision VII/9</a>	“Basel Convention regional centres: report on progress”
	<a href="#">Decision VII/12</a>	Work programme of the Open-ended Working Group for 2005-2006”
	<a href="#">Decision VII/41</a>	“Financial matters”
COP8 (Nairobi, 2006)		
	<a href="#">Decision VIII/2</a>	“Creating innovative solutions through the Basel Convention for the environmentally sound management of electrical and electronic wastes”
	<a href="#">Decision VIII/4</a>	Basel Convention Regional and Coordinating Centres”
	<a href="#">Decision VIII/5</a>	“Basel Convention Partnership Programme”
	<a href="#">Decision VIII/10</a>	“Work Programme of the Open-ended Working Group for 2007-2008”
	<a href="#">Decision VIII/33</a>	“Programme and budget for the biennium 2007-2008”
	<a href="#">Decision VIII/34</a>	“Resource mobilization and sustainable financing”
COP9 (Bali, 2008)		
	<a href="#">Decision IX/3</a>	“Strategic Plan and new strategic framework”
	<a href="#">Decision IX/4</a>	“Review of the operation of the Basel Convention regional and coordinating centres”
	<a href="#">Decision IX/7</a>	“Convention Partnership Programme workplan for 2009-2011”
	<a href="#">Decision IX/8</a>	“Mobile Phone Partnership Initiative”
	<a href="#">Decision IX/9</a>	“Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment”

<b>COP</b>	<b>Decision</b>	<b>Title</b>
	<a href="#">Decision IX/31</a>	“Programme budget for the period 2009-2011”
	<a href="#">Decision IX/32</a>	“Work programme of the Open-ended Working Group for 2009-2011”
OEWG1 (Geneva, 2003)		
	<a href="#">OEWG-I/1</a>	“Decisions VI/1 and VI/2: Strategic plan for the implementation of the Basel Convention (to 2010)”
	<a href="#">OEWG-I/14</a>	“Decision VI/40: Follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development”
OEWG2 (Geneva, 2003)		
	<a href="#">OEWG-II/1</a>	“Strategic Plan for the Implementation of the Basel Convention”
	<a href="#">OEWG-II/3</a>	“Guidance elements for bilateral, multilateral or regional agreements or arrangements for the implementation of the Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation”
	<a href="#">OEWG-II/9</a>	“Partnership with environmental non-governmental organizations and with the industry and business sectors”
OEWG3 (Geneva, 2004)		
	<a href="#">OEWG-III/1</a>	“Selection of project proposals under the Strategic Plan for the Implementation of the Basel Convention”
	<a href="#">OEWG-III/2</a>	“Work programme for the Basel Convention Partnership Programme”
	<a href="#">OEWG-III/14</a>	“Propose theme for the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties”
OEWG4, (Geneva, 2005)		
	<a href="#">OEWG-IV/3</a>	“Work Programme of the Open-ended Working Group for 2005-2006”
	<a href="#">OEWG-IV/10</a>	“Financial matters”
	<a href="#">OEWG-IV/15</a> ,	“Resource mobilization”
OEWG5 (Geneva, 2006)		
	<a href="#">OEWG-V/1</a>	“Strategic Plan for the Implementation of the Basel Convention: role and activities of the Basel Convention regional and coordinating centres”
	<a href="#">OEWG-V/4</a>	“Resource mobilization”
	<a href="#">OEWG-V/5</a>	“Sustainable financing”
	<a href="#">OEWG-V/14</a>	“Financial matters”
OEWG6 (Geneva, 2007)		
	<a href="#">OEWG-VI/2</a>	“Review of the operation of the Basel Convention regional and coordination centres”
	<a href="#">OEWG-VI/24</a>	“Resource mobilization and sustainable financing: review of the implementation of decision VIII/34”
	<a href="#">OEWG-VI/28</a>	“Developments and obstacles in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for the implementation of the Basel Convention”

## Annex IV:

### Albania

Dear Mr. Sabogal

I am pleased to submit our comments on the development and obstacles in the implementation of Strategic Plan of Basel Convention to 2010  
In compliance with request of Basel Convention some steps forward have been made.

#### **A. Development**

##### **In field of legislation:**

Several of legal acts are prepared and adopted for management of industrial and urban waste

- Law No.8934 date 05/09/2002 "On Environmental Protection"
- Law No. 9010 date 13/02/2003 "On environmental management of solid waste";
- Law No.8990 date 23/01/03 "On environmental impact assessment";
- Decision of Council of Ministers No 26 1/31/1994 on Hazardous Waste and Residues;
- Decision No. 541 of Council of Ministers dated 25 September 1995 "On Duties that Ministers, Institutions and Physical and Juridical Persons have in Environmental Monitoring and Control Process";
- Law no.9108, date 17/07/2003 "On the Chemical Substances and their compounds"
- Decision of Council Ministers No 824 date 11.12.2003 'On classification, packaging, labeling and storage of hazardous chemicals".
- Law No 9537 date 18.5.2006 "On Hazardous Waste Management,

##### **Strengthening of Institutional Capacity:**

- Coordinated inter Government environmental policies, strengthening environmental management.
- Establishing and improving the environmental inspection system, through strengthening control of the inspectors which operated in local environment agencies in all over Albania, and close cooperation with local authority.
- Establishing National Agency Environment and Forestry, National Agency for Natural Resource etc

### **Studies and implementation:**

- Inventory of chemicals in industrial sector was prepared.
- Identification, Repackage, transportation and storage of some hazardous waste in more appropriate condition.
- Experimental efficient ways for disposal of the cyanides waste is completed.
- Treatment of sodium arsenical solution in fertilizer plant is completed too. Now, the project is in the implementation phase.
- Implemented study upon mercury pollution in soil of ex soda- P.V.C. plant, in collaboration with GEO test Brno, Czech Republic.
- Assessment risk and assessment environmental situation in some hot spots area polluted by pesticides
- Disposal of the military toxic chemicals through incineration method is realized.
- Some monitoring is done on heavy metals, and chlorinate pesticides in the coastal waters, under the MEDPOL programmed
- Inventory of PCB-s, in transformers and capacitors is realized
- In Collaboration with UNDP and UNEP, Preliminarily site investigation of hotspots is prepared, etc.

### **B. Obstacles**

- Lack of National Strategic Plan for hazardous waste management;
- Lack of regulation and sub legal act for sound management of hazardous waste ( reduce, reuse, recycled, incineration, landfill)
- Lack of funds for training of specialists for treatment of hazardous waste, (incineration, management elements for hazardous waste landfill etc)
- Lack of necessary data concerning waste production and management;
- Development of hazardous waste list, inventory and identification of new hazardous waste;
- National information systems and information exchange is yet weak. Lack of necessary data concerning waste production and management (hazardous waste generation, quantity, physic – chemical properties, producers of waste) etc

- Strengthening activity in regional or local level and role of the local inspectors.
- Strengthening of the analytic laboratory, physical – chemical and toxicological analysis, labeling etc);
- Risk assessment through sampling and analyses;
- Interministerial coordination (establish of the national office as a coordinator for information and dissemination, registration of the life – cycle wastes etc);
- Resource mobilization, (local authority, local inspectors, N.G.O, etc);
- Awareness raising;
- Lack of industrial landfill for treatment of hazardous waste that are not reused or recycled;
- Only one Incinerator for medical waste with low technical level that do not meet the requirements of the atmospheric protection by toxic elements ( dioxin and furans);
- Lack of technology and experience for treatment and disposal of hazardous waste
- Technology transfer, recycling of waste and the last solution their disposal, (incinerate, industrial landfill, etc);
- Lack of new technology in order to provide cleaned production and reduce of hazardous waste production;
- Pilot projects for safe removal of hazardous waste (mercury waste and oil extraction and refinery)

### **Recommendation**

1. Assistance for regional coordination centers for treatment or incineration of hazardous waste;
2. Promoting and assistance for recycling and reuse of hazardous wastes (Particularly electrical and electronic waste);
3. Encourage the Tran boundary movements of shipments of material waste for incineration from developing country to developed country due to a lack of proper experience and technology installation for treatment such waste;
4. Waste shipped between the member States is better treatment, but not for all types of waste.
5. Implementation of Basel Convention; and legal act for treatment of hazardous waste, especially for developing country, need close cooperation and coordination of technical assistance.

Kind Regards

Pashko Gega ,

Agency of Environment and Forestry (Specialist)

Tirana - Albania

COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REPORT ON THE REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF  
THE CURRENT STRATEGIC PLAN AND A NEW STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BASEL CONVENTION

Dear Mr. Sabogal

We appreciate the draft report of the implementation of current Strategic Plan, prepared by the Secretariat of the Basel Convention. We are absolutely agreed with all chapters and its annexes.

Also We support the comments made by representatives of Germany, Check Republic, USA, Canada, Argentina, Egypt etc, and we consider as very important all the comments for amendment of the strategic plan. Like of our colleagues we share the same opinion with them who emphasized that all countries are starting a new frame work for implementation of the Basel Convention.

This indicate that our relevant Institutions have to do much more effort to realize its task better for maintaining and improving the general policy in order to rectify situation to ensure environmentally sound management of waste on base and in full compliance with Strategic Plan of Basel Convention.

In prior information we have listed all our needs and obstacles. So We don't like to repeat them but we can underline as matter concerns the facts related to inventory of new hazardous and other waste, like electric and electronic waste, hazardous waste from private activity, hazardous waste originated from former industrial buildings and households waste, sort out waste on base of their properties, strengthening of illegal traffic control, capacity building of synergies with other countries for gathering information and dissemination etc.

We appreciate the great role of BCRC. We are in continuity of helpful collaboration to BCRC office in Bratislava, direct with Mrs. Dana Lapesova, and we hope to have close collaboration in future.

Our compliments for the progress that You have been on the draft report and we wish further successful in progress for implementation of Strategic Plan of the Basel Convention.

Best Regards

Pashko Gega, Contact point

Agency of Environment and Forestry.

Tirana – Albania.

## Argentina

Dear Executive Secretary,

I write in relation to the implementation of Decision IX/3 adopted by the Ninth Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Strategic Plan, for your information and necessary action. The following are the comments on the difficulties and obstacles faced in the implementation of the above mentioned Plan.

Accessorially, it is necessary to observe that the Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development through its National Directorate for Environmental Control is the Competent Authority on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous through the execution of the following instruments:

- Law No. 23.922 (approval of the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and other Wastes)
- Law No. 24.051 on Hazardous Wastes; and Regulatory Decree No. 831/92.
- Decree No. 181/92 which regulates the control of imports of Non-Hazardous wastes utilized by the national industry as industrial supplies
- Resolution No. 946/02 on importation procedures of non-hazardous wastes within the framework of Decree PEN 181/92
- Resolution No. 896/02 on procedures of exportation of hazardous wastes within the framework of the Basel Convention.

Since 2003 the following actions have been concluded:

- The control through the Customs Office of the Argentinean government of all transboundary movement of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes in the terms of the Basel Convention and national legislation.
- The elaboration and publication in the Secretariat's website ([www.ambiente.gov.ar](http://www.ambiente.gov.ar)) of reports on territorial movements of hazardous wastes for 2004 and 2005.
- The implementation in 2008 of two pilot projects on the recollection and management of electric and electronic waste no longer in use coming from households. These projects were carried out with the aim of elucidating the problem emerging by this type of wastes and to define the framework for a sustainable environmental sound management.
- The organization of a series of seminars in 2008 on management, handling and treatment of used tyres as well as wastes originating from electrical and electric equipment.

Regarding the Strategic Plan, it must be highlighted that it contributed to improve the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes through pilot projects and development of national capacities in the subject. In this regard, the Basel Convention Regional Centre for South America has played a key role in its implementation.

The main objective of the Basel Convention Regional Centres is to become an entity that promotes capacity building, technology transfer and information on the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes; with the objective of preventing damage to health and the environment at national, sub-regional and regional level.

In order to reach this aim, currently the regional centres are dedicated to serve the different agents involved in the management of hazardous materials, such as industry, governments, universities, customs authorities, the private sector, NGOs, among others; with the necessary capacity, information and technology transfer regarding the management, collection, control, identification,

transport, treatment, recycling of materials and final disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to the Basel Convention.

In order to ensure an effective implementation of the mentioned activities, a sustainable financial mechanism is required which shall be capable to cover the constant costs incurred.

In this context, one of the outstanding difficulties observed is the limited availability of funds, which have a direct effect in the capacity of the Centers in the development of their activities.

Regarding mentioned circumstances and taking into account the relevance that this Competent Authority assigns to the strengthening of the Regional Centres, and acting in accordance to the objectives of the Strategic Plan, the Republic of Argentina, through its Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development made in 2008 a financial contribution of US\$ 100.000 that will be part of the budget of 2008-2010.

In addition to that, in its role of Competent Authority, the Secretariat has experienced constraints regarding its limited human resources assigned to the specific area that is attached to the transboundary movements of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. The personnel assigned to this activity are also involved in the total control of transboundary movements of wastes under the terms of the national legislation and of the Convention; the control of industrial facilities, or of services involving activities of export of hazardous wastes and import of non-hazardous wastes; monitoring and control of hazardous wastes generators that are destined to be treated in facilities in other countries; inspections in order to verify the destination of waste materials that are imported to be used as input materials for industrial processes, among other activities. Such limitations not only reduce the capacity to the analysis and review of documents and technical guidelines, but also to provide due response to requests for comments from the Secretariat of the Convention, and also for the participation in other initiatives regarding the implementation of the Basel Convention.

**Designation of a contact person to liaise with the Secretariat of the Basel Convention to analyze the Strategic Plan:**

Regarding the invitation to Parties as per Paragraph 7 of Decision IX/3, to designate a national contact person the following is the updated information:

Name: Lic. Alberto Santos Capra  
Office: Direction of Hazardous Wastes  
Entity: Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development  
Telephone: 0054 11-4348-8692/8210  
Fax: 0054 11-4348-8239  
Email: [acapra@ambiente.gov.ar](mailto:acapra@ambiente.gov.ar)

With kindest regards,

Lic. Alberto Santos Capra  
Director of Hazardous Wastes  
Nacional Direction for Environmental Control

## ARMENIA

IX/3: Strategic Plan and new strategic framework

The Republic of Armenia emphasizes the importance of a new strategic framework for implementation of the Basel Convention.

In particular:

Point 4.

(c) We especially support the enhanced cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam conventions.

(e) We also acknowledge that resource mobilization should be seen as a very important element in consideration of the Basel Convention's new strategic framework and reinforce commitment to taking an active and comprehensive approach to resource mobilization, as set out in decision VIII/34;

(f) We propose to make an amendment to point (f). Alongside with other international organizations we suggest to add **UNIDO**.

Point 7.

As the contact person to facilitate liaison with the Secretariat in the review of the Strategic Plan the Republic of Armenia nominates:

Ms. Anahit Aleksandryan

Head of Hazardous Substances and Wastes Management Department, Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia

Focal point of Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam conventions.

Phone/Fax: (374 10) 53 88 38

E-mail: anahit\_aleksandryan@yahoo.com

## Azerbaijan

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am pleased to reply for your e-mail letter dated on 13 November 2007. First of all I would like to inform you that the Ministry Ecology and Natural Resources wants to give general situation on development and management of wastes in the Republic of Azerbaijan and the following legislation acts are existed:

In accordance with rational management of hazardous wastes, law about «municipal and industrial wastes» to be come into the force on June 1998. After ratification Basel convention (June 2001) by the Republic of Azerbaijan come into the force the following legislation acts.

Decree of the Cabinet Ministers dated on 25 August 2004 № 117 «National Strategy on the development and management of hazardous wastes» in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

In accordance with requests of Basel convention, law about «appendix and amendment of the municipal and industrial wastes» which has been come into the force on May 2007.

After come into the force a Decree of President of Republic of the Azerbaijan on October 2007, elaborated new projects which have been considered and combined with appropriate law by the Cabinet Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

- Inventory regulations of wastes which to be occurred at the production activities.
- Transitare and movement regulations of municipal, industrial and hazardous medical wastes.
- Transboundary movement regulations of hazardous wastes
- Safe final disposal, recycling and recovery regulations of hazardous wastes
- Management regulations of medical wastes.
- Management regulations of wastes which have to be occurred in the field of oil, gas and energy industry» placing at Cabinet Ministers' disposal.

Accordinging with legislations of the Republic of Azerbaijan is offered all necessary facilities for activities in the field of management of wastes and obstacles not to be generated for juridical and physical persons.

## Bahrain

This is with reference to the decision 3/9 of the Conference of the parties to the Basel Convention held in Bali, from 23-27 June 2008 regarding the subject mentioned above.

We suggest the following areas are needed to be addressed in the strategic plan:

1-The developed countries must fulfill their commitments with regard to financing development and technology transfer, and that time has come for the developed countries to adopt binding commitments instead of continuing to make promises.

2-Exchange experiences and knowledge and to cooperate on risk reduction of the hazardous waste spillage disasters to which their countries are subjected and also to develop cooperation and link between national centers of cleaner production in their countries with the aim of realizing more optimal use of resources and reducing pollution .

# BURKINA FASO

-----  
Ministry of Environment and Living Conditions (Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie (MECV))  
-----

General Directory for the Improvement of Living Conditions (Direction Générale de l'Amélioration du Cadre de Vie (DGACV))

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## Implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Basel Convention

The Strategic Plan (2002- 2010) for the implementation of the Basel Convention helped develop and implement a number of projects including those relating to:

- Electric and electronic wastes;
- Lead Acid batteries;
- Used oils;
- Persistent organic pollutants wastes, including obsolete stocks of pesticides, polychlorobiphenyles (PCB), dioxins and furans;
- Biomedical wastes and healthcare wastes;
- Households wastes mixed with hazardous wastes;
- By-products from ships dismantling;

These different projects proposals submitted by the regional centres were based on their Business Plan, which reflected the needs of the countries in the region.

In view of the above, the Strategic Plan is crucial for an effective implementation of the Basel Convention at the triple level of national, regional and international. Therefore a new ten years Strategic Framework is necessary to ensure sustainability in the effective application of the Convention.

However, the following difficulties from the Strategic Plan 2002 – 2010 have been encountered:

- Lack of sustainable financing;
- Insufficient qualified persons in developing countries, because of lack of human's capacity-building related to the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes;
- Insufficient hazardous wastes management's infrastructures in developing countries;
- Insufficient legal and regulatory framework;
- Lack of a policy of environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes with an operational action plan;
- The ineffectiveness of a sustainable strategy for mobilizing financial resources.

In conclusion, we believe that the Strategic Plan 2002 – 2010 did not receive a monitoring-evaluation mechanism. Indeed the lack of an international coordination committee (or steering committee) responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Plan did not allow a mid-term evaluation. This committee should have a clearly defined mandate and work in close collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention, the regional coordinators and the national Focal Points exclusively in charge of the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

Concerning the up-coming Plan, on one hand the difficulties above mentioned should be taken into account and on the other hand to consider some priorities waste streams, which are nowadays concerns even scourges for developing countries, like:

- Plastics wastes that cause the destruction of livestock, the lack of regeneration of groundwater, the soil sealing and the degradation of air quality following uncontrolled cremation.
- Used waters and excretas;
- Used tyres;
- Biomedical wastes;
- Municipal wastes;
- PCB: The regional project for French-speaking countries in Africa on PCB, if implemented, will give the opportunity to the region to get rid of hazardous wastes, to create new jobs and especially to protect population health and environment.  
Our country pays particular attention to this project and will spare no efforts to ensure its success.
- Used oils: The Basel Convention Regional Centre for French-speaking countries in Africa took the advantage of a regional project, which enable to quantify the used oils and develop operational action plans. But it lacks adequate funding to ensure the effectiveness of these plans. Our country actively took part of this project and has an action plan.
- National inventory of hazardous wastes  
Indeed it is important to stress that in many developing countries, the competent authorities do not know exactly which type and which quantities of hazardous wastes are generated or imported into their territory and which management are applied. Such information are important to regulate, plan, set priorities and control wastes management and particularly hazardous wastes management.  
Therefore, the first step in the implementation of the Strategic Plan consists of making an inventory of types, quantities and wastes management. It is only than we can decide which problems should be resolved in priority, and through what steps. It is also from that time it will become possible to develop national and regional hazardous waste management covering all stages of the life of waste, including production, transfer and disposal.
- Taking into account the Rabat Statement after the first continental conference for Africa on the prevention and environmentally sound management of stockpiles of hazardous wastes held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco.
- The continuation of the initiative for a partnership on mobile phones;
- Illegal traffic of hazardous wastes.

Here is Sir/Madam the Note of Burkina Faso in terms of implementation of the Basel Convention.

*Dr Paul W. SAVADOGO*

# CAMEROON

## COMMENTS ON THE CURRENT STRATEGIC PLAN AND A NEW STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BASEL CONVENTION

Reference to your correspondence cited above regarding the decision for parties to provide comments on the current Strategic Plan and a new Strategic Framework, we are honored to submit here below the following for your consideration.

We wish to recognize that the various sectors of the strategic plan for the period 2002-2010, that were implemented have contributed significantly towards the attainment of the Basel Convention objectives.

Also, we noted that the plan in reference was not fully implemented because of insufficient funding. Subsequently, this set back among other factors affected mostly member states in developing countries, as it became difficult for these countries to attain the full benefits that link waste management and the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals, human health and livelihood.

In taking into consideration the ongoing, we strongly propose that the parties of the Basel Convention, with the assistance of its Secretariat should ensure that the new strategic framework seeks for ways to integrate the implementation of the Basel Convention objectives to the GEF Funding Mechanism. Where this is not possible, the parties of the convention should take adequate measures to create a financial mechanism that will secure and mobilize financial resources for the implementation of the convention.

With the assistance of the secretariat, it is our desire that the funds secured will be mobilized to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition strengthen their Basel convention national focal units so that they can assist their Governments identify, formulate/develop and implement their priorities within the framework of the Convention's objectives.

Furthermore, the new strategic framework should restructure the institutions of the convention by closing the regional/coordinating centers, and thereafter transfer their activities to the secretariat or maintain the centers and strengthen them financially so that they can assist the countries. If the first option is accepted, the additional funds that will be saved could be directed to developing countries, and used for the strengthening and promotion of national efforts in terms of capacity building and awareness raising, formulation and enforcement of regulations, technical assistance and technology transfer etc.

We hope these contributions will be helpful, and may we use to this opportunity to express our continued commitment to the objectives of the convention.

Thank you.

Contact Point :

ENOH Peter Ayuk

Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature

Yaounde

Cameroon

Tel/Fax: 00 237 2222 11 06

# Canada

Gatineau, Québec  
K1A 0H3

December 1, 2008

Mr. Nelson Sabogal  
Senior Programme Officer  
Secretariat of the Basel Convention

RE: Canada's comments on the developments and obstacles related to the Strategic Plan for the Implementation of the Basel Convention

Dear Mr. Sabogal:

This is further Decision IX/3 of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties requesting comments on the current Strategic Plan for the implementation of the Basel Convention. This Decision is very important and timely to pause and review what the Basel Convention is doing, what it is doing well, what occurred that was not planned, what did not occur as planned and what it can improve upon. The review should provide information for Parties to the Convention to be well positioned to tackle current and emerging challenges related to the management of wastes and its impacts on human health and the environment. This is a first step in helping Parties assess the overall effectiveness of the Convention, as we are required to do under Article 15.7.

In addition of knowing how the Strategic Plan has been implemented, we believe that the starting point of this process must be to review the objectives of Basel's current Strategic Plan and consider whether these objectives have been met. The analysis to conduct this assessment should include a review of existing data and trends regarding transboundary movements, number of Parties having transposed their obligations into national legislation, the trend of the results of the indicators described in the Strategic Plan (to see whether the indicators have been met), etc. The review should be based on facts and be simple, pertinent and performed in a timely fashion. To do so, we suggest that the review of the Strategic Plan be all-encompassing and include related initiatives, such as the recommendation on cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, results of the compliance committee activities and the Review of the Basel Convention Regional and Coordinating Centres (BCRCs).

As a first step and as requested, below are our comments, in no particular order, on the challenges with the implementation of the current Strategic Plan:

- The Strategic Plan assisted Parties to the Basel Convention in several areas: several projects were implemented and delivered and resulted in various guidelines, workshops, awareness raising, sharing of information, etc;
- There is a need for reporting on the Strategic Plan based on results (have its objectives been met? have the strategic plan indicators been met? etc);
- The current Strategic Plan is flexible but it would appear that it may have been too broad in its scope; we may wish to compare the Plan with those of other multilateral environmental agreements to see if there are other approaches that might be of assistance;
- The Strategic Plan aims at projects which, based on Basel's limited funds, would seem to have been too ambitious to result in a realistic funding mechanism/level;

- The roles of those involved must be clarified (Basel's Secretariat, BCRCs, host country, etc);
- There is a need for strengthening the mechanism for regions and BCRCs to gather and disseminate information within and between Regions (i.e. strengthening work/learn from each others);
- There is a need to find out why fewer activities were undertaken for some fields of the Strategic Plan;
- Are some of the priority waste streams still posing a growing threat to human health and the environment? Is the characterization of such wastes and end-of life materials clear?
- Has the Plan improved the environmentally sound management capacity of countries? We must also take into consideration a review of Parties' capacity to manage and control waste in the context of today's reality;
- Are enforcement levels appropriate? Have they improved? What about sham exports?
- Is the Plan clearly linked to Basel COP decisions and Convention commitments and responding to Basel's current issues, such as e-waste and ship dismantling?
- How to better integrate cooperation and coordination with the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the 3R concept and ensure the efficient use of natural resources on a global scale while ensuring the protection of human health and the environment.

I hope these comments will assist in informing the review of the Strategic Plan for implementing the Basel Convention.

Sincerely,

Carolyne Blain  
 Competent Authority of Canada under the Basel Convention  
 Director, Waste Reduction and Management Division  
 Environment Canada

## China

In response to the letter from the Executive Secretary of Basel Convention dated 17 December 2008 concerning the review of the strategic plan of Basel Convention, we would like inform you of the following.

1. We would like to nominate Mr. Du Kexiong from Ministry of Environmental Protection of China as the contact person of China dealing with the strategic plan issues. The contact information of Mr. Du Kexiong is as below.

Mr. Du Kexiong  
Solid Waste Division  
Department of Pollution Control  
MEP, China  
Tel: 8610-66556257  
Fax: 8610-66556252  
E-mail: du.kexiong@mep.gov.cn

2. Our comments on the developments and obstacles in the implementation of the current Strategic Plan is as following.

During the past years for implementing the Strategic Plan (2000-2010), the Secretariat of the Basel Convention, the parties, and Basel Convention Regional Centers have conducted a series of activities/projects in accordance with the key fields identified in the Basel Declaration on Environmentally Sound Management to support and implement the Strategic Plan. Although the Strategic Plan (2000-2010) has been proven to be an important mechanism to support the implementation of the Basel Convention, it is noted that the activities/projects under implementation did not cover all of the activities identified in the Action Table of the Strategic Plan and also did not cover all of the regions and parties because of the difficulties of resource mobilization. In our views, the main obstacles or problems in the implementation of the Strategic Plan (2000-2010) could be reflected in two aspects as follows:

- (a) The lack of effective and sustainable financial mechanism to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan resulted in the partial and incomplete implementation of activities identified in the Strategic Plan. The outcomes of some projects have not been effectively delivered and extended to other regions or countries to highlight their demonstration roles. It is also because of the lack of financial resources, the regional centers have not been well used, and the work on technology transfer urgently needed by many developing countries has seldom been carried out.
- (b) The activities/projects on the control of transboundary movement of hazardous and other wastes are not highlighted in the current strategic plan and lack enough implementation although it is one of the key objectives of Basel Convention.

Through analyzing the problems and obstacles during the implementation of the Strategic Plan (2000-2010) as mentioned above, the comments on the new strategic framework are simply proposed as follows:

- (a) Financial resource is vital for the effective implementation of the Strategic Plan of Basel Convention, so the mechanism of financial resource mobilization should be strengthened. In our views, the financial mechanism for activities with high priority to the implementation of Basel Convention should be developed, and SBC is proposed to play a leading role in resource mobilization. Regarding to the activities at regional level, it is suggested a sustainable seed fund, especially for the regional centers, should be developed within the financial framework of the Basel Convention. It could promote the complete achievement of the functions of the regional centers.

- (b) Taking into account the extensive areas and high technical requirements in the field of hazardous wastes and other wastes management and treatment, capacity building should be emphasized in developing countries; technical assistance and technology transfer on reduction, recycling and environmentally sound disposal of hazardous wastes should be highlighted; guidance documents on environmentally sound management of wastes suitable for developing countries should be continuously developed with a focus on the heavy metal containing waste, asbestos wastes and etc. We also suggest helping regional centers to establish an information exchange platform on technology transfer of hazardous waste and other wastes.
- (c) Since the control of transboundary movement of hazardous waste and other wastes is one of the fundamental objectives of Basel Convention, the capacity on the control of transboundary movement and fighting against illegal traffic should be enhanced. The high efficient operation mechanism for Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure should be studied. In order to support the PIC procedure and to enhance related information communication among the parties in the regions, it is suggested that the related information network should be establish based on the regional centers. It is also suggested that more training activities on illegal traffic should be designed for parties to enhance their capacity.
- (d) New type of waste streams, such as E-wastes, packing wastes and End-of-life automobiles, should be paid more attention and listed as high priority waste streams. The management toolkit and related technology guidelines on these waste streams should be especially studied and developed under the Basel Convention to enhance the environmentally sound management and transboundary movement control on these waste streams.

## Colombia

Ministry for Foreign Affairs  
Republic of Colombia

VAM/DAM/CAA No. 2333

Bogotá, D.C. 20 January 2009

Ms. Katharina Kummer Peiry  
Executive Secretary  
Basel Convention  
Geneva, Switzerland

### **Subject: Comments by Colombia on the Strategic Plan**

Dear Ms. Executive Secretary,

In my capacity as Focal Point of Colombia to the Basel Convention and in compliance with Decision IX/3 adopted by the ninth Conference of Parties to the Basel Convention on the Strategic Plan, I am attaching for your information and pertinent action comments by my Government to the Strategic Plan:

#### **1. Observations on the development and obstacles regarding the implementation of the present Strategic Plan for the implementation of the Basel Convention.**

In Colombia progress has been made regarding the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Basel Convention until 2010:

In December 2006 the Environmental Policy for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes was enacted with the aim to prevent the generation and promote the environmentally sound management of such wastes, with the objective of minimizing risks to human health and the environment and thus contribute to sustainable development.

This policy was focused on the reduction of pollution originated by the generation and inadequate management of hazardous wastes in Colombia, and it had the following objectives:

- Prevention of generation of hazardous wastes through the promotion of the implementation of cleaner production strategies in priority sectors, and likewise promoting that all production sectors develop actions conducive to the reduction of the quantity and hazardousness of the wastes, considering their technical, economic and environmental viability.
- Implementation of international commitments contained in the agreements signed by Colombia with regard to substances and hazardous wastes, with a view to protect human health and avoid pollution originated by discharge of substances and hazardous wastes. The Basel Convention and its strategies constitute the foundations for pursuing this objective.

Among the most important instruments and strategies being implemented with regard to the development of this policy, we highlight regulatory and managerial instruments that facilitate the control by urban and regional environmental authorities. On the other hand, there are pressuring demands for management plans, voluntary agreements and regulatory instruments that provide references for the life cycle management of hazardous wastes and the environmental responsibility of generators, prioritizing prevention, general reduction on hazardous wastes and the promotion of the most adequate environmental policies.

In accordance with the above, the following actions have been taken:

- a) Enactment of Decree 4741 of 2005 by which prevention and management of hazardous wastes generated within the framework of a comprehensive management is partially regulated. This regulation constitutes the reference framework for the management of hazardous wastes in the country.
- b) Establishment of the National Register of Generators of Hazardous Wastes, by means of entering into force of Resolution 1362 of 2007, elaborated in joint collaborative work with the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM). Through the adoption of this resolution data on the generation and management of hazardous wastes shall become available in each jurisdiction and priority will be given to a strategic workplan at regional level. In 2008 the implementation phase of the information system through the WEB on the topic of generation of hazardous wastes was initiated aiming to address the biggest generators of hazardous waste.
- c) Determination of Protocols for testing and laboratory analysis for the physical-chemical characteristics of hazardous wastes, work which has been developed jointly with IDEAM, as per resolution 062 of 2007.
- d) Establishment of systems of reuse of hazardous wastes generated through consumption. The first regulated sector was pesticides, with the entry in force of Resolution 693 of 2007, that created management plans for returning containers, packages and pesticides that were no longer in use: This is the first regulation in the country which obliges importers or

- manufacturers to assume their responsibilities for the management of hazardous wastes of the products they have put into the market.
- e) Participation in the Agreement for Environmental Management of Mobile Phone Wastes between operators of this service and mobile phone equipment manufacturers in April 2007. The objective of this agreement is to allow a safer management of these wastes. At present the recollection plan of mobile phones has 153 collection points in 30 countries in the country, and to date approximately one million elements like electronic chips, batteries, mobile phones and accessories have been collected. Approximately 90% of these have been exported.
  - f) Agreement for the Environmental Management of hazardous wastes in the electricity sector, in which representatives of the main companies in the sectors and big distribution chains participate. This agreement is focused on the evaluation of the more adapted national strategies for the management of wastes resulting from the consumption of bulbs contained mercury and lead.
  - g) Pilot project for the recollection and management of computers no longer in use coming from households, under the framework of the Basel Convention. With the support of the Basel Convention Regional Center for South America in Buenos Aires and the collaboration of “Computadores para Educar”, the Ministry developed a pilot project with the aim of having a first approach to the issue of hazardous wastes and to seek further definitions for an adequate management.
  - h) To monitor the development and implementation of collection strategies for ink cartridge and printing equipment in companies in Colombia for further recycling procedures.
  - i) Formulation of strategies for the prevention and reduction of hazardous wastes in the printing and graphic sector. Based on the results of the project carried out jointly by the regional Cleaner Production Centre of the Cauca Valley, and with micro, small and medium-size companies (MIPYMES) in the sector, a similar project may also be carried out in the cities of Medellín, Bogotá, Barranquilla and Bucaramanga.

Nevertheless, there are many other needs required for the implementation of the Strategic Plan, such as:

- Promotion and use of and less polluted production technologies, which requires a good amount of resources for pilot projects and their validation.
- Improvement and development of the creation of institutional and technical capacities for the establishment and the transfer of environmental sound technologies, mainly to the environmental authorities at the regional and local levels.
- Improvement of the capacity to monitor and control reuse, treatment and disposal facilities of hazardous wastes.

### **Difficulties and obstacles observed in the Implementation of the Plan**

- Even if tangible results have been achieved in the implementation of the Strategic Plan on the application of the principles and obligations of the Basel Convention at the world level, it is nevertheless evident that the main obstacle faced by the Plan, is the little financial resources available to support developing countries on the implementation of the Plan and to carry out priority actions in coordination with the Regional Centres.

For an efficient implementation of the Plan a sustained financial mechanism is required, in view of the fact that its financial resources and assistance in kind contributed by developed countries, intergovernmental organizations, industrial sector and non-governmental organizations. In this regard, it would be very convenient if the new strategic framework would examine the feasibility of developing economic instruments, which facilitates the implementation of the Convention, taking into account among other principles, the principle of polluter pays.

- It is necessary to strengthen the Basel Convention Regional Centres in order to offer more training and support to the Parties, especially in developing countries, in relation to technology transfer, planning and implementation of systematic actions aimed to consolidate the management of hazardous wastes and other wastes in their territories and the respective regions.
- The impossibility to achieve progresses in relation to the Ban Amendment, adopted in 1995 during the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Decision III/1) can be an issue that weakens the commitment in implementing the Strategic Plan.
- It is necessary to give importance to the actions on the dissemination of information and public awareness in relation to the problem of hazardous wastes in order that the public at large and involved stakeholders may count with an adequate database to improve their degree of commitment in attaining the objectives of the Strategic Plan.
- Regarding the development of the efforts directed towards strengthening synergies with other Multilateral Environmental Agreements related to the management of chemical products, it is necessary to establish that these agreements are considered a commitment on the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and chemical products covered therewith. That is for example the case of the Stockholm Convention and the Montreal Protocol.

## **2. Designation of a contact person to facilitate liaison with the Secretariat regarding the examination of the Strategic Plan**

With reference to the request made to Parties in paragraph 7, decision IX/3, to designate a contact person, the information regarding the national contact on the Strategic Plan is as follows:

Name: César Buitrago Gómez  
 Office: Directorate for Sectoral Sustainable Development  
 Entity: Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development  
 Fax: 571-3323434 ext. 2378  
 Email: [cbuitrago@minambiente.gov.co](mailto:cbuitrago@minambiente.gov.co)

I hope that the comments hereby submitted would be useful for the development of the Plan, as well as for the compliance of the objectives of the Convention.

Yours sincerely,

Adriana Mejia Hernández  
 Vice Minister for Multilateral Affairs

## Costa Rica

### Achievements

Draft of a plan for minimization and environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and their disposal.

Regarding lead-acid batteries, the directives emanating from the Technical Unit of the Secretariat of the Basel Convention are applied.

A counter draft project on minimization and environmentally sound management of mercury contained in wastes generated in the health sector was presented. It awaits approval and financing by the Secretariat of the Basel Convention.

Executive Decrees regulating all matters related to the management of expired medicaments, electrical and electronic wastes, as well as polychlorinated biphenyls are in process of approval by the Government.

Export of pesticides with DDT is under way for final disposal in France.

At present bid proposals are being prepared by electric power firms with a view to dispose of accumulators, transformers and generators containing PCBs.

### Difficulties encountered

Problems with the elaboration and approval of new procedure manuals, directives and regulations.

Difficulties with the financing for training of personnel.

Problems in the training of firms dealing with the recuperation of wastes.

Financial difficulties to carry out pilot projects in untrained areas.

Lack of coordination by the Regional Centre regarding the Convention.

Lack of personnel.

Waiting for support by the Secretariat of the Basel Convention to implement the present plan.

# Croatia



**REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION, PHYSICAL PLANNING  
AND CONSTRUCTION

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SBC/UNEP  
Date ... 13.02.2008  
Seen by ... *KKP*  
Action ... *109*  
File ... *Strategic Plan*  
Date ... 14/2/08

Katharina Kummer Peiry,  
Executive Secretary

Secretariat of the Basel Convention  
on the control of transboundary movements  
of hazardous wastes and their disposal  
15, chemin des Anemones,  
1219 Chatelaine (Geneva)  
Switzerland

Zagreb, 1<sup>st</sup> February 2008

Dear Ms. Kummer Peiry,

Regarding to your document OEWG-VI/28: Developments and obstacles in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for the implementation of the Basel Convention our ministry as a Focal Point for the implementation of the Basel Convention do not have any additional comments and objections to the adopted Plan.

Yours sincerely,

State Secretary for Environment

Nikola Ruzinski, Ph. D.



## Egypt

### تقرير

### نقطة الاتصال الوطنية في مصر حول مراجعة عمل اتفاقية بازل - المعنية بالتحكم في نقل النفايات الخطرة عبر الحدود - وملاحظات علي شكل الإطار الاستراتيجي الجديد للاتفاقية 2010-2020

في إطار ما يقوم به مؤتمر الأطراف لاتفاقية بازل - المعنية بالتحكم في نقل النفايات الخطرة عبر الحدود - من إجراء مشاورات مع الدول الأطراف حول مراجعة عمل الاتفاقية علي المستوي الدولي وشكل الإطار الاستراتيجي الجديد للاتفاقية؛ نود هنا أن نستهل بعض الرؤى من وجهة نظر نقطة الاتصال الوطنية للاتفاقية حول التطورات والعوائق المتعلقة بتنفيذ الاتفاقية:

1. تقلص الموارد المالية لاتفاقية بازل اللازمة لتمويل الصندوق الاستئماني للتعاون الفني، وصندوق دعم الطوارئ، واللائحة لتغطية التكاليف الأساسية لبرامج الاتفاقية والأمانة التنفيذية لها، لذا يجب أن تتمكن الأطراف في الاتفاقية من إرساء الاتفاقية على أسس سليمة ومستدامة مالياً.
2. تبين من الممارسة الفعلية أن جهود الحكومات وحدها غير كافية لضمان نجاح تنفيذ اتفاقية بازل، مما يدعو إلى تعزيز مبدأ الشراكات مع جميع أصحاب المصلحة، وبخاصة الصناعة كمولد رئيسي للنفايات، ويجب علي الاتفاقية أن تعمل بجدية في خلق آليات إرشادية للشراكات مع القطاع الصناعي لمواجهة قضايا النفايات الخطرة.
3. يجب ان نشيد بمواقف والتزام البلدان المضيفة للمراكز الإقليمية ومنها مصر علي الجهد المبذول لدفع العمل بهذه المراكز؛ وايضاً نشيد بما قدمه عدد من المانحين من مساهمات للمشاريع التي تنفذها تلك المراكز.
4. نرحب بالتحركات الرامية الي تعزيز التنسيق بين اتفاقيات بازل وروتterdam واستكهولم وخلق آلية تآزر بينهما، وحتى الآن صادق كل من مؤتمرات الاطراف لاتفاقية بازل واتفاقية روتردام علي هذه الآلية وباقي مصادقة مؤتمر الاطراف لاتفاقية ستوكهولم في مايو 2009.
5. هناك جهود حثيثة جارية من مصر وأطراف آخرين من الدول النامية والاتحاد الاوربي وسويسرا لمعالجة الأزمة المستحكمة بشأن

قرار حظر تصدير النفايات الخطرة من دول الملحق السابع (دول منظمة التعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية) الي الدول النامية.

6. علي الرغم بأننا نرحب بإمكانات اتفاقية بازل فإننا ترؤّع من عجز الأطراف فيها عن اغتنام وتحقيق ما تعديه من آمال. وتعيد التذكرة بقرار الحظر الذي هو عصب وروح هذه الاتفاقية، ونأسف على أنه لم يدخل حيز النفاذ بعد، وهو ما يعني أن الأطراف عاجزين عن إنهاء التجارة في النفايات الخطرة.

7. إن الوقت قد حان لكي تفي الأطراف في الاتفاقية التي تناهض دخول قرار الحظر حيز النفاذ بواجباتها نحو اتاحة الفرصة لدخول تعديل الحظر حيز النفاذ والتصديق عليه لاحقاً. ولايد ان نشير إلى أن الغالبية العظمى من الدول الأطراف أيدت تعديل الحظر، مما يدعونا للأخذ بممارسة الحكم الموجود في النظام الداخلي بالتصويت على ما إن كان ينبغي لتعديل الحظر أن يدخل حيز النفاذ أم لا.

8. مازال الاتجار الغير مشروع في النفايات الخطرة يمارس علي الساحة الدولية وآخرهم حادث دفن النفايات الخطرة في كوت ديفوار في عام 2006؛ لذا تحت على القيام بمزيد من الجهد والعمل عن كئيب في دعم قدرات موظفي الجمارك، ودعم قدرات القانونيين والجنائيين في ملاحقة جميع أشكال الاتجار غير المشروع قضائياً.

9. أنه على الرغم من أن الاتفاقية تعالج مسألة النفايات بمفهومها الواسع، فإن الهدف الأساسي ينبغي أن يكون تقييد الدوافع الأولى لإنتاج النفايات، ومراعاة الأهداف الأصلية للاتفاقية. ولئن كانت إعادة استعمال النفايات وتدويرها يشكلان مورداً لزيادة الإنتاج ومردود اقتصادي،

10. مل الأعمال على المستوى الدولي لا يزال متعثراً مما يجعل قدرة البلدان على مساعدة بعضها بعضاً في مجال بناء القدرات وغيره من أشكال الدعم قدرة محدودة، وذلك على الرغم من أن نطاق الأنشطة على المستوى الوطني أمر جلي برغم العراقيل. والدليل على ذلك أن المراكز الإقليمية التي أعطت أملاً كبيراً للبلدان النامية تعاني صعوبات في دفع مجرد تكاليف تشغيلها.

11. إن من الضروري أن تبعث إشارة قوية إلى المجتمع الدولي، وحث الأطراف في الاتفاقية على نبذ الخلافات الصغيرة وتوحيد الهدف. ونعترف بأننا نشعر بنوع من الإحباط نتيجة لضعف الاتفاقية النسبي في الوقت الراهن، وتأمل في أن تثمر الإجراءات الهادفة إلى إعطائها اتجاهاً جديداً. ونرحب بما التزم به برتامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة عن التزامه بالخطة البيئية الدولية، وذلك بواسطة مبادرات أطلقت في الآونة الأخيرة منها توفير مبلغ مليون دولار للمساعدة على مكافحة نفايات الزئبق، ومبلغ آخر قدره مليون دولار للمساعدة على التنسيق بين أمانات الاتفاقات البيئية متعددة الأطراف.

12. على الرغم من تباين وجهات النظر بشأن مسائل اتفاقية بازل، كما هو الشأن في أي صك دولي، من المهم جداً الانتباه إلى توافق الآراء الذي يقوم عليه هذا الاتفاق، وأنه ما لم تستطع مؤتمرات الأطراف أن تكفل تنفيذ الاتفاقية وإنفاذها، فإنها سوف تفقد مصداقيتها.

**تؤكد على أن هناك حاجة إلى إطار عمل استراتيجي جديد في ضوء الحاجات الملحة لمصر وغيرها من البلدان النامية في مجال الإدارة الآمنة للنفايات الخطرة والنفايات الأخرى،**

إن إعداد إطار عمل استراتيجي جديد لتنفيذ اتفاقية بازل سيسنفاد به في إبراز الصلات بين إدارة النفايات وإنجاز الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية، وكذا الصلات المتعلقة بالصحة العامة ومعدلات النمو الاقتصادي والاجتماعي،

فضلاً عن أن الإطار الاستراتيجي سوف يساهم في تقييم فعالية تنفيذ الاتفاقية، وهو ما يتفق مع التفويض الممنوح لمؤتمر الأطراف للاتفاقية وفقاً لنص الفقرة (7) من المادة (15) من الاتفاقية بضرورة إجراء تقييم لفعالية الاتفاقية مرة على الأقل كل ستة أعوام، مع النظر إذا لزم

الأمر في فرض حظر كلي أو جزئي علي حركة النفايات الخطرة والنفايات الاخري عبر الحدود في ضوء المتغيرات البيئية والتقنية والاقتصادية.

نري أن الإطار الاستراتيجي الجديد للاتفاقية لابد أن يأخذ في الاعتبار المفاهيم التالية والتي تتوافق مع الموقف المصري في الاتفاقية والتشريعات الوطنية في مصر، والتي تعكس أيضا الاحتياجات الوطنية:

1. أن يستند الإطار الاستراتيجي في مجمله علي أهداف المادة (4) من الاتفاقية والتي توضح بصورة تفصيلية الالتزامات العامة فيما يتعلق بممارسة الدول الأطراف حقها السيادي في حظر استيراد النفايات الخطرة والنفايات الاخري إلي أراضيها، وحق الدول في إتخاذ الإجراءات المناسبة لأوضاعها البيئية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية من أجل خفض توليد النفايات وإتاحة المرافق اللازمة للتخلص الآمن منها، وكذا خفض حركتها عبر الحدود.
2. أن يراعي الإطار الاستراتيجي قدرات البلدان النامية والتحديات التي تواجهها في الإدارة السليمة بيئياً للنفايات؛
3. ينظر في تعزيز التعاون والتنسيق فيما بين اتفاقيات بازل واستكهولم وروتterdam؛
4. دعم للمراكز الإقليمية لاتفاقية بازل ويأخذ قدرات المراكز ودورها في الاعتبار؛
5. أفضل المعارف الممكنة عن مستويات واتجاهات تيارات النفايات العابرة للحدود والإدارة السليمة بيئياً للنفايات؛
6. يكون جذاباً للشركاء في غير اتفاقية بازل، بما في ذلك برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة وبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي ومعهد الأمم المتحدة للتدريب والبحث ومرفق البيئة العالمية والبنك الدولي والجهات المانحة، وكذلك للشراكات مع المجتمع المدني والقطاع الخاص؛
7. يستفيد من تفهم الدروس المكتسبة من الخطة الإستراتيجية السابقة في تحقيق أهداف الاتفاقية، وينبغي أن يستفيد أيضاً من التقييمات الأخرى لخبرات الاتفاقية؛

## Germany

### COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REPORT ON THE REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CURRENT STRATEGIC PLAN AND A NEW STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BASEL CONVENTION

I would like to offer the following comments on the draft report on your website:

Section 3 of the draft report: The text seems to be a compilation from the comments submitted. In my view, the text should give the lessons learned, including by the Secretariat, in a summarized and structured way but without naming any countries or BCRCs, taking into account the comments submitted.

Annex III: A number of decisions listed may be somehow relevant for the Strat. Plan, but in view only the decision directly addressing the Strat. Plan should be listed.

Annex V: This table is certainly an important part of the report. It is supported to give results and comments to all activities (initiatives, outcome and indicators) as far as possible. For clarification, the second column should read "Initiatives/outcome/indicators". In the column results, it may be helpful to introduce a very short summary like "Achieved", "Partly achieved", "Not achieved". In addition, all boxes in this column should be filled in (if necessary like "Data not available")

Annex VI (this useful Annex should referenced in the report): This annex is important.

With regard to Table 1, it seems better to merge the two parts (adopted at OEWG1 and adopted at OEWG2) into one list (projects adopted at OEWG1 and 2). In addition, the fourth column may better read only "BC funds" since there was partly an allowance from the COP that money could be spent later than 2003-2004. The date (years) of the start and end of the projects may be an additional useful information and could e.g. be given in the column "title of project"

With regard to table 2 (Partnership activities) and table 3 (BCRC projects under the BD fund) it seems more appropriate to move them into separate annexes (VII and VIII) to make them more visible.

# Guyana



**Environmental  
Protection  
Agency**

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Mr. Nelson Sabogal  
Senior Programme Officer  
Secretariat of the Basel Convention (SBC)  
International Environment House 1  
15 Chemin des Anémones  
1219 Châtelaine (Geneva),  
Switzerland

Dear Mr. Sabogal,

## **Re: Comments on Basel Strategic Plan 2010**

On behalf of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Focal Point for the Basel Convention in Guyana, I am pleased to present our comments on the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Basel Convention 2010. In compliance with the Basel Convention, several developments have been made to aid in better management of hazardous waste. However, we face several obstacles that prevent us from completely fulfilling our mandate.

### **DEVELOPMENTS**

- 2000-Hazardous Waste Management Regulations were passed under the Environmental Protection Act, No 11 of 1996 to (1) establish a framework for the management of hazardous waste pollution and (2) operate a permitting system for the transportation, generation, treatment storage or disposal of hazardous waste.
- 2003-Pesticide and Toxic Chemicals Regulations control the manufacture, importation, transportation, storage, sale, use and disposal of pesticides and toxic chemicals, which constitute hazardous waste.
- Drafted The Environmental Protection and In-transit Import of Hazardous Waste Regulations.

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## Environmental Protection Agency

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- Reuse, and recycling of hazardous waste such as waste oil by several local companies.
- Improved technology employed by some local companies for example the use of automatic shutoff systems to prevent spillage from both oil and fuel.
- Plans are currently being implemented for the construction of a new disposal facility based on internationally accepted technical and environmental standards at Hague Bosch, Eccles.
- Conducted an Inventory of Hazardous Waste for 2007.
- 2008-Developed National Hazardous Waste Strategy and Management Plan.
- Public Awareness and Education on the Implementation of the Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, Environmental Protection Act were conducted
- The Environmental Protection Agency and the Guyana Bureau of Standard monitor operations that handle hazardous waste.

### OBSTACLES

- Absence of proper facilities to dispose hazardous waste.
- Lack of adequate and updated legislation and enforcement mechanisms to address hazardous waste management issues.
- Lack of an effective monitoring system and implementation mechanisms to effect changes.
- Limited collaboration among agencies for the management of hazardous waste.
- Lack of understanding of roles and responsibilities by stakeholders in hazardous waste management.
- Weak mechanism for the sharing of information among stakeholders to enhance decision making.
- Lack of record keeping on hazardous waste generation at the source.

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**Human Resources Obstacles**

- Under utilization of technical expertise where it may be available.
- Improper use of practical and theoretical expertise.

**Technology Access Obstacles**

- Lack of or inadequate technology for effective hazardous waste treatment.
- High cost for the treatment of hazardous waste.
- Cost recovery mechanisms that could be used for investment in hazardous waste management are lacking.

**Financial Resources Access Obstacles**

- Inadequate funding available locally for Hazardous Waste Management.
- Lack of resources for training.

**Socio-Cultural Obstacles**

- Behaviour and cultural resistance to change waste management practices.
- Lack of acceptance of roles and responsibilities by major stakeholders.

We look forward to your continued assistance and guidance in the future.

Yours sincerely,

*Redmond*

Tashana Redmond MES  
Senior Environmental Officer  
Environmental Management Division  
Environmental Protection Agency

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# Islamic Republic of Iran



ISLAMIC REPUBLIC of IRAN  
Department of Environment

Date ...09-02-2009  
Ref.....

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## Comments from Islamic Republic of Iran

With reference to the decision 3/9 of the Conference of the parties to the Basel Convention held in Bali, from 23-27 June 2008 on the Strategic Plan and a new Strategic Framework adopted by COP9, the following areas are suggested in implementing the strategic plan:

1. Consideration of policy options in order to control the illegal traffic of hazardous wastes from non-parties as exporter to parties as importer and transit, regarding to the current problems concerning movement of hazardous wastes without notification and receiving official permission from importer countries.
2. Preparation of more detailed HS codes for hazardous wastes subject to the annexes of BC, and removing of repeated items in annexes I and VIII. Identification of wastes as a hazardous waste on basis of annexes is sometime difficult and unclear. In this regard presenting more detailed explanatory guideline for identifying wastes inclusion to annexes VIII and XI from each other is needed.
3. Providing technical guideline for a global integrated experiments, methods and equipments required for analysing waste samples of waste.(for identifying the wastes contained in the Annex XI which will not be wastes covered by Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of the BC unless they contain Annex I material to an extent causing them to exhibit an Annex III characteristic),
4. Establishment of globally integrated standard limits for determination of the characteristics of hazardous waste. For example the amount of heavy metals in wastes in order to be considered as a hazardous waste.
5. Providing a technical guideline for improving zero wastes industrial systems or reduced wastes systems or designing a method for introducing modern clean or cleaner Technologies.
6. Establishment of a data network to follow the waste stream in stage of production, movement and disposal of hazardous wastes from source of generation to the disposal destination at international and regional level available for parties under Basel Convention.



7. Awareness raising and technical knowledge of developing countries concerning current issues on hazardous wastes and other wastes.
8. Strengthening customs as one of the main factors in implementation of the BC by providing specific training programs.
9. On the purpose of upgrading the implementation of Basel Convention context in developing countries, providing of financial support for above mentioned items should be considered before designing a compliance mechanism.

## Japan

The strategic plan for the implementation of the Basel Convention (to 2010) brings various opportunities for the Parties, the Basel Convention regional and coordinating centres (BCRCs), and other organizations to undertake various projects and programmes to achieve the fundamental objectives of the Basel Convention: the reduction of transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes subject to the Basel Convention, the prevention and minimization of their generation, the environmentally sound management of such wastes, and the active promotion of the transfer and use of cleaner technologies. The strategic plan has been functioning as a major instrument to give further effect to the Basel Declaration on Environmentally Sound Management adopted under Decision V/1. In accordance with Decision IX/3 and the discussions at the last teleconference held on 20 January 2009, the Government of Japan would like to submit the following comments on the developments and obstacles in the implementation of the current Strategic Plan aimed at providing guidance for what the Secretariat of the Basel Convention should focus on in reviewing the current strategic plan as well as for developing a new strategic framework.

### **Changing environmental, economic and social circumstances**

In Decision VI/1, the Parties agreed to take into account regional and national diversities and specificities, including developing countries and least developed countries, in the development and implementation of the strategic plan. Seven years have passed since the strategic plan was adopted in 2002 when awareness of the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes was just beginning to rise in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. In the meantime, environmental, economic and social circumstances surrounding the Parties have changed dramatically. The economic growth in developing countries has boosted the demand for resources. The scarcity of natural resources has increased the environmental as well as economic rationale for acquiring recyclable resources from wastes. Since advanced globalization has intensified the uneven distribution of supply and demand of recyclable resources, transboundary movements of those resources for the purpose of recovery and recycling, some of which include hazardous materials subject to the Basel Convention, has been promoted.

The 3R initiatives which the Government of Japan has advocated stress that an international point of view for efficient use of resources through the promotion of the 3R initiative is required to respond to the advancing interdependence of the world economy, expansion of trade in materials and products, and resource constraints due to increasing demands. The Kobe 3R Action Plan adopted at the last G8 Environment Ministers Meeting in May 2008 notes that 3R policy can contribute to the promotion of the environmentally sound waste management and capacity development in developing countries by supporting the implementation of the Basel Convention.

In addition, national legislation and institutional and policy frameworks have been developed in developing countries thanks to the great efforts of the Parties themselves with the close support of the Secretariat and BCRCs. Currently, some countries have established policy frameworks and infrastructure to treat hazardous wastes in an environmentally sound manner. Transboundary movements of hazardous wastes sometimes enable countries which do not have appropriate facilities for environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes to export those wastes to other countries which have facilities. Furthermore, the import of hazardous wastes can help countries sustain the formal recycling businesses established within them.

In this context, the field (c) of the strategic plan aims at the further reduction of transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes subject to the Basel Convention, taking into account the need for efficient management, the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity and the priority requirement of recovery and recycling. In reviewing the current strategic plan and developing a new strategic framework, the Parties and the Secretariat need to consider a balanced way to minimize the threat of hazardous wastes to human health and the environment as well as to ensure their environmentally sound and efficient management on a regional scale, taking into account regional and national diversities and specificities.

### **Data gathering and analyses**

Decision IX/3 stressed the importance of gathering and analysing data and information required to provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention as a basis for the preparation of a new strategic framework. The assessment of the achievements of the current strategic plan as well as the effectiveness evaluation of the implementation of the Convention should be based on the objective analysis of information and data which represent the current circumstances and reality the Parties face. Such information includes but is not limited to:

- Past and current patterns and trends of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes (which can be obtained from the online reporting database of the Convention);
- Development and implementation of national legislation and institutional and policy frameworks in developing countries;
- Development of recovery/recycling policies, infrastructure and technologies in developing countries, including the import policies of hazardous wastes for recovery/recycling purposes; and
- Initiatives for recovery/recycling systems and schemes for hazardous wastes at the regional level.

The Japanese Ministry of the Environment is now conducting research from this perspective and is willing to provide the results at a later stage to facilitate an effectiveness evaluation of the implementation of the Convention as a basis for the preparation of a new strategic framework in accordance with paragraph 10 of Decision IX/3.

### **Financial matter**

The Basel Declaration on Environmentally Sound Management recognized the need for a sound financial basis for the effective implementation of activities set therein and for increased efforts to gain access to all sources of funding, including international financial institutions, and recognized, in addition, the need to develop strategies that will harness market forces to promote waste minimization and environmentally sound management and to provide opportunities for investment in this field. Decision VI/1 agreed to mobilize resources to implement the strategic plan for 2003-2004 and to develop a financial strategy for the period 2005-2010. During the period 2003-2004, BCRCs were able to undertake various projects under the strategic plan because of the resource availability and successfully brought important results and recommendations to the Parties about the further challenges to tackle in the implementation of the Convention.

However, while Decision VII/1 noted that a sustainable and adequate financial basis was essential, the seventh Conference of the Parties did not include the plans for resource mobilization for the implementation of the strategic plan. BCRCs have faced financial difficulties in continuing their active implementation of projects under the strategic plan since COP 7. The Technical Cooperation Trust Funds became the main financial source for BCRCs to sustain their activities where limited financial

support is available from the specific donor countries on an individual project basis depending on a business plan and proposal document developed by BCRCs. Considering that financial instability was one of the major factors leading to stagnated implementation activities of the current strategic plan, a new strategic framework should explore measures for a broader number of the Parties to fulfill their responsibilities and to make financial and technical contributions for its implementation.

In Decision VI/1, the Secretariat was requested to develop financial plans, in cooperation with Parties, to support the strategic plan, including plans for Parties to access Global Environmental Facility and other multilateral and bilateral funding. Evaluation of the financial plans the Secretariat developed especially for the period 2005-2010 should be conducted to see what has been achieved, taking into account the financial difficulty that BCRCs usually face in delivering their core functions (training, technology transfer, information, consulting, and awareness raising) expected by the strategic plan.

### **Coordination and partnership**

The strategic plan clearly identifies the partners to take initiatives and activities with the Secretariat, BCRCs and the Parties. Well-coordinated partnership is one of the key factors for effective and sustainable operation of activities in the strategic plan. BCRCs have made efforts in involving the partners at various levels, such as intergovernmental organizations and national and local governments as well as public sectors and communities, to implement the projects under the strategic plan. However, there are some cases in which similar initiatives and projects were launched by other intergovernmental organizations despite the fact that those organizations were identified as the partners in the strategic plan. The review of the current strategic plan should consider possible measures to promote coordination with the partners, in particular with intergovernmental organizations, so that complementary demarcation and further collaboration including the possibility of co-funding would be addressed in a new strategic framework.

### **Project evaluation**

Reports of completed projects under the strategic plan and those under the Technical Cooperation Trust Funds are available on the website of the Secretariat. In order to fully utilize the outcomes and lessons learned from those projects, project evaluation is essential for further consideration of what kinds of measures and actions the Parties and BCRCs should take, based on past experience. The UNEP project manual describes that evaluation provides recommendations and lessons learned for improving future policy, programmes and projects, and it establishes a basis for accountability. However, no information about evaluation of the projects conducted under the strategic plan is available. As one of our activities, the Government of Japan has implemented the initiative “Establishment of the Asian Network for Prevention of Illegal Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes” under the strategic plan since 2003 and also continuously contributed to the Basel Convention partnership programme on the environmentally sound management of e-waste in the Asia-Pacific region since 2005. A systematic evaluation of all projects under the strategic plan should be undertaken to determine the relevance, impact and effectiveness of those projects as a basis for the preparation of a new strategic framework. We welcome feedback and even criticism on our projects as a part of that evaluation for further improvements of future projects.

# Mauritius



## MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, RODRIGUES & OUTER ISLANDS

SWM/18418/22/v6

Date 20 FEB. 2009

13<sup>th</sup> February, 2009

Seen by NS

Action NS/PM

File Strategic Plan

Date 20/2/2009

Dear Mr Sabogal,

**RE: COMMENTS ON THE DEVELOPMENTS AND OBSTACLES OF THE CURRENT STRATEGIC PLAN**

Please refer to your letter dated 17 December 2008, regarding the strategic plan. Our comments are as follows:

- (a) lack of sustainable financing mechanism for developing countries to support the implementation and also participation in working group meetings of the convention.
- (b) no major projects have been developed in Small Islands Developing States.
- (c) lack of clarity on the links and roles of the those involved in the implementation BCRCS, Secretariat and Host countries.
- (d) no information is available on the level of enforcement levels in the various countries involved in the implementation
- (e) Industry participation in terms of product stewardship in take back schemes world wide are lacking.
- (f) no major development of pilot waste minimization projects that can be replicated regions wise

*Yours faithfully,*

**P. Kowlessar**

**for Permanent Secretary**

**Mr Nelson Sabogal**  
**Secretariat of the Basel Convention**  
**15, Chemin des Anémions**  
**1219 Châtelaine**  
**GENEVA**

# Moldova

## Follow up to the Decision IX/3 on the Strategic Plan and new strategic framework

With reference to the letter of the Executive Secretary of the Basel Convention dated of 17 December 2008 concerning the decision on the Strategic Plan and a new Strategic Framework adopted by the Conference of the Parties of the Basel Convention, we would like to inform you of the following:

### 1. Nomination of contact person:

First of all we would like to inform you that the Republic of Moldova nominates Mr. Mihai Iftodi as the contact person to facilitate liaison with the Secretariat in the review of the Strategic Plan. Mr. Mihai Iftodi is Focal Point of the Basel Convention, Head of the Division of Environment Pollution Prevention of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources. Please find below his contact details:

Mr. Mihai Iftodi  
Head  
Focal Point of the Basel Convention  
Division of Environment Pollution Prevention  
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources  
*Address:* 9, Cosmonautilor St., MD-2005,  
Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.  
*Tel.:* (373 22) 20 45 25  
*Fax:* (373 22) 22 68 58  
*E-mail:* [iftodi@mediu.gov.md](mailto:iftodi@mediu.gov.md)

### 2. Information on implementation of the Strategic Plan:

#### *Preamble:*

The Republic of Moldova accessed to the Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous waste and their disposal in 1998, based on Parliament Decree on Accession of the Republic of Moldova to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, No. 1599-XIII of 10 March 1998.

In conformity with national legislation the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR) is the national competent authority.

The Focal Point to the Basel Convention is Head of the Division of Environment Pollution Prevention from the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources.

Main Legal Framework related to management of wastes, which has been approved before adoption of the Strategic Plan is as follows:

- the Law on the Environment Protection, No. 1515-XII of 16 June 1993
- the Law on Production and Domestic Wastes, No 1347-XIII of 9 October 1997
- the Law on Regime of Harmful Products and Substances, No. 1236-XIII of 3 July 1997
- the Law on the Payment for Pollution of the Environment, No. 1540-XIII of 25 February 1998
- the Government Decision on Approval of the Programme on Production and Domestic Wastes Management, No. 606 of 28 June 2000
- the Government Decision on Approval of the Measures for Centralizing Storage and Disposal of Obsolete Unused and Prohibited Pesticides, No. 30 of 15 January 2001 etc.

It is necessary to mention, also, that the guideline “ABC of waste” has been elaborated published and distributed in 2000.

### ***Implementation of activities during short period (2002-2004)***

The following legal acts have been approved in goals to establish a mechanism of implementation of the Basel Convention and to prevent an illegal traffic of wastes:

- The Government Decision on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Waste and Their Disposal, No. 637 of 27 May 2003. It is necessary to mention, also, that the List of Categories of Hazardous Wastes and Regulation on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Waste and Their Disposal have been approved by the above-mentioned Decision of the Government.
- In goals to ensure the implementation of the above-mentioned Decision of the Government, the Instruction for completing the form for the notification and Instruction for completing the form for the wastes movement have been approved by the Order of the Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources, No. 233 of 10 November 2003.

Recognizing importance to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants (POPs) as well as to eliminate the POPs stockpiles the following measures have been effectuated in the Republic of Moldova during the period 2002-2004:

- the Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants to the Convention on the Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution has been ratified by the Law No. 1018-XV of 25 April 2002
- the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants has been ratified by the Law No. 40-XV of 19 February 2004
- the National Strategy on Reduction and Elimination of Persistent Organic Pollutants has been approved by the Government Decision No.1155 of 20 October 2004
- the National Plan of Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants has been approved by the Government Decision No.1155 of 20 October 2004.

Taking into account the above-mentioned, the Republic of Moldova has developed the main legislation, strategies and programmes on waste prevention and minimization in accordance with provisions of the Strategic Plan of the Basel Convention and other MEAs.

Also, the Republic of Moldova has established:

- the mechanism of implementation of the Basel Convention and prevention of illegal traffic of wastes
- the national waste inventory and reporting system.

### ***Implementation of activities during period 2005-2009***

In the period 2005-2009 the Republic of Moldova has continued the activities on strengthening legal and regulatory framework related to management of wastes. The following acts have been developed and approved:

- The Government Decision on the Approval of Concept on Sanitation of Localities of the Republic of Moldova, No. 486 of 2 May 2007.
- The Government Decision on the Approval of National Program on Ensuring of Environmental Safety for year 2007 - 2015, No. 304 of 17 March 2007.
- The Law on Acceptance of Amendment to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, including Annex VII has been approved by the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova (No. 205-XVI of 9 October 2008).
- The Government Decision on Approval of the Regulation on Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), No. 81 of 2 February 2009 and others acts.

It is necessary to mention, also, that:

- the strategic directions on management of wastes have been included in the National Development Strategy for 2008 – 2011, approved by the Law No. 295-XVI of 21 December 2007

- the activity on elaboration of new Strategy on Management of Wastes has included in the Action Plan of the Implementation of the National Development Strategy for 2008 – 2011, approved by the Government Decision No. 191 of 25 February 2008.

The activities on strengthening legal and regulatory framework are continued. Actually the draft new Law on Management of Wastes has elaborated. It is harmonized to the new European Union Directive 2008/98/EC on waste.

***Some activities on reduction and elimination of hazardous wastes and residues***

- The repackaging and centralized storage of 3350 tons of obsolete pesticides has been realized in 2005 – 2007.
- 2226 tons of toxic chemicals were shipped in 2006-2008 to France and disposed of in TREDI S.A facilities, including:
  - in energy sector, 18660 obsolete power capacitors containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) have been dismantled and eliminated from high voltage transformer substations. The total weight of such wastes reaches 934 tons.
  - 1292 tons of pesticides from agricultural sector have been eliminated from 13 centralized warehouses (Telenesti, Straseni, Hincesti, Niporeni, Floresti, Soldanesti, Briceni, Riscani, Stefan-Voda, Vulcanesti and Cimislia districts). Thus, one third of country territory has been cleaned up of POP contaminated wastes.

These activities have been financed by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) in the framework of the Stockholm Convention. At the same time realization of these activities has contributed to the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Basel Convention.

**3. Some our comments on the developments and obstacles in the implementation of the existing Strategic Plan is as following:**

The Republic of Moldova considers that existing Strategic Plan is the important mechanism to support the implementation of Basel Convention. It assisted Parties to the Basel Convention in several fields, for example: through development of technical guidelines, manuals and other documents; effectuation of workshops etc.

Obviously, those during the past years the Secretariat of the Basel Convention, the Basel Convention Regional Centers and Parties to the Basel Convention have taken some activities in accordance with the key fields identified in the Strategic Plan.

At the same time we consider that the main problem and obstacle related to existing Strategic Plan is lack of adequately and sustainable financial mechanism to support developing countries and countries with economy in transition to implement the Basel Convention and its Strategic Plan as well as to ensure realization of role and tasks of the Basel Convention Regional Centers.

Capacities of developing countries and countries with economy in transition to implement Basel Convention and Strategic Plan are insufficient.

The Republic of Moldova acknowledges that resource mobilization should be seen as a very important element in consideration of new strategic framework to the Basel Convention and reinforces commitment to taking an active and comprehensive approach to resource mobilization.

In our view a new strategic framework should be realistic and based:

- on strengthened financial mechanism and directed to support developing countries and countries with economy in transition to strengthen their capacity and implement the Basel Convention.
- on enhanced cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions as well as SAICM
- on paying more attention to new types of wastes such as: end-of life materials, packing wastes, e-wastes, obsolete automobiles, obsolete pesticides and others.

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# Morocco

Secretary of State attached to the Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment in charge of Water and Environment

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Department of Environment

General Secretary

Directory of Monitoring and Risk Prevention (DPSI/SP)

## **Activities for the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal**

1. Regulatory framework
  - Adoption of Law 28-00 related to waste management and their disposal: This act regulates in chapter VI the transboundary movement of waste in accordance with the provisions of the Basel Convention.
  - Adoption of Decree No. 2-07-253 of 18 July 2008 on waste classification and determining the list of hazardous wastes;
  - The Decree on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes is being prepared.
  - Morocco has ratified the Ban Amendment of the Convention and has incorporated its provisions in the Act 28-00 on waste management and their disposal.
2. Support to the Basel Convention Regional Centre (BCTC-Egypt)
  - Participation in the training sessions organized by the BCRC on waste management.
  - The BCRC has provided funding for a project on the development of an approach for the environmentally sound management of wastes from the artisan industries in the region of Marrakech: the allocated budget is 30 000US\$. This project, which started in December 2008, is to achieve a diagnosis of the current situation and impact assessment of waste from artisan industries on the environment, developing an action plan and the implementation of priority actions identified by the monitoring committee.

### 3. African programme to eliminate stockpiles of obsolete pesticides (PASP-Maroc)

The African programme to eliminate stockpiles of obsolete pesticides (PASP) is part of the declaration on the prevention and the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes adopted at the fifth Conference of the Parties, held from 6 to 10 December 1999 in Basel. The programme also meets the concerns of African countries expressed in the Rabat Declaration, prepared by the ministerial segment of the first African conference on the prevention and management of hazardous wastes held in Rabat from 8 to 12 January 2001 and adopted in Ouganda in July 2002 by the Council of African Ministers of Environment.

The PASP has introduced a number of criteria, mainly the ratification of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

Morocco took the benefit of PASP following the ratification of the Convention.

This programme is funded by donors including the World Bank, GEF and GTZ. The Grant Agreement on PASP-Morocco was signed on 5 February 2007 and its implementation is ensured by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as an implementing agency of the project. The Department of Environment is participating in this programme in the section on capacity-building by providing training to managers of Departments involved in the impact of pesticides on human health and the environment.

The first phase was implemented, it concerns:

- Training on the inventories techniques of obsolete pesticides, the risk assessment models, personal protective measures and safeguard's techniques.

- National inventory of pesticide's stockpiles.

The second phase will concern:

- The environmentally sound disposal of pesticides and wastes contaminated by pesticides (containers and equipments) accumulated in Morocco;
- Prevention of their accumulation by the introduction of measures to ensure (i) the sustainability of operations and (ii) the non re-accumulation of important stockpiles of obsolete pesticides;
- Capacity building and institutional strengthening on important issues related to chemicals.

#### 4. Project on environmentally sound management and disposal of PCB

Under the Stockholm Convention, the National Committee on Persistent Organic Pollutants has identified as a national priority the disposal of PCB's equipments and PCB's wastes. On this basis, a project "sound management and disposal of PCB" was conducted jointly with UNDP and UNIDO, with funding provided by GEF.

The project started in March 2007 and includes two components:

- "Soft" component including activities on upgrade regulatory and inventories of equipment and PCB wastes existing in Morocco. This component is supervised by the UNDP;
- "Hard" component including the feasibility study of a facility for disposal of transformers oils. The achievement of this component was assigned to UNIDO.

The results of these two components will be integrated in a document of a "Full Size Project" (FSP) submitted to the GEF for obtaining funding.

This funding will:

- update the national legislation on PCB,
- establish a system of monitoring and management of PCBs,
- to subsidize the disposal of pure PCB transformers,
- to establish a unit for disposal of transformer oils contaminated by PCBs in collaboration with the private sector.

To date, the first part "soft" of the project has largely been fulfilled, including the following activities:

- I. Drafting a regulation on PCBs: draft decree sent to departments for comments and opinions;
- II. Finalized national inventory on PCB (list of owners, location of PCB equipments, quantities of PCBs, oil analysis etc.);
- III. Identification of companies that work well and evaluation of co-financing of the operation of disposal of pure PCB;
- IV. Drafting of FSP: This document has been prepared for the first phase (disposal of the most risky elements; pure PCB equipments).

The GEF has provided funding to Morocco for the implementation of Pillar I on the disposal of pure PCB through exportation and strengthening national capacity for environmentally sound management of PCB.

#### 5. Project on the development of recycling of electronic and electrical wastes in Africa

The Fund Global Digital Solidarity (FSN), the Swiss Institute for Materials Research and Technology (EMPA) and the leader in the production of hardware Hewlett Packard (HP) launched a project on the development of the recycling sector of electrical and electronic wastes in African countries, including Morocco, Tunisia, Senegal, Kenya and South Africa.

Morocco has received funding, which budget is 36 000US\$.

In this context, a convention was signed by the Department of Environment, The Moroccan Centre for Cleaner Production (CMPP) and the FSN, to ensure the implementation of the project. This projects aims at achieving the following actions:

- to improve the recycling of these wastes;
- To minimize the impact on the environment;
- To assess the potential for creating employment in the less advantages sections of society.

Activities implemented:

- State of e-waste management at the national level;
- Elaboration of an action plan to improve e-waste management
- Workshop presentation of study results

The next phase of this project will identify sources of funding for the implementation of the action plan.

## **Mozambique**

For more than five years till 2004, the DANIDA fund was used to develop a facility for hazard waste, the only facility in Mozambique, a Regulation for Waste Management, training was taken for institucional capacity building and leaflets were produced for awarness raising including an inventory was taken. However, since than up to date no activities were taken for implementation of the Basel Convention for lacking of fund and the only activity is resumed in giving authorisation for exportation of hazard waste.

For this reason we think that before moving to the activities provided for the year 2004-2010, there is a need to consider some activities not yet implemented under the year 2003-2004.

## New Zealand

The following areas are where New Zealand sees challenges in implementing the strategic plan and important areas not addressed in the strategic plan.

### Challenges

1. Funding for developing countries to fully implement and enforce the Convention and to participate in working groups and Conference of Parties.
2. Addressing the challenges that small and/or geographical isolated countries face.
3. Promoting product stewardship schemes for hazardous waste (e.g. waste electrical and electronic equipment). We note that for some products these may be best managed globally as disposal may be challenging or require large economies of scale in order to be effective.
4. Reducing transboundary movements of hazardous waste while promoting the reuse, recycling and recovery of hazardous waste which can require export to appropriate facilities.
5. Controlling illegal traffic.

### Areas not addressed in the strategic plan

6. Identifying new or increasing quantity hazardous wastes – what wastes will be the focus of the Basel Convention in 5 years, 10 years.
7. Looking at global waste flows to improve resource recovery.
8. Taking a global focus to developing waste management including infrastructure development.
9. Raising awareness with waste and recycling businesses and industry about where to send waste and where waste and waste/resources go to improve reuse, recycling and recovery.
10. Improving waste minimisation, running pilot programmes with industry.
11. Assistance for Regional Co-ordination centres (funding and expertise).
12. Enhancing communication between parties and programmes.
13. Promoting the recycling and reuse of hazardous wastes (particularly waste electrical and electronic equipment) while still ensuring the safe management and disposal of waste.

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## Nicaragua



### DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE CALIDAD AMBIENTAL

#### Comentarios Generales de Nicaragua sobre la Evolución y Obstáculos en la Implementación del Plan Estratégico del Convenio de Basilea

##### Avances / Logros

Nicaragua oficializó su adhesión al Convenio de Basilea, mediante Decreto Legislativo de la Asamblea Nacional el 15 de abril de 1997. Sin embargo, previamente se realizaron otros decretos legislativos de Adhesión y aprobación de la Adhesión al Convenio.

El Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales (MARENA) fue nombrada como la Autoridad Nacional Designada para el Convenio de Basilea.

A raíz de la firma del Acuerdo Regional sobre Movimientos Transfronterizos de Desechos Peligrosos, suscritos por los Presidentes del Area Centroamérica, en diciembre de 1992, la Asamblea Nacional de Nicaragua aprobó la Ley N°168, Ley Que Prohíbe el Trafico de Desechos Peligrosos y Sustancias Tóxicas”, Gaceta 102 del 02 de junio de 1994, en vista de la recepción de solicitudes para la importación de desechos tóxicos peligrosos como destino final en Nicaragua.

En 1996 la Asamblea Nacional de la República aprobó la Ley General de Medio Ambiente y de los Recursos Naturales, en la cual incluyó el capítulo IV para Residuos Peligrosos, con articulados que prohíben la importación de desechos peligrosos y que podrá autorizar la exportación cuando no existan procedimientos adecuados en Nicaragua para la desactivación o eliminación de los mismos, requiriendo de previo el Consentimiento expreso del país receptor.

En el 2007, el Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales emitió la Resolución Ministerial 037-2007 para el manejo y almacenamiento de Bifenilos Policlorados (PCB) en el territorio nacional y aplicándose por la Dirección General de Aduanas, en el marco de su competencias.

Nicaragua ha realizado varias exportaciones de desechos peligrosos de plaguicidas, entre COP, organofosforados, veterinarios y otros, con el consentimiento previo de los países de transito y de destino final. Para realizar la primera exportación, se tuvo que esperar la ratificación de la Adhesión de Nicaragua al Convenio. Se han exportado más de 500 toneladas de plaguicidas vencidos y más de 1,500 toneladas de suelos contaminados con plaguicidas COP, los que fueron sometidos al tratamiento de incineración en empresas Europeas.

Las eliminaciones se han realizado en EKOKEM- FINLANDIA, AVR- HOLANDA, VEOLIA- INGLATERRA y VEOLIA- HOLANDA. Así también, se han exportado baterías usadas con plomo a China, a Guatemala, y anteriormente, a El Salvador, cuando la empresa RECORD contaba con autorización de las Autoridades. Por otro lado, hemos recibido solicitudes de Movimientos Transfronterizos para El Salvador, Guatemala y México, aunque las de México no se completaron por falta de documentación anexa.

En julio de 1999 Nicaragua realizó un taller de capacitación y divulgación sobre el Convenio de Basilea, en donde participaron representantes de las Instituciones del Gobierno y de otros sectores. Posteriormente, en octubre de ese mismo año, se realizó otro taller de capacitación sobre los Movimientos Transfronterizos de Desechos Peligrosos y el Convenio en donde participó mayor número de involucrados en la temática.

Entre 2004 y 2005 MARENA coordinó la ejecución del Proyecto Habilitante para los Contaminantes Orgánicos Persistentes (COPs), financiado por el GEF y aprovechando esa plataforma y unificando recursos se elaboró un compendio con los tres Convenios, Estocolmo, Basilea y Róterdam, del cual se imprimieron 1000 ejemplares y todos fueron distribuidos en las distintas actividades del proyecto. Así mismo, durante las distintas actividades realizadas por el proyecto, se incluyó la divulgación e información del Convenio de Basilea y las Sinergias entrelazadas de los tres Convenios. Considerando la plataforma y financiamiento del proyecto Habilitante COP, con los otros Convenios, y con el fin de contar con un instrumento marco para regular las sustancias y desechos peligrosos, se elaboró la Política Nacional para la Gestión Integral de Sustancias y Residuos Peligrosos, la cual fue aprobada por Decreto Presidencial N°91-2005, del 21 de noviembre de 2005.

En 2006 se realizó un inventario nacional de PCB y se ejecutaron actividades de capacitación y divulgación a distintos sectores, especialmente se tuvieron encuentros con personal de Puesto Fronterizos y Tomadores de Decisiones de Aduanas de Nicaragua, en donde uno de los temas principales fue sobre el Convenio de Basilea, por la importación / exportación de desechos peligrosos.

Así mismo, la empresa nacional transmisión eléctrica y de distribución de energía han continuado realizando los inventarios de PCB, apoyados por MARENA.

Este año Nicaragua realizará un proyecto piloto de inventario de emisiones de mercurio en distintos medios, ambientales y sanitarios, con lo cual se pretende conocer las capacidades nacionales e institucionalizar el inventario de dichas sustancias, el cual será financiado por UNITAR. Igualmente, este año implementaremos el proyecto de Inicio Rápido del SAICM, lo que incluye la actualización del Perfil de Seguridad Química del país.

El MARENA ha incrementado en número de autorizaciones para el manejo y reutilización de aceites usados dieléctricos de transformadores que no contienen ni están contaminados con PCB.

Hemos participado, a nivel de la Subregión, en varias reuniones organizadas por la ONGs (RAPAL) para intercambiar y dar a conocer los avances que hemos tenido en materia de los tres Convenios (Estocolmo, Basilea y Róterdam).

En cuanto a desechos electrónicos, hemos iniciado conversaciones con la ONG HABITAR, para desarrollar actividades o instrumentos para la regulación y el manejo de los desechos electrónicos en el país.

Estamos en total acuerdo que se debe cumplir con lo establecido en el artículo 4 del Convenio, referido al Plan Estratégico y al Nuevo Marco Estratégico, igualmente para el resto de artículos y las enmiendas realizadas.

El MARENA ha tratado de dar cumplimiento a todo lo establecido por el Convenio de Basilea, en cuanto a desechos peligrosos que requieren regulaciones nacionales y que involucran a otros países.

En la actualidad, tenemos inventariadas aproximadamente 6.7 toneladas de plaguicidas COP esperando sean eliminadas de forma ambientalmente seguras, para las cuales ya se hicieron algunas gestiones para el movimiento transfronterizo. Por otro lado, existen más de 30 toneladas de otros plaguicidas que son remanentes y que fueron abandonados en bodegas que caducaron por haber utilizados los que entraron de último al almacén. En cuanto a los COP, los remanentes se produjeron debido a las prohibiciones que se hicieron en 1993 y ratificadas en 2001.

Conjuntamente, el Ministerio del Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, el Centro de Trámites y Exportaciones (CETREX) y la Dirección General de Aduanas de Nicaragua estamos controlando las exportaciones de Baterías Usadas destinadas a reciclaje para cumplir con lo establecido por el Convenio.

En febrero de 2008 en Panamá, se acordó que los Las Secretarías de los Convenios harían un esfuerzo para fusionar recursos con el fin de atender las actividades de los Convenios e incluir en las reuniones a tres sectores involucrados directamente, como son ambiente, salud y agricultura, para que haya una mejor conocimiento, sensibilización y responsabilidades nacionales e internacionales, que cada uno de los países debe cumplir de cara a cada Convenio.

Se revisaran los artículos referidos a las prohibiciones nacionales y exportaciones de desechos peligrosos.

Por otro lado, la legislación nacional define los desechos, residuos y sustancias peligrosos y en qué casos podrán exportarse.

En cuanto a desguace de buques, Nicaragua no realiza dichas actividades. Sin embargo, se ha autorizado a una empresa nacional para la recepción de aguas residuales oleosas, provenientes de esos

medios, para su tratamiento y disposición final, lo cual está íntimamente coordinado con la Empresa Portuaria Nacional y el Ministerio de Transporte e Infraestructura y aplicando las Directrices del Convenio MARPOL.

## **Desventajas**

La falta de financiamiento externo ha sido el motivo principal para enfrentar y mejorar las situaciones de regulación, capacitación, divulgación del Convenio, así como la falta de personal dedicado directamente al seguimiento y cumplimiento de lo establecido por el Convenio, aunque el país y la institución tenga la intención de hacerlo, como lo ha demostrado.

Persiste la idea de las empresas en enviar desechos peligrosos a nuestros países, disfrazados de materias primas o para ser reutilizados en ciertas actividades sin ningún mecanismo de manejo, como son las llantas usadas, equipos computacionales de segunda, manejo de los envases de plaguicidas y la creciente industria de envases plásticos para alimentos, los cuales son un serio problema en nuestro país. Las pocas empresas dedicadas al reciclaje de algún desecho, las baterías con plomo, generalmente lo hacen de forma artesanal y constantemente están ocasionando problemas ambientales y de salud. Todavía están pendientes los proyectos regionales de baterías BAPU, acordados realizar a través del Centro Regional, en El Salvador.

Es necesario mejorar las coordinaciones con los países desarrollados, ya que el año pasado (2008) tuvimos una notificación de Hong Kong - China sobre la devolución de un cargamento de baterías usadas con desechos de plomo que no contaban con las Autorizaciones de ese país a la importación e igualmente el Ministerio del Ambiente desconocía sobre dichos Movimientos Transfronterizos, los que se estaban realizando sin las respectivas comunicaciones del caso. Las exportaciones las estaban disfrazando entre chatarra metálica. A raíz del caso, se han mejorado los controles aduaneros y los trámites de exportaciones.

Es necesario que la Secretaria del Convenio apoye financieramente la ejecución de los planes estratégicos para poder cumplir con lo que se espera para el próximo bienio.

Creemos que la Secretaria del Convenio debe continuar en su esfuerzo con los países desarrollados e industrializados para obtener y proporcionar suficiente ayuda a los países que carecen de fondos para desarrollar actividades y medidas en cumplimiento de lo establecido por el Convenio. Por ello, vemos bien que se aumente la cooperación, se fusionen recursos para mejorar la coordinación entre los tres Convenios, dada la situación económica en nuestros países. Sin embargo, la participación en las reuniones de los convenios es donde se ha detectado alguna problemática, ya que no se incluyen en la planificación a todas las partes involucradas, de Róterdam, de Basilea y de Estocolmo, solamente a una de las Autoridades Designadas, el problema es que a veces las demás partes no se enteran hasta después de las actividades.

Creemos necesario que se deben realizar más reuniones técnicas regionales para planificar, conocer y desarrollar las actividades comprometidas para el siguiente período, incluyendo actividades para el 2009 y 2010, las que podrían ser financiadas por el Convenio y coordinadas por los Centro Regionales y Subregionales, ya que éstos Centros deben tener más proyección, representatividad y constantes en las tareas que tenemos que desarrollar como región y países, con el fin de tener mejores condiciones de vida.

Proponemos que se organice financiamiento para los Centros Subregionales y que éstos mejoren los enlaces entre la Secretaria y los países para realizar actividades, como la recepción de comentarios previamente indicados, sobre los compromisos anuales, bianuales o para cada período evaluativo, como es el caso del Plan Estratégico. En éstas actividades podrían participar algún representante de la Secretaria del Convenio para recopilar y ahondar en los temas a tratar o reunir por separado a los

Representantes de los Centros Subregionales y Regionales de Basilea para recopilar la información y la programación de nuevas actividades, aunque también podrían reunir a los países para obtener los comentarios al Plan Estratégico actual y a futuro. Lo anterior, con el fin de ahorrar recursos económicos o establecer un mejor mecanismo de interacción.

Creemos muy necesario que las partes receptoras de algún desecho deben contar, de previo, con las fichas de seguridad en español, identificando claramente los peligros a la salud, al medio ambiente y a la agricultura, el que también debe ser dirigido a las Autoridades de Aduanas, ya que la importación de un desechos peligroso y su internación al país conlleva a la búsquedas de alternativas de eliminación y una es la exportación porque se carece de infraestructura para hacerlo en el territorio nacional.

Es necesario que proporcionen los documentos en los idiomas oficiales de los países (español) lo más pronto posible, ya que es uno de los idiomas establecidos para las traducciones de los documentos.

**Elaborado por:** Ingeniera María Amparo Vallejos Vallejos, Especialista en Gestión Ambiental  
Dirección de Seguridad Química,  
Dirección General de Calidad Ambiental,  
Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales (MARENA)

**Revisado por:** Licenciado Helio C. Zamora, Director de Seguridad Química  
Dirección General de Calidad Ambiental,  
Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales (MARENA)

**Visto bueno:** Licenciada Hilda Espinoza U.  
Directora General  
Dirección General de Calidad Ambiental,  
Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales (MARENA)

## **Republic of Korea**

Related to your letter on 17 December 2008, I inform you that we, Republic of Korea, have no comments on the developments and obstacles in the implementation of the current Strategic Plan.

# Republic of Serbia



РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА  
МИНИСТАРСТВО ЖИВОТНЕ СРЕДИНЕ  
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REPUBLIC OF SERBIA  
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11070 New Belgrade



Поштом прилоге

Br. 19-00-off./2009-St.Plan/PN  
Ref.1.4.Strategic Plan COP9/decIX/3/NS  
28.01.2009.

Mr. Nelson Sabogal, Senior Programme Officer  
Secretariat of the Basel Convention

On the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposals  
13-15, Chemin des Anemones, CH-1219 Chatelaine, Geneva, Switzerland  
tel. +41 22 917 8218, fax +41 22 797 3454  
e-mail: [sbc@unep.ch](mailto:sbc@unep.ch), [Nelson.Sabogal@unep.ch](mailto:Nelson.Sabogal@unep.ch)

RE: Republic of Serbia - Comments on the developments and obstacles related to the Strategic Plan for the implementation of the Basel Convention

Dear Mr. Sabogal,

This is regarding decision IX/3 of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and comments on the developments and obstacles related to the current Strategic Plan for the implementation of the Basel Convention and new strategic framework.

Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of Republic Serbia, as a Competent Authority of Basel Convention,

1. Do not have any additional comments and objection to the current Strategic Plan and should continue to implement until a new strategic framework is adopted on COP10.
2. Nominate person in our Ministry to facilitation liaison with the Secretariat in the review of the Strategic Plan is Focal Point in facilitation contact available on e-mail: [penka.nikolovski@ekoserb.sr.gov.yu](mailto:penka.nikolovski@ekoserb.sr.gov.yu) or [penka.nikolovski@ekoplan.gov.rs](mailto:penka.nikolovski@ekoplan.gov.rs)

Recognizing also the importance of gathering and analyzing data and information required to provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention, we hope that decision from the report consider the enhanced cooperation and coordination among Basel's Secretariat, BCRCs and host country.

Sincerely,



State Secretary for Environment  
*Miladin Avramov*  
Dr. Miladin Avramov

Copy sent to:

- Director of the Basel Convention Regional Centre for Central Europe in Slovakia, Ms. Dana Lapesová
- Executive Secretary of SBC, Ms. Katarina Kummer Peiry
- Serbian Permanent Mission to the United Nations in Geneva

# Slovakia

Subject: Current Strategic Plan and a new Strategic Framework - comments

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Based on the Decision IX/3 of the COP9 regarding current Strategic Plan (to 2010) and a new Strategic Framework of the Basel Convention Slovakia would like to present following opinions to both issues:

## Current Strategic Plan:

- An elaboration of the requested report should analyse individual activities from the view of initiatives and outcomes mentioned in the current Strategic Plan (to 2010) and identify successes and failures; it should also assess existing data and information regarding hazardous waste generation and transboundary movements and outline the development in this field; this all should mirror the status of Convention effectiveness;
- Separately realized projects should be evaluated in term of their comprehensiveness and also utilization by Parties; feedback of concerned countries should be helpful for evaluation of the projects;
- The financial coverage of BCRCs and existing Partnership Initiatives acting within the BC is unsolved in regard of the fact that the role of BCRCs and existing Partnership Initiatives acting within the BC is stressed many times. A development of stable financial mechanisms/tool should be a „hot task“ over the next period.

## New Strategic Framework:

- A report regarding evaluation of the Strategic Plan (to 2010) prepared by the Secretariat and comments of the Parties to this report should form a starting basis for preparation of the new Strategic Framework by Slovak opinion.
- Also recommendations of the AHJW should be encompassed into the prepared Strategic Framework.

Slovakia also supports EU comments resulted from the teleconference focused on Basel Convention Strategic Plan (20 January 2009).

Prepared by: Katarina Lenkova – Focal Point for the Basel Convention - contact person

Bratislava, 06 February 2009

# South Africa

01189/0001



**environment  
& tourism**

Department:  
Environmental Affairs and Tourism  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SBC/UNEP  
Date - 9 FEB. 2009.  
Seen by NS  
Action NS/PM  
File .....  
Date .....

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Ref. Basel Strategic Plan 1  
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Ms Katharina Kummer Peiry  
Executive Secretary of the Basel Convention  
15 chemin des Anemones  
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Attention: Nelson Sabogal Fax: 00 41 22 797 3454

## COMMENTS ON THE REVIEW OF THE CURRENT STRATEGIC PLAN

Your letter dated 17 December 2008 refers.

We thank you for the invitation to comment on the review of the Strategic Plan.  
Please find below our comments:

The following need to be taken into account in the review of the current Strategic Plan.

### **General comment**

The scope of the review of the strategic plan will have to be agreed upfront. It must be clear whether the review will focus on the implementation of the Convention (which would require decisions or resolutions) or that the review will also consider the adequacy of the Convention (which would require amendments to the Convention).

### **Specific Comments**

1. The Basel Convention Regional Centres (BCRC's) are key to the implementation of the Convention. Thus, the review of the Strategic plan should provide for creative ways of

- ensuring *predictable* financial & technical support for the BCRC's. This should include *inter alia* further clarification and unpacking of the role of the Secretariat in assisting the BCRC's.
2. In light of the comment in (1) above, provision must be made in the Convention budget to enable the Secretariat to:
    - a. Explore BCRC fund raising strategies and opportunities
    - b. Provide overall guidance to all BCRC's at a technical & strategic level.
  3. The review must examine whether the capacity of parties with respect to environmentally sound management of waste has improved. In this regard, better ways of making sure that the capacity is increased must be explored.
  4. The extent to which the current Strategic Plan is ensuring or securing participation of developing countries in the COPs as well as Working Groups must be borne in mind in the review. This matter relates to both the financial support as well as the technical capability of parties (including BCRC's) to be able to engage meaningfully in the negotiations.
  5. It will be crucial to consider the strategic importance of supporting and making links with regional initiatives e.g (NEPAD's Environmental Initiative) and come up with practical ways of securing this support.
  6. The balance between reducing transboundary movement of waste and practically giving effect to the waste hierarchy must also be examined.
  7. When considering the cooperation and co-ordination between the Basel, Rotterdam & Stockholm conventions, the review of the Basel Strategic Plan needs to examine how this cooperation can be streamlined and guidance provided in order for this to find expression in national policies where appropriate. Furthermore, the review must explore means for BCRC's to service the objectives of the other Conventions, particularly the Stockholm Convention.
  8. Agreement on the indicators which will apply in respect of any review of the strategic Plan and its activities will be important.

As per decision IX/3, please be advised that the contact person for liaison with the Secretariat with respect to the review of the Strategic Plan is:

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We look forward to the planned interactions relating to the review of the Strategic Plan.

Yours faithfully



Joanne Yawitch

Date: 9/02/09

Deputy Director General: Environmental Quality

Departmental of Environmental Affairs & Tourism

# United Arab Emirates

United Arab Emirates  
Federal Environmental Agency



دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة  
الهيئة الاتحادية للبيئة

Our Ref: FEA/ /1-60/  
Date:8/2/2009

**Subject: U A E comments on the Developments and Obstacles in the implementation of the current strategic plan**

Referring to your letter regarding the above subject, we would like to send our comments to the decision IX/3 of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the parties to the Basel Convention held in Bali, from 23-27 June 2008

**Comments**

1. Certain waste listings-should be clarified, especially with-regard to materials going for reuse, remanufacturing and recycling during the coming period.
2. Encouraging the recycling and reuse of hazardous wastes (particularly waste electrical and electronic equipment) while still ensuring the safe management and disposal of waste as best managed globally as disposal may require large economies for effective ways for disposal.
3. Support the integration ,cooperation with the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions.
4. Exchange knowledge and cooperation on reduction of the hazardous waste risks and its disasters especially between national centers of cleaner production aiming to for reduction their pollution of such waste.
5. Taking the action to increase the financial resources necessary for the BCRCs for Technical Cooperation

Our contact person to facilitate liaison with secretariat is Eng. Hussein Ali. Alkathairy

Regards,  
**Dr. Salem Al Dhaheri**  
**Director General**  
**Federal Environmental Agency**

# United States of America

## U.S. Comments on the Developments and Obstacles in the Implementation of the Basel Convention Strategic Plan

The Basel Convention Strategic Plan (2000-2010) includes a number of interrelated and mutually supportive strategies to implement activities on environmentally sound management (ESM). Grouped in clusters, the first includes: 1) the prevention, minimization, recycling, recovery and disposal of hazardous and other wastes subject to the Convention, taking into account social, technological and economic concerns; 2) the active promotion and use of cleaner technologies and production, with the aim of the prevention and minimization and other wastes subject to the Convention; and 3) the improvement and promotion of institutional and technical capacity-building, as well as the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, especially for developing countries and countries with economies in transition. This paper presents initial comments from the United States on the developments and obstacles in the implementation of the Strategic Plan. We are directing our comments to the first cluster.

### I. Background

The Basel Convention was negotiated in the late 1980s in response to outrage over environmental incidents from the transport of hazardous wastes from developed to developing countries. Since then, the economic and environmental landscape has changed. Many countries that did not have the capacity to manage wastes when the Convention entered into force became more industrialized, developed this capacity, and recognized that the industry can generate jobs and elevate standards of living. Further, as economies grow and markets globalize, waste minimization policies that address end-of-life products and materials only are not effective in reducing the increasing amounts of waste associated with economic activity and material consumption. There is a need for integrated and long-term solutions, based on a life-cycle approach.

There is also greater emphasis within national governments and international institutions on fostering sustainable materials management – maximizing the safe and productive use and conservation of the earth's resources and facilitating legitimate, environmentally sound trade in recyclables. There is recognition of the many positive environmental benefits associated with these approaches – energy savings, reduction of GHG emissions, reduced life-cycle impacts on natural resources, etc. This is evidenced by the work undertaken in the OECD on resource productivity and sustainable materials management, and in the G-8 on 3Rs (reduce, reuse, and recycle) that emphasizes the waste management hierarchy in terms of facilitating the transboundary movement of valuable products/materials not as waste, but as reused, remanufactured or recycled goods.

The Convention has not kept pace with the times. Rather than encourage reuse and recycling over disposal, the Convention, as implemented, provides disincentives to recycling and impedes the legitimate, environmentally sound trade in recyclables. For example, by defining recycling as a disposal operation in Annex 4, the Convention hinders environmental progress toward a better outcome. The Convention needs to adapt

to trends in waste management, such as the increasing use of EMS and certification programs (ISO, EMAS, etc.)

## **II. The U.S. Experience**

The U.S. signed the Basel Convention in 1989 and the Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification in 1992. We hope to pass implementing legislation to enable us to ratify the Convention. Although the U.S. has reservations over some of the ways in which the Convention has evolved, we consider Basel to be a responsibility for all countries, and we generally operate in accordance with the Convention's provisions. Our Basel Article 11 bilateral agreements incorporate prior informed consent and are premised on the concept of ESM in that we export for disposal only to countries that have the technical capacity to manage hazardous waste in an ESM manner (Canada) and import hazardous waste for disposal from countries that do not (Mexico, Costa Rica, Malaysia and the Philippines).

In the U.S., the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) controls the generation, management, storage and transport of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. RCRA has evolved significantly in terms of accommodating best management practices and addressing undue administrative burden. Our definition of solid waste attempts to tailor our regulations to the risks posed by particular waste streams. There is also a recognition that waste classification in terms of hazardous and non-hazardous is not clear cut. The emergence of non-traditional waste streams, such as electronics, fall into a gray area and require a more flexible, tailored approach that ensures ESM, while geared appropriately to the level of risk posed by a waste stream. Our universal waste and CRT rules are crafted with a more tailored control system to these "gray" wastes. We are adapting RCRA to a new paradigm that views end-of-life materials not as wastes destined for disposal, but as resources to be used as inputs in new products, and as a way to conserve energy and reduce GHG emissions. One national effort that we have launched is the Resource Conservation Challenge, which is aimed at finding flexible yet protective ways to conserve natural resources and energy, and reduce GHG emissions.

We have also enjoyed success in leveraging non-regulatory programs, such as our Plug-In and Waste-Wise programs. We have also found that certification programs are an effective tool for enhancing the regulatory command and control approach. Combining flexible regulatory and non-regulatory programs can be more effective than governmental controls only. It is our hope that the Basel Partnership Program will be successful in convincing industry and others to achieve legitimate and environmentally sound trade of end-of-life materials.

Finally, the U.S. is conducting important work regarding life-cycle analysis, a proven methodology for quantifying the environmental benefits and impacts of using one material in place of another. It allows us to consider the energy and resources going into a product and releases to the environment from the product summed across all aspects of the product life-cycle (e.g., material extraction, acquisition and processing, product production, transportation, installation, use, etc.) The USEPA is working to quantify the environmental benefits of using industrial materials through life-cycle analysis.

### III. Specific Comments

#### Recognition of the Waste Hierarchy: Encouragement of Reuse and Recycling

Although the first cluster of strategies includes the promotion and use of cleaner technologies and production, with the aim of preventing and minimizing hazardous and other wastes subject to the Convention, as currently implemented, the Convention does not do enough to promote the legitimate and environmentally sound transboundary movement of end-of-life materials for recycling and reuse. The U.S. experience has illustrated the need for the flexibility to tailor the control system to the risks posed by particular waste streams and that the "one size fits all" approach is no longer an effective option. We are also concerned that classifying recycling as a disposal operation in Annex 4 hampers efforts to promote the utilization of wastes as resources.

The OECD has been successful in adopting innovative approaches, such as pre-approved facilities and encouragement of the use of EMS, ISO, EMAS and various certification programs, to facilitate the legitimate and environmentally sound transboundary movement of end-of-life materials. Basel needs to take note of industry progress and trends towards non-regulatory approaches.

Article 4.9(a), (b) and (c) of the Convention affords some flexibility:

*Article 4.9: Parties shall take the appropriate measures to ensure that the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes only be allowed if:*

*(a) The State of export does not have the technical capacity and the necessary facilities, capacity or suitable disposal sites in order to dispose of the wastes in question in an environmentally sound and efficient manner; or (b) The wastes in question are required as a raw material for recycling or recovery industries in the State of import; or (c) The transboundary movement in question is in accordance with other criteria to be decided by the Parties, provided those criteria do not differ from the objectives of this Convention.*

#### Distinguishing Reuse, Refurbishment, Remanufacturing and Recycling

It is unclear how and when the Convention applies to the transboundary movement of used materials destined for reuse after repair, refurbishment or upgrading in the importing country (used mobile phones and used tires, for example). The U.S. believes that follow-up work, as outlined in the MPPI Chairman's Paper, should be undertaken with regard to clarifying how the Convention applies in these situations.

#### The Ban Amendment

While we accept and support the objectives of the Convention, as drafted, the Ban Amendment fails to recognize that a number of countries now have technical capacity, and that recycling operations and waste management bring jobs. Other approaches might

be as effective in ensuring the goals of the Convention without prejudicing the legitimate transboundary movement and management of hazardous wastes. For example, facilities might be certified as environmentally sound for a certain period of time.

#### **IV. Conclusions and Recommendations**

- 1) Opportunities exist under Articles 4.9(a), (b), and (c) to improve implementation and streamline some of the controls under the Convention (e.g. notification procedures, shipments from non-Annex VII countries to Annex VII countries).
- 2) Certain waste listings should be clarified, especially with regard to materials going for reuse, refurbishment, remanufacturing and recycling. Specifically, we believe that follow-up work, as outlined in the MPPI Chairman's Paper, should be undertaken on clarifying how the Convention applies in these situations.
- 3) Some thought should be given to populating Annex II (Categories of Wastes Requiring Special Consideration) with non-traditional "gray" waste streams and developing a tailored approach for this category, or create a third category of wastes.
- 4) The Convention needs to provide incentives for reuse, refurbishment, remanufacturing and recycling:
  - Encourage the legitimate ESM transboundary movement of shipments of materials for refurbishment and remanufacturing by not categorizing them as hazardous waste. Address the risks associated with these materials through binding, voluntary or market-based approaches.
  - Encourage the legitimate ESM transboundary movement of shipments of materials for recycling at major facilities by not categorizing them as hazardous waste. Address the risks associated with these materials through voluntary auditing programs (such as within the insurance industry), EMS and certification programs.
  - Restructure Annex 4, such that it clearly differentiates between disposal and recycling operations. Rename the Annex to cover the array of materials management options.
- 5) Alternatives to the Ban Amendment should be considered that would ensure ESM, but also facilitate the legitimate transboundary movement of hazardous wastes.
- 6) If the principles of ESM are to be applied to waste generated at sea, the Parties must fully consider the work done by, and being done by, other international bodies such as the International Maritime Organization.

The U.S. is working with our stakeholders to obtain information to support our initial conclusions and recommendations. We will provide more detail by June 2009.

## **BCRC for the South American Region (Argentina)**

### **Comments on the development and obstacles in the implementation of the present Strategic Plan of the Basel Convention**

The Basel Convention Regional Centre for South America was formally established in July 2005, by signing the Framework Agreement, nevertheless the Centre started its operations in May 2002.

#### **The Centre carried out the following tasks on the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2002-2010:**

Project: Implementation of Illegal Traffic on Hazardous Wastes and others. Out of this project resulted in the publication and translation of the Basel Convention Implementation Manual. Within the scope of this project a workshop on the implementation of measures against illegal traffic of hazardous wastes and other wastes was held on 22 and 23 March 2003 jointly with custom authorities of the region.

The ratification and implementation of the Protocol on Liability and Compensation was promoted in the region through the carrying out of a workshop on the promotion of the Protocol in July 2004.

Other activities were carried out on the cooperation and coordination of synergies with other International Environmental Agreements, as is the case of the Regional Workshop in the South American region on the Environmentally Sound Destruction of POPs in the context of the Basel and Stockholm Conventions.

Technical assistance was provided to countries in the region regarding the formulation of a regulation to prevent generation of wastes and the promotion of the environmentally sound management of wastes generated. An example of this is the project on the inventory of e-waste in South America, the objective of which was the elaboration, drafting and updating of a national inventory and the technical guidelines with relation to the subject of electric and electronic waste, with a view to comply with international regulation aimed at achieving an environmentally sound management of these wastes. Assistance was given to Colombia to carry out a pilot project on the collection of e-waste.

In 2009 implementation of a PCB project on mining activities in Chile and Peru will be carried out.

Links with other stakeholders in the international system on hazardous wastes within the region were strengthened.

The government of Argentina (through its Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development) made a financial contribution of \$100.000 with the objective of applying it to projects related to priority activities of the Basel Convention: mercury wastes, electronic equipment wastes and used tyres.

The Centre participated in the following seminars and conferences on management of electric and electronic wastes:

- International Conference on Hazardous Wastes held 18-20 November 2008 in Bogotá, Colombia. Statement on the Study of Management of Electric and Electronic Equipment Wastes in South America (Phase I) and Pilot Project on Recollection in Bogotá (Phase II).

-International Congress REWAS 08 – from 12 to 15 October 2008 – held in Cancún, México. Statement on the legal framework and the role of governments regarding the management of electric and electronic equipment wastes (RAEES).

- Second Seminar on the Management of Electric and Electronic Equipment Wastes (RAEES) 16/09/2008. Buenos Aires. International, regional and national legal framework, European Union. Costa Rica, Governmental Law on Hazardous Wastes 24.051. Regional Agreements. Extended producer's Responsibility.

Likewise, member of Platform RELAC/SUR/IDRC dedicated to projects on recycling of electronic wastes in Latin America.

Among obstacles encountered we can refer to:

- difficulties in financing for the region. In order to carry out productive work it is necessary to implement a sustainable financial mechanism in time.
- new Strategic Plan should foresee a real and effective strengthening of the Regional Centres, within the network of Centres of the Convention, as well as their synergy articulation in a network of centres servicing Multilateral Environmental Agreements (Stockholm Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Basel Convention, and SAICM).
- Difficulties in training BCRCs' staff.
- Speeding up of dissemination of information mechanisms on the work of the Centres to different regional and international organizations.

## BCRC for the Asia-Pacific Region (China)



### Basel Convention Coordinating Center for Asia and the Pacific

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Mr. Nelson Sabogal

Senior Programme Officer

Secretariat of the Basel Convention

Subject: Comments on the Development and Obstacles during the Implementation of the Strategic Plan (2000-2010) from Basel Convention Coordinating Center for Asia and the Pacific (BCRC China)

Dear Mr. Nelson Sabogal

I am writing to express our thanks for your effort to strategic plan and to comment on the development and obstacles in the implementation of the Strategic Plan (2000-2010). Please see the following comments made by Basel Convention Coordinating Center for Asia and the Pacific (BCRC China):

- 1) BCRC China considers the current strategic plan is a key tool for the Basel Convention. It is proven that the current strategic plan is a major instrument to promote the Basel Convention implementation and capacity building and is also a compass to the development of the Basel Convention. It is suggested that the short term and long term targets should be stated separately in the new strategic plan in order to implement the plan effectively step by step.
- 2) Partnership programme has been proven to be an important mechanism in the implementation of the strategic plan (2000-2010). It is suggested that the partnership programme should be continued and strengthened in the new strategic framework as a key instrument to support the implementation and capacity building of the Basel Convention.
- 3) BCRCs have become important organizations to implement the strategic plan. However, in the implementation of current strategic plan, BCRCs are not fully used because of the limit of financial resource. In order to make sure the effective implementation of new strategic plan, it is suggested that the sustainable financial mechanism should be developed in the new framework especially for the high priority activities at regional and international level.



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for Asia and the Pacific**

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- 4) The control of transboundary movement of hazardous and other wastes is one of the fundamental objectives of the Basel Convention. New type waste flows, such as e-wastes, have brought a lot of environmental and health problems and need to decide whether they are under the control of the Basel Convention or not and how to control them. It is suggested that the identification and the management of transboundary movement of e-wastes should be emphasized strongly in the new strategic plan.
- 5) Only a few activities listed in the action table of current strategic plan (2000-2010) were carried out because of the lack of financial resource. It is suggested that the activities/projects without implementation be reviewed and included selectively in the new strategic framework.

Sincerely,

Jinhui Li

Executive Secretary

Basel Convention Coordinating Center for Asia and the Pacific (BCRC China)

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## BCRC for the Arab States (Egypt)

The 2002-2010 strategic plan of the Basel Convention assigned to the BCRCs an important role in assisting the SBC to efficiently implement the provisions of the Basel Convention and the sound management of hazardous wastes in developing countries; yet without assisting these centres builds their capacities and credibility to take their role. The Strategic Plan did not also provide explicit tool/mechanism to financially support these centers sustain their functions and activities. Developing countries and countries with economic in transition benefiting from these centers are always reluctant to pledge contributions to the centres due to their financial status. Therefore, many of the BCRCs remain almost dormant, unless there is a donor funded project through which they can provide the capacity building services. In the absence of donor funded projects; sometimes the minimum operation cost can not be secured and the risk of losing trained staff and suffer noticeable set back in its capacities.

The framework agreements for the establishment of the BCRCs did not include sections signed by the served countries to commit minimum participation in the activities and bottom line contributions to the operation cost of their centres. Renewing the framework agreement should include, after negotiations with the countries served by the center, article state obligations from served countries, and should be co-signed by all served countries; may be in one of the COP meetings. The whole mechanism and its logic should be reflected in the new strategic plan.

Another alternative to secure minimum operation cost for the centres can be by establishing a trust fund' sub-account that receives voluntary contributions (which should be encouraged by the SBC) from the donors and region's member countries specifically for the support of their BCRCs and for the capacity building connected with their regional role.

In addition, there are several issues connected with improving the role of BCRCs and stabilize their performance at a standard level, and a capacity building activity section should be inserted and budgeted in the new strategic plan:

- 1- Develop a permanent structure for all BCRCs, clarify the main umbrella the centres are working under and reflect this explicitly in the framework agreements, and assume basic operation cost.
- 2- Carefully develop terms of reference of permanent staff of the centers and insist to match nominations from host countries with these nominations.
- 3- Develop and oblige personnel of the BCRCs to take capacity building training both technical and administration guided by the SBC. It is also recommended that SBC should arrange with the donors study tours aim at exposing BCRCs to relevant technologies before these BCRCs can be fully utilized in training and technology transfer in their regions.
- 4- Equip and empower BCRCs to act as accreditation offices and collect fees on behalf of the SBC from companies, NGOs, and institutes seeking accreditation to practice Sound Management of Hazardous Waste.

# **BCRC for the African Region (Nigeria)**

## **UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN**

**12 February 2009**

**Mr. Nelson Sabogal,**

**Senior Programme Officer**

**Secretariat of the Basel Convention**

**Geneva.**

**Dear Mr. Sabogal,**

### **Comments on the Development and Obstacles Related to the Strategic Plan for the Implementations of the Basel Convention.**

The Decision IX/3 of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 9) held in Bali, Indonesia in June 2008, requesting comments on the Basel Convention Strategic Plan (2000-2010) for the implementation of the Basel Convention refers. The Strategic Plan contains strategies to implement various activities on the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes. It gives mandate to the Basel Convention Regional Centres (BCRCs) and the Basel Convention Regional Coordinating Centres (BCCs) through the Secretariat of the Basel Convention (SBC), to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition implement the Basel Convention.

The comments of our centre, the Basel Convention Regional Coordinating Centre for Africa, Ibadan, Nigeria is provided below.

(i) The extent of the implementation of the Strategic Plan varies from region to region and also between the Basel Centres mainly due to infrastructural, human and financial resources constraints. Nonetheless the dividends of the Strategic Plan have been made available to some of the parties where the Basel Centres have been able to undertake projects, developed appropriate technical guidelines that address some specific wastes as well as the organization of awareness raising workshops.

(ii) BCRCs provide important mechanism and tool for the implementation of

the strategic plan during the period under review. Their effectiveness was limited by a number of factors which include (a) lack of availability of donors to fund most of the project proposals submitted for funding through the Secretariat of the Basel Convention; (ii) inadequacy of funds in the trust Fund of the Basel Convention which severely limits the number of projects and programmes to be funded from this source; (iii) inadequate and/or lack of financial support from parties served by the various BCRCs and BCCs and (iv) Need for capacity building for the BCRCs and BCCs in the areas of Project Proposal Formulation and Preparation, Project Implementation and Management.

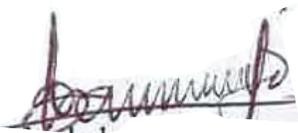
(iii) Arising from (ii) the involvement of the BCRCs and BCCCs has been limited largely due to predictable and sustainable funding. The need for the development of a Financial Mechanism for sustainable funding of the BCRCs and BCCCs becomes critically important for the attainment of the goals of the Strategic Plan. It is critical that this mechanism be available and incorporated into the next phase of the Strategic plan from 2010 and beyond.

(iv) The development of Partnership Programmes under the plan by the Convention especially the Mobile Phone Partnership Initiative (MPPI) and the Partnership for Action on Computing on Computing Equipment (PACE) provide landmark of successful cooperation among multi-stakeholders including industry, governments and the civil society. This laudable concept needs to be expanded to tackle the environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of other priority hazardous waste streams in addition to e-waste issue which is presently being addressed.

(v) The problem of illegal traffic of hazardous waste persists which is a manifestation of the lack of or ineffectiveness of the control measures on the control of the transboundary movement of hazardous and other wastes that are in place now. The Probo Koala incident in Cote D'Ivoire in August 2006 involving the illegal dumping of hazardous wastes from Estonia and Holland in Cote D'Ivoire in 2006 demonstrates the weakness in the present measures in place. is a testimony of the fact that the implementation of the capacity of the parties to implement the convention needs further strengthening.

(vi) It is important to canvass political support for the strategic plan to encourage parties to the convention especially those in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to complement donor support as these countries would benefit from the implementation of the plan.

(vii) Priority projects in the present Plan should be rolled over into the new plan , while also incorporating new emerging issues; and actively carrying out intense stakeholders awareness raising and education.



**Prof O. Osibanjo**

**Director/Chief Executive**

## **BCRC for South-East Asia (Indonesia)**

It is noted in the Strategic Plan for the Implementation of the Basel Convention (to 2010) that the operational BCRCs will be one of the key delivery mechanisms to implement the Strategic Plan at the regional level.

One of the strategies is also to disseminate and make information easily accessible through the Internet and other electronic and printed materials on the transfer of know-how, in particular through the BCRCs;

Furthermore, The full work programme (10-year period) is expected to take place in a series of phases, including regionally based activities, in particular through BCRCs.

Therefore, in the current Strategic Plan, the BCRCs have an important role in carrying out the activities at the regional level.

However, in implementing the Strategic Plan, the BCRCs's major obstacles is lack of funding to carry out these activities. Many of the planned activities in the Business Plan have to be re-scheduled or cancelled due to financial matters. In most cases, the BCRCs carried out other activities / projects not initially planned in the Business Plan, depending on the donor's request to carry out a certain activity, although still very much related to the functions of the BCRCs. The BCRCs' daily operations relied solely on their host countries' support, and is not sufficient to conduct regional base projects without contribution from donors or other member countries served by BCRC, which also contribute to the issue on the BCRCs' sustainability.

In this regard, a mechanism to increase capacity and ensure the sustainability of the BCRCs should be inserted in the section on the development of the BCRCs in the new Strategic Plan. The mechanism could be in the form of financial mechanism or capacity building of the BCRCs, especially developing BCRCs and BCRCs with economies in transition, on resources mobilization to obtain the resources required in order to facilitate their important role in conducting the activities in the Strategic Plan. It is also important to point out that more positive and active cooperation of the parties served by a BCRC in business plan development and implementation will help reduce the BCRC's load in fund raising. In addition, good communication and close cooperation between BCRCs and their host countries are key success factors in sustaining the BCRCs. Another important factor that may strengthen the host country support to a BCRC is also good communication and cooperation between the national focal point and the other relevant government agencies, including the ministry of foreign affairs or diplomatic missions.

COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REPORT ON THE REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF  
THE CURRENT STRATEGIC PLAN AND A NEW STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BASEL CONVENTION

BCRC-SEA in Indonesia pointed out that in implementing the Strategic Plan, the BCRCs's major obstacles is lack of funding to carry out these activities. Many of the planned activities in the Business Plan have to be re-scheduled or cancelled due to financial matters. In most cases, the BCRCs carried out other activities / projects not initially planned in the Business Plan, depending on the donor's request to carry out a certain activity, although still very much related to the functions of the BCRCs. In this regard, BCRC-SEA stressed the importance of capacity building of the BCRCs on resources mobilization to obtain the resources required in order to facilitate their important role in conducting the activities in the Strategic Plan. It is also noted that in addition to lack of funding, BCRCs have not been given sufficient structural strength under the reporting and consultative mechanism. Parties have no obligation nor need for optimally utilising BCRCs if the role of BCRCs is not strong enough, e.g. there is no obligation for parties to share their national reports with BCRCs. So, while BCRCs are responsible for facilitating the parties in their regions, it is not easy for BCRCs to access and analyse information needed to synthesise actual regional figures and actual regional needs to effectively implement the Convention. Another example, even without the role of BCRCs, parties and donors can cooperate bilaterally anyway as long as the cooperation exclusively benefiting both donors and receptors. As a result, there is insufficient demonstrated proactive/active participation of some member countries in the region to help each other nor seriously cooperate in solving problems at the regional level. Lack of funding, indeed, is the common, but, not the only main problem. Should the parties and their BCRCs, including the host countries, in their regions have equally strong will and commitment to cooperate in all aspects of the Convention implementation, there should be some useful programs that can be planned and implemented together successfully without too much being dependent on external funding. The steering committee mechanism should facilitate such a cooperation if it is also optimally functioning.

## BCRC for Central Europe (Slovakia)

Mr. Nelson Sabogal  
Programme Officer  
Secretariat of the Basel Convention

Bratislava, February 5, 2009

Strategic Plan and the new Strategic Framework

With reference to the COP 9 Decision IX/3 on Strategic Plan and new Strategic Framework, the BCRC Slovakia would like to provide following proposals.

We consider the Strategic Plan adopted at COP 6 in 2002 as a very important and helpful document serving as a roadmap for BCRCs. In 2009, we fully understand the necessity to prepare an updated document. We feel it is necessary to make an analysis of the current Strategic Plan before going ahead with a new document. We propose to make a SWOT analysis which will exactly reveal its strengths, weaknesses and show us further opportunities and potential threats. It has to be clearly specified what has been already realised and what is still actual and has to be realised in a near future.

The proposal for the next steps:

- SWOT analysis
- Table with realised activities
- Table with activities necessary to be realised
- To prepare a clear financial strategy
- To prepare a new strategic document where the fields a), b), e), and f) will be as an umbrella of the document and the activities will be divided into two clusters:
  - o Transboundary movement of the hazardous waste including problems with illegal traffic
  - o Environmentally sound management of priority waste streams
- To include relevant recommendations from the AHJWG

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## Annex V:

### Action Table under the fields of the Basel Declaration

#### First cluster

**Field (a):** Prevention, minimization, recycling, recovery and disposal of hazardous and other wastes subject to the Basel Convention, taking into account social, technological and economic concerns

**Field (b):** Active promotion and use of cleaner technologies and production, with the aim of the prevention and minimization of hazardous and other wastes subject to the Basel Convention

And

**Field (e):** Improvement and promotion of institutional and technical capacity-building, as well as the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, especially for developing countries and countries with economies in transition

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
<b>2003 - 2004</b>			
Development of waste prevention and minimization programmes and tools and assistance in the development of national legislation, institutional and policy frameworks, including a legal base for enforcement and for the conduct of inventories and related activities, such as waste audits	<b>Initiatives</b>		
	Preparation of guidelines for the drafting of national legislation and provision of advice on this matter	The Secretariat has compiled and maintained copies of national legislation provided to it by Parties on the Basel Convention website ( <a href="http://www.basel.int/legalmatters/natleg/index.html">http://www.basel.int/legalmatters/natleg/index.html</a> )	Following a recommendation made by the Basel Convention Committee for Administering the Mechanism for Promoting Implementation and Compliance (“the Compliance Committee”) at its fourth session, the Secretariat has taken steps to arrange the national legislation on the website so that it can be sorted by country and language. No financial or in-kind contributions were forthcoming to allow the Secretariat to organize workshops on the development and formulation of national legislation. Attention is drawn, however, to the project aimed at strengthening legislative, regulatory and enforcement capacity for hazardous wastes and other wastes, which is described in detail above, which includes an element on providing assistance to participant countries in drafting their legislation. The implementation of this project in Trinidad and Tobago and 12 other SIDS in the Caribbean

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
			<p>started in October 2008.  The Secretariat continues, upon request, to provide advice and assistance on national legislation to Parties.<sup>1</sup>  Also, part of the project “A better Environment</p>
		<p>- Preparation of a review on the existing national and international legislation on monitoring and control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their environmentally sound management for CIS countries (BCRC Russian Federation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A collection of relevant and up-to-date information on legislation on monitoring and control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and their environmentally sound management existing in Commonwealth of Independent States countries was conducted.</li> <li>• The review was presented to the national governments to help them develop national legislation enforcing their obligations of the Basel Convention.</li> <li>• The publication was finalized (the executive summary was translated into English) and made available in both printed and electronic form.</li> </ul>	<p>The project gave the decision-makers in the selected countries the opportunity to be informed about, and to improve or develop, national legislation for the monitoring and control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their environmentally sound management.</p>
		<p>- Legal Assistance for the Elaboration and Adaptation of National Legislation for the Effective Implementation of the Basel Convention in Bulgaria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Serbia Montenegro (1/1/2004-1/9/2006); BCRC Slovakia</p>	<p>This project is part of the Business Plan 2003-04 of BCRC-Slovakia as the activity “Implementation of the Basel Convention into national legislation and control structures”.</p>

<sup>1</sup> UNEP/CHW.9/28, Enforcement: national legislation and other measures adopted by Parties to implement the Basel Convention and to combat illegal traffic , p. 6.

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
	Preparation and assistance in the use of training manuals/kits on the elaboration of national legislation, on enforcement, on understanding of inventories, waste audits and on the prevention and detection of illegal traffic, and in prevention/minimization of wastes	- Workshop for the Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation (as described in documents UNEP/CHW/OEWG/3/11 and 33)	As requested by COP and OEWG, the Secretariat took steps in cooperation with the BCRCs toward the organization of workshops for addressing various aspects of and obstacles to the process of ratification of or accession to the Basel Protocol. These workshop took place in South America (May 2004), in Central America (2004), for English-speaking African countries in Ethiopia (June 2004), for Arabic-speaking countries in September 2006), for French-speaking African countries, and for Asian countries in Indonesia.
		- Regional project for the preparation of national inventories, action plans and strategies for the environmentally sound management of PCBs and PCB-containing equipment in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) subregion, funded by UNEP Chemicals and with the participation of the Basel Convention Regional Centre in Pretoria	The Secretariat took part in it, as it was related to the implementation if the Basel Convention
		- Establishment of a polychlorinated dibenzodioxin (PCDD) and polychlorinated dibenzofuran (PCDF) release inventory in a sub-Saharan context, with a particular focus on specific local practices.	This is a demonstration project mounted jointly by UNEP Chemicals and the Secretariat of the Basel Convention, fully funded by UNEP Chemicals, with the participation of the Basel Convention Regional Centre in Senegal.
		- Inventory of Hazardous Wastes in French Speaking countries covered by BCRC- Dakar (BCRC Senegal) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First technical missions and training workshops completed</li> <li>• National inventories completed and documented in two countries</li> </ul>	Directly related to Strategic Plan field E on the development and enhancement of national capacity for the preparation and conduct of detailed inventories and waste audits for priority waste streams to assist in disposal/recovery operations and in the prevention and minimization of such wastes. The project has important potential for replication in the other countries of Africa.

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		<p>- Pilot project on inventory of hazardous waste generation in selected member countries (BCRC Indonesia)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A hazardous waste inventory questionnaire was designed, disseminated and completed.</li> <li>• One country (the Philippines) was selected and assisted in completing a full national-level inventory and was also selected as the project case study.</li> <li>• A database of hazardous waste management in the Philippines was developed and used as an input to evaluate the Basel Convention manual/guidance on hazardous waste inventories.</li> <li>• The Basel Convention manual/guidance on hazardous waste was revised.</li> </ul>	<p>This project used a case-study approach to capacity-building rather than a purely training approach; much like the Cambodia used lead-acid battery project it focused on building capacity through learning by doing. The project provided new guidance for the making of inventories, which was specific to the region; the project can be easily replicated for other regions.</p>
		<p>- Inventory of waste lead-acid batteries (Cambodia)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on inventories and identification of lead-acid battery recycling facilities was completed.</li> <li>• Desk-based study and field surveys were conducted.</li> <li>• A national workshop to discuss results and to develop a technical report was held.</li> </ul>	<p>The project aimed to build the capacity of the Government of Cambodia to undertake inventories of hazardous waste. Used lead-acid batteries were identified as the priority waste stream. The project successfully completed a desk study on all aspects of used lead-acid batteries, complemented by field visits. The national action plan for the environmentally sound management of used lead-acid batteries, available in Khmer and English, was implemented by the Ministry of Environment in Cambodia.</p>
		<p>- Pilot Program for the Minimization of Impacts Generated by Hazardous Wastes (BCCC-Uruguay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pilot project in three Brazilian states.</li> <li>• Identification and evaluation of sectors with the greatest environmental impact.</li> <li>• Methodology for the systematisation of</li> </ul>	<p>The project was primarily designed to promote cleaner technologies in order to minimize the generation of hazardous wastes. The project used information provided by the Coordinating Centre on the specific sectors. A local analysis considering social, technological and economic concerns was carried out to design strategies with a view to minimizing the generation of wastes and their impact on the environment. Other Strategic Plan objectives were</p>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		<p>information on hazardous waste in the production sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elaboration of strategies to address the sectors studied under the project.</li> <li>• The project was implemented in 2004 until 2006 with the active participation of the Brazilian government, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the national cleaner production centre.</li> </ul>	<p>covered through a close collaboration with the industrial sector to study its generation of wastes and their impact on the environment.</p>
		<p>- Training workshop on reporting and inventories of hazardous wastes (1/1/2006-31/12/2006); BCRC South Pacific</p>	<p>Completed</p>
		<p>- Inventory of e-waste in South America (1/1/2006-31/12/2006); BCRC Argentina</p>	<p>The project on the Inventory of Electronic Wastes in the South American Region was aimed at assisting the participating countries to prepare, draft and update a national inventory and to establish technical directives to deal with e-waste in order to achieve the international standards on environmental sound management.</p>
	<p>Development of framework guidelines on hazardous and other waste prevention and minimization</p>	<p>- Hazardous waste Landfill (Site Selection, Design and Preparation of Operating Plans) in Arab Region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three guidelines were prepared. BCRC Egypt</li> </ul> <p>1) "Guidelines for hazardous waste landfill site selection and environmental impact assessment in hyper-dry areas"</p>	<p>Technical project designed to identify international good practices in landfill operations and adapt them to hyper-dry regions. The project helped build the Regional Centre's capacity to run large projects. The formats of the workshops were useful in encouraging the capacity-building of the participants. The guidelines were distributed to focal points in the region to enable the countries to design and implement landfill projects</p>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		<p>2) "Guidelines for hazardous waste landfill site design in hyper-dry areas"</p> <p>3) "Guidelines for hazardous waste landfill site operation, monitoring and aftercare in hyper-dry areas"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A training programme on hazardous waste landfill entitled "Hazardous waste management, the landfill option" was developed and instituted.</li> <li>• An Arabic-English glossary of landfill technical terms was developed.</li> </ul>	<p>appropriate to their local conditions. The region has these three guidelines, as open files for use and update as more information and experience is gained by experts in the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes landfills in hyper-dry areas of the Arabic-speaking countries.</p>
	<p>Identification of priority waste streams and their environmentally sound management options</p>	<p>- The first regional workshop under the aegis of the project "Preparation of National Inventories and National Plans for the Environmentally Sound Management of PCBs and PCB containing equipment in Central America", from 7 to 9 July 2004, in San Salvador. The workshop was organized by the Universidad Centroamericana José Simeón Cañas on behalf of the Basel Convention Regional Centre for Central America and Mexico in close cooperation with the Secretariat of the Basel Convention.</p>	<p>The workshop constituted the kick-off meeting for the PCB project in Central America, which was financed by the Government of the United States of America, the Government of Finland and the Basel Convention Trust Fund and coordinated jointly between the Secretariat and UNEP Chemicals.</p>
		<p>- Assessment and recycling of used oils in Africa (BCCC Nigeria)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A technical workshop, feasibility study and national analysis (desk study, filed visits, surveys) of the situation of the management of used oils in Nigeria.</li> <li>• Feasibility study and recommendations for a preliminary national plan for the environmentally sound management of used oils in Nigeria</li> </ul>	<p>The project addressed a priority waste stream in the African region and proposed to develop a national plan for the environmentally sound management of used oils in Nigeria. The project was used as a case study for other areas in Africa. It was also the first attempt in launching the partnership with major oil companies operating in the region to put in place environmentally sound management practices for used oil, as requested by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting on the proposal of the African Group.</p>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of recommendations for a partnership programme for used oils in Africa.</li> <li>• During the final workshop, a regional action plan was developed.</li> </ul>	
	Elaboration of prevention and minimization guidelines for priority waste streams	<p>- Scoping Paper on transfer of national experiences with waste prevention and minimization to a transregional or an international level (Germany)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research into the transfer of experience in waste management between countries.</li> <li>• Recommendations regarding the need for agreed and widely understood terminology in waste management.</li> <li>• Recommendations on standardizing terminology, regulations and guidelines, technical standards and limits, indicators and targets under the Basel Convention.</li> </ul>	In order to facilitate the transfer of clean technologies, the project provided recommendations for standardizing terminology and definitions, provided a method for identifying priority waste streams and emphasized the importance of establishing consistently defined indicators to evaluate measures and targets for dealing with the priority waste streams. The project was instrumental in raising awareness among Parties and providing suggested solutions for each country.
	Preparation of user's manual for implementing the technical guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties for the relevant industry sectors	<p>- Preparation of "Training manual for the preparation of health-care management plans in sub-Saharan Africa, prepared jointly by the Secretariat and the World Health Organization</p> <p>- Training manual for the preparation of used lead-acid battery management plans, prepared jointly by the Secretariat, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the International Lead Management Centre (ILMC) and the University of the West Indies.</p>	Both manuals are regularly used in related projects and workshops
	Provision of advise and support to facilitate access by national Authorities, practitioners and	- regional training seminars for customs, port and law enforcement officers, Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, September 2002,	The Secretariat, with the Basel Convention Regional Centre for the Arab States and the Government of Egypt organized regional training seminars for national port

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
	economic operators to information, expertise and know-how of relevance to national legislation, enforcement, inventories and others, including the development of standardized inventory for priority waste streams	and Port Said, Egypt, 15-19 September 2003  - The project “A better environment for Human Health and Well-being” (BCRC-Egypt)	enforcement officers to assist Parties in implementing the guidance elements at national level.  This project addressed all this issues with some degree of success despite the weak responses from member countries.
	Assessment of the use and implementation by Parties of the technical guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties with a view to identifying difficulties and obstacles to their effective application		It is difficult to make a proper assessment of the use of the technical guidelines. However, the Secretariat notes that all the technical guidelines made available during COPs and OEWGs are all taken and hard copies or CDs are regularly sent to Parties. Moreover, all the projects implemented are using the technical guidelines. Some of the Parties have requested to SBC a practical training on the different technical guidelines for their technical staff. This training was not provided by SBC due to lack of funding. Some trainings were requested to be delivered by the BCRCs.
	Collection and dissemination of information on proven environmentally sound technologies/process for wastes	- Regional Workshop on Successful Case Studies of Recycling, Reuse and Resource Recovery Methods towards The Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes and Implementation of the Basel Convention in Africa (BCRC Nigeria) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information-gathering on successful cases studies and best available technologies for the African region, with potential of replication (sustainable technology and informational transfer)</li> <li>• Five project proposals were prepared: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Bioremediation of hazardous waste contaminated land site in Africa.</li> <li>2) Promoting the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes in Africa</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	Several recommendations on how to address the hazardous wastes problem in Africa were put forward. The workshop served as a means of further developing the BCRCs on the issue of hazardous wastes. The discussions helped to raise awareness of various hazardous-waste concerns and also successful case studies for Africa.

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		<p>with particular emphasis on lead-acid and dry-cell batteries.</p> <p>3) Promoting the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes in Africa with particular emphasis on health-care and medical wastes.</p> <p>4) Assessing electronic wastes (e-waste) and promoting the environmentally sound management of e-wastes in Africa.</p> <p>5) Feasibility study and sustainability analysis of a biogas plant for household waste mixed with hazardous wastes in Africa.</p> <p>- Assessment of the environmentally sound management of used oil in the Caribbean (BCRC Trinidad and Tobago)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A first regional assessment workshop has been held and a way forward decided upon with the countries in the region.</li> <li>• A draft Used Oil strategy for the Caribbean Region was developed.</li> <li>• Each country is to carry out a national project.</li> </ul>	<p>Addressed a priority waste stream in the Caribbean region. It is proposed to develop a regional strategy, through differentiated country approaches. Aimed at promoting the development of regional and national policies concerning the joint implementation of the MARPOL and Basel conventions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summary 70% complete and second phase commenced in July 2006.</li> </ul>
	Development of pilot projects aiming at improving, recycling or recovers of hazardous wastes, or of recycling/recovery plants operations		Several projects already mentioned above aimed at improving the recycling system.
<b>Outcome</b>			
	Training manuals/Kits are prepared and used by the relevant customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Destruction and Decontamination Technologies for PCBs and Other POPs Wastes (Part I)</li> <li>- Destruction and Decontamination Technologies for PCBs and Other POPs Wastes (Part II)</li> <li>- Destruction and Decontamination</li> </ul>	Available on SBC website and used for related projects.

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		<p>Technologies for PCBs and Other POPs Wastes (Part III)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Destruction and Decontamination Technologies for PCBs and Other POPs Wastes (Part III Annexes)</li> <li>- Training Manual for the Preparation of National Used Lead Acid Batteries Environmentally Sound Management Plans in the Context of the Implementation of the Basel Convention</li> <li>- Training manual for the preparation of a national environmentally sound management plan for the PCBs and PCB containing equipment</li> </ul>	
	<p>Technical guidelines are applied by Parties</p>	<p>According to the demands made to the Secretariat to send hard copied or CD-rom or to the number of copies taken during COPs and OEWG and to the number of visits on the entry for the publications on SBC's website, the demand is high.</p>	<p>Concretely it is difficult for the Secretariat to know if the Technical guidelines are applied by Parties.</p>
	<p>Hazardous and other waste policy framework is established at the national level with multistakeholders involvement</p>		<p>Not to SBC's knowledge.</p>
	<p>Practical guidance materials for national Authorities, practitioners and operators on environmentally sound management implementation are available and used</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation Manual of the Protocol</li> <li>- Methodological Guide for Undertaking National Inventories under the Basel Convention</li> <li>- Guidance Document on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes destined for Recovery Operations</li> <li>- Guidance manual for the preparation of health-care waste management plans in sub-Saharan Africa, prepared jointly by the Secretariat and the World Health Organization (WHO)</li> </ul>	<p>Available on SBC website and used for related projects.</p>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		- Guidance Document on the Preparation of Technical Guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes Subject to the Basel Convention	
	Awareness and technical capability towards environmentally sound management emphasizing prevention and minimization is enhanced	The different projects and workshops organized enhanced it.	
	Comprehensive list of priorities waste streams and their environmentally sound management options	<p>- COP 7 identified the following priority waste streams: electronic wastes, used lead-acid batteries, used oils, obsolete stocks of pesticides, PCBs, dioxins/furans, by-products from the dismantling of ships, biomedical wastes and healthcare wastes.</p> <p>- COP 8 identified the following Strategic Plan focus areas:</p> <p>B1. Electrical and electronic wastes in Africa, Asia &amp; the Pacific, Latin America</p> <p>B2. POPs wastes in Africa, Asia, Caribbean, Central and Eastern Europe</p> <p>B3. Obsolete stocks of pesticides in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean</p> <p>B4. Biomedical and healthcare wastes in Africa and Eastern and Central Europe</p> <p>B5. Used lead-acid batteries in the Caribbean and Latin America and Central and Eastern Europe</p> <p>B6. Used oils in Africa, the Caribbean and Central and Eastern Europe</p> <p>B7. Assistance in the implementation of the Technical guidelines on the environmentally sound dismantling of ships</p> <p>B8. Cooperation with municipalities in Latin America and the Mediterranean</p>	

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		B9. Asbestos wastes and mercury wastes	
	Ratification of the Basel Convention, its amendments and protocol is facilitated	- Number of Parties in 2002: 152 - Number of Parties in 2004: 162	10 Parties more
	<b>Indicators</b>		
	The majority of Parties have an effective legislation in place	Yes	Information difficult to verify
	A majority of Parties have designated national focal point and competent authorities	Yes The list of the national focal points is available at the Basel Convention web site: <a href="http://www.basel.int/PARTIES%20(FP).doc">http://www.basel.int/PARTIES%20(FP).doc</a> and the list of Competent Authorities at: <a href="http://www.basel.int/PARTIES%20(CA).doc">http://www.basel.int/PARTIES%20(CA).doc</a>	A list of Parties which have designated competent authorities and focal points and a list of Parties which have not designated competent authorities or focal points is being compiled by SBC for the Implementation and Compliance Committee. The list presented reflects the situation in 2009.
	Ten developing countries and countries with economies in transition Parties have received assistance to elaborate or consolidate their national legislation and policy framework	15 developing countries and countries with economies in transition Parties: Bulgaria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Republic of Serbia Montenegro, Republic of Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Azerbaijan Republic, Republic of Armenia, Georgia, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Republic of Uzbekistan	This Parties participated in the following projects: - Legal Assistance for the Elaboration and Adaptation of National Legislation for the Effective Implementation of the Basel Convention in Bulgaria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Serbia Montenegro (1/1/2004-1/9/2006); BCRC Slovakia - Preparation of a Review on the Existing National and International Legislation on Monitoring and Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Environmentally Sound Management for CIS Countries
	Five developing countries and countries with economies in transition Parties have received assistance in the preparation of case studies that promote environmentally sound management in the area of prevention/minimization and recycling/recovery of wastes	In Africa with the projects “Inventory of Hazardous Wastes in French Speaking countries covered by BCRC- Dakar” and “Assessment and recycling of used oils in Africa” (BCCC Nigeria), in Asia with the project “Inventory of waste lead-acid batteries (Cambodia)”, in South America with the project “Pilot Program for the Minimization of Impacts Generated by Hazardous Wastes (BCCC-Uruguay).	Some of the sectors addressed in the Pilot Program to Minimize Impacts Caused by Hazardous Residues: Milling sector (hazardous residue - the milling fluid); Manufacturing of Metal Products (Hazardous waste: Metal Working Fluids); automotive lubricating oil (Used oils).
Development and	<b>Initiatives</b>		

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
<p>enhancement of national capacity for the preparation and conduct of detailed inventories as well as waste audits for priorities waste stream to assist in disposal/recovery operations and in the prevention and minimization of such wastes and development of enhanced capacity for the environmentally sound recycling or recovery of hazardous wastes</p>	<p>Preparation and use of guidance materials, including training manuals for the classification and characterization of wastes</p>	<p>- International Training on Implementation of Waste Minimization – Cleaner Production Project (BCRC-Slovakia)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaner production strategies in several industries of the BCRC Bratislava region implemented in order to realize the goal of waste minimization.</li> <li>• Awareness-raising concerning environmental impacts and the importance of a preventive approach and environmental policies carried out at the enterprise level.</li> <li>• Capacity-building carried out in evaluation of cleaner production implementation strategies and the corresponding tools.</li> </ul>	<p>The project successfully raised awareness on the issue of cleaner production and the roles of cleaner production centres. The training course came out with the following main recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National cleaner production centres should be established in all Central and Eastern European countries;</li> <li>2. Subregional projects tailored to the needs of particular countries should be implemented;</li> <li>3. Training activities on cleaner production should also be conducted, in the future, to improve awareness of cleaner production on the part of managers of industrial enterprises and to improve their skills in cleaner production project management.</li> </ol>
		<p>- Training Program for Municipal Officers in Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes (BCCC-Uruguay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of an electronic network between municipalities in the Latin America and Caribbean region.</li> <li>• Provision of internet courses, with a training manual which was developed, through the network to 30 municipalities in the region.</li> <li>• Provision of classroom courses, with two manuals which were developed, for 10 municipalities in two countries.</li> <li>• Exchange of information, partly through the Coordinating Centre and the Environmental Management Secretariat for Latin America and the Caribbean (EMS-SEMA)/IDRC websites, between</li> </ul>	<p>The project envisaged the establishment of a network between local authorities to make it possible to collect and exchange information and know-how related to the treatment of wastes at municipal levels. The information gathered also enabled the Centre to identify specific needs related to the prevention, minimization, recycling, recovery and disposal of particular waste streams in various areas of the Latin America and Caribbean region. The conclusions of the project were used in the context of the project “New partnership with local authorities for the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes in the context of the Basel Convention in South America” in Ecuador.</p>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		municipalities on specific waste streams.	
	Provision of scientific and technical know-how for undertaking detailed inventories and waste audits	<p>- A New Partnership with Local Authorities for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous and Other Wastes in Urban Areas (BCRC China).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following decision-supportive tools for the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes were written:</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) “Development of public-private partnerships”</li> <li>2) “Successful techniques and technologies for hazardous waste management in urban areas”</li> <li>3) Awareness-raising and sensitization campaigns for local communities”</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One bilateral city-to-city collaboration project.</li> <li>• One local non-governmental alliance</li> </ul>	This was a multidimensional project that helped address a number of the strategic plan priorities, in particular partnerships (especially type 2 agreements), awareness-raising and use of cleaner technologies through the use of a new incinerator technology in Qingdao. Implementing such a complicated project has also been a valuable learning experience for the Regional Centre. Through a regional workshop, the project also raised awareness on the role municipalities must play to tackle the problem of hazardous waste. The aim was to generate other projects similar to the one in China.
	Identification of financial tools on programmes to assist Parties, especially developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in the conduct of detailed inventories and waste audits	<p>- National project for the preparation of a national health-care waste management plan in Nigeria, implemented jointly with WHO and the Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria.</p> <p>- Support BCRC-Nigeria in developing a regional programme on the environmentally sound management of biomedical and healthcare wastes.</p>	<p>The Secretariat supported the implementation of the national project, in close collaboration with BCRC-Nigeria and the other stakeholders.</p> <p>This activity has not been implemented.</p>
	<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>The origin, quantity, description, composition and hazardousness of wastes generated at the national level, imported or exported and their handling</p>	Seven projects on inventories were held. Three were in Africa, two in Asia, one in South Pacific and one in Argentina. Three were on Hazardous wastes and the four others on more specific wastes: PCB, PCDD, Used Lead Acid	These inventories provided basis for reporting data on generation and transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments	
	methods are known	Batteries, e-wastes.		
	Plans for disposal/recovery of wastes elaborated	Yes, through projects in Africa and South America		
	Increased awareness by relevant stakeholders on generation trends and the benefits (environmental, social, economic) of developing preventive actions and minimizing hazardous and other waste generation	Yes, but the lack of reliable data on generation of hazardous wastes has to be taken into account.		
	Preventive national strategies are developed, including financial plans to support such strategies		Financial plans have always been difficult to elaborate.	
	Parties support the International Declaration on Cleaner Production (UNEP)		No information received by SBC on the support to the International Declaration on Cleaner Production (UNEP) by Parties.	
	Increased cooperation with UNEP/DTIE programmes on cleaner production and other relevant activities	International Training on Implementation of Waste Minimization – Cleaner Production Project (BCRC-Slovakia)	During this project, the Secretariat presented the institutional set-up of UNIDO/UNEP supporting Cleaner Production activities, in particular UNEP Division for Technology , Industry and Economics (DTIE) and the concept of National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs) and participants were informed about relevant conclusions of COP5 and COP6 on Cleaner Production, pointing out that the cooperation between UNEP/UNIDO CP-Centres and the BCRCs is welcome.	
	<b>Indicators</b>			
	The majority of the Parties have a detailed national waste inventories in place, including waste audits and disposal/recovery plans	Many inventories have been held in different regions		
	Ten developing countries and countries with economies in transition Parties have received assistance to conduct detailed inventories, including waste	Yes		

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
	audits		
	Establishment of appropriate institutional framework for implementation of policies and legislation and training of enforcement officers	A few training seminars were held (already reported above) - regional training seminars for customs, port and law enforcement officers, Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, September 2002, and Port Said, Egypt, 15-19 September 2003 - Training Program for Municipal Officers in Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes (BCCC-Uruguay)	But the Instruction manual for the legal profession on prosecution of illegal traffic: Prepare an instruction manual for the legal professions on prosecution of criminal illegal traffic to supplement the training manual for customs officers and enforcement agencies couldn't be implemented as envisaged. No voluntary contributions were received by the Secretariat for the preparation of the draft detailed outline for an instruction manual.
	Several Parties have established their own hazardous and other waste minimization goals		Not to the Secretariat's knowledge
	A subsidiary body of the Basel Convention has prepared guidelines for submission to COP7	Preparation of technical guidelines on the environmentally sound management of wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with persistent organic pollutant; technical guidelines on the environmentally sound recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds (R4); technical guidelines on the environmentally sound management of wastes resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics (Y17).	
	Information by Parties on existing/on-going hazardous and other waste prevention/minimization and related technologies/process is disseminated to other Parties		Not to the Secretariat's knowledge
	Trend in waste generation and minimization benefits better known	Yes	Difficult to quantify but for example and for information, the following information on the benefits of waste minimization can be found: <a href="http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/wastemin/minimize/f aqs.htm">http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/wastemin/minimize/f aqs.htm</a>
<b>2005-2010</b>			

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
Implementation of national legislation and policies, use of technical guidelines, and conduct of detailed inventories for the environmentally sound management of priority waste streams	<b>Initiatives</b>		
	Disposal/recovery plans based on waste inventories and audits finalized	- Training manual for the preparation of PCB management plans	Available on SBC website and used for related projects.
		- Build on the used lead-acid batteries project in Cambodia as a base for a regional approach for Asia in cooperation with BCRC-Indonesia	This activity has not been executed. Preliminary discussions have been held with BCRC-Indonesia and several partners.
		- Develop a project on the environmentally sound management of used lead-acid batteries in Central and Eastern Europe	This activity has not been executed.
	Elaboration and use of methodological and other tools necessary for environmentally sound management such as: standards, waste audits for priority waste streams, financial plans, project development	- Database for the inventory and environmentally sound management of PCB-containing equipments	The Secretariat has published existing documentation, including 11 technical guidelines of the Basel Convention and other documents, and, with the help of Parties and experts from Governments, specialized agencies, the industrial sector and universities, is developing, or contributing to, training manuals, instruments and decision-supportive tools concerning the implementation of the Basel Convention and the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes
		- Identification des déchets de Bâle précurseurs de dioxines en fonction des pratiques endogènes (1/3/2005-1/9/2005) ; (BCRC Senegal)	Completed Close collaboration with UNEP Participating country: Senegal
		- Management of used oils in sub-Saharan Africa (1/3/2005- 20/3/2006) ; BCRC-Senegal	Completed Close collaboration with UNEP Participating countries: Burkina Faso, Republic of Congo and Senegal
	Up-dating, as necessary, the technical guidelines on environmentally sound management	Updated general technical guidelines for the ESM of wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with persistent organic pollutants (POPs); and updated guidelines for the ESM of wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs).	
Promotion of the practical	- Capacity Building for the implementation of	Funded by Finland	

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
	implementation and awareness of the concept of environmentally sound management in the area of waste prevention, minimization, reduction, recycling/recovery and disposal	the Basel Convention (BCRC Egypt)	
	Enhancement of cooperation with FAO and other bodies experienced in procurement and project development concerning the conduct of detailed inventories, including waste audits	- Africa Stockpile Project – a joint project of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Bank, Croplife, the African Union, UNEP Chemicals and other bodies;	The Secretariat contributed to the preparation of the project in close collaboration with the others stakeholders.
	Development of plans for the disposal/recovery of wastes	Not to the Secretariat's knowledge	
	Development and elaboration of policies and other tools (eg: economic instruments, life cycle assessment, least cost analysis, environmental impact assessment) to enhance waste prevention and minimization in all regions	- A Regional Workshop on Strategies and Policies of Hazardous Wastes Management, held in Cairo, Egypt, from 29 to 31 July 2007	17 participants from 12 countries attended the workshop. All participants are working within the entities responsible/concerned with the environmental protection in their countries.
		- Development of a proposal for a Sustainable Regional Capacity Building Programme to promote the sound management of Chemicals and Hazardous Wastes within the context of the Strategic Approach to international chemicals Management process and the objective (1/1/2006-1/3/2006); BCRC South Africa	Funded by SBC.
		- Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	This activity has not been implemented.
	Development of indicators for the generation of wastes	Not to SBC's knowledge.	No mandate from the Parties on this matter due to a lack of sufficient data.

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
	<b>Outcome</b>		
	Environmentally sound management of priority waste streams is captured in the implementation of national legislation and incorporated in hazardous and other waste national policies and plans (through e.g. economic, financial and institutional tools)	Decision COP-VIII/26: “Encourages Parties to continue to provide the Secretariat with the texts of national legislation and other measures adopted by them to implement the Basel Convention”	The Secretariat has compiled and maintained copies of national legislation provided to it by Parties on the Basel Convention website.
	Specific economic financial institutional tools or instruments are developed and used to support environmentally sound management of priority waste streams		Not to SBC’s knowledge.
	Technical guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties form a basis for the development of policies, as appropriate		The Secretariat notes that all the technical guidelines made available during COPs and OEWGs are all taken and hard copies or CDs are regularly sent to Parties. Moreover, all the projects implemented are using the technical guidelines.
	Several technical guidelines are up-dated to reflect the latest scientific, environmental and technical developments or information	- Preparation of technical guidelines for the environmentally sound management of e-waste through the involvement of all stakeholders	To consider incorporating within the work programme of the Open-ended Working Group for 2009–2010 Yes, several technical guidelines are up-dated during COPs or OEWGs.
	<b>Indicators</b>		
	The majority of Parties are implementing their national legislation in conformity with the obligations of the Basel Convention and pursuant to the goal of environmentally sound management	106 texts of nation legislation have been sent to the Secretariat.	The Secretariat has compiled and maintained copies of national legislation provided to it by Parties on the Basel Convention website.
	30 developing countries and countries with economies in		Only Nigeria implemented a “National project for the preparation of a national health-care waste management

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
	transition Parties received assistance to implement their waste management plans		plan". Projects implemented are more sectorial, related to priority wastes streams. Several of the Training Manual, like for example on PCBs, Health-Care Waste are made to prepare National Waste Management Plans and are regularly used by Parties.
		- Capacity-building project, in cooperation with the Secretariat of the Basel Convention, for hazardous waste management in Cote d'Ivoire, and the monitoring and control of trans-boundary movements of hazardous waste and chemicals in the Gulf of Guinea.	On-going
Review of national infrastructural needs and preparation and implementation of national waste prevention/minimization and management plans	<b>Initiatives</b> Development and use of national information strategy, using as appropriate the results of the detailed inventories to assess needs	- Strategy on the Management of Healthcare Waste (1/1/2006-1/1/2007); BCRC Slovakia	The questionnaire prepared for the assessment was mainly base on the SBC/WHO publication "Preparation of National Health-Care Waste Management Plans in Sub-Saharan Countries".
		- Build on the results of the pilot project by BCRC-Slovakia on biomedical and healthcare wastes (consultant support; countries visits; publication of regional plan; regional workshops; awareness raising; resource mobilization)	The project "Strategy on the management of the biomedical (healthcare) waste" for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia carry through BCRC-Slovakia was finished in 2008.
		- Programme of activities for the environmentally sound management of e-waste in South America	Following the project implemented in 2006 by the Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the South American Region (BCRC-Argentina) together with the existing regional focal points and competent authorities, pilot projects on collection, storage, repair, repair and refurbishment of e-waste will be initiated in a few pilot countries in the region. It is now part of the Nairobi Declaration, which was adopted at COP8.
		- Programme of activities for the	Under preparation.

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		environmentally sound management of e-waste in Africa	It is now part of the Nairobi Declaration, which was adopted at COP8.
	Development and use of financial plans to support related project activities (e.g. disposal operations, preventive measures)	Impossibility to develop financial plans	
	Development of the national capacity to collect, manage and use data and information concerning the management of wastes	- Development and Establishment of a lubricating Oil Management System (1/9/2005-1/7/2006); BCRC Slovakia	The project gave a real picture on the situation regarding the investigated topic. It was a good starting point for further necessary follow-up activities related to ESM of lubricating oils. The need for development and implementation of legislation and implementing regulation was also stressed, amongst other things The project was finished on time.
		- Project aimed at strengthening the legislative, regulatory and enforcement capacity of Central and Eastern European countries	This activity has not been implemented
		- Project aimed at strengthening the legislative, regulatory and enforcement capacity of least developed countries, land locked developing countries and small island developing States	The activity has not been implemented as envisaged. An application to the SAICM QSP (US\$ 178'794) for funding to execute this project in Trinidad and Tobago, with some elements to be executed in the Caribbean region. The project will start in 2009 and will last 18 months. Secretariat to serve as executing agency, and will coordinate the project on the basis of the voluntary contributions received from the BD trust fund.
		- Develop national inventories of pesticide POPs or improve existing inventories of obsolete stockpiles of pesticides in the Balkan States.	This activity has not been implemented.
	Development and implementation of a national waste management plan incorporating elements concerning the review of existing infrastructure and assessed needs of Parties	- Workshop on the Environmentally Sound Management of Used Oils (24/4/2006-26/6/2006); BCRC Slovakia	Completed The purpose was to analyze the ESM of used oils in accordance with EU directives and Basel Convention Technical Guidelines. Costs were covered by TAIEX (EC).
		- BCRC-Slovakia. Continuation of cooperation with countries, regional institutions, the	BCRC-Slovak Republic with the support from the Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		private sector and others in the development of activities for the sound collection, recovery and disposal of used oils in Central and Eastern Europe	(UNEP/MAP) is carrying out the project "Development of Instrumental Framework, Implementation Schedule and Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Management of Waste Oils in Bosnia and Herzegovina". Funds were provided directly to the Centre.
	<b>Outcome</b>		
	Up-to date information on best available technics, technologies or processes for the collection, storage, treatment and disposal/recovery of wastes is exploited to develop or consolidate the adequate national infrastructure for the environmentally sound management of wastes		Best available technics, technologies or processes for the collection, storage, treatment and disposal/recovery of wastes are reflected in SBC's Technical Guidelines and Manuals adopted by COP. No Party reported on the development or consolidation of the adequate national infrastructure for the environmentally sound management of wastes.
	National capacity to collect and manage data and information on the environmentally sound management of wastes is enhanced, including the implementation of a national information strategy on the subject	- Electronic (web-based) waste-tracking system, prepared jointly by Semarnat- Mexico, the Secretariat and Gedden Co	This one is an example, but most of the project on inventory or ESM improved national capacity to collect and manage data and information.
	Existing infrastructure for the environmentally sound management (prevention, minimization, collection, transport, storage, treatment, disposal/recovery) is up-dated		No Party reported on up-dated existing infrastructure for the ESM.
	Technical, legal and institutional measures are developed and in place to implement and monitor the national waste management plan		Not to SBC's knowledge.
	<b>Indicators</b>		

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
	50 Parties have received assistance to develop a national information system		No Party requested assistance to develop a national information system.
	The majority of the Parties have prepared and used a national waste management plan, and monitoring of the plan is in place		Not to SBC's knowledge.
	Main priorities waste streams are managed by Parties in an environmentally sound way		Not to SBC's knowledge.
Implementation of waste prevention and minimization programmes	<b>Initiative</b>		
	Development and use tailor-made training programmes aimed at economic operators/generators and government officials	- Strengthening the capacity of Government officials in hazardous waste management (BCRCs Argentina, China, Indonesia, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Uruguay)	
	Development of national policies to facilitate or encourage the transfer of sound and proven technologies, processes or know-how, including the development of economic/financial and other relevant instruments/mechanism/arrangements		Not to SBC's knowledge.
Development of effective strategic partnership with key industrial sectors to undertake waste minimization programmes in every region	- Mobile Phone Partnership Programme (MPPI) Completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Five guidelines completed</li> <li>• A glossary terms</li> <li>• An overall guidance document containing a summary of agreed findings and recommendations from the guidelines on design, public awareness, collection, recycling,</li> </ul>	Drawing on the experience to date, particularly with the MPPI, partnerships would be guided by these overarching working principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Involve all stakeholders in the initiative from the very start and ensure transparency throughout the partnership;</li> <li>- Ensure a balanced representation from developed and developing countries, and countries with economies on transition, including by making travel funds available for those who need them;</li> <li>- Establish strong mechanisms for planning, coordination</li> </ul>	

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		<p>refurbishment and repair of used and end of life mobile phones, collection and transboundary movements.</p>	<p>and consensus-building amongst all stakeholders;  - Build confidence amongst stakeholders, who may have different priorities and mandates;  - Identify and engage committed individuals from the public and private sectors who can play a leadership role;  - Mobilize and secure sufficient and sustainable human and financial resources from the start; and  - take a step-by-step approach, adjusting the work programme as needed to benefit from lessons learned.  MPPI is a very successful partnership of the Basel Convention.</p>
		<p>Demonstration of a Regional Approach for ESM of PCB waste and PCB containing equipment (BCRC Senegal)</p>	<p>GEF funding (\$ 700,000) was approved for the PDF-B project of a total budget of \$1.36 million on 7 February 2006 with Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Togo. The project was internalized, the contract between BCRC-Senegal as executing agency together with UNOPS, and UNEP as the implementing agency, was signed. BCRC-Senegal has started to implement the project; the regional coordinator and external experts have been recruited and have started working in Dakar.  The GEF funded medium size project has been successfully implemented by the UNEP-GEF Unit and executed by BCRC-Senegal with technical and institutional support from the SBC. A detailed Project Identification Fiche (PIF) for the full-size project has been submitted to the GEF in March 2008 and the comprehensive project proposal (PD) is under preparation.</p>
		<p>- Demonstration of a regional approach to environmentally sound management of PCB liquid wastes and transformers and capacitors containing PCBs (full-size project, 2009-2013)</p>	<p>Subject to approval by the GEF and other stakeholders, the project is proposed to be co-executed by BCRC-Senegal and a UN agency with the technical and institutional support of other national and regional institutions and the SBC. The West African Power Pool is expected to play a critical role. Activities are expected to start in 2009. Expected co-funding would be distributed as</p>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
			follows (in US\$): GEF-5'928'714, regional developing banks and bilateral agencies 5,795,434, industry 3'025'159, and income from other sources, including from the metal recovery activities.
		- Monitoring tool for the environmentally sound management of PCBs and PCB containing equipment	- Euros100'000 have been received from Finland for this activity. This financial support was proposed as SBC's contribution to a regional project on the ESM of PCBs in South America to be executed by BCRC-Argentina and submitted to GEF before COP9. The preparation of the Decision Supportive Tool for the ESM of PCBs was expected to be initiated through BCRC-Argentina by the second half of 2008.
		- Monitoring of developments in the environmentally sound management of e-waste	Delegate to the commissioning of a survey to the Secretariat. Part of the workplan on the ESM of e-waste focusing on the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition (Decision VIII/3.3(b))
<b>Outcome</b>			
	Financial strategies elaborated and operationalized to support programmes and projects, including access to bilateral assistance	Most of the projects and programmes implemented were bilaterally financed or through Development Agencies	
	Experience gained is shared among Parties	All the Terminal Reports are available on SBC's website	
	Preventive measures and waste minimization plans are in place for priority waste streams or industrial sectors		Difficult to evaluate, according to the data available.
	Policies and other instruments, mechanisms or arrangements are in place to facilitate or encourage transfer of technologies, processes and know-how; enhanced cooperation with UNEP/DTIE	The website is regularly up-dated according to the new elements received and made available. Publication reflecting new Technologies, processes and know-how are up-dated accordingly during COP and OEWG if requested by Parties.	

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
	<b>Indicators</b>		
	20 pilot/demonstration projects with industry on waste prevention are carried out in all regions	Few activities were specifically undertaken on waste prevention but many projects are conducted under the Partnership Programme with the industry (see also Annex 6)	
	Several Parties report on reduction of the quantity or hazardousness of wastes generated domestically further to implementation of their waste minimization programme	Not to SBC's knowledge.	Parties are requested to report on import/export of hazardous wastes only.
	Up-stream measures taken to prevent generation of wastes through product design or manufacturing process		Not to SBCs knowledge, even if discussions took place in the MPPI working group.

## Second cluster

**Field (c):** Further reduction of transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes subject to the Basel Convention, taking into account the need for efficient management, the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity and the priority requirements of recovery and recycling

And

**Field (d):** Prevention and monitoring of illegal traffic

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
<b>2003 - 2004</b>			
Assessment of the transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes with a view to reducing export and import of such wastes consistent with their	<b>Initiatives</b>		
	Review and analysis of data submitted by Parties under Articles 13 and 16 on generation, export and import since 1993	- Regional workshop on national reporting and the undertaking of national inventories of hazardous wastes under the Basel Convention (Moscow, 25-29 August 2003)  - SBC has collected, carried out quality control and compiled the data on the transboundary	In line with the provisions of paragraph 2 of decision VI/11, the Basel Convention Secretariat has continued developing training programmes and organizing national and regional training activities, as appropriate.  - Decision IX/2 of COP9 mandates the Compliance Committee to "review information held by the Secretariat

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
environmentally sound and efficient management		movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes transmitted by Parties annually. All the data since 1997 is available on SBC website ( <a href="http://www.basel.int/natreporting/index.html">http://www.basel.int/natreporting/index.html</a> ). Data from 1993 to 1996 is available on hard copies.	under article 13 of the Convention”, as part of the work programme for 2009-2011. Additional information is available on the 6 <sup>th</sup> cluster of the present table.
	Preparation of national plans to reduce transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes to the minimum consistent with their environmentally sound and efficient management taking into account regional specificities	- Environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and implementation of the Basel Convention in Africa (BCCC- Nigeria)	
	Undertaking of regional reviews of transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes with a view to improving coordination among Parties, in developing standards or common approaches to reduce export and import as appropriate, and to exploring the regional recycling and recovery capacity for environmentally sound management	- National Workshop on the Pilot Project for the Monitoring and Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes in Asian Region (1/1/2004-30/4/2004); BCRC Indonesia	
		- Pilot project for the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes in the Asian region. In this context, the secretariat participated in national workshops in Colombo (4-6 December 2003), Beijing (23-25 December 2003), Jakarta (27-29 January 2004), Bangkok (3-5 February 2004), with the financial support of Japan.	The Secretariat supported the implementation of the national project, in close collaboration with BCRC-China and BCRC-SEA located in Indonesia and the other stakeholders.
	- Regional Workshop for the development of a regional approach for the environmentally sound management of POPs as wastes in Selected CEE Countries (BCRC- Slovakia) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recommendations for a regional approach for the environmentally sound management of POPs wastes were developed.</li> <li>• Recommendations on how to undertake</li> </ul>	The project contributed significantly to building awareness amongst decision-makers of the need for a cooperative approach within the region in order to deal effectively with POPs as waste. Recommendations include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure synergies and coordination between POPs-related regional initiatives</li> </ul>	

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		<p>national inventories of POPs wastes were made.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National strategies for the elimination of POPs wastes were developed.</li> <li>First investigations on which technologies are available and could be chosen for the environmentally sound transport, storage and destruction of POPs wastes were undertaken. Cost-effectiveness was also taken into consideration.</li> <li>Policy-awareness of the POPs waste issue in the region was increased.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and deliver communication strategies, such as information materials, media outreach, educational materials, etc.</li> <li>Share knowledge and experience in all aspects related to the management and elimination of POPs wastes and related wastes (obsolete pesticides) and provide a discussion platform</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome</b>			
	Trends, characteristics and purpose of transboundary movements by Parties since 1993 known and analyzed	Yes	
	National legislation and policies of Parties include measures and tools to achieve reduction of transboundary movements are in place	The Secretariat has prepared a “model National Legislation on the Management of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes as well as on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes and their Disposal”, which aim is to “minimize the generation of hazardous wastes or other wastes as well as to promote the environmentally sound management of such wastes”.	
	Regional patterns for transboundary movements are analyzed and described and regional cooperation underway to jointly aim at reducing transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes	<p>- Preparation of a regional Strategy for the Environmentally Sound Management of Used Lead Acid Batteries in Central America, Colombia, Venezuela and the Caribbean Island States (Phase II); (BCRC-El Salvador and BCRC-Trinidad and Tobago)</p> <p>The following training manual was written:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A training manual on used lead acid batteries was prepared on the basis of</li> </ul>	The project addressed a priority waste stream in Central America, Colombia, Venezuela and the Caribbean region. The development of a regional approach was proposed, in partnership with stakeholders from different backgrounds, including governments in the region, regional political organizations, specialized agencies, industry and the academic sector. It was aimed at positioning the Basel Convention as the right mechanism for solving the used lead-acid battery problem in the region through the

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		<p>experienced gained from this project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The regional strategy was defined with the active participation of the countries in the region.</li> </ul>	<p>promotion of a regional environmentally sound management solution. It may have important potential for replication in other regions.</p>
<b>Indicators</b>			
	All Parties have taken actions to reduce transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes		Difficult to assess based on the data available.
	BCRCs have undertaken assessment of transboundary movements and of regional waste management capacity/capability	No, not done.	
	Cooperative regional actions taken to encourage or facilitate reduction of transboundary movements of hazardous or other wastes		Regional Programme in the Caribbean on Used Acid Batteries encourages and facilitate reduction of transboundary movements.
Workshops on national reporting carried out in all regions to assist Parties in their reporting obligations		<p>- Training workshop on the monitoring and control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes in the context of the Basel Convention and European Union regulation, Sofia, Bulgaria, 11-12 December 2003, organized by the Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe.</p>	The Secretariat took part in it, as it was related to the implementation of the Basel Convention
		<p>- Training Workshops on national reporting and undertaking of national inventories of hazardous wastes under the Basel Convention held in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the Russian Federation (August 2003; Parties attended: Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Russian Federation and Ukraine);</li> <li>Indonesia (November 2002; Parties</li> </ul>	To address the lack of inventories on hazardous wastes and to provide training to developing countries and other countries that are in need of assistance to meet their reporting obligations, the Secretariat has organized workshops with the assistance of the Basel Convention Regional Centres.

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		<p>attended: Indonesia, Kyrgyz Stan, Mongolia, Philippines and Uzbekistan);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trinidad and Tobago (November 2002; arties attended: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Commonwealth of Dominica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago).</li> </ul>	
		<p>- Training Workshop on National Reporting and Inventories of Hazardous Wastes, July 2006, SPREP-PRC, for Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu.</p>	<p>As part of the efforts in assisting developing countries in the Pacific region to meet their obligations under both the Basel and Waigani Conventions, this Regional Training was organized jointly by SBC and SPREP, in particular in meeting their reporting obligations under the Basel and Waigani Conventions and training on the methods of developing national inventories. The main substantive obstacles verified during the Workshop were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of understanding of the obligations under the Basel and Waigani Conventions;</li> <li>Unavailability of designated staff to carry out the functions of the focal point and competent authorities (although focal points and competent authorities were dully designated according to the conventions). Different focal point and competent authorities to Basel and Waigani Conventions;</li> <li>The knowledge gap due to high turn-over of staff combined with lack of proper record keeping;</li> <li>Lack of political priority on the national reporting;</li> <li>Difficulties in the coordination between different ministries and focal points;</li> <li>Lack of access to data and information;</li> <li>Lack of capacity on policy development and technical expertise;</li> <li>Lack of knowledge on hazardous waste lists and categories;</li> </ol>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
			i) Insufficient hazardous waste definitions, legislation and waste management policies; j) Secretariats are not functioning as they should (who to contact); k) Unavailability of documentation at customs, etc.
<b>2005-2010</b>			
Implementation of plans to reduce transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes	<b>Initiatives</b>		
	Identification and development of pilot projects or case studies on the recycling or recovery and final disposal of wastes subject to transboundary movements and assessment of the waste stream and residue	- Support BCRC-El Salvador and BCRC-Trinidad and Tobago to implement the subregional strategy for the ESM of ULAB that has been developed and endorsed by countries in the region in 2006	The implementation of the phase 3 of the regional strategy for the ESM of ULAB has not started yet because of lack of funds. However, two expert missions have been organized by SBC in the region, in close collaboration with industry associations and the Governments concerned, to update the regional strategy and take into account new developments in the region.
		- Develop a project on the environmentally sound management of used lead-acid batteries in Central and Eastern Europe	This activity has not been executed.
	Development of national capacity for efficient management of hazardous and other wastes and for self-sufficiency	- Basel Convention Training Manual on Illegal Traffic for Customs and Enforcement Agencies	
		- Article 3 national definitions	This activity has not been implemented.
		- Article 11 agreements and arrangements	This activity has not been implemented.
	Review of national waste management infrastructure and systems in the context of transboundary movements of wastes with a view to assessing disposal needs, self-sufficiency in waste generation and requirements for improvements		Not to SBC's knowledge.
Development and use of the methodologies and criteria for the reduction of transboundary movements by national authorities and tools to measure effectiveness		Not to SBC's knowledge.	

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
	Sustained efforts in the facilitation of the ratification and implementation of the Basel Convention, its amendments and protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regional workshops for the promotion of the ratification of the Protocol on Liability and Compensation in Buenos Aires from 22 to 25 June 2004, in San Salvador from 28 June to 1 July, and in Addis Ababa from 30 August to 2 September (as described in document UNEP/CHW.7/INF/11);</li> <li>- Promoting the ratification of the Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation for ASEAN Countries (16/5/2006-18/5/2006); BCRC Indonesia</li> <li>- Workshop on the Basel Protocol on liability and Compensation (18/1/2006-20/1/2006); BCRC Slovakia</li> <li>- Regional workshop aimed at promoting ratification of the Protocol on Liability and Compensation by Arab-speaking countries from 30 October to 1 November 2006, BCRC-Egypt.</li> </ul>	<p>Number of Parties in 2002: 152  Number of Parties in 2009: 172</p>
	Elaboration of multistakeholder strategies to address transboundary movements issues, particularly the facilitation of the ratification and implementation of the Basel Convention, its amendments and protocol, taking into account regional diversities or specificities		There is currently no specific multistakeholders strategy, but the Secretariat and the BCRCs are permanently encouraging countries to ratify and implement the Basel Convention, its amendments and protocol.

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
	Development and implementation of national and regional programmes for the prevention and detection of illegal traffic	<p>- Implementation of the control, detection and prevention of illegal traffic of hazardous wastes, March 2004 (BCRC- Argentina);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection of information on legal gaps at national level to address specific cases of illegal traffic.</li> <li>• Publication of the results of the workshop through both the presentations delivered by the participants from each country in the region and the results of the questionnaires.</li> <li>• Translation into Spanish of the Training Manual for the Enforcement of Laws Implementing the Basel Convention.</li> </ul>	<p>The regional workshop was an initial needs assessment exercise. Needs for further actions in order to implement the illegal traffic aspect of the Strategic Plan fully were identified. The next objective of the centre and countries in the region was to obtain additional, substantial, funding to address illegal traffic in priority waste streams at national and regional levels.</p>
		<p>- Workshop on the Safe and Effective Detection, Investigation, Prosecution of Illegal Traffic of Hazardous and Other Wastes for customs officers, border guards, inspectors and police officers (21/6/2006-23/6/2006); BCRC Slovakia</p>	<p>Participation of twelve CEE countries Workshop has been organized thanks to financial support of TAIEX (EC) and the professional support of SBC.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Importance of international cooperation and the timely exchange of information in dealing with illegal traffic of wastes. Furthermore, the need of improving the cooperation and coordination of the various agencies involved in the control of transboundary movements of wastes at the national level was stressed.</li> <li>- One country suggested that a follow-up training course for customs and enforcement officers, more focused on practical aspects, would be useful.</li> <li>- In view of the changing nature of border controls within an enlarged European Union, several countries highlighted the new challenges of cooperation</li> </ul>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
			<p>between agencies for combating illegal traffic of hazardous wastes.</p> <p>- Two countries suggested that some of the presentations of cases of illegal traffic that were held during the workshop and the case study that was discussed should be added to the manual in the future.</p>
		<p>- Workshop on illegal traffic for the ASEAN countries</p>	<p>This activity has not been implemented, as insufficient funds have been received. The Secretariat has, however, used its in-house capacity to develop generic training materials and case studies for use in future such workshops.</p>
		<p>- Instruction manual for the legal profession on prosecution of illegal traffic: Prepare an instruction manual for the legal professions on prosecution of criminal illegal traffic to supplement the training manual for customs officers and enforcement agencies</p>	<p>This activity has not been implemented as envisaged. No voluntary contributions were received by the Secretariat for the preparation of the draft detailed outline for an instruction manual. Accordingly, the Secretariat used its own resources to develop a draft detailed outline, based upon the outline annexed to the decision of the Conference of the Parties and taking into account comments and information received from four countries. Subjects to the reception of voluntary funding, the Secretariat will further elaborate the instruction manual.</p>
<b>Outcome</b>			
	<p>Transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes are reduced by providing additional in-country capacity for environmentally sound management</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>According to data reported to SBC, transboundary movements are increasing. Nevertheless, in-country capacity for ESM is existing in many developed countries and improving in developing countries.</p>
	<p>Waste recycling/recovery systems or schemes at the regional level for wastes subject to transboundary movements are assessed and improved</p>		<p>Regional programme in the Caribbean and Central America for Used Acid Batteries was defined.</p>
	<p>Parties cooperate to achieve global and national reduction of transboundary movements of</p>	<p>Yes</p>	

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
	hazardous and other wastes		
	Parties have strengthened their capacity to manage in an environmentally sound way the waste they generate	Yes	
	<b>Indicators</b>		
	All Parties have the capacity to report on export and import of wastes as appropriate	No	101 Parties reported in 2004 (62%) 86 Parties reported in 2006 (51%)
	BCRCs facilitate regional cooperation on reduction of transboundary movements	Yes	
	Recycling/recovery capacity of Parties for environmentally sound management of wastes subject to transboundary movements is assessed, communicated and enhanced		Some Parties report on Disposal and Recovery facilities. The information is available on SBC website ( <a href="http://www.basel.int/natreporting/cfs.html">http://www.basel.int/natreporting/cfs.html</a> )
	Acceleration of the ratification and implementation of the Basel Convention, its amendments and protocols	<p>- Number of Parties in 2004: 162 - Number of Parties in 2009: 172</p> <p>Concerning the Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Total number of Signatories: 13</li> <li>- Total number of Parties: 9</li> </ul> <p>Concerning the Ban Amendment to the Basel Convention the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Total number of ratification: 65</li> </ul>	
	National and regional programmes for the prevention and detection of illegal traffic	Regional Programme being developed by BCRC-Senegal for West African Countries and by BCRC-Egypt "Towards an Arab Ports	

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
	have been developed and, for some Parties, implemented	Regional Strategy for the Combating Illegal Traffic and Dump of Hazardous wastes”.	

### Third Cluster

**Field (f):** Further development of the Basel Convention Regional Centres for training and technology transfer

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
<b>2003 - 2004</b>			
Development of tools for resource mobilization to support regional delivery functions of the BCRCs	<b>Initiatives</b>		
	Preparation and use of the business plans	- All BCRCs have prepared their Business Plans and implemented several of their activities through bilateral funding	The submission of the Business Plan for 2003-2004 by all twelve Regional Centres located in Argentina, China, Egypt, El Salvador, Indonesia, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay in response to the invitation of the SBC was undoubtedly a significant step towards making them an operational instrument for the implementation of the Convention. A majority of the Business Plans were prepared in conformity with the Guidelines developed by SBC. More information is available in the documents UNEP/CHW.6/4/Add.1 and UNEP/CHW.6/INF/5.
	Development of programmes and fund-raising activities to support the core functions of the BCRCs and their business plans	The Government of Denmark financed COWI Consult to prepare a compilation of existing institutions that Parties, BCRCs and other stakeholders could use in their resource mobilization for project activities to implement the Strategic Plan and the provisions of the Basel Convention. The document entitled	It use has been modest.

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		<p>“Financial resource mobilization for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Basel Convention: Guidance Note and Fact Sheets on Possible Funding Sources for Waste Management” is available since 2004 on the website of the Secretariat of the Basel Convention at:  <a href="http://www.basel.int/meetings/oewg/oewg3/i03e.doc">http://www.basel.int/meetings/oewg/oewg3/i03e.doc</a></p>	
	<p>Elaboration and preparation of training programmes for all key activity areas under the Strategic Plan</p>	<p>Use of the above mentioned Training Manuals (see p. 9-10) for the elaboration and preparation of training programmes for several key activities areas under the Strategic Plan.</p>	<p>Available on SBC’s website:  <a href="http://www.basel.int/meetings/sbc/workdoc/techdocs.html">http://www.basel.int/meetings/sbc/workdoc/techdocs.html</a></p>
<p><b>Outcome</b></p>			
	<p>BCRCs are operational and capable of providing advice and guidance to countries in their respective regions on access to information and know-how relating to transfer of technologies, cooperation and partnership</p>	<p>The BCRCs carried out 17 projects under the Strategic Plan.</p>	<p>The projects addressed several priority waste streams but not all. The access to information was addressed but not the transfer of technologies.</p>
	<p>Training and capacity-building programmes in financial management, alternative technologies, formulating business plans and public participation are initiated in the national and regional levels</p>	<p>Only the formulation of business plans was done by the BCRCs, and public participation addressed by some BCRCs.</p>	<p>The areas of Financail management and alternative technologies are not strong or developed by the BCRCs.</p>
<p><b>Indicators</b></p>			
	<p>Each BCRCs has its own business plan and applying it</p>	<p>All 12 BCRCs existing in 2002 submitted their Business Plan for 2003-2004.</p>	<p>Its application is subject to financial possibilities</p>
	<p>Seven BCRCs have received support to enhance their capability to implement their respective business plans</p>	<p>- BCRC-Egypt received a strong support from Finland (1,000,000 Euros).  - The Government of Denmark and the Government of South Africa provided financial support for the activities of the Basel Convention Regional Centre in South Africa.  In addition the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) provided some financial</p>	<p>Lack of sustained and sufficient funding continues to be a major obstacle to the operation of programme activities and the centre itself. On the whole, Basel Convention regional centres were not very successful in raising funds from sources outside the Basel Convention trust funds. Financial support provided by the</p>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		<p>resources to the Centre.</p> <p>- The Governments of Finland and the United States of America provided financial support, together with the Secretariats of the Basel and Stockholm conventions, for the regional project for the environmentally sound management of PCB and PCB-containing equipment, coordinated by the Basel Convention Regional Centre in El Salvador. - - The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland supported some activities in the Basel Convention Regional Centre in Trinidad and Tobago.</p>	<p>countries agreeing to be served by the centres has been modest. Some regional centres reported difficulties in coordinating or cooperating with countries of the region.</p>
	<p>Financial arrangements elaborated and multistakeholders partnership operating at the regional level</p>	<p>The strategy "Mobilizing Resources for a Cleaner Future: Implementing the Basel Convention" was elaborated, it is available on the SBC's web site in the documents: UNEP/CHW.7/26/Add.3 and UNEP/CHW.7/INF/8</p>	<p>There is currently no global fund for implementation of the Basel Convention. The Parties to the Basel Convention rely primarily on the Basel Convention Trust Fund and the Technical Cooperation Trust Fund. However, thus far, this Technical Cooperation fund has provided only limited resources for activities, mostly earmarked by individual donor nations.</p>
	<p>BCRC have prepared training programmes for all key Strategic Plan activities</p>	<p>- Training Programmes are included in the Business Plan prepared by the BCRCs</p>	<p>- They are not implemented because of the lack of funding.</p>
<p>Development of joint activities with UNEP/UNIDO National Cleaner Production Centres, interim secretariats of the Stockholm and Rotterdam Convention</p>	<p><b>Initiatives</b></p> <p>Identification of opportunities and synergies</p> <p>Assessment of contribution of the NCPCs to the regional delivery of the BCRCs on waste prevention and minimization</p>	<p>- In Central Europe and Central and Latin America.</p> <p>- Globally with the interim Secretariats of the Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention.</p> <p>In close cooperation with the Slovak Cleaner Production Centre (SCPC) the BCRC-Slovakia carried out the workshop on "International Training on Implementation of Waste</p>	<p>The cooperation with the interim Secretariats of the Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention was more extensive in geographical coverage and type of activities.</p> <p>For more information on the workshop, see P. 12 and 15.</p>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		Minimisation - Cleaner Production Project" held in Bratislava, 10-13 November 2003.	
	<b>Outcome</b>		
	Several activities carried at jointly between BCRCs and NCPCs to promote waste prevention and minimization	- Workshop by BCRC-Slovakia (mentioned here above) - Pilot Program for the Minimization of Impacts Generated by Hazardous Wastes (BCCC-Uruguay).	For more details on "Pilot Program for the Minimization of Impacts Generated by Hazardous Wastes" (BCCC-Uruguay), see also p.4.
	Effectiveness of regional network for the access to information on cleaner production enhanced		BCRCs have created a weak regional network, but not specifically on cleaner production.
	<b>Indicators</b>		
	BCRCs located in the same country as the NCPCs have established cooperation among them	No	Only BCRC-Slovakia established cooperation.
	4 pilot projects on waste prevention and minimization carried out in different countries with the joint support of the BCRCs and NCPCs	- 1 workshop - 1 Pilot project	
<b>2005 - 2010</b>			
Implementation of the work programme of the BCRCs	<b>Initiatives</b>		
	Consolidation of strategic partnership to support the regional delivery functions of the BCRCs, including cooperation with UNEP/UNIDO NCPCs	Not implemented	
	Joint activities undertaken at BCRCs for the regional delivery of the Basel Convention and other related MEAs, in particular chemical-related MEAs, CITES and Ozone Secretariat regarding training on implementation, information exchange and enforcement; pilot projects on environmentally sound management	55 joint activities on cooperation and synergies between Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions and the Basel Convention Regional Centres were carried out from 2002 to 2006.	Table available on the CD ROM distributed to all Parties. Reference document: UNEP/CHW.8/INF/4/Add.1
	Development and implementation of regional programmes for environmentally sound management	Regional programmes for ESM encompassing waste minimization are included in the BCRC's business plans.	They are not implemented because of the lack of funding.

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
	encompassing waste minimization		
	Initiating and conducting training programmes for key Strategic Plan activities	Training programmes for key strategic activities are included in the BCRC's business plan	They are not implemented because of the lack of funding.
<b>Outcome</b>			
	BCRCs established and functioning as regional delivery mechanism for the Basel Convention and contributing to the regional delivery of other MEAs and action programmes	Relevant information included in the Report on the operation of the Basel Convention regional and coordinating centres	The report is contained in document UNEP/CHW.9/INF/6 and available on the website of the Secretariat of the Basel Convention at: <a href="http://www.basel.int/meetings/cop/cop9/docs/i06e.doc">http://www.basel.int/meetings/cop/cop9/docs/i06e.doc</a>
	BCRCs strengthened to address the multidimensional aspects (eg: environment, health, trade, research, socio-economic) of the implementation of the Basel Convention	Relevant information included in the Report on the operation of the Basel Convention regional and coordinating centres	The report is contained in document UNEP/CHW.9/INF/6 and available on the website of the Secretariat of the Basel Convention at: <a href="http://www.basel.int/meetings/cop/cop9/docs/i06e.doc">http://www.basel.int/meetings/cop/cop9/docs/i06e.doc</a>
	Effectiveness of regional network of relevant institutions enhanced through BCRCs, including cooperation with the UNEP/UNIDO NCPCs	Not implemented	
	BCRCs provide services to their respective member countries	In general the majority of BCRCs provide services to their respective member countries, some with better success. Some BCRCs need to improve the services to the countries in the region.	The communication and support should be both ways, from the BCRCs to the Parties in the region and from the Parties served by the Centre to the BCRCs.
<b>Indicators</b>			
	BCRCs are capable of mobilizing interest, resources and know-how to achieve set objectives	Only some BCRCs	
	All BCRCs are implementing their business plan and are reviewing it on a regular basis	All BCRCs developed their business plan. A few implemented some activities of their business plan and other BCRCs did not implement their business plan.	When financial resources were available, they implemented some activities of their business plan.
	Technical and scientific support provided to the BCRCs by concerned	Technical and scientific supported is mainly provided through the Secretariat to all the	Specific technical and scientific support is provided by the Secretariat upon request

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
	stakeholders	BCRCs.	by BCRCs.
	Member countries of BCRCs improve their environmentally sound management capacity	Some countries have improved their ESM capacity in certain priority waste streams.	The lack of resources and capacity prevent the duplication of projects in other countries of the region.
	Training programmes conducted on key Strategic Plan activities	Training programmes have been carried out in key Strategic Plan focus areas, namely POPs, ULAB, Used oils.	They have covered several geographical areas but in limited number.
	Joint waste minimization activities to support the implementation of the Basel Convention carried out in particular with the UNEP/UNIDO NCPCs in all regions	Not implemented.	

#### Fourth Cluster

**Field (g):** Enhancement of information exchange, education and awareness-raising in all sectors of society

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
<b>2003 - 2004</b>			
Promotion of awareness and outreach of the Basel Convention, its amendment and protocol	<p><b>Initiatives</b></p> <p>Improvement and promotion of the websites of the Basel Convention and BCRCs</p>	<p>- Database and website integration (BCRC- South Africa)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a database with information collected from the region, for easy access to data. Provided many resources for the website.</li> <li>• Created search and results pages for organizations, experts, projects and publications accessible on the website.</li> </ul>	<p>The updated database and the integration of a website facilitated access to information on: organizations, experts, projects and publications in the Centre's network. Networking has been enhanced throughout the region and stakeholder information updated more regularly. In the future, it will need to be regularly updated. This project helped equip the BCRC and improve its service to the constituent countries. The database is not yet available anymore because of temporary restructuring of the Centre and its</p>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
			website.
	Awareness-raising and networking to reach the local communities		Most of the workshops and activities implemented improved awareness-raising and networking to reach local communities, but very few activities specifically on that were implemented.
	<b>Outcome</b>		
	Access to information on Basel Convention are easily available to interested parties	Website is available and newsletters regularly published	
	Increased awareness of the Basel Convention at national, regional and local level	- Catalysing action by gathering information and increasing awareness on management of waste (BCRCs China, Egypt, El Salvador, Slovakia, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago)	
	<b>Indicators</b>		
	All BCRCs have developed their website in English and the regional UN languages	The following BCRCs have developed their website: Argentina, China, Egypt, El Salvador, Indonesia, Nigeria, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa and Uruguay.	Some of the websites are maintained thank to the resources of the host government or the projects carried out by the Centres. Other websites are not updated.
	10 BCRCs have implemented programmes for awareness-raising at regional, national and local level	4 BCRCs in Africa and West Asia: Egypt, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa (until 2006); 2 BCRCs in Asia and Pacific Region: China and SEA (Indonesia); 2 BCRCs in Central and Eastern Europe: Russian Federation and Slovakia; 3 BCRCs in Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, El Salvador and Uruguay. Total: 11 BCRCs	Only at the regional level.
	10 BCRCs have implemented networks reaching local levels with relevant stakeholders	Not implemented	
<b>2005 - 2010</b>			
Enhancement of hazardous waste information through	<b>Initiatives</b>		
	Educational activities on hazardous waste are	Not implemented	

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
national education system	introduced at high schools, technical and vocational schools, and universities		
	Promotion of public awareness in partnership with media, local authorities and NGOs	Yes	Regular collaboration with medias. Several projects implemented in collaboration with NGOs
	<b>Outcome</b>		
	Increased awareness of hazardous waste issues by youth at national and local levels	Not implemented	
	Access to information on Basel Convention are easily available to interested parties	SBC website is regularly updated	A new version of the Basel Convention website was launched in March 2007 (www.basel.int). The new structure helps navigability by guiding newcomers to a special section while regular users continue to benefit from the usual sections available to them. The new graphic design is in tune with the corporate identity of Basel Convention information material produced in the last couple of years.
	<b>Indicators</b>		
	National educational institutions have included hazardous waste in their educational activities		Not to SBC's knowledge
	All BCRCs have implemented programmes for awareness-raising at regional, national and local level	11 BCRCs	Only at regional level.
10 BCRCs have implemented networks reaching local levels with relevant stakeholders	Not implemented		

### Fifth Cluster

**Field (h):** Cooperation and partnership at all levels between countries, public authorities, international organizations, the industry sector, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
<b>2003 - 2004</b>			
Promotion of effective sustainable partnership with major stakeholders and opportunities for joint environmentally sound management activities emphasizing waste minimization and the strengthening of capacity-building	<b>Initiatives</b>		
	Strengthening of cooperation with the environmental region/sub-regional intergovernmental organizations to assist in regional delivery of the Basel Convention and related chemicals conventions	<p>- Third joint meeting of seniors officials and legal experts on multilateral environmental agreements, 19-21 June 2003, Tulcea, Romania.</p> <p>- Subregional workshop on the coordinated implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention) on chemicals and wastes in English-speaking African countries, Pretoria, South Africa, 17-19 September 2003. The workshop was organized by the Basel Convention Regional Centre in South Africa and the UNEP-Geneva Environmental Network.</p> <p>- Regional workshop on the coordinated implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions in Latin America and the Caribbean, Montevideo, Uruguay, 28-30 January 2004. The workshop was organized by the Basel Convention Coordinating Centre in Uruguay and the UNEP- Geneva Environment</p>	The Secretariat has been closely involved in the preparation and conduct of several workshops on the coordinated implementation of multilateral agreements on chemicals and wastes, mainly with the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention.

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
	<p>Identification of key industry/business stakeholders and opportunities for partnership to support the aims of the 1999 Basel Declaration on Environmentally Sound Management (eg: corporate foundations, industry, associations, multinational companies, companies operating at the national level)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Third joint meeting of seniors officials and legal experts on multilateral environmental agreements, 19-21 June 2003, Tulcea, Romania.</li> <li>- Subregional workshop on the coordinated implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention) on chemicals and wastes in English-speaking African countries, Pretoria, South Africa, 17-19 September 2003. The workshop was organized by the Basel Convention Regional Centre in South Africa and the UNEP-Geneva Environmental Network.</li> <li>- Regional workshop on the coordinated implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions in Latin America and the Caribbean, Montevideo, Uruguay, 28-30 January 2004. The workshop was organized by the Basel Convention Coordinating Centre in Uruguay and the UNEP- Geneva Environment Network.</li> <li>- Regional workshop on the coordinated implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions in central and eastern Europe, Riga, Latvia, 6-8 April 2004. The workshop is being organized by the UNEP –Geneva Environmental Network and the embassy of Switzerland in Latvia.</li> </ul>	<p>The Secretariat has been closely involved in the preparation and conduct of several workshops on the coordinated implementation of multilateral agreements on chemicals and wastes, mainly with the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention.</p>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		<p>- Regional project for the environmentally sound management of PCBs and PB-containing equipment in Central America, co-funded by the Secretariat and UNEP Chemicals and coordinated by the Basel Convention Regional Centre in El Salvador;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The fourth regional meeting was held in El Salvador, 12-14 July 2006, in collaboration with BCRC-El Salvador.</li> </ul>	<p>All countries submitted their national inventories and national action plans for ESM of PCBs to UNEP/Basel Convention Secretariat. A regional strategy for the ESM of PCBs in the region was developed, including draft legislation for implementing the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm conventions in the Central American region.</p>
		<p>- Strengthening Co-operation amongst the Chemicals and Hazardous Wastes Conventions (BCRC- Slovakia)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publication of the workshop's lessons learned: the publication includes a plan for strengthening future cooperation between the authorities involved in the implementation of the four concerned multilateral environmental agreements (Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention and the Montreal Protocol).</li> </ul>	<p>The project looked at synergies between the multilateral environmental agreements with a view to strengthening the implementation of them all. This approach, aiming at implementing the conventions in a coordinated manner, helped foster a cooperative approach to chemicals and wastes.</p>
	<p>Development of multistakeholders financial strategies and innovative fund-raising for environmentally sound management activities</p>	<p>-E wastes: 12 global manufacturers signed a Declaration in 2002 entering into sustainable partnership, with the Basel Convention and in cooperation with other stakeholders, to develop and promote the environmentally sound management of end-of-life mobile phones.</p> <p>- ULAB: SBC participates regularly in the discussions of the International</p>	<p>The COPs adopted the workplan of the Basel Convention Partnership Programme and specifically COP 9 adopted the Basel Convention Partnership Programme workplan for 2009–2011 with several focus, one partnership is making progress, the Partnership for Action on Computing equipment (PACE).</p>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		<p>Green Lead Work Group that includes the lead industry and NGOs. The industry participated in two ULAB projects, the one carried out in Cambodia and the other one implemented by the BCRCs in El Salvador and Trinidad and Tobago</p> <p>"Preparation of a regional strategy for the Environmentally Sound Management of Used Acid Batteries in Central America, Colombia, Venezuela and the Caribbean island states".</p> <p>A Green Lead Assessment was developed based on the Basel Convention Technical Guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of Waste Lead-acid Batteries</p> <p>- Used oils: SBC carried out a project "New Partnership with Local Authorities for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous and other Wastes in the context of the Basel Convention in South America" catalyzing efforts for building up a public-private partnership involving the local authorities in Guayaquil, Ecuador, the Ministry of Environment of Ecuador, the BCCC-Uruguay, UNITAR and HOLCIM as well as universities of Quito and Guayaquil, local industry and the civil society. In this regard, the Secretariat of the Basel Convention works closely with HOLCIM (cement manufacturer).</p>	

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
	Symposium, meetings, forum discussion organized with key industry sector's partners, environmental and development NGOs, academia and local communities	Not implemented.	
	Development of projects, through the BCRCs, on the harmonization of custom codes and national waste classification	Not to SBC's knowledge	
	<b>Outcome</b>	Not implemented	
UNEP Regional offices' role in Basel Convention regional delivery enhanced			
	Cooperation with IGOs in the field of enforcement, health, environmentally sound management, science, technology and exchange of information strengthened	- UNEP capacity-building training seminar on communications and the environment for the Palestinian Environmental Quality Authority, 13-18 December 2003.	SBC tried to involve the following UNEP Regional Offices: Regional Office for Africa (ROA), Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP), Regional Office for Europe (ROE), Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC) and Regional Office of West Asia (ROWA). The Secretariat took part in it, as it was related to the implementation of the Basel Convention
	Public-private strategic partnership models and mechanisms are designed and operational in key environmentally sound management domains as called for by the 1999 Basel Declaration	Yes	Cooperation with IGOs is permanent in all relevant fields.
	Concrete involvement or relevant stakeholders is encouraged and facilitated at the national, regional and international level	- Regional Seas (Caribbean and Mediterranean) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A study is underway on interlinkages between the Basel and Barcelona conventions.</li> <li>• Activities beginning under the Regional Action Plan on the Sustainable Management of Marine Litter in the Wider Caribbean.</li> </ul>	Cooperation between the Barcelona Convention and its Hazardous Waste Protocol and the Cartagena Convention on the Marine Litter Programme in the Wider Caribbean.

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments	
	Awareness of key/business sectors of the aims of the 1999 Basel Declaration is enhanced at the national, regional and international level		Very difficult to get involved or relevant stakeholders at the national level, even if they are encouraged.	
	<b>Indicators</b>	Yes	At the regional and international level.	
	Effective partnership established with relevant stakeholders to support environmentally sound management activities for priority waste streams (eg: electronic wastes, used lead-acid batteries, used oils, obsolete stocks of pesticides, PCBs, dioxins/furans, dismantling of ships, biomedical and healthcare wastes)			
	Senior officer on Partnership with Industry working at SBC	- “National inventory and development of a National ESM Plan for Health care Waste in Nigeria”		
		- Inter-agency cooperation with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) to initiate project activities in countries where ship dismantling occurs, with a view to assisting those countries in implementing the technical guidelines adopted in the context of the Basel Convention, IMO and ILO.	The Secretariat contributed to the preparation of the project in close collaboration with the others stakeholders.	
	Key industry leaders support the aims of the 1999 Basel Declaration	Yes		
	Environmentally sound management seminars, workshop or symposium organized with key industry/business sectors in all regions	Mobile Phones, Lead industry, Cement industry		
		No		
	<b>Initiatives</b>			
Strengthening of cooperation with MEAs and development of joint initiatives in support of capacity building, science, technology, training, awareness and mobilization of resources to facilitate and assist in fulfilling the aims of the Basel Convention	Organization of regular joint training courses on the environmentally sound management of POPs as waste as well on the chemical-related issues, on enforcement, on information exchange, capacity building and on alternative destruction technologies			
	Reinforcement of the relevance and involvement of the Basel Convention in the development of the National Implementation Plans (NIPs) carried out in the context of the Stockholm Convention on POPs	- Thematic workshop on synergies for capacity-building under international agreements addressing chemicals and waste management from 30 March to 2 April 2004 in Geneva. The workshop was organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and research		

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		<p>(UNITAR) in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Basel Convention, the Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), the Geneva Environment Network (GEN), and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). The meeting was held within the framework of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) with financial support from the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation and OPCW. The meeting participants discussed in particular the importance for an integrated national framework for implementing international agreements and the importance of potential benefits from synergies between the different multilateral environmental agreements;</p> <p>- Strengthening of</p>	
	<p>Development of joint projects on alternative destruction technologies, including the preparation of guidelines for practitioners and tools to facilitate access to relevant information</p>	<p>- Pacific regional workshop on the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention held in parallel with the Basel and Waigani conventions workshop for competent authorities on the use of the control system and the awareness-raising workshop on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) for non-governmental organizations, 26-30 May 2003, Nadi, Fiji.</p>	<p>The Secretariat has been closely involved in the preparation and conduct of several workshops on the coordinated implementation of multilateral agreements on chemicals and wastes.</p>
	<p>Integration of the elements of the Programme of Action for Africa on the environmentally sound management of unwanted stocks of hazardous</p>	<p>- Regional Workshop on POPs Destruction Technologies on the Environmentally Sound Destruction of</p>	<p>This Regional Workshop served to enhance the technical capacity of the experts at the regional level to implement</p>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
	wastes and their prevention (First Continental Conference, Rabat, 2001) in the implementation of international of initiatives on pesticides (ie: Africa Stockpiles Project)	POPs and Decontamination of POPs-Containing Waste in the Context of the Basel Convention and the Stockholm Convention, San Pablo, Brazil, 6-10 December 2004 organized by the BCRC-Argentina.	the Basel and Stockholm Conventions.
	<b>Outcome</b>	Modest integration	
Improved coherence and coordination between the Basel Convention and other related MEAs			
	BCRCs serve as regional delivery mechanisms for selected activities of relevant MEAs	Yes	
	Pooling of technical and scientific expertise between the Basel Convention and other related MEAs to improve services provided to Parties for efficient collection/collation of information/data on health effects and environmental impacts of hazardous and other wastes and to avoid duplication of efforts, establish synergies and mutual supportiveness for the benefit of the Parties	Yes	
	<b>Indicators</b>	On-going process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical Guidelines on POPs (See p. 9) prepared the Stockholm Convention</li> <li>- Guidance manual on “National Health-Care Waste Management Plans” with WHO.</li> </ul>
COP7 decision on improved coordination and coherence between the Basel Convention and related MEAs			
	Technical guidelines on the environmentally sound management of POPs as wastes prepared by the Technical Working Group for consideration by COP7	No decision on improved coordination and coherence between the Basel Convention and related MEAs	Several decision were taken related to MEAs: Decisions VII/6, VII/8, VII/13, VII/19, VII/32, VII/38.
	Implementation of NIPs takes Basel Convention principles and objectives into account	- Updated general technical guidelines for the environmentally sound management of wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with persistent organic pollutants (POPs).	
	Coordinated international response to the elimination of stockpiles of obsolete/unwanted	Not to SBC’s knowledge	

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
	pesticides and the prevention of their accumulation		
	Joint activities undertaken with selected Regional Conventions and Action Plans in support of the aims of the Basel Convention	<p>- Project for the preparation of a regional disposal plan for obsolete pesticides in the Caribbean, co-funded by UNEP Chemicals and the Secretariat of the Basel Convention, implemented by the Basel Convention Regional Centre in Trinidad and Tobago.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A consultation meeting for developing a project action plan and for revising the draft project proposal was held in Trinidad and Tobago, 23–24 March 2006. Comments received during the meeting were incorporated in the text of the project document and the project document was finalized.</li> </ul>	The project document was ready for submission to the GEF Secretariat. About \$800,000 are needed as co-funding to launch the project.
		- Remove stockpiles of obsolete pesticides and enhance collective capacity in planning and implementing national policies and prevent future accumulation of pesticides in the greater Caribbean region.	No funds have been received for the implementation of this activity. Consultations are being made with the UNEP/GEF unit, the FAO and donor institutions for the development of a concerted approach in this matter.
		Yes, with the Waigani Convention	
<b>2005 - 2010</b>	<b>Initiatives</b>		
Implementation of joint opportunities with key stakeholders	Strengthening of cooperation with United Nations bodies and other intergovernmental organizations in the critical areas for the implementation of the Basel Convention	- Promote public and stakeholder support for implementing the global chemicals and waste agenda	Partly being implemented, a joint toolkit on the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions is in preparation (funds made available through DELC from the Government of Norway-second part of 2007), work is ongoing.

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		<p>- Development of a management and disposal plan for PCB-containing equipment and waste in Central America, including pilot disposal projects for PCB containing waste</p>	<p>This activity was not initiated. The regional project for the ESM of PCBs in Central America which was executed by BCRC-El Salvador (2004-2006) has been closed. It is estimated that SBC can now play a catalytic role, together with UNEP and the countries involved, in developing a proposal to be submitted to the GEF during the course of the year 2008.</p>
		<p>- Regional project for the ESM of PCBs in the mining sector in several countries in South America</p>	<p>SBC and the UNEP-GEF Unit have collaborated and consulted several countries in South America with a view to developing a sub-regional project for the ESM of PCBs in the mining sector. A Project Identification Fiche (PIF) has been developed and submitted to the GEF for possible co-funding. The project is due to start in 2009 and would be implemented in several countries in South America. BCRC-Argentina will be the executing agency for this project.</p>
		<p>- Support ship dismantling countries in Asia to implement the Basel Convention technical guidelines</p>	<p>Preparatory feasibility study was prepared containing recommendation for future activities to improve the conditions of ship dismantling in Asia. On the basis of this study, a Global Programme for Sustainable Ship Recycling was developed. Consultations were hosted by the Secretariat in Bangladesh on 12-13 January 2008 to provide a forum for an initial consultation on the Global Programme by facilitating an exchange of views among Government Ministries and Departments, industry, IGOs, NGOs and international experts. In addition, the Basel Convention Technical Guidelines have been translated into Hindi, Bangla</p>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
			and Urdu. Generic training materials have been developed on the basis of the technical guidelines for the organization of future training activities for ship breakers.
		<p>- Asbestos wastes: Develop guidelines and training materials for the sound management of asbestos wastes with emphasis on measures to be taken in disaster-proned areas. BCRCs to promote awareness among local residents and of municipalities on the issue and to develop pilot activities in the future</p>	Activities have not been executed. The Secretariat received a pledge from the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention on PIC to fund projects on asbestos waste for 2008-2009. The proposed activities will include collection of information/guidelines on asbestos waste, awareness raising activities and pilot projects in selected countries in cooperation with other IGOs and BCRCs.
		<p>- Mercury wastes: In cooperation with UNEP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop partnerships around the theme of environmentally friendly technologies and awareness raising regarding avoidance, use and disposal of mercury wastes;</li> <li>• develop capacity-building and technical assistance programmes to reduce and prevent pollution from mercury;</li> <li>• develop guidelines on environmentally sound management of mercury wastes with emphasis on the development of sound disposal and remediation practices</li> </ul>	<p>i) This activity has not been executed; ii) SBC and US-EPA are at the final stage of developing a four year long Cooperative Agreement (2 US\$ million). Under the agreement (first tranche), a sub-regional program for the ESM of mercury waste in the health sector and in other sectors will be implemented in support of the development of the Basel Convention Technical Guidelines on the ESM of mercury waste in several countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Concrete activities are expected to start by mid-2008 and will be coordinated by BCCC-Uruguay. This program will be funded by USEPA (US\$250'000) and Norway (US\$42'000). SBC is actively seeking additional sources of funding to expand and complement this first phase of the technical assistance activities on the ESM of mercury waste; iii) On the development of technical guidelines on</p>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		<p>- Assist in the implementation of the project: “Towards a non-toxic environment in Africa” to enhance the capacity of African countries to reduce health and environmental risks through the Strategic Approach towards International Chemicals Management and improved implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions.</p>	<p>the ESM mercury waste, please refer to document UNEP/CHW.9/19.</p> <p>This project supported by Swedish Chemicals Agency (KemI) successfully completed the first phase. The baseline studies for Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria and Zambia were completed. This project is being carried out by SBC until the Basel Convention Regional Centre for English-speaking African countries in Pretoria (BCRC-South Africa) is again operational.</p>
	<p>Effective cooperation with Regional Seas Conventions and Actions Plans in the field of training, public awareness, capacity building, information exchange and resource mobilization</p>	<p>- Regional Workshop for Arab States on the Environmentally Sound Destruction of POPs and decontamination of POP containing Waste in the Context of the Basel Convention and the Stockholm Convention (28/8/2005-31/8/2005); BCRC Egypt and Jordan</p>	<p>Partners: Switzerland, MOPIC Jordan, UNEP, WHO and FAO</p>
		<p>- Assist in the implementation of the UNEP/BC Master Plan funded under the UNEP Special Trust Fund for Côte d'Ivoire set up by ED at COP8 (Tranche 1).</p>	<p>The Executive Director of UNEP established a trust fund for Côte d'Ivoire and appealed to donors and partners to contribute financially and technically to the implementation of the emergency plan that was prepared by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire. To date, 1 Euro million have been received from The Netherlands and US 80'000 from Sweden in the UNEP Trust Fund for Côte d'Ivoire.</p> <p>Further to SBC's organized technical assistance mission to Abidjan, the Secretariat has liaised with the UNEP Regional Office for Africa, the UNEP Disaster Management Branch, the UNEP Post Conflict Unit and the Government of</p>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
			<p>Côte d'Ivoire with a view to developing a concerted approach to implementing the main recommendations of its mission report and the strategic plan prepared by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire. In this context, a capacity building program proposal was developed for funding under the UNEP Trust Fund for Côte d'Ivoire.</p> <p>The proposal entitled 'Regional capacity-building programme for the monitoring and control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and toxic chemicals in the context of the implementation of the Basel Convention and other related multilateral environmental agreements in the Gulf of Guinea' was further discussed and endorsed by stakeholders during a joint SBC/UNEP-DMB technical mission in Côte d'Ivoire on 15-16 August 2007. A summary of the report of this technical mission was made available at the sixth meeting of the Open ended Working Group (please refer to document UNEP/CHW/OEWG/6/INF/25).</p> <p>The endorsed capacity building program was submitted to the UNEP Project Assessment Group (PAG) which endorsed it in December 2007. UNEP-DMB is the main implementing agency for this project which has received the institutional and technical support of the Secretariat of the Basel Convention and of the Basel Convention Regional Centre for French-speaking countries in Africa based in Dakar, Senegal (BCRC-Senegal) and the Basel Convention Coordinating</p>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
			<p>Centre for the Africa Region based in Ibadan, Nigeria (BCCC-Nigeria). Furthermore, the two above-mentioned Centres will be contracted in the context of this project for the implementation of activities in the countries they service.</p> <p>Consultations have been held with the IMO on both the development of the programme and the preparation of its implementation. In this regard, a joint SBC/UNEP-DMB mission was organized at the IMO headquarters on 28 February 2007 with the view of preparing the forthcoming implementation of the activities in Côte d'Ivoire and the sub-region. The IMO has agreed to contribute to the implementation of the programme in Côte d'Ivoire in the limits of its mandate and capacity.</p> <p>A preparatory stakeholders meeting was organized jointly by UNEP-DMB and the SBC on 5 March 2008. Participants in the meeting included the Ministry of Environment in Côte d'Ivoire, the Permanent Mission to the United Nations of Côte d'Ivoire based in Geneva, the BCRC-Senegal and the BCCC-Nigeria, the secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention, as well as independent experts. Concrete activities are expected to start in Côte d'Ivoire in May 2008.</p>
		<p>- Assist in the preparation of the UNEP/BC Master Plan (Tranche 2, additional countries in the sub-region).</p>	<p>This activity will be executed upon the availability of funds collected</p>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		<p>- Sub-Regional Workshop on the Coordinated Implementation of Chemicals and Hazardous Wastes Conventions:</p>	<p>The Workshop was attended by the following Parties to the Basel Convention: Bahrain, Iran, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Saudi Arabia did not attend the Workshop. Iraq, which is not yet Party to the Basel Convention, also attended the workshop</p>
	<p>Key industry/business sectors promote and apply within their corporate domains the principles of environmentally sound management, in particular in regard to minimization of the generation and hazardousness of wastes</p>	<p>On-going process</p>	<p>- MoU was signed with the UNEP/MAP - Very effective collaboration with Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production - Supported BCRC-Slovakia (See p.21)</p>
	<p>Involvement of key industry/business sectors in support of environmentally sound management activities at the national, regional and international level</p>	<p>Not to SBC's knowledge</p>	
	<p>Training and support to small-and medium-sized enterprise (SMEs) aiming at environmentally sound management</p>	<p>- Survey of the import and the Environmentally Sound Management of electronic wastes in the Asia-Pacific region (BCRC China)</p> <p>- Basel Convention partnership on the environmentally sound management of electrical and electronic wastes for the Asia-Pacific region</p> <p>Projects activities undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feasibility analysis to develop a centre of excellence of information on the</li> </ul>	<p>This was a comprehensive project designed to create a picture of the movements of e-waste streams in the Asia-Pacific region and the disposal techniques used. The project was practical and focused. It provided vital information to enable countries in the region to handle the problem of e-waste better. Based on the results of this project, more projects on e-waste were carried out in the Asia-Pacific region.</p> <p>The Basel Convention Partnership on the Environmentally Sound Management of Electrical and Electronic Wastes for the Asia-Pacific Region was officially launched in Tokyo on 25 November 2005. The following Asian countries have supported and are participating in the project activities:</p>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		<p>environmentally sound management of e-waste in the Basel Convention regional and coordinating centre in Beijing. Completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pilot inventory of e-waste in five Pacific island countries (BCRC-SPREP). In progress, to be completed</li> <li>• Development of guideline documents on methodology on inventory of e-waste and environmentally sound recycling, reuse, repair, refurbishment/disposal of e-waste (BCRC- Indonesia). Completed</li> <li>• Training workshop on environmentally sound management of e-waste (BCRC-Jakarta). Completed</li> <li>• Development of national implementation plan for e-waste management (Sri Lanka). Completed</li> <li>• Facilitating partnerships for environmentally sound management of e-waste in India (non-governmental organization project): Phase I. Completed</li> <li>• Preliminary inventory of e-waste (Indonesia). Completed</li> <li>• Inventory of e-waste (Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, Viet Nam). Completed</li> </ul>	<p>Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam. In addition, the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme has prepared a regional proposal for the Pacific island countries. Activities involving detailed inventories of e-waste in Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam are also being carried out. Two sets of technical guidelines were completed under the leadership of the Basel Convention Regional Centre for South East Asia on the methodology of e-waste inventory and environmentally sound management and “3R” (reduce, reuses, recycle) of end-of-life e-products.</p> <p>On 1 November 2006 a memorandum of understanding for the implementation of the Pilot Project on Transboundary Movement of End-of-Life Mobile Phones in South East Asian Countries was signed between the Secretariat of the Basel Convention, the Basel Convention Regional Centre for South East Asia based in Jakarta and the Dowa Eco-System Co. Ltd., Japan. Under the Pilot Project, Dowa Eco-System Co. Ltd. contributed ¥10 million of seed money to cover the costs of activities for the first stage of the project during the 2006 financial year, which finished on 31 March 2007. The whole project duration was planned from 1 November 2006 until 31 March 2008.</p>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Import and export criteria for e-waste (BCRC-China). In progress, to be completed in June 2009</li> <li>• Developing e-waste training kits and conducting training courses (Cambodia). In progress, to be completed in August 2008</li> </ul>	
		<p>- Regional integrated information network on chemicals and wastes in Arabic speaking countries in the context of the NEPAD environment initiative.</p>	<p>This activity has not been executed as funds were not found. The First Meeting of the Steering Committee of the BCRC-Egypt discussed it. This project has raised the interest of other BCRCs in Africa.</p>
		<p>- Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment (PACE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To develop tools (such as guidelines) and activities on environmentally sound refurbishment and repair, including criteria for testing, certification and labelling</li> <li>• To develop tools (such as guidelines) and activities on environmentally sound recycling and material recovery, including facility certification</li> <li>• To develop and promote pilot schemes for environmentally sound management of used and end-of-life computing equipment towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals</li> <li>• To develop awareness-raising</li> </ul>	<p>Part of the workplan on the ESM of e-waste focusing on the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition (Decision VIII/2; Nairobi Declaration; Decision OEWG-VI/22)</p>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		and training programme activities	
	Active contribution of NGOs in science and technology and environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes in support of the goal of the Basel Convention	<p>- Hazardous Waste Management in Small Medium Enterprise (SME) in the context of Integrated Life Cycle Management of Materials (Jordan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A technical guide on sustainable management of hazardous waste in industry through life-cycle management of toxic substances was developed.</li> <li>• Management guide for hazardous material and waste in small and medium-sized enterprises developed and distributed (in Arabic, English and French).</li> </ul>	First project to address the conditions for minimizing hazardous waste in small and medium-sized enterprises, which contribute the biggest share to the economy in many developing States. The project had considerable potential for replication.
	Establishment of operational network of key stakeholders to support the aims of the Basel Declaration on Environmentally Sound Management at the regional and national level	Not to SBC's knowledge	Active participation of the Basel Action Network (BAN) on ESM of e-wastes
	Development of multistakeholders financial strategies and innovative fund-raising for environmentally sound management activities	<p>- New partnership with local authorities for the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes in the context of the Basel Convention in South America (1/1/2005-17/3/2006); Ecuador, BCCC Uruguay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two feasibility studies have been completed on oily wastes.</li> <li>• Study results were presented at the meeting of the enlarged Executive Committee held on 11 and 12 July 2006. The meeting analysed the best way to continue with the project</li> </ul>	Partners include the municipality of Guayaquil, Ecuador, the Ministry of Environment of Ecuador, BCCC-Uruguay, UNITAR, HOLCIM, the University of Quito and the University of Guayaquil, local industry and civil society.

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		once the first phase is finished corresponding to the Guayaquil's feasibility study and the national study on oily wastes.	
	<b>Outcome</b>	- E-waste multi-stakeholder advisory body	Part of the workplan on the ESM of e-waste focusing on the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition (Decision VIII/2 and VIII/5)
	Consolidation and expansion of interagency cooperative efforts in all relevant or related to environmentally sound management domains such as: waste minimization; transport, enforcement; training; resource mobilization; capacity building; information exchange; pollution prevention; and emergency/contingency plans		
	National and regional programmes of action are implemented jointly by relevant stakeholders in the context of strategic partnership including action aimed at SMEs	Very limited	Only with WHO, World Custom Organization, ILO, UNITAR.
	Industry/business supports environmentally sound management activities in key hazardous and other waste sectors, encompassing their minimization, including scientific and technology assessment, joint activities for monitoring effects of selected hazardous waste streams on human health	Very limited	Only with the "used oils Partnership Initiative for Africa"
	<b>Indicators</b>	No	
	Key industry/business sectors promote and apply within their corporate domain the principles of environmentally sound management, encompassing the minimization of the generation of wastes		
	20 pilot projects to promote, encourage and support environmentally sound management activities within SMEs are carried out in all regions	Not to SBC's knowledge	
	Public/private multistakeholders initiatives in support of environmentally sound management launched in the majority of Parties		Only one in Jordan, see p. 61.
			Only with the project in Guayaquil, see p. 47.
	<b>Initiatives</b>		

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
Implementation of joint activities for capacity-building and mobilization of resources	Organization of regular joint training courses on the environmentally sound management of POPs as wastes as well as on other chemical-related issues, on enforcement, on information exchange and on destruction and alternative technologies		
	Undertaking of pilot projects, in the context of integrated life-cycle management approach for waste pesticides and other stockpiles of hazardous wastes (eg: PCBs, used oils), including elements concerning prevention	- Training for the coordinated implementation of the POPs-related Basel Convention technical guidelines and the Stockholm Convention draft BAT/BEP guidelines.	The SBC and the World Bank were at the final stage of preparation of a grant agreement for the funding of this activity. A waiver from the UNEP Executive Director on the UNEP 13% PSC was necessary for the successful conclusion of this agreement. It is the first of that kind between the World Bank and the UNEP. Activities are expected to start as soon as possible and must be terminated by the end of 2008. They include the development of a training curriculum and the organization of two regional training workshops. Close collaboration with the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention (SSC) and UNEP-Chemicals will be sought.
		- POPs in Central and Eastern Europe	This activity has not been implemented.
	Development of joint projects and their implementation on destruction technologies and alternative technologies for hazardous wastes	- Obsolete stocks of pesticides in Africa	This activity could not be executed to the full extent, due to shortage of staff in the SBC and SBC's participation in the implementation process for ASP has been limited. However, SBC has contributed to the development of ASP's decision-supportive tools relating to environmentally sound technologies for POPs as waste. The work produced by the Basel Convention (Technical Guidelines) and the SBC (training material on POPs waste destruction technologies) has also been taken into consideration by the ASP.
		- Regional project for the final disposal of existing waste pesticides and selected POPs in the Caribbean and the	This activity has not been implemented.

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		prevention of future accumulation - Used oils in the Caribbean. Support BCRC-Trinidad and Tobago in the launch of a regional programme in cooperation with UNEP and other regional institutions for the collection, storage and treatment of used oils.	This activity has not been executed.
	Development of guidelines for practitioners on destruction technologies and alternative technologies for hazardous wastes	No	
	Joint fund-raising efforts in support of the aims of the Basel Convention and chemical-related MEAs	Yes	See p. 9
	Development of a programme on destruction technologies and alternative technologies (eg: non-combustion, non-landfill) for hazardous wastes	Not implemented	
	Review of environment and trade issues carried out with a view to implement mutually supportive activities	Not implemented	Only in the guidelines
	Review of opportunities for cooperation with Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans	No	
	<b>Outcome</b>	On-going	With the UNEP-MAP and UNEP-CAR/RCU
Database on sound destruction technologies and alternative technologies is in place and used			
	Enforcement officers trained in matters related to the Basel Convention and related MEAs	No	
	Management and disposal of stockpiles of hazardous wastes (waste pesticides, PCBs, used oils) in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Eastern and Central Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean is conducted in an environmentally sound management, and financial support is obtained to assess the situation, prepare disposal plans and support multistakeholder projects for their disposal, including the use of alternative technologies (eg: non-combustion) and	Limited	Only under the “Green Customs Initiative”

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
	prevention of accumulation		
	<b>Indicators</b>	- Complete survey of capacity for the destruction of obsolete pesticides and inventory in Asia	This activity has not been implemented.
	Technical guidelines on environmentally sound management as POPs are used by Parties and others (eg: related MEAs) and assessment of their used is conducted by BCRCs for their respective members		
	National policies integrate waste – and chemical – related activities to support the implementation of the Basel Convention and related MEAs		- Technical Guidelines are used by Parties but there is no assessment of their used conducted by BCRCs. - CD-ROM “POPs waste guidelines: Directrices para desechos de COP ; Directives pour les déchets POP” was distributed and prepared in collaboration with the Stockholm Convention.
	BCRCs are responsible for delivering regional programmes related to destruction technologies and alternative technologies for hazardous wastes in cooperation with and the support from other related MEAs and UNDP/DTIE	Several Party integrate waste- and chemical- related activities to support the implementation of the Basel Convention and related MEAs	National policy are reported in the country fact sheets: <a href="http://www.basel.int/natreporting/cfs.html">http://www.basel.int/natreporting/cfs.html</a>
	Stockpiles of unwanted pesticides, PCBs and used oils are being eliminated and measures to prevent their accumulation are in place in all regions	Only two workshops were carried out by BCRCs Argentina and Egypt.	
	Pilot projects carried out with regional or sub-regional organizations to assess possibilities for facilitating developing countries implementation of the Basel Convention and related MEAs	No	

## Sixth Cluster

**Field (i):** Development of mechanisms for compliance with and for the monitoring and effective implementation of the Basel Convention and its amendments

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
2003 - 2004			

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
<p>Establishment of an effective mechanism to assist Parties in facilitating their actions to implement the Basel Convention effectively and promoting their compliance with the provisions of the Convention</p>	<p><b>Initiatives</b></p> <p>Development of information exchange systems among Parties and between Parties and other relevant organizations or institutions</p>	<p>- National workshop for the implementation of the Basel Convention, Busteni, Romania, 29-30 September 2003, organized by the Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe.</p>	<p>The Secretariat took part in it, as it was related to the implementation of the Basel Convention</p>
		<p>- National workshop for the implementation of the Basel Convention, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 30-31 October 2003, organized by the Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe.</p>	<p>The Secretariat took part in it, as it was related to the implementation of the Basel Convention</p>
		<p>- National workshop for the implementation of the Basel Convention, Kotor, Serbia and Montenegro, 26-27 March 2004, organized by the Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe.</p>	
		<p>- National workshop on the implementation of the Basel Convention, San Pedro Sula, Honduras, 22-24 July 2003, organized by the Basel Convention Regional Centre in San Salvador.</p>	
	<p><b>Outcome</b></p>	<p>- Adoption of the terms of reference of the Mechanism for promoting implementation and compliance (decision VI/12). First and second sessions of the implementation and Compliance Mechanism</p>	<p>Clarification of the procedure for specific submissions</p>

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
	Improved knowledge of the needs of Parties to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Basel Convention	Yes	Leaflets are regularly elaborated and published on issues of the Basel Convention
	Improved capability for national monitoring of the implementation of the Basel Convention	Yes	It is limited
	<b>Indicators</b>		
	The majority of the Parties have a national strategy and action plan as well as monitoring system in place	No	
<b>2005 - 2010</b>			
Completion of work on mechanisms designed to facilitate and monitor compliance and implementation of the Convention, including procedures for dispute settlement and guidelines to assist States to prevent, identify and resolve cases of illegal traffic	<b>Initiatives</b>		
	[Development of procedures for dispute settlement and guidelines to assist States to prevent, identify and resolve cases of illegal traffic]		
	[Establishment of joint response mechanism in cases of illegal transboundary movements]		
		<p>- Third and fourth sessions of the Implementation and Compliance Mechanism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and transmission of a questionnaire on the difficulties faced by Parties in designating focal points and competent authorities, in relation to reporting obligations and relation to development of national legislation</li> <li>• Assistance to Parties in developing legislation</li> <li>• Clarification of the role and functioning of the Committee</li> </ul>	<p>- Identification of the main difficulties of Parties in implementing the Convention</p> <p>- Elaboration of a checklist for the preparation of national legislation</p> <p>- Consideration of possible lacunae with the terms of reference concerning the procedures to be followed with respect to submissions, and publication of a leaflet on the Committee's functions and procedure</p>
		- Fifth and sixth sessions of the Implementation and Compliance mechanism:	Funds were raised to enable the Compliance Committee to execute its work programme. On the basis of such

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assisting Parties in their understanding of the differing roles and competences of focal points and competent authorities</li> <li>• Improve national reporting</li> <li>• Assist Parties in the field of illegal traffic</li> </ul>	funding, the Compliance Committee: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed a guidance document of best practices national reporting for the African region;</li> <li>• Developed a leaflet setting out the roles and responsibilities of Focal Points and Competent Authorities for publication and dissemination</li> </ul>
		<p>- Seventh session of the Implementation and Compliance Mechanism (June 2009): expected initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve national reporting</li> <li>• Assist parties in the field of illegal traffic</li> <li>• Adoption of work plan to implement 2009-2011 work programme</li> <li>• Review of information held by the Secretariat under the article 13</li> <li>• Compile lists of Parties that have/have not submitted complete/incomplete reports</li> <li>• Review notifications under articles 3, 4 and 5</li> <li>• Compile lists of Parties with/without focal points and competent authorities</li> </ul>	Funds were raised to enable the Compliance Committee to execute its work programme. On the basis of such funding, the Compliance Committee is expected to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a draft directory of training institutions offering activities aimed at improving capacity for detection, prevention and prosecution of cases of illegal traffic; and</li> <li>• Develop a practical guidance document on improving national reporting</li> <li>• Further clarify procedures to be followed with respect to submissions</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>Improved capability for national monitoring of the implementation of the Basel Convention</p>	<p>An application to the SAICM QSP (US\$ 178'794) for funding to execute this project in Trinidad and Tobago, with some elements to be executed in</p>	

Activities	Initiatives/ Outcome/ Indicators	Results	Comments
		the Caribbean region. The project started in October 2008 and will last 18 months.	
	Illegal traffic in hazardous and other wastes are jointly monitored and controlled	No	
	Coordinated programmes to monitor compliance and implementation of the Convention are in place	The Implementation and Compliance Committee is in place.	
	<b>Indicators</b>		
	All Parties have national strategy and action plan as well as monitoring system in place	Not all Parties	National strategy are available on SBC's website: <a href="http://www.basel.int/natreporting/cfs.html">http://www.basel.int/natreporting/cfs.html</a>
	Institutional links between competent authorities are strengthened	On-going process	

## Annex VI:

**Table 1: list of projects adopted at OEWG1 and OEWG2.**

Region	BCRC or Party	Title of project	Total amount required in 2003-2004 ( BC funds)	BD funds <sup>1</sup>	Expenditure reported <sup>2</sup>	unspent <sup>3</sup>	Comments Lessons learned
Africa	Egypt	Hazardous Wastes Landfill (Site Selection, Design and preparation of operating plans in Arab Region (01/2004-06/2005)	135,541	35,250	116, 218.00	Closed	Field (a), (e), (f), (h) Completed <b>Lessons learned:</b> The region still suffers from the availability of the technical experts and projects relying on region technical assistance will consume a lot of time in sourcing and identification. 1. Slow response, or last minute response is a characteristic for the region, this characteristic always leads to a delay in executing activities or accepting low profile implementation. 2. Research projects needs longer period of implementation and more budget for research, otherwise the results will be questionable. 3. Emergent needs for the region include medical waste management and management and of used oils. <b>Recommendations:</b> 1. Follow up training programs in the different subregions; like the one done in Bahrain will improve the effect and will propagate the outputs of the projects that will probably lead to the adoption of the guidelines. 2. Maintaining the produced guidelines as open files for update (as more information and experience gained) either by experts of the BCRC-Egypt, by the region experts or by International experts will improve the effect and impact of similar projects.
	Senegal	Inventory of Hazardous Wastes in French speaking countries covered	97,903	10,000	80,568.75	17,334.25	Field (e) <b>Lessons learned:</b> - la plupart de ces unités manquent de politique environnementale, mis à part les sociétés minières, la SPCN et la BRANIGER qui ont mis en place un système de management environnemental (SME);

<sup>1</sup> UNEP/CHW/OEWG/3/2, Strategic plan for the implementation of the Basel Convention : report on progress, p. 6-7.

And UNEP/CHW.8/2/ADD.1, Strategic Plan for the implementation of the Basel Convention to 2010: report on project activities, p. 5-13.

<sup>2</sup> UNEP/CHW.8/2/ADD.1, Strategic Plan for the implementation of the Basel Convention to 2010: report on project activities, p. 14 – 17.

<sup>3</sup> Idem, p. 14 – 17.

Region	BCRC or Party	Title of project	Total amount required in 2003-2004 ( BC funds)	BD funds <sup>1</sup>	Expenditure reported <sup>2</sup>	unspent <sup>3</sup>	Comments Lessons learned
		by BCRC-Dakar (03/2004-04/2004)					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- l'insuffisance ou l'inexistence au sein des unités industrielles de cadres spécialisés dans le domaine de gestion des déchets et des unités Environnement et Qualité;</li> <li>- le manque de programmation d'investissement dans la gestion des déchets générés;</li> <li>- le manque de statistiques fiables sur les déchets produits, encore moins des infrastructures et laboratoires d'analyses des différents paramètres et caractéristiques des déchets produits;</li> <li>- manque de tri de déchets et de règle d'hygiène dans plusieurs cas;</li> <li>- l'improvisation dans la gestion des cas d'intoxication du personnel ou une gestion improvisée des cas d'accident ou de contamination;</li> <li>- l'existence des quantités importantes des produits chimiques, pharmaceutiques et matériel médical périmés dans les formations sanitaires et les pharmacies;</li> <li>- manque d'infrastructure d'élimination des déchets dangereux ;</li> <li>- le non fonctionnement des incinérateurs là où ils existent notamment dans certaines formations sanitaires de Niamey ;</li> <li>- le manque des moyens (humains et financiers) de fonctionnement des incinérateurs et des stations d'épuration des déchets liquides ;</li> <li>- le manque de volonté politique d'investir dans la filière des déchets ;</li> <li>- le mélangeage des déchets banals et de dangereux et leur mise en décharge sans désinfection ;</li> <li>- la désorganisation totale des municipalités face à la gestion de la filière déchets urbains ;</li> <li>- le manque de données statistiques au niveau des Douanes de certains produits réexportés considérés comme déchets</li> </ul> <p><b>Conclusions :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- le renforcement des capacités des agents chargés d'encadrement technique et de contrôle des diverses pollutions générées par les établissements classés;</li> <li>- un besoin de formation des entreprises et la mise en place de systèmes de gestion environnementale;</li> <li>- la nécessité pour les sociétés et municipalités de se doter d'une méthodologie normalisée de quantification de leurs déchets;</li> <li>- un besoin de transferts de technologie en matière de contrôle de pollutions et de procédés de traitement et d'élimination des déchets industriels;</li> </ul>

Region	BCRC or Party	Title of project	Total amount required in 2003-2004 ( BC funds)	BD funds <sup>1</sup>	Expenditure reported <sup>2</sup>	unspent <sup>3</sup>	Comments Lessons learned
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- l'appui technique pour la réduction des stocks de déchets et la minimisation de leur production;</li> <li>- L'élaboration, l'adoption, la vulgarisation et l'application des textes réglementaires spécifiques aux déchets dangereux;</li> <li>- L'alignement dans l'ordonnancement juridique national des dispositions des Conventions internationales relatives aux déchets;</li> <li>- La nécessité de la mise en place d'un plan d'action national pour la gestion des déchets dangereux avec la participation de tous les acteurs concernés.</li> </ul>
	South Africa	Development of a database for use by the countries in the region (10/2003-2004)	19,581	31,233	17,128.56	Closed	<p>Field (f), (g), (e), (h)</p> <p>After establishing in 2001 an initial database containing information on regional experts, organizations projects and publications it was necessary in 2003 to proceed in two directions, first to upgrade the centre's database and secondly to make the information gathered available to the regional and international networks previously established by the centre.</p>
	Nigeria	Regional Workshop on successful case studies of recycling, reuse and recovery methods towards the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and implementation of the Basel Convention in Africa (09/08/2004-12/08/2004)	90,651	25,580	80,221.98	Closed	<p>Field (a), (b), (f), (g)</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Implemented with African Union, New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD), Federal Ministry of Environment Nigeria, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNEP, GEF.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need to obtain adequate finance for management of Hazardous Waste at national and international level.</li> <li>- Need to raise public awareness on the existence of Hazardous Waste and the effects on human health and the Environment to all stakeholders.</li> <li>- Conduct inventory of sources and volume of Hazardous Waste as well as waste characterization survey.</li> <li>- Promote Integrated Management of Hazardous Waste through use of waste minimization and cleaner production technologies.</li> <li>- Use of efficient, sound and affordable technologies adaptable to African environment.</li> <li>- Review of relevant legislations and regulation in order to promote efficient management of hazardous waste.</li> <li>- Empowerment of salvagers at dumpsites in the hierarchy of waste management.</li> </ul>

Region	BCRC or Party	Title of project	Total amount required in 2003-2004 ( BC funds)	BD funds <sup>1</sup>	Expenditure reported <sup>2</sup>	unspent <sup>3</sup>	Comments Lessons learned
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hazardous waste management should follow proper management strategy of municipal/ domestic waste.</li> <li>- Need for investment in research and development for new technology and waste minimization options for industries through the Basel Convention Regional centres</li> <li>- Consideration of the use of cement kilns for disposal of hazardous waste as fuel and as part of raw materials for the region.</li> <li>- Memorandum of Understanding and contracts on purchase of any new technologies should have in the procurement policies means of dealing with the after waste.</li> <li>- Countries need to avail themselves opportunities to develop programs/projects meeting local needs on hazardous waste management and adapt to meet donors objectives.</li> </ul>
Africa	Nigeria	Assessment and recycling of used oils in Africa (2003-2005)	36,260	16,593	32,088.00	Closed	<p>The project was completed.</p> <p>The project was related to fields (a), (b), (e), (g), (h).</p> <p>The importance of a need for partnership amongst private, public and research institutions to collaborate in the management of used oil was stressed, as well as the need to investigate capacity-building opportunities for management purposes. There is also a need for networking and pooling of efforts and resources amongst national and regional stakeholders. Finally, there is a need to develop an integrated approach to management, combining efforts to address the range of environmental impacts arising from improper disposal of waste oils.</p>
		<b>Regional sub-total</b>	<b>379,936</b>				
Asia	China	A new Partnership with Local Authorities for the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes in urban areas	196,084	38,500	128,056.25	68,027.75	<p>Field (a), (e), (h), (f)</p> <p>Concerning the municipalities, ESM of hazardous wastes should be addressed cooperatively with public- private partnerships.</p> <p>Still some countries in Asia and the Pacific region have not established hazardous waste management mechanisms yet.</p> <p>For further activities, SBC, the BCRCs and other intergovernmental organizations in the region have to undertake further activities on the ESM for hazardous wastes and other wastes, especially with local organizations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 108,781 Other sources of funding</li> </ul>

Region	BCRC or Party	Title of project	Total amount required in 2003-2004 ( BC funds)	BD funds <sup>1</sup>	Expenditure reported <sup>2</sup>	unspent <sup>3</sup>	Comments Lessons learned
		(07/2003-24/12/2005)					
	Cambodia	Inventories of waste-lead acid batteries (2003-2005)	45,688	4,500	40,432	Closed	Field (a), (e), (h) The project was completed. The project coordinator faced many problems regarding critical gaps in the management of ULAB and LAB related occupations, such as lack of ULAB/LAB related awareness by both private and public sectors and a shortage of reliable data and information about the various pollution sources. The Ministry of Environment together with the concerned institutions' cooperation should strengthen the implementation of both the prioritized programs in the "National Action Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of Used Lead Acid Batteries" and apply these programs through the country. The MoE should also monitor progress and note the commitment and implementation of local authorities, communities and other stakeholders towards the ESM of ULAB.
	Jordan	Hazardous waste management in Small Medium Enterprise (SME) in the context of Integrated Life Cycle Management of Materials (12/2003-01/2004)	43,513	84,863	34,174.59	9,338.41	Field (a), (e), (g) Implemented with the Ministry of Planning in Jordan, in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, Royal Scientific Society, UNITAR, Sustainable Business Associates. A technical guide for hazardous waste management for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) for reducing their hazardous waste generation was prepared and made available in three languages (Arabic, English and French). The produced Guide was used as a tool by SMEs to help them effectively manage hazardous materials and wastes in an orderly manner by making them recognize and organize their own needs and the requirements for reducing the risks associated with hazardous materials from raw materials inputs to hazardous waste generation and disposal.
		<b>Regional sub-total</b>	<b>197,982</b>				
CEE	Slovak Republic	"Implementation of waste	30,687	6,016	26,953	closed	Field (b), (f), (g), (h) Participating countries: Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Region	BCRC or Party	Title of project	Total amount required in 2003-2004 (BC funds)	BD funds <sup>1</sup>	Expenditure reported <sup>2</sup>	unspent <sup>3</sup>	Comments Lessons learned
		minimization-cleaner production project” – training course (10/11/2003-13/11/2003)					Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, the former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia, Poland, Republic of Serbia and Montenegro, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Ukraine The selection of the topic for the course was appropriate and addressed the need of countries in the region. Presentation of national experience of the countries demonstrated that the implementation of Cleaner Production projects is more difficult. Therefore further projects on training managers of companies should be supported. The participants pointed out other current problems of hazardous waste management, in particular electronic scrap and agricultural waste.
		<b>Regional sub-total</b>	<b>30,687</b>				
GRULAC	Argentina	Implementation of the control, detection and prevention of illegal traffic of hazardous wastes (2004)	36,260	0	19,423.52	closed	Field (d), (i), (c) According to the comments received from participating countries, there is a need to continue the capacity building in the field of illegal traffic of hazardous wastes and also that national workshops in different South American countries should have been organized to improve the effect of the project. The importance of generating tools and documents to implement methodologies for the detection and control of illegal transboundary movements of hazardous wastes was stressed.
	Trinidad & Tobago	Assessment of the environmentally sound management of used oil in the Caribbean	72,521	55,000	0	closed	Field (e), (f) Draft regional strategy was prepared in March 2006.
	El Salvador and Trinidad & Tobago	Preparation of a regional strategy for the environmentally sound management of	72,521	80,000	0	closed	Field (e), (f), (h) The countries of the region recognized that the constituents of ULAB may pose a threat to human health and the environment if improperly managed. But they have demonstrated an on going interest to address national deficiencies that may exist with respect to the ESM of ULAB and willingness to support a regional approach

Region	BCRC or Party	Title of project	Total amount required in 2003-2004 ( BC funds)	BD funds <sup>1</sup>	Expenditure reported <sup>2</sup>	unspent <sup>3</sup>	Comments Lessons learned
		used lead-acid batteries in Central America and the Caribbean (Phase 2) (2003-2005)					for the ESM of ULAB. However, developing countries will require financial support and, in some cases, technical assistance to facilitate the improvements deemed necessary. A regional approach is needed because the domestic ULAB recycling capacity of many countries in the region is inadequate, insufficient, or lacking altogether. In addition, several countries do not generate sufficient quantities of ULAB to establish direct consignment with ULAB recyclers located in the countries.
GRULAC	Uruguay	Pilot programme for the minimisation of impacts generated by hazardous waste (07/2003-02/2005)	32,090	0	13,597	18,493	Field (e), (f), (g) No final report
	Uruguay	Training programme for municipal officers in environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes (2003-2005)	44,600	53,000	22,870.83	21,729.17	Field (e), (g), (f) <b>Lessons learned:</b> 1. Although the answer of the Competent Authorities was good, it is necessary to fortify the bonds of the Coordinating Center with these actors. 2. It was clearly identified that the municipal technicians are key actors in the hazardous waste management. However, exists an important deficiency of qualification in the matter. 3. The municipal technicians show a lot of interest on receiving training on hazardous waste management, by means of internet or classroom courses. 4. It is possible to implement internet training with a total cost by course of US\$ 5.000. <b>Recommendations:</b> 1. Continue with the training of the municipal technicians and other actors, in order to obtain a direct improvement of the hazardous waste management. 2. Continue extending and maintaining updated the data base of municipalities with the object of being able to send information and proposals from training to all the cities of the region. 3. Dictate new internet courses. 4. Work jointly with the Competent Authorities of the Basel

Region	BCRC or Party	Title of project	Total amount required in 2003-2004 ( BC funds)	BD funds <sup>1</sup>	Expenditure reported <sup>2</sup>	unspent <sup>3</sup>	Comments Lessons learned
							Convention of the region's countries to elaborate proposals for training through classroom courses at their respective countries, as well as to find the corresponding financial support. 5. Translate to English language the elaborated guides and give the greater possible diffusion. 6. Edition of the internet courses in Portuguese and English language.
		<b>Regional sub-total</b>	<b>257,993</b>				
WEOG	Germany	Scoping Paper on transfer of national experiences with waste prevention and minimization to a trans-regional or an international level (2003-2005)	13,402	16,620	14,502.42	closed	Field (a), (b), (g) It is essential to harmonize the terms and the corresponding definitions. A focal point should be the question if waste incineration is considered as waste minimization or not and the question which waste treatments are included in recycling. From a technical point of view it is important to have general consistent standards e.g. for recycling facilities or best available techniques. The standards need to be regularly adapted to the technological progress in order to support innovation. Concerning the priority waste streams, different basic conditions of various regions or countries have to be taken into account. The priority waste streams consistently defined indicators to be developed and introduced as basis for the evaluation of measures and targets. Therefore, it is necessary that each country provide the corresponding data collected with the same methodology. In a further step, benchmarking of waste prevention indicators is an idea that qualifies for further research and development activities towards an improved and harmonized waste prevention system. - 13,402 Other sources of funding
		<b>Regional sub-total</b>	<b>13,402</b>				
<b>Grand total</b>			<b>880,000</b>	<b>157,016</b>			
Asia	Bangladesh	Training on environmentally	42,308	0	0		Field (a), (e), (h) Not implemented

Region	BCRC or Party	Title of project	Total amount required in 2003-2004 (BC funds)	BD funds <sup>1</sup>	Expenditure reported <sup>2</sup>	unspent <sup>3</sup>	Comments Lessons learned
		sound management of biomedical wastes in Dhaka city, Bangladesh					
	China	Survey of the import and the environmentally sound management of electric wastes in the Asia-Pacific region (2003-2005)	87,302	0	0	42,000	<p>Field (d), (e), (f), (i) Completed Participating countries: Cambodia, China, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Thailand</p> <p>This project has extended its scope because of the co-funding from Canadian Government. The participating countries for surveying E-waste information were Cambodia, China, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Thailand. BCRC China had employed a national consultant or team in each participating country, and the national consultants had surveyed E-waste information with the support of the focal points of the Basel Convention in each country.</p> <p>The project final report covers the comprehensive E-waste management situation in the participating countries and indicates the needs of each participating countries in order to undertake the environmentally sound management for E-waste. Therefore, this project has brought a greater understanding of the current E-waste management situation in this region together with a recommended strategy for dealing with waste electronic products.</p> <p>Although these countries do not have the proper legal framework for E-waste management, local E-waste mechanisms exist and local business operates.</p> <p>Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is one of the main solutions for the environmentally sound management of E-wastes. The most important aspect of the EPR mechanism is that E-producer implements and operates or supports take-back systems and recycling facilities for an environmentally sound management of E-waste. Most of the countries in Asia and the Pacific region intend to adopt this method; however they face difficulties in introducing EPR systems because the international giant's of E-products don't have any facilities in some of the countries in the region.</p>
	Indonesia	Pilot project on inventory of hazardous waste	68,111	0	65,526.44	closed	<p>Field (e) Operation and activities were achieved. Based on the evaluation of the result of the Regional Training</p>

Region	BCRC or Party	Title of project	Total amount required in 2003-2004 ( BC funds)	BD funds <sup>1</sup>	Expenditure reported <sup>2</sup>	unspent <sup>3</sup>	Comments Lessons learned
		generation in selected member countries (2003-2005)					Workshop on National Inventories of Hazardous Waste and National Reporting held in Jakarta most of the participants need to conduct National Inventories of Hazardous Waste. However, they lack the capacity to do this. Therefore the tools, technique and approaches learnt in the workshop on national inventories and national reporting in 2002 needed to be practically applied in the region so that constraints and opportunities can be identified and disseminated to parties.
		<b>Regional sub-total</b>	<b>197,721</b>				
CEE	Russian Federation	Preparation of a review on the existing national and international legislation on monitoring and control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their environmentally sound management for CIS countries (2004-2005)	36,860	0	36,859.47	closed	Field (e), (f), (i) Completed The lack of transparency and the difficulties in assessing the legislation of some countries constituted a major challenge to the project. In this sense the involvement of local authorities were necessary to the completion of the project. Moreover, the success of the project was depending on the political will of the government of the CIS countries in adopting the necessary legal changes recommended on the report. CIS countries still needed to develop their national legislation in order to be fully compliant with the obligations of the Basel Convention.
	Slovakia	Workshop on the strengthening of cooperation between the chemical and hazardous wastes conventions (13/032004-17/03/2004)	25,858	0	22,523.16	closed	Field (e), (h) Completed Other sources of funding The regional cooperation among the government officers responsible for management of national implementation of MEAs under the chemical cluster should be encouraged and improved. The BCRCs should channel the database containing update information on NFPs, DNAs, inspectorates, and customs. BCRCs should also play a role in the exchange results of national inventories concerning to POPs and POPs wastes and inform other

Region	BCRC or Party	Title of project	Total amount required in 2003-2004 ( BC funds)	BD funds <sup>1</sup>	Expenditure reported <sup>2</sup>	unspent <sup>3</sup>	Comments Lessons learned
							countries about lists of PCBs products, PCB transformers, capacitors and other equipments containing PCBs. An inventory of pesticides in the region has to be made as soon as possible and also to evaluate the need for establishment of safety storage system for POPs and POPs wastes as interim storage site in the countries. It is also recommended to share information concerning free capacity of suitable disposal facility or construction of own acceptable disposal capacity. The limits values for low level POPs wastes were discussed and wanted to be proposed to the following OEWG of the Basel Convention.
	Slovakia	Regional workshop for the preparation of a regional approach for the environmentally sound management of POPs as wastes in selected Central and Eastern European countries (26/05/2004-28/05/2004)	59,561	0	43,937.79	closed	Field (e), (f), (h) Completed Participating countries: Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Macedonia, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Ukraine The importance of ensuring synergies and coordination between POPs related regional initiative was stressed. The outcomes of the workshop were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to develop recommendations for a regional approach for the ESM of POPs waste,</li> <li>• to make recommendations on how to undertake national inventories of POPs waste,</li> <li>• to develop national strategies for the elimination of POPs waste,</li> <li>• to undertake first investigations on which technologies are available and could be chosen for the environmentally sound transport, storage and destruction of POPs waste,</li> <li>• to increase policy-awareness of the POPs waste issue in the region.</li> </ul>
		<b>Regional sub-total</b>	<b>122,279</b>				
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>320,000</b>		-		

## Annex VII:

Table 2: Partnership activities<sup>4</sup>

Region	BCRC or Party	Title of project	Total amount required in 2003-2004 (BC funds)	BD funds	Comments Lessons learned
		Mobile Phone Partnership Initiative	0	No data available	<p>On-going</p> <p>Drawing on the experience to date, particularly with the Mobile Phone Partnership Initiative, partnerships would be guided by these overarching working principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Involve all stakeholders in the initiative from the very start and ensure transparency throughout the partnership;</li> <li>- Ensure a balance representation from developed countries, developing countries and countries with economies in transition</li> <li>- Establish strong and clear mechanisms for organization, planning, communication, coordination and consensus-building amongst all stakeholders</li> <li>- Establish a clear <i>modus operandi</i> and governance structure that includes an accountability system</li> <li>- Build trust, respect and confidence amongst stakeholders, who may have different priorities and mandates</li> <li>- Identify and engage committed individuals from the public and private sectors who can play a leadership role: one or more champions for partnership are essential</li> <li>- Mobilize and secure sufficient and sustainable human and financial resources from the start</li> <li>- Clarify all roles and responsibilities of Partners identifying what each partner can offer, including resources</li> <li>- Create a common frame of reference and understanding</li> <li>- Set out a realistic work plan based on achieving concrete results</li> <li>- Develop a mechanism for regular and sustainable funding of Partnership activities, and</li> <li>- Take a step-by-step approach, adjusting the work plan as needed to benefit from lessons learned and ensure there is a common vision of the partnership.</li> </ul> <p>The Secretariat is requested to continue to collect comments on chapter 4. Parties are encouraged to test chapter 4 of the Guidance document and its application to transboundary movements of used and end of life mobile phones.</p>
		Computing equipment refurbishment and recycling partnership	No data available	No data available	Informal consultation meeting with stakeholders was held in September 2006 to discuss the design, scope, work programme and structure.

<sup>4</sup> UNEP/CHW.8/2/Add.2, Strategic Plan for the implementation of the Basel Convention to 2010: Basel Convention Partnership Programme, p. 3- 8.

Region	BCRC or Party	Title of project	Total amount required in 2003-2004 (BC funds)	BD funds	Comments Lessons learned
<b>1. Electric and electronic wastes in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America</b>					
	Egypt	Inventory of E-waste (Algeria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, 2007)	No data available	No data available	Issues to be dealt with: - The methodologies and schemes available to assess the e-waste problem; - Approaches to conduct reliable inventories; - How to assess existing or target recycling facilities for e-waste management.
<b>2. POPs wastes in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and central and Eastern Europe</b>					
West Africa	BCRC-Senegal	Demonstration of a regional approach to environmentally sound management of PCB liquid wastes and transformers and capacitors containing PCBs (Preparation Project Ground) (2007)	0	\$1,106,000	Project Preparation Activity finished Project Documents development close to completion Participating countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, São Tomé und Príncipe, Senegal, Togo En conclusion de l'évaluation des pratiques environnementales relatives aux PCB dans les sociétés de production, distribution d'électricité et maintenance, on peut noter 4 points importants : - Absence de système de management environnemental sur la gestion écologiquement rationnelle des transformateurs en service et hors service - Absence de moyens de contrôles techniques des PCB lors des différentes phases du cycle de vie des appareils - Absence d'infrastructure pour la manutention, le transport et le stockage des appareils PCB ou contaminés PCB. - Besoin en renforcement de capacités des opérateurs techniques intervenant dans le cycle de vie des transformateurs : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Analyses de risques des installations existantes</li> <li>o Dosage des chlores</li> <li>o Procédures de vidange, manutention et transport</li> <li>o Mise en conformité des installations existantes</li> </ul>
Central America		National Inventories and Action Plans for the ESM of PCB containing equipment and PCBs in Central America (2004- 2006)	No data available	No data available	Workshop was held in El Salvador in March 2005
<b>3. Obsolete stocks of pesticides in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Central and Eastern Europe</b>					
Africa		Africa Stockpiles Programme's disposal technology options study. (2004)	staff time	0	Several important lessons can be drawn from implementation to date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation arrangements for country projects must be well defined and streamlined in order to avoid lack of clarity and resulting confusion related to the roles of ASP partners. The above-mentioned note was a first step taken to clarify this issue.</li> <li>• Distinction between purely preparation activities and implementation. Most</li> </ul>

Region	BCRC or Party	Title of project	Total amount required in 2003-2004 (BC funds)	BD funds	Comments Lessons learned
					<p>ASP-PI country projects were designed to undertake both traditional project preparation as well as project implementation activities, causing lengthy delays, and resulting in larger stocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical and organizational support to countries must be available from project inception and must be adequate to match country needs (e.g. technical assistance disposal).</li> <li>• Effective prevention ensures sustainability of disposal actions. Future projects must aim to maintain prevention programs by mainstreaming pest and pesticide management in the countries' broader development agenda, and ensuring that adequate funding is available.</li> <li>• Recognition that future accumulations of stocks of obsolete pesticides can be minimized, but not entirely avoided. The ASP projects must, therefore, play a key role in the implementation of sustainable mechanisms to ensure appropriate and timely disposal.</li> <li>• Focus on regional or sub-regional organizations to participate not only in implementation in order to increase the ASP's visibility and impact, but also to build on potential economies of scale and create linkages with the Africa Union's regional integration agenda.</li> <li>• Individual countries progress at very different rates; therefore, the rolling approach envisioned for implementing the ASP has to avoid making countries interdependent.</li> <li>• Alternative models for the management of unwanted pesticides and other agricultural wastes operating elsewhere may have lessons applicable to the ASP.</li> <li>• Fund raising needs to be given a more central place in the ASP.</li> </ul> <p>Other sources of funding</p>
<b>4. Biomedical and health care waste in Africa and Central and Eastern Europe</b>					
Africa	Nigeria	National inventory and development of a National ESM Plan for Health care Waste in Nigeria. (2007)	0	72,000	Completed Information not yet available
<b>5. Used lead-acid batteries in Asia, the Caribbean, Central and South America and Central and Eastern Europe</b>					
Latin America and the Caribbean		Support to the implementation of the regional strategy for the ESM of ULAB in Central America, Colombia, Venezuela	\$7,863,500	0	Under preparation. The following recommendations help to ensure the effective and timely implementation of the Regional Strategy and to maintain synergies between national and regional ULAB initiatives: 1. Engage and secure commitment from potential government, industry and other stakeholders early in the process.

Region	BCRC or Party	Title of project	Total amount required in 2003-2004 (BC funds)	BD funds	Comments Lessons learned
		and Caribbean Island States. (2004)			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Identify champions from both government and industry to motivate, drive and monitor the progress of ULAB initiatives at the national and regional levels.</li> <li>3. Multi-stakeholder National and Regional Steering Committees should convene regularly (National – once every 2 months. Regional – once every six months) and be limited to a manageable size (e.g. not exceeding 15 participants).</li> <li>4. Elected chairpersons of National ULAB Steering Committees should also be identified as country representatives of the Regional ULAB Steering Committee.</li> <li>5. National and Regional ULAB Steering Committees should prepare and interchange annual workplans that are organized to respond to each of the goals and objectives of the Regional Strategy, and clearly identify deadlines, budgets and responsible parties for each activity.</li> <li>6. Meeting records of National and Regional ULAB Steering Committees should be prepared to include an accurate account of attendance, a summary of discussion points, and action items for follow-up.</li> <li>7. All records, documents, reports and guidelines intended for comment or dissemination to the region and Regional ULAB Steering Committee should be made available in both English and Spanish.</li> <li>8. Participants of National and Regional ULAB Steering Committees should have strong leadership skills and be able to allocate the time that is necessary to carry out their respective roles and responsibilities.</li> <li>9. An experienced regional coordinator proficient in both English and Spanish should be elected by the Regional ULAB Steering Committee to help coordinate and complete the regional activities under the agreed workplan.</li> <li>10. As the Regional Strategy provides the framework for the ESM of ULAB and does not specify recycling options, or direct countries to specific recyclers, it is incumbent on the National and Regional Steering Committees to review NAP in the context of the overall strategy to ensure a consistent approach to achieved the Goals set out in the Strategy document. Such reviews will become increasingly important as more countries in the Region sign up to the strategy.</li> </ol>
<b>6. Used oils in Africa, the Caribbean and Central and Eastern Europe</b>					
Africa	Nigeria	Used oils partnership (2007- 2008)	No data available	No data available	Under preparation Information not yet available
Caribbean		Support BCRC-Trinidad and Tobago in the launch of a regional programme in cooperation with UNEP and other regional institutions for the	No data available	No data available	Under preparation Information not yet available

Region	BCRC or Party	Title of project	Total amount required in 2003-2004 (BC funds)	BD funds	Comments Lessons learned
		collection, storage and treatment of used oils. (2006)			
<b>7. Dismantling of ships</b>					
		Project for the implementation of the Technical Guidelines on the Full and Partial Dismantling of Ships (2007)	USD 127,000 (further USD 94,500 is sought)	0	<p>On-going</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Standards must be improved in a phased manner and such improvements should be affordable so as to ensure the industry continues to be economically viable in the countries concerned. A key question in this regard is to what extent can facilities be upgraded without losing competitive advantage in the market?</li> <li>- Any new programme should ensure the industry is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable.</li> <li>- The programme must be country-driven, taking into account requirements at the international and national levels. Differing levels and types of assistance and input will be required depending on the in-country situation. Inter-ministerial coordination of any programme would be key in ensuring a balanced approach to achieving economic, social and environmental objectives.</li> <li>- New regulations as defined in the new IMO Convention need to be transposed into national legislation as deemed appropriate by national policy makers and regulators. A defined set of rules and regulations needs to be developed to which enforcement is measurable, as opposed to a set of generalised policies.</li> <li>- Linkages need to be established with other national sectors (e.g. in developing a model yard with waste reception facilities) and such developments should not be to the detriment of employment (i.e. improvements should ensure the labour intensity of the industry is maintained).</li> <li>- Lessons from previous assistance projects, for example, SafeRec in Bangladesh, need to be borne in mind to assure both optimal usage of resources and expected outputs.</li> <li>- Many ship recycling countries already have the necessary expertise in-country to achieve improvements. In this regard, financial, not technical, assistance is the greatest requirement. Most importantly, assistance should be given as, when and where it is required by each specific country, and not prescribed as felt appropriate by international donors.</li> <li>- Initiatives developed by international organisations and foreign governments need to be coordinated to avoid duplications of effort.</li> <li>- The voice of the workers should not be forgotten, and they have a key role to play in future developments in the industry. The main concerns of workers, as voiced by NGOs, include the opportunity for permanent employment, better enforcement of their rights, decent work, a minimum wage structure and improved worker health and safety at the yards.</li> </ul>

## Annex VIII:

**Table 3: Projects and activities undertaken by the BCRCs and Parties under the Technical Cooperation Trust Fund<sup>5</sup>**

Project	BCRC or Party	BD Fund	Comments
<b>Africa and West Asia</b>			
Regional Workshop for Arab States on the Environmentally Sound Destruction of POPs and decontamination of POP containing Waste in the Context of the Basel Convention and Stockholm Convention (28/8/2005-31/8/2005)	BCRC-Egypt and Jordan	\$64,563	It was jointly organized by the Secretariat of the Basel Convention, UNEP Chemicals, World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), BCRC- Egypt and the Government of Jordan. The meeting in Amman was the second of that type after a similar regional workshop was organized for South American States in Sao Paolo, 06-10 December 2004 by BCRC-Argentina. The topics addressed represented some of the most critical aspects of the implementation of the above-mentioned conventions as they engage the parties for long-term planning, prioritization of activities in the context of their hazardous waste national management plans, and substantial financial commitments. Some of the main recommendations made by participants to the meeting include to study the feasibility of the development of a regional approach for the environmentally sound management of POPs as wastes, the need for improved monitoring and control of transboundary movements of chemicals and hazardous waste in the region and, enhanced training both the regional level and the national level to assist parties in the conduct of POPs waste disposal programmes.
Capacity Building for the implementation of the Basel Convention (01/02/2006-31/12/2008)	BCRC-Egypt	\$1,255,000	The project demonstrated the capacity of the regional centres to successfully implement long term projects. It also showed the importance of long term cooperation for the development of a coherent workplan of activities.
Identification des Déchets de Bâle Précurseurs de Dioxines en fonction des Pratiques de Gestion Endogènes (01/03/2005- 01/09/2005)	BCRC-Senegal	\$20,000	Field (a), (e), (f) This study was realized in close collaboration with the Stockholm Convention. Recommandations Générales: <b>1 - Améliorer la connaissance des sources d'émission des dioxines et la qualité des bilans</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• la connaissance des sources soit complétée, notamment en prenant des dispositions pour faciliter l'accès aux mesures existantes mais non publiées et à leurs conditions de réalisation ;</li> <li>• l'évaluation de la contribution des sources plus diffuses déjà connues ou suspectées (combustion de déchets organiques par les particuliers, véhicules) soit réalisée ;</li> <li>• les facteurs utilisés pour établir des bilans soient périodiquement révisés.</li> </ul> <b>2 - Améliorer les connaissances sur la contribution des différentes sources et voies de transfert à l'exposition de la population</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• évaluer la contamination des milieux et la contribution relative des différentes sources ;</li> <li>• mieux comprendre l'origine de la contamination des chaînes alimentaires ;</li> <li>• mieux évaluer l'exposition des populations.</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> UNEP/CHW/OEWG/5/INF/11, Report on the Strategic Plan for the implementation of the Basel Convention : role and activities of the Basel Convention regional and coordinating centres, p. 39-41.

Project	BCRC or Party	BD Fund	Comments
			<p><b>3 - Développer la recherche pour mieux connaître les différents effets de l'exposition aux dioxines</b>  Par leur impact potentiel, et parce qu'ils ont fait l'objet, jusqu'à présent, de travaux moins importants que les effets cancérigènes, certains types d'effets liés à de faibles expositions devraient faire l'objet de recherches prioritaires notamment chez les populations fortement exposées dans le secteur informel :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• les troubles de l'immunité ;</li> <li>• les troubles du développement psychomoteur du jeune enfant ;</li> <li>• les troubles de la reproduction.</li> </ul> <p><b>4 - Réduire, sans attendre, les sources jugées importantes sur lesquelles on sait aujourd'hui agir</b>  Cette politique devrait porter en priorité sur le brûlage incontrôlé des déchets ménagers qui constituent une source importante d'émission de dioxines dans l'atmosphère. Cette politique devrait notamment viser à accélérer la modernisation du traitement des déchets ménagers existants afin de garantir le respect des valeurs réglementaires en vigueur. Elle devrait, enfin, s'inscrire dans un effort plus général visant à maîtriser la production de déchets ménagers et assimilés et à promouvoir au sein de leurs filières de traitement en particulier le tri et le recyclage des déchets valorisables.</p>
Management of used oils in sub-Saharan Africa (01/03/2005-20/03/2006)	BCRC-Senegal	\$100,000	<p>Lessons learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for partnership amongst private, public, and research institutions to collaborate in the management of used oil</li> <li>• Need to investigate capacity-building opportunities for management purposes</li> <li>• Need for networking and pooling of efforts and resources amongst national and regional stakeholders</li> <li>• Need to develop an integrated approach to management, combining efforts to address the range of environmental impacts arising from improper disposal of waste oils.</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of an enforcement arm of the Federal Ministry of Environment to deal with the regulation of used oil among concerns.</li> <li>• The promotion of intersectoral collaboration between the Ministries of Environment, Health, Industry, Transport , Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR), Standards Organization of Nigeria, (SON), and related agencies to work together towards the effective management and disposal of used oils.</li> <li>• The review and expansion of existing legislation to identify, in specific- terms, acceptable management options for used oils, including the definition of the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders;</li> <li>• The strengthening of a private-public partnership through cooperation with organized occupational groups and others stakeholders.</li> <li>• The involvement of organized groups in workshops for capacity-building and training on enforcement and compliance;</li> <li>• The involvement of NGOs and other Civil Society Organizations as active participants in research and advocacy, awareness creation, and monitoring activities;</li> <li>• The development of a financial mechanism for used oil management programs; in particular seeking involvement of financial institutions in the funding of used oil management;</li> <li>• The establishment of an intensive system to support used oil management initiatives;</li> <li>• The provision of uniform storage facilities at strategic points, close to the generators of used oil;</li> </ul>

Project	BCRC or Party	BD Fund	Comments
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local know-how should be involved in determining the re-processing and re-refining technologies to be adapted in used oil management;</li> <li>The promotion of product responsibility including eco-libelling requirement for lube oil.</li> </ul>
Development of a proposal for a Sustainable Regional Capacity Building Programme to promote the sound Management of Chemicals and Hazardous Wastes within the context of the Strategic Approach to international chemicals Management process and the objective (01/01/2006- 01/03/2006)	BCRC-South Africa	\$20,000	Under preparation Information not yet available
Towards a non-toxic environment in Africa (KemI project) (Phase I) (01/01/2006-30/12/2009)	BCRC-South Africa	\$500,000	The project demonstrated the necessity of working closely together with donors and countries in the region. In this aspect it is important to ensure the flexibility of the workplan, necessary to meet the needs of all the countries involved.
<b>Asia and Pacific</b>			
National Workshop on the Pilot Project for the Monitoring and Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes in Asian Region (01/01/2004- 30/04/2004)	BCRC-Indonesia	\$23,000	Field I, (d), (e), (g) Proceeding of the Workshop available only in hard copy
Promoting the ratification of the Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation for ASEAN Countries (16/05/2006- 18/05/2006)	BCRC-Indonesia	\$75,554	Lessons learned from the workshop: A. Uncertainty or lack of clarity or lack of institutional capacity regarding rights and obligations under the Protocol, as well as the need to assess the benefits/disadvantages of adhering to the Protocol B. Lack of legislation to implement the Protocol or of other legal/regulatory/ administrative measures to meet the requirements of the Protocol C. Difficulties in achieving the insurance/financial guarantee requirements derived from (a) lack of a mechanism in most countries and where there is some form of mechanism available does not meet the minimum limits prescribed in the Protocol, (b) The [insurance] industries find it difficult to cover the minimum financial limits (c) the reaction of industries (SMEs) to the cost of insurance premium D. Concerns regarding the financial limits E. Difficulties in coordinating activities/responsibilities among relevant national entities F. Difficulties in coordinating activities/responsibilities between Parties G. Lack of technical capacity to assess and restore damage to the environment according to the provisions of the Protocol
Training workshop on reporting and inventories of hazardous wastes (01/01/2006- 31/12/2006)	BCRC-SPREP	No data available	Fund from the European Commission; DG Environment 24,956 Euro

Project	BCRC or Party	BD Fund	Comments
<b>Central and Eastern Europe</b>			
Legal Assistance for the Elaboration and Adaptation of National Legislation for the Effective Implementation of the Basel Convention in Bulgaria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Serbia and Montenegro (01/01/2004-01/09/2004)	BCRC-Slovakia	\$26, 471	<p>Recommendations:</p> <p><b>Bulgaria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PREVENTION AND MINIMIZATION OF THE WASTE GENERATION</li> <li>- INCREASE OF THE QUANTITIES RECOVERED AND RECYCLED WASTE</li> <li>- IMPROVEMENT OF SEPARATION, TEMPORARY STORAGE, COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM</li> <li>- ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND FINAL DISPOSAL</li> <li>- LEGAL REGULATION OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT AND SPEEDING UP OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LEGISLATION AND THE POLICY IN THE FIELD</li> <li>- PROVISION OF SUFFICIENT AND RELIABLE DATA ON WASTE</li> <li>- STRENGTHENING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY OF THE INSTITUTIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE WASTE</li> </ul> <p><b>FYR Macedonia:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- holding workshops with the representatives of NGO, scientific organizations, entities related to waste management business, such as Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, University representatives and scientists, local management bodies, disposal management bodies, NGO's, enterprises, legal professionals, etc, in order to introduced with the new law</li> </ul> <p><b>Serbia and Montenegro</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in general improvement of the legal system</li> </ul>
Strategy on the Management of the Healthcare Waste (01/01/2006-01/09/2008)	BCRC-Slovakia	\$36, 003	<p>Bilateral Donor; Euro 30,000 from Italy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lessons learned:</li> </ul> <p>The project manager reached the objectives that were set. The project worked out very well and gives a real picture on the situation regarding the investigated topic. It is a good starting point for further necessary follow-up activities related to environmentally sound management in biomedical and healthcare waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recommendations:</li> </ul> <p>The project manager proposed the follow-up activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of managements plans for large health care facilities</li> <li>Specific trainings and to raise public awareness in the country</li> <li>Three development scenarios for HCW treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- central treatment in one incinerator located in or nearby Skopje</li> <li>- central treatment in one autoclave located in Skopje</li> <li>- decentralised treatment in three autoclaves in Skopje, Bitola and Stip</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Technical assistance on the definition of the legal and institutional framework of the future operator(s) involved in the selected concept (for the collection/ transport and final disposal – autoclaving or incinerator)</p> <p>Training for Waste Managers in high management staff in hospitals</p>
Development and Establishment of a lubricating Oil Management System (01/01/2006- 01/09/2006)	BCRC-Slovakia		<p>Bilateral Donors MAP, \$20,000 directly to the centre</p> <p>The project, complemented by later additional activities following this Background Analysis, should ultimately result in an integrated lubricating oil management system, significantly reducing environmental impact of lubricants in Bosnia and Herzegovina. To achieve these results, it was essential to have close cooperation among national</p>

Project	BCRC or Party	BD Fund	Comments
			<p>ministries of environmental and subcontracted consultant on one hand, and among the SBC, the BCRC and UNEP/MAP on the other.</p> <p>The project outputs served as an information source for the Ministry of Physical Planning and Environment of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and should be a basis for the proposed project follow-up.</p> <p>The aim of the project was to obtain information on the quantity and manufacturers of lubricating oils, which are the basis for ESM in lubricating oils.</p>
Workshop on the Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation (18/01/2006- 20/01/2006)	BCRC-Slovakia		<p>Bilateral Donors (TAIEX), \$35,000 directly to the Centre</p> <p>The outcomes of the workshop were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the workshop gave to the participating countries the opportunity of more comprehensive perspective of the Liability Protocol and a better understanding of its provisions,</li> <li>• the workshop assisted them to fully understand the scope of application of the Liability Protocol and the EU regulation No. 259/93,</li> <li>• SBC should start a dialogue with the EU aimed at identifying common grounds and discrepancies between the Liability Protocol and the EU law on liability, as well as the possible solutions for the ratification of the Liability Protocol by the EU Member States,</li> <li>• there is a need to start consultations between the relevant governments and the private insurance sector concerning new products that will cover costs associated with environmental damages,</li> <li>• meeting had provided a very useful opportunity to exchange views and opinions among the countries of the region on the ratification and the implementation of the Liability Protocol.</li> </ul>
Regional Workshop on Waste Lubricating Oil Management (24/04/2006- 26/04/2006)	BCRC-Slovakia		<p>Bilateral Donors \$40,000</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outputs of project “Background Analysis for Development and Establishment of a Lubricating Oil Management System in BIH” could be also useful for other CEE countries. Especially Macedonia , Bulgaria , Serbia and Montenegro were interested in follow up of the project.</li> <li>• CEE countries would welcome technical assistance in preparing waste oil strategies and national technical standards of waste oil treatment and disposal.</li> <li>• Basel Convention Technical Guidelines on waste/used oils should be updated.</li> <li>• Training for industry and other stakeholders should be provided</li> <li>• A list of existing facilities for waste oils regeneration and incineration should be developed</li> <li>• Information on BAT and BEP should be exchanged between CEE countries and EU</li> </ul>
Workshop on the Safe and Effective Detection, Investigation, Prosecution of Illegal Traffic of Hazardous and Other Wastes (21/06/2006- 23/06/2006)	BCRC-Slovakia		<p>Bilateral Donors (TAIEX) \$100,000</p> <p>Concluding Remarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- most countries indicated that they had enacted legislation that implemented the Basel Convention as well as the relevant regulations of the EU, and their procedures;</li> <li>- furthermore, several countries indicated that they have an import ban for final disposal;</li> <li>- few countries mentioned that their national legislation considered as hazardous, additional wastes to those listed in the Basel Convention;</li> <li>- The Secretariat reminded participants that import bans and national definitions of wastes have to be notified to the Secretariat in order to be in applicable to all Parties of the Basel Convention;</li> </ul>

Project	BCRC or Party	BD Fund	Comments
			<p>- some countries indicated that they have task forces at the national level that include several agencies and that they participated in international programmes or networks such as CEN and IMPEL;</p> <p>- finally, most countries indicated that their customs and enforcement officials faced a lack of expertise and equipment in order to properly deal with illegal cases of transboundary movements of wastes.</p>
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>			
Regional Workshop Aimed at Promoting Ratification of the Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (22/06/2004- 25/06/2004)	BCRC-Argentina	\$86,790	<p>Participating countries: Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela</p> <p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Civil liability</i>: An analysis was made of those responsible (generators, transporters, operators), the types of damage covered, the competent bodies, the legal situation, time and financial limits and insurance coverage.</li> <li>- <i>Obstacles and difficulties encountered by each country with respect to the ratification of the Protocol</i>: Various countries have initiated the process and others have undertaken activities related to the application of the Protocol, consistent with their local legislation and with a view to implementing the Protocol.</li> <li>- <i>The current insurance market</i>: It was clear that most countries faced difficulties in formulating environmental insurance policies, in particular for the kind of issues that were dealt with during the workshop. Some countries sought the assistance of insurance companies with the drafting of applicable contract clauses.</li> </ul>
Inventory of e-waste in South America (01/01/2006- 31/12/2006)	BCRC-Argentina	\$70,000	<p>Participating countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela</p> <p>The project that was implemented with a relatively small budget, demonstrated the importance of identifying and cooperating with ongoing initiatives in the same field.</p> <p>In this project, a Pilot Study on the collection, classification, repair and recycling of used computer equipment with a view to approach e-wastes through an environmentally sound manner benefited from the coordination of the programme "Computadores para Educar" which was being developed by the Ministry of Education of Colombia.</p>
Obsolete Pesticides Management in the Caribbean (joint project with UNEP DTIE Chemical Branch) (23/03/2006- 24/03/2006)	BCRC-Trinidad and Tobago	\$44,000	<p>Field (a), (e), (f)</p> <p>A consultation meeting for developing a project action plan and for revising the draft project proposal was held in Trinidad and Tobago, 23–24 March 2006. About \$800,000 from GEF were needed as co-funding to launch the project.</p> <p>Recommendations by the meeting participants:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Countries should improve data collection and information about pesticides and other POPs wastes, due to the lack of existing inventories and monitoring procedures.</li> <li>2. A harmonized regional registration system should be pursued to address the current deficiencies in national systems.</li> <li>3. The pesticide database prepared by GTZ (or other similar systems), which can be made available to countries of the region, should be pursued as a harmonized system for data management on obsolete pesticides.</li> <li>4. Hot spots of obsolete pesticides stockpiles should be identified in all countries of the region and considered in the work plan of the project document for early action to guarantee ESM.</li> <li>5. Disposal of empty pesticides containers is a serious problem and this issue should be included when the draft project proposal is revised.</li> <li>6. Training activities for customs officers, distributors, formulators, users and importers for managing pesticides and obsolete pesticides in an environmentally sound manner need to be reflected in the obsolete pesticides project.</li> <li>7. The accumulation of pesticide stocks should be controlled at the national level or through bilateral/multilateral</li> </ol>

Project	BCRC or Party	BD Fund	Comments
			<p>cooperation between countries of the region.</p> <p>8. Countries should assess the need to construct proper facilities for temporary/short term storage.</p> <p>9. Hazardous wastes, including PCBs, stored in conjunction with obsolete pesticides should be addressed in the regional obsolete pesticides project.</p> <p>10. In the future development and implementation of the project, all other relevant ongoing and planned activities should be considered so as to avoid duplication of work and to identify possible synergies.</p>
New partnership with local authorities for the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes in the context of the Basel Convention in South America (01/01/2005- 17/03/2006)	Ecuador, BCRC-Uruguay	\$574,136	This project showed the challenges to ensure a coherent programme at both regional and national levels. This project also demonstrated the possibilities to develop cooperation with the private sector for the implementation of projects.
Project aimed at strengthening the legislative, regulatory and enforcement capacity of least developed countries, land locked developing countries and small island developing States	Trinidad & Tobago	\$43,597	Under preparation Funding required: \$1,171,811 Sought from other sources: \$178,794 (SAICM QSP)

## Annex IX:

Projects, workshops and other activities that were carried out during the 2007-2008 biennium. Some of these activities were initiated before COP8 and were completed during the past biennium. Some are still at a preparatory stage and will likely be initiated after COP9

Project	BCRC, Party or Region	BD Fund	Comments
<b>1. Electrical and electronic wastes</b>			
Development of guideline documents on methodology on inventory of e-waste and environmentally sound recycling, reuse, repair, refurbishment/disposal of e-waste (8/2006-12/2006)	BCRC-Indonesia	\$30,000	Completed The specific objective of this project was to develop methodological guidelines as well as to provide information to the Parties in the Region in designing and implementing a national e-waste inventory program. Geographical scope is Period of Implementation is August – December 2006. The 3R-programme also aimed at developing methodological guidelines as well as providing information to the Parties in the Region in designing and implementing 3R of end-of-life e-products programme.
Feasibility analysis to develop a centre of excellence of information on the ESM of e-waste	BCRC-China	\$60,000	Completed Information not yet available
Development of national implementation plan for e-waste management	Sri Lanka	No information available	Completed The following recommendations cover Policy, Import control and Customs, Tracking System, Integrating with solid waste management practices, Pilot projects and recycling infrastructure. 1. <b>Policy and Awareness:</b> The state policy should be clearly documented and published. It is recommended to expedite the development of an e-waste set of guidelines and regulations. To sensitize the policy makers and the public alike it is also recommended having a national stakeholder workshop along with a series of publications to the general public through media subsequent to the development of the guidelines. 2. <b>Integrating with Solid Waste Management Strategy:</b> e-waste management should be part of integrated waste management programme of the country. 3. <b>Launch Pilot Projects:</b> It is recommended that few pilot projects be established in the provinces with the maximum potential density of e-products. Further the projects should be developed as Public Private Partnerships/ ventures. 4. <b>Import Control and Customs:</b> There is a need to implement specific HS codes for the following streams: Used computers and accessories; Used telecommunication equipment; Used electronic appliances other than computers and telecommunication equipment; Used electronic toys and games. The relevant codes and suggestions have now being completed and await implementation. It is recommended that this is implemented without any further delay. 5. <b>Data Base Management and Tracking:</b> Further statistical analysis of data collected is recommended along with the use of earlier data. A subprogramme of HazNet could serve as a useful e-waste tracking tool and is recommended for implementation.

Project	BCRC, Party or Region	BD Fund	Comments
			6. <b>e-waste specific Recycling Infrastructure:</b> Development of recycling infrastructure is recommended. Environmental improvement schemes could be provided including ISO 14000 systems to recyclers and waste management groups. Small scale practitioners should be encouraged to form recycling cooperatives to bring-in economies of scale.
Facilitating partnerships for ESM of e-waste (NGO project): Phase I	India	\$99,000	<p>Completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Regulating e-waste</b> – India should formulate e-waste legislation with immediate effect so as to make mismanagement of e-waste by companies punishable under the law.</li> <li>- <b>Extended Producer Responsibility</b> – The producer should be directed to take back a product at the end of its useful life either directly or through a third party.</li> <li>- <b>Environmentally sound recycling</b> – The government must promote environmentally sound recycling in the country.</li> <li>- <b>e-Waste collection centres for small consumers</b> – Collection centres must be set up in different parts of the country to encourage collection from small generators.</li> <li>- <b>Awareness</b> – Awareness raising activities should be taken with not only the consumers and small business establishments, but also the public sector undertakings and government organisations.</li> <li>- <b>Advance Recovery Fee (ARF)</b> – At present as India is collecting service tax and educational cess on all products, an additional charge can be imposed on the consumer at the time of purchase.</li> <li>- <b>Green products</b> – The producers should place emphasis on research and development of products that use less hazardous materials and / can be recycled in a safer manner. Design of products that last longer would help reduce the quantities of e-waste.</li> </ul>
Preliminary inventory of e-waste (2006 – 2009)	Indonesia	\$25,000	<p>Completed</p> <p><b>Legislative Aspect</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• discuss regulation on prohibition of importing second-hand and e-waste in order to have similar legal interpretation to implement and enforce it accordingly</li> <li>• discuss legislation on bounded zone facilities in order to have better understanding of export-import procedures, and environmental and health consideration in disposing of waste</li> <li>• discuss the different definitions on export-import of e-waste, with reference to relevant HS Code. This is to prevent and to control falsifying of export-import documents.</li> <li>• establish specific regulation on e-waste management with the interest of national industry development, environmental and health concern and economic activities. It is also necessary to calculate the amount of e-waste to evaluate problems and provide solutions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Institutional Aspect</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• need for enhancement of coordination and communication among involved institutions/organizations.</li> <li>• Central government institutions have to work closely together with local governments as many cases of illegal import have occurred in their administrative boundaries</li> <li>• Awareness and capacity of local government officers on managing hazardous waste including e-waste, have to be developed to deal with tricky and false promises of local revenue</li> </ul> <p><b>Technical Aspect</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical criteria must be agreed upon by all parties including universities and researchers to prepare definitions and specific legislation on e-waste and second-hand electronic</li> </ul>

Project	BCRC, Party or Region	BD Fund	Comments
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manufacturers need to be encouraged to implement cleaner production and other approaches such as eco-design, extended producers' responsibility and take-back mechanism. It is necessary to arrange follow-up focused group discussions so that they can participate to share.</li> <li>• Technical discussion should be convened among authorities and manufacturers to set up comprehensive management of e-waste including data collection and exchange.</li> </ul> <p><b>Economic Aspect</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost of environmental recovery and health impact due to exposure of hazardous waste contained in the e-waste or low safety of refurbished electronic product should be taken into account in having net revenue the community could gain</li> <li>• Refurbishment of electronic product conducted by mostly small and unauthorized enterprises or informal sector is not prohibited as long as they use domestic secondhand electronic or e-waste. The government even has to increase their technology capacity to operate in environmentally sound manner</li> <li>• Calculation of economic benefit compared to environmental and health cost and reduction of domestic market share to be conducted to give stakeholders clear pictures of the problems of e-waste</li> </ul> <p><b>Inspection and Enforcement Aspect</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspection and enforcement on illegal import of e-waste, refurbishment production process and export-import of e-waste, need to be increased particularly in the area surveyed where some illegal dumping sites were found</li> <li>• Customs is encouraged to increase the effort in inspection and enforcement of illegal import of e-waste by building capacity of its fleet to monitor Indonesia's coast line, by increasing capability of its officers in identifying technical specification of illegal imported products, such as falsifying document and putting on inappropriate HS Code</li> <li>• Although bounded zones are facilitated by specific export-import procedures, Customs has to inspect the leakage of the export-import flows to Indonesia territory, to decrease any potential damage to electronic industry development, environment and human health</li> </ul> <p><b>Consumers Protection Aspect</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is important to increase awareness of the people on product quality, technical specification and safety of refurbished electronic product. It is their right to have good quality and safe product</li> <li>• Manufacturers need to be encouraged to enclose all relevant information regarding products quality</li> <li>• the government must provide mechanism to protect consumers from sub-standardized products</li> </ul>
Development of awareness raising kits and conducting training courses in Cambodia	Cambodia	\$53,100	On-going Information not yet available
Pilot inventory of e-waste in five Pacific island countries	BCRC-SPREP	\$50,000	<p>Expected date of completion: December 2008</p> <p>The following proposals were encouraged during the Workshop:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SPREP/PRC should contribute further in order to provide a better assistance for the Parties in the region with a view to implement the Conventions;</li> <li>2. To improve awareness raising and participation of the local authorities through user-friendly information materials like publications, newsletters, technical guidelines, etc.;</li> <li>3. Parties should play an active role as members to the Pacific Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the Joint implementation of the Basel and the Waigani Conventions, implementing these</li> </ol>

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			<p>Conventions; and</p> <p>4. Parties should work together with SPREP/PRC in order to identify and prioritize activities in order to include them in the Business Plan of the Centre for the period 2007-2008 that will contribute to a more effective implementation of the Basel Convention on the region.</p> <p>5. Assistance from donors and the Secretariats to help set up a proper reporting system.</p>
Research on criteria between new/used EEE and hazardous/non-hazardous criteria in selected Asian countries	BCRC-China	\$65,000	Completed Information not yet available
Regional training workshop on ESM of e-waste (13/03/2007-15/03/2007)	BCRC-Indonesia	\$55,000	<p>Completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For Technical Guidelines on 5 R (reduce, reuse, recycle, recovery, remanufacture) of e-wastes, the inclusion of medical equipment into the guidelines was not possible, due to scarcity of reference material in this subject.</li> <li>- The SBC appreciated the seriousness of issue raised by Cambodia regarding capacity and technology to test the quality of imported used EEE based on environmentally sound technology. There should be future work programme on e-waste management to develop scheme for testing and quality control of imported used e-products in this region.</li> <li>- There would be a Regional Workshop on Prevention of Illegal Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes in Beijing on 28-29 March 2007. There would be discussion on how to distinguish the second-hand EEE and hazardous wastes, and what to do in the future in terms of international cooperation. Participants would be required to prepare presentation on what kind of judgment criteria to distinguish genuine second-hand EEE from hazardous wastes.</li> <li>- Sharing information on e-waste including technologies and other aspects were conducted through website of BCRC-SEA, with the URL address of <a href="http://www.bcrc-sea.org">www.bcrc-sea.org</a>.</li> <li>- Regional Forum on Environment and Health, initiative of WHO and UNEP and countries' National Environmental Health Action Plan (NEHAP) were relevant to this e-waste issue. WHO's role was related to the health impacts of e-waste management. Poison Centres established in the region could be useful information related to acute contamination of hazardous wastes.</li> <li>- Australian government continued to work with other Focal Points and Competent Authorities in the region with respect to limit and reduce to zero the illegal transboundary movement of hazardous wastes. It was constantly facing battle to make sure that the communication during transboundary movement is in timely manner based on the PIC procedure.</li> <li>- Information exchange between countries to enable more seizures, public awareness in this issue, cooperation between Ministry of Environment and customs is important and also between importing and exporting countries.</li> <li>- It was recognized that the Technical Guidelines on 5 R of e-wastes is not legally binding.</li> <li>- There were a lot of resources, work and other agencies required to assist BCRC-SEA in performing its functions since the work was not only 1 way. Australian government considered to provide some sort of capacity building that would be appropriate and share information with SBC and BCRC-SEA for dissemination to the countries in the region.</li> <li>- Malaysia suggested that training on how to use the guidelines on e-waste inventory be conducted so that inventory could be conducted systematically. It was also suggested to conduct training on how to conduct audit</li> </ul>

Project	BCRC, Party or Region	BD Fund	Comments
			<p>on e-waste and hazardous wastes generation to make sure the product processed, waste recovered and inventoried residues were conducted as well. This was important to curb illegal disposal of e-wastes and hazardous wastes. There was a need to share information on available technologies and facilities for the treatment and disposal of e-wastes.</p> <p>- BCRC-SEA had plans for training and capacity building as discussed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Steering Committee Meeting on 12 March 2007. Information exchange was expected through BCRC-SEA's website which has been launched. Any information from countries in the region and linkages to other related organizations are compiled and synchronized on the website.</p> <p>- In relation to information exchange issue, SBC informed that they had been involved in the programme under UNEP/ROAP called the 3R Knowledge Hub programme. It was launched last year by UNEP, ADB, UNCRD &amp; other IGOs as a useful source of information on recyclable materials as well as technologies for handling of those wastes.</p>
Development of a feasibility study on e-waste recycling facility	Indonesia	No data available	<p>Waiting for the finalization of the Project Documents</p> <p>Under preparation</p> <p>Information not yet available</p>
Preliminary inventory of e-waste	Philippines	No data available	<p>Under preparation</p> <p>Information not yet available</p>
Development of training manual for ESM of e-waste	Thailand	No data available	<p>Under preparation</p> <p>Information not yet available</p>
Pilot Scheme on Collection, Segregation and Recycling of E-Waste	Malaysia	No data available	<p>Under preparation</p> <p>Information not yet available</p>
Building local capacity to address the flow of e-wastes and electrical and electronic products destined for reuse in selected African countries	BCRC-Senegal; BCCC-Nigeria	\$1,5200,000	<p>On-going</p> <p>Information not yet available</p> <p>Participating countries: Egypt, Ivory Coast, Benin, Nigeria, Liberia, Tunisia, Ghana</p>
<b>2. POPs wastes</b>			
Training for the coordinated implementation of the Basel Convention technical guidelines for the ESM of POPs as Wastes and the Stockholm Convention BAT/BEP guidelines	SBC	\$410,000	<p>Under preparation</p> <p>Information not yet available</p>
ESM of PCBs in the mining sector in several countries in South America	BCRC-Argentina	\$1,585,000	<p>Under preparation</p> <p>The main challenges, faced by countries in the LAC region, regarding PCB management are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing regulatory systems address only some parts of the PCB life cycle</li> <li>• Regulation on storage and transportation of PCBs need to be reinforced and improved</li> <li>• Lack of sound PCB storage infrastructure and certified hazardous waste transport operators</li> </ul>

Project	BCRC, Party or Region	BD Fund	Comments
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little information on industry's PCB management plans</li> <li>• Laboratories have infrastructure and main analytical equipment present but lack standard operational procedures and verified methods for chemical analysis of PCB in oils and soil/sediment/concrete, <i>etc.</i> They work in isolation and need training to improve to internationally accepted standards.</li> <li>• Little coordination between government and industry on PCB management</li> <li>• Lack of an exhaustive knowledge of countries' capacities on PCB management at the private and government sector</li> <li>• Lessons learned and identification of good practices in PCB management in the region is missing</li> <li>• Coordinated regional regulatory elements on PCB inexistent</li> </ul> <p>This project will address these challenges by conducting a detailed study on PCB regulations on each participating country and will identify existing gaps and places where regulation may be enhanced in the mining sector.</p>
Development of a management and disposal plan for PCB-containing equipment and waste in Central America	BCRC-El Salvador	\$298,094	Completed Other sources of funding Information not yet available
Demonstration of a regional approach to environmentally sound management of PCB liquid wastes and transformers and capacitors containing PCBs; full-size project (2009-2013)	BCRC-Senegal	\$14,526,022	Under preparation The approach of this project is to encourage the introduction of ESM regimes at national level within a regionally harmonized framework. This approach builds on existing regional structures, including the Basel Convention Regional Centre and the West Africa Power Pool, to provide a regional market opportunity for service providers to deliver cost-effective ESM for PCB oils, equipment and wastes whilst building national and regional capacities. The outputs of the project will be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regionally-harmonized national regulatory and administrative frameworks for PCBs;</li> <li>• Sustainable, convention-compliant ESM regimes that are technically sound, economically viable and socially acceptable for PCB oils, equipment and wastes in participating countries;</li> <li>• The destruction or decontamination of a target of 2580 t of PCB-containing or PCB-contaminated wastes;</li> <li>• The environmentally-sound waste management and decontamination of target quantities of equipment-containing or contaminated with PCBs.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Obsolete stocks of pesticides</b>			
Regional project for the final disposal of existing waste pesticides and selected POPs in the Caribbean and the prevention of future accumulation	GRULAC	\$70,000 required	Under preparation Other sources of funding Information not yet available
<b>4. Used lead-acid batteries</b>			
Environmentally Sound Management of Used Lead Acid	Asia	No data available	Under preparation Information not yet available

Project	BCRC, Party or Region	BD Fund	Comments
Batteries in several Asian countries			
<b>5. Used oils</b>			
Continuation of cooperation with countries, regional institutions, the private sector and others in the development of activities for the sound collection, recovery and disposal of used oils in Central and Eastern Europe	BCRC-Slovakia	\$80,000 required	Other sources of funding: \$25,000 BCRC-Slovak Republic with the support from the Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP) is carrying out the project "Development of Instrumental Framework, Implementation Schedule and Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Management of Waste Oils in Bosnia and Herzegovina". → <b>Completed</b> (Duration: 7 months) Funds were provided directly to the Centre.
<b>6. Cooperation with municipalities</b>			
New partnership with local authorities for the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes in the context of the Basel Convention in Ecuador (May 2008 – April 2009)	Ecuador	143,930	Other sources of funding: \$444,108 On-going <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Demonstration activities on the ESM of oily waste (technical component)</li> <li>2. Review and update of the normative framework relating to the ESM of oily waste in the cantón of Guayaquil and Ecuador;</li> <li>3. Communication campaign on the implementation of the project on the ESM of oily waste;</li> <li>4. Organization of a national workshop on the implementation of the Basel Convention</li> </ol>
Environmentally sound management (ESM) of used tyres in Mauritius and other countries in the Indian Ocean	Asia	No data available	On-going Information not yet available
<b>7. Asbestos wastes and mercury wastes</b>			
Pilot projects to assist 3 countries to develop national action programmes for asbestos waste management	BCRC-China	\$87,000	Under preparation Information not yet available
National awareness-raising workshops in 3 countries	BCRC Indonesia	\$87,000	Under preparation Information not yet available
Regional programme for the ESM of mercury waste in the health sector and other sectors in three countries	BCCC-Uruguay	\$372,000	On-going Information not yet available Participating countries: Costa Rica, Uruguay, Argentina
<b>8. Enforcement related activities</b>			
Assist in the implementation of the UNEP/BC (Phase I) project funded under the UNEP Special Trust Fund for Côte d'Ivoire set up by UNEP Executive Director at	UNEP-PCDMB; BCRC-Senegal; Côte d'Ivoire	\$1,612,000	On-going The main components of this programme include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the development of a hazardous waste management plan for the district of Abidjan;</li> <li>2. the strengthening of the capacity of the port of Abidjan to manage waste generated at sea in an environmentally sound manner;</li> </ol>

Project	BCRC, Party or Region	BD Fund	Comments
COP8 and called "Capacity-building for hazardous waste management in Cote d'Ivoire, and the monitoring and control of trans-boundary movements of hazardous waste and chemicals in the Gulf of Guinea"			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. the development of a regional capacity building programme for the sub-region;</li> <li>4. the development of a feasibility study for an early warning system.</li> </ol>
Assist in the implementation of the project funded by the SAICM QSP and entitled 'Project aimed at strengthening the capacity of Côte d'Ivoire to monitor and control the transboundary movements of chemicals and hazardous wastes and ensure their environmentally sound management'	Côte d'Ivoire; BCRC-Senegal	\$499,930	On-going This project will assist Côte d'Ivoire in building and strengthening institutional and infrastructural capacity to manage chemicals and wastes. The project will further have an emphasis on training port, local, and central authorities on the various obligations of the parties to the convention, including the obligation linked to the prevention of illegal traffic for transit states and the sharing of information.
Preparation of the UNEP/BC (Phase II) project aimed at replicating the project being implemented in Côte d'Ivoire in other African States and entitled "Building infrastructure capacity in African States with port facilities"	BCRC-Senegal; BCCC-Nigeria	No data available	On-going Funding required: \$1,000,000 The key objectives of the project are to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop technical and institutional capacity at the national level to prevent and respond to incidents;</li> <li>2. Ensure the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste through the development of a hazardous waste management plan and the strengthening of institutional and technical capacity of the port facilities;</li> <li>3. Improve the coordinated implementation of multilateral environmental agreements that are relevant for the monitoring and control of trans-boundary movements of hazardous waste and chemicals, including their environmentally sound management;</li> </ol> <p>A) Enhance coordination among relevant local and national authorities involved in the management of trans-boundary movements and the disposal of hazardous waste and chemicals in Africa.</p>
Project aimed at strengthening the legislative, regulatory and enforcement capacity of least developed countries, land locked developing countries and small island developing States	Africa	\$244,794	On-going Information not yet available
<b>9. Others, e.g., support to BCRCs Business Plans</b>			
Towards a non-toxic environment in Africa (Phase II)	BCRC-South Africa	\$500,000	On-going Proceedings of the Regional Workshop to promote a non-toxic environment in Africa held in Lusaka, Zambia from 8 to 12 October 2007
Support to BCRC-Egypt for the implementation of the three year	BCRC-Egypt	No data available	On-going Expected results:

Project	BCRC, Party or Region	BD Fund	Comments
business plan (01/2006-12/2008)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Improved legal, administrative and technical capabilities of the countries in the region to manage hazardous wastes in line with the provisions of the Basel Convention, including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Legislative framework for management of wastes and hazardous waste;</li> <li>◆ Administrative structures for the implementation of the legislation;</li> <li>◆ Enforcement and control mechanisms; and</li> <li>◆ Verification procedures.</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ Improved gathering and dissemination of information on generation and shipments of hazardous wastes in all countries of the region (including national inventories).</li> <li>◆ Closer collaboration with industry and non-governmental partners.</li> <li>◆ Elaboration of waste minimisation strategies with a view to developing infrastructures for environmentally sound management of wastes.</li> <li>◆ Exchange and dissemination of information on best waste management practices.</li> <li>◆ Enhanced capacity of the Cairo Centre: (i) to serve as a source of information and guidance for the region's countries in carrying out their obligation under the Basel Convention; and (ii) to become an effective coordinating body for regional and sub-regional activities related to the Basel Convention.</li> </ul> <p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Training workshops and courses</li> <li>◆ Special projects and studies to complement the workshops and courses</li> <li>◆ Assistance and advisory services for the countries of the region</li> <li>◆ Promotion and public awareness about the Basel Convention and the work of the Centre</li> </ul>
<b>10. Collaboration with MEAs and REAs, etc.</b>			
Collaboration between the SBC and the UNEP-Regional Seas Program	SBC	\$20,000	On-going Comparative legal analysis between the Basel Convention, the Barcelona Convention and the Izmir Protocol. Policy paper on the collaboration between the Basel Convention and the regional seas program. Information available at Basel Convention Website