

BUSINESS PLAN / WORK PLAN (2016 - 2019)

Name of Regional Centre: Basel Convention Coordinating Centre, Stockholm
Convention Regional Centre, for Capacity Building and
Technology Transfer for Latin America and the Caribbean
(BCCC-SCRC-Uruguay).

Submitted by (name): Gabriela Medina (Director)

Date: 30/09/2015

This business/work plan covers the period from 01/01/2016 to 31/12/2019

Executive Summary

During these last years the consolidation and strengthening of the Basel Coordinating Centre, Stockholm Convention Regional Centre has been improved, at the same time activities and projects, tending to promote synergies within the Chemicals' Conventions were carried out. The most relevant activities of the last term were:

- Implementation of regional projects and identifying sources for national and regional projects and activities, such as:
 - The US-EPA-BCS Project: Minimization and environmentally sound management of mercury containing waste, affecting most exposed populations in various economic sectors, including the health sector, in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (Argentina, Costa Rica and Uruguay). The context was the implementation of the Basel Convention.
 - Global Monitoring Programme Phase I (GMP). Implementing agency: UNEP's Chemicals Branch and executing Agency BCCC-SCRC. The objectives were: to build regional capacity on data analysis for POPs in air and breast milk, to identify trends in POPs concentrations over time, to evaluate the effectiveness of the Stockholm Convention implementation and to contribute to the global report to be submitted to the Conference of the Parties of the Stockholm Convention.
 - Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), a new internationally-agreed tool for chemical hazard communication, incorporating harmonized chemical hazard classification criteria and provisions for standardised labels and safety data sheets. Implementation of the GHS and sound chemical hazard communication has required initiatives, activities and capacities for three distinct actors: government, business and industry, and public interest and labour organisations.
 - Diagnosis of Legal and Institutional infrastructures for sound management of chemicals.
 - Environmentally sound storage and disposal of surplus mercury (both as commodity and as waste) in two countries of LAC, Argentina and Uruguay.
 - Capacity Building on Hazardous Waste and Promotion of Best Available Technologies and Best Environmental Practices (BATs and BEPs), training in Hazardous Waste.

- Regional strategy for strengthening environmental laboratories, knowing the state of the art in analytical capacity in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, to meet the requirements under the GHS.
 - Early ratification and implementation of Minamata Convention in Uruguay.
 - Legislation on SMC, capacity building for the Management of Chemicals in Uruguay for decision-makers, and an effective implementation of policies ensuring cost-effectiveness for the Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC).
 - Nano-safety Pilot Project, capacity building on nano-safety focusing on the management of waste generated under these processes.
 - Establishment of tools and methods to include nine new POPs in the Global Monitoring Programme, pilot on sampling air and water for setting international methodology of sampling test.
- Strengthening the Centre capability regarding to life cycle of substances and products; to contribute to the synergies process of the Chemical conventions, facilitating the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions.
 - Technical Publications (Guideline for the Sound Management of Obsolete Pesticides – 2004, Guideline for the Integrated Management of Hazardous Wastes 2005 and 2015).
 - The Minamata Convention and its implementation in the Latin America and Caribbean region, survey on the challenges posed by the Minamata Convention in the GRULAC region.
 - Regional workshop on the review and updating of national implementation plans and reporting under the Stockholm Convention.
 - Organization of the Regional Preparatory Meeting for COP 2015 and Regional Workshop for the Ratification and Effective Implementation of Minamata Convention on Mercury.
 - Organization of the "Meeting of senior government officials expert in environmental law on the midterm review of the Fourth Montevideo Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law".
 - Translation of technical documents and graphic design services for the Basel and Stockholm Conventions.
 - Teleconferences and webinars.
 - Surveys (compliance with the Conventions, information on mercury).
 - Booklets (Mercury, Ban Amendment, etc).
 - Participation in regional and international events.

The activities and projects described uphold the lines of the previous plan and based on the experience acquired, while embracing the vision of the Coordinating Centre and its consolidation, have improved the strengthening and specialization toward minimizing health and environmental risks.

This new plan is formulated contemplating the need to conceptualise the projects, programmes and activities of an integrated hazardous waste and chemicals management scenario, paying attention to the life cycle of chemicals and products, and their execution is expected to contribute in the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions.

The integral approach to chemicals and waste management through their whole life's cycle has always been a key aspect included in the formulation and execution of all Centre's plans, projects and activities, with the aim of materializing synergies between the Conventions of the Chemicals Cluster.

The Coordinating Centre sees itself as a strategic actor on facilitating the processes of national and regional capacity building, and for training key actors on environmentally sound management of chemicals. The preparation and diffusion of specialized information is an important task of the Centre as well. The execution of regional projects, in coordination with the Regional Centres, is thought to be a basic link for the transference of technology and successful experiences as well as to strength the national capacities of the countries for the implementation of the chemicals conventions and measure the effectiveness of different actions.

Strategic plans for this period:

- Strengthening the Coordinating Centre and its relationship with the Regional Centres in a way to arise the network of Basel and Stockholm Convention Centres as leaders in the control and environmentally sound management of hazardous chemicals and wastes.
- Improvement of the coordination and cooperation between the Basel and Stockholm Conventions Regional Centres endorsed for Latin America and the Caribbean Region to consolidate the network, in order to undertake work in a systematic and organized manner, and in a spirit of communication and mutual support between the Centres.
- Developing and consolidating hazardous waste and chemicals management awareness and diffusion programmes, integrating all of the areas covered by Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minamata Conventions.
- Strengthening of the national capacities of the countries around the region for the implementation of the obligations imposed by the Conventions through training and technology transfers, minimizing health and environment risks while seeking synergy in the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions as well as Minamata Convention.

1. Introduction and Background

The Centre

The Basel Convention Coordinating Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean Region (BCCC), in Uruguay, has been operational since 1998 and is hosted by the Technological Laboratory of Uruguay (LATU, Spanish acronym) by an agreement with the Ministry of Housing, Land and Environment (MVOTMA, Spanish acronym).

The BCCC was endorsed by the 4th COP of the Stockholm Convention as a Regional Centre of the Stockholm Convention for Capacity Building and Technology Transfer for GRULAC region.

This dual character of the Centre has contributed to realize synergies between the Chemicals Clusters Conventions and other Forums, present issue in the formulation and implementation of plans, projects and activities of the Centre.

The Basel Convention on transboundary movement of hazardous waste, and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) posed a great challenge for developing countries, and countries with economies in transition, to adapt themselves to the obligations derived from them, as well as the obligations derived from Rotterdam Convention. In this context, the strengthening of national capacities, to effectively improve the efficiency of the projected actions, it is not only a need, but it is essential for the successful implementation of the Conventions.

The Stockholm Regional Centre in Uruguay is supported by the experience of the Basel Convention Coordination Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean and from the human resources, technological and infrastructural capacities of the Uruguayan Technological Laboratory (LATU).

The Centre is conceived as a strategic actor in the facilitation of the processes leading to the creation and strengthening of capacities, both at national and regional level, by means of training of the key actors for the environmental management of chemicals and hazardous wastes. Furthermore, the Centre will play an active role in the generation and diffusion of technical information for environmental and health risk reduction regarding wastes and POPs. The implementation of projects in coordination with other Regional, Sub-regional Centers or specialized organizations, is envisioned as fundamental strategy for the successful technology and experience transfer.

The Stockholm Regional Center in Uruguay shares the existing operative platform of the Basel Coordinating Convention Centre at LATU. This has been achieved by means of an appropriate agreement between LATU and Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment (MVOTMA), setting both responsibilities and working modes for Basel and Stockholm Conventions Centre.

The integrated approach to chemicals and waste management, through their whole life cycle, has always been a key aspect, included in the formulation and execution of all

Center's plans, projects and activities, so as to materialize synergies between the Conventions of the Chemicals Cluster.

LATU was created in 1965 as a result of a joint work of public and private sectors. It is a non-state run organization subject to public right, committed to giving services in the field of technology and management, generation and diffusion of knowledge as well as the development of technological solutions. It takes part in research and monitoring projects in cooperation with other institutes, research centers and the industry. LATU's participation should be, at least, at the level of the following departments:

- ✓ Quality Management.
- ✓ POPs Laboratory.
- ✓ Environment.
- ✓ Ecotoxicity.
- ✓ Biotechnology.
- ✓ Enterprise development and management and Environmental Management System Consultancies.
- ✓ Package Management Department.

1- Vision and Mission

- Vision

Consolidate itself, together with Regional Centres in a network of leader institutions in order to assist GRULAC countries through a process of regional cooperation and coordination, and which allows capacity building strengthening and specialization for the implementation of Basel and Stockholm Conventions.

- Mission

Strengthening national and regional capacities in GRULAC region countries for the implementation of the Basel, Stockholm, Rotterdam and other Forums, through training of key stakeholders in the integrate and environmentally sound management of hazardous substances and wastes, in the development and dissemination of specialized information, implementation of regional projects in coordination with the Regional Centres or complementary to these, within a framework of sustainable development.

Consolidate a Stockholm Convention Regional Centres network and strengthen the Basel Convention Regional Centres network for GRULAC region to optimizing the exchange of information, training and technology transfer.

2- Governance

- Scope of the BCCC-SCRC

The scope of the Centre, circumscribed to Latin America and the Caribbean, this includes:

1. The Sub-regional Basel Convention Centres of South America, Central America, and the Caribbean, seated in Argentina, El Salvador, and Trinidad and Tobago.

2. The Regional Stockholm Convention Centres of South America, Central America, and the Caribbean, seated in Brazil, Mexico and Panama.
3. The countries of the region, of which the following have ratified the Convention: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

- **Institutional Capacity of the Centre**

- 1- Legal Status: The Coordinating Centre for Training and Technology for Latin America and the Caribbean was established by the framework agreement between the Uruguayan Government and the Secretariat of the Basel Convention, in concurrence with the Conference of the Parties, in Montevideo on January 30th, 2004. Then, it is a national institution with a regional role which operates under Uruguayan laws and regulations.

Per the aforementioned agreement, the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment designated LATU to house the Coordinating Centre.

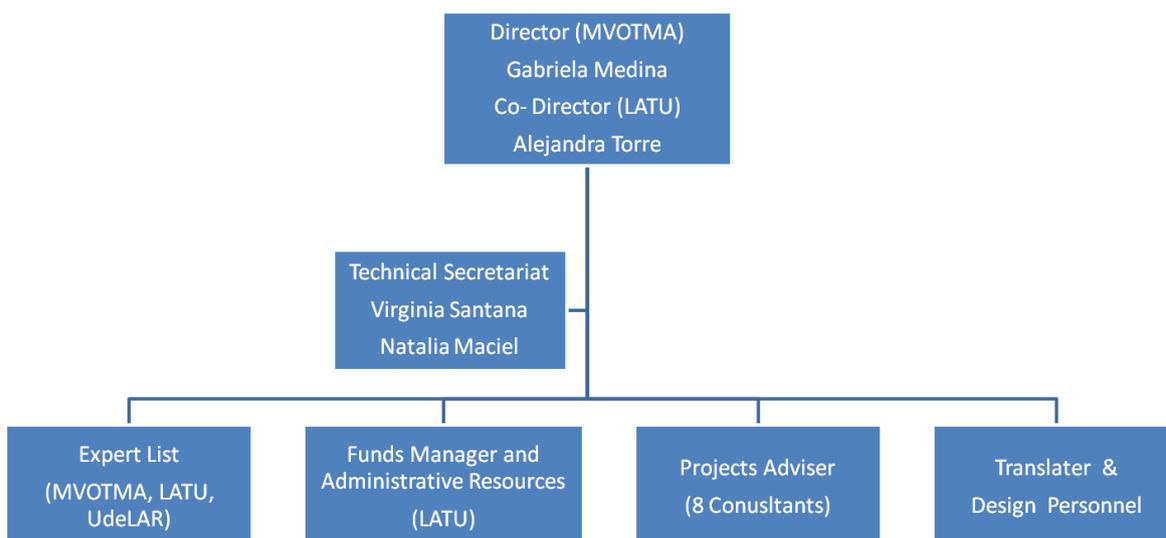
3- Human Resources

Director BCCC/Director RSCC:	Q. F. Gabriela Medina
Co Director SCRC:	I. Q. Alejandra Torre
Technical Assistance:	Q. Virginia Santana S. Natalia Maciel

Collaborators: The Centre counts with the support of a group of qualified specialists which has contributed in the different activities and projects conducted, adheres to the vision of the Centre and is aware of the different aspects of the relevance of the Conventions in the region.

To support the Centre's technical assistance role, a team of experts from MVOTMA and LATU are at its disposal. These will support the Centre's activities as needed according to the projects and activities developed. Furthermore the Government of Uruguay has incorporated in its budget, funds for the Centre's operation.

4- Organizational Chart



5- Funds Management

LATU incorporated the Centre in its organizational structure, providing administrative support and separate bank accounts. Consequently the Centre is supported by the Government of Uruguay by means of MVOTMA and LATU, which will warrant its permanent work without prejudice that funds are needed for the implementation of projects to assist countries in the region.

6- Bank Account

Name of the Account	C.C. Basilea y Estocolmo - LATU
Bank Identification	Banco de la República Oriental del Uruguay (BROU) - Casa Central
Account Holder	Laboratorio Tecnológico del Uruguay (LATU)
Address	Cerrito 351
Account Number	152-003155-5
Swift Code	BROUYYMM

7- Facilities

The Centre's offices are housed in the main building, Module N° 14, and it is furnished with the required services and features (e.g. computers, scanner, coping machine, beamer, communication services) that enable its independent operation. LATU's

facilities comprise about 11 hectares with a complex of buildings covering 23.500 m². These include the main building connected with 11 blocks for laboratories and pilot plants, an exposition park, "Espacio Ciencia" an interactive science and technology museum, among others.

The complex offers a wide variety of possibilities. Through its Training Unit, LATU provides support for the elaboration of audiovisuals, classroom and distance learning courses in Uruguay and abroad. A group of experts develops and tailors them jointly with experts from other relevant institutions so as to satisfy the requirements of the different publics.

The complex offers main auditorium, which has capacity for 300 persons and facilities for interpretation, an entrance hall for 500 persons, and classrooms equipped with all the required services for the optimum development of the training activities. Its communications services also enable the development of teleconference events having enough room for the development of two or more events simultaneously.

Additionally LATU possesses an exhibition park with four pavilions and a multipurpose hall. "Espacio Ciencia" conceived as recreational and educational center works as an interactive science and technology museum.

A modern Technical Information Centre seeks information transference and use, for internal and external clients. Finally, LATU has long experience in the administration, articulation and control of international cooperation funds from conventions and other sources like IADB, UNEP, etc.

8- Contact Information

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9- Problems and Issues related to the Conventions Implementation

1- Basel and Rotterdam Conventions

Through the various activities that the Centre has taken over the last few years, it can be concluded that the GRULAC region faces several difficulties specifically on the environmentally sound management of hazardous chemicals and wastes.

The laws of many countries still do not include the Basel Convention compliance questionnaire on Identification of Parties' needs for assistance in implementing and complying with paragraph 4 of Article 4 and paragraph 5 of Article 9 of the Convention, and in other cases are precarious the control mechanisms or technologies to perform analytical tests of compounds or destruction and disposal facilities.

Lack of knowledge on the Ban Amendment.

There is a need for training in waste management, hazardous chemicals life cycle, and risk assessment, for decision makers, ministries, municipalities, customs and general public.

Some of the activities that reflect the above have: been the Global Monitoring Plan project (lack of laboratory equipment, trained personnel), Regional Mercury Survey (lack of products inventories, lack of treatment and disposal facilities, lack of monitoring equipment), Temporary Storage and Final Disposal of Mercury and Mercury Waste (lack of treatment and disposal facilities).

It is important to note that in small countries that are part of the region, including island countries, and Uruguay for example, as their scales are small, treatment mechanisms are very expensive and unprofitable, so that regional solutions must be found.

Another source of information is the Centre's website where questions and concerns come on chemicals and waste, or projects undertaken by the Centre as well.

2- Stockholm Convention

Most countries within the region have prepared their National Implementation Plans. All of them have identified priorities, but only a few have designed an implementation strategy accompanying their plans. Furthermore some countries are encountering difficulties to mobilize resources from potential donors to develop projects or specific activities.

New POPs were added under the Convention during COPs and GRULAC countries have stated that they will have difficulties at the time of making decisions, they are not fully aware of the implications of listing, inventories have not yet been done and will be required to update their NIPs.

On the other hand, GRULAC countries need enforcement capacity (legislation policies, decision maker awareness, institutional strengthening, etc.) for the implementation of the Convention.

In order to comply with article 16, monitoring plans are required and practically all countries within GRULAC region need to strengthen their analytical capacities to report or give the information required.

In the past years, the region has participated in several workshops, training courses and has designed and developed projects that allowed them to enhance their capacities to deal with chemicals and hazardous wastes. Nevertheless these activities were not always following by appropriate legal instrument, institutional infrastructures or socio-economic information for the appropriate sound management of chemicals. There is a lack of knowledge about BAT/BEP concepts, non intentional emissions (dioxins and furans, PCBs, etc.) are a big problem due to the waste final disposal conditions, making the fulfillment of the Stockholm Convention objectives very challenging.

Contaminated sites are another environmental field where GRULAC countries need to focus on. Some have already identified potential contaminated sites, some have not. Remediation or rehabilitation techniques or methodologies are far away from being addressed.

Another important aspect to be considered is the necessity of cooperation and coordination of regional activities/programs and projects related to Stockholm Convention but also to the Conventions of the Chemicals cluster. This cooperation will assure the best use of existing resources.

3- Minamata Convention

It has been addressed for many countries the lack of inventories on Mercury sources and emissions, as well as technical capacities to treat the wastes and sites for interim and long term storage.

In order to the Minamata Convention could enter in force, it is needed to be ratified for many countries of the world included GRULAC, and this need knowledge for decision makers, public workers, industries, and population.

2. Goals and Objectives:

Goal/s

- To support countries to strengthen their capacity for the implementation of the Conventions by training, information exchange and technology transfer.
- Strengthen the Center's position within GRULAC Region as fundamental linkage to assistance Parties to comply with the requirements of the Conventions.
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- Being a link between the BRS Secretariats and Minamata Secretariat and GRULAC Region.

Objectives

- Technical training on Conventions requirements.
- Knowledge dissemination and awareness raising activities on the implementation of the Conventions.
- Strengthening the image of the Centre and the network of Centres, as strategic actors in technical and implementation assistant of the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minamata Conventions.
- Resources mobilization to assist countries.

3: Constraints and Resources:

Constraints:

The most important constrain that countries and the centre have encountered is financial limitation. Furthermore, some countries have difficulties to mobilize resources or to submit projects to potential donors.

Besides the allocation of funds for comprehensive capacity building of duties addresses by the Conventions, many challenges remain: lack of prioritization of sound management of chemicals, limitations of countries legislation, and lack of information (stakeholders and society).

Resources:

The Centre is conceived as a strategic actor in the facilitation of the processes leading to the creation and strengthening of capacities both at national and regional level, by means of training of the key actors for the environmental management of chemicals and hazardous wastes. Furthermore, the Centre will play an active role in the generation and diffusion of technical information for environmental and health risk reduction. The implementation of projects in coordination with other Regional, Sub-regional Centres or specialized organizations, is envisioned as fundamental strategy for the successful technology and experience transfer.

The Centre has important a long experience in the execution of projects with international cooperation partners, as well as in the organization of regional and international meetings related to the Conventions. The Centre has not only successfully developed training activities both in classroom and distance learning modes but also developed technical guidelines for waste management.

The Centre is located in LATU and is able to use all the facilities.

4: Activities and Strategies

- Activities

1- Development of inventories and management plans for mercury in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Funds: GEF.

Period: 09/05/2014-30/04/2017.

Budget (USD): 916.000.

Objective: To assist project parties to develop inventories, or update them, regarding sources of mercury, and perform mercury management plans, under the framework of Minamata Convention.

Status: In progress.

Recipient Parties: Argentina, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Peru and Uruguay.

Description of the activities carried out to date:

A) Negotiation with 5 GRULAC countries (Argentina, Ecuador, Peru, Nicaragua and Uruguay) to achieve the project. The activities undertaken during the negotiation process were: identifying focal points and institutions that may be involved in each country (ministries, laboratories, universities, etc.), an invitation letter was sent to participate in this project to GRULAC countries, once confirmations were received (5 total), an approval letter and a letter of co-financing were required to each country. The whole process was developed linked to UNEP represented by its Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, Chemicals Branch (UNEP Implementing Agency, Centre Executing Agency).

B) Inception Workshop, held in Montevideo, Uruguay, 2 participants from each member country. All issues related to the organization of the workshop were in charge of the Centre, airline tickets, accommodation, meals, workshop logistics, etc. November 18 to 20, 2014.

C) We have signed memorandums of understanding between member countries of the project to its management, cash disbursements, direct hiring experts, mercury training, etc. (December 2014 - June 2015).

2- Minamata Initial Assessment – MIAs, for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Funds: GEF.

Period: 23/12/2014-31/11/2016.

Budget (USD): 730.594.

Objective: To assist project parties to develop inventories, or update them, regarding sources of mercury, and perform mercury management plans, under the framework of Minamata Convention.

Estatus: In progress.

Recipient Parties: Bolivia, Chile, Dominican Republic and Paraguay.

Description of the activities carried out to date:

A) Negotiation with 4 GRULAC countries (Bolivia, Chile, Dominican Republic and Paraguay) to achieve the project. The activities undertaken during the negotiation process were: identifying focal points and institutions that may be

involved in each country (ministries, laboratories, universities, etc.), an invitation

- B) Letter was sent to participate in this project to GRULAC countries, once confirmations were received (4 total), an approval letter and a letter of co-financing were required to each country. The whole process was developed linked to UNEP represented by its Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, Chemicals Branch (UNEP Implementing Agency, Centre Executing Agency).
 - C) Inception Workshop, held in Montevideo, Uruguay, 2 participants from each member country. All issues related to the organization of the workshop were in charge of the Centre, airline tickets, accommodation, meals, workshop logistics, etc. November 18 to 20, 2014.
 - D) We have signed memorandums of understanding between member countries of the project to its management, cash disbursements, direct hiring experts, mercury training, etc. (December 2014 - June 2015).
- 3- Review and updating of National Implementation Plan (NIP).
Funds: GEF.
Period: 25/08/2014-31/03/2017.
Budget (USD): 170.776.
Objective: Review and update the NIP in Uruguay, and work under the umbrella component with MERCOSUR countries.
Status: In progress.
Recipient Parties: Uruguay and MERCOSUR countries.
Description of the activities carried out to date:
A) Negotiation process (letters of endorsement and co-financing), terms and conditions of the joint arrangement with UNEP (January-August 2014).
B) Memorandum of Understanding (2014).
C) Negotiations with Mercosur countries under the umbrella component (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay).

- 4- Project Global Monitoring Plan Phase II (GMP)
Funds: GEF.
Period: May 2015/May 2019.
Budget (USD): 3.636.000.
Objective: Creation of regional capacity for analysis and data generation of POPs in air, water and breastmilk.
Specific objectives:
A) Create monitoring and analysis capabilities for POPs in participating countries.
B) Identify trends in levels of POPs over time.
C) To evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the Stockholm Convention.
D) To contribute to the overall report to be presented at the Conference of the Parties of the Convention.
Status: In progress.
Recipient Parties: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay.
Description of the activities carried out to date:

A) Negotiation with 11 GRULAC countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay) to achieve the project.

The activities undertaken during the negotiation process were: identifying focal points and institutions that may be involved in each country (ministries, laboratories, universities, etc.), an invitation letter was sent to participate in this project to GRULAC countries, once the confirmations were received, approval letter and a letter of co-financing were required from each country. The whole process was developed linked to UNEP represented by its Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, Chemicals Branch (UNEP Implementing Agency, Centre Executing Agency).

B) It was signed the Agreement with UNEP.

C) A survey of laboratories was conducted in each country.

D) We are organizing the inception workshop. Coordinators were contacted to explain the objectives of the workshop and start with the appointment of participants at country level.

5- Regional Outlook on Waste Management in Latin America and the Caribbean (ROWM).

Funds: UNEP - IETC.

Period: 08/2015- 08/2016.

Budget (USD): 150.000.

Objective: Survey of Waste Management in the GRULAC Region.

Status: Starting.

Recipient Parties: GRULAC.

Description:

A) Survey on Regional Situation concerning Waste Management in Latin America and the Caribbean in a way to know, analyze, evaluate and compare the information on waste generation (quantification and characterization) and the waste management system (institutions, policies, mechanisms of implementation, financing, infrastructure and technology).

B) Increase awareness of the holistic approach to integrated waste management.

C) Raising the political profile of waste management, especially for the conversion of waste into a resource.

D) Raising the priority of policies and effective enforcement to prevent waste generation leading to efficient technologies and resource conservation.

6- Project Management of Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) in Latin America and the Caribbean. UNIDO as Implementing and Executing Agency and the Regional Centers as Executing Agencies.

Funds: GEF.

Period: 2015- 2018.

Budget (USD): 9.500.000.

Objective: To strengthen the capacities of the countries involved in the project in the Sound Management of WEEE.

Status: Starting.

Recipient Parties: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Description:

- A) To study Regional situation with regard to the management of WEEE in Latin America and the Caribbean in a way to know, analyze, evaluate and compare the information on waste generation (quantification and characterization) and the waste management system (institutions, policies, mechanisms of implementation, financing, infrastructure and technology).
- B) To create local capacities for proper management.
- C) To eliminate the use of POPs in electrical and electronic equipment.
- D) To contribute to the overall objective of SAICM of achieving the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle, in order to minimize significant adverse effects on human health and the environment.

7- Project Creating innovative solutions through the Basel Convention for the environmentally sound management of household waste.

Funds: To define.

Period: 2015- 2017.

Budget (USD): To define.

Objective: To strengthen the capacities of countries in the management of household waste.

Status: To begin.

Recipient Parties: GRULAC.

Description:

During the last Basel COP the BC-12/13 decision was taken to create a Task Force on Urban Waste Management, the presidency of the group lies in the Republic of Mauritius and the Co-Presidency is carried on by Uruguay. The team has started to work with the support of the Joint Secretariat BRS Conventions; we are defining the roadmap to follow as well as possible lines of funding.

- **Strategies**

The Centre visualizes itself as a connecting institution where linkages among COP, GRULAC, other regional groups, and National Governments interact. The following paragraph shows how the centre is proposing to work and the services it will provide.

The Centre gives regional services, as well as, coordination network activities, contact with associated specialist centres and regional experts; provision of information and exchange through the web site and expert's database, publications and media awareness, training and institutional development/strengthening.

The Centre develops regional project ideas and administrative support for execution of them.

5. Evaluation Plan

- The business plan is revised by the Centre staff each six month, and if new projects are negotiated, it is updated.
- All the Parties are consulted once per year to evaluate if the business plan is according to their needs and if new information is achieved the business plan is updated.



- As indicators of management activities, results or outcomes of the planned projects are used, and if these vary, the business plan is modified according to the changes found if relevant.