

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 ¹	Expenditure reported ²	unspent ³	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 Lessons learned: 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. Recommendations: 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) Lessons learned: - 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);

¹ 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.

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

³ Idem, p. 14 – 17.

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

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							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - l'appui technique pour la réduction des stocks de déchets et la minimisation de leur production; - L'élaboration, l'adoption, la vulgarisation et l'application des textes réglementaires spécifiques aux déchets dangereux; - L'alignement dans l'ordonnancement juridique national des dispositions des Conventions internationales relatives aux déchets; - 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.
	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"> - Need to obtain adequate finance for management of Hazardous Waste at national and international level. - Need to raise public awareness on the existence of Hazardous Waste and the effects on human health and the Environment to all stakeholders. - Conduct inventory of sources and volume of Hazardous Waste as well as waste characterization survey. - Promote Integrated Management of Hazardous Waste through use of waste minimization and cleaner production technologies. - Use of efficient, sound and affordable technologies adaptable to African environment. - Review of relevant legislations and regulation in order to promote efficient management of hazardous waste. - Empowerment of salvagers at dumpsites in the hierarchy of waste management.

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							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazardous waste management should follow proper management strategy of municipal/ domestic waste. - Need for investment in research and development for new technology and waste minimization options for industries through the Basel Convention Regional centres - Consideration of the use of cement kilns for disposal of hazardous waste as fuel and as part of raw materials for the region. - Memorandum of Understanding and contracts on purchase of any new technologies should have in the procurement policies means of dealing with the after waste. - Countries need to avail themselves opportunities to develop programs/projects meeting local needs on hazardous waste management and adapt to meet donors objectives.
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>
		Regional sub-total	379,936				
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"> - 108,781 Other sources of funding

Region	BCRC or Party	Title of project	Total amount required in 2003-2004 (BC funds)	BD funds ¹	Expenditure reported ²	unspent ³	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.
		Regional sub-total	197,982				
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,

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		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.
		Regional sub-total	30,687				
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

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		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) Lessons learned: 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. Recommendations: 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 ¹	Expenditure reported ²	unspent ³	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.
		Regional sub-total	257,993				
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
		Regional sub-total	13,402				
Grand total			880,000	157,016			
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 ¹	Expenditure reported ²	unspent ³	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>

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		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.
		Regional sub-total	197,721				
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

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							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"> • to develop recommendations for a regional approach for the ESM of POPs waste, • to make recommendations on how to undertake national inventories of POPs waste, • to develop national strategies for the elimination of POPs waste, • to undertake first investigations on which technologies are available and could be chosen for the environmentally sound transport, storage and destruction of POPs waste, • to increase policy-awareness of the POPs waste issue in the region.
		Regional sub-total	122,279				
Grand Total			320,000		-		

Annex VII:

Table 2: Partnership activities⁴

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"> - Involve all stakeholders in the initiative from the very start and ensure transparency throughout the partnership; - Ensure a balance representation from developed countries, developing countries and countries with economies in transition - Establish strong and clear mechanisms for organization, planning, communication, coordination and consensus-building amongst all stakeholders - Establish a clear <i>modus operandi</i> and governance structure that includes an accountability system - Build trust, respect and 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: one or more champions for partnership are essential - Mobilize and secure sufficient and sustainable human and financial resources from the start - Clarify all roles and responsibilities of Partners identifying what each partner can offer, including resources - Create a common frame of reference and understanding - Set out a realistic work plan based on achieving concrete results - Develop a mechanism for regular and sustainable funding of Partnership activities, and - 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. <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.

⁴ 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
1. Electric and electronic wastes in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America					
	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.
2. POPs wastes in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and central and Eastern Europe					
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"> o Analyses de risques des installations existantes o Dosage des chlores o Procédures de vidange, manutention et transport o Mise en conformité des installations existantes
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
3. Obsolete stocks of pesticides in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Central and Eastern Europe					
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"> • 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. • Distinction between purely preparation activities and implementation. Most

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					<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"> • 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). • 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. • 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. • 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. • Individual countries progress at very different rates; therefore, the rolling approach envisioned for implementing the ASP has to avoid making countries interdependent. • Alternative models for the management of unwanted pesticides and other agricultural wastes operating elsewhere may have lessons applicable to the ASP. • Fund raising needs to be given a more central place in the ASP. <p>Other sources of funding</p>
4. Biomedical and health care waste in Africa and Central and Eastern Europe					
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
5. Used lead-acid batteries in Asia, the Caribbean, Central and South America and Central and Eastern Europe					
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.

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		and Caribbean Island States. (2004)			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Identify champions from both government and industry to motivate, drive and monitor the progress of ULAB initiatives at the national and regional levels. 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). 4. Elected chairpersons of National ULAB Steering Committees should also be identified as country representatives of the Regional ULAB Steering Committee. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.
6. Used oils in Africa, the Caribbean and Central and Eastern Europe					
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)			
7. Dismantling of ships					
		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"> - 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? - Any new programme should ensure the industry is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable. - 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. - 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. - 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). - 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. - 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. - Initiatives developed by international organisations and foreign governments need to be coordinated to avoid duplications of effort. - 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.

Annex VIII:

Table 3: Projects and activities undertaken by the BCRCs and Parties under the Technical Cooperation Trust Fund⁵

Project	BCRC or Party	BD Fund	Comments
Africa and West Asia			
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: 1 - Améliorer la connaissance des sources d'émission des dioxines et la qualité des bilans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 ; • l'évaluation de la contribution des sources plus diffuses déjà connues ou suspectées (combustion de déchets organiques par les particuliers, véhicules) soit réalisée ; • les facteurs utilisés pour établir des bilans soient périodiquement révisés. 2 - Améliorer les connaissances sur la contribution des différentes sources et voies de transfert à l'exposition de la population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • évaluer la contamination des milieux et la contribution relative des différentes sources ; • mieux comprendre l'origine de la contamination des chaînes alimentaires ; • mieux évaluer l'exposition des populations.

⁵ 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>3 - Développer la recherche pour mieux connaître les différents effets de l'exposition aux dioxines 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"> • les troubles de l'immunité ; • les troubles du développement psychomoteur du jeune enfant ; • les troubles de la reproduction. <p>4 - Réduire, sans attendre, les sources jugées importantes sur lesquelles on sait aujourd'hui agir 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"> • Need for partnership amongst private, public, and research institutions to collaborate in the management of used oil • Need to investigate capacity-building opportunities for management purposes • Need for networking and pooling of efforts and resources amongst national and regional stakeholders • 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>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of an enforcement arm of the Federal Ministry of Environment to deal with the regulation of used oil among concerns. • 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. • 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; • The strengthening of a private-public partnership through cooperation with organized occupational groups and others stakeholders. • The involvement of organized groups in workshops for capacity-building and training on enforcement and compliance; • The involvement of NGOs and other Civil Society Organizations as active participants in research and advocacy, awareness creation, and monitoring activities; • 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; • The establishment of an intensive system to support used oil management initiatives; • The provision of uniform storage facilities at strategic points, close to the generators of used oil;

Project	BCRC or Party	BD Fund	Comments
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local know-how should be involved in determining the re-processing and re-refining technologies to be adapted in used oil management; The promotion of product responsibility including eco-libelling requirement for lube oil.
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.
Asia and Pacific			
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
Central and Eastern Europe			
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>Bulgaria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PREVENTION AND MINIMIZATION OF THE WASTE GENERATION - INCREASE OF THE QUANTITIES RECOVERED AND RECYCLED WASTE - IMPROVEMENT OF SEPARATION, TEMPORARY STORAGE, COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM - ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND FINAL DISPOSAL - LEGAL REGULATION OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT AND SPEEDING UP OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LEGISLATION AND THE POLICY IN THE FIELD - PROVISION OF SUFFICIENT AND RELIABLE DATA ON WASTE - STRENGTHENING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY OF THE INSTITUTIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE WASTE <p>FYR Macedonia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <p>Serbia and Montenegro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in general improvement of the legal system
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"> - Lessons learned: <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"> - Recommendations: <p>The project manager proposed the follow-up activities:</p> <p>Development of managements plans for large health care facilities</p> <p>Specific trainings and to raise public awareness in the country</p> <p>Three development scenarios for HCW treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - central treatment in one incinerator located in or nearby Skopje - central treatment in one autoclave located in Skopje - decentralised treatment in three autoclaves in Skopje, Bitola and Stip <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"> • the workshop gave to the participating countries the opportunity of more comprehensive perspective of the Liability Protocol and a better understanding of its provisions, • the workshop assisted them to fully understand the scope of application of the Liability Protocol and the EU regulation No. 259/93, • 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, • 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, • 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.
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"> • 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. • CEE countries would welcome technical assistance in preparing waste oil strategies and national technical standards of waste oil treatment and disposal. • Basel Convention Technical Guidelines on waste/used oils should be updated. • Training for industry and other stakeholders should be provided • A list of existing facilities for waste oils regeneration and incineration should be developed • Information on BAT and BEP should be exchanged between CEE countries and EU
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"> - 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; - furthermore, several countries indicated that they have an import ban for final disposal; - few countries mentioned that their national legislation considered as hazardous, additional wastes to those listed in the Basel Convention; - 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;

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>
Latin America and the Caribbean			
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"> - <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. - <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. - <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.
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"> 1. Countries should improve data collection and information about pesticides and other POPs wastes, due to the lack of existing inventories and monitoring procedures. 2. A harmonized regional registration system should be pursued to address the current deficiencies in national systems. 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. 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. 5. Disposal of empty pesticides containers is a serious problem and this issue should be included when the draft project proposal is revised. 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. 7. The accumulation of pesticide stocks should be controlled at the national level or through bilateral/multilateral

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
1. Electrical and electronic wastes			
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. Policy and Awareness: 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. Integrating with Solid Waste Management Strategy: e-waste management should be part of integrated waste management programme of the country. 3. Launch Pilot Projects: 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. Import Control and Customs: 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. Data Base Management and Tracking: 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. e-waste specific Recycling Infrastructure: 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"> - Regulating e-waste – India should formulate e-waste legislation with immediate effect so as to make mismanagement of e-waste by companies punishable under the law. - Extended Producer Responsibility – The producer should be directed to take back a product at the end of its useful life either directly or through a third party. - Environmentally sound recycling – The government must promote environmentally sound recycling in the country. - e-Waste collection centres for small consumers – Collection centres must be set up in different parts of the country to encourage collection from small generators. - Awareness – Awareness raising activities should be taken with not only the consumers and small business establishments, but also the public sector undertakings and government organisations. - Advance Recovery Fee (ARF) – 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. - Green products – 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.
Preliminary inventory of e-waste (2006 – 2009)	Indonesia	\$25,000	<p>Completed</p> <p>Legislative Aspect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discuss regulation on prohibition of importing second-hand and e-waste in order to have similar legal interpretation to implement and enforce it accordingly • 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 • 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. • 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. <p>Institutional Aspect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • need for enhancement of coordination and communication among involved institutions/organizations. • Central government institutions have to work closely together with local governments as many cases of illegal import have occurred in their administrative boundaries • 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 <p>Technical Aspect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Project	BCRC, Party or Region	BD Fund	Comments
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Technical discussion should be convened among authorities and manufacturers to set up comprehensive management of e-waste including data collection and exchange. <p>Economic Aspect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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 • 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 <p>Inspection and Enforcement Aspect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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 • 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 <p>Consumers Protection Aspect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Manufacturers need to be encouraged to enclose all relevant information regarding products quality • the government must provide mechanism to protect consumers from sub-standardized products
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"> 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; 2. To improve awareness raising and participation of the local authorities through user-friendly information materials like publications, newsletters, technical guidelines, etc.; 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

Project	BCRC, Party or Region	BD Fund	Comments
			<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"> - 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. - 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. - 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. - Sharing information on e-waste including technologies and other aspects were conducted through website of BCRC-SEA, with the URL address of www.bcrc-sea.org. - 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. - 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. - 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. - It was recognized that the Technical Guidelines on 5 R of e-wastes is not legally binding. - 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. - 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

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			<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 2nd 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 & 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>
2. POPs wastes			
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"> • Existing regulatory systems address only some parts of the PCB life cycle • Regulation on storage and transportation of PCBs need to be reinforced and improved • Lack of sound PCB storage infrastructure and certified hazardous waste transport operators

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little information on industry's PCB management plans • 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. • Little coordination between government and industry on PCB management • Lack of an exhaustive knowledge of countries' capacities on PCB management at the private and government sector • Lessons learned and identification of good practices in PCB management in the region is missing • Coordinated regional regulatory elements on PCB inexistent <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"> • Regionally-harmonized national regulatory and administrative frameworks for PCBs; • Sustainable, convention-compliant ESM regimes that are technically sound, economically viable and socially acceptable for PCB oils, equipment and wastes in participating countries; • The destruction or decontamination of a target of 2580 t of PCB-containing or PCB-contaminated wastes; • The environmentally-sound waste management and decontamination of target quantities of equipment-containing or contaminated with PCBs.
3. Obsolete stocks of pesticides			
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
4. Used lead-acid batteries			
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			
5. Used oils			
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". → Completed (Duration: 7 months) Funds were provided directly to the Centre.
6. Cooperation with municipalities			
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 1. Demonstration activities on the ESM of oily waste (technical component) 2. Review and update of the normative framework relating to the ESM of oily waste in the cantón of Guayaquil and Ecuador; 3. Communication campaign on the implementation of the project on the ESM of oily waste; 4. Organization of a national workshop on the implementation of the Basel Convention
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
7. Asbestos wastes and mercury wastes			
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
8. Enforcement related activities			
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: 1. the development of a hazardous waste management plan for the district of Abidjan; 2. the strengthening of the capacity of the port of Abidjan to manage waste generated at sea in an environmentally sound manner;

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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"> 3. the development of a regional capacity building programme for the sub-region; 4. the development of a feasibility study for an early warning system.
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"> 1. Develop technical and institutional capacity at the national level to prevent and respond to incidents; 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; 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; <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
9. Others, e.g., support to BCRCs Business Plans			
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:

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business plan (01/2006-12/2008)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 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"> ◆ Legislative framework for management of wastes and hazardous waste; ◆ Administrative structures for the implementation of the legislation; ◆ Enforcement and control mechanisms; and ◆ Verification procedures. ◆ Improved gathering and dissemination of information on generation and shipments of hazardous wastes in all countries of the region (including national inventories). ◆ Closer collaboration with industry and non-governmental partners. ◆ Elaboration of waste minimisation strategies with a view to developing infrastructures for environmentally sound management of wastes. ◆ Exchange and dissemination of information on best waste management practices. ◆ 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. <p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Training workshops and courses ◆ Special projects and studies to complement the workshops and courses ◆ Assistance and advisory services for the countries of the region ◆ Promotion and public awareness about the Basel Convention and the work of the Centre
10. Collaboration with MEAs and REAs, etc.			
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