

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

UNEP

**A review of the synergies arrangements (ref. paragraph 5 and annex
of decisions BC-12/20, and RC-7/10 and SC-7/28)**

Final Report

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This report has been developed at the request of the Executive Secretary of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions on behalf of the BRS Conferences of the Parties (COPs). The views expressed in this report are those of the reviewers, and do not represent the official opinion of the BRS Secretariat, UNEP or FAO. This report has been prepared solely for the use of the COPs and the Executive Secretary of the BRS Conventions for the purpose set out in Request for proposal number 2016/95002/01 dated 8 January 2016, and should not be used by any other party, or for other than its intended purpose.

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1 Executive Summary

This report presents the findings of an independent review of the synergies arrangements between the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions,¹ commissioned by the BRS Secretariat on behalf of the Conferences of the Parties to the Conventions, and carried out by Moore Stephens LLP.

The review covers the following aspects of BRS synergies: implementation and impact of technical assistance; scientific and technical activities; Regional Centres; the Clearing House Mechanism; public awareness, outreach and publications; reporting and joint managerial functions. It also covers the overall impacts of synergies arrangements on the political visibility of the Conventions, the effectiveness of financing and technical assistance, policy coherence, cost-efficiency, administrative procedures, and Parties' ability to implement the Conventions.²

Overall, our review found that synergies arrangements have realised a range of benefits, and have been effective in supporting various aspects of implementation of the BRS Conventions. The quantity and quality of technical and scientific support provided to Parties has improved, and there has been good progress towards joined-up policy-making and a 'lifecycle' approach to hazardous chemicals and waste management among the Parties.

Joint management arrangements, including the joint matrix-based BRS Secretariat, have generally been operating efficiently and effectively, not least in fostering international cooperation and coordination and organising back-to-back and joint meetings of the Conferences of the Parties. There has also been progress in raising the political visibility and public awareness of the three Conventions, and in increasing cooperation between national and international bodies.

That said, there are several aspects of the synergies arrangements where further improvement is needed to realise their full intended benefits. For example, Regional Centres are intended to be a key mechanism for supporting Parties with implementation on the ground. However, there are still considerable variations between the quality and relevance of support they deliver, with some reportedly lacking the technical skills, resources and engagement to assist Parties as intended.

Stakeholder awareness and uptake of the Clearing House Mechanism (intended to be the key means of sharing information among key players in BRS implementation) also remains relatively weak, particularly in developing countries. In addition to raising awareness, there is also scope to improve processes and procedures for generating content, as well as the ease with which it can be located and accessed by Parties and other users.

Although synergies arrangements are meeting the needs of the majority of Parties, more needs to be done to tailor them to developing countries and countries with economy in transition, whose implementation challenges and support requirements are different from those of developed countries. For example, many countries struggle to access online technical assistance such as webinars because of time differences and linguistic barriers. Many Parties would prefer more regional support delivered on the ground in their native language, and pitched at a level appropriate to their knowledge and specific national/regional context.

While BRS joint managerial functions have generally been implemented effectively, there is scope to improve communication between the Secretariat's different branches and locations, streamline decision-making and meetings, and reduce duplication of activities. The available financial and performance data suggests that the Secretariat has been delivering 'more with less', increasing outputs and activities whilst holding steady or reducing its real-terms expenditure. However, full quantitative analysis of the Secretariat's efficiency and effectiveness was not possible, as complete and comparable trend data on expenditure and activity/outputs was not available at the time of our fieldwork.

These issues notwithstanding, the overall synergies arrangements appear to have improved Parties' ability to implement the BRS Conventions. While we have identified a number of implementation issues and areas for possible improvement, none of the many stakeholders who contributed to our review had any doubt that synergies are the right way forward for BRS implementation, nor that they could continue to deliver a range of benefits going forward.

¹ For details of synergies arrangements, see Decisions BC-9/10, RC-4/11 and SC-4/34.

² For details of the background and process of the review, see Decisions BC-12/20, RC-7/10 and SC-7/28.

2 Introduction

2.1 Background

The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions were adopted in response to concerns over the dangers posed to human health and the environment from hazardous chemicals and waste. In addition to their distinct objectives, the Conventions share the common objective of protecting human health and the environment. This means that there are opportunities to strengthen implementation and increase efficiencies in the delivery to Parties through enhanced cooperation and coordination between the Conventions.

The synergies process officially started in 2005, and the first synergy decisions were adopted during the 2008/09 meetings of the Conferences of the Parties (COPs).³ The aim of these decisions was to achieve synergies through joint activities, joint managerial functions, joint services, synchronisation of budget cycles, and joint audit and review arrangements. In particular, through these decisions the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in consultation with the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), was asked to explore and assess the feasibility and cost implications of establishing joint coordination or a joint head of the secretariats of the BRS Conventions.

During the extraordinary meetings held in 2010, the three COPs decided to establish a joint head function of the Basel Convention Secretariat, the Stockholm Convention Secretariat and the UNEP-part of the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat. In 2011, as requested by the COPs in their 2011 synergies decisions,⁴ the then Executive Secretary of the UNEP-part of the BRS Secretariats, based in Geneva, proposed a transition from separate secretariats for each Convention to a single joint Secretariat dedicated to serving all three Conventions equally. The joint Secretariat was established in 2012, and now consists of three branches - the Conventions Operations Branch (COB), the Scientific Support Branch (SSB) and the Technical Assistance Branch (TAB) – plus an Executive Office providing management and finance functions.⁵ The Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention is provided jointly by UNEP (based in Geneva) and the FAO (based in Rome), with an Executive Secretary in the FAO. The FAO-hosted part of the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat has a distinct mandate for activities related to pesticides.

2.2 Scope of assignment

At the ordinary meetings of the COPs held in 2015, the COPs each requested that the Secretariat commission a review of the BRS synergies arrangements by an independent assessor, covering the period from the adoption of the first synergies decisions in 2005 to 2015. The Secretariat is required to submit the resultant report to the COPs, and make proposals in response to the report's conclusions and recommendations, for consideration by the COPs at their meetings in 2017.

The Secretariat appointed Moore Stephens LLP to carry out this review, and the resultant findings, conclusions and recommendations are set out in the current report, which follows the structure and key themes prescribed by the Terms of Reference for the assignment. In accordance with these Terms of Reference, the report considers the synergies arrangements from the viewpoint of the Parties, the UNEP-hosted Secretariat, the FAO-hosted part of the Rotterdam Secretariat, and other stakeholders at the national, regional and global levels.

2.3 Acknowledgement

We would like to thank the BRS Secretariat staff and external stakeholders for their assistance and cooperation with our work throughout the course of the assignment.



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13 October 2016

³ Decisions BC-9/10 (June 2008), RC-4/11 (October 2008) and SC-4/34 (May 2009).

⁴ Decisions BC-IX/29, RC-5/12 and SC-5/27.

⁵ See **Annex 1** for details.

3 Review of implementation and impact of joint activities

3.1 Technical assistance

The Synergies process has supported a range of joint Technical Assistance activities (including with the Minamata Convention), many of which would not otherwise have taken place in this form. This section of our report assesses the implementation and impact of such Technical Assistance (TA), including an assessment of partnerships in the context of the Secretariat's TA programme.

We initially consider the *quantity* of TA delivered to Parties, including how this has changed since the implementation of synergies arrangements. **Figure 1** summarises the views on this topic obtained from our survey of Parties.⁶

Figure 1: Parties feedback regarding changes in the quantity of various TA activities

Technical assistance areas	Percentage of respondents who reported that the quantity of Technical Assistance provided has:			
	Increased	Remained the same	Decreased	N/A
Capacity-building (policy)	37%	31%	5%	28%
Capacity-building (legal and institutional frameworks)	39%	31%	3%	28%
Capacity-building (scientific and technical)	45%	24%	4%	27%
Training via face-to-face workshops and projects	43%	28%	6%	23%
Training via webinars and online sessions	61%	17%	1%	21%
Needs assessment	35%	35%	4%	26%
Development of tools	44%	27%	3%	26%

Note: Rows may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Parties generally report that they have received more TA than previously, particularly training via webinars and online sessions. This trend was confirmed by our survey of Regional Centres, where 90% of respondents stated that the amount of TA they provide has increased⁷ since the introduction of synergies arrangements.

The overall upward trend in the quantity of TA provided was also confirmed by our interviews with the Parties, who referred in particular to the recent increase in web-based activities. That said, many Parties – especially in developing countries - would prefer more face-to-face TA delivered at regional level by local experts in addition to support delivered by international experts. Such an approach would potentially be more cost-effective than transporting European-based experts to the field, as well as supporting development of knowledge, experience and capacity closer to the ground in developing countries.

In addition to the qualitative feedback above, the increased amount of TA is also reflected by the available quantitative evidence. Although data covering TA outputs are limited,⁸ we were able to obtain figures covering some types of TA from 2015 to the present, and hence analyse indicative quantities of TA outputs for 2015 and 2016 (**Figure 2**).

Figure 2: Trends in the quantity of Technical Assistance outputs produced by the Secretariat, 2015-16

Type of TA activity	Metric	2015 (pro rata)	2016	Change, 2015-16	Change, 2015-16 (%)
Webinars	No. of webinar participants	641	1,171	530	83%
	No. of webinar events	56	68	12	21%
	No. of hours	175	301	126	72%
Face-to-face activities	No. of participants	118	174	56	47%
	No. of workshops	3	5	2	67%
	No. of days	9	15	6	67%

⁶ A detailed breakdown of the responses by region can be found in **Annex 5**.

⁷ Fifty per cent of respondents stated that the amount of TA they provide has increased 'greatly', and 40% 'slightly'.

⁸ See **Section 4** for details.

Note: 2015 data were pro-rated to 5/12 of the full-year numbers to make them comparable with the available data (which covers the first five months of 2016).

These data cover a limited time-span and number of activities, and hence should be treated with caution. Moreover, 2015 was a year when COPs were held, which is likely to have reduced the amount of Secretariat time available for other activities. However, the broad trend shown here tallies with other evidence from our surveys and interviews, suggesting that the quantity of TA activities has been increasing in recent times.

It is notable that, despite this positive overall picture, a small number of Parties (all in Africa and the Middle East) feel that the quantity of TA they receive has decreased. One possible explanation for this is that these Parties have traditionally been prime recipients of field-based workshops – a form of TA which, due to reduced voluntary funding, has decreased over time in favour of online activities such as webinars. Hence Parties who struggle to access online resources (see below) may have experienced an overall reduction in the TA they receive.

In addition to assessing the *quantity* of TA provided before and after the synergies arrangements, we also examined its *quality* from the perspective of various key stakeholders (particularly its main recipients, the Parties). Most, including Regional Centres⁹ and BRS partners as companies, academics and NGOs,¹⁰ believe that the quality of TA has either improved - or at least stayed the same - since the introduction of the synergies arrangements. Most significantly, the Parties themselves are very positive about the quality of TA they receive (**Figure 3**).¹¹

Figure 3: Parties' feedback regarding changes in the quality of various TA activities under synergies arrangements

Technical assistance areas	Percentage of respondents who reported that the quality of Technical Assistance provided has:			
	Increased	Remained the same	Decreased	N/A
Capacity-building (policy)	44%	24%	5%	27%
Capacity-building (legal and institutional frameworks)	44%	28%	3%	26%
Capacity-building (scientific and technical)	46%	27%	4%	23%
Training via face-to-face workshops and projects	47%	24%	7%	21%
Training via webinars and online sessions	65%	15%	2%	18%
Needs assessment	42%	29%	4%	24%
Development of tools	49%	24%	4%	22%

Note: Rows may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

As **Figure 3** shows, most Parties told us that they now receive TA of a quality equal to or better than prior to the synergies arrangements – particularly as regards training via webinars and online sessions. That said, a few Parties did suggest that the quality of TA has declined. These were almost exclusively from Africa and the Middle East, with the exception of 'slightly worse' ratings (for face-to-face workshops) received from two Parties in Central and Eastern Europe. Our interviews with Parties from Africa and the Middle East suggested that the perceived quality of TA in those regions is impacted by the fact that it is delivered in English rather than the local language or a more relevant UN language, and by non-local experts (who potentially lack region-specific knowledge) rather than local providers.

In addition to enquiring about the overall quality of TA, we also asked Parties how far various types of TA are meeting their specific needs. As **Figure 4** shows, the feedback on this question was also broadly positive.

⁹ Regional Centres were very positive concerning the quality of their TA: 80% thought that quality had improved (10% 'greatly' and 70% 'slightly'), while the remaining 20% stated that it is as good as it was prior to synergies arrangements.

¹⁰ Over 55% of respondents felt that the delivery of TA to Parties of the Basel Convention is better now as a result of synergies, with only one respondent feeling that it is slightly worse. A similarly positive response was received concerning the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions: 64% feel that delivery of TA to Parties of the Rotterdam Conventions is better as a result of synergies, and 71% feel the same with regards the Stockholm Convention. No respondents felt that these aspects of delivering TA to Parties of the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions had become worse. As per the Terms of Reference for this assignment, we examine the theme of partnerships and TA in a separate section below.

¹¹ A detailed breakdown of the responses by region can be found in **Annex 5**.

Figure 4: Parties' feedback regarding the extent to which TA activities have met their needs

TA areas	Percentage of Parties awarding different marks regarding the extent to which TA activities are meeting their needs (where '1' is 'not well at all' and '5' is 'very well')		
	3 or above	2 or below	Don't know / N/A
Capacity-building (policy)	70%	12%	17%
Capacity-building (legal and institutional frameworks)	68%	13%	18%
Capacity-building (scientific and technical)	72%	11%	16%
Training via face-to-face workshops and projects	72%	13%	14%
Training via webinars and online sessions	83%	7%	10%
Needs assessment	63%	16%	20%
Development of tools	68%	13%	18%

Note: Rows may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

As the detailed breakdown in **Annex 6** shows, most Parties awarding a '2' or below are in Africa, the Middle East and Asia.¹² Parties in Africa and the Middle East feel that their needs are not being met across a range of activities, whilst Parties in Asia report a particular issue with webinar training. Our interviews with Parties from this region confirmed that time differences and language barriers make it particularly difficult for them to get full value from webinars.

Parties in a position to comment on the TA provided by Regional Centres¹³ (as opposed to the Secretariat) generally feel well supported both by Basel / Stockholm Centres and FAO/UNEP regional/country offices (**Figure 5**).

Figure 5: Parties' rating of TA activities received via Regional Centres on a scale of 1 to 5, by Convention

Type of Centre	Percentage of Parties awarding different marks regarding the extent to which TA activities are meeting their needs (where '1' is 'not well at all' and '5' is 'very well')		
	3 or above	2 or below	Don't know / N/A
Basel Convention Regional Centre	42%	16%	42%
Stockholm Convention Regional Centre	47%	13%	40%
FAO / UNEP Regional and/or Country Office	34%	10%	56%

Note: Rows may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

While this overall picture is positive, disaggregating the data by region reveals some interesting underlying issues. For example, in Asia, Africa and Central / South America, around 17% of Parties rate the support from their Basel Regional Centre as '2' or below, while in the Middle East the figure is 55%. Similarly, although negative feedback on FAO/UNEP Offices is less common, they nonetheless received several low ratings from all regions. Parties in Africa and Central / South America seemed particularly dissatisfied, with around 16% rating FAO/UNEP Office support as '2' or below.

To better understand the issues underlying the various scores above, we used our survey and interviews to obtain additional qualitative feedback from the Parties. The key points were:

- More workshops and training are needed in languages other than English, particularly Arabic, and with content and approach more tailored to the local context.
- More support (particularly capacity-building) is needed for developing countries, including both 'North-to-South' and 'South-to-South' assistance.
- Some Parties are not satisfied with online webinars, but stated that this could be remedied by providing the services in more languages, and by delivering webinars at times suited to non-European time zones.

¹² **Annex 5** provides a detailed breakdown of the extent to which the needs of Parties from different regions were met by TA activities.

¹³ For ease of reference, we assess TA provided by Regional Centres as part of our general analysis of TA in this section. Other aspects of Regional Centres' role are assessed in **Section 3.3** below.

- Numerous developing countries suggested that more TA missions would be useful, and that the intended audience should be made very clear in order to ensure Parties send appropriately qualified staff.
- Training and capacity-building might be better performed by the Secretariat, as Regional Centres can be slow to respond and under-skilled/resourced. However, a blend of both might be useful: the Secretariat for international, policy-specific aspects, and Regional Centres for local/regional implementation aspects.
- Many Parties wanted Regional Centres to offer “workshops that travel” – i.e. easily implemented and movable from one region to the next with slight adaptation. Regional Centres also supported this idea.

Assessment of partnerships and the TA programme

The Terms of Reference for our review include a specific requirement to assess ‘partnerships and [...] the technical assistance programme of the Secretariat’. Hence in addition to the overall questions about TA discussed in the previous section, we asked Parties to rate how effectively the Secretariat delivers TA through two types of partnerships: i) pre-existing partnerships, originally established by other organizations; and ii) partnerships specifically aimed at supporting BRS implementation, where BRS is either the founder of the partnership or its lead partner.

Figure 6 below shows Parties’ rating of TA activities delivered in cooperation with this first category of partnerships.

Figure 6: Parties’ rating of BRS TA activities delivered in cooperation with partnerships established by other organisations

Partnerships	Percentage of Parties rating TA activities delivered in cooperation with partnerships (where ‘1’ is ‘not well at all’ and ‘5’ is ‘very well’)		
	3 or above	2 or below	Don’t know / N/A
UNEP (outside of the BRS Secretariat)	84%	5%	11%
FAO Secretariat including FAO Country Offices (outside of the Rome-based Rotterdam Secretariat)	56%	12%	31%
Multilateral Environmental Agreements & their bodies (for example: Minamata, Vienna Convention, UNFCCC)	72%	8%	20%
International organizations and networks (e.g. Green Customs Initiative, Interpol, WHO, World Customs, ‘Solving the E-waste Problem’ Initiative)	54%	12%	33%
Business and Industry	44%	13%	40%
NGOs	49%	11%	40%
Academia and research	45%	12%	42%

Note: Rows may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Parties generally feel that delivery of TA with these partnerships is effective, although as before there are some notable regional variations. For example, Parties from the Middle East feel most strongly that the BRS Secretariat is not cooperating effectively with the FAO (40%), and almost 30% of Central / South American Parties rate cooperation with International Organisations as a ‘2’ or below. Parties from Central / South America and Asia feel mostly strongly that TA delivered in cooperation with business and industry is not effective, with 22% and 33% respectively rating it as ‘2’ or below. Finally, a few Parties across all regions feel that delivery of TA in cooperation with NGOs and academia has been particularly ineffective. Interviewees and survey respondents note that many of the root causes of these problems – for example Partners’ resource constraints and relative prioritisation of BRS issues - are outside the control of the BRS Secretariat. This is particularly true with regard to Partners from business and industry.

The score for partnership working with the FAO is reasonably encouraging, although the evidence suggests that there is potential to do more. For example, 100% of respondents to our survey of FAO Country Offices suggested there is scope for greater use of FAO Offices to implement the Conventions, with 90% stating that their particular office could contribute further in its country/region. Ninety per cent of FAO Offices feel that further synergies could be achieved through greater integration with the FAO, as proposed by the BRS Secretariat in May 2013.¹⁴

¹⁴ See document UNEP/FAO/CHW/RC/POPS/EXCOPS.2/INF/9. The proposals contained in this note are the subject of a separate report, also carried out under the Terms of Reference of the current review.

A related finding regarding FAO partnerships is that 60% of Regional Centres rated TA delivered in partnership with the FAO Secretariat and Country Offices as only a '1' or '2'.¹⁵ Regional Centres – who are relatively well placed to assess partnerships due to their proximity to implementation 'on the ground' - were generally critical of TA delivered through partnerships.¹⁶ However, this particularly low score for FAO partnerships suggests that closer working with FAO may be both desirable and necessary to support effective implementation.

We also examined the effectiveness of the BRS Secretariat at delivering TA through its own partnerships (see definition ii) above).¹⁷ As before, a key evidence source was our survey of Parties (**Figure 7**).

Figure 7: Parties' rating of TA activities delivered in cooperation with BRS-established Partnerships

Partnerships	Percentage of Parties rating TA activities delivered with partnerships (where '1' is 'very ineffective' and '5' 'very effective')		
	3 or above	2 or below	Don't know / N/A
Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment (PACE)	47%	8%	44%
Environmental Network for Optimizing Regulatory Compliance on Illegal Traffic (ENFORCE)	49%	8%	42%
Informal Group on Household Waste Partnership	37%	9%	54%

Note: Rows may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Here, too, Parties report that the BRS delivered TA effectively via these partnerships, although the many 'Don't know' or 'N/A' responses suggests that awareness or experience of such partnerships may be low amongst some Parties.

Partners themselves are relatively positive about how effectively the Secretariat works with them. For example, 69% of Partners responding to our survey agreed¹⁸ that the Secretariat works effectively with them to implement the Conventions, and 57% agreed that this partnership working has become more effective since the introduction of synergies arrangements.¹⁹ Moreover, 64% of Partners agreed that the BRS Secretariat is proactive in seeking to cooperate with partners, with only 14% mildly disagreeing. The Partners that rated the Secretariat more negatively were based in the Africa and Asia regions,²⁰ where respondents complained that they often feel 'left on the side-lines' rather than being invited to attend BRS events and/or receiving updates on BRS issues.

3.2 Scientific and technical activities

This section of our report covers BRS scientific and technical activities, including the extent to which these have met their key aim of 'engaging Parties and other stakeholders in informed dialogue to trigger increased integration of science in the implementation of the Conventions at the regional and national levels'. As with our assessment of TA, we focus on the quantity and quality of activities, including any changes associated with the synergies arrangements.

The majority of Parties feel that the *quantity* of scientific and technical capacity-building they have received compares very well with what they received pre-synergies. Forty-five per cent feel that the quantity has increased, and 24% that it has remained the same.²¹ A few Parties in Africa and the Middle East (making up 4% of respondents) feel that the quantity of scientific and technical capacity-building has declined, a situation they ascribe chiefly to lack of funding from both national governments and BRS sources.

¹⁵ See **Annex 6**, Question x for details.

¹⁶ When we asked Regional Centres to provide explanation for this more negative view of cooperation, they stated that other organisations appeared reluctant to work closely with Regional Centres, and lacked awareness of their purpose and activities. It is also possible that Centres are more aware of the TA partnership opportunities in their own regions, and hence possible failures to exploit them. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that fewer Regional Centre respondents answered 'Don't know / N/A' to partnership questions than their counterparts from Parties. Regional Centres are examined in more detail in **Section 3.3** below.

¹⁷ See **Annex 5**, Question 10 for details.

¹⁸ Just 15% disagreed mildly, and the remaining 16% were unsure.

¹⁹ Just 14% mildly disagree and the remaining 29% were unsure.

²⁰ See **Annex 7**, Questions 9c, 9d and 9e.

²¹ This feedback correlates with the high-level data on scientific activity provided by the Secretariat. Our analysis showed that 13% of activities saw no change in output numbers, 31% saw a slight decrease and 56% saw an increase. This data should be treated with caution, as SSB tasks can greatly in size and complexity, making it difficult to compare one with another. We discuss the limitations of the Secretariat's quantitative activity and output data in **Section 4**.

Parties expressed similar opinions regarding the *quality* of scientific and technical capacity-building received before and after synergies arrangements. Forty-six per cent feel that it is better, 27% that it is the same, and only 4% that it is worse. Again, those reporting that it has declined are located in Africa and the Middle East.

This positive feedback on quantity and quality is supported by the fact that almost three quarters of Parties feel that the scientific and technical capacity-building they receive meets their needs.²² It is nonetheless notable that around 11% of Parties feel that it does not. This view was expressed by at least some respondents in most regions; however, it was particularly prevalent in Africa and the Middle East, where 15% and 18% respectively rated their needs as being “not at all well” met. Given that only 4% of Parties expressed concerns about quality, this suggests that the issue may be more one of focus or accessibility. One explanation cited by survey respondents and interviewees is that such activities need to be provided in a wider range of languages to fully meet their needs.

Regarding the extent to which BRS scientific and technical activities have helped implementation of the Conventions at national level, the feedback from Parties is overwhelmingly positive across a range of intended impacts (**Figure 8**).

Figure 8: Parties’ feedback on scientific and technical activities

‘BRS scientific and technical activities have...’	Percentage of Parties who:			
	Agree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Don’t know / N/A
‘Helped to engage Parties and other stakeholders in more informed dialogue about science in BRS implementation.’	76%	4%	13%	7%
‘Increased our understanding of scientific considerations relating to decision-making under the three Conventions.’	81%	3%	9%	7%
‘Helped us consider a lifecycle approach for the sound management of hazardous chemicals and wastes.’	79%	4%	8%	9%

Note: Rows may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

These findings tally with the feedback from our Party interviews, albeit with some interesting underlying nuances. For example, many Parties in Asia, Africa and the Middle East would prefer a combination of high-level scientific support from the Secretariat alongside more tailored local-level support from Regional Centres. They also emphasised the importance of pitching scientific support at a level of complexity appropriate to its recipients’ expertise.

Parties also commented on the lack of consolidated guidance that crosses all Conventions. Such guidance would address individual chemicals and set out the relevant Convention information for each of the BRS Conventions, ideally including the Minamata Convention.

A final point for potential improvement (raised particularly by developing countries) was the need for more knowledge exchange, guidelines and case studies on handling POPs-contaminated sites (sample collections, analysis, etc.).

Cooperation and coordination between the technical bodies of the three Conventions

The Terms of Reference for our review include a specific requirement to assess ‘the cooperation and coordination between the technical bodies of the three Conventions’. Hence in addition to the overall assessment of scientific and technical activity in the previous section, we also examined specific aspects related to cooperation and coordination.

Here, too, the picture is relatively positive. Several respondents to our Secretariat survey explained that whenever joint activities have taken place amongst the CRC and POPRC meetings, they have been successfully delivered with collaboration between staff. Similarly, numerous interviewees from the Parties reported that they were pleased with the increased coherence between the POPRC and CRC, and the joint / back-to-back meeting approach. Effective cooperation and coordination was also noted in the report²³ of the first joint meeting of the POPRC and CRC. This established that cooperation and coordination is further enhanced by sharing briefings on the outcomes of back-to-back meetings of the committees. As well as these positive opinions of Secretariat staff and Parties, the POPRC and CRC participants at the first joint meeting also fed back that the cooperation was a “success” and a “step forward in view of the synergies process”.

²² 72% of Parties awarded this aspect a ‘3’ or above (where ‘1’ is ‘not at all well’ and ‘5’ ‘very well’).

²³ See UNEP/FAO/RC/POPS/CRC-POPRC.1/7

Cooperation and coordination at a national level also appears to be good. For example, with regards to the 'lifecycle approach' to the sound management of hazardous chemicals and waste (an essential element of cooperation across Conventions), 79% of Parties responding to our survey agreed that the Secretariat has helped them to consider such an approach. That said, some Parties criticised the lack of consolidated guidance across all Conventions, and the lack of Open-Ended Working Groups (which have supported Basel Convention implementation) for the other Conventions.

Overall, 63% of Parties agreed that the Secretariat encourages appropriate communication and cooperation between entities involved with implementation of each Convention in their country. Only 7% disagreed, the majority of whom were based in Africa and the Middle East. These respondents noted that the Secretariat had limited influence on the relevant national-level challenges, with the burden for cooperation falling on the relevant DNAs, CAs and OCPs. Most BRS Partners felt that dialogue between stakeholders of the three Conventions had been improved or maintained.²⁴

A related topic is the extent to which the Secretariat has engaged Parties and other stakeholders in informed dialogue to trigger increased integration of science in national and international implementation. We consider this question first from the international perspective, and then from the national perspective.

Parties reported that cooperation between relevant agencies *internationally* has improved or (at worst) remained the same since the introduction of the synergies arrangements. Seventy per cent felt that cooperation has improved, and 11% that it has remained the same. These positive findings tally with the views we obtained from Regional Centres, who unanimously agreed (50% strongly and 50% mildly) that BRS activities have helped to engage Parties and other stakeholders in more informed dialogue about science in BRS implementation in their region.²⁵ The majority of Regional Centres felt that their engagement with other stakeholder organisations, other Regional Centres, and Parties in their region had improved. This was most pronounced regarding engagement with Parties, with 90% of Regional Centres feeling that this has improved since the introduction of synergies. That said, there still appears to be scope for improving engagement with other stakeholders, as 40% of Regional Centres feel that their engagement with these organisations in their region is unchanged.

At *national* level, Parties were also positive about the influence of the synergies arrangements on cooperation. Sixty-five percent stated that such cooperation has improved under synergies arrangements. However, at the same time nearly a quarter suggested that it has remained the same. This view is strongly supported by our interviews, where Parties, Secretariat staff, Partners and Regional Centres suggested there is a bottleneck in implementation at national level. Interviewees from the Parties explained that these bottlenecks are due to the lack of embedded national-level synergies between DNAs, CAs and OCPs, citing as key barriers a lack of political will and insufficient resources – both financial and human - to drive the transition to a synergised approach.

3.3 Regional Centres

This section of our report considers the role of Regional Centres²⁶ across their three key areas of activity, namely providing TA, capacity-building and promoting transfer of technology.

We asked Parties how well they feel their Basel and/or Stockholm Regional Centre (and Rotterdam FAO/UNEP Regional/Country Office where applicable) is supporting them via these three activities. The responses show wide variation in the quality of support from different Centres – a result which echoes the findings of a COPs-commissioned evaluation of Regional Centres carried out in 2015.²⁷ While a sizable proportion of Parties feel well supported across all three types of activity, approximately one sixth feel that they are being badly supported by their Basel/Stockholm Regional Centre, and around one eighth by their FAO/UNEP Regional/Country offices (**Figure 9**).

²⁴ See **Annex 7**, Questions 3-7e.

²⁵ See **Annex 6**, Question 13a.

²⁶ There are 23 BRS Regional Centres: 14 serving the Basel Convention, 16 the Stockholm Convention and 7 both. There are no Rotterdam Convention Regional Centres; instead, FAO and UNEP Regional/Country Offices provide Rotterdam -related assistance.

²⁷ Document UNEP/POPS/COP.7/INF/13

Figure 9: Parties' rating of support received from Regional Centres on a scale of 1 to 5

Type of support	Parties' rating of the support they receive from each type of Regional Centre (where '1' is 'very badly' and '5' is 'very well')								
	Basel Regional Centre			Stockholm Regional Centre			Rotterdam FAO/UNEP Regional/Country Office		
	3 or above	2 or below	Don't know / N/A	3 or above	2 or below	Don't know / N/A	3 or above	2 or below	Don't know / N/A
a. Providing technical assistance	42%	16%	42%	47%	13%	40%	34%	10%	56%
b. Capacity-building	41%	17%	42%	45%	14%	41%	32%	12%	56%
c. Promoting transfer of technology	35%	20%	45%	40%	16%	44%	30%	13%	57%

Note: Rows may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The main weaknesses of Regional Centres receiving low scores were lack of technical capacity and/or skills, and lack of engagement with Parties. Parties and Secretariat staff whom we interviewed also raised these issues, often ascribing both to lack of funding for the Centres.

On a positive note, Secretariat staff indicated that the Regional Centres are generally good at providing logistical support and enabling networks of local and regional contacts. One recurring comment was that Regional Centres would be used more if they were better resourced and had more relevant technical capacity.

3.4 Clearing House Mechanism

The Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) is intended to be a key system for exchanging information amongst the stakeholders of the Conventions. Its aim is to embrace all traditional, scientific and technological means of transmitting information, including paper-based, electronic components and internet-based tools – a fundamental element being the synergised BRS website.²⁸ This section of our review considers the progress made in the development and deployment of the CHM, particularly in the context of synergies between the Conventions.

Both Secretariat staff and Parties are generally positive about the CHM. As **Figure 10** shows, respondents to our Parties survey suggested that the CHM has been effective across its full range of intended uses.

Figure 10: Parties' rating of the effectiveness of the Clearing House Mechanism on a scale of 1 to 5

Intended aim of Clearing House Mechanism	Parties' view on how effective the CHM is in achieving each aim (where '1' is 'very ineffective' and '5' is 'very effective')		
	3 or above	2 or below	Don't Know
Providing one entry point to a wide range of relevant information on chemicals & waste management	74%	4%	21%
Facilitating the sharing of information on good practice and implementation models	77%	4%	19%
Facilitating the transfer of expertise and know-how between stakeholders	73%	5%	21%
Helping make better use of available resources across the three Conventions	78%	4%	18%
Keeping Parties informed regarding Convention issues, meetings and programmes	81%	4%	15%

Note: Rows may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

That said, these survey findings are somewhat at odds with the feedback from our interviews with Parties, many of whom were unsure even what the CHM was, let alone whether it was achieving its objectives. This may be because countries who have limited Internet access – and are therefore less likely to be aware of the CHM - are also less likely to have responded to our electronic survey, thus potentially overstating awareness levels amongst Parties overall.

This hypothesis is consistent with the views expressed by Regional Centres, who from their broader perspective were more critical of the CHM than Parties were. Twenty percent of Centres - all from Africa and Central / South America - rated the CHM's effectiveness as a '2' or below in all categories, chiefly due to the lack of clarity and awareness as to

²⁸ <http://synergies.pops.int/>

its scope and purpose. Notably, many Secretariat staff also told us that they are unsure as to the exact scope and purpose of the CHM, as well as exactly which elements of the BRS website and other portals and tools it includes.

To explore quantitatively the extent to which BRS stakeholders are actually using the CHM, we obtained all available user statistics covering the BRS web page element from 2013 until the present (**Figure 11**).

Figure 11: Clearing House Mechanism web activity statistics

Statistic	2013	2014	2015	2016 (extrapolated)
Visits	513,751	455,619	485,747	484,806
Page views	1,463,317	1,318,074.0	1,374,337	1,329,472
Visit duration	03:36	03:28	03:25	03:13

Note: As full data are not yet available for 2016, we have extrapolated the year-to-date statistics to estimate the full-year total.

Figure 11 shows that there has been a consistent downward trend in average duration of visits, although as this decrease is only about 10% it could easily be due to external factors such as improvements in internet connection speeds. However, a more notable trend is the lack of any significant growth in the number of visits and page views over time, despite wider increases in internet access worldwide during the same period.²⁹ This may be a symptom of the general lack of awareness of the CHM among stakeholder groups, as discussed above.

In addition to a general need for greater clarity and awareness regarding the CHM's scope and purpose, our surveys and interviews also identified a number of other areas for improvement. In particular:

- Some interviewees suggested that the web portal is not as user-friendly as it might be. One example cited was the weak search function.
- Whilst in theory all Secretariat staff are responsible for identifying and contributing suitable material to the CHM, in practice this message is not widely known or acted upon by Secretariat staff.³⁰
- Staff from the FAO-hosted part of the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat stated that it can take a long time to upload information to the CHM because it must go through a lengthy review process at the Geneva Secretariat. Regional Centres also suggested that information is not always uploaded to the CHM in a timely manner.
- Both Parties and Secretariat staff suggested that it would be helpful if a way could be found to minimise the time and administrative burden to Parties of uploading documents to the CHM – for example by some kind of automatic synchronisation process between Secretariat and national systems.
- Developing countries were keen that developed countries share information and knowledge with them, and suggested that the CHM would be the obvious means to do so. They noted that this would work better if CHM documents were available in a wider range of languages - even if only in summary form.
- Parties suggested that sections/portals containing relevant information on a regional basis would make information-sharing easier and more relevant.

In addition to these specific points, the general opinion among Secretariat staff was that a greater investment of time, resources and attention would be needed for the CHM to realise its intended aims.

3.5 Public awareness, outreach and publications

Raising the profile of the chemicals and waste agenda globally and at regional, national and local level promotes the sound management of hazardous chemicals and wastes. Our survey of Parties asked how they thought the quality of coordination of public awareness, outreach and publications had changed since the introduction of the synergies arrangements. We also obtained feedback from Regional Centres and Partners on this same topic.

²⁹ The estimated number of Internet users worldwide grew by 26% between 2013 and 2016, from approximately 2,7 billion to approximately 3,4 billion. Source: www.InternetLiveStats.com, elaboration of data by International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Bank, and United Nations Population Division.

³⁰ See our separate report on the BRS Secretariat's matrix-based management structure, produced as part of the current Review.

For all three activities, over 70% of Parties felt that coordination had improved, and 0% that it had declined – a view shared by the majority of Regional Centres. Over half of Parties reported that the public awareness and outreach programme had successfully increased support from the public and other stakeholders, while only 12% (spread evenly across all regions) disagreed.³¹

We also asked BRS Partners their views on how the public profile of each Convention has changed under the synergies arrangements. Over 40% of respondents stated that the public profile of all three Conventions was better now than before, and no respondents suggested that the public profile of either the Basel or Rotterdam Conventions had worsened (although one Partner did note a slight worsening of the profile of the Stockholm Convention).

3.6 Reporting

One key achievement of synergies arrangements has been to harmonise reporting formats between the Conventions, including the introduction of online arrangements for Parties to report on the Basel and Stockholm Conventions.³² This section of our report considers how such arrangements have impacted on the time and resource requirements of bodies responsible for reporting at national level.

As **Figure 12** shows, many Parties told us that the time and resources required for reporting under the Basel and Stockholm Conventions have not changed since the introduction of the synergies (although a roughly equal number stated that there had been an increase). Regarding the Rotterdam Convention import responses (Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure),³³ Parties reported little or no change in the time and resources required.

Figure 12: Parties' estimates as to how the time and resources required for reporting under the Basel and Stockholm Conventions and the Rotterdam Convention PIC procedure have changed under synergies arrangements

Convention / procedure	Category of time and resources	Decreased	Increased	No Change	Don't Know / N/A
Basel Convention	Management time required for reporting	7%	28%	33%	32%
	Staff time required for reporting	7%	28%	32%	33%
	Other resources required for reporting	4%	23%	30%	42%
Stockholm Convention	Management time required for reporting	8%	34%	28%	29%
	Staff time required for reporting	8%	31%	31%	30%
	Other resources required for reporting	5%	22%	29%	44%
Rotterdam Convention import responses (PIC procedure)	Management time required for reporting	4%	13%	37%	45%
	Staff time required for reporting	6%	11%	38%	45%
	Other resources required for reporting	3%	7%	39%	51%

Note: Rows may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

These results tally with the feedback from our interviews with Parties and Secretariat staff, who reported that there is very little scope to save time and resources through reporting synergies because reporting requirements are defined by legal obligations under the Conventions. The fact that requirements have grown more rigorous and complex over time means that reporting time has actually increased in some cases, but this is not necessarily related to the synergies process. Moreover, interviewees noted that synergies were intended to improve the *quality* of reporting through inclusion of complementary information, rather than reduce the *quantity* of reporting and associated resource requirements. That said, interviewees felt that improvements *have* been realised in the consistency and user-friendliness of reporting interfaces and the coherence of reporting requirements.

Two potential improvements to BRS reporting arrangements were nonetheless identified through our work:

³¹ Twenty-two per cent neither agreed nor disagreed, and 15% responded 'Don't know / N/A'.

³² Note that this format which has also served as a model for reporting under the Minamata Convention

³³ The PIC procedure is one of the key provisions of the Rotterdam Convention. It is a mechanism for formally obtaining and disseminating the decisions of importing Parties as to whether they wish to receive future shipments of the chemicals listed in Annex III of the Convention, and for ensuring compliance with these decisions by exporting Parties. Parties submit import responses to the BRS Secretariat using an 'import response form'.

- The Secretariat should ensure that the reporting systems are as consistent as possible in requesting the input of generic information from Parties; and
- The Secretariat should propose to the COPs that the timing and deadlines for reporting be organised so as to avoid peak periods in the workload of the national entities preparing the reports.

4 Review of the implementation and impact of joint managerial functions

This section of our report assesses the implementation and impact of joint managerial functions within the UNEP-part of the BRS Secretariat, including the international cooperation and coordination activities undertaken jointly for the Conventions, and the Secretariat's organisation of back-to-back meetings of the COPs.

The findings in previous sections indicate that the Parties to the Conventions are, in general, pleased with the assistance and support provided by the joint Secretariat, which in turn suggests that BRS joint managerial functions have been implemented effectively. We did, however, identify several potential improvements which would help the Secretariat provide greater impact and support through its joint management functions.

Whilst the Secretariat's vertical, intra-branch processes (such as reporting to the Branch Chief, and communication and cooperation within the branch) are well defined, it appears that horizontal, inter-branch processes are not. Secretariat staff reported that there are difficulties coordinating and communicating between branches and between the Geneva UNEP and Rome FAO-hosted Secretariats, potentially impacting on the quality of outputs and support provided to the Parties. Some Parties told us that the different branches of the Secretariat do not always appear to communicate with each other when dealing with external queries - for example by sharing information received from Parties between themselves to avoid duplicate information requests or contradictory advice.

Decision-making processes within the joint management function are generally good (albeit stronger in some branches than others), although there is scope to streamline processes by adopting a less hierarchical approach, increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of meetings, and improving communication between branches. While staff within the Secretariat are generally deployed effectively and efficiently, there are still some inefficiencies to be addressed – for example duplication of activities when organising events or liaising with external stakeholders.³⁴

Our interviews and surveys also indicated that there are some challenges involved in managing Secretariats across two locations (Geneva and Rome) and two organisations (UNEP and FAO). In particular:

- Formerly there were quarterly joint management meetings between the Secretariat staff from Rome and Geneva – an approach which Secretariat staff tell us supported effective communication and coordination. These meetings no longer take place, making it more difficult to achieve synergies and organise complementary activities
- Finance-related decision-making within the FAO-hosted part of the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat can be slow due to the hierarchical nature of the FAO, and limited delegation of authority to the Executive Secretary of the FAO-hosted part of the Secretariat. This means that authority for many decisions must be sought from the Director General of the FAO.
- Joint Secretariat meetings can be long and inefficient owing to a lack of defined meeting objectives, targeted discussions and agreed outputs/outcomes.
- The Geneva Secretariat is not always responsive to communications and queries from the FAO-hosted part of the Rotterdam Secretariat.
- Because of the above factors, the Secretariats have tended to work independently of each other at times, rather than cooperating as intended.

³⁴ These topics are covered in more detail in our report on the matrix management structure of the BRS Secretariat, also produced as part of the current Review.

A further key issue we identified with regard to joint management arrangements relates to lack of robust management information to monitor and evaluate the Secretariat's performance. For example, we were unable to analyse trends in the Secretariat's productivity and efficiency over time because staff have only recently begun collecting and maintaining quantitative data on its outputs and activities.³⁵

Similarly, we were unable to fully analyse trends in Secretariat staff numbers over time, as the Geneva-based Secretariat did not have complete and comparable headcount data covering the whole period subject to review. Secretariat staff were eventually able to derive staff numbers for 2007 and 2012 from central UNEP payroll records; full staff numbers were available for 2016.

These data show that staff numbers (including both FAO and UNEP) increased from 51 in 2007 (when there were separate Secretariats) to 72 in 2012 (i.e. at the time of the change to a 'synergised' single Secretariat). Under the single Secretariat the figure has since reduced to 59 in Summer 2016 (a decrease of 18% from the 2012 figure) with a further reduction to 55 planned by December 2016. This – when combined with the positive feedback from Parties and other stakeholders in **Section 3** - suggests that the joint management functions of the 'synergised' Secretariat have maintained or improved the services provided to Parties despite an overall reduction in headcount.³⁶

Organisation of international cooperation and coordination activities

The Terms of Reference for our review include a specific assessment of the organisation of international cooperation and coordination activities undertaken jointly for the Conventions. This section summarises our resultant findings.

Overall, our survey of Parties suggests overwhelmingly that joint international cooperation and coordination activities have improved under synergies arrangements. Only a few Parties felt that such activities had worsened (**Figure 13**).

Figure 13: Parties' views of joint international cooperation and coordination activities before/after synergies arrangements

Convention	Percentage of respondents who stated that joint international cooperation and coordination activities had:			
	Improved	Worsened	Not changed	Don't know / N/A
Basel Convention	43%	1%	10%	45%
Rotterdam Convention	32%	4%	10%	54%
Stockholm Convention	45%	1%	12%	41%

Note: Rows may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Our interviews with Parties and Secretariat staff threw some additional light on why some respondents felt that international cooperation had declined. Two issues in particular were cited: i) a wider lack of coordination and cooperation across UN organisations,³⁷ and ii) underdeveloped and underfunded partnerships with industry.

Despite these concerns, the overall view both across external stakeholders and within the Secretariat is that joint international cooperation and coordination activities have improved since the introduction of synergies arrangements. Many Secretariat staff in both Geneva and Rome highlighted how the FAO-hosted part of the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat works effectively alongside the FAO's Pesticides Programme, as well as the FAO's wider network of regional and country offices. Staff members also explained that the Geneva team work well alongside the UNEP teams - a specific example being the sharing of the legal team's experience and knowledge across Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs).

Organisation of back-to-back COP meetings

The Terms of Reference for our review also include a specific assessment of the organisation of back-to-back meetings of the COPs to the three Conventions. This section summarises our findings on this topic.

³⁵ This change was made in response to a 2014 audit by the UN Office of Internal Oversight Services (see UNEP/POPS/COP.7/INF/49, paragraph 23).

³⁶ These figures should be treated with some caution, since without year-on-year trend data it is not possible to determine at what point / rate the headcount was reduced during the five-year period of 'synergised' management arrangements, and hence to what extent the recent 'snapshot' of Secretariat performance reflected in Parties' feedback is sustainable from 2016 onwards.

³⁷ Although this factor is outside both the control of the BRS Secretariat and the scope of our review, we have nonetheless included it for completeness.

Feedback on the format and organisation of back-to-back and joint COPs was generally positive, both from the BRS Secretariat and – most importantly – from the Parties themselves (**Figure 14**).

Figure 14: Parties' views on management/organisation of Convention body meetings before/after synergies arrangements

Respondent type	Percentage of respondents who stated that the management / organisation of meetings had:			
	Improved	Worsened	Not changed	Don't know / N/A
Basel Convention	48%	3%	6%	43%
Rotterdam Convention	36%	6%	6%	51%
Stockholm Convention	56%	3%	4%	38%

Note: Respondents' feedback covers both the Conferences of the Parties and meetings of subsidiary bodies. Rows may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Parties also reported overwhelmingly that synergies arrangements have led to greater coherence between Conventions - one of the key aims of joint COPs. No Parties responding to our survey reported that policy coherence had worsened, whilst 78% felt that it had improved. This trend was most pronounced in Central / South America and the Middle East, where 89% and 91% of Parties respectively stated that policy coherence has improved.

Many of our interviewees from the Parties and the Secretariat feel that COPs are more efficient now than previously thanks to reduced travel time and administrative burden. They also suggested that the format helps encourage national-level cooperation / communications and synergies between entities at the national level with responsibilities for the implementation of the Conventions, since they attend the joint event together.

Alongside this broadly positive feedback, our work did identify a number of challenges posed by the joint COP format, many of which are felt most acutely by developing countries. These include:

- A positive change arising from synergies arrangements has been that developing countries receive BRS funding for three representatives to attend the joint COPs.³⁸ That said, some smaller countries told us that they still lack the resources to attend in sufficient numbers to attend all relevant meetings and events, and hence are sometimes not properly represented in the key discussions and negotiations.
- The format requires delegates to deal with large amounts of information and meetings in a short time, making it difficult to digest technical details and the wider ramifications of proposals/negotiations - a particular challenge for smaller countries with lower budgets and fewer attendees to share the workload.
- There are numerous side-events, and smaller countries cannot always attend due to timing clashes. This issue might be partially overcome by rapid circulation of presentations and other material from side-events, but still limits participation/contribution by smaller states.
- Individuals chairing key meetings are not always trained or experienced, which can impact on the quality of meetings and outputs / decisions.
- Languages other than the 6 UN languages are not well served by on-site translation and interpretation facilities – again, making it difficult for smaller countries to participate fully..
- A key new development under synergies arrangements has been the organisation of regional pre-meetings to help smaller countries develop a strong and consensual voice in discussions and negotiations.³⁹ Some smaller countries and island states (e.g. members of the former G77) reported that they would welcome more such meetings, but that these were not currently taking place in their region,

³⁸ In 2013, USD 2,430,572 (including Swiss host-country contribution and non-earmarked contributions used for the COPs) was provided to fund 327 participants from 127 Parties to attend the COPs (100% of requests). In 2015, USD 2,189,793 (including Swiss host-country contribution and non-earmarked contributions used for the COPs) was provided to fund 319 participants from 127 Parties to attend the COPs. 338 requests for funding had been received; at least one participant was funded from all Parties that requested financial assistance.

³⁹ Approximately USD 1,050,000 was provided to support regional preparation / pre-meetings for the 2015 COPs (CHF 975,000 from Switzerland and EUR 50,000 from the European Union). 100% of participants who requested financial support and were eligible (maximum of two per country if the country was a Party to at least two of the conventions) received funding. Numbers of participants funded from each region were as follows: Africa: 74 (from 43 Parties, plus 4 Regional Centres); Asia: 53 (from 32 Parties, plus 5 Regional Centres); Central and Eastern Europe: 24 (from 12 Parties, plus 1 Regional Centre); Latin American and

- Interviewees from both the Parties and the Secretariat suggested that the current format poses risks to the quality of decision- and policy-making compared to separate COPs. For example, contentious issues can be pushed back to the closing days of the final COP, potentially resulting in hasty decisions or lack of input from stakeholders who have not been able to stay for all three COPs.
- Parties and Secretariat staff are not convinced that the meetings in their current format are more cost-effective than previous arrangements. Many feel that while some costs (e.g. for travel) might be lower, it is not clear that the quality of outputs (e.g. decisions) is as good as when they were separate.⁴⁰

5 Overall impacts of the synergies arrangements

This section of our review considers a number of external impacts of the synergies arrangements. Some are related to the aspects of activity and implementation covered in **Section 3**, although as per our Terms of Reference this section explores them from the high-level perspective of overall impacts rather than detailed processes as in **Section 3**.

5.1 Political visibility of the Conventions

Raising the visibility of the Conventions within the national and international political spheres is an essential part of encouraging cooperation and coordination amongst Parties, as well as securing appropriate resourcing and collaboration between governments and other bodies at the national level.

As it was not feasible within the scope of the current review to obtain robust quantitative external data on the Conventions' political visibility, our findings on this topic are based mainly on qualitative evidence - chiefly from our surveys and interviews. These data suggest that synergies have generally had a positive impact on the political visibility of the Conventions. More than 40% of Parties responding to our survey reported that the political visibility of each Convention has improved,⁴¹ with no respondents reporting that political visibility had become worse. This finding correlates with the comments received in our interviews with Parties, who explained that synergistic activities such as the joint COPs focus more time, resources and staff into one activity, which in turn draws the attention of political and Parliamentary stakeholders - thus increasing visibility.

5.2 Effectiveness of financing and technical assistance for the implementation of the Conventions

There is a general consensus among Parties that the introduction of the synergies arrangements has led to an improvement in the effectiveness of financing. Approximately 60% of respondents felt the effectiveness of financing had improved, while only 2% felt that it had become worse. The remainder of respondents were unsure.⁴²

The reasons for this improvement in financing appear to be twofold: firstly, synergies arrangements have boosted political visibility (see **Section 5.1** above), a factor that often goes hand-in-hand with increased financing; secondly, the wider global trend has been towards increased focus on environmental policy. The effectiveness of TA is been considered in **Section 3.1**, above.

5.3 Policy coherence

Maximising coherence in countries' policies and approaches to the three Conventions is an important part of achieving efficiency and effectiveness, and optimising the life-cycle approach to implementation – particularly as responsibility for implementing the different Conventions through policy and legislation may lie with more than one government department or agency.

As with political visibility, our main proxy for policy coherence was the views and experiences of the Parties themselves, as conveyed through our survey and interviews. Parties unanimously agreed that policy coherence

Caribbean: 67 (from 24 Parties, plus 6 Regional Centres). As the meetings were less expensive than budgeted, around USD 200,000 remained unspent – this was subsequently used to fund travel for participants in the 2015 COPs.

⁴⁰ Although a detailed review of the quality of COP s outputs is beyond the scope of the current review, we consider their costs in **Section 5.4** below.

⁴¹ See **Annex 5**, Questions 36c, 36d and 36e.

⁴² See **Annex 5**, Question 36f.

between the Conventions has increased under the synergies arrangements. Seventy-eight per cent of survey respondents stated that coherence had improved, 9% that it had stayed the same, and 0% that it had got worse.⁴³ This finding tallied fully with the views expressed by Parties, Secretariat staff, Regional Centres and Partners whom we interviewed, with many stakeholders highlighting the role played by the joint COPs in supporting this improvement.

5.4 Cost-efficiency

A key area of interest for our review is how synergies arrangements have impacted on the overall costs of implementing the Conventions, both in absolute terms and relative to any change in quality and quantity of activities, impacts and achievements. We have therefore used all available routine information and our own qualitative data collection to examine implementation costs at both Party and Secretariat level.

The majority of Parties estimate that there has been no change in national-level costs since the introduction of synergies arrangements. Those Parties who did suggest that their costs had increased were mainly in Asia, Central / South America and the Middle East, where between 30% and 50% of respondents suggested that costs had risen. That said, some other Parties from these regions suggested that their costs had decreased. **Figure 15** summarises these various reported changes in Parties' costs, sub-divided by expenditure category.

Figure 15: Parties' estimates of the change in their BRS implementation costs before/after synergies arrangements

Respondent type	Percentage of Parties who stated that costs had:			
	Increased	Decreased	Not changed	Don't know / N/A
Staff costs of implementing the Conventions	13%	11%	62%	13%
Travel costs of implementing the Conventions	17%	21%	50%	11%
Other costs of implementing the Conventions	15%	9%	43%	33%

Note: Rows may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

As **Figure 15** shows, although Parties report both increases and decreases across all three categories, the most marked change (reported by over 20% of respondents) is a decrease in travel costs. This finding tallies with the feedback from our interviews, where Parties - particularly from Africa and the Middle East - told us that the joint COPs had led to savings on the cost of multiple flights. Conversely, respondents ascribed cost increases to higher equipment costs, outreach activities and inventory activities associated with implementation of the Conventions.

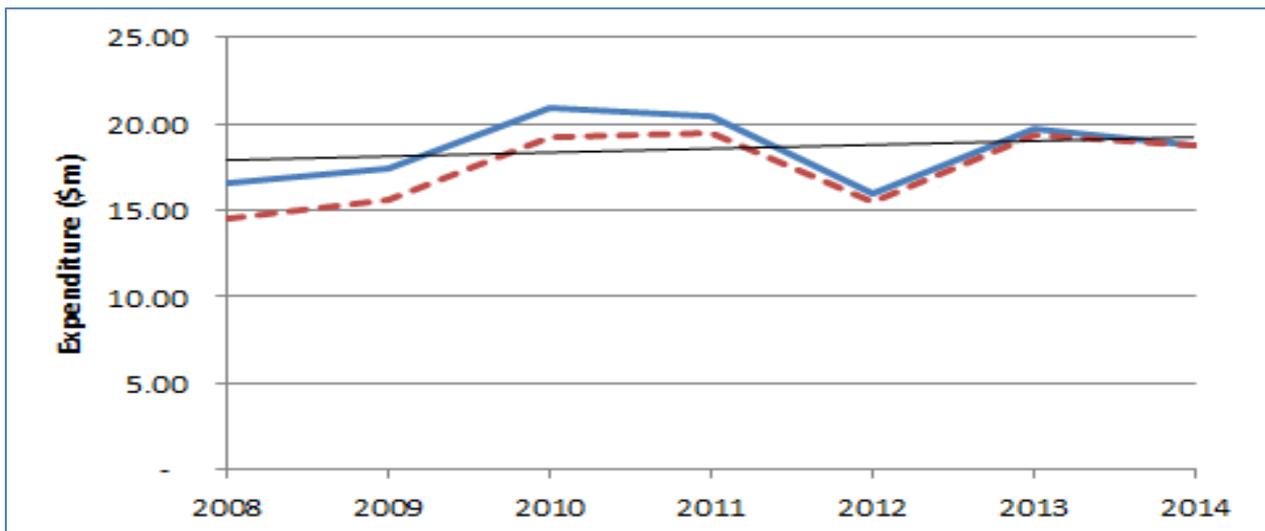
Trends in expenditure within the BRS Secretariats

There are a number of challenges to analysing the cost of BRS implementation over time. Owing to the merger of the UNEP-part of the BRS Secretariats and a change in accounting methods, it is very difficult to track costs consistently from one year to the next. There are also gaps in the financial information from the period prior to 2011, and some Basel Convention costs are missing from the 2011 data. The most recent year for which cost data is available is 2014.

Notwithstanding these caveats, the trend in expenditure as per the available data (covering personnel costs, travel costs, contractual services and all other operating expenditure) is shown in **Figure 16** below.

⁴³ See **Annex 5**, Question 36g.

Figure 16: Trend in overall expenditure on the BRS Conventions



Note: The dotted line shows the nominal cash amounts, while the solid line shows real-terms amounts adjusted for inflation. See the description of methodology at Annex 2 for details

Figure 16 shows that overall expenditure has fluctuated since the synergies arrangements were introduced, but has nonetheless remained at a lower level than in the year prior to implementation. Regarding the individual categories of cost underpinning these high-level figures, Figure 17 shows that there have been sizable decreases in both operating and reporting costs since the introduction of the synergies arrangements.

Figure 17: Trend in BRS operating, reporting and non-COP travel costs, 2011-14

	2011 (\$000)	2012 (\$000)	2013 (\$000)	2014 (\$000)	Movement 2011 – 2014 (\$000)
Operating costs	851	740	559	558	-293
Reporting costs	438	261	52	237	-201
Travel costs non-COP	413	308	340	416	+3

The single largest category of expenditure for the Conventions is staff costs. Figure 18 shows that these decreased by \$0.8m in real terms between 2011 and 2014, although this decrease was largely offset by an increase in consultant costs. That said, total expenditure on staff and consultants saw a real-term decrease of around 2% during the period.

Figure 18: Trend in BRS staff costs & consultant costs, 2011-14

	2011 (\$000)	2012 (\$000)	2013 (\$000)	2014 (\$000)	Movement 2011 – 2014 (\$000)
Staff costs (non-COP)	11,398	10,047	10,685	10,589	-809
Consultants (non-COP)	639	1,269	368	1,154	+515
Total	12,037	11,316	11,053	11,743	-294

As noted in Section 1, the quantity and quality of assistance and support supplied to Parties generally appears to have improved. When taken in conjunction with the unchanged/reduced net expenditure identified above, this suggests that the joint Secretariat has been able to improve impacts whilst also reducing costs.

5.5 Administrative procedures

Parties whom we interviewed indicated that the administrative burden of the Conventions has generally been lighter since the implementation of the synergies arrangements. The reasons for this included:

- Reporting administrative burden is more smooth thanks to more consistent user interfaces (see Section 3.6);

- Travel costs, daily subsistence allowances and administrative burden are lower as a result of joint COPs (**Section 4**);
- Communication with the BRS Secretariat is simpler because Parties can contact one Secretariat for consolidated advice;
- Where consolidated cross-convention guidance is provided to Parties, it reduces their administrative research burden (for further details see **Section 3.2**).

BRS Secretariat staff also feel that they operate more efficiently now than before synergies arrangements. Sixty-seven percent of Secretariat staff rated their own branch's efficiency as a '4' or above (where '1' is 'very inefficient' and '5' 'very efficient'), while 79% rated the Secretariat's efficiency overall as '3' or above.

5.6 Parties' ability to implement the Conventions

Our surveys and interviews with Parties suggest very strongly that synergies arrangements have improved their ability to implement the BRS Conventions. While our review has identified a number of implementation issues and areas for possible improvement, the Parties we spoke to and surveyed had few doubts that the synergies approach is the right way forward for BRS implementation, and that it could continue to deliver a range of benefits going forward.

6 Conclusions and recommendations

On Technical Assistance

Most Parties are satisfied with the TA they receive, and report that its quality is equal to or better than before the synergies arrangements. That said, some Parties report that TA does not meet their needs particularly well. This is partly because it is not pitched at their level of technical knowledge, partly because it is delivered in English or another UN official language rather than their native language, and partly because the trainers often lack region-specific knowledge. Moreover, webinars often take place at times which are not convenient for Parties located in non-European time zones.

Recommendations

- 1) *Building on our review and further research and consultation, BRS management should investigate the feasibility of delivering more TA in the native languages of selected Parties, based on need. It should review the costs and benefits of various methods of achieving this aim, including the use of local native speaker experts or interpreters (see **Recommendation 2**), or pre-prepared / automatically generated subtitles for webinars and other digital content depending on regional context.*
- 2) *Building on our review, BRS Management should review its TA strategy to establish the optimum balance between Secretariat- and Regional Centre-led training. Where appropriate, it should provide more TA via Regional Centres and local experts, including the use of native speakers and appropriate local language support as required (see **Recommendation 1**).*
- 3) *The Secretariat should seek to schedule webinars at times suitable for all target audiences. Where this is not possible, it should publish a full recording (including optional subtitling as per **Recommendation 1**) via the BRS website.*
- 4) *BRS Management should explore ways of facilitating North-to-South cooperation between developed and developing countries, for example through joint webinars or data-sharing via the CHM.*
- 5) *The Secretariat should ensure that the Terms of Reference for each TA mission are clearly defined so that Parties are aware of the mission's purpose, goals, intended audience and requisite skill levels/assumed knowledge of participants.*

On scientific and technical activities

Most Parties are happy with scientific and technical activities, and report that – apart from a few gaps in coverage – these are supporting implementation effectively. Parties who are less satisfied would prefer more local support pitched at a level of complexity more appropriate to their level of expertise and stage of implementation.

Feedback from Parties suggests that the Secretariat's efforts to produce 'life-cycle' guidance have been successful, although there is scope to do more – for example guidance and case studies on handling POPs-contaminated sites.

Recommendations

- 6) *The Secretariat should ensure that the scientific support it provides is tailored to the knowledge level and circumstances of its recipients – for example by carrying out competency assessments in cooperation with DNAs, CAs and OCPs.*
- 7) *The Secretariat should continue to pursue the 'life-cycle' approach when producing guidance, and seek wherever possible to take a consolidated approach crossing all Conventions and incorporating the Minamata Convention and other relevant legislation.*
- 8) *The Secretariat should develop guidance and case studies on handling POPs-contaminated sites, including sample collections, analysis and similar steps.*

On Regional Centres

The quality and effectiveness of Regional Centres is very varied. Where they are working well, they provide effective logistical support and enabling networks of local and regional contacts. Where they are working less well, this is because they lack capacity and/or skills and/or do not engage sufficiently with Parties.

Recommendations

- 9) *Building on our work and the 2015 evaluation of Regional Centres (and with due consideration to **Recommendation 2**), BRS management should clarify the role of Regional Centres in its overall strategy. It should work with each Centre to produce gap analyses and action plans to ensure that Centres are appropriately resourced and skilled to fulfil their role.*

On the Clearing House Mechanism

Secretariat staff and Parties are generally positive about the CHM, although many stakeholders appear unsure of its scope, purpose and modus operandi. Despite rapid increases in worldwide internet access in recent years, CHM site traffic has not grown at all; some users suggest that the layout and content of the site / portals could be improved.

Recommendations

- 10) *The Secretariat IT team should explore ways of improving the user-friendliness and navigability of the BRS web portal. These should include i) an improved search function, including multi-lingual support and 'intelligent' matching of misspelt search terms, and ii) the option of navigating the content on a regional as well as thematic basis.*
- 11) *Secretariat management should reiterate to all stakeholders the scope, purpose and modus operandi of the CHM. This should include informing Parties and other external stakeholders how information can be uploaded and accessed, and reminding Secretariat staff that they are all responsible for identifying and pursuing opportunities to contribute to the CHM.*
- 12) *The Secretariat should review its CHM language policy, and - as part of the research/consultation under **Recommendation 1** - consider increasing the number of languages in which key documents (or summaries thereof) are available.*
- 13) *The Secretariat IT team should explore ways to minimise the time/administrative burden on Parties of uploading documents to the CHM – for example some kind of automatic synchronisation process between Secretariat and national systems, or improved hyperlinking to pre-existing information on publicly available national systems.*

On reporting

Because BRS reporting requirements are defined by legal obligations under the Conventions, there is only limited potential to save time and resources through reporting synergies. That said, feedback from Parties suggests that there may be some scope for improvements in the areas of data input and timing of data submissions.

Recommendation

14) BRS management should review Convention reporting systems and seek to make the reporting system input fields for generic information as consistent as possible in order to enable easy input from Parties. In conjunction with Parties, for example via a proposal at the joint COPs,, BRS management should review the timing and deadlines for reporting to ensure that these coincide wherever possible with less busy periods in Parties' own work cycles.

On joint management activities

BRS joint managerial functions have been implemented effectively, although within the joint Secretariat there is scope to improve communication between different branches and locations, streamline decision-making and meetings, and reduce duplication of activities. There is also a lack of robust management information on the Geneva-based Secretariat's expenditure, activities, outputs and staff resource use, making it difficult to analyse performance and value for money.

Joint international cooperation and coordination has improved under the synergies arrangements. Back-to-back joint COPs have generally been a success, particularly in encouraging national and international cooperation/communications and synergies. However, some issues remain to be addressed, for example regarding the participation and influence of smaller countries, and the number and effectiveness of meetings.

Recommendations

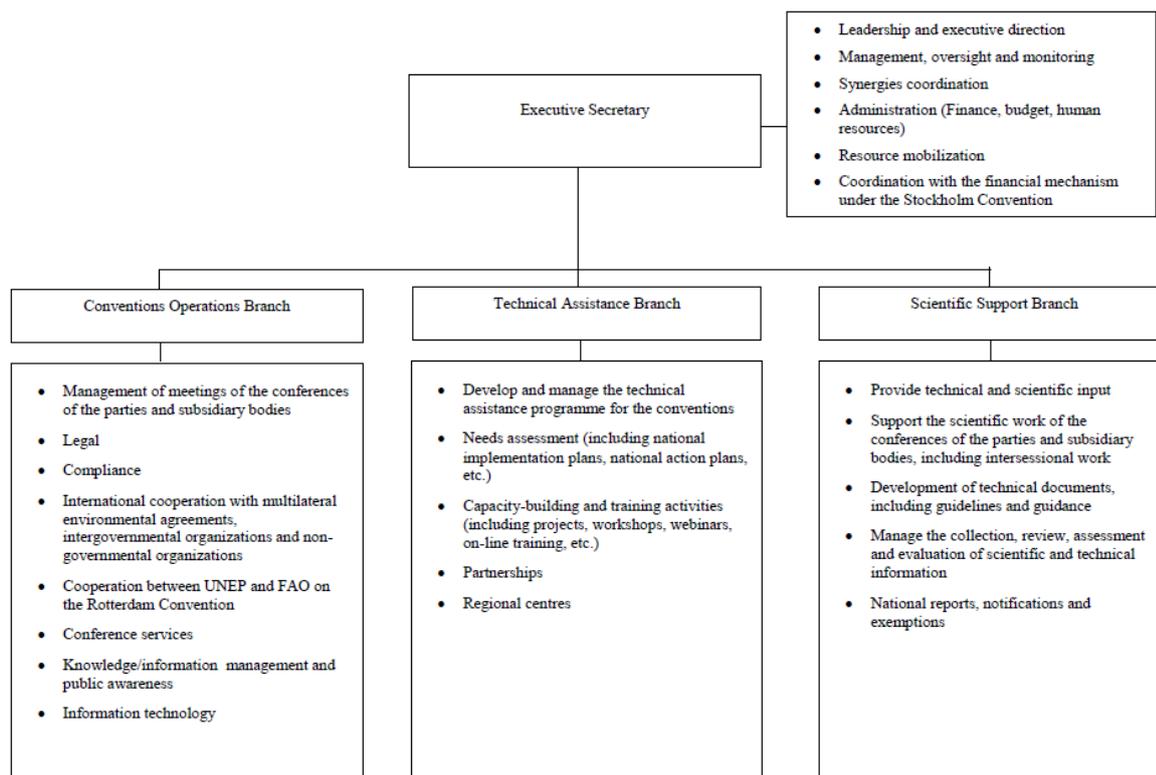
15) Secretariat Management should explore whether authority for approval of the FAO-hosted part of the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat CHM documents can be delegated to the level of the FAO-hosted part of the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat , as well as seeking opportunities to simplify the document review circuit within the Geneva Secretariat.

16) Secretariat Management should implement a comprehensive management dashboard system including information on finance, activity, outputs and resources (including staff headcount). Management should use this data to monitor, report and evaluate trends in its costs, outputs and performance over time.

17) The Secretariat should review the format and programme of COPs to minimise the risk that smaller / developing countries with fewer delegates attending will be unable to attend relevant meetings and side meetings due to scheduling clashes.

Annex 1 – Structure of the BRS Secretariat

Matrix-based management approach and *ad interim* organization of the Secretariat of the Basel and Stockholm conventions and the UNEP part of the Rotterdam Convention as of 1 September 2015



Annex 2 – Summary of review methodology

We designed this methodology to review the matrix-based management approach and organization of the Secretariat of the BRS Conventions and the UNEP part of the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention to ensure that the operation of the Secretariats is efficient and effective, and to advise the COPs of any follow-up action necessary at their meetings in 2017. The main strands of our methodology are set out below.

Surveys of key stakeholders

In order to gather key qualitative data on the operation and impact of the synergy arrangements, we conducted electronic surveys of key stakeholders at the international, regional and national level. To obtain sufficient coverage of key stakeholders (supplemented by interviews of representatives from other groups), we surveyed Parties to the Conventions; staff of both the UNEP-hosted BRS Secretariat and the FAO-hosted part of the Rotterdam Secretariat; Regional Centres; UNEP/FAO Regional/Country Offices; Conventions, and Partners.

The surveys were carried out using the BRS Secretariat's *Feedback Server 5* survey tool. Survey design, coding and analysis was performed by the Moore Stephens team.

The dates and response rates for each survey were as follows:

Survey	Dates	Number of responses	Response rate
Parties	8 June - 5 August 2016	Basel: 59 (58 Parties)	32%
		Rotterdam: 48 (46 Parties)	31%
		Stockholm: 64 (62 Parties)	36%
Secretariat	15 June - 22 July 2016	48	81%
Partners	15 June - 22 July 2016	14	<1%
FAO Regional/Country offices	15 June - 22 July 2016	11	69%
Regional Centres	15 June - 22 July 2016	10	44%

Semi-structured interviews

To explore qualitatively the relevant review themes, we carried out semi-structured interviews with key members of BRS Secretariat staff from the different branches (Executive Office, Conventions Operations, Technical Assistance, Scientific Support), as well as a sample of other stakeholders from Regional Centres, Parties/Convention Bodies and Partner organisations.

These interviews took place at the BRS Secretariat Head Office based in Geneva, Switzerland; the FAO Head Office based in Rome, Italy; the Basel Open-Ended Working group based at the United Nation Gigiri Office in Nairobi, Kenya; and by telephone and video conference.

The interviews followed prescribed topic guides tailored to the key themes of the review, supplemented by additional ad hoc questions. This allowed the review team to gather qualitative and contextual information in addition to the formal standardised data collected through of the electronic surveys.

In total we interviewed 93 people, with each interview lasting approximately 1 hour. **Annex 3** provides a full list of these interviewees.

Review of finance / performance data

In conjunction with Secretariat staff we attempted to obtain as much trend data as possible to explore the costs and outputs / activities of the Secretariat over time. As detailed in the body of the report, only a small amount of data was available, meaning that the scope for robust quantitative analysis was limited.

Annex 3 – List of stakeholders interviewed

UNEP-part of the BRS Secretariat

Name	Position
Charles Avis	Public Information Officer, Conventions Operations Branch
Marylene Beau	Programme Officer, Conventions Operations Branch
Stephanie Cadet	Meeting Services Assistant, Conventions Operations Branch
Maria Cristina Cárdenas Fischer	Chief, Technical Assistance Branch
Francesca Cenni	Programme Officer, Technical Assistance Branch
Yvonne Ewang	Legal Officer, Conventions Operation Branch
Julien Hortonedá	Information Systems Officer, Conventions Operations Branch
Matthias Kern	Senior Programme Officer, Technical Assistance Branch
Andrea Lechner	Programme Officer, Conventions Operations Branch
Melisa Lim	Programme Officer, Scientific Support Branch
Alexander Mangwiro	Programme Officer, Technical Assistance Branch
Gamini Manuweera	Programme Officer, Scientific Support Branch
Laura Meszaros	Programme Officer, Office of the Executive Secretary
Frank Moser	Programme Officer, Office of the Executive Secretary
Bruce Noronha	Administrative Officer, Office of the Executive Secretary
David Ogden	Chief, Conventions Operations Branch
Kei Ohno Woodall	Programme Officer, Scientific Support Branch
Satu Ojalauma	Administrative Officer, Office of the Executive Secretary
Abiola Olanipekun	Chief, Scientific Support Branch
Rolph Payet	Executive Secretary, BRS Conventions
Osmany Pereira Gonzalez	Information and Conference Services Manager, Conventions Operations Branch
Ana Priceputu	Programme Officer, Scientific Support Branch
Suman Sharma	Programme Officer, Technical Assistance Branch
Kerstin Stendahl	Deputy Executive Secretary, BRS Conventions
Amélie Taoufiq-Cailliau	Legal Officer, Conventions Operations Branch
Tatiana Terekhova	Programme Officer, Technical Assistance Branch
Carla Valle-Klann	Programme Officer, Scientific Support Branch
Juliette Voinov Kohler	Policy and Legal Advisor, Conventions Operations Branch

Name	Position
Susan Wingfield	Programme Officer, Conventions Operations Branch

FAO part of the Rotterdam Secretariat and FAO Pesticides Programme

Name	Position
Christine Fuell	Senior Technical Officer
Bill Murray	Deputy Director, Plant Production and Protection Division / Executive Secretary for the FAO part of the Rotterdam Convention
Francesca Mancini	Operations Officer / Sustainable Agriculture Expert
Aleksandar Mihajlovski	Agriculture Officer
Inma Roda Martin	Co-ordinator
Elisabetta Tagliati	Programme Officer
Richard Thompson	Agricultural Officer
Gerold Wyrwal	Agricultural Officer
Yun Zhou	Technical Officer

UNEP

Name	Position
Abdouraman Bary	Regional Sub-programme Coordinator for Chemicals and Wastes, UNEP Regional Office for Africa
Jacob Duer	Coordinator Mlnamata Convention
Achim Halpaap	Head, Chemicals and Waste Branch, Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
Maarten Kappelle	Coordinator, Sub-Programme on Chemicals & Waste
Tim Kasten	Deputy Director, Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE)
Elizabeth Mrema	Director, Division of Environmental Law and Conventions (DELC)
Kakuko Nagatani	Regional Sub-programme Coordinator for Chemicals and Waste, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
Jordi Pon	Regional Sub-programme Coordinator for Chemicals and Waste, UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

Parties

Name	Position	Country
Azhari Omer Abdelbagi	Undersecretary, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	Sudan
Sam Adu-Kumi	President of Stockholm Convention Bureau	Ghana
Ali Abdullah Al-Dobhani	Former Vice President of Stockholm Convention Bureau	Yemen

Name	Position	Country
Hala Sultan Said Al Easa	Government Representative	Qatar
Nguyen Anh-Tuan	Vice President of Stockholm Convention Bureau	Vietnam
Dragan Asanovic	Vice President of Basel Convention Bureau	Montenegro
Jahisiah Benoit	Senator, Environmental Coordinating Unit	Dominica
Ana Berejiani	Vice President of Stockholm Convention Bureau	Georgia
Cristina Andrea Briel	Encargada de la Sección Economía y Comercio, Señora Primera Secretaria	Argentina
Kyunghee Choi	Director General, Environmental Health Research Department / National Institute of Environmental Research, Ministry of Environment	Republic of Korea
Anne Daniel	General Counsel, Constitutional, Administrative and International Law Section, Justice Canada	Canada
Trecia David	Vice President of Rotterdam Convention Bureau	Guyana
Magda Frydrych	Chief Specialist, Department of Risk Assessment Bureau for Chemical Substances	Poland
Floyd George	Open-Ended Working Group Co-Chair (Technical)	Dominica
Ana García González	Head of Service, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environmental Affairs	Spain
Floria Roa-Gutierrez	Professor, Institute of Technology (ITCR)	Costa Rica
Juergen Helbig	Chair of the Chemical Review Committee, Ex-officio Member of Rotterdam Convention Bureau, European Union	European Commission
Reginald Hernaus	Vice President of Stockholm Convention Bureau	Netherlands
Silvija Nora Kalnins	Vice President of Rotterdam Convention Bureau	Latvia
David Kapindula	Principal Inspector, Environmental Management Agency	Zambia
Paul Philip Kesby	Director, Hazardous Waste, Environment Standards Division, Department of Environment	Australia
Prakash Kowlessar	Director, Solid Waste Management Division. Ministry of Local Government and Outer Islands	Mauritius
Abderrazak Marzouki	Vice President of Basel Convention Bureau	Tunisia
Andrew McNee	Vice President of Stockholm Convention Bureau	Australia
Estefania Morerira	Chair of the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee, Ex-officio Member of Stockholm Convention Bureau	Brazil
Marcus Natta	Vice President of Stockholm Convention Bureau	St Kitts
Francis Kihumba Njuguna	Assistant Director of Environment, National Environment Management Authority, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Kenya

Name	Position	Country
Daiana Ozola	Vice President of Stockholm Convention Bureau	Latvia
Jorge Peydro-Aznar	Policy Officer, DG Environment	European Commission
Agustina Camilli Prado	Deputy Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay to the UN Office and other international organizations in Geneva	Uruguay
Hassan Rahimi Majd	Former Vice President of Rotterdam Convention Bureau	Iran
Geri-Geronimo Romero Sañez	Section Chief, Hazardous Waste Management Section, Environmental Management Bureau	Philippines
Lone Schou	Senior Advisor on International Issues, Chemicals Department, Danish Environmental Protection Agency	Denmark
Santiago Dávila Sena	Open-Ended Working Group Co-Chair (Legal)	Spain
Timo Seppälä	Senior Adviser, Centre for Sustainable Consumption and Production / Contaminants Unit, Finnish Environment Institute	Finland
Petronella Shoko	Director, Environmental Management Agency	Zimbabwe
Juan Simonelli	Chair of the Implementation and Compliance Committee, Ex-officio Member of Basel Convention Bureau	Argentina
Jane Stratford	Team Leader, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs	UK
Caroline Theka	Vice President of Rotterdam Convention Bureau	Malawi
Els Van de Velde	Vice President of Basel Convention Bureau	Belgium
Luis Ignacio Vayas Valdivieso	Vice President of Stockholm Convention Bureau	Ecuador
Gordana Vesligaj	Senior Expert Advisor, Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection, Sector for sustainable waste management, plans, programmes and information system	Croatia
Franz Xaver Perrez	President of Rotterdam Convention Bureau	Switzerland

FAO Regional/Country Offices

Name	Position
Shoki Al Dobai	Regional Plant Protection Officer, FAO Regional Office for the Near East, Egypt
Joyce Mulila Mitti	Plant Production and Protection Officer, FAO sub-Regional Office for Southern Africa, Zimbabwe

Regional Centres

Name	Position
Leila Devia	Director, Basel Convention Regional Centre for the South American Region in Argentina
Jinhui Li	Director, Basel Convention Regional Centre for the Asia and Pacific Region in China

Partners

Name	Position
Ross Bartley	Environmental and Technical Director, Bureau of International Recycling
Gina Killikelly	Back Compliance Consultant, Dell
Naoko Ishii	CEO and Chairperson, Global Environment Facility
Meriel Watts	Coordinator, PAN Asia and the Pacific
Tadesse Omera	Coordinator, PAN Ethiopia
James Puckett	Executive Director, Basel Action Network (BAN)
Paul Quickert	Environmental Program Manager, Cisco Services
Alan David Watson	Senior Scientist, Public Interest Consultant, International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN)
Sheila Willis	Head of International Programmes, PAN UK

Annex 4 – Survey of Secretariat staff: Summary of questions and results relevant to the overall review of synergies arrangements

Efficiency

These questions relate to the efficiency of staffing structures within the Secretariat's matrix management structure. We define efficiency here as 'fulfilling all necessary tasks without wasting time or resources'.

3. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

a. My role and responsibilities within the structure of the BRS Secretariat are clearly defined.

	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	6%	6%	6%	17%	67%	0%	100%
Executive Office	0%	14%	0%	29%	57%	0%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	0%	17%	33%	33%	17%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	13%	13%	0%	75%	0%	100%
Technical Assistance	22%	0%	0%	44%	33%	0%	100%
Grand Total	6%	6%	6%	23%	56%	2%	100%

b. My role and responsibilities within the structure of the BRS Secretariat are clearly defined in relation to the roles and responsibilities of other staff members in the Geneva Secretariat.

	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	6%	6%	6%	44%	39%	0%	100%
Executive Office	0%	14%	0%	29%	57%	0%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	0%	33%	33%	17%	17%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	13%	13%	0%	63%	13%	100%
Technical Assistance	22%	11%	11%	22%	33%	0%	100%
Grand Total	6%	8%	10%	29%	42%	4%	100%

c. My role and responsibilities within the structure of the BRS Secretariat are clearly defined in relation to the roles and responsibilities of other staff members in the Rome Secretariat.

	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	0%	0%	11%	44%	39%	6%	100%
Executive Office	0%	14%	0%	43%	14%	29%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	0%	0%	17%	50%	33%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	0%	0%	0%	63%	38%	100%
Technical Assistance	22%	22%	11%	22%	22%	0%	100%
Grand Total	4%	6%	6%	29%	38%	17%	100%

d. My role and responsibilities within the structure of the BRS Secretariat are clearly defined in relation to roles and responsibilities of staff members in other organizations (eg. UNEP, FAO)

	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	6%	6%	11%	22%	44%	11%	100%
Executive Office	0%	0%	14%	57%	14%	14%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	0%	33%	17%	33%	17%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	0%	0%	0%	88%	13%	100%
Technical Assistance	11%	0%	22%	11%	44%	11%	100%
Grand Total	4%	2%	15%	21%	46%	13%	100%

e. My actual activity corresponds to my official role and responsibilities within the structure of the BRS Secretariat.

	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	11%	0%	0%	28%	56%	6%	100%
Executive Office	0%	0%	0%	57%	43%	0%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	0%	17%	50%	17%	17%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	0%	13%	25%	63%	0%	100%
Technical Assistance	11%	22%	0%	22%	44%	0%	100%
Grand Total	6%	4%	4%	33%	48%	4%	100%

f. As far as I know, there is no unnecessary duplication of responsibilities between my documented job role/description and the roles of other staff within the Geneva Secretariat.

	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	6%	0%	6%	22%	61%	6%	100%
Executive Office	0%	14%	0%	14%	71%	0%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	0%	33%	17%	33%	17%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	13%	13%	0%	75%	0%	100%
Technical Assistance	22%	11%	11%	22%	33%	0%	100%
Grand Total	6%	6%	10%	17%	56%	4%	100%

g. As far as I know, there is no unnecessary duplication of my actual activities and the actual activities of other staff within the Geneva Secretariat.

	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	6%	0%	0%	33%	56%	6%	100%
Executive Office	0%	0%	0%	29%	71%	0%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	0%	33%	17%	33%	17%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	13%	13%	0%	75%	0%	100%
Technical Assistance	22%	11%	11%	22%	33%	0%	100%
Grand Total	6%	4%	8%	23%	54%	4%	100%

h. As far as I know, there is no unnecessary duplication of responsibilities between my documented job role/description and the roles of other staff within the Rome Secretariat.

	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	0%	0%	6%	22%	61%	11%	100%
Executive Office	0%	14%	0%	14%	43%	29%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	0%	0%	17%	67%	17%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	0%	13%	0%	50%	38%	100%
Technical Assistance	11%	11%	11%	22%	33%	11%	100%
Grand Total	2%	4%	6%	17%	52%	19%	100%

i. As far as I know, there is no unnecessary duplication of actual activities between my role and the roles of other staff within the Rome Secretariat.

	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	0%	0%	6%	22%	56%	17%	100%
Executive Office	0%	14%	0%	14%	57%	14%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	0%	0%	17%	67%	17%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	0%	13%	0%	50%	38%	100%
Technical Assistance	22%	11%	11%	22%	22%	11%	100%
Grand Total	4%	4%	6%	17%	50%	19%	100%

5. On a scale of 1 to 5 (where '1' is 'very inefficient' and '5' is 'very efficient'), in your opinion how efficient are the following?

a. My branch of the BRS Secretariat

	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	6%	0%	11%	28%	56%	0%	100%
Executive Office	0%	0%	43%	57%	0%	0%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	0%	17%	67%	0%	17%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	0%	25%	38%	38%	0%	100%
Technical Assistance	22%	11%	33%	33%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	6%	2%	23%	40%	27%	2%	100%

b. The BRS Secretariat overall

	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	6%	0%	50%	33%	11%	0%	100%
Executive Office	0%	14%	29%	57%	0%	0%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	17%	83%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	13%	38%	38%	0%	13%	100%
Technical Assistance	0%	56%	11%	33%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	2%	17%	42%	33%	4%	2%	100%

7. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

a. The implementation of the matrix structure within the BRS Secretariat has made the way I perform my work more efficient.

	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	17%	17%	22%	28%	11%	6%	100%
Executive Office	14%	14%	14%	29%	14%	14%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	50%	17%	0%	0%	33%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	38%	38%	0%	25%	0%	100%
Technical Assistance	11%	0%	44%	0%	22%	22%	100%
Grand Total	10%	21%	27%	15%	15%	13%	100%

b. Overall, the BRS Secretariat is more efficient now than before the matrix structure was implemented.

	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	6%	17%	28%	28%	11%	11%	100%
Executive Office	14%	0%	14%	14%	29%	29%	100%
Rome Secretariat	17%	50%	17%	0%	0%	17%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	38%	38%	0%	13%	13%	100%
Technical Assistance	11%	11%	22%	0%	33%	22%	100%
Grand Total	8%	21%	25%	13%	17%	17%	100%

Effectiveness

These questions are about the effectiveness with which the Secretariat matrix management structure operates. We define effectiveness here as 'achieving desired results or impacts'.

9. On a scale of 1 to 5 (where '1' is 'very ineffective' and '5' is 'very effective'), in your opinion how effective are the following in supporting BRS implementation?

a. My branch of the BRS Secretariat

	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	0%	0%	17%	33%	44%	6%	100%
Executive Office	14%	0%	43%	29%	14%	0%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	0%	17%	50%	0%	33%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	0%	25%	38%	38%	0%	100%
Technical Assistance	22%	11%	44%	22%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	6%	2%	27%	33%	25%	6%	100%

b. The BRS Secretariat overall

	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	6%	0%	11%	33%	33%	17%	100%
Executive Office	14%	14%	43%	29%	0%	0%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	0%	17%	50%	0%	33%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	0%	13%	75%	13%	0%	100%
Technical Assistance	22%	33%	22%	22%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	8%	8%	19%	40%	15%	10%	100%

c. The level of authority delegated to me in order to perform my own role and responsibilities

	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	0%	0%	17%	33%	44%	6%	100%
Executive Office	14%	0%	43%	29%	14%	0%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	0%	17%	50%	0%	33%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	0%	25%	38%	38%	0%	100%
Technical Assistance	22%	11%	44%	22%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	6%	2%	27%	33%	25%	6%	100%

11. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

a. I find that I am more effective now at supporting implementation of the Conventions than before the matrix structure was implemented.

	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	6%	11%	28%	22%	22%	11%	100%
Executive Office	14%	0%	14%	14%	14%	43%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	17%	50%	0%	0%	33%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	25%	38%	13%	13%	13%	100%
Technical Assistance	0%	22%	33%	11%	11%	22%	100%
Grand Total	4%	15%	31%	15%	15%	21%	100%

b. Overall, the BRS Secretariat is more effective now at supporting implementation of the Conventions than before the matrix structure was implemented.

	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	6%	6%	39%	17%	22%	11%	100%
Executive Office	14%	0%	0%	14%	29%	43%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	33%	33%	0%	0%	33%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	38%	38%	0%	13%	13%	100%
Technical Assistance	11%	11%	22%	11%	22%	22%	100%
Grand Total	6%	15%	29%	10%	19%	21%	100%

13. How would you rate the following activities of the Secretariat?

a. Ability to stick to deadlines set internally by Secretariat management

	Very poor	Poor	Adequate	Good	Excellent	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	0%	6%	28%	50%	11%	6%	100%
Executive Office	0%	14%	29%	29%	14%	14%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	0%	17%	50%	0%	33%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	0%	25%	75%	0%	0%	100%
Technical Assistance	11%	0%	44%	44%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	2%	4%	29%	50%	6%	8%	100%

b. Ability to stick to deadlines set externally, for example by CoPs, parties, partners, etc.

	Very poor	Poor	Adequate	Good	Excellent	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	-	0%	22%	39%	33%	6%	100%
Executive Office	-	14%	14%	14%	29%	29%	100%
Rome Secretariat	-	0%	17%	33%	33%	17%	100%
Scientific Support	-	0%	0%	63%	38%	0%	100%
Technical Assistance	-	22%	11%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Grand Total	-	6%	15%	38%	33%	8%	100%

c. Quality of your team/department outputs

	Very poor	Poor	Adequate	Good	Excellent	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	-	0%	0%	22%	44%	6%	100%
Executive Office	-	0%	14%	43%	14%	0%	100%
Rome Secretariat	-	0%	0%	17%	33%	17%	100%
Scientific Support	-	0%	0%	63%	38%	0%	100%
Technical Assistance	-	11%	22%	33%	22%	0%	100%
Grand Total	-	2%	6%	33%	33%	4%	100%

d. Quality of the Secretariat outputs overall

	Very poor	Poor	Adequate	Good	Excellent	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	-	6%	28%	50%	11%	6%	100%
Executive Office	-	0%	29%	57%	14%	0%	100%
Rome Secretariat	-	17%	33%	33%	0%	17%	100%
Scientific Support	-	0%	0%	75%	13%	13%	100%
Technical Assistance	-	11%	22%	33%	22%	11%	100%
Grand Total	-	6%	23%	50%	13%	8%	100%

e. Communication and coordination between the branches (including Executive Office) of the Secretariat

	Very poor	Poor	Adequate	Good	Excellent	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	11%	17%	44%	17%	6%	6%	100%
Executive Office	0%	0%	43%	43%	0%	14%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	33%	50%	0%	0%	17%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	38%	25%	38%	0%	0%	100%
Technical Assistance	11%	67%	11%	11%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	6%	29%	35%	21%	2%	6%	100%

f. Decision-making within your branch (Chief of Branch being highest level of management in this instance)

	Very poor	Poor	Adequate	Good	Excellent	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	6%	0%	28%	11%	44%	11%	100%
Executive Office	0%	0%	14%	57%	0%	29%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	33%	33%	17%	0%	17%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	0%	50%	38%	13%	0%	100%
Technical Assistance	22%	33%	22%	11%	11%	0%	100%
Grand Total	6%	10%	29%	23%	21%	10%	100%

g. Decision-making within the Secretariat overall (Executive Director being the highest level of management in this instance)

	Very poor	Poor	Adequate	Good	Excellent	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	6%	6%	33%	39%	6%	11%	100%
Executive Office	0%	0%	29%	43%	14%	14%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	33%	50%	0%	0%	17%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	13%	38%	38%	0%	13%	100%
Technical Assistance	11%	0%	44%	22%	11%	11%	100%
Grand Total	4%	8%	38%	31%	6%	13%	100%

h. Use of UNEP network, knowledge and resources for the purposes of achieving/furthering the aims of BRS

	Very poor	Poor	Adequate	Good	Excellent	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	0%	11%	39%	28%	6%	17%	100%
Executive Office	0%	29%	14%	43%	0%	14%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	83%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	0%	63%	38%	0%	0%	100%
Technical Assistance	11%	11%	44%	22%	0%	11%	100%
Grand Total	2%	10%	38%	27%	2%	21%	100%

i. Use of FAO network, knowledge and resources for the purposes of achieving/furthering the aims of BRS

	Very poor	Poor	Adequate	Good	Excellent	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	0%	22%	28%	22%	6%	22%	100%
Executive Office	0%	29%	14%	0%	0%	57%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	0%	17%	33%	33%	17%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	0%	25%	25%	0%	50%	100%
Technical Assistance	22%	11%	33%	0%	0%	33%	100%
Grand Total	4%	15%	25%	17%	6%	33%	100%

J. Effectiveness of Secretariat meetings in producing actionable outputs or achieving the aims of the meeting (Secretariat meetings are those within and across branches, teams and management levels (excluding COPs, Working Groups))

	Very poor	Poor	Adequate	Good	Excellent	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	0%	6%	39%	44%	6%	6%	100%
Executive Office	0%	0%	14%	43%	14%	29%	100%
Rome Secretariat	17%	0%	17%	50%	0%	17%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	13%	38%	25%	13%	13%	100%
Technical Assistance	11%	11%	11%	44%	11%	11%	100%
Grand Total	4%	6%	27%	42%	8%	13%	100%

Section 2 – Questions to inform the review of proposals on the organization and operation of the part of the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization

These questions relate to proposals by the BRS Secretariat on the organization and operation of the part of the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The aim of this review is to enhance cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions.

14. To what extent do you agree that there is scope to realise further synergies between the activities of the UNEP part of the BRS Secretariat and the FAO part of the BRS Secretariat in the following areas?

a. Capacity development including training workshops at the national and regional levels on pesticide management including the identification of alternatives and the management and disposal of obsolete pesticides and POP containing wastes

	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	0%	-	11%	22%	28%	39%	100%
Executive Office	0%	-	0%	14%	43%	43%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	-	33%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	-	13%	25%	13%	50%	100%
Technical Assistance	11%	-	33%	11%	44%	0%	100%
Grand Total	2%	-	17%	21%	31%	29%	100%

b. Development of technical and policy guidelines on aspects of pesticide management that reflect the requirements of the three Conventions

	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	-	-	17%	17%	28%	39%	100%
Executive Office	-	-	0%	14%	43%	43%	100%
Rome Secretariat	-	-	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%
Scientific Support	-	-	13%	25%	13%	50%	100%
Technical Assistance	-	-	33%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Grand Total	-	-	15%	25%	31%	29%	100%

c. Communication and promotion of national synergies among key stakeholders in the implementation of the three Conventions, including National Delegated Authorities

	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	-	-	22%	22%	28%	28%	100%
Executive Office	-	-	0%	0%	57%	43%	100%
Rome Secretariat	-	-	33%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Scientific Support	-	-	13%	25%	13%	50%	100%
Technical Assistance	-	-	22%	22%	44%	11%	100%
Grand Total	-	-	19%	21%	33%	27%	100%

d. Increased use of the FAO network of country offices and other contacts

	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	0%	6%	17%	22%	33%	22%	100%
Executive Office	0%	0%	0%	0%	57%	43%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	0%	13%	25%	0%	63%	100%
Technical Assistance	11%	0%	33%	33%	22%	0%	100%
Grand Total	2%	2%	19%	23%	29%	25%	100%

e. Further integration with the FAO's pesticide programme

	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	-	11%	22%	17%	17%	33%	100%
Executive Office	-	14%	0%	14%	29%	43%	100%
Rome Secretariat	-	0%	50%	33%	17%	0%	100%
Scientific Support	-	0%	13%	25%	0%	63%	100%
Technical Assistance	-	11%	22%	22%	33%	11%	100%
Grand Total	-	8%	21%	21%	19%	31%	100%

f. Short-term or long-term staff exchange secondments between Rome and Geneva (both directions)

	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	0%	6%	28%	17%	28%	22%	100%
Executive Office	0%	0%	0%	29%	29%	43%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	17%	17%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Scientific Support	13%	0%	13%	25%	0%	50%	100%
Technical Assistance	0%	0%	11%	44%	44%	0%	100%
Grand Total	2%	4%	17%	27%	27%	23%	100%

g. Joint internal training including both Rome based and Geneva based Secretariat staff

	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	0%	6%	22%	11%	33%	28%	100%
Executive Office	0%	0%	14%	14%	29%	43%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	0%	17%	50%	33%	0%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	0%	25%	13%	13%	50%	100%
Technical Assistance	11%	0%	11%	33%	44%	0%	100%
Grand Total	2%	2%	19%	21%	31%	25%	100%

15. Do you think there are barriers to realising further synergies between the activities of the UNEP Secretariat and the FAO Rome Secretariat?

	No	Yes
Conventions Operations	65%	35%
Executive Office	33%	67%
Rome Secretariat	17%	83%
Scientific Support	67%	33%
Technical Assistance	25%	75%
Grand Total	47%	53%

17. To what extent do you agree with the following statement?

a. The advice, guidance and support provided to Parties and other stakeholders by the Geneva Secretariat is always consistent with the advice and guidance provided to them by the Rome Secretariat.

	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	6%	17%	11%	28%	11%	28%	100%
Executive Office	0%	29%	14%	0%	14%	43%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	0%	25%	13%	25%	38%	100%
Technical Assistance	11%	22%	22%	11%	0%	33%	100%
Grand Total	4%	19%	19%	19%	10%	29%	100%

Section 3 – Questions to inform the overall review of synergy arrangements

These questions relate to your views on the Secretariat's contribution to overall synergies arrangements.

19. On a scale of 1 to 5 (where '1' is 'very badly' and '5' is 'very well'), how well do you think the BRS Secretariat currently exercises its functions with respect to:

a. the Basel Convention

	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	0%	0%	22%	50%	22%	6%	100%
Executive Office	0%	0%	0%	43%	14%	43%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	83%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	0%	13%	63%	25%	0%	100%
Technical Assistance	11%	11%	33%	44%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	2%	2%	17%	46%	15%	19%	100%

b. the Rotterdam Convention

	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	-	6%	28%	44%	17%	6%	100%
Executive Office	-	0%	29%	14%	14%	43%	100%
Rome Secretariat	-	17%	50%	17%	0%	17%	100%
Scientific Support	-	0%	13%	50%	13%	25%	100%
Technical Assistance	-	22%	22%	44%	0%	11%	100%
Grand Total	-	8%	27%	38%	10%	17%	100%

c. the Stockholm Convention

	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	-	-	17%	50%	28%	6%	100%
Executive Office	-	-	0%	43%	14%	43%	100%
Rome Secretariat	-	-	17%	0%	0%	83%	100%
Scientific Support	-	-	13%	75%	13%	0%	100%
Technical Assistance	-	-	44%	44%	11%	0%	100%
Grand Total	-	-	19%	46%	17%	19%	100%

d. synergies decisions

	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	-	-	22%	56%	17%	6%	100%
Executive Office	-	-	14%	29%	14%	43%	100%
Rome Secretariat	-	-	33%	17%	0%	50%	100%
Scientific Support	-	-	13%	63%	25%	0%	100%
Technical Assistance	-	-	33%	44%	22%	0%	100%
Grand Total	-	-	23%	46%	17%	15%	100%

e. internal management decisions (highest authority being Executive Director)

	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	6%	11%	39%	28%	0%	17%	100%
Executive Office	0%	0%	14%	43%	14%	29%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	0%	33%	17%	0%	50%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	0%	25%	38%	13%	25%	100%
Technical Assistance	11%	0%	44%	22%	22%	0%	100%
Grand Total	4%	4%	33%	29%	8%	21%	100%

f. ensuring communication amongst branches and locations of the BRS Secretariat (Rome and Geneva)

	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	6%	28%	39%	17%	6%	6%	100%
Executive Office	0%	14%	14%	29%	0%	43%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	67%	0%	17%	0%	17%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	0%	50%	38%	0%	13%	100%
Technical Assistance	11%	33%	44%	11%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	4%	27%	33%	21%	2%	13%	100%

g. ensuring coordination amongst branches and locations of the BRS Secretariat (Rome and Geneva)

	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Conventions Operations	0%	33%	39%	17%	6%	6%	100%
Executive Office	14%	0%	14%	29%	0%	43%	100%
Rome Secretariat	0%	67%	0%	17%	0%	17%	100%
Scientific Support	0%	0%	50%	38%	0%	13%	100%
Technical Assistance	11%	22%	56%	11%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	4%	25%	35%	21%	2%	13%	100%

Annex 5 – Survey of Parties to the BRS Conventions – Questions and results

1. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

a. Capacity building (policy)

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	7%	7%	30%	30%	4%	22%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	42%	33%	25%	0%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	33%	44%	6%	17%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	10%	28%	17%	45%	100%
Middle East	0%	9%	18%	9%	36%	27%	100%
Grand Total	2%	3%	24%	30%	14%	27%	100%

b. Capacity building (legal and institutional frameworks)

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	7%	4%	41%	26%	7%	15%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	42%	42%	8%	8%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	28%	44%	6%	22%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	10%	31%	14%	45%	100%
Middle East	0%	0%	27%	18%	36%	18%	100%
Grand Total	2%	1%	28%	32%	12%	26%	100%

c. Capacity building (scientific and technical)

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	11%	4%	30%	33%	11%	15%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	42%	50%	8%	0%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	33%	28%	22%	17%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	17%	24%	14%	45%	100%
Middle East	0%	9%	18%	18%	36%	18%	100%
Grand Total	3%	1%	27%	30%	16%	23%	100%

d. Training via face-to-face workshops and projects

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	7%	33%	22%	26%	7%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	25%	58%	8%	8%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	28%	33%	22%	17%	100%
Europe	0%	7%	21%	17%	14%	41%	100%
Middle East	9%	9%	9%	18%	36%	18%	100%
Grand Total	2%	5%	24%	27%	20%	21%	100%

e. Training via webinars and online sessions

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	0%	19%	37%	37%	4%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	42%	33%	25%	0%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	6%	28%	61%	6%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	7%	28%	21%	45%	100%
Middle East	9%	0%	18%	18%	36%	18%	100%
Grand Total	2%	0%	15%	30%	35%	18%	100%

f. Needs assessment

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	7%	4%	33%	30%	11%	15%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	50%	33%	17%	0%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	22%	17%	33%	28%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	24%	17%	17%	41%	100%
Middle East	9%	9%	18%	18%	36%	18%	100%
Grand Total	2%	2%	29%	22%	20%	24%	100%

g. Development of tools

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	11%	0%	30%	11%	33%	15%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	50%	33%	17%	0%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	17%	33%	33%	17%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	17%	24%	17%	41%	100%
Middle East	9%	9%	18%	27%	27%	18%	100%
Grand Total	3%	1%	24%	23%	26%	22%	100%

3. In the following areas, how does the quantity of Technical Assistance you now receive compare with what you received before the implementation of synergies arrangements in 2011?

a. Capacity building (policy)

Region	Much less now	Slightly less now	It is the same now	Slightly more now	Much more now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	7%	7%	33%	19%	11%	22%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	33%	42%	8%	17%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	56%	22%	6%	17%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	14%	24%	17%	45%	100%
Middle East	9%	9%	27%	9%	36%	18%	100%
Grand Total	2%	3%	31%	22%	14%	28%	100%

b. Capacity building (legal and institutional frameworks)

Region	Much less now	Slightly less now	It is the same now	Slightly more now	Much more now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	7%	4%	37%	26%	7%	19%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	42%	33%	8%	17%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	44%	28%	6%	22%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	10%	28%	17%	45%	100%
Middle East	9%	0%	36%	18%	27%	18%	100%
Grand Total	2%	1%	31%	27%	12%	28%	100%

c. Capacity building (scientific and technical)

Region	Much less now	Slightly less now	It is the same now	Slightly more now	Much more now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	7%	4%	22%	22%	26%	19%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	33%	50%	8%	8%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	39%	33%	6%	22%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	14%	24%	17%	45%	100%
Middle East	9%	9%	27%	9%	36%	18%	100%
Grand Total	2%	2%	24%	27%	18%	27%	100%

d. Training via face-to-face workshops and projects

Region	Much less now	Slightly less now	It is the same now	Slightly more now	Much more now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	7%	15%	26%	26%	19%	15%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	33%	42%	17%	8%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	56%	22%	6%	17%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	14%	31%	14%	41%	100%
Middle East	9%	9%	18%	9%	36%	18%	100%
Grand Total	1%	5%	28%	27%	16%	23%	100%

e. Training via webinars and online sessions

Region	Much less now	Slightly less now	It is the same now	Slightly more now	Much more now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	26%	30%	33%	11%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	33%	42%	17%	8%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	17%	22%	56%	6%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	7%	31%	17%	45%	100%
Middle East	9%	0%	9%	27%	36%	18%	100%
Grand Total	1%	0%	17%	30%	31%	21%	100%

f. Needs assessment

Region	Much less now	Slightly less now	It is the same now	Slightly more now	Much more now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	7%	44%	15%	11%	19%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	42%	33%	17%	8%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	39%	28%	11%	22%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	24%	21%	14%	41%	100%
Middle East	0%	9%	27%	9%	36%	18%	100%
Grand Total	1%	3%	35%	20%	15%	26%	100%

g. Development of tools

Region	Much less now	Slightly less now	It is the same now	Slightly more now	Much more now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	4%	30%	19%	26%	19%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	42%	33%	17%	8%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	33%	28%	17%	22%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	14%	28%	17%	41%	100%
Middle East	0%	9%	27%	18%	27%	18%	100%
Grand Total	1%	2%	27%	24%	20%	26%	100%

5. On a scale of 1 to 5 (where '1' is 'not at all well' and '5' is 'very well'), how well does the BRS Secretariat meet your needs through the following activities:

a. Capacity building (policy)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	15%	4%	26%	30%	11%	15%	100%
Asia	0%	8%	42%	33%	8%	8%	100%
Central & South America	6%	6%	39%	39%	6%	6%	100%
Europe	0%	7%	7%	38%	21%	28%	100%
Middle East	9%	9%	27%	18%	18%	18%	100%
Grand Total	6%	6%	24%	33%	13%	17%	100%

b. Capacity building (legal and institutional frameworks)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	15%	7%	30%	26%	11%	11%	100%
Asia	8%	0%	42%	17%	17%	17%	100%
Central & South America	6%	6%	44%	22%	11%	11%	100%
Europe	0%	7%	10%	28%	28%	28%	100%
Middle East	9%	9%	27%	18%	18%	18%	100%
Grand Total	7%	6%	28%	23%	17%	18%	100%

c. Capacity building (scientific and technical)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	15%	7%	11%	41%	15%	11%	100%
Asia	8%	0%	33%	42%	8%	8%	100%
Central & South America	0%	6%	33%	50%	0%	11%	100%
Europe	0%	3%	14%	28%	28%	28%	100%
Middle East	18%	0%	27%	27%	18%	9%	100%
Grand Total	7%	4%	20%	37%	15%	16%	100%

d. Training via face-to-face workshops and projects

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	15%	4%	30%	26%	19%	7%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	42%	42%	8%	8%	100%
Central & South America	0%	17%	22%	50%	11%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	7%	21%	24%	17%	31%	100%
Middle East	18%	9%	18%	18%	27%	9%	100%
Grand Total	6%	7%	26%	31%	16%	14%	100%

e. Training via webinars and online sessions

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	7%	11%	37%	37%	4%	100%
Asia	0%	17%	25%	33%	17%	8%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	17%	61%	22%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	3%	10%	24%	38%	24%	100%
Middle East	18%	9%	27%	36%	18%	9%	100%
Grand Total	1%	6%	15%	38%	30%	10%	100%

f. Needs assessment

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	11%	11%	37%	19%	7%	15%	100%
Asia	0%	17%	33%	25%	8%	17%	100%
Central & South America	0%	11%	39%	39%	0%	11%	100%
Europe	0%	10%	3%	31%	21%	34%	100%
Middle East	18%	9%	27%	9%	27%	9%	100%
Grand Total	5%	11%	26%	26%	12%	20%	100%

g. Development of tools

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	11%	15%	22%	19%	22%	11%	100%
Asia	0%	8%	25%	33%	17%	17%	100%
Central & South America	0%	6%	39%	39%	6%	11%	100%
Europe	0%	3%	10%	24%	28%	34%	100%
Middle East	9%	18%	27%	18%	18%	9%	100%
Grand Total	4%	9%	22%	27%	19%	18%	100%

6. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

a. When organising Technical Assistance, the BRS Secretariat encourage appropriate communication and cooperation between the entities involved with the implementation of each Convention in my country (assuming they are not the same organisation)

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	N/A	Grand Total
Africa	7%	7%	7%	26%	37%	15%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	8%	75%	17%	0%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	28%	44%	22%	6%	100%
Europe	3%	0%	7%	17%	31%	41%	100%
Middle East	9%	9%	0%	36%	36%	9%	100%
Grand Total	4%	3%	11%	34%	30%	18%	100%

b. Where there are issues relevant to two or more Conventions, BRS Technical Assistance is delivered in a synergized manner

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	4%	7%	37%	33%	15%	100%
Asia	8%	0%	8%	58%	25%	0%	100%
Central & South America	0%	6%	17%	39%	39%	0%	
Europe	3%	3%	7%	14%	34%	38%	100%
Middle East	9%	9%	0%	36%	36%	9%	
Grand Total	4%	4%	8%	34%	34%	16%	100%

8. On a scale of 1 to 5 (where '1' is 'very ineffective' and '5' is 'very effective'), how effective do you think the BRS Secretariat has been at delivering technical assistance in cooperation with the following partnerships of other organizations?

a. UNEP (outside of the BRS Secretariat, for example: Chemicals and Waste Branch, PCB Elimination Network, DDT Alliance, Mercury Partnership, Global Partnership on Waste Management)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	0%	19%	26%	44%	7%	100%
Asia	0%	17%	25%	42%	17%	0%	100%
Central & South America	0%	6%	28%	61%	6%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	4%	32%	39%	25%	100%
Middle East	9%	0%	18%	36%	27%	9%	100%
Grand Total	2%	3%	16%	37%	30%	11%	100%

b. FAO Secretariat including FAO country offices (outside of the Rome-based Rotterdam Secretariat)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	7%	37%	7%	19%	26%	100%
Asia	8%	8%	25%	42%	8%	8%	100%
Central & South America	0%	17%	17%	22%	17%	28%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	4%	25%	21%	50%	100%
Middle East	10%	30%	20%	0%	20%	20%	100%
Grand Total	3%	9%	20%	19%	18%	31%	100%

c. Multilateral Environmental Agreements & their bodies (for example: Minamata, Vienna Convention, UNFCCC, CITES)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	4%	33%	26%	15%	19%	100%
Asia	0%	17%	17%	50%	17%	0%	100%
Central & South America	0%	11%	28%	44%	11%	6%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	7%	32%	25%	36%	100%
Middle East	9%	9%	27%	9%	27%	18%	100%
Grand Total	2%	6%	22%	32%	19%	20%	100%

d. International Organizations and networks (for example: Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, Green Customs Initiative, Interpol, WHO, World Customs, Solving the E-waste Problem Initiative)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	11%	22%	15%	15%	37%	100%
Asia	0%	17%	25%	42%	0%	17%	100%
Central & South America	6%	22%	28%	33%	0%	11%	100%
Europe	0%	4%	7%	22%	15%	52%	100%
Middle East	9%	9%	36%	9%	18%	27%	100%
Grand Total	1%	11%	21%	23%	10%	33%	100%

e. Business and Industry

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	7%	30%	7%	22%	33%	100%
Asia	17%	17%	8%	25%	0%	33%	100%
Central & South America	6%	17%	33%	6%	0%	39%	100%
Europe	0%	4%	18%	21%	14%	43%	100%
Middle East	9%	9%	9%	18%	0%	55%	100%
Grand Total	4%	9%	22%	14%	10%	40%	100%

f. NGOs

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	11%	26%	11%	11%	41%	100%
Asia	8%	17%	17%	42%	0%	17%	100%
Central & South America	0%	12%	29%	12%	0%	47%	100%
Europe	0%	4%	11%	29%	18%	39%	100%
Middle East	9%	9%	9%	18%	9%	45%	100%
Grand Total	2%	9%	19%	21%	9%	40%	100%

g. Academia and Research

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	11%	22%	19%	7%	41%	100%
Asia	8%	17%	33%	33%	8%	17%	100%
Central & South America	6%	11%	28%	6%	0%	47%	100%
Europe	0%	4%	11%	25%	11%	39%	100%
Middle East	0%	18%	9%	9%	9%	45%	100%
Grand Total	2%	10%	20%	19%	7%	42%	100%

10. On a scale of 1 to 5 (where '1' is 'very ineffective' and '5' is 'very effective'), how effective do you think the BRS Secretariat has been at delivering Technical Assistance through the following partnerships?

a. Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment (PACE)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	4%	11%	15%	15%	56%	100%
Asia	8%	8%	17%	25%	8%	33%	100%
Central & South America	0%	17%	33%	11%	6%	33%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	0%	14%	29%	57%	100%
Middle East	9%	9%	27%	27%	9%	18%	100%
Grand Total	2%	6%	14%	16%	16%	44%	100%

b. Environmental Network for Optimizing Regulatory Compliance on Illegal Traffic (ENFORCE)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	4%	7%	15%	19%	56%	100%
Asia	8%	8%	25%	33%	8%	17%	100%
Central & South America	0%	22%	28%	17%	6%	28%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	7%	4%	32%	57%	100%
Middle East	9%	0%	27%	27%	18%	18%	100%
Grand Total	2%	6%	15%	15%	19%	42%	100%

c. Informal Group on Household Waste Partnership

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	7%	7%	19%	11%	56%	100%
Asia	8%	8%	33%	17%	0%	33%	100%
Central & South America	0%	17%	6%	22%	0%	56%	100%
Europe	0%	4%	0%	11%	21%	64%	100%
Middle East	9%	0%	36%	0%	18%	36%	100%
Grand Total	2%	7%	11%	14%	11%	54%	100%

d. Other partnerships (please give details below)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	10%	0%	5%	86%	100%
Asia	0%	9%	9%	0%	0%	82%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	13%	13%	0%	73%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	91%	100%
Middle East	0%	0%	22%	11%	0%	67%	100%
Grand Total	0%	1%	9%	5%	3%	83%	100%

12. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

a. BRS scientific and technical activities have helped to engage Parties and other stakeholders in more informed dialogue about science in BRS implementation

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	0%	11%	48%	33%	4%	100%
Asia	0%	8%	8%	58%	8%	17%	100%
Central & South America	0%	6%	17%	50%	22%	6%	
Europe	3%	0%	10%	41%	38%	10%	100%
Middle East	9%	9%	27%	36%	27%	0%	
Grand Total	1%	3%	13%	46%	30%	7%	100%

b. BRS scientific and technical activities have increased our understanding of scientific considerations relating to decision-making under the three Conventions

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	4%	41%	52%	4%	100%
Asia	0%	8%	0%	75%	0%	17%	100%
Central & South America		6%	28%	17%	44%	6%	
Europe	0%	0%	10%	48%	31%	10%	100%
Middle East		9%	0%	55%	36%	0%	
Grand Total	0%	3%	9%	44%	37%	7%	100%

c. BRS scientific and technical activities have helped us consider a lifecycle approach for the sound management of hazardous chemicals and wastes

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	0%	7%	37%	44%	7%	100%
Asia	0%	8%	0%	67%	8%	17%	100%
Central & South America		6%	17%	22%	50%	6%	
Europe	0%	0%	7%	45%	38%	10%	100%
Middle East		9%	9%	27%	45%	9%	
Grand Total	1%	3%	8%	39%	40%	9%	100%

14. On a scale of 1 to 5 (where '1' is 'very badly' and '5' is 'very well'), how well does your Basel Convention Regional Centre support you via the following activities?

a. Providing technical assistance

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	15%	22%	4%	11%	44%	100%
Asia	8%	8%	25%	33%	8%	17%	100%
Central & South America	11%	6%	22%	33%	17%	11%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	10%	3%	10%	76%	100%
Middle East	18%	36%	18%	0%	9%	18%	100%
Grand Total	6%	10%	18%	12%	11%	42%	100%

b. Capacity building

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	15%	15%	7%	15%	44%	100%
Asia	8%	17%	17%	33%	8%	17%	100%
Central & South America	11%	6%	44%	6%	17%	17%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	7%	10%	10%	72%	100%
Middle East	18%	36%	18%	0%	9%	18%	100%
Grand Total	6%	11%	18%	10%	12%	42%	100%

c. Promoting the transfer of technology

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	7%	15%	19%	4%	15%	41%	100%
Asia	25%	8%	17%	17%	0%	33%	100%
Central & South America	11%	17%	28%	17%	11%	17%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	10%	3%	7%	79%	100%
Middle East	18%	27%	27%	0%	9%	18%	100%
Grand Total	9%	11%	18%	7%	9%	45%	100%

15. On a scale of 1 to 5 (where '1' is 'very badly' and '5' is 'very well'), how well does your Stockholm Convention Regional Centre support you via the following activities?

a. Providing technical assistance

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	11%	26%	11%	7%	41%	100%
Asia	0%	8%	25%	25%	17%	25%	100%
Central & South America	6%	11%	22%	28%	22%	11%	100%
Europe	0%	10%	10%	17%	7%	55%	100%
Middle East	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	55%	100%
Grand Total	3%	10%	18%	17%	11%	40%	100%

b. Capacity building

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	15%	26%	7%	7%	41%	100%
Asia	0%	17%	17%	17%	25%	25%	100%
Central & South America	6%	6%	33%	17%	28%	11%	100%
Europe	0%	10%	3%	21%	7%	59%	100%
Middle East	9%	9%	18%	0%	9%	55%	100%
Grand Total	3%	11%	18%	13%	13%	41%	100%

c. Promoting the transfer of technology

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	11%	11%	33%	0%	7%	37%	100%
Asia	0%	17%	25%	8%	8%	42%	100%
Central & South America	6%	11%	33%	11%	22%	17%	100%
Europe	0%	10%	10%	14%	3%	62%	100%
Middle East	9%	9%	18%	0%	9%	55%	100%
Grand Total	5%	11%	23%	7%	9%	44%	100%

16. On a scale of 1 to 5 (where '1' is 'very badly' and '5' is 'very well'), how well does your Rotterdam Convention FAO / UNEP Regional and/or Country Office support you via the following activities?

a. Providing technical assistance

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	15%	11%	7%	11%	56%	100%
Asia	8%	0%	17%	25%	0%	50%	100%
Central & South America	0%	17%	17%	22%	17%	28%	100%
Europe	0%	3%	10%	10%	3%	72%	100%
Middle East	0%	9%	9%	0%	18%	64%	100%
Grand Total	1%	9%	12%	12%	9%	56%	100%

b. Capacity building

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	11%	15%	7%	11%	56%	100%
Asia	8%	8%	17%	17%	0%	50%	100%
Central & South America	0%	28%	17%	6%	22%	28%	100%
Europe	0%	3%	7%	17%	0%	72%	100%
Middle East	0%	9%	9%	0%	18%	64%	100%
Grand Total	1%	11%	12%	10%	9%	56%	100%

c. Promoting the transfer of technology

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	15%	11%	7%	11%	56%	100%
Asia	8%	8%	25%	8%	0%	50%	100%
Central & South America	0%	28%	6%	17%	22%	28%	100%
Europe	0%	3%	14%	7%	0%	76%	100%
Middle East	0%	9%	9%	0%	18%	64%	100%
Grand Total	1%	12%	12%	8%	9%	57%	100%

18. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

a. There is no unnecessary duplication of activities between the BRS Secretariat and the Regional Centres.

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	4%	0%	33%	41%	19%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	17%	50%	17%	17%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	17%	22%	61%	0%	
Europe	0%	3%	3%	24%	34%	34%	100%
Middle East	0%	0%	18%	64%	18%	0%	
Grand Total	1%	2%	9%	34%	37%	17%	100%

b. There is no unnecessary duplication of activities between Basel Convention Regional Centres, Rotterdam Convention FAO / UNEP Regional and Country offices, and/or Stockholm Convention Regional Centres.

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	7%	7%	30%	30%	26%	100%
Asia	-	0%	25%	42%	17%	17%	100%
Central & South America	-	11%	6%	50%	33%	0%	
Europe	-	3%	7%	21%	31%	38%	100%
Middle East	-	9%	9%	64%	18%	0%	
Grand Total	-	7%	9%	36%	28%	20%	100%

c. There is no contradiction between the information provided by the BRS Secretariat and that provided by the Regional Centres and FAO/UNEP Regional or Country offices.

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	4%	7%	22%	30%	37%	100%
Asia	-	0%	25%	50%	8%	17%	100%
Central & South America	-	6%	6%	28%	61%	0%	
Europe	-	0%	0%	17%	38%	45%	100%
Middle East	-	0%	18%	45%	18%	18%	
Grand Total	-	2%	8%	22%	34%	29%	100%

d. There is no contradiction between the information provided by your Basel Convention Regional Centre, Rotterdam Convention FAO / UNEP Regional or Country office, and/or Stockholm Convention Regional Centre.

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	0%	4%	4%	26%	37%	100%
Asia	-	8%	25%	0%	0%	17%	100%
Central & South America	-	6%	11%	6%	50%	6%	
Europe	-	0%	3%	0%	34%	45%	100%
Middle East	-	9%	27%	0%	18%	0%	
Grand Total	-	3%	10%	2%	29%	28%	100%

Clearing House Mechanism

These questions are about the 'Clearing House' mechanism set up and operated by the BRS Secretariat to facilitate information sharing.

20. On a scale of 1 to 5 (where '1' is 'very ineffective' and '5' is 'very effective'), how effective do you think the Clearing House mechanism has been at:

a. providing one entry point to a wide range of relevant information on chemicals and waste management?

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	7%	19%	22%	22%	26%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	33%	42%	8%	17%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	56%	17%	6%	22%	100%
Europe	0%	3%	10%	41%	24%	21%	100%
Middle East	0%	0%	27%	36%	18%	18%	100%
Grand Total	1%	3%	26%	31%	18%	21%	100%

b. facilitating the sharing of information on good practice and implementation models?

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	7%	7%	19%	26%	19%	22%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	33%	33%	17%	17%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	39%	33%	6%	22%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	24%	34%	21%	21%	100%
Middle East	0%	0%	45%	27%	18%	9%	100%
Grand Total	2%	2%	29%	31%	17%	19%	100%

c. facilitating the transfer of expertise and know-how between stakeholders?

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	7%	7%	19%	26%	19%	22%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	58%	25%	0%	17%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	56%	22%	0%	22%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	31%	24%	17%	28%	100%
Middle East	0%	9%	45%	18%	18%	9%	100%
Grand Total	2%	3%	37%	24%	12%	21%	100%

d. helping make better use of available resources across the three Conventions?

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	7%	7%	19%	26%	19%	22%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	42%	42%	8%	8%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	50%	28%	0%	22%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	17%	21%	41%	21%	100%
Middle East	0%	0%	27%	27%	36%	9%	100%
Grand Total	2%	2%	28%	27%	23%	18%	100%

e. keeping you informed regarding Convention issues, meetings and programmes?

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	7%	15%	26%	30%	19%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	17%	67%	8%	8%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	22%	44%	22%	11%	100%
Europe	0%	3%	7%	24%	48%	17%	100%
Middle East	0%	0%	27%	18%	36%	18%	100%
Grand Total	1%	3%	15%	34%	32%	15%	100%

Public awareness, outreach and publications

These questions are about the synergies activities aimed at raising popular and stakeholder awareness and understanding of the Conventions, and strengthening responsibility towards chemicals and waste.

22. In your opinion, how have the following aspects of BRS implementation changed as a result of synergy arrangements?

a. Co-ordination of public awareness activities between the Conventions

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	0%	19%	48%	26%	4%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	25%	50%	17%	8%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	28%	33%	33%	6%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	7%	38%	38%	17%	100%
Middle East	0%	0%	9%	64%	18%	9%	100%
Grand Total	1%	0%	16%	44%	30%	9%	100%

b. Co-ordination of outreach activities between the Conventions

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	0%	11%	52%	30%	4%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	33%	42%	17%	8%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	28%	28%	44%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	10%	31%	41%	17%	100%
Middle East	0%	0%	18%	36%	36%	9%	100%
Grand Total	1%	0%	17%	39%	35%	8%	100%

c. Co-ordination of publication activities between the Conventions

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	0%	19%	48%	26%	4%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	33%	42%	17%	8%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	22%	33%	44%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	7%	41%	41%	10%	100%
Middle East	0%	0%	18%	36%	36%	9%	100%
Grand Total	1%	0%	18%	41%	34%	6%	100%

24. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

a. The BRS Secretariat successfully strengthens delivery of the Conventions' key messages in my country through its communication and outreach services.

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	7%	15%	30%	41%	4%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	17%	42%	42%	0%	100%
Central & South America	0%	6%	33%	33%	17%	11%	
Europe	3%	7%	10%	48%	31%	0%	100%
Middle East	0%	9%	18%	45%	27%	0%	
Grand Total	2%	6%	18%	39%	32%	3%	100%

b. The synergies programme of public awareness and outreach has increased the support we receive from the public and other stakeholders.

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	7%	15%	48%	22%	4%	100%
Asia	0%	8%	25%	50%	8%	8%	100%
Central & South America	0%	11%	39%	22%	6%	22%	
Europe	3%	10%	21%	24%	17%	24%	100%
Middle East	0%	18%	9%	45%	18%	9%	
Grand Total	2%	10%	22%	36%	15%	14%	100%

Reporting

This section is about the impact of synergies arrangements on Parties' reporting under the Conventions.

26. In your estimation how have the following changed in your organisation since the introduction of synergies arrangements?

a. Management time required for reporting under the Basel Convention

Region	Decreased significantly	Decreased slightly	No change	Increased slightly	Increased significantly	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	7%	0%	30%	11%	7%	44%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	50%	25%	8%	17%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	50%	22%	11%	17%	100%
Europe	0%	17%	21%	14%	3%	45%	100%
Middle East	0%	0%	20%	40%	30%	10%	100%
Grand Total	2%	5%	33%	19%	9%	32%	100%

b. Management time required for reporting under the Stockholm Convention

Region	Decreased significantly	Decreased slightly	No change	Increased slightly	Increased significantly	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	7%	0%	22%	22%	7%	41%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	33%	42%	8%	17%	100%
Central & South America	0%	6%	41%	24%	18%	12%	100%
Europe	0%	17%	31%	21%	3%	28%	100%
Middle East	0%	0%	0%	30%	20%	50%	100%
Grand Total	2%	6%	28%	25%	9%	29%	100%

c. Staff time required for reporting under the Basel Convention

Region	Decreased significantly	Decreased slightly	No change	Increased slightly	Increased significantly	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	7%	4%	26%	11%	11%	41%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	42%	25%	8%	25%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	44%	22%	11%	22%	100%
Europe	0%	14%	28%	10%	3%	45%	100%
Middle East	0%	0%	20%	40%	30%	10%	100%
Grand Total	2%	5%	32%	18%	10%	33%	100%

d. Staff time required for reporting under the Stockholm Convention

Region	Decreased significantly	Decreased slightly	No change	Increased slightly	Increased significantly	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	8%	4%	19%	27%	4%	38%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	33%	33%	8%	25%	100%
Central & South America	0%	6%	44%	19%	19%	13%	100%
Europe	0%	14%	41%	14%	3%	28%	100%
Middle East	0%	0%	0%	30%	20%	50%	100%
Grand Total	2%	6%	31%	22%	9%	30%	100%

e. Other resources required for reporting under the Basel Convention (please provide details below)

Region	Decreased significantly	Decreased slightly	No change	Increased slightly	Increased significantly	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	4%	27%	8%	15%	42%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	45%	36%	0%	18%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	12%	18%	18%	53%	100%
Europe	0%	7%	34%	7%	3%	48%	100%
Middle East	0%	0%	38%	13%	13%	38%	100%
Grand Total	1%	3%	30%	13%	10%	42%	100%

f. Other resources required for reporting under the Stockholm Convention (please provide details below)

Region	Decreased significantly	Decreased slightly	No change	Increased slightly	Increased significantly	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	8%	4%	23%	15%	4%	46%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	36%	45%	0%	18%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	20%	13%	13%	53%	100%
Europe	0%	7%	39%	7%	4%	43%	100%
Middle East	0%	0%	13%	13%	13%	63%	100%
Grand Total	2%	3%	29%	16%	6%	44%	100%

28. Thinking now about the PIC notification procedures under the Rotterdam Convention, in your estimation how have the following changed in your organisation since the introduction of synergies arrangements?

a. Management time required for the PIC notification procedures

Region	Decreased significantly	Decreased slightly	No change	Increased slightly	Increased significantly	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	0%	33%	13%	0%	50%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	30%	20%	0%	50%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	75%	0%	6%	19%	100%
Europe	0%	10%	31%	7%	0%	52%	100%
Middle East	0%	0%	0%	22%	22%	56%	100%
Grand Total	1%	3%	37%	10%	3%	45%	100%

b. Staff time required for the PIC notification procedures

Region	Decreased significantly	Decreased slightly	No change	Increased slightly	Increased significantly	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	4%	30%	13%	0%	48%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	30%	20%	0%	50%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	75%	0%	6%	19%	100%
Europe	0%	11%	32%	4%	0%	54%	100%
Middle East	0%	0%	11%	11%	22%	56%	100%
Grand Total	1%	5%	38%	8%	3%	45%	100%

c. Other resources required for the PIC notification procedures

Region	Decreased significantly	Decreased slightly	No change	Increased slightly	Increased significantly	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	0%	33%	8%	0%	54%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	30%	10%	0%	60%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	56%	0%	6%	38%	100%
Europe	0%	7%	38%	3%	0%	52%	100%
Middle East	0%	0%	25%	0%	13%	63%	100%
Grand Total	1%	2%	39%	5%	2%	51%	100%

30. With regards to systems used for reporting:

Does your country use the Electronic Reporting System (ERS) for reporting against the Basel Convention?

Row Labels	Don't know / N/A	No	Yes
Africa	41%	11%	48%
Asia	20%	40%	40%
Central & South America	18%	6%	76%
Europe	41%	3%	55%
Middle East	10%	30%	60%
Grand Total	31%	13%	56%

Does your country use the Electronic Reporting System (ERS) for reporting against the Stockholm Convention?

Row Labels	Don't know / N/A	No	Yes
Africa	48%	4%	48%
Asia	30%	20%	50%
Central & South America	17%	11%	72%
Europe	28%	0%	72%
Middle East	50%	20%	30%
Grand Total	33%	8%	59%

If your country uses the ERS's for both Conventions, has the similarity between the reporting systems and the user interface resulted in efficiency savings in your organisation?

Row Labels	Don't know / N/A	No	Yes
Africa	58%	13%	29%
Asia	60%	30%	10%
Central & South America	56%	0%	44%
Europe	59%	10%	31%
Middle East	44%	11%	44%
Grand Total	56%	12%	32%

Joint managerial functions

This section is about the implementation and impact of joint managerial functions for the BRS Conventions.

32. For the following activities of the BRS Secretariat, how does the support you now receive with respect to the *Basel Convention* compare with the support you received prior to the introduction of synergies arrangements in 2011? (if you are not involved with the Basel Convention, please tick 'N/A')

a. Management / organisation of meetings of the Convention bodies including the Conferences of the Parties and subsidiary bodies

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	0%	7%	22%	19%	52%	100%
Asia	-	8%	8%	33%	8%	42%	100%
Central & South America	-	6%	0%	39%	39%	17%	100%
Europe	-	0%	3%	21%	24%	52%	100%
Middle East	-	9%	9%	0%	36%	45%	100%
Grand Total	-	3%	6%	23%	24%	43%	100%

b. Management / organisation of other meetings

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	4%	15%	19%	7%	56%	100%
Asia	-	8%	17%	25%	8%	42%	100%
Central & South America	-	0%	17%	22%	33%	28%	100%
Europe	-	0%	7%	17%	24%	52%	100%
Middle East	-	0%	0%	9%	36%	55%	100%
Grand Total	-	2%	12%	18%	20%	47%	100%

c. Provision of legal and policy advice

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	7%	26%	11%	56%	100%
Asia	-	-	33%	25%	0%	42%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	28%	22%	22%	28%	100%
Europe	-	-	7%	24%	17%	52%	100%
Middle East	-	-	9%	9%	27%	55%	100%
Grand Total	-	-	15%	22%	15%	47%	100%

d. Resource Mobilisation

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	4%	30%	11%	56%	100%
Asia	-	-	25%	25%	0%	50%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	39%	17%	22%	22%	100%
Europe	-	-	7%	17%	17%	59%	100%
Middle East	-	-	9%	18%	27%	45%	100%
Grand Total	-	-	15%	21%	15%	48%	100%

e. Joint international cooperation and coordination activities

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	4%	11%	15%	15%	56%	100%
Asia	-	0%	17%	33%	17%	33%	100%
Central & South America	-	0%	11%	44%	22%	22%	100%
Europe	-	0%	7%	17%	21%	55%	100%
Middle East	-	0%	9%	9%	36%	45%	100%
Grand Total	-	1%	10%	23%	20%	45%	100%

33. For the following activities of the BRS Secretariat, how does the support you now receive with respect to the Rotterdam Convention compare with the support you received prior to the introduction of synergies arrangements in 2011? (if you are not involved with the Rotterdam Convention, please tick 'N/A')

a. Management / organisation of meetings of the Convention bodies including the Conferences of the Parties and subsidiary bodies

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	7%	7%	11%	7%	67%	100%
Asia	-	8%	0%	25%	17%	50%	100%
Central & South America	-	11%	17%	22%	22%	28%	100%
Europe	-	3%	0%	17%	31%	48%	100%
Middle East	-	0%	0%	9%	27%	64%	100%
Grand Total	-	6%	6%	16%	20%	51%	100%

b. Management / organisation of other meetings

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	7%	7%	15%	4%	67%	100%
Asia	-	8%	0%	25%	8%	58%	100%
Central & South America	-	6%	28%	17%	17%	33%	100%
Europe	-	3%	0%	21%	28%	48%	100%
Middle East	-	0%	0%	9%	27%	64%	100%
Grand Total	-	5%	8%	17%	16%	53%	100%

c. Provision of legal and policy advice

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	7%	7%	11%	7%	67%	100%
Asia	-	0%	17%	17%	0%	67%	100%
Central & South America	-	6%	33%	11%	11%	39%	100%
Europe	-	0%	3%	28%	21%	48%	100%
Middle East	-	0%	0%	18%	9%	73%	100%
Grand Total	-	3%	12%	17%	11%	56%	100%

d. Resource Mobilisation

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	7%	7%	11%	4%	70%	100%
Asia	-	0%	17%	17%	0%	67%	100%
Central & South America	-	6%	33%	6%	17%	39%	100%
Europe	-	3%	7%	10%	17%	62%	100%
Middle East	-	0%	0%	18%	9%	73%	100%
Grand Total	-	4%	13%	11%	10%	61%	100%

e. Joint international cooperation and coordination activities

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	7%	7%	11%	7%	67%	100%
Asia	-	0%	8%	25%	0%	67%	100%
Central & South America	-	6%	22%	17%	28%	28%	100%
Europe	-	3%	7%	14%	24%	52%	100%
Middle East	-	0%	0%	9%	27%	64%	100%
Grand Total	-	4%	10%	14%	17%	54%	100%

34. For the following activities of the BRS Secretariat, how does the support you now receive with respect to the Stockholm Convention compare with the support you received prior to the introduction of synergies arrangements in 2011? (if you are not involved with the Stockholm Convention, please tick 'N/A')

a. Management / organisation of meetings of the Convention bodies including the Conferences of the Parties and subsidiary bodies

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	0%	7%	30%	11%	52%	100%
Asia	-	8%	8%	25%	25%	33%	100%
Central & South America	-	6%	0%	44%	28%	22%	100%
Europe	-	3%	0%	28%	38%	31%	100%
Middle East	-	0%	0%	18%	27%	55%	100%
Grand Total	-	3%	4%	30%	26%	38%	100%

b. Management / organisation of other meetings

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	0%	11%	26%	11%	52%	100%
Asia	-	8%	8%	25%	17%	42%	100%
Central & South America	-	0%	22%	28%	17%	33%	100%
Europe	-	3%	0%	28%	38%	31%	100%
Middle East	-	0%	0%	18%	27%	55%	100%
Grand Total	-	2%	9%	26%	22%	41%	100%

c. Provision of legal and policy advice

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	7%	22%	11%	59%	100%
Asia	-	-	25%	25%	8%	42%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	39%	11%	11%	39%	100%
Europe	-	-	7%	38%	24%	31%	100%
Middle East	-	-	9%	9%	27%	55%	100%
Grand Total	-	-	16%	23%	16%	44%	100%

d. Resource Mobilisation

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	0%	7%	22%	11%	59%	100%
Asia	-	0%	17%	25%	8%	50%	100%
Central & South America	-	0%	33%	17%	17%	33%	100%
Europe	-	3%	3%	34%	21%	38%	100%
Middle East	-	0%	9%	18%	18%	55%	100%
Grand Total	-	1%	13%	24%	15%	46%	100%

e. Joint international cooperation and coordination activities

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	0%	15%	22%	11%	52%	100%
Asia	-	0%	17%	25%	8%	50%	100%
Central & South America	-	0%	17%	33%	28%	22%	100%
Europe	-	3%	3%	28%	31%	34%	100%
Middle East	-	0%	9%	9%	27%	55%	100%
Grand Total	-	1%	12%	24%	21%	41%	100%

Overall impacts of synergies arrangements

This section deals with the extent to which the overall intended impacts of synergies arrangements have been realised.

36. In your opinion, how have the following aspects of BRS implementation changed as a result of synergy arrangements (i.e. from 2011 onwards)?

a. Co-operation between relevant agencies internationally

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	15%	48%	19%	19%	100%
Asia	-	-	25%	42%	17%	17%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	11%	44%	22%	22%	100%
Europe	-	-	3%	59%	24%	14%	100%
Middle East	-	-	9%	18%	45%	27%	100%
Grand Total	-	-	11%	47%	23%	18%	100%

b. Co-operation between relevant agencies nationally

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	4%	37%	44%	11%	4%	100%
Asia	-	0%	25%	50%	17%	8%	100%
Central & South America	-	0%	17%	56%	17%	11%	100%
Europe	-	0%	24%	52%	14%	10%	100%
Middle East	-	0%	9%	36%	36%	18%	100%
Grand Total	-	1%	24%	48%	17%	9%	100%

c. Political visibility of the Basel Convention

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	15%	26%	7%	52%	100%
Asia	-	-	17%	42%	8%	33%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	33%	22%	33%	11%	100%
Europe	-	-	3%	31%	14%	52%	100%
Middle East	-	-	0%	36%	27%	36%	100%
Grand Total	-	-	14%	30%	16%	40%	100%

d. Political visibility of the Rotterdam Convention

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	30%	19%	11%	41%	100%
Asia	-	-	17%	33%	8%	42%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	50%	6%	17%	28%	100%
Europe	-	-	3%	38%	17%	41%	100%
Middle East	-	-	0%	27%	36%	36%	100%
Grand Total	-	-	21%	24%	16%	38%	100%

e. Political visibility of the Stockholm Convention

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	22%	30%	11%	37%	100%
Asia	-	-	25%	33%	8%	33%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	33%	22%	22%	22%	100%
Europe	-	-	7%	48%	17%	28%	100%
Middle East	-	-	9%	36%	36%	18%	100%
Grand Total	-	-	19%	35%	17%	29%	100%

f. Effectiveness of financing for the implementation of the Conventions

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	4%	0%	26%	48%	15%	7%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	42%	42%	8%	8%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	33%	39%	6%	22%	100%
Europe	0%	3%	14%	41%	21%	21%	100%
Middle East	0%	0%	18%	27%	36%	18%	100%
Grand Total	1%	1%	26%	41%	16%	15%	100%

g. Policy coherence between the Conventions

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	15%	41%	30%	15%	100%
Asia	-	-	25%	42%	17%	17%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	6%	78%	11%	6%	100%
Europe	-	-	3%	52%	28%	17%	100%
Middle East	-	-	0%	55%	36%	9%	100%
Grand Total	-	-	9%	53%	24%	13%	100%

38. In your estimation, how have the following changed in your organisation since the introduction of synergies arrangements (i.e. from 2011 onwards)?

a. Staff costs of implementing the Conventions

Region	Decreased significantly	Decreased slightly	No change	Increased slightly	Increased significantly	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	11%	7%	56%	7%	0%	19%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	58%	25%	0%	17%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	83%	6%	11%	0%	100%
Europe	3%	14%	76%	3%	0%	3%	100%
Middle East	9%	0%	9%	27%	9%	45%	100%
Grand Total	5%	6%	62%	10%	3%	13%	100%

b. Travel costs of implementing the Conventions

Region	Decreased significantly	Decreased slightly	No change	Increased slightly	Increased significantly	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	15%	15%	52%	4%	0%	15%	100%
Asia	8%	0%	33%	42%	0%	17%	100%
Central & South America	0%	11%	61%	22%	0%	6%	100%
Europe	7%	21%	62%	7%	0%	3%	100%
Middle East	9%	9%	9%	18%	27%	27%	100%
Grand Total	8%	13%	50%	14%	3%	11%	100%

c. Other costs of implementing the Conventions

Region	Decreased significantly	Decreased slightly	No change	Increased slightly	Increased significantly	Don't know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	16%	4%	40%	8%	8%	24%	100%
Asia	0%	8%	25%	25%	8%	33%	100%
Central & South America	0%	6%	44%	19%	0%	31%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	59%	0%	0%	41%	100%
Middle East	10%	0%	20%	20%	10%	40%	100%
Grand Total	5%	3%	43%	11%	4%	33%	100%

Annex 6 – Survey of Regional Centres - Summary of questions and results relevant to the overall review of synergies arrangements

Technical Assistance

These questions are about Regional Centres' role in the Technical Assistance provided to Parties to assist them in fulfilling their obligations under the BRS Conventions.

1. In your opinion, what has been the impact of synergies arrangements on the following?

a. The quality of Technical Assistance activities provided by Regional Centres

Row Labels	It has decreased greatly	It has decreased slightly	It is unchanged	It has increased slightly	It has increased greatly	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	100%	0%	100%
Asia	-	-	50%	50%	0%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	33%	33%	33%	100%
Europe	-	-	0%	100%	0%	100%

b. The amount of Technical Assistance provided by Regional Centres

Row Labels	It has decreased greatly	It has decreased slightly	It is unchanged	It has increased slightly	It has increased greatly	Grand Total
Africa	-	0%	-	50%	50%	100%
Asia	-	50%	-	0%	50%	100%
Central & South America	-	0%	-	33%	67%	100%
Europe	-	0%	-	50%	50%	100%

c. The relevance of Technical Assistance provided by Regional Centres

Row Labels	It has decreased greatly	It has decreased slightly	It is unchanged	It has increased slightly	It has increased greatly	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	100%	0%	100%
Asia	-	-	50%	0%	50%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	0%	0%	100%	100%
Europe	-	-	0%	50%	50%	100%

d. The ease with which Parties and other stakeholders can access Technical Assistance

Row Labels	It has decreased greatly	It has decreased slightly	It is unchanged	It has increased slightly	It has increased greatly	Grand Total
Africa	-	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%
Asia	-	50%	0%	50%	0%	100%
Central & South America	-	0%	33%	0%	67%	100%
Europe	-	0%	0%	50%	50%	100%

3. To what extent do you agree with the following statements

a. Parties and other stakeholders are promoting full and coordinated use of Regional Centres to strengthen the regional delivery of Technical Assistance under all three Conventions.

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	-	0%	100%	0%	-	100%
Asia	0%	-	50%	50%	0%	-	100%
Central & South America	33%	-	0%	0%	67%	-	100%
Europe	0%	-	0%	0%	100%	-	100%

b. Your Regional Centre always agrees its business plans and/or workplans with the countries concerned prior to finalising them.

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	-	-	100%	0%	-	100%
Asia	0%	-	-	50%	50%	-	100%
Central & South America	33%	-	-	33%	33%	-	100%
Europe	50%	-	-	0%	50%	-	100%

5. On a scale of 1 to 5 (where '1' is 'very badly' and '5' is 'very well'), how well do you think your Regional Centre supports Basel Convention implementation via the following activities? If your centre is not involved in Basel Convention implementation, please tick 'N/A'

a. Capacity building (policy)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	100%
Asia	-	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	100%
Central & South America	-	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Europe	-	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	100%

b. Capacity building (legal and institutional frameworks)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Asia	-	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	100%
Central & South America	-	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%	100%
Europe	-	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	100%

c. Capacity building (scientific and technical)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	50%	0%	50%	0%	100%
Asia	-	-	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	0%	33%	67%	0%	100%
Europe	-	-	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%

d. Training via face-to-face workshops and projects

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%
Asia	-	-	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	0%	67%	33%	0%	100%
Europe	-	-	50%	0%	50%	0%	100%

e. Training via webinars and online sessions

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%

f. Needs assessment

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	0%	50%	50%	100%
Asia	-	-	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	33%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Europe	-	-	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%

g. Development of tools

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	100%
Asia	-	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	100%
Central & South America	-	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Europe	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%

6. On a scale of 1 to 5 (where '1' is 'very badly' and '5' is 'very well'), how well do you think your Regional Centre supports Rotterdam Convention implementation via the following activities? If your centre is not involved in Rotterdam Convention implementation, please tick 'N/A'.

a. Capacity building (policy)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	-	0%	0%	100%	100%
Asia	-	-	-	0%	0%	100%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	-	67%	0%	33%	100%
Europe	-	-	-	0%	50%	50%	100%

b. Capacity building (legal and institutional frameworks)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Asia	-	-	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	33%	67%	0%	0%	100%
Europe	-	-	50%	0%	50%	0%	100%

c. Capacity building (scientific and technical)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	-	0%	0%	100%	100%
Asia	-	-	-	50%	0%	50%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	-	67%	33%	0%	100%
Europe	-	-	-	50%	0%	50%	100%

d. Training via face-to-face workshops and projects

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
Asia	-	-	0%	50%	0%	50%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	67%	0%	33%	0%	100%
Europe	-	-	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%

e. Training via webinars and online sessions

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	-	0%	100%	100%
Asia	-	-	0%	-	0%	100%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	33%	-	67%	0%	100%
Europe	-	-	0%	-	0%	100%	100%

f. Needs assessment

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	0%	-	100%	100%
Asia	-	-	0%	0%	-	100%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	33%	67%	-	0%	100%
Europe	-	-	50%	0%	-	50%	100%

g. Development of tools

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Asia	-	-	0%	0%	50%	50%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	33%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Europe	-	-	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%

7. On a scale of 1 to 5 (where '1' is 'very badly' and '5' is 'very well'), how well do you think your Regional Centre supports Stockholm Convention implementation via the following activities? If your centre is not involved in Stockholm Convention implementation, please tick 'N/A'.

a. Capacity building (policy)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	-	100%
Asia	0%	50%	50%	50%	0%	-	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	-	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	-	100%

b. Capacity building (legal and institutional frameworks)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	-	0%	100%	0%	-	100%
Asia	0%	-	50%	50%	0%	-	100%
Central & South America	0%	-	0%	0%	100%	-	100%
Europe	0%	-	50%	0%	50%	-	100%

c. Capacity building (scientific and technical)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%
Asia	-	-	50%	0%	50%	0%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%
Europe	-	-	0%	0%	50%	50%	100%

d. Training via face-to-face workshops and projects

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	50%	50%	-	100%
Asia	-	-	50%	0%	50%	-	100%
Central & South America	-	-	0%	67%	33%	-	100%
Europe	-	-	50%	0%	50%	-	100%

e. Training via webinars and online sessions

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	50%	-	0%	0%	50%	100%
Asia	0%	50%	-	50%	0%	0%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	-	33%	67%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	-	0%	50%	50%	100%

f. Needs assessment

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	-	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	-	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
Central & South America	0%	-	0%	67%	33%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	-	0%	0%	50%	50%	100%

g. Development of tools

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	-	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	-	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
Central & South America	0%	-	0%	67%	33%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	-	0%	0%	50%	50%	100%

9. On a scale of 1 to 5 (where '1' is 'very ineffective' and '5' is 'very effective'), how effective do you think cooperation has been with the following partnerships of other organizations in delivering Technical Assistance in your region?

a. UNEP (outside of the BRS Secretariat, for example: Chemicals and Waste Branch, PCB Elimination Network, DDT Alliance, Mercury Partnership, Global Partnership on Waste Management)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%		0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Asia	0%		50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
Central & South America	33%		0%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Europe	0%		50%	0%	50%	0%	100%

b. FAO Secretariat including FAO country offices (outside of the Rome-based Rotterdam Secretariat)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	50%	0%	-	-	50%	100%
Asia	0%	50%	0%	-	-	50%	100%
Central & South America	33%	33%	33%	-	-	0%	100%
Europe	0%	50%	0%	-	-	50%	100%

c. Multilateral Environmental Agreements & their bodies (for example: Minamata, Vienna Convention, UNFCCC, CITES)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	100%
Central & South America	0%	33%	0%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	100%

d. International Organizations and networks (for example: Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, Green Customs Initiative, Interpol, WHO, World Customs, Solving the E-waste Problem Initiative)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
Central & South America	33%	33%	0%	33%	0%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%

e. Business and Industry

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	0%	0%	-	50%	50%	100%
Asia	-	50%	50%	-	0%	0%	100%
Central & South America	-	67%	33%	-	0%	0%	100%
Europe	-	100%	0%	-	0%	0%	100%

f. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	0%	50%	0%	50%	-	100%
Asia	-	50%	50%	0%	0%	-	100%
Central & South America	-	67%	0%	33%	0%	-	100%
Europe	-	50%	0%	50%	0%	-	100%

g. Academia and Research

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	100%
Asia	-	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Central & South America	-	33%	0%	67%	0%	0%	100%
Europe	-	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

11. On a scale of 1 to 5 (where '1' is 'very ineffective' and '5' is 'very effective'), how effective do you think the delivery of Technical Assistance has been through the following partnerships?

a. Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment (PACE)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	-	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	-	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
Central & South America	33%	-	33%	33%	0%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	-	0%	0%	50%	50%	100%

b. Environmental Network for Optimizing Regulatory Compliance on Illegal Traffic (ENFORCE)

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	0%	100%	-	0%	100%
Asia	0%	50%	0%	0%	-	50%	100%
Central & South America	0%	33%	33%	0%	-	33%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	0%	50%	-	50%	100%

c. Informal Group on Household Waste Partnership

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	100%
Asia	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Central & South America	33%	0%	0%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%

13. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

a. BRS scientific and technical activities have helped to engage Parties and other stakeholders in more informed dialogue about science in BRS implementation in our region.

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	-	50%	50%	-	100%
Asia	-	-	-	50%	50%	-	100%
Central & South America	-	-	-	33%	67%	-	100%
Europe	-	-	-	50%	50%	-	100%

b. BRS scientific and technical activities have increased Parties' understanding of scientific considerations relating to decision-making under the three Conventions in our region.

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	0%	-	50%	0%	-	100%
Asia	-	0%	-	50%	0%	-	100%
Central & South America	-	33%	-	33%	33%	-	100%
Europe	-	0%	-	50%	0%	-	100%

c. BRS scientific and technical activities have helped Parties consider a lifecycle approach for the sound management of hazardous chemicals and wastes in our region.

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	0%	-	50%	50%	0%	100%
Asia	-	0%	-	100%	0%	0%	100%
Central & South America	-	33%	-	33%	33%	0%	100%
Europe	-	0%	-	0%	50%	50%	100%

14. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

a. Our Regional Centre is helping to generate synergies with Regional Centres for the other Conventions.

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	50%	50%	50%	-	100%
Asia	-	-	50%	50%	0%	-	100%
Central & South America	-	-	33%	33%	67%	-	100%
Europe	-	-	0%	0%	50%	-	100%

b. The role of our Regional Centre within the overall structure of BRS implementation is clearly defined.

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	0%	-	50%	0%	-	100%
Asia	-	0%	-	50%	0%	-	100%
Central & South America	-	33%	-	0%	33%	-	100%
Europe	-	0%	-	0%	0%	-	100%

c. The role of our Regional Centre within the overall structure of BRS implementation is clearly understood by all stakeholders.

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	-	100%
Asia	0%	50%	50%	0%	50%	-	100%
Central & South America	33%	0%	0%	67%	0%	-	100%
Europe	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	-	100%

d. There is no unnecessary duplication of activities between the BRS Secretariat and the Regional Centres.

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	-	-	50%	50%	-	100%
Asia	0%	-	-	100%	0%	-	100%
Central & South America	0%	-	-	33%	67%	-	100%
Europe	50%	-	-	0%	50%	-	100%

e. There is no unnecessary duplication of activities between Basel Convention Regional Centres, Rotterdam Convention FAO / UNEP regional offices, and/or Stockholm Convention Regional Centres.

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	-	50%	0%	-	100%
Asia	0%	0%	-	100%	0%	-	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	-	67%	0%	-	100%
Europe	50%	50%	-	0%	50%	-	100%

f. There is no contradiction between the information and advice provided to Parties by the BRS Secretariat and the advice provided to Parties by Regional Centres.

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	-	50%	50%	-	100%
Asia	-	-	-	100%	0%	-	100%
Central & South America	-	-	-	33%	67%	-	100%
Europe	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%

g. There is no contradiction between the information and advice provided by Basel Convention Regional Centres, Rotterdam Convention FAO / UNEP regional offices, and Stockholm Convention Regional Centres.

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	-	50%	50%	0%	100%
Asia	-	-	-	100%	0%	0%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	-	0%	67%	33%	100%
Europe	-	-	-	0%	50%	50%	100%

Clearing House Mechanism

These questions are about the 'Clearing House' Mechanism set up and operated by the BRS Secretariat to facilitate information sharing.

15. On a scale of 1 to 5 (where '1' is 'very ineffective' and '5' is 'very effective'), how effective do you think the Clearing House mechanism has been at:

a. providing one entry point to a wide range of relevant information on chemicals and waste management?

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	100%	0%	-	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	0%	100%	-	0%	100%
Central & South America	0%	33%	0%	67%	-	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	100%	100%

b. facilitating the sharing of information on good practice and implementation models?

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
Central & South America	0%	33%	0%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	100%

c. facilitating the transfer of expertise and know-how between stakeholders?

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	100%
Central & South America	0%	33%	33%	0%	33%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%

d. helping make better use of available resources across the three Conventions?

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	100%
Central & South America	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%

e. keeping you informed regarding Convention issues, meetings and programmes?

Region	1	2	3	4	5	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%
Central & South America	0%	33%	0%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%

Public awareness, outreach and publications

These questions cover your regional perspective on the synergies activities aimed at raising popular and stakeholder awareness and understanding of the Conventions and strengthening responsibility towards chemicals and waste.

16. In your opinion, how have the following aspects of BRS implementation changed as a result of synergy arrangements?

a. Co-ordination of public awareness activities between the Conventions

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	100%	0%	-	100%
Asia	-	-	50%	50%	0%	-	100%
Central & South America	-	-	33%	67%	0%	-	100%
Europe	-	-	0%	50%	50%	-	100%

b. Co-ordination of outreach activities between the Conventions

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Asia	-	-	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	33%	0%	67%	0%	100%
Europe	-	-	0%	50%	0%	50%	100%

c. Co-ordination of publication activities between the Conventions

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	100%	0%	-	100%
Asia	-	-	50%	50%	0%	-	100%
Central & South America	-	-	0%	67%	33%	-	100%
Europe	-	-	0%	50%	50%	-	100%

18. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

a. The BRS Secretariat successfully strengthens delivery of the Conventions' key messages in my region through its communication and outreach services

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%
Asia	-	-	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	0%	33%	67%	0%	100%
Europe	-	-	0%	50%	0%	50%	100%

b. The synergies programme of public awareness and outreach has increased the support we receive from the public and other stakeholders

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	50%	0%	50%	100%
Asia	-	-	50%	50%	50%	0%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	0%	67%	0%	0%	100%
Europe	-	-	0%	50%	0%	50%	100%

Joint managerial functions

This section is about the implementation and impact of joint managerial functions for the BRS Conventions, as seen from the Regional Centre perspective.

20. For the following activities of the BRS Secretariat, how does the support provided to implementation in your region compare with the support provided prior to 2011?

a. Management / organisation of meetings of the Convention bodies including the Conferences of the Parties and subsidiary bodies

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	50%	50%	-	100%
Asia	-	-	50%	50%	0%	-	100%
Central & South America	-	-	0%	33%	67%	-	100%
Europe	-	-	50%	0%	50%	-	100%

b. Management / organisation of other meetings

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	0%	0%	50%	50%	-	100%
Asia	-	50%	0%	50%	0%	-	100%
Central & South America	-	0%	0%	33%	67%	-	100%
Europe	-	0%	50%	0%	50%	-	100%

c. Provision of legal and policy advice

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	100%
Asia	-	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	100%
Central & South America	-	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Europe	-	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	100%

d. Resource mobilisation

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	0%	50%	50%	100%
Asia	-	-	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Europe	-	-	50%	0%	50%	0%	100%

e. Joint international cooperation and coordination activities

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	50%	50%	-	100%
Asia	-	-	50%	50%	0%	-	100%
Central & South America	-	-	0%	100%	0%	-	100%
Europe	-	-	50%	50%	0%	-	100%

Overall impacts of synergies arrangements

This section deals with the extent to which the overall intended impacts of synergies arrangements, including those relevant to Regional Centres, have been realised.

22. In your opinion, how have the following changed as a result of synergy arrangements?

a. Co-operation between relevant agencies nationally

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	50%	0%	50%	100%
Asia	-	-	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	0%	67%	33%	0%	100%
Europe	-	-	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%

b. Co-operation between relevant agencies internationally

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	50%	0%	50%	100%
Asia	-	-	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	0%	67%	33%	0%	100%
Europe	-	-	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%

c. Political visibility of the Basel Convention

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Asia	-	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
Central & South America	-	0%	0%	33%	33%	33%	100%
Europe	-	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	100%

d. Political visibility of the Rotterdam Convention

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	100%
Asia	-	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
Central & South America	-	0%	0%	33%	33%	33%	100%
Europe	-	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	100%

e. Political visibility of the Stockholm Convention

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	0%	0%	100%	0%	-	100%
Asia	-	0%	50%	50%	0%	-	100%
Central & South America	-	0%	0%	67%	33%	-	100%
Europe	-	50%	0%	50%	0%	-	100%

f. Effectiveness of financing for the implementation of the Conventions

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	0%	50%	-	50%	100%
Asia	0%	50%	50%	0%	-	0%	100%
Central & South America	0%	0%	0%	100%	-	0%	100%
Europe	0%	50%	0%	50%	-	0%	100%

g. Policy coherence between the Conventions

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	100%	0%	-	100%
Asia	-	-	50%	50%	0%	-	100%
Central & South America	-	-	0%	33%	67%	-	100%
Europe	-	-	0%	0%	100%	-	100%

h. Your engagement with stakeholder organisations in your region

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	100%	0%	-	100%
Asia	-	-	50%	50%	0%	-	100%
Central & South America	-	-	67%	33%	0%	-	100%
Europe	-	-	50%	0%	50%	-	100%

i. Your engagement with other Regional Centres in other regions

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Asia	-	-	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	33%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Europe	-	-	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%

j. Your engagement with Parties in your region

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	50%	50%	-	100%
Asia	-	-	0%	100%	0%	-	100%
Central & South America	-	-	0%	100%	0%	-	100%
Europe	-	-	50%	0%	50%	-	100%

Section 2 - Questions to inform the review of the matrix-based management approach and organization of the Secretariats

This section covers your experience of dealing with the BRS Secretariat and matrix-based management approach.

24. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

a. We have a clear contact point for communication with the BRS Secretariat.

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%
Asia	-	-	-	100%	0%	-	100%
Central & South America	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%
Europe	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	100%

b. The information provided to us by the Geneva Secretariat is always consistent with the information provided by the Rome Secretariat.

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	-	0%	100%	100%
Asia	-	-	50%	-	0%	50%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	33%	-	33%	33%	100%
Europe	-	-	0%	-	0%	100%	100%

c. The BRS Secretariat co-operate effectively with us to support implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and/or Stockholm Conventions.

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	50%	50%	-	100%
Asia	-	-	50%	0%	50%	-	100%
Central & South America	-	-	0%	33%	67%	-	100%
Europe	-	-	0%	0%	100%	-	100%

d. The BRS Secretariat co-operate more effectively with us to support implementation now than the previous Secretariat(s) did prior to 2011.

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	-	-	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Asia	-	-	50%	0%	50%	0%	100%
Central & South America	-	-	0%	33%	0%	33%	100%
Europe	-	-	0%	0%	0%	50%	100%

Annex 7 – Survey of Partners - Summary of questions and results relevant to the overall review of synergies arrangements

1. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

a. Synergies arrangements have had a positive impact on cooperation and coordination of your activities under the Basel Convention

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	0%	50%	33%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	0%	60%	40%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
North America	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	7%	14%	43%	29%	7%	100%

b. Synergies arrangements have had a positive impact on cooperation and coordination of your activities under the Rotterdam Convention

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	17%	50%	17%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	0%	20%	60%	20%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
North America	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	7%	21%	36%	29%	7%	100%

c. Synergies arrangements have had a positive impact on cooperation and coordination of your activities under the Stockholm Convention

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	17%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	0%	20%	80%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
North America	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	7%	21%	29%	43%	0%	100%

d. As far as I am aware, there is no unnecessary duplication in the partnership activities carried out under the three Conventions

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	40%	20%	40%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	100%
North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Grand Total	0%	7%	36%	21%	29%	7%	100%

3. How do you think the following cooperation and coordination-related aspects of Basel Convention implementation have changed as a result of synergies arrangements?

a. Delivering technical assistance to the Parties

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	17%	50%	0%	17%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	0%	40%	40%	20%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
North America	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	7%	7%	43%	14%	29%	100%

b. Securing sustainable funding for the Convention

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	17%	0%	33%	33%	0%	17%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	0%	40%	20%	40%	100%
Europe	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	100%
North America	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	7%	7%	21%	29%	7%	29%	100%

c. Developing and updating technical guidelines

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	0%	67%	17%	17%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	0%	60%	20%	20%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
North America	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	0%	7%	50%	14%	29%	100%

d. Developing and implementing tools to assist implementation

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	0%	67%	17%	17%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	0%	60%	20%	20%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
North America	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	0%	0%	57%	14%	29%	100%

e. Exchanging information between relevant stakeholders

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	33%	33%	17%	17%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	0%	40%	40%	20%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	100%
North America	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	0%	14%	43%	21%	21%	100%

f. Raising the public profile of the Convention

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	50%	33%	0%	17%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	0%	40%	40%	20%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
North America	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	0%	36%	29%	14%	21%	100%

g. Raising the political profile of the Convention

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	50%	33%	0%	17%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	0%	40%	40%	20%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
North America	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	0%	36%	29%	14%	21%	100%

h. Preventing and combating illegal activity related to the Convention

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	50%	17%	0%	17%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	40%	0%	20%	40%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
North America	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	7%	43%	7%	7%	36%	100%

i. Resolving trade-related issues and disputes

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	33%	33%	0%	17%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	40%	0%	20%	40%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
North America	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	7%	36%	14%	7%	36%	100%

j. Monitoring of Convention implementation

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	33%	17%	17%	17%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	20%	20%	20%	40%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
North America	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	7%	29%	14%	14%	36%	100%

5. How do you think the following cooperation and coordination-related aspects of Rotterdam Convention implementation have changed as a result of synergies arrangements?

a. Delivering technical assistance to the Parties

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	17%	33%	17%	33%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	0%	80%	20%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
North America	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	0%	7%	50%	14%	29%	100%

b. Securing sustainable funding for the Convention

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	0%	50%	0%	33%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	20%	40%	20%	20%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
North America	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	7%	21%	36%	7%	29%	100%

c. Developing and updating technical guidelines

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	0%	33%	17%	33%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	40%	20%	40%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
North America	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	7%	21%	29%	21%	21%	100%

d. Developing and implementing tools to assist implementation

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	0%	50%	0%	33%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	20%	20%	40%	20%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
North America	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	7%	14%	36%	14%	29%	100%

e. Exchanging information between relevant stakeholders

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	0%	33%	17%	33%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	0%	60%	40%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
North America	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	7%	7%	50%	21%	14%	100%

f. Raising the public profile of the Convention

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	33%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	0%	60%	40%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
North America	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	0%	14%	57%	14%	14%	100%

g. Raising the political profile of the Convention

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	0%	50%	17%	33%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	20%	40%	40%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
North America	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	0%	21%	36%	21%	21%	100%

h. Preventing and combating illegal activity related to the Convention

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	17%	33%	17%	33%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	40%	20%	20%	20%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
North America	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	0%	36%	21%	14%	29%	100%

i. Resolving trade-related issues and disputes

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	0%	33%	17%	33%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	60%	0%	20%	20%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
North America	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	7%	36%	14%	14%	29%	100%

j. Monitoring of Convention implementation

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	0%	33%	17%	33%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	40%	0%	40%	20%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
North America	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	7%	29%	14%	21%	29%	100%

7. How do you think the following cooperation and coordination-related aspects of Stockholm Convention implementation have changed as a result of synergies arrangements?

a. Delivering technical assistance to the Parties

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	0%	80%	20%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
North America	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	0%	14%	50%	21%	14%	100%

b. Securing sustainable funding for the Convention

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	17%	67%	0%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	20%	20%	20%	40%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
North America	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	7%	29%	36%	7%	21%	100%

c. Developing and updating technical guidelines

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	33%	0%	50%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	20%	60%	20%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
North America	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	7%	29%	29%	29%	7%	100%

d. Developing and implementing tools to assist implementation

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	33%	17%	33%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	20%	40%	20%	20%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
North America	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	7%	29%	29%	21%	14%	100%

e. Exchanging information between relevant stakeholders

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	17%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	20%	40%	40%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
North America	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	7%	21%	43%	29%	0%	100%

f. Raising the public profile of the Convention

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	33%	33%	17%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	40%	20%	40%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
North America	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	7%	43%	29%	21%	0%	100%

g. Raising the political profile of the Convention

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	33%	17%	17%	33%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	40%	20%	40%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
North America	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	14%	36%	14%	29%	7%	100%

h. Preventing and combating illegal activity related to the Convention

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	33%	17%	17%	33%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	20%	40%	20%	20%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
North America	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	14%	21%	29%	21%	14%	100%

i. Resolving trade-related issues and disputes

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	33%	33%	17%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	40%	20%	20%	20%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
North America	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	7%	43%	21%	14%	14%	100%

j. Monitoring of Convention implementation

Region	It is much worse now	It is slightly worse now	It is the same now	It is slightly better now	It is much better now	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	17%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	20%	20%	40%	20%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
North America	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	7%	29%	21%	29%	14%	100%

9. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

a. We have a clear contact point for communication with the BRS Secretariat

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	17%	33%	50%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	20%	40%	40%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	100%
North America	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	0%	14%	36%	43%	7%	100%

b. The information provided to us by the Geneva Secretariat is always consistent with the information provided by the Rome Secretariat

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	0%	33%	33%	17%	17%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	40%	0%	40%	20%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	100%
North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Grand Total	0%	0%	36%	14%	29%	21%	100%

c. The BRS Secretariat co-operate effectively with us to support implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and/or Stockholm Conventions

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	Don't Know / N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	17%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	0%	75%	25%	0%	100%
Europe	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	100%
North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	15%	15%	38%	31%	0%	100%

d. The BRS Secretariat co-operate more effectively with us to support implementation now than the previous Secretariat(s) did prior to 2011

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	17%	67%	0%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	0%	40%	40%	20%	100%
Europe	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%
North America	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	14%	14%	43%	14%	14%	100%

e. The BRS Secretariat are proactive in seeking to cooperate and coordinate with us in order to implement the Basel, Rotterdam or Stockholm Convention

Region	Strongly disagree	Mildly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mildly agree	Strongly agree	N/A	Grand Total
Africa	0%	17%	17%	50%	17%	0%	100%
Asia	0%	0%	0%	40%	40%	20%	100%
Europe	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	100%
North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%
Grand Total	0%	14%	7%	36%	29%	14%	100%

Annex 8 – Glossary of terms and abbreviations

BRS	Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions
CA	Competent Authority
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
COB	Conventions Operations Branch
COPs	Conferences of the Parties
DNA	Delegated National Authority
ED	Executive Director of UNEP
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation [of the United Nations]
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
OCP	Official Contact Point
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SSB	Scientific Support Branch
TA	Technical Assistance
TAB	Technical Assistance Branch
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

Annex 9 – A-Z list of countries which responded to our Survey of Parties, including their regional classification for the purposes of our analysis

Country	Region for purposes of our analysis
Afghanistan	Asia
Antigua and Barbuda	Central & South America
Azerbaijan	Asia
Bahrain	Middle East
Belgium	Europe
Belize	Central & South America
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe
Bulgaria	Europe
Burundi	Africa
Canada	North America
Central African Republic	Africa
Chad	Africa
China	Asia
Colombia	Central & South America
Comoros	Africa
Congo	Africa
Costa Rica	Central & South America
Cuba	Central & South America
Dominican Republic	Central & South America
Ecuador	Central & South America
Egypt	Africa
El Salvador	Central & South America
European Union	Europe
Finland	Europe
Germany	Europe
Greece	Europe
Guyana	Central & South America
Honduras	Central & South America
Hungary	Europe
India	Asia
Iraq	Middle East
Japan	Asia
Jordan	Middle East
Lao	Asia
Lebanon	Middle East
Lesotho	Africa
Liberia	Africa
Macedonia	Europe
Madagascar	Africa
Maldives	Africa
Mali	Africa
Morocco	Africa
Mauritius	Africa
México	Central & South America

Country	Region for purposes of our analysis
Monaco	Europe
Montenegro	Europe
Mozambique	Africa
Nepal	Asia
Netherlands	Europe
Nicaragua	Central & South America
Norway	Europe
Oman	Middle East
Panama	Central & South America
Paraguay	Central & South America
Peru	Central & South America
Poland	Europe
Qatar	Middle East
Republic Marshall Islands	Asia
Republic of Guinea	Africa
Republic of Kazakhstan	Asia
Republic of Serbia	Europe
Republic of Yemen	Middle East
Romania	Europe
Romania	Europe
Senegal	Africa
Senegal	Africa
Seychelles	Africa
Slovakia	Europe
St. Kitts and Nevis	Central & South America
State of Palestine	Middle East
Swaziland	Africa
Swaziland	Africa
Sweden	Europe
Switzerland	Europe
Tanzania	Africa
Turkey	Europe
United Kingdom	Europe
United Republic of Tanzania	Africa
Uruguay	Central & South America
Vietnam	Asia

Annex 10 – Regional classifications used in our analysis, with countries who responded to our Survey of Parties

Africa

Burundi	Liberia	Senegal
Central African Republic	Madagascar	Seychelles
Chad	Maldives	Swaziland
Comoros	Mali	Swaziland
Congo	Morocco	Tanzania
Egypt	Mauritius	United Republic of Tanzania
Guinea	Mozambique	
Lesotho	Senegal	

Asia

Afghanistan	Japan	Republic of Kazakhstan
Azerbaijan	Lao	Vietnam
China	Nepal	
India	Republic Marshall Islands	

Central & South America

Antigua and Barbuda	Ecuador	Panama
Belize	El Salvador	Paraguay
Colombia	Guyana	Peru
Costa Rica	Honduras	St. Kitts and Nevis
Cuba	México	Uruguay
Dominican Republic	Nicaragua	

Europe

Belgium	Hungary	Romania
Belgium	Macedonia	Romania
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Monaco	Slovakia
Bulgaria	Montenegro	Sweden
European Union	Netherlands	Switzerland
Finland	Norway	Turkey
Germany	Poland	United Kingdom
Greece	Republic of Serbia	

Middle East

Bahrain	Lebanon	Republic of Yemen
Iraq	Oman	State of Palestine
Jordan	Qatar	

North America

Canada

Annex 11 – Countries who responded to our survey of Parties for each of the three Conventions

Basel Survey Responses: 59 responses from 58 Parties

Afghanistan	India	Qatar
Antigua and Barbuda	Iraq	Republic Marshall Islands
Azerbaijan	Japan	Republic of Kazakhstan
Bahrain	Jordan	Republic of Serbia
Belgium	Lao	Republic of Yemen
Belize	Lebanon	Romania
Bulgaria	Liberia	Senegal
Burundi	Madagascar	Seychelles
Canada	Maldives	Slovakia
China	Morocco	State of Palestine
Colombia	México	Swaziland
Congo	Montenegro	Sweden
Costa Rica	Mozambique	Switzerland
Cuba	Nepal	The Netherlands
Dominican Republic	Nicaragua	Turkey
Ecuador	Norway	United Kingdom
Egypt	Oman	United Republic of Tanzania
El Salvador	Panama	Uruguay
European Union	Paraguay	
Honduras	Peru	

Rotterdam Survey Responses: 48 responses from 46 Parties

Antigua and Barbuda	Cuba	Jordan
Belgium	Dominican Republic	Lao
Belize	Ecuador	Lebanon
Bulgaria	European Union	Lesotho
Burundi	Greece	Macedonia
Canada	Guyana	Maldives
Chad	Honduras	Mauritius
China	Iraq	México
Colombia	Japan	Morocco

Nepal	Republic of Yemen	Turkey
Norway	St. Kitts and Nevis	United Kingdom
Peru	Swaziland	United Republic of Tanzania
Qatar	Sweden	Uruguay
Republic Marshall Islands	Switzerland	Vietnam
Republic of Kazakhstan	Tanzania	
Republic of Serbia	The Netherlands	

Stockholm Survey Responses: 64 responses from 62 Parties

Antigua and Barbuda	Guyana	Poland
Azerbaijan	Honduras	Qatar
Bahrain	Hungary	Republic Marshall Islands
Belgium	India	Republic of Kazakhstan
Belize	Iraq	Republic of Macedonia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Japan	Republic of Serbia
Bulgaria	Jordan	Republic of Yemen
Canada	Lao	Republic of Guinea
Central African Republic	Lebanon	Romania
China	Liberia	Senegal
Colombia	Madagascar	Seychelles
Comoros	Maldives	Slovakia
Costa Rica	Mali	Swaziland
Cuba	Morocco	Sweden
Dominican Republic	Mauritius	Switzerland
Ecuador	México	The Netherlands
Egypt	Monaco	Turkey
El Salvador	Montenegro	United Kingdom
EU	Nepal	United Republic of Tanzania
Finland	Norway	Uruguay
Germany	Peru	