

<b>Convention: SYN</b>	<b>Strengthening national coordination for the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions</b>
<b>LEGAL BASIS/MANDATE:</b>	
<p><i>Activity 17 of the Programme of Work 2014-2015, as adopted by the decisions BC-11/26, RC-6/16 and SC-6/30</i></p> <p><i>Decision BC-11/11 of the Basel Convention</i></p> <p><i>Decision BC-11/10 National legislation, notifications, enforcement of the Convention and efforts to combat illegal traffic</i></p> <p><i>Decision BC-11/8: Committee for Administering the Mechanism for Promoting Implementation and Compliance of the Basel Convention</i></p> <p><i>Decision RC-6/11 of the Rotterdam Convention</i></p> <p><i>Decisions SC-6/15 and SC-6/17 of the Stockholm Convention</i></p> <p><i>Omnibus decision BC.Ex-2/ 1, RC.Ex-2/1, and SC.Ex-2/1</i></p>	
<b>BACKGROUND INFORMATION:</b>	
<p>The 2008 and 2009 synergies decisions recognized that the objective of enhanced coordination and cooperation among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions is to contribute to the achievement of the overarching goal of protecting human health and the environment for the promotion of sustainable development. Action taken to enhance coordination and cooperation should be aimed at strengthening implementation of the conventions at the national, regional and global levels. During the 2013 COPs/ExCOPs Parties reaffirmed the importance of action at all three levels, with the aim to promote coherent policy guidance, enhance efficiency in the provision of support to parties, reduce the administrative burden and maximize the effective and efficient use of resources .</p> <p>A coordinated approach to hazardous chemicals and wastes management at the national level enhances governments' understanding and knowledge of the life-cycle management of chemicals and waste related issues and supports the streamlining of policies. Strengthening national legal and institutional frameworks for the coordinated implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions forms an essential part of sound chemicals and wastes management. Adequate legal frameworks reflecting the Conventions' provisions as well as adequate transmission of legal information to all Parties through the Secretariat are prerequisites for Parties to be able to comply with the conventions. National coordination mechanisms can take the form of inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral consultations and bodies through which information is shared, planning is done and decision – making underpinned. Regular coordination can facilitate the five “Cs” of synergy development, i.e. coherence, coordination, consistency, continuity and cost efficiency. Better information sharing and -exchange help avoid duplication of national efforts, reduce the administrative burden and increase efficiency in the implementation of the conventions by identifying and pooling joint resources.</p>	
<b>PROPOSED ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED:</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regional/subregional workshops on the coordinated implementation of the three conventions addressing the following issues (6 workshops): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening coordination and information exchange on chemicals and wastes;</li> <li>• Training on strengthening national legislation for the sound management of hazardous chemicals and wastes using a life-cycle approach, including the development of legal/administrative and/or institutional frameworks including by: tailoring training activities aimed at assisting parties to undertake a preliminary survey of existing legislation; providing access to specialist expertise in environmental law and hazardous waste issues for translating Convention obligations into domestic law; and providing access to specialist expertise in legislative drafting;</li> <li>• Proper and regular transmission of legal information (such as the designation of responsible entities, national definitions of hazardous wastes, restrictions and prohibitions on the import or export of controlled chemicals and wastes, registration for specific exemptions, FRAs, import responses etc.);</li> <li>• Support in developing hazardous chemicals and wastes management programmes;</li> <li>• Training on chemicals/wastes regulated by at least two conventions (e. g. e-wastes and POPs containing wastes);</li> <li>• Training on mobilization of financial resources;</li> <li>• Reporting</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Projects to strengthen the coordination and cooperation for the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (6 national projects);</li> <li>3. Facilitation, in cooperation with the Regional Centres and key partners, of the development and submission of project proposals to donors.</li> <li>4. Development and translation of relevant training materials.</li> </ol>	

<b>RESULTS TO BE ACHIEVED:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of parties to any of the three conventions and additional ratifications, acceptance, approval of relevant amendments and/or the protocol is increased;</li> <li>• Number of parties with institutional and legal frameworks established or revised for the implementation of the chemicals and waste conventions is increased;</li> <li>• Institutional challenges to and infrastructural gaps in the implementation of the conventions in the least developed countries are identified;</li> <li>• Government officials are trained in areas relevant to two or three conventions;</li> <li>• Issues related to the implementation of the three conventions are addressed in workshops and training sessions;</li> <li>• Awareness and knowledge of parties related to technical and other issues associated with the implementation of the three conventions is increased;</li> <li>• Awareness of the technical guidelines, guidance documents and other relevant materials and their application by the parties is increased;</li> <li>• Amount of funding raised by parties for the implementation of the three conventions is increased;</li> <li>• Measures needed for the implementation of the three conventions are understood by Parties, following experience sharing exercises;</li> <li>• Strategies to improve coordination and exchange of information at the national level are developed;</li> <li>• Number of import responses and notifications submitted to the Secretariat is increased; and</li> <li>• Number of parties reporting is increased.</li> </ul>		
<b>VOLUNTARY BUDGET [USD] FOR 2014-2015</b>		
<b>10</b>	<b>PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT</b>	
1100	<i>Professional Staff</i>	87,465
1200	<i>Consultants</i>	190,000
1600	<i>Travel on Official Business</i>	110,000
<b>20</b>	<b>SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT</b>	
2200	<i>Sub-contracts</i>	180,000
<b>30</b>	<b>TRAINING COMPONENT</b>	
3300	<i>Meetings and Conferences</i>	30,000
3500	<i>Participants travel</i>	330,000
<b>40</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT</b>	
4100	<i>Information/public awareness materials</i>	30,000
<b>52</b>	<b>MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT</b>	
5200	<i>Publishing/translation</i>	40,000
<b>DIRECT PROJECT COST OPERATIONAL BUDGET</b>		<b>997,465</b>
<b>Programme Support Costs (PSC) 13%</b>		<b>129,670</b>
<b>TOTAL OPERATIONAL BUDGET</b>		<b>1,127,135</b>