



**Stockholm Convention
on Persistent Organic
Pollutants**

Original: English

**Conference of the Parties of the Stockholm
Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
Fourth meeting**

Geneva, 4–8 May 2009

Item 5 (g) of the provisional agenda*

**Matters for consideration or action by the Conference of the Parties:
technical assistance**

**Selection of regional and subregional centres for
capacity-building and transfer of environmentally sound
technologies under the Stockholm Convention****

Note by the Secretariat

I. Mandate

1. Paragraph 4 of Article 12 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants reads as follows:

The Parties shall establish, as appropriate, arrangements for the purpose of providing technical assistance and promoting the transfer of technology to developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition relating to the implementation of this Convention. These arrangements shall include regional and subregional centres for capacity-building and transfer of technology to assist developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to fulfil their obligations under this Convention. Further guidance in this regard shall be provided by the Conference of the Parties.

2. In its decision SC-2/9 the Conference of the Parties adopted terms of reference for regional and subregional centres for capacity-building and transfer of technology under the Stockholm Convention, together with criteria for evaluating their performance.

3. In its decision SC-3/12 the Conference of the Parties agreed to terms of reference for the selection of regional and subregional centres for capacity-building and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies under the Convention.

* UNEP/POPS/COP.4/1.

** Mandate for the action described in the present note contained in: Stockholm Convention, Article 12; reports of the Conference of the Parties of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants on the work of its first meeting (UNEP/POPS/COP.1/31), annex I, decision SC-1/15; its second meeting (UNEP/POPS/COP.2/30), annex I, decision SC-2/9; and of its third meeting (UNEP/POPS/COP.3/30), annex I, decision SC-3/12.

4. Paragraph 1 of decision SC-3/12 invites the nomination by regions, through the regional representatives on the bureau, of institutions, including Basel Convention regional centres or other relevant existing institutions, to serve as Stockholm Convention regional centres or subregional centres.
5. Paragraph 4 of the same decision requests regional representatives on the bureau to submit to the Secretariat, as soon as practicable after the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties, nominations for institutions to become Stockholm Convention regional centres or subregional centres in accordance with the terms of reference for the selection of such centres set forth in the annex to that decision.
6. Paragraph 5 (c) of the annex to decision SC-3/12 states that “the Secretariat will verify in consultation with the bureau that the nominated Stockholm Convention centres meet the criteria contained in decisions SC-1/15 and SC-2/9”.

II. Process

7. As at 31 December 2008, the Secretariat had received through the regional representatives on the bureau, 12 nominations of institutions wishing to become Stockholm Convention regional or subregional centres in accordance with the terms of reference for the selection of such centres set forth in the annex to decision SC-3/12. The list of those nominated Stockholm Convention centres is set forth in table 1.
8. The 12 nominated Stockholm Convention centres have submitted their report explaining the status and components set forth in decision SC-2/9 and the annex to that decision in the format provided by the Secretariat on 31 July 2007 as requested by the Conference of the Parties. The format for nominated Stockholm Convention centres to provide relevant information pursuant to decision SC-3/12, electronic copies of the above-mentioned reports and the nomination letters submitted by the members of the bureau are available for viewing and downloading at the official Stockholm Convention website (www.pops.int).
9. In addition, the Secretariat received expressions of interest from the following institutions wishing to serve as Stockholm Convention regional and subregional centres: the Basel Convention coordinating regional centre in Bratislava, Slovakia; the Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for Central America and Mexico in San Salvador, El Salvador; and the National Engineering Centre of the University of the Philippines in Diliman, the Philippines. In the light of decision SC-3/12, the three institutions were invited to resubmit their expressions of interest through their regional representatives in the Bureau.

Table 1

Nominated Stockholm Convention centres

<i>Region</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>
Africa	National Centre for Cleaner Technologies Production	Algiers, Algeria
	Basel Convention Regional Centre for French African countries (BCRC-FA)	Dakar, Senegal
Asia and the Pacific	Basel Convention Coordinating Centre for Asia and the Pacific	Beijing, China
	Basel Convention Regional Centre	Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran
	Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research	Kuwait, Kuwait
Central and Eastern Europe	Research Centre for Environmental Chemistry and Ecotoxicology (RECETOX)	Brno, Czech Republic
	ANO “Centre for International Projects”	Moscow, Russian Federation
Latin America and the Caribbean	Centro CETESB – Companhia de Tecnologia de Saneamento Ambiental de Brasil	Saõ Paulo, Brazil
	Centro Nacional de Investigación y Capacitación Ambiental (CENICA)	Mexico City, Mexico
	Centro de Investigación e Información de Medicamentos y Tóxicos	Panama City, Panama
	Basel Convention Regional and Coordinating Centre	Montevideo, Uruguay
Western Europe and others	Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production, Mediterranean Action Plan, United Nations Environment Programme	Barcelona, Spain

10. Pursuant to the terms of reference for the selection of the regional and subregional centres under the Stockholm Convention, the Secretariat initiated the process to verify whether the nominated centres met the criteria set out in decisions SC-1/15 and SC-2/9.

A. Identified areas of technical assistance and technology transfer needs

11. Three of the nominated centres have indicated that they have expertise in all the areas of technical assistance set out in decision SC-1/15. A list of the areas of expertise of each of the nominated centres, pursuant to decision SC-1/15, is set out in table 3 of the annex to the present note.

B. Objectives and workplans

12. As of 28 January 2009, nine nominated centres had submitted to the Secretariat their workplans for the period 2008–2009, as listed in table 2. A summary compilation of the workplans is set forth in table 4 in the annex to the present note. The complete versions of all the workplans submitted by the nominated Stockholm Convention centres to the Secretariat for the period 2008–2009 are available for viewing and downloading at: <http://chm.pops.int/Programmes/TechnicalAssistance/ProgressReport/>.

Table 2

Nominated Stockholm Convention centres that have submitted their workplans

<i>Region</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Date workplan submitted</i>
Africa	Basel Convention Regional Centre for French African Countries, Dakar, Senegal	10 September 2008
	National Centre for Cleaner Technologies Production, Bab el-Oued, Algiers, Algeria	12 November 2008
Asia and the Pacific	Basel Convention Coordinating Centre for Asia and the Pacific, Beijing, China	15 September 2008
	Basel Convention Regional Centre for West and South Asia, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran	26 October 2008
	Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research, Kuwait	Not available
Central and Eastern Europe	RECETOX, Brno, Czech Republic	6 June 2008 (draft) 6 October 2008 (update)
	ANO “Centre for International Projects”, Moscow, Russian Federation	Not available
Latin America and the Caribbean	Centro CETESB – Companhia de Tecnologia de Saneamento Ambiental de Brasil, São Paulo, Brazil	15 September 2008
	Centro Nacional de Investigación y Capacitación Ambiental (CENICA), Mexico City, Mexico	12 January 2009
	Centro de Investigación e Información de Medicamentos y Tóxicos, Panama City, Panama	15 September 2008
	Basel Convention Regional and Coordinating Centre, Montevideo, Uruguay	Not available
Western Europe and others	Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production, Mediterranean Action Plan, United Nations Environment Programme, Barcelona, Spain	15 September 2008

C. Geographical location, premises and institutional arrangements

13. A total of 33 Parties are not currently served by any of the 12 nominated centres: 12 of those Parties belong to the Asia and Pacific region, 19 belong to the African region and the remainder belong to the Latin American and the Caribbean region. Table 2 of the annex to the present note contains an overview of the geographical coverage of the 12 nominated Stockholm Convention centres.

14. All the nominated centres have indicated that they have premises fully equipped with the necessary personal computers and have good operational communication facilities, including telephone lines, fax and internet facilities. One nominated centre did not indicate whether it had a reliable internet connection. Eleven nominated centres indicated that they have access to adequate meeting facilities.

15. All of the nominated centres indicated that they have qualified technical personnel with recognized competence in capacity-building in the areas identified in decision SC-1/15 and have submitted the relevant curricula vitae. One nominated centre was requested to review and resubmit its

list of staff and their relevant curricula vitae so as to ensure that it reflected the actual current staffing of the nominated centre.

D. Languages

16. All the nominated centres have determined their working language and have indicated that they are capable of communicating in English.

E. Cooperation

17. Seven of the centres highlighted their cooperation with other conventions and programmes within the chemical clusters in addition to the collaboration between the nominated Stockholm Convention centres themselves. This cooperation has also been reflected in the relevant workplans submitted by the nominated centres.

18. The Secretariat has taken the necessary steps to facilitate the exchange of information by the nominated centres on persistent organic pollutants through the clearing-house mechanism referred to in paragraph 4 of Article 9 of the Convention.

F. Legal status

19. The legal status of each centre varies: three centres are established within academic institutions; three are governmental institutions; two are national institutions with regional roles; two are public institutions; one is a non-governmental organization; and one is operated by an intergovernmental organization. The legal status of the institutions hosting the nominated regional centres is summarized in table 5 of the annex to the present note. In two cases it was noted that the coordinator of the nominated Stockholm Convention centre also played other roles, such as representing its host Government at meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Convention or at other workshops and activities organized by the Secretariat.

G. Coordinator and other staff

20. Of the 12 centres, 10 have nominated a coordinator to liaise with the Secretariat. Those centres that have not yet nominated a coordinator have been invited to do so as soon as possible.

21. A checklist indicating whether the nominated centres meet the criteria set out in decision SC-2/9 is set out in table 3 of the annex to the present note.

III. Activities undertaken by the Secretariat

22. As part of the process to verify whether the nominated centres meet the criteria set out in decisions SC-1/15 and SC-2/9, visits to all the nominated centres have been scheduled. As of 31 December 2008 the following five nominated Stockholm Convention centres had been visited by the Secretariat: the Basel Convention Coordinating Centre for Asia and the Pacific in Beijing; RECETOX in Brno, Czech Republic; CETESB in São Paulo, Brazil; the Basel Convention Coordinating Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean in Montevideo; and the Basel Convention Regional Centre for West and South Asia in Tehran. Visits to the remaining nominated centres are scheduled for the first semester of 2009. The nominated Stockholm Convention centre hosted by ANO "Centre for International Projects", Moscow, requested the Secretariat to reschedule its visit for a later date, as it was not then ready to receive such a visit.

23. Pursuant to the terms of reference for the selection process set out in the annex to decision SC-3/12, the Secretariat consulted the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties of the Stockholm Convention. A status report on how the Stockholm Convention centres met the criteria contained in decisions SC-1/15 and SC-2/9 was presented at the Bureau meeting held in Geneva on 19 May 2008. The status report prepared by the Secretariat and the report of the Bureau meeting are available for viewing and downloading at <http://chm.pops.int/Convention/COPs/Meetings/COPBureauMeeting2008/FirstCOPBureauMeeting/>.

24. A workshop for nominated Stockholm Convention centres was held in Geneva from 17 to 19 June 2008. The workshop was attended by representatives of the 12 nominated Stockholm Convention centres, the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the Secretariat of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals

Management and its Quick Start Programme, the Secretariat of the Basel Convention and the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention.

25. During the workshop a time schedule, which included deadlines for the submission of workplans for the bienniums 2008–2009 and 2010–2011, in addition to activity reports by the nominated Stockholm Convention centres, were agreed to and the Secretariat was requested to develop templates to facilitate the preparation of those documents.

26. The workshop provided an opportunity for coordination at the regional level, together with a platform for forging collaboration between centres. In addition, it was a forum to initiate the drafting of project proposals to be funded by the Global Environment Facility and by the Quick Start Programme.

27. As of 31 December 2008, the Secretariat had received four activity reports pursuant to paragraph 24 of the terms of reference for regional and subregional centres for capacity-building and transfer of technology under the Stockholm Convention set out in the annex to decision SC-2/9, from the following nominated Stockholm Convention centres: BCRC China, RECETOX (Czech Republic), BCRC Senegal and RACCP, Spain. The activity reports are available for viewing and downloading at the Convention website at www.pops.int.

IV. Possible action by the Conference of the Parties

28. The Conference of the Parties may wish:

(a) To take note of the present report on how the nominated Stockholm Convention centres meet the criteria contained in decisions SC-1/15 and SC-2/9;

(b) To welcome the workplans and reports submitted by the nominated Stockholm Convention centres in accordance with decision SC-2/9;

(c) To evaluate the performance of regional and subregional centres according to the criteria set out in annex II to decision SC-2/9;

(d) To consider the endorsement, pursuant to decision SC-3/12, as Stockholm Convention regional or subregional centres those nominated Stockholm Convention centres that meet all the criteria set out in decision SC-2/9;

(e) To invite those nominated Stockholm Convention centres that have not met all the criteria set out in decision SC-2/9 to provide such information to the Secretariat by 31 December 2009, for their reconsideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting;

(f) To invite nomination by regions, in accordance with decision SC-3/12, through the regional representatives on the Bureau, of institutions wishing serve as Stockholm Convention regional and subregional centres;

(g) To request the Secretariat to prepare a report on the activities of the Stockholm Convention regional and subregional centres and the nominated Stockholm Convention centres for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting in 2011.

Annex

Table 1
Geographical coverage of the nominated Stockholm Convention centres based on the information submitted by the centres

<i>Region</i>	<i>Nominated centre</i>	<i>Parties served</i>	<i>Non-Parties served</i>	<i>Parties not covered by any centre in region</i>	<i>Parties served by more than one centre</i>	<i>Parties served outside the region</i>
Asia and the Pacific	BCRC, China	Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Nepal, Niue, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam		Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Lebanon, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	
	BCRC, Islamic Republic of Iran	Bangladesh, Bahrain, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Maldives, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Commonwealth of Independent States countries	Afghanistan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Turkey			
	KISR, Kuwait	Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	Iraq, Saudi Arabia			
Africa	CCTP, Algeria	Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Tunisia		Angola, Botswana, Central African Republic, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia	Mali, Morocco, Niger	
	BCRC, Senegal	Benin, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo	Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea			

<i>Region</i>	<i>Nominated centre</i>	<i>Parties served</i>	<i>Non-Parties served</i>	<i>Parties not covered by any centre in region</i>	<i>Parties served by more than one centre</i>	<i>Parties served outside the region</i>
Central and Eastern Europe	RECETOX, Czech Republic	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Fiji, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and the African region (51 countries)	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Russian Federation, Serbia, Uzbekistan	None	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Fiji, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, Romania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine	51 African countries in addition to Fiji and Kyrgyzstan
	ANOCIP, Russian Federation	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, Romania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russian Federation, Serbia, Turkey, Turkmenistan,			China, Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan
Latin America and the Caribbean	CIIMT, Panama	Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua	Belize	Antigua and Barbuda, Guyana	Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Mexico, Panama	
	CENICA, Mexico	Federal government institutions, national and Latin American research centres, Latin American government institutions				
	CETESB, Brazil	Mainly Parties from Latin America and the Caribbean, but the centre could also serve developing country Parties from other regions				Developing country Parties from other regions
	BCRC, Uruguay	Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Panama, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Belize			

<i>Region</i>	<i>Nominated centre</i>	<i>Parties served</i>	<i>Non-Parties served</i>	<i>Parties not covered by any centre in region</i>	<i>Parties served by more than one centre</i>	<i>Parties served outside the region</i>
Western Europe and others	RACCP, Spain	Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia (all are outside Western Europe and others group)	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Israel, Montenegro, Malta, Turkey	No Parties from region are eligible to be covered	Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia	All

Table 2
Criteria pursuant to decision SC-2/9

TORs set out in decision SC-2/9	Asia and Pacific region			Africa		CEE Region		LAC Region				WEOG
	BCRC China	BCRC, Islamic Republic of Iran	KISR, Kuwait	CCTP, Algeria	BCRC, Senegal	RECETOX Czech Republic	ANOCIP, Russian Federation	CIIMT, Panama	CENICA, Mexico	CETESB, Brazil	BCRC, Uruguay	RACCP, Spain
(a) Taking into account the work done under other MEAs Basel/CP/UNEP/UNIDO	√ (Basel)	√ (Basel)		√	√ (Basel)	√	√ (Basel)			√ ?(WHO)	√ (Basel)	√ (UNEP)
(b) Expertise of centre meets TA requirement of the region	√	√?	√?	√?	√?	√	√	√?	√?	√?	√?	√?
(c) Location of the institution provides easy access to Parties	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
(d) Eligible to receive financial support from financial mechanism	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
(e) Highly qualified technical personnel with recognized competence in technical assistance and technology transfer	√ (4)	√?	√	√?	?? ¹	√	√?	√	√?	√	√?	√
(f) Equipped with												
i. Adequate number of PCs with up-to-date software	√(13)	√(5)	√(1700)	√(10)	√(10)	√ (110)	√(14)	√(6)	√(65)	√(1400)	√(5)	√(15)
ii. Good communication facilities with telephone and fax	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
iii. Reliable internet connection	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√
iv. Adequate meeting facilities and access thereto	√	√ (3)	√(600p)		√(2)	√ (65p)	√(30m ²)	√(6)	√(2)	√(3)	√(500p)	√(7)
g. Serve definite group of Parties in region or subregion	√	√	√	√	√	√ ²	√	√	√	√	√	√ ³
h. Possibility to serve beyond the region	√	√?	√?	√?	√?	√	√	√?	√?	√?	√?	√
i. The working language of the centre	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

1 BCRC Senegal was requested to resubmit its list of local staff. The initial list of experts provided by the Centre did not meet the terms of reference since it did not reflect the actual staffing level of the centre, but instead listed international experts who are currently either UNEP staff or independent international consultants.

2 RECETOX indicated that it can serve a group of Parties outside the Central and Eastern Europe region.

3 RACCP Spain indicated that it can serve a group of Parties outside the Western Europe and others region.

TORs set out in decision SC-2/9	Asia and Pacific region			Africa		CEE Region		LAC Region				WEOG
	BCRC China	BCRC, Islamic Republic of Iran	KISR, Kuwait	CCTP, Algeria	BCRC, Senegal	RECETOX Czech Republic	ANOCIP, Russian Federation	CIIMT, Panama	CENICA, Mexico	CETESB, Brazil	BCRC, Uruguay	RACCP, Spain
has been defined												
j. Legal status: It is an independent legal entity operating as a separate legal entity	√ (acad)	√ (other)	√ (gov.)	√ (pub.)	√ (other)	√ (acad)	√ (NGO)	√ (acad.)	√ (Gov.)	√ (Gov.)	√ (pub.)	√ (reg.int.)
k. Designated a liaison staff member to communicate with secretariat as contact person	√	√	√	√	√	√	No	√	√	√	No	√
l. Coordinator of the centre has:												
i. Technical background	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√?	√	√
ii. Project management competency	√	√	√	√	√		√?	√?	√?	N/A	√	√
iii. Experience in technical assistance and capacity building	√	√	√?	√?	√?		√?	√?	√?	N/A	√?	√

Table 3
Areas of technical assistance pursuant to decision SC-1/15

Areas of technical assistance and technology transfer	Asia Pacific			Africa		CEE		Latin America and Caribbean				WEOG
	BCRC China	BCRC Iran	KISR, Kuwait	CCTP Algeria	BCRC Senegal	RECETOX Czech	ANOCIP Russian Federation	CIIMT Panama	CENICA, Mexico	CETESB Brazil	BCRC, Uruguay	RAC, Spain
(a) Development, updating and implementation of <i>NIPs</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
(b) Identification and promotion of <i>BAT & BEP</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
(c) Identification and <i>disposal of POPs</i> , transfer of E S technologies	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
(d) Identification and <i>remediation of POPs</i> -contaminated sites	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓
(e) Effectiveness evaluation, including POPs levels <i>monitoring</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
(f) Review of <i>infrastructure, capacity and institutions'</i> potential to strengthen them	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
(g) Establishment of <i>laboratory capacity</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
(h) Development and strengthening <i>research capacity including:</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
(i) Development and introduction of alternatives to POPs	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓			✓	✓
(ii) Training of technical personnel	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
(i) Development of a <i>list of technologies</i> to be transferred	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓		✓
(j) Identification of <i>barriers</i> of technology transfer & solutions	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	
(k) Enforcement of <i>regulatory controls and incentives</i> for the sound management of <i>POPs</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
(l) Promotion of <i>awareness-raising</i> and information dissemination	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
(m) <i>Training</i> for decision makers, managers and personnel in:		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓				
(i) <i>Persistent organic pollutants</i> identification	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
(ii) Technical assistance needs identification	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
(iii) Project proposal writing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
(iv) Legislation development and enforcement	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
(v) Development of an inventory of <i>POPs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
(vi) Risk assessment and management of PCBs, PCDD/Fs	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
(vii) Evaluation of social and economic impacts	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	
(viii) Development of PRTR	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	

Table 4
Compilation of the workplans of the nominated Stockholm Convention centres for the period 2008–2009

<i>Areas of technical assistance (guidance of technical assistance SC-1/15)</i>	<i>Africa</i>		<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>		<i>Central and Eastern Europe</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>			<i>Western Europe and others</i>
	NCCTP, Algeria	BCRC-AF Senegal	BCRC, China	BCRC, Islamic Republic of Iran	RECETO X, Czech Republic	CENICA, Mexico	CETESB, Brazil	CIIMT, Panama	RACCP, Spain
Developing, updating and implementing of NIP	1. Updating the inventory of POPs pesticide use 2. Updating PCDD/F emission sources	Preparing and updating POPs database	1. Assessing the current situation of PCBs in-use, offline/obsolete electrical equipments and PCBs-containing waste of 10 countries. 2. Carrying out the inventories investigation of PCBs-containing waste in selected 2–3 countries.			1. Organizing a workshop to share experiences on the design and preparation of NIP			1. Advising Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia in preparing/identifying priority projects for the implementation of their NIP 2. Assisting Mediterranean countries in the implementation of priority actions under NAPs.
Reviewing and strengthening of available infrastructure, capacity and institutions		Tracking of illegal import of POPs pesticides in isolated countries	1. Reviewing the policies, institutional and legislation for the disposal of PCBs waste in each country 2. Developing the methodology of inventories investigation for PCBs-containing waste at the regional and national levels.		Building the capacity of the authorities/institutions of the African Parties participating in MONET Africa programme through practical collaboration	1. Establishing a Mesoamerican strategy for environmental sustainability 2. Questionnaire survey to identify specific and common needs of Parties		1. Regional meeting for information, coordination and elaboration of a regional action plan 2. Developing a plan with points in common in Central America and the Dominican Republic	

Areas of technical assistance (guidance of technical assistance SC-1/15)	Africa		Asia and the Pacific		Central and Eastern Europe	Latin America and the Caribbean			Western Europe and others
	NCCTP, Algeria	BCRC-AF Senegal	BCRC, China	BCRC, Islamic Republic of Iran	RECETO X, Czech Republic	CENICA, Mexico	CETESB, Brazil	CIIMT, Panama	RACCP, Spain
Training for decision makers, managers and personnel responsible for the issues relating to Convention: (i) POPs identification, (ii) TA need identification, (iii) Project proposal writing, (iv) Legislation development and enforcement, (v) Development of inventory of POPs, (vi) Risk assessment and management of PCBs and PCDD/Fs, (vii) Evaluation of social and economic impacts, (viii) Development of PRTR	Training of analysts for sampling and analysis of POPs	1. Training on how to use POPs and PCB management book 2. Enhancing technical capacity in the analysis and management of POPs 3. Training for stakeholders in enforcing regulations	1. Training officials, managers, technicians and operators on BAT/BEP information in the countries to be served by BCRC China		1. Fourth and fifth summer school of environmental chemistry and ecotoxicology, including training based on the guidance for global POPs monitoring 2. Workshop on modelling of environmental data in the Central and Eastern European region 3. Training of laboratory staff – Armenia (event. others)		Technology transfer in technical topics of Stockholm Convention (4 courses scheduled)		
Developing and strengthening research capacity at the national, subregional or regional levels: (i) Developing alternatives to POPs; (ii) Training technical personnel						1. Identifying gaps in their emissions inventory and implication of emission factors for biomass burning 2. Creating and operating an analytical laboratories network for POPs 3. Establishing a			

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	NCCTP, Algeria	BCRC-AF Senegal	BCRC, China	BCRC, Islamic Republic of Iran	RECETO X, Czech Republic	CENICA, Mexico	CETESB, Brazil	CIIMT, Panama	RACCP, Spain
						database for the exchange of standards and reference materials			
Developing and establishing laboratory capacity	Installing specialized laboratories for sampling and analysis of POPs					1. Sharing of information on existing SOP and QA/QC on POPs analysis 2. Organizing workshop on analytical methods PCDD/F and sources of PCDD/F 3. Designing, coordinating intercalibrating and intercomparisson schemes	1. Strengthening laboratory capacity in GRULAC for monitoring PCBs and OCPs in environmental samples 2. Establishing a dioxin and furans laboratory 3. Enhancing analysis capacity for POPs analysis in human blood and milk		
Developing and enforcing regulatory controls	1. Devising incentive mechanism for industries 2. Regulations for PCDD/F and PCB emission	1. Reviewing and formulating regulatory measures for POPs management							

Areas of technical assistance (guidance of technical assistance SC-1/15)	Africa		Asia and the Pacific		Central and Eastern Europe	Latin America and the Caribbean			Western Europe and others
	NCCTP, Algeria	BCRC-AF Senegal	BCRC, China	BCRC, Islamic Republic of Iran	RECETO X, Czech Republic	CENICA, Mexico	CETESB, Brazil	CIIMT, Panama	RACCP, Spain
Identifying and disposing of POPs wastes, including transfer of EST for destruction of such waste	1. Eliminating equipment containing PCBs 2. Improving the management of waste	Undertaking a feasibility study for establishing temporary storage facilities for pesticides, used oils/PCBs	1. Developing technological guidelines for PCBs identification, management and disposal in each country 2. Establishing regional PCBs database and MIS based on the activities and outputs, including experts' network, research progress, inventories and technologies	Regional workshop on hazardous waste disposal methods					Project for the sound management of waste containing PCBs generated by National Electricity companies (Albania, Egypt, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Syrian Arab Republic)
Identifying and promoting BAT/BEP	Popularizing BAT/BEP in industries		1. Translating BAT/BEP guideline in 2–3 regional languages in the Asia and Pacific region. 2. Developing explanatory documents for selected industrial sectors for education and capacity-building			Promoting the use of existing BAT/BEP guidelines and/or adaption of two or three of the sections to the regional needs			Capacity-building for the cement industry
Identifying and remediating sites contaminated by POPs	1. Creating an inventory of contaminated sites 2. Analysing, cleaning up and monitoring contaminated sites								

Areas of technical assistance (guidance of technical assistance SC-1/15)	Africa		Asia and the Pacific		Central and Eastern Europe	Latin America and the Caribbean			Western Europe and others
	NCCTP, Algeria	BCRC-AF Senegal	BCRC, China	BCRC, Islamic Republic of Iran	RECETO X, Czech Republic	CENICA, Mexico	CETESB, Brazil	CIIMT, Panama	RACCP, Spain
Developing and updating of a list of technologies that are available to be transferred to DC/EIC Parties				Regional workshop on ESM of e-wastes		Inventory of analytical methods suitable for reliable measurement of POPs			
Promoting awareness-raising and information dissemination programmes			1. Organizing workshops on the management and disposal of PCBs-containing equipment 2. Establishing an information exchange platform for the promotion of BAT/BEP 3. Developing booklets and materials for public awareness improvement.	1. Organizing international conference on hazardous waste management and technology 2. Organizing a regional workshop on prevention of illegal transboundary movement of hazardous waste	1. Tenth HCH and related pesticides forum, international conference, Brno, Czech Republic 2. Ninth Czech-Slovak Conference AIR 2009, Brno, Czech Republic 3. Workshop on application of the MONETU-CEECs results for the development of predictive environmental models	1. Integration of a POPs clearing house for the region 2. Organizing a workshop to promote the scientific community's participation in activities to facilitate the Convention. 3. Creating a regional website on analytical issues. 4. Exchanging information to support the centre technically and scientifically.	Participation in clearing-house mechanism of the Convention		Regional seminar on experiences of implementing the Convention
Identifying obstacles and barriers to the transfer of technology and means to overcome them								Regional reports for the inventory of PCBs, DDT diagnostics and the sectoral analysis of solid waste	Strategy document on mobilizing financial resources and instruments

Areas of technical assistance (guidance of technical assistance SC-1/15)	Africa		Asia and the Pacific		Central and Eastern Europe	Latin America and the Caribbean			Western Europe and others
	NCCTP, Algeria	BCRC-AF Senegal	BCRC, China	BCRC, Islamic Republic of Iran	RECETO X, Czech Republic	CENICA, Mexico	CETESB, Brazil	CIIMT, Panama	RACCP, Spain
Effectiveness evaluation, including monitoring of levels of POPs					1. 2nd Phase of MONET-CEECs project – preparation of the report 2. MONET Africa project commences 3. 3rd phase of MONET-CEECs, sampling begins 4. CEE regional monitoring report	1. Organization of a meeting to design a regional monitoring programme 2. Implementation of a pilot monitoring project to assess PCDD/F emissions from biomass combustion			

Table 5
Legal status of the institutions hosting the nominated Stockholm Convention centres

<i>Region</i>	<i>Nominated Stockholm Convention centre</i>	<i>Legal status</i>	<i>Charter or legal document by which institution was established</i>	<i>Observations</i>
Africa	BCRC, Senegal	A separate institution with its legal entity with a regional role/autonomous institution with its own legal status and regional calling	The regional centre is run by a Senegalese national appointed by a decree of the Minister of Environment and is assisted by a special technical advisor.	
	CCTP, Algeria	Public establishment with industrial and commercial character, with moral and financial autonomy	Executive Decree No. 02-262 of 17 August 2002.	
Asia and the Pacific	BCRC, Islamic Republic of Iran	National institution with regional roles	Autonomous institution with its own legal personality. The legal charter indicates that “the Centre shall have a regional role defined in accordance with the relevant decision of the Conference of the Parties of the Basel Convention”.	For this centre to serve as a Stockholm Convention centre it would be necessary to amend its legal charter so as to provide the necessary flexibility for it to be able to respond to the requests of the Conference of the Parties of the Stockholm Convention.
	BCRC, China	National institution with a regional role	Institution is hosted by the Department of Environmental Science and Engineering, and the persistent organic pollutant research centre and the China National Training and Technology Transfer Centre for Hazardous Waste Management and Disposal of Tsinghua University.	The nominated centre has been requested to provide a charter or legal document that indicates its relation to the Department of Environmental Science and Engineering, and the persistent organic pollutant research centre of the University of Tsinghua.
	KISR, Kuwait	Government body	Public institution with independent legal nature (Amiri decree issued under Law 28/1981).	Copy of the legal charter had not been provided at the time of drafting of the present report.
Central and Eastern Europe	RECETOX, Czech Republic	Academic institution, hosted by the Masaryk University, Central and Eastern European Regional POPs Centre	Declaration of 2 September 2005.	
	ANOCIP, Russian Federation	Non-governmental organization	Autonomous non-profit organization was registered with licence number 1190-1 from 5 May 1993. Details are provided in its statute of 2001.	
Latin America and the Caribbean	CIIMT, Panama	Academic institution	The academic council of the University of Panama No. 45-88, held on 14 December 1988, approved the creation of CIMET.	

<i>Region</i>	<i>Nominated Stockholm Convention centre</i>	<i>Legal status</i>	<i>Charter or legal document by which institution was established</i>	<i>Observations</i>
	CENICA, Mexico	Government body	National institute for ecology was inaugurated on 25 November 1997 as a result of cooperation from Japan and the Mexican Federal Government, through the Ecology National Institute (INE), the Metropolitan Autonomic University (UAM) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency.	At the time of preparing the present report the charter or legal document by which the institution was established had not been submitted to the Secretariat.
	CETESB, Brazil	Government body (anonymous society)	Articles of incorporation of CETESB, initially registered at the Commercial Registry of the State of Sao Paulo (JUCESP) (2 October 1972), Company Registry No. 35.300.010.027, extraordinary general assembly of 24 April 2007 published in No. D.O.E. of 2 June 2007.	
	BCRC, Uruguay	Autonomous public institution subject to private regulations	MOU between the Ministry of Housing, Territorial Planning and the Environment and the Uruguay Technical Laboratory of 22 November 2007.	
Western Europe and others	RACCP, Spain	UNEP Centre of the Mediterranean Action Plan	Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea 1976, decision by the IX Conference of the Parties of the Barcelona Convention, 8–9 June 1995, and the Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its protocols (Montpellier, 1–4 July 1996) accepting the creation of the Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production (CP/RAC).	