

# Action plan for regional cooperation on chemicals and waste management

Latin America and the Caribbean

2021-2024

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## Message from the Chair and Vice-chair of the Steering Committee

Our vision as the Intergovernmental Network on Chemicals and Waste for the Latin America and Caribbean region is to enhance capacities for the minimization of the adverse effects of chemicals and waste on the health of the populations and the environment within the region. The mandate and main objective that we have as a Network is to support the coordination and cooperation among countries in the region in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals on the sound management of chemicals and waste.

In your hands is the second Action Plan developed by the Network for 2021-2024, and the Work Programme 2021-2022. We are satisfied of the results we had in implementing our first Action Plan in 2019-2020. You will find a summary of progress to date in this report. We have been able to reach more than 2500 beneficiaries during 2019-2020. Awareness was raised among stakeholders from different sectors. Regional exchange and cooperation activities are now implemented in a regular basis, through a well-consolidated regional Network.

We are excited about our new Action Plan. It has been developed as the previous one, through an inclusive and participatory consultation process through surveys to national focal points. We also had additional dialogues as a Network to assess the current situation in the region regarding new emerging issues, such as waste generated in the COVID-19 pandemic context, plastics and marine litter, among others. We believe that the Plan reflects the needs and aspirations of our region to move towards a more detoxified environment, in accordance with the main developments and initiatives under the global chemicals and waste agenda and related international agreements, and in support of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

We look forward to keep working with countries and stakeholders of the region to make the Network stronger and our joint work on chemicals and waste more effective. Our most sincere appreciation to all who were involved in preparing this Action Plan and all partners that have been part of making this collaborative Network a reality.



**Jorge Etcharrán**  
Chair

Director of Substances and Chemical Products  
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable  
Development  
Argentina



**Manuela Mata Zúñiga**  
Vice-chair

Direction of Environmental Quality  
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Ministry of Environment and Energy  
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## Background

The Intergovernmental Network on Chemicals and Waste for Latin America and the Caribbean was established by Decision No. 8 of the XX Meeting of the Forum of Ministers of the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean (28-31 March 2016). The Network has the main objective of strengthening the environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste through regional cooperation and the exchange of information and experiences among countries.

As part of its mandates, the Network was called by the Forum of Ministers to *"Support the development and implementation of a regional Action Plan on chemicals and waste in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean, in coordination with other relevant initiatives and stakeholders"*. A Steering Committee (SC) of the Network was established and was requested to, among other tasks, develop the Network's Action Plan. The SC comprises two members from each of the sub-regions of Latin America and the Caribbean (Mesoamerica, Caribbean, Andean and the Southern Cone)<sup>1</sup>.

The first Action Plan for the region was implemented in 2019-2020. The last Intersessional Meeting of the Forum of Ministers, held on 5-6 November 2019 in Barbados, acknowledged progress made to implement that first Action Plan and highlighted the importance to start the process of developing the Action Plan for the next period as soon as possible.

This Action Plan intends to define the cooperation priorities for the period 2021-2024, including a Work Programme with specific activities to be implemented during 2021-2022. It was prepared using a similar methodology as for the previous Plan, making a consultation with countries of the region through a survey instrument to: (i) identify priority issues, (ii) ascertain their importance at a national level (ranking), and (iii) identify the cooperation actions that the Intergovernmental Network could pursue to support countries on addressing the priority issues.

Two new items were included in the survey this year, to receive information from countries on emerging priority topics, as well as feedback and recommendations on what to improve in the new Action Plan from lessons learned while implementing the previous one.

Responses from national focal points were received over the period of August-September 2020. Sixteen (16) countries<sup>2</sup>, representing about 50% of the region, answered the survey<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Members of the Steering Committee for the period when this Action Plan is developed are Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina (Chair), Costa Rica (Vice-chair), Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Peru, and Uruguay.

<sup>2</sup> Argentina, Barbados, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

<sup>3</sup> The survey and results of the survey can be found [here](#) in the report prepared by the Steering Committee. [[link to be added](#)]

## Overview of the chemicals and waste agenda and progress in the LAC region

Significant progress on development of chemicals and waste legislation has been seen in the region in recent years. Several countries have taken action on giving a more integrated approach to the Chemicals and Waste governance. Information compiled for the previous Action Plan highlighted that even though various countries of the region had regulations on chemicals and waste, they followed an individual approach per chemical or chemical type. Legal instruments and mandates were scattered among many institutions and this presented a challenge for their effective implementation and for the efficient use of scarce resources.

More integrated approaches are now reflected, for instance, in the policies and action plans on chemicals management recently adopted in Colombia (2016), Costa Rica (2016) and Suriname (2020)<sup>4</sup>. These instruments are added to the already existing national policies in Chile (2008), Guatemala (2013), Honduras (2013) and Nicaragua (2005) and the Regulation on Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Management in the Dominican Republic (2006), and the Law on Hazardous Substances, Materials and Waste in Venezuela (2001)<sup>5</sup>. A Bill on Integrated Management of Chemicals in Peru is now under the last round of public-private consultations and a Regulation on Hazardous Chemicals Management is going through an approval process in Honduras.

Under a GEF project on the *Development and Implementation of a Sustainable Management Mechanism for Persistent Organic Pollutants in Eight Caribbean Countries*, the Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the Caribbean Region (BCRC-Caribbean) designed a regional model integrated chemicals management act. The Act was developed as a model to provide for the allocation of administrative responsibilities for the management of chemicals; the prohibition, restriction and regulation of the import and export, production, transportation, storage, distribution, sale, use and disposal of chemicals and related activities; the incorporation of international treaty obligations with respect to the management of chemicals

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<sup>4</sup> Colombia. 2016. Documento CONPES 3868 - Política de gestión del riesgo asociado al uso de sustancias químicas. National Planning Department and various Ministries.

Costa Rica. 2016. National Policy on Chemical Safety. Ministry of Environment and Energy.

Suriname. (2020). Five-year National Action Plan for Sound Management of Chemicals. Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment.

<sup>5</sup> Chile. 2008 (updated in 2018, including an Action Plan for 2017-2022). National Policy on Chemical Safety.

Guatemala. 2013. National Policy on the Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste. Ministry of Environment.

Honduras. 2013. National Policy for the Sound Management of Chemicals. Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment.

Nicaragua. 2005. National Policy for the Integrated Management of Chemicals. Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

Dominican Republic. 2006. Resolution 02/2006. Regulation on Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Management. Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources.

Venezuela. 2001. Law No. 55. Law on Hazardous Substances, Materials and Waste.

into national law and related matters. Some Caribbean countries are using the model to adopt or revise chemicals management legal frameworks.

On the other hand, enforcement of legal frameworks on chemicals and waste is not yet effective. While having the legal basis, some countries do not yet have an integrated approach to monitor compliance on sound management of chemicals and waste. In some cases, the technical capacities of public personnel as inspectors are yet to be strengthened. Efficient mechanisms of recovery of costs of chemicals management efforts are not in place. If recovery systems do exist, funds go directly to a general fund, where those are not earmarked to recover costs on chemicals management. This weakens efforts in this regard.

The Special Programme on Institutional Strengthening for the Chemicals Cluster has processed three rounds of applications since its inception in 2015. Projects to strengthen legal and institutional capacities for chemicals management are supported in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, and Dominican Republic<sup>6</sup>.

Some countries like Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Costa Rica have been working on regulations or programs to control industrial chemicals, which represent an ambitious and promising precedent in the region. These instruments will ensure the systematic compilation of information on production, trade and use of chemicals that for the moment have not yet been consistently monitored in the region. Even though pesticides or sanitary products were usually regulated and registered already in the majority of countries, regulation on industrial chemicals was lagging, even though many countries are producing and importing chemicals. This will also bring indirect benefits by improving knowledge about the universe of chemicals that are produced, traded, and used in the region.

Aspects that countries are considering in the control of industrial chemicals are (i) the registry of such chemicals (notification), helping to build an inventory of chemicals produced and imported in the country; (ii) the prioritization of certain chemicals in that inventory, based on some criteria such as volume, persistence, risk; and (iii) the risk assessment of those prioritized chemicals. Although some countries have worked on drafting the legal framework to implement these programs, only Chile has been identified to have adopted it. Others still need to complete all approval stages.

Countries are still building the capacities and know-how to prioritize chemicals and to sustain the chemicals assessment procedure (e.g. training of industrial toxicologists, ecotoxicologists, risk management specialists, laboratory specialized personnel, chemical analysts, and industrial hygienists). An additional challenge is the uneven level of knowledge between large industry and the many Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises in the region.

Efforts to ensure labeling of chemicals have been made in the region, specifically on implementing the Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Adding

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/chemicals-waste/what-we-do/special-programme>

to earlier legislation to adopt GHS in Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico and Venezuela, the system is also adopted now in Colombia (2018) and Uruguay (2018)<sup>7</sup>. Chile is also in the process of adopting it. Regional coordination to implement the system is still not sufficiently strong. Certain companies follow GHS, especially when they are part of a multinational group. However, SMEs compose mostly of the industrial sector in the LAC region and many of these enterprises may lack the capacities and resources to implement the GHS.

Regarding international conventions on chemicals management, Bahamas (2020), Colombia (2019) and Saint Lucia (2019) have recently ratified the Minamata Convention on Mercury. In addition, the Ban Amendment to the Basel Convention has been recently ratified by Costa Rica (2019) and Saint Kitts and Nevis (2019). An updated table on status of ratification of the Stockholm, Rotterdam, Basel and Minamata Conventions is provided in Annex 2.

The fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention (COP-14, 29 April–10 May 2019) adopted amendments to Annexes II, VIII and IX to the Convention with the objectives of enhancing the control of the transboundary movements of plastic waste and clarifying the scope of the Convention as it applies to such waste. The amendments entered into force for all countries of the LAC region, as none submitted a notification of non-acceptance on expiry of six months from the date of the circulation of the communication by the depositary (paragraph 3 and subparagraph 2 (c) of Article 18). The new entries in Annexes II, VIII and IX to the Basel Convention become effective as of 1 January 2021 (decision BC-14/12).

Important initiatives have been seen recently in the region on the Minamata Convention. Bolivia (2017), Chile (2017), Colombia (2017), Costa Rica (2017), Dominican Republic (2019), Guatemala (2018), Guyana (2016), Jamaica (2018), Mexico (2019), Panama (2018), Paraguay (2019), Saint Kitts and Nevis (2018), Saint Lucia (2018), Suriname (2020), and Trinidad and Tobago (2018) developed initial assessments of the Minamata Convention implementation. Peru endorsed a National Plan to implement the Convention in 2019 and will soon publish the respective initial assessment. Honduras endorsed a regulation on Artisanal and Gold Mining in 2019, and is currently going through an approval process for a regulation on the sound management of mercury. These are added to previous efforts in the region, such as the Decree to Ban the Use of Mercury in Mining Activities endorsed in Venezuela in 2016. Argentina endorsed two resolutions in 2019, to implement the Prior Informed Consent procedure for mercury imports and exports, and banning the production, import and export of mercury-added products in January 2020.

Additionally, diverse GEF projects have supported implementation of the Conventions in recent years. With support by different BRS regional centers, Argentina, Ecuador, Peru, and Uruguay identified mercury risk management priorities. Through the GEF planet GOLD initiative, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana and Peru have worked to urgently address impacts of ASGM with mercury use. With support from UNIDO, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia,

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<sup>7</sup> Colombia. 2018. Decreto 1496 de 2018. National Decree that adopts the Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals. Ministry of Labour.

Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines are working on programs to implement mechanisms for a sound management of POPs.

In relation to solid waste management, according to data obtained between 2018 and 2020, the per capita generation rates in the region have remained relatively constant (1 kg/hab/day)<sup>8</sup>. Average waste collection coverage in countries is generally above 90% of the covered population, with some variations among countries, and lower rates in rural areas and smaller cities.

Final disposal of waste continues to be a challenge in the region. According to information provided by countries within the Coalition for the progressive closure of dumpsites in LAC, more than 11,000 dumpsites have been identified in the region. Adequate final disposal (sanitary landfill) accounts for about 55% of total waste disposed of, with significant differences among countries. The Coalition is currently working in the development of a roadmap for the progressive closure of dumpsites and an effective transition towards integrated waste management.

While there are still challenges to achieve a sound management of waste, many countries in the region have taken a range of policy and regulatory measures in this area. For instance, Brazil has prepared a National Solid Waste Plan in 2020; Chile has progressed in the gradual implementation of the EPR Law of 2016, Colombia presented its National Circular Economy Strategy during 2018, in order to advance in the transformation of its production and consumption chains, and Dominican Republic recently passed a new framework law on waste management.

Finally, regarding marine litter and microplastics, countries in the region have initiated actions at both the national and regional levels through the development of Marine Litter Action Plans to address this issue in an effective and sustainable way over time. For instance, Belize, Brazil, and Panama have developed National Marine Litter Action Plans, while the Marine Litter Action Plan for the Northeast Pacific, which includes 8 countries<sup>9</sup>, and the Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter Management for the Wider Caribbean Region<sup>10</sup>, are examples at the regional level.

In this sense, plastic has also been found to be a key component of marine litter in the region and countries have been conducting important efforts. Particularly there is a strong tendency to develop regulations regarding plastic waste and single-use plastics. From the 33 countries in the region, at least 27 have adopted or are developing national regulations towards the reduction, prohibition, or elimination of single-use plastics, and 40 municipal and local regulations are in place or in progress (in countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, and Mexico).

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<sup>8</sup> A total generation of 541,000 tons/day have been reported in LAC, a figure that will increase at least 25% by the year 2050. Waste Management Outlook for Latin America and the Caribbean. UNEP, 2018.

<sup>9</sup> Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama.

<sup>10</sup> Includes 28 island and continental countries.



## In retrospect: what has been achieved and what has been learned with the 2019-2020 Action Plan

The first Action Plan of the Network for the period 2019-2020 included 33 specific actions to address the strategic priorities agreed<sup>11</sup> by the Network within 6 priority themes or work areas, namely:

1. Governance, coordination mechanisms and international presence
2. Knowledge, information, and monitoring
3. Priority topics under the SAICM Global Plan of Action
4. Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions
5. Mercury and Lead
6. Waste management

By end of December 2020, around 80% of the actions have been completed (19 actions), partially completed or are ongoing (8 actions), and 18% are to be initiated (6 actions). The total estimated number of beneficiaries of the registered activities is 3885 persons (911 participants in face-to-face activities and 2974 participants through online events). The majority of meetings and events during 2020 were done on a virtual basis, due to the situation of the COVID-19 pandemic and national lockdown measures.

The progress of the Action Plan has been achieved thanks to the voluntary actions by the countries that compose the Network, and certain information-sharing and awareness-raising events and meetings prepared by the Secretariat of the Network, in collaboration with different organizations and partners, such as the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention, the Basel and Stockholm Convention Centers in the region, the Secretariat of the Special Programme, the Pan-American Health Organization, and the International Solid Waste Association, amongst others.

Progress has been made in the six priority areas, being the work area on Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions the area where there are still several actions to be initiated<sup>12</sup>.

Having during the 2019-2020 period more countries designing and implementing integrated schemes for the governance of chemicals management, it has been possible to share experiences and lessons learned among countries. Different regional events took place, such as the Second Latin American Meeting on Integrated Chemicals Management, co-organized by UNEP, the

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<sup>11</sup> Priorities for the 2019-2020 plan were identified through an inclusive and participatory consultation process in which the national focal points were invited to deliberate on key priority issues in each country with the relevant stakeholders and provide their input to the Network through surveys.

<sup>12</sup> A full report prepared by the Secretariat can be found [here](#). [link to be added]

Environment and Sustainable Development Secretariat of Argentina, the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA), and the Chamber of Chemical and Petrochemical Industry, in Buenos Aires in November 2019. In addition, experiences were also shared and discussed in virtual webinars.

It becomes evident that countries are making progress on establishing the basic frameworks on chemicals and waste management. Infrastructure is also being strengthened through establishment of new departments or branches in public institutions and organizations to directly address chemicals management. Now new challenges emerge, while countries need to enforce chemicals management and resources are still scarce. For example, key infrastructure such as regional or subregional networks of laboratories with capacities to test priority chemicals, interpret testing data and provide technical recommendations for policy-makers is still lacking.

Technical knowledge needs to be strengthened through training, but there are limited regional or national programs addressing this need. A recent initiative to create a postgraduate program on toxicology, promoted by the University of Panama and supported by the Network, is an important effort in this regard. In addition, the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering of the University of West Indies St. Augustine, in Trinidad and Tobago, hosted a sub-regional short course on Integrated Solid Waste Management in March 2020 with UNEP support.

In addition, respondents highlight the importance of involving higher levels of government representatives to influence decision-making. Also, some respondents suggest the establishment of alliances among countries taking into account the similarities on priorities identified.

Capacities and awareness of certain key stakeholders need to be strengthened, such as industry and the civil society. The effective implementation of certain elements of chemicals control, as the inventory of chemicals or their correct labeling, need the full commitment and engagement of these groups of stakeholders. Establishment of public-private partnerships is signaled as an example for an effective engagement of the private sector.

In general, respondents to the recent survey have acknowledged efforts made by the Network and recognize that activities under the 2019-2020 have been of interest to exchange experiences in the region and promote the chemicals management agenda. They suggested that a schedule is provided at the beginning of each year to plan ahead on activities and that progress is monitored through a tool that can be shared and updated regularly. Since there is sometimes staff turnover in the national institutions, continued update of the Network's focal point details is suggested.




Lastly, respondents were requested to provide feedback on lessons learned from the design and implementation of the new Action Plan. Fifty-four percent (54%) of respondents suggest that the number of actions in the new Plan should be less than the 33 actions included in the 2019-2020 Action Plan, considering that this is a significant number of actions to be implemented in a two-year period. Also, fifty-four percent (54%) agreed that the new Action Plan should have duration




of four years, with a 2-year work programme that can be revised every biennium to accommodate emergent priorities and new activities. Accordingly, this Action Plan reflects the general priority areas and topics for 2021-2024, and the specific regional cooperation activities proposed for the biennium 2021-2022.

## Next steps: priority areas for 2021-2024

Priorities identified by national focal points in the survey to develop the new Action Plan are organized into the similar six priority topics (work areas) that were used in the previous Action Plan. The survey also requested information on emerging priorities for the countries of the region in the last two years (e.g. plastic waste and marine litter, COVID-19 chemicals and waste, electronic waste, green chemistry). Those emerging topics that were prioritized by the respondents have been included in the Action Plan under one (the most pertinent) of the existing general priority topics or work areas. Subtopics were identified according to the results of the survey, where the group of countries expressed their highest priorities.

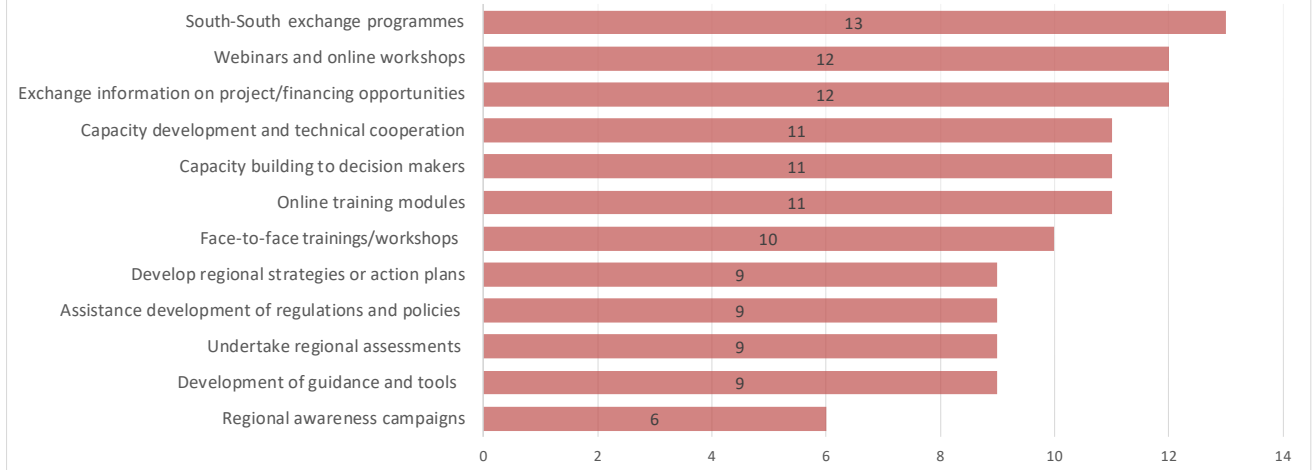
The following table summarizes the priority topics and sub-topics.

	TOPIC	SUB-TOPICS
	<p><b>Governance and coordination mechanisms</b></p> <p>Strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks at the national and regional level to facilitate the coordinated and integrated management of chemicals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen capacities at national and local levels to apply and enforce legal frameworks</li> <li>• Review and strengthen chemicals and waste regulatory and institutional frameworks</li> <li>• Strengthen linkages between science and policy to raise awareness of decision-makers on chemicals and waste key aspects</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Knowledge, information and monitoring</b></p> <p>Improving the availability of information and data on chemicals and waste at the national and regional levels, including information dissemination to the civil society.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen capacities in the elaboration of Environmental Risk Assessments for chemicals and chemical products</li> <li>• Dissemination of methodologies for the definition of a list of priority chemicals for control and monitoring</li> <li>• Promote collaboration and knowledge exchange among laboratories of the region and strengthen their capacities for sampling and testing of priority hazardous chemicals</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Priority issues under the SAICM framework</b></p> <p>Sound implementation of SAICM, in accordance to the Global Plan of Action and addressing the Emerging Policy Issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote implementation of the Globally Harmonized System (GHS), including building capacities in the public-private sector for its implementation</li> <li>• Promote industrial development based on sustainable chemistry to prevent and reduce the use and generation of hazardous substances to reduce chemical risks, and to find safer and sustainable alternatives.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote actions to eliminate exposure to lead (e.g. paints, lead-acid batteries).</li> <li>Environmental sound management of plastic through their whole life cycle, including marine litter and microplastics</li> <li>Building capacities for the prevention and effective response of chemical accidents and spills</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (BRS)</b></p> <p>Implementation of the international conventions on chemicals and waste, building national capacities to comply with international obligations under these three conventions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of inventories of new POPs</li> <li>Sound management of new POPs and POPs stocks</li> <li>Implement Best Available Techniques (BATs) and Best Environmental Practices (BEPs) for activities with unintentional POPs emissions</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Mercury</b></p> <p>Addressing chemicals of global concern, particularly mercury, in an integrated and coordinated manner, to significantly reduce their presence in the environment and their adverse effects in human health, as well as facilitating implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop inventories of mercury-added products and mechanisms for their effective identification (standardization/harmonization of associated tariff codes, labeling, among others)</li> <li>Management of mercury waste (collection, storage, treatment, disposal)</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Waste management</b></p> <p>Integrated management of the different types of waste, at the national and the regional levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop systems to measure and characterize waste generation, including hazardous waste, and keep updated national waste inventories (including electronic waste)</li> <li>Implement BAT and BEP of hazardous waste (including electronic waste)</li> <li>Promotion of extended producer responsibility schemes (EPR)</li> <li>COVID-19/Health crises, adaptation of waste management systems and handling of new waste streams, including in households (e.g hand sanitizers, hygiene kits, masks, and packaged foods, etc.) and bio-infectious waste</li> </ul>

Respondents of the survey were also requested to rank a list of potential regional cooperation activities to address the abovementioned priority subtopics. Results are shown below:

### Potential regional cooperation activities




## Work Programme 2021-2022

The main objective of the Work Programme is to identify the specific actions to be implemented during the biennium 2021-2022 within the different priority areas for cooperation, to enhance implementation of the chemicals and waste management agenda in the Latin America and Caribbean region and to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SAMOA Pathway.

The 2021-2022 Work Programme follows the same structure as the previous one:

- Priority topics (work areas for the Network)
- Priority sub-topics (strategic priorities to be addressed under each priority topic)
- Specific cooperative actions to be undertaken during 2021-2022 (activities and tasks by the Network to address the strategic priorities)

The specific actions listed in the Work Programme are intended to foster regional cooperation and are therefore actions that promote or facilitate work among countries, e.g. regional workshops, online training modules, webinars, South-South exchange programs, trainings of trainers, etc. The type of cooperative actions to be implemented is also based on responses to the survey.

 <b>Topic 1: Governance and coordination mechanisms</b>						
Sub-topic	Cooperative actions	Milestones	Main SDG target to which action contributes	Timeframe	Responsible/Partners	Resources required
1.1 Strengthen capacities at national and local levels to apply and enforce legal frameworks	1.1.1 Promote exchange among countries on principles of enforcement of chemicals control legislation and recovery of enforcement costs	Countries are more aware about recovery methods of enforcements costs	3.9 6.3 12.4 12.6 16.3 16.6 17.7	At least 1 webinar held in 2021	Network focal points, UNEP, KEMI, IOMC	Webinar platform  Key speakers

	1.1.2 Training of trainers for enforcement personnel, including inspectors	The region has a network of trainers and trained officers on enforcement of legal instrument on chemicals management	3.9 6.3 12.4 12.6 16.3 16.6 17.7	A first group of trainers is available by 2022	IOMC, OECD	Training course platform  Experts to develop the training course
	1.1.3 Promote exchange among countries on chemicals control schemes to engage and work with the private sector and promote compliance	Countries exchange on engagement with the private sector and promoting compliance	6.3 8.4 9.4 12.4 17.6	At least 1 webinar or event delivered by 2022	Network Focal Points, UNEP, OECD, Forum of regulatory cooperation	Countries willing to share experiences  Platform or resources to deliver the event
1.2 Review and strengthen chemicals and waste regulatory and institutional frameworks	1.2.1 Identify a tool to share and disseminate status of chemicals and waste regulatory schemes in the region	Information on main schemes in the region is broadly disseminated	12.4 16.3 17.6 17.7	Tool is identified by 2021	UNEP ROLAC, Network focal points	Tool developers  Resources for tool's sustainability
	1.2.2 Promote South-South exchange programs about key legal instruments and institutional schemes among countries	At least 3 countries exchange know-how and best practices and/or deliver technical cooperation	12.4 16.3 17.6 17.7	South-South exchange program in action by 2021	Network focal points, UNEP ROLAC, Regional Convention Centers	Countries willing to exchange
1.3 Strengthen linkages between science and policy to raise awareness of decision-makers on chemicals and waste key aspects	1.3.1 Build or strengthen a network from the academia/research sector that can provide support to the Chemicals and Waste Management Network	Network of the academia sector is fully engaged in the Network activities	12.4 16.6 16.7 17.6 17.7	Academia network partners are proposed by 2021  Academia network is involved in planning meetings and activities of	Network focal points, main regional Academic and Research Associations, SALTRA, SETAC, REDCIATOX, Regional Convention Centers	Academia partners willing to collaborate  Additional resources for participation of academia stakeholders in the Network

				the Network by 2022		
	1.3.2. Awareness-raising activities are delivered to decision-makers of the region in collaboration with the science/academia sector	Policy and science sectors work jointly to provide science-based awareness raising among decision-makers	12.4 16.6 16.7 17.6 17.7	At least 1 awareness-raising campaign or event designed by 2021  Awareness-raising campaign or event delivered by 2022	Network focal points, main regional Academic and Research Associations, UNEP, SALTRA, SETAC, REDCIATOX, IPEN, Regional Convention Centers	Platform for academia and the Network to collaborate  Resources needed to deliver the campaign or event



## Topic 2: Knowledge, information and monitoring

Sub-topic	Cooperative actions	Milestones	Main SDG and target to which action contributes	Timeframe	Responsible/Partners	Resources required
2.1 Strengthen capacities in the elaboration of Environmental Risk Assessments for chemicals and chemical products	2.1.1 Training of key stakeholders on main aspects of chemicals risk assessment and latest methods (including methodology, modelling, key guidance, hazard criteria, and principles of Mutual Acceptance of Data)	Key stakeholders of the region involved in chemicals risk assessments trained and with expertise in the region	3.9 6.3 8.4 9.4 12.4 12.a 17.6 17.7	Training is delivered by 2022  Face-to-face subject to available resources	UNEP, Network focal points, OECD, Regional Convention Centers, KEMI, EPA	Platform or venue to deliver training  Network of experts to design and prepare material of the training



						Experts on designing and implementing training
	2.1.2 Identify main stakeholders involved in chemicals risk assessments in countries of the region and existing capacities	Main institutions and stakeholders involved in chemicals risk assessment in the region and existing capacities are identified	6.3 8.4 9.4 12.4 17.6 17.7	Brief report developed by 2021	UNEP, Network focal points, EPA, OCDE	Resources to prepare the report
2.2 Dissemination of methodologies for the definition of a list of priority chemicals to control and monitor.	2.2.1 Elaboration of a report/workshop on methodologies to define a list of priority chemicals	Existing methodologies are reviewed and knowledge in countries to define lists of priority chemicals is enhanced.	3.9 6.3 8.4 9.4 12.4 12.a 17.6 17.7	Report or workshop delivered by 2022	UNEP, Network focal points, Regional BRS Centers, OECD	Network of experts. Resources to deliver a workshop or to develop the report.
2.3 Promote collaboration and knowledge exchange among laboratories of the region and strengthen their capacities for sampling and testing of priority hazardous chemicals	2.3.1 Prepare a report/diagnosis on existing lab capacities in the region	The region has a mapping of labs and their capacities in the region	6.3 8.4 9.4 12.4 12.a 17.6 17.7	Report developed by 2021	Regional BRS Centers, Network focal points	Consultant to undertake the analysis and deliver the report
	2.3.2 Training of trainers on sampling and testing of priority hazardous chemicals	The region has a network of trainers and trained officers on chemicals sampling and testing	3.9 6.3 8.4 9.4 12.4 12.a 17.6 17.7	A first group of trainers is available by 2022	Network focal points, OECD, Regional BRS Centers, international laboratories of reference	Experts to deliver the training  Platform to deliver the training or resources for a face-to-face training



### Topic 3: Priority topics under the SAICM Global Plan of Action

Sub-topic	Cooperative actions	Milestones	SDG and target to which action contributes	Timeframe	Responsible/Partners	Resources required
3.1 Promote industrial development based on sustainable chemistry to prevent and reduce the use and generation of hazardous substances to reduce chemical risks, and to find safer and sustainable alternatives.	3.1.1 Raise awareness on sustainable chemistry among stakeholders from industry in the region and disseminate information on existing initiatives.	Stakeholders from the industry understand aspects of sustainable chemistry and are engaged in promoting it. Progress in the industry sector is disseminated.	6.3 8.4 9.4 12.4 17.6	At least 1 webinar or event delivered by 2022	Network Focal Points, UNEP, OECD, ICCA, regional and national industry associations	Main speakers  Platform or resources to deliver the event
3.2 Promote implementation of the Globally Harmonized System (GHS), including building capacities in the public-private sector for its implementation	3.2.1 Promote South-South exchange programs on GHS implementation	At least 3 countries exchange know-how and best practices and/or deliver technical cooperation	6.3 8.4 9.4 12.4 17.6 17.7	South-South exchange program in action by 2021	Network focal points, UNEP, ROLAC, UNECE, UNITAR, KEMI	Countries willing to exchange
	3.2.2 Deliver a training of trainers on latest methods and developments on the implementation of the GHS	The region has a network of trainers on GHS implementation	6.3 8.4 9.4 12.4 17.6 17.7	A first group of trainers is available by 2022	Network focal points, UNITAR, UNECE	Experts to deliver the training  Resources for a face-to-face or online training
3.3 Promote actions to eliminate exposure to lead (e.g. paints, lead-acid batteries).	3.3.1 Training of key stakeholders on developing lead paint laws and enforcement mechanisms, including training on analytical methods to measure lead in paints	Key stakeholders of the region involved on implementation of lead limits in paints trained on methods to measure lead in paints		Training is delivered by 2021  Face-to-face in 2022 subject to	Global Lead Paint Alliance, Network focal points, Regional Convention Centers, WHO, USEPA, IPEN	Platform or venue to deliver training  Network of experts to design and

				available resources		deliver the training
	3.3.2 Promote exchange among countries on sound management of used lead-acid batteries	Countries exchange on ULAB management		At least 1 webinar or event delivered by 2021	UNEP ROLAC, Network focal points, Regional Convention Centers, recycling sector	Countries willing to share experiences  Platform or resources to deliver the event
3.4 Environmentally Sound Management of plastic through their whole life cycle, including marine litter and microplastics	3.4.1 Identify an information tool to share and disseminate trends and gaps in plastics and marine litter regulations in the region	Information on main trends and gaps in the region is broadly disseminated	11.6 12.4 12.5 14.1 16.3	Tool is identified by 2021  Tool is functioning by 2022 and is regularly updated	UNEP, Network focal points, Regional Seas Program, GPML	Tool developers  Resources for tool's sustainability
	3.4.2 Elaboration of a report/workshop of experts to evaluate public policies to reduce marine pollution and its impacts.	Public policies in the region are assessed	11.6 12.4 14.1 16.3 16.6	Report or workshop delivered by 2022	UNEP, Network focal points, Regional BRS Centers, Regional Seas Program, GPML	Network of experts.  Resources to deliver a workshop or to develop the report.
	3.4.3 Capacity building to government and municipal governments on the prevention and reduction of marine pollutants.	Public sector at national and local levels are aware and trained on prevention and reduction of marine pollutants	11.6 12.4 14.1 16.3 16.6	Capacity building delivered by 2021	UNEP, Network focal points, Regional BRS Centers, Regional Seas Program, GPML	Main speakers.  Resources to deliver a capacity-building event (face-to-face or online).

3.5 Building capacities for the prevention and effective response of chemical accidents and spills	3.5.1 Promote exchange among key stakeholders from the emergency response sector on how to improve chemical accident and spill response	National institutions relevant to chemical accident and spill response are identified  Case studies of countries with notification systems identified.  Improved capacities of accident and spill response personnel.	3.9 9.4 12.4 12.a 17.6 17.7	At least 1 webinar by 2021	Network focal points, Ministries of Environment, Ministries of Health, accident and spill response personnel, and firemen, UNEP. Private sector. Regional BRS Centers	Resources for event logistics
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#### Topic 4: Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (BRS)

Sub-topic	Cooperative actions	Milestones	SDG and target to which action contributes	Timeframe	Responsible/Partners	Resources required
4.1 Development of inventories of new POPs	4.1.1 Deliver a training of trainers on latest methods and tools on development of POPs inventories	The region has a network of trainers and trained officers on POPs inventories	3.9 6.3 9.4 11.6 12.4 12.a 17.7	A first group of trainers is available by 2021	Network focal points, BRS Secretariat, Regional Convention Centers	Experts to deliver the training  Resources for a face-to-face or online training
4.2 Sound management of new POPs and POPs stocks	4.2.1 Capacity building for key stakeholders on the sound management of new POPs and POPs stocks and share global experiences	Key stakeholders are aware of global experiences on management of POPs stocks	3.9 6.3 9.4 11.6 12.4 12.a 17.7	At least 1 webinar delivered by 2022	BRS Secretariat, Regional Convention centers, WCO	Main speakers  Platform for the webinar


4.3 Implement Best Available Techniques (BATs) and Best Environmental Practices (BEPs) for activities with unintentional POPs emissions	4.3.1 Capacity building on BAT and BEP for UPOPs with the BRS Secretariat, including exchange of experiences and lessons learned in the region	Stakeholders from competent authorities and the private sector are trained on BAT and BEP	3.9 6.3 9.4 11.6 12.4 12.a 17.6 17.7	At least one event by 2022	BRS Secretariat, Network focal points, stakeholders from the private sector, BRS Regional Centers	Resources for event logistics  Countries willing to share their experiences
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## Topic 5: Mercury

Sub-topic	Cooperative actions	Milestones	SDG and target to which action contributes	Timeframe	Responsible/Partners	Resources required
5.1 Develop inventories of mercury-added products and mechanisms for their effective identification (standardization/harmonization of associated tariff codes, labeling, among others)	5.1.1 Promote exchange among key stakeholders on tariff codes for mercury-added products and considerations for the Minamata Convention	National focal points of the Minamata Convention and customs authorities have a clear understanding and plan to set tariff codes for mercury-added products	9.4 11.6 12.4 12.a 16.6 17.6 17.7	At least 1 Webinar delivered by 2021	National focal points, UNEP GMP, Minamata Convention Secretariat, WCO, Regional Convention Centers	Main speakers  Platform for the webinar
	5.1.2 Promote South-South exchange programs on development of mercury-added products inventories	At least 5 countries exchange know-how and best practices and/or deliver technical cooperation	9.4 11.6 12.4 12.a 16.6 17.6 17.7	South-South exchange program in action by 2022	Network focal points, UNEP GMP, Minamata Convention Secretariat, Regional Convention Centers	Countries willing to exchange

5.2 Management of mercury waste (collection, storage, treatment, disposal)	5.2.1 Capacity building on BAT and BEP of mercury waste collection, storage, treatment and disposal	New options for mercury waste, collection, storage, treatment and disposal are discussed among the Network focal points and other key stakeholders	3.9 6.3 9.4 11.6 12.4 12.a 17.6 17.7	At least 1 webinar delivered by 2021	Network focal points, Minamata Convention Secretariat, Regional Convention Centers	Main speakers  Platform for the webinar
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 <b>Topic 6: Waste management</b>						
Sub-topic	Cooperative actions	Milestones	SDG and target to which action contributes	Timeframe	Responsible/Partners	Resources required
6.1 Develop systems to measure and characterize waste generation, including hazardous waste, and keep updated national waste inventories	6.1.1 Deliver a training of trainers on characterization and quantification of waste and keeping waste inventories, taking into account the related Sustainable Development Goals (SD) indicators, and priority waste streams (e.g. medical waste, e-waste).	The region has a network of trainers and trained officers on waste inventories	3.9 6.3 9.4 11.6 12.4 12.a 17.6 17.7	A first group of trainers is available by 2022	Network focal points, UNEP ROLAC, BRS Secretariat, Regional Convention Centers, ECLAC, UN HABITAT, ISWA	Experts to deliver the training  Resources for a face-to-face or online training
6.2 Implement BAT and BEP of hazardous waste	6.2.1 To hold a regional workshop in cooperation with the BRS Secretariat to build capacities on BAT and BEP	Key stakeholders are aware of BAT and BEP for hazardous waste (e.g. ULAB, e-waste, biomedical waste, etc.).	3.9 6.3 9.4 11.6 12.4 12.a 17.6 17.7	Regional workshop delivered in 2022	Network focal points, BRS Secretariat, Regional Convention Centers, ISWA	Experts to deliver the training  Resources for a face-to-face or online workshop

6.3 Promotion of extended producer responsibility schemes (EPR)	6.3.1 To promote exchange among countries on EPR schemes existing in the region	EPR experiences in the region are shared with other countries and EPR is promoted	9.4 11.6 12.4 12.a 16.6 17.6 17.7	At least 1 webinar delivered by 2021	Network focal points, UNEP ROLAC, Regional Convention Centers, ISWA	Main speakers  Platform for the webinar
	6.3.2 To promote a public-private dialogue on EPR (with emphasis on SMEs in the region)	Awariness of SMEs on EPR is strengthened in the region. EPR is promoted.	9.4 11.6 12.4 12.a 16.6 17.6 17.7	Public-private dialogue achieved by 2022	Network focal points, UN Environment ROLAC, Regional Convention Centers, industrial associations	SMEs willing to participate  Facilitators
6.4 COVID-19/Health crises, adaptation of waste management systems and handling of new waste streams, including in households (e.g hand sanitizers, hygiene kits, masks, and packaged foods, etc.), and bio-infectious waste	6.4.1 Promote exchange among countries on lessons learnt dealing with COVID-19 related waste and requirements to adapt and strengthen management systems	Experiences in the region are shared.	3.9 6.3 11.6 12.4 12.a 16.6	At least 1 webinar delivered by 2021	UNEP, WHO/PAHO, Network focal points, AIDIS, ISWA	Countries willing to share experiences  Platform for the webinar
	6.4.2 Training on bio-infectious waste management	Key stakeholders are trained on management of bio-infectious waste	3.9 6.3 11.6 12.4 12.a 16.6	At least 1 webinar delivered by 2021	UNEP, WHO/PAHO, Network focal points, AIDIS, ISWA	Countries willing to share experiences  Platform for the webinar

## Contributions to the implementation of the 2030 agenda

The implementation of this Action Plan will assist countries in the region in the achievement of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their respective targets under the 2030 Agenda. One of the key SDGs addressed with the Plan is SDG 12, *“Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns”*, specifically target 12.4 *“By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their releases to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment”*. In addition, actions of the Plan designed to build knowledge and capacities in the region to implement scientific tools, such as the Environmental Risk Assessments and inventories of chemicals of concern, contribute to target 12.a *“Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production”*.

The Plan also contributes to SDG 3 and SDG 6, *“Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”* and *“Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”*. Several cooperation actions under the Plan are targeted to improve capacities in the region to control pollution from chemicals and waste to air, water and soil, which contribute to reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and pollution (target 3.9) and to improve water quality by reducing that pollution (target 6.3).

The Action Plan proposes to implement various actions with industry, addressing target 9.4 *“By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities”*. Work under the plan will not only directly address sustainability and sound management of chemicals in industry, but also in cities, contributing to target 11.6 by reducing the adverse impact of cities, paying special attention to air quality and waste.

At the legislative and institutional levels, the Action Plan will promote cooperative actions to strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks for improved enforcement of sound management of chemicals and waste. The Plan will not only improve capacities of countries to meet their commitments under the international multilateral environmental agreements (target 12.4), but will also promote the rule of law, improve accountability and transparency in institutions, and ensure inclusive and participatory decision-making on chemical-related environmental matters (targets 16.3, 16.6, and 16.7).

Lastly, the adopted approach of the Action Plan will promote the cooperation spirit of the SDG agenda under SDG 17 *“Strengthen the means of implementation of the SDG agenda and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development”*, by enhancing South-South cooperation on knowledge, technology and innovation sharing to improve the sound management of chemicals in the LAC region.



## Resources for implementation

The Network's Steering Committee developed a Resource Mobilization Strategy (RMS) in 2019, which will continue guiding the Network's efforts. The main objective of the RMS is to ensure sustainable resources streams for the Network's Action Plans and for its operation (ordinary and extraordinary meetings, coordination activities, Secretariat tasks, development of material for the Network and for dissemination, translation of documents and simultaneous interpretation of meetings, among others).

While the Network will strive to maximize in-kind contributions and South-South cooperation within the region to cover several of its costs, a parallel effort will be undertaken to identify external funding from relevant donors (trust funds, development banks, UN agencies, bilateral donors, private sector), which will be crucial to the delivery of the activities planned for the biennium and to cover the operational costs of the Network.

Estimations of the equivalent resources required to implement the proposed activities of the Work Programme 2021-2022, are indicated below:

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Estimated resources (USD)*</b>
Governance, coordination mechanisms and international presence	38,800
Knowledge, information, and monitoring	195,000
Priority topics under the SAICM Global Plan of Action	71,000
Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions	95,400
Mercury	20,800
Waste management	105,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>526,200</b>

\* Including financial and in-kind resources.

## Monitoring and follow-up

Monitoring of the Action Plan implementation will be undertaken as part of the tasks of the Network's Steering Committee during its ordinary meetings, based on the milestones agreed in the Plan and with support of a Sub-committee on Monitoring of the Action Plan. The Steering Committee will submit half-yearly progress reports to the rest of national focal points of the Network for their approval, and a final report to inform the Forum of Ministers of Environment.

## Annex

### Annex 1. Members of the Network

[October 2020]

<b>Countries with nominated Focal Points</b>	<b>Other Stakeholders</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Antigua and Barbuda</li><li>• Argentina</li><li>• Barbados</li><li>• Belize</li><li>• Bolivia</li><li>• Brazil</li><li>• Chile</li><li>• Colombia</li><li>• Costa Rica</li><li>• Cuba</li><li>• Ecuador</li><li>• El Salvador</li><li>• Grenada</li><li>• Guatemala</li><li>• Guyana</li><li>• Honduras</li><li>• Jamaica</li><li>• Mexico</li><li>• Nicaragua</li><li>• Panama</li><li>• Paraguay</li><li>• Peru</li><li>• Dominican Republic</li><li>• St. Lucia</li><li>• St. Vincent and the Grenadines</li><li>• Suriname</li><li>• Trinidad and Tobago</li><li>• Uruguay</li><li>• Venezuela</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Basel Convention Coordinating Centre, Stockholm Convention Regional Centre, for Latin America and the Caribbean (BCCC/SCRC Uruguay)</li><li>• Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the Caribbean Region (BCRC-Caribbean)</li><li>• Chamber of the Chemical and Petrochemical Industry (CIQyP)</li><li>• Centro de Investigación e Información de Medicamentos y Tóxicos (CIIMET) - Basel and Stockholm Conventions Regional Centre located in Panama (BCRC-SCRC Panama)</li><li>• Basel Convention Regional Centre (BCRC) for South America (Argentina)</li><li>• International Life Sciences Institute (ILSI)</li><li>• National Institute for Ecology and Climate Change (Stockholm Convention Regional Centre in México)</li><li>• International Pollutants Elimination Network (IPEN) – Latin America and the Caribbean</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO)</li></ul>
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## Annex 2. Dates of ratification and entry into force of the international conventions of Stockholm, Rotterdam, Basel and Minamata in Latin America and the Caribbean

\*Text in red identify recent ratifications, acceptances, approvals, or accessions (2019-2020 period)

Country	Stockholm Convention		Rotterdam Convention		Basel Convention		Basel Convention Ban Amendment	Minamata Convention	
	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force	Ratification, Acceptance (A)	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force
Antigua and Barbuda	September 2003	May 2004	August 2010 (a)	November 2010	April 1993 (a)	July 1993	September 2016 (A)	September 2016 (a)	August 2017
Argentina	January 2005	April 2005	June 2004	September 2004	June 1991	May 1992	September 2011	September 2017	December 2017
Bahamas	October 2005	January 2006			August 1992	November 1992		February 2020 (a)	Mayo 2020
Barbados	June 2004 (a)	September 2004			August 1995 (a)	November 1995			
Belize	January 2010	April 2010	April 2005 (a)	July 2005	May 1997 (a)	August 1997			
Bolivia	June 2003	May 2004	December 2003 (a)	March 2004	November 1996	February 1997	March 2005	January 2016	August 2017
Brazil	June 2004	September 2004	June 2004	September 2004	October 1992 (a)	December 1992		August 2017	August 2017
Chile	January 2005	April 2005	January 2005	April 2005	August 1992	November 1992	August 2009 (A)	August 2018	November 2018
Colombia	October 2008	January 2009	December 2008	March 2009	December 1996	March 1997	June 2014	August 2019	November 2019
Costa Rica	February 2007	May 2007	August 2009	November 2009	March 1995 (a)	June 1995	December 2019	January 2017	August 2017
Cuba	December 2007	March 2008	February 2008	May 2008	October 1994 (a)	January 1995		January 2018 (a)	April 2018
Dominica	August 2003 (a)	May 2004	December 2005 (a)	March 2006	May 1998 (a)	August 1998			

Country	Stockholm Convention		Rotterdam Convention		Basel Convention		Basel Convention Ban Ammendment	Minamata Convention	
	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force	Ratification, Acceptance (A)	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force
Dominican Republic	May 2007	August 2007	March 2006 (a)	June 2006	July 2000 (a)	October 2000		March 2018	June 2018
Ecuador	June 2004	September 2004	May 2004	August 2004	February 1993	May 1993	March 1998	July 2016	August 2017
El Salvador	May 2008	August 2008	September 1999	February 2004	December 1991	May 1992	December 2015	June 2017 (a)	August 2017
Grenada									
Guatemala	July 2008	October 2008	April 2010 (a)	July 2010	May 1995	August 1995	December 2013		
Guyana	September 2007 (a)	December 2007	June 2007 (a)	September 2007	April 2001 (a)	July 2001		September 2014	August 2017
Haiti									
Honduras	May 2005	August 2005	September 2011 (a)	December 2011	December 1995	March 1996		March 2017	August 2017
Jamaica	June 2007	August 2007	August 2002 (a)	February 2004	January 2003 (a)	April 2003	September 2015	July 2017	August 2017
Mexico	February 2003	May 2004	May 2005 (a)	August 2005	February 1991	May 1992		September 2015	August 2017
Nicaragua	December 2005	March 2006	September 2008 (a)	December 2008	June 1997 (a)	September 1997		October 2014	August 2017
Panama	March 2003	May 2004	August 2000	February 2004	February 1991	May 1992	October 1998	September 2015	August 2017
Paraguay	April 2004	June 2004	August 2003	February 2004	September 1995 (a)	December 1995	August 1998	June 2018	September 2018
Peru	September 2005	December 2005	September 2005	December 2005	November 1993 (a)	February 1994	March 2015 (A)	January 2016	August 2017
Saint Kitts and Nevis	May 2004 (a)	August 2004	August 2012 (a)	November 2012	September 1994 (a)	December 1994	August 2019	May 2017 (a)	August 2017
Saint Lucia	October 2002 (a)	May 2004			December 1993 (a)	March 1994	January 2002	January 2019 (a)	April 2019

Country	Stockholm Convention		Rotterdam Convention		Basel Convention		Basel Convention Ban Amendment	Minamata Convention	
	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force	Ratification, Acceptance (A)	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	September 2005 (a)	December 2005	October 2010 (a)	January 2011	December 1996 (a)	March 1997			
Suriname	September 2011	December 2011	May 2000	February 2004	September 2011	December 2011		August 2018	November 2018
Trinidad and Tobago	December 2002 (a)	May 2004	December 2009 (a)	March 2010	February 1994 (a)	May 1994	January 2000		
Uruguay	February 2004	May 2004	March 2003	February 2004	December 1991	May 1992	March 1999	September 2014	August 2017
Venezuela	April 2005	July 2005	April 2005 (a)	July 2005	March 1998	June 1998			