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**International Conference on Chemicals Management**

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Item 4 (e) of the provisional agenda\*

**Implementation of the Strategic Approach to International  
Chemicals Management: financial and technical resources for implementation**

**Report of the Quick Start Programme Executive Board to the  
International Conference on Chemicals Management at its  
second session (full version)\*\***

**Introduction**

1. In its resolution I/4,<sup>1</sup> adopted at its first session, the International Conference on Chemicals Management established the Quick Start Programme, which aims “to support initial enabling capacity-building and implementation activities in developing countries, least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition.” In the resolution, the Conference also called for the Programme to include a trust fund, the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund, administered by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and multilateral, bilateral and other forms of cooperation. It invited Governments in a position to do so, regional economic integration organizations, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector, including industry, foundations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, to contribute to the Quick Start Programme.

2. Resolution I/4 established the Quick Start Programme Executive Board, consisting of two government representatives from each of the United Nations regions and all bilateral and multilateral donors and other contributors to the Programme. The Board reviews progress under the Programme on the basis of reports from the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund Implementation Committee and other Programme participants, and provides operational guidance on the implementation of the strategic priorities of the Programme. Resolution I/4 provides that the Executive Board shall report to the Conference at its second and third sessions on the implementation of the Programme and on the operations of the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund.

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\* SAICM/ICCM.2/1.

\*\* The present report is being made available in English only. The introduction and executive summary of the report, however, are available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish in document SAICM/ICCM.2/5.

<sup>1</sup> Resolution I/4 is reproduced in annex I to the present document.

3. The present document is the first report of the Executive Board to the Conference. It aims to contribute to the fulfilment of a number of the functions of the Conference set out in paragraph 24 of the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach. The report of the Board will support the general functions of the Conference “to receive reports from all relevant stakeholders on progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach and to disseminate information as appropriate” (paragraph 24 (a)), “to evaluate the implementation of the Strategic Approach with a view to reviewing progress against the 2020 target and taking strategic decisions, programming, prioritizing and updating the approach as necessary” (paragraph 24 (b)), “to report on progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach to stakeholders” (paragraph 24 (d)), “to promote the strengthening of national chemicals management capacities” (paragraph 24 (g)) and “to promote the participation of all stakeholders in the implementation of the Strategic Approach” (paragraph 24 (m)).

4. Paragraph 19 of the Overarching Policy Strategy provides that the Strategic Approach should include “the mobilization of additional national and international financial resources, including through the Quick Start Programme ... to accelerate the strengthening of capabilities and capacities for the implementation of the Strategic Approach objectives.” In that regard, the Board’s report on the Programme will also assist the Conference to fulfil its functions “to work to ensure that the necessary financial and technical resources are available for implementation” (paragraph 24 (h)) and “to evaluate the performance of the financing of the Strategic Approach” (paragraph 24 (i)).

5. Preparation of the present report was first addressed during the third meeting of the Board on 8 and 9 May 2008. Based on the guidance of the Board, the secretariat developed initial drafts that were reviewed during two teleconferences held on 26 September and 25 November 2008. The report was completed in December 2008 so that it could be translated and made available sufficiently ahead of the second session of the Conference. As a consequence, it reflects information available as of November 2008, in particular in relation to the level of contributions and the status of trust fund projects. Supplementary information will be provided in documents SAICM/ICCM.2/5/Add.1 and SAICM/ICCM.2/INF/8, which will be issued shortly before the second session of the Conference.

## **I. Executive summary**

6. Arrangements for the establishment of the Quick Start Programme and its Trust Fund were initiated by the Strategic Approach secretariat in May 2006. Between September 2006 and August 2008 there were five rounds of applications for grants from the Programme.<sup>2</sup> Operation and administration of the Programme has been kept under review and guided by the Executive Board, which has held three annual meetings, and the Trust Fund Implementation Committee, which has held six meetings.<sup>3</sup>

7. The Executive Board provides operational guidance on the Programme, including on eligibility for assistance from the Trust Fund, administrative matters and recognition of Programme contributions. The Board has also adopted a business plan for the Programme. Following each round of applications to the Trust Fund, the Implementation Committee reviews and appraises proposals that have been screened by the secretariat for completeness and eligibility. In addition, the Implementation Committee provides guidance on the process for applying to the Trust Fund, including in relation to application forms and guidelines, and on project implementation arrangements, including the monitoring and evaluation of projects. The Committee monitors the implementation of Programme projects financed by the Trust Fund and reports to the Executive Board on their status.

8. Since 2006, the Trust Fund has received pledges for an approximate total of \$16,244,000 from 21 donors. Over the five application rounds that have taken place to date, the Trust Fund Implementation Committee has approved projects with a total value of \$14,020,252. As of November 2008, the Trust Fund’s approximate balance, including pledges not yet paid and the 5 per cent administration fee charged by UNEP as trustee, was approximately \$1,321,735. As of May 2008 five Governments, one industry association and seven intergovernmental organizations had declared non-Trust Fund programme contributions to the Programme using the official declaration form and procedure established by the Executive Board. Such contributions consist of financial and in-kind contributions to bilateral chemicals management programmes, projects and activities supporting the Programme objective and strategic priorities in developing countries and countries with economies in

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<sup>2</sup> The present report does not include information on the sixth round of applications, scheduled to close on 27 February 2009. Information on the sixth round will be presented in document SAICM/ICCM.2/5/Add.1.

<sup>3</sup> The present report does not include information on the fourth meeting of the Board, which is scheduled for 23 and 24 April 2009, nor on the seventh meeting of the Trust Fund Implementation Committee, which is scheduled for 16 and 17 April 2009.

transition. As of May 2008 declared financial and quantified in-kind contributions had reached a total of \$23,690,400. Additional unquantified in-kind contributions were also provided in the form of staff time and other resources for programmes and project implementation.

9. Over the five rounds of applications to the Trust Fund, the secretariat received 169 project proposals. The Trust Fund Implementation Committee approved 74 projects with total funding of approximately \$14,020,252, which will be implemented by 60 Governments and seven civil society organizations and involve activities in 73 countries, including 34 least developed countries and Small Island Developing States. In addition, 44 projects were recommended for further development and resubmission. As of November 2008, 32 projects were being implemented, 14 will begin following the conclusion of agreements for initial project management arrangements, and 18, including 17 approved in October 2008, are awaiting the confirmation of conditional approvals and the preparation of final legal instruments before they can be further processed.

10. Following initial delays in the completion of administrative and legal arrangements in 2007, first- and second-round projects are now being implemented, with some close to completion. As of November 2008, all first-round projects had started and were progressing in line with their work plans and objectives. Out of 21 projects approved in the second round 19 had commenced, while two remained on hold pending the conclusion of agreements between executing agency and applicants or further coordination and preparation at the national level.

11. The implementation of projects approved in the third and fourth rounds has been delayed by the introduction in 2008 of new legal instrument templates by UNEP. Those templates were finalized in August 2008, however, and agreements for third- and fourth-round projects are now being finalized. In October 2008 the Implementation Committee approved or conditionally approved new projects submitted during the fifth round. Following the confirmation of conditional approvals agreements will be signed with applicants and project executing agencies in order to begin implementation in 2009.

12. The secretariat's support role for the Quick Start Programme includes the provision of secretariat services for meetings of the Executive Board and the Trust Fund Implementation Committee, the provision of administrative support to the Trust Fund, the screening of project proposals for completeness and eligibility and the provision of guidance to stakeholders in the initiation of project proposals. While the European Commission is currently providing financial support for one position within the secretariat, the continuation of the position depends on further donor contributions to cover costs in succeeding years. In the light of the continuously increasing volume of projects and the corresponding increase in the workload of the secretariat, the secretariat will propose, for consideration at the second session of the Conference, that additional staff resources be provided to support Programme operations.

13. In April 2007, the Executive Board adopted a business plan that set out a resource mobilization strategy to help ensure the sustainability of the Programme, including through the replenishment of its trust fund on a steady and equitable basis by as broad a donor group as possible. The Executive Board decided that the fundraising target for the Trust Fund was to achieve average annual growth of 5 to 10 per cent over the approximately \$6 million that came in in 2006. Performance against fundraising and delivery targets has been positive. Other business plan strategies and targets, including in particular increasing and broadening the donor base, have been more challenging.

14. Since the establishment of the Quick Start Programme the Executive Board, the Implementation Committee, the Strategic Approach secretariat and stakeholders have gathered experience and views on a number of policy and operational issues. The Executive Board has provided operational guidance, including through the adoption of the Quick Start Programme business plan, on various matters including the recognition of non-trust fund Programme contributions and the eligibility of applicants for funding from the trust fund. The Board has also discussed policy matters such as the scope of enabling activities. The Trust Fund Implementation Committee has provided operational guidance on the process for applying for project funding and on project implementation, including by developing application materials and guidance documents, overseeing project implementation and setting standards for independent monitoring and evaluation.

15. Over the course of regional meetings and consultations, many stakeholders have welcomed the Programme and made positive comments regarding its adequacy. Some called for more resources to be made available, for an increase in the funding available per project and per country and for the consideration of extending the duration of the Programme. Some donor Governments have said that more equitable burden sharing is a pre-condition for maintaining their contributions to the Programme. They have also observed that relying on a limited number of major donors makes the Programme vulnerable to funding fluctuations and shortfalls.

16. The Executive Board has agreed to make recommendations to the Conference for consideration at its second session, including on arrangements for meetings of the Executive Board, secretariat staff resources needed to service the Programme, the donor base and financial stability of the Trust Fund and lessons learned during the initial phase of the programme.

## **II. Initial actions to launch the Quick Start Programme**

17. Following adoption of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management at the first session of the Conference in February 2006, one of the first priorities of the secretariat was for the Quick Start Programme and its Trust Fund to be established and become operational. The secretariat convened the first meetings of the Trust Fund Implementation Committee and Executive Board in April 2006. The Board considered and endorsed the recommendations of the Committee concerning the application procedures and project management arrangements for the trust fund.

18. Taking into account the guidance provided by the Board and the Committee, the secretariat issued application forms and guidelines and launched the first round of applications to the trust fund in May 2006 on a trial basis. Four subsequent application rounds took place between September 2006 and August 2008.<sup>4</sup>

19. Arrangements for the establishment of the Trust Fund by UNEP were initiated by the Strategic Approach secretariat in May 2006. The Trust Fund was officially established on 1 December 2006 in order to allow it to operate for as long as possible.<sup>5</sup> The establishment of the Trust Fund was noted and approved by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme in its decision 24/10 of 9 February 2007.

20. Arrangements for the administration of the trust fund, including a revised administration fee structure for the trust fund and for individual project budgets,<sup>6</sup> were completed in March 2007. Legal and project management arrangements for trust fund projects were first completed by UNEP in March 2007 and revised in August 2008.

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4 At the time of preparing the present report, the Executive Board could not include information related to the sixth round of the Trust Fund, scheduled to close on 27 February 2009. Additional information on that round will be made available in document SAICM/ICCM.2/5/Add.1.

5 Resolution I/4 of the Conference provides that, from the date of its creation, the Trust Fund will be open for five years for the purpose of receiving contributions and for seven years for the purpose of disbursing funds. The secretariat intentionally delayed the establishment of the Trust Fund until after the approval of the first Quick Start Programme projects.

6 Following consultations between UNEP, donors and the secretariat, the Executive Director of UNEP agreed in January 2007 to reduce the programme support cost fee charged by UNEP as trustee from 13 to 5 per cent. In addition, a majority of the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which may be involved as executing agencies in Trust Fund projects, advised that they would be prepared to act in that capacity for a fee of 8 per cent of project budgets.

### III. Meetings of the Executive Board and Trust Fund Implementation Committee<sup>7</sup>

21. Resolution I/4 of the Conference established the Executive Board, consisting of two government representatives of each of the United Nations regions<sup>8</sup> and all the bilateral and multilateral donors<sup>9</sup> and other contributors to the Programme,<sup>10</sup> and the Trust Fund Implementation Committee, comprising representatives of the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC)<sup>11</sup> and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which reviews and appraises proposals for projects to be financed by the Trust Fund.

22. The Executive Board has held three annual meetings in Geneva, Switzerland. The first meeting was held on 26 and 27 April 2006 and was co-chaired by Ms. Gillian Guthrie (Jamaica) and Mr. Bo Wahstrom (Sweden). The second meeting was held on 23 and 24 April 2007 and was co-chaired by Mr. Jean-Louis Wallace (Canada) and Ms. Guthrie. The third meeting was held on 6 and 7 May 2008 and was co-chaired by Ms. Irina Zastenskaya (Belarus) and Mr. Jozef Buys (Belgium). In accordance with resolution I/4 of the Conference, the Executive Board has organized its work by making provision for a separate meeting of the Executive Board's Committee on the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund, comprising donors to the Trust Fund and regional representatives. The Board has agreed on rules of procedure, certain provisions of which are enclosed in square brackets to indicate that consensus on those provisions has not been achieved.<sup>12</sup>

23. The Board provides operational guidance on the Programme, including on eligibility for financing from the trust fund and on administrative matters. The Board considers reports of the Trust Fund Implementation Committee on project implementation and of UNEP, as trustee, on the financial situation of the Trust Fund, and makes recommendations. A form for the declaration of non-Trust Fund Programme contributions was developed by the Board. A business plan for the Programme was adopted in 2007 and updated in 2008. At its meeting on 23 and 24 April 2007 the Board decided that, "spread over the lifetime of the Trust Fund, it should be possible for a Government to participate in a multi-country and/or civil society project as well as receiving assistance for a national governmental project." The Board subsequently advised at its meeting on 6 and 7 May 2008 that this decision would be applied flexibly with respect to countries that had had initial projects not exceeding \$100,000 approved during earlier application rounds, which would mean that such countries could receive funding for additional projects, subject to additional guidance. During 2007 the Board attempted to define the term "enabling activities" in order to guide Trust Fund applicants on project eligibility but did not reach a decision on the matter. The Board also conducted intersessional teleconferences, including to review Programme declaration forms before each meeting and to discuss in more depth matters addressed during meetings, such as its reporting for the second session of the Conference.

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7 Finalized in December 2008, the present report does not cover the fourth meeting of the Board scheduled for 23 and 24 April 2009, nor the seventh meeting of the Trust Fund Implementation Committee scheduled for 16 and 17 April 2009.

8 Nominations for regional representatives for the Executive Board, along with Strategic Approach regional focal points, were coordinated in March 2006 by the Governments whose representatives had formerly served on the bureau of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the bureau of the Conference. The regional representatives serving on the Quick Start Programme Executive Board are, for Africa, Burundi and Egypt, for Asia and the Pacific, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Thailand, for Central and Eastern Europe, Belarus and Georgia, for Latin America and the Caribbean, Jamaica and Peru, and for the Western Europe and others group, Belgium and the United States of America.

9 As of November 2008, the 21 donors to the Trust Fund are the Governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Hungary, India, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Madagascar, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, as well as the European Commission. See also annex III to the present document for more information on Trust Fund contributions.

10 Recognized contributors to the Quick Start Programme are the Governments of Canada, Japan, Switzerland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, as well as the International Council of Chemical Associations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), UNDP, UNEP, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the World Health Organization (WHO). See also paragraph 15 and annex IV to the present document for further information.

11 The participating organizations of IOMC are FAO, the International Labour Organization, OECD, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR and WHO.

12 The Board's rules of procedure are set out in annex II to the present document.

24. The Trust Fund Implementation Committee held its first meeting in Geneva on 19 April 2006, its second meeting in Paris on 18 October 2006, its third meeting in Geneva on 29 and 30 May 2007, its fourth meeting in New York on 30 October 2007 and its fifth meeting in Geneva on 17 and 18 April 2008. The Implementation Committee has been chaired by Mr. Robert Visser of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. The Committee adopted its rules of procedure at its second meeting.<sup>13</sup>

25. Following each round of applications to the Trust Fund, the Implementation Committee has reviewed and appraised proposals that are first screened by the secretariat for completeness and eligibility. Over five rounds, the Committee has approved 74 projects with total funding of \$14,020,252.<sup>14</sup> In addition, the Implementation Committee has provided guidance on the process for applying to the trust fund, including in relation to application forms and guidelines, and on project implementation arrangements, including the monitoring and evaluation of projects. The Committee monitors the implementation of trust fund projects and reports to the Executive Board on their status.

#### **IV. Contributions to the Trust Fund and other contributions**

26. Since 2006, the Trust Fund has received pledges for contributions totalling approximately \$16,043,000.<sup>15</sup> Over five application rounds, the Trust Fund Implementation Committee has approved projects with a total value of \$14,020,252.<sup>16</sup> As of November 2008, the approximate balance of the trust fund, including pledges not yet paid and the 5 per cent administration fee charged by UNEP as trustee, is approximately \$1,321,735.<sup>17</sup> Summary information on all received contributions can be found in annex IV to the present report.

27. The Executive Board developed and adopted a form for reporting contributions to the Quick Start Programme other than cash contributions to the trust fund. The form has been used to facilitate reporting on non-Trust Fund Programme contributions since 2006 and is also used by the Board to determine whether new contributions qualify as contributions to the Quick Start Programme according to the objective of the Programme set out in resolution I/4, which is “to support initial enabling capacity-building and implementation activities in developing countries, least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition”. As of May 2008, non-trust fund Programme contributions have been declared by the Governments of Canada, Japan, Switzerland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, as well as by the International Council of Chemical Associations, FAO, OECD, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR and WHO. In preparation for the third meeting of the Board in 2008, seven Board members updated their declaration forms and submitted them to the secretariat. In addition, FAO submitted its first declaration, which was subsequently accepted as a contribution by the Board. Summary information on non-trust fund Programme contributions can be found in annex V to the present report.<sup>18</sup>

28. Non-trust fund contributions made to date include financial and in-kind contributions to bilateral chemicals management programmes, projects and activities supporting the Programme objectives and strategic priorities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. As of May 2008 declared financial and quantified in-kind contributions had reached a total of \$23,690,400. Additional in-kind contributions were also provided in the form of staff time and other resources for programme and project implementation.

29. The Governments of Japan, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom have declared contributions to new projects in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Central and Eastern Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean. Canada has made contributions to a wide range of projects, in particular through its trust fund for projects relating to persistent organic pollutants. The International Council of

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13 The Implementation Committee’s rules of procedure are set out in annex III to the present document.

14 See also document SAICM/ICCM.2/5/Add.1, which will contain information on the sixth round of applications to the Trust Fund, which will have closed on 27 February 2008 and the appraisal of applications by the Implementation Committee at its seventh meeting on 16 and 17 April 2009.

15 This does not include several substantial additional pledges being finalized at the time of writing the present document.

16 The total includes \$1,966,262 in the first round, \$1,861,841 in the second round, \$2,232,155 in the third round, \$3,888,505 in the fourth round and \$4,021.

17 The balance also takes into account the UNEP 5 per cent fee, which covers its trustee functions. After completion of all disbursements, the fee will total approximately \$701,013.

18 All forms are available on the Strategic Approach website: [www.saicm.org](http://www.saicm.org).

Chemical Associations has been recognized as a contributor for the industry's capacity-building programmes, including through implementation of the Responsible Care Global Charter and Global Product Strategy. Intergovernmental organizations' in kind-contributions have also been acknowledged for existing and new programmes on chemicals management, as well as specific projects and activities.

## V. Trust Fund applications and project approval

30. Existing Trust Fund arrangements provide that each year two application rounds with fixed deadlines are held. Governments of developing countries and countries with economies in transition are eligible for support through the Trust Fund for projects valued between \$50,000 and \$250,000, which are of a maximum duration of 24 months. Proposals may be presented by Governments participating in the Strategic Approach that have given appropriate formal recognition to the Strategic Approach, at a minimum by designating an official Strategic Approach national focal point. On an exceptional basis, civil society networks participating in the Strategic Approach can also be eligible to present project proposals, which must be endorsed by the Strategic Approach national focal points. Projects may also involve project executing agencies such as intergovernmental organizations or convention secretariats.

31. Over the first five rounds of applications to the Trust Fund<sup>19</sup> the secretariat received 169 project proposals. Following the secretariat screening of applications for completeness and eligibility, 134 applications were appraised by the Trust Fund Implementation Committee. The Committee approved 74 projects for total funding of approximately \$14,020,252. In addition, 44 projects were recommended for further development and resubmission. The approved projects will be implemented by 60 Governments and seven civil society organizations and involve activities in 73 countries, including 34 least developed countries and small island developing States. Summary information is provided in the following tables and further data can be found in annexes VI and VII to the present report.

**Table 1: Summary of Trust Fund approved projects from rounds I to V**

	Total	Round				
		I	II	III	IV	V
<b>Total projects approved</b>	<b>74</b>	8	21	11	17	17
<b>Civil society projects</b>	<b>7</b>	1	1	2	2	1
<b>Government projects</b>	<b>67</b>	7	20	9	15	16
<i>Individual</i>	60	4	20	9	12	15
<i>Multi-country</i>	7	3	0	0	3	1
<b>Countries involved</b>	<b>73</b>					
<i>Africa</i>	27					
<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	18					
<i>Central and Eastern Europe</i>	6					
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	22					
<b>LDCs and SIDS</b>	<b>34</b>					
<b>Total funding granted (US\$)</b>	<b>\$14,020,252</b>	\$1,966,262	\$1,861,841	\$2,232,155	\$3,888,505	\$4,071,489

## VI. Status of projects financed by the Trust Fund<sup>20</sup>

32. As indicated above, the Trust Fund supports the implementation of 74 projects in 73 countries.<sup>21</sup> Approved projects and activities financed by the Trust Fund are implemented in accordance with the project management arrangements approved by the Trust Fund Implementation Committee. The Committee agreed, in principle, that in order to simplify the administration of projects, project management arrangements should be consistent with UNEP administration and trust fund management requirements and procedures. Such arrangements include the conclusion of legal agreements with

<sup>19</sup> At the time of preparing the present report, the Executive Board could not include information related to the sixth round of the Trust Fund, scheduled to close on 27 February 2009. Additional information on this round is available in document SAICM/ICCM.2/5/Add.1.

<sup>20</sup> The present section of the draft report reflects reporting provided in August 2008 and considered by the Trust Fund Implementation Committee at its sixth meeting in October 2008. Updated information reflecting reporting provided in January 2009 and considered by the Implementation Committee in April 2009 is available in document SAICM/ICCM.2/INF/8.

<sup>21</sup> Further information on approved projects may be found in annex IV to the present document.

applicants and the project executing agency, if any, and the disbursement of initial funding for the initial implementation of activities. Project activities are undertaken by Governments or civil society organizations in collaboration with project executing agencies, if any, such as intergovernmental organizations and Convention secretariats, and with partners such as governmental institutions, civil society organizations and universities.

33. The Trust Fund project reporting scheme provides that on a half-yearly basis, substantive progress and financial expenditures reports are to be submitted by project managers to the Strategic Approach secretariat and UNEP. After completion of a project, final substantive and financial reports are also required. In addition, independent monitoring and evaluation of projects are compulsory after one year of project activities and/or after the end of the project. The Strategic Approach secretariat compiles such reports for the consideration of the Trust Fund Implementation Committee, which reports to the Executive Board on project execution.

34. The following sections provide an overview of the implementation status of approved projects in each of the five application rounds. Additional information on the status of each of the approved projects is available in document SAICM/ICCM.2/INF/8.<sup>22</sup> As of November 2008, 32 projects were being implemented; 14 will begin immediately after the conclusion of legal agreements on initial project management arrangements; and 18 projects, including projects approved in October 2008, await the confirmation of conditional approvals and the preparation of initial legal instruments.

35. Following initial delays in the completion of administrative and legal arrangements in 2007, first- and second-round projects are now being implemented, with some close to completion. As of November 2008, all first-round projects had started and were progressing in line with their work plans and objectives. Out of 21 projects approved in the second round 19 had commenced, while two remained on hold pending the conclusion of agreements between the executing agency and the applicants or further coordination and preparation at the national level. The implementation of projects approved in the third and fourth rounds have suffered delays due to the introduction in 2008 of new legal instruments by UNEP. Following the finalization of new templates for agreements in August 2008, consultations have been undertaken with executing agencies and applicants. Agreements for 15 third- and fourth-round projects have been signed. It is expected that the pending 14 agreements will be finalized and signed between November 2008 and January 2009 and that implementation will begin in 2009. An additional 17 projects were approved or conditionally approved by the Implementation Committee in October 2008 and, following the confirmation of conditional approval, agreements will be signed with applicants and project executing agencies in order to begin implementation in 2009. One project, for Palestine, remains on hold pending improvement of the political situation there.

#### **A. Status of approved first-round projects**

36. In the first round of applications, eight projects were approved by the Implementation Committee at its second meeting, which took place in Paris on 18 October 2006. Following the completion of the establishment of the Trust Fund and project implementation arrangements in March 2007 and confirmation of the conditional approval of five projects, memorandums of understanding were signed for all eight projects between April 2007 and January 2008. The table in annex I to document SAICM/ICCM.2/INF/8 provides detailed information on the signing of agreements, dates of disbursements and the status of implementation.

37. Two countries undertaking national projects and a large majority of countries involved in three multi-country projects reported satisfactory progress and compliance with the project work plans. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (project I.05.G.FYM) with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as executing agency, Uganda (project I.07.G.UGA) with UNDP and UNEP as executing agencies, as well as 11 of the 15 countries involved in the three multi-country projects with UNITAR as the executing agency (Madagascar, Djibouti and Sao Tome and Principe with respect to project I.01.M, Ivory Coast, Mongolia, Republic of Congo and Syria with respect to project I.02.M and Armenia, Chile, Costa Rica, Georgia and Serbia with respect to project I.03.M) have enjoyed or continued to enjoy relative success in implementation and are expected to undertake and complete projects without any further delays. The projects of Nigeria (I.06.G.NGA), Ecuador (I.04.G.ECU), the Tanzania Plantation and Agricultural Workers Union (I.08.C.TPAWU) and four countries involved in multi-country projects, namely Burkina Faso (I.01.M), Djibouti (I.01.M), Rwanda (I.01.M) and Haiti (I.02.M) have faced challenges and delays in the early phases of project implementation. The main

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<sup>22</sup> In addition, all submitted progress reports can be found on the Strategic Approach website: [www.saicm.org](http://www.saicm.org).

reasons are delays in preparation and extended consultations for the conclusion of agreements between executing agencies and Governments, organizational and coordination problems at the national level and extra time needed for the recruitment of staff and consultants.

38. Despite these challenges, no major problem has been encountered and the implementation of all projects is expected to continue. The secretariat has played an active role in overseeing and troubleshooting projects, in particular those without an executing agency. For example, the Tanzania Plantation and Agricultural Workers Union project (I.08.C.TPAWU) has encountered some difficulties in beginning implementation of the project following a change of staff and the secretariat has paid close attention to the delivery of project activities and outputs in connection with that project. Likewise, the secretariat learned that funding for another project had been used to remunerate national project personnel who were already receiving salaries. It passed the information on to the executing agency, which took action to resolve the matter.

## **B. Status of approved second-round projects**

39. In the second round the Implementation Committee, at its third meeting, which took place in Geneva on 29 and 30 May 2007, approved 21 projects. Following confirmation of the conditional approval of 17 projects, memorandums of understanding were signed for 19 of the 21 projects between October 2007 and January 2008 and subsequent funding was subsequently disbursed. The table in annex II to document SAICM/ICCM.2/INF/8 provides detailed information on the signature of agreements, dates of disbursements and the status of implementation of those projects.

40. Out of the 19 projects for which agreements with UNEP were completed, only two projects reported progress as anticipated. Moldova (project II.16.G.MDA) and the Day Hospital Institute for Development and Rehabilitation of Egypt (project II.21.C.DHIDR) have progressed in accordance with their work plans and have not encountered any significant problems. At the time of reporting at the end of July 2008, the 17 other projects, for which UNITAR is the executing agency, had just started or were soon to start implementation activities. Those projects experienced delays in the finalization of agreements between UNITAR and Governments. Nine of them, Bolivia (project II.02.G.BOL), Burundi (project II.03.G.BDI), Cambodia (project II.04.G.KHM), Chad (project II.05.G.TCD), Comoros (project II.06.G.COM), Kazakhstan (project II.11.G.KAZ), Kiribati (project II.12.G.KIR), Kyrgyzstan (project II.13.G.KGZ) and Nepal (project II.17.G.NPL) have already started project implementation, in particular with respect to the update or development of their national chemicals profiles. For seven other projects in Barbados (II.01.G.BRG), Ghana (II.08.G.GHA), Guatemala (II.09.G.GTM), Honduras (II.17.G.HND), Lesotho (II.14.G.LSO), and Malawi (II.15.G.MWI) agreements have been signed, funds have been transferred and initial preparatory activities have been undertaken. For one project, in Nicaragua (II.18.G.NIC), the agreement has been signed but funds have not been transferred as UNITAR is awaiting bank information. One project, in Eritrea (II.07.G.ERI), has not yet started, pending the conclusion of an agreement with UNITAR.

41. In the case of the remaining two projects, an internal cooperation agreement (ICA) for the project of Trinidad and Tobago (II.20.G.TTO) has been developed and should soon be signed by UNEP as trustee and the secretariat of the Basel Convention as executing agency upon the submission of a letter from Trinidad and Tobago confirming the executing agency. The second project in Palestine (II.19.G.PLE), in which UNITAR is the executing agency, remains on hold at the request of the authorities. The project has been postponed since December 2007 pending improvements in the political situation there.

42. Similar to those of the first-round projects, the main challenges faced with second-round projects relate to delays in preparations and extended consultations for the conclusion of agreements between executing agencies and Governments, project organizational and coordination problems at the national level, delays in the recruitment or replacement of staff and consultants, and challenges in transferring funds to partner countries by either direct bank transfers or through local UNDP offices.

## **C. Status of approved third-round projects**

43. In the third round 11 projects were approved by the Implementation Committee at its fourth meeting, which was held in New York on 30 October 2007. Following the confirmation of the conditional approval of five projects, agreements were signed for three projects in April and June 2008. Another four agreements, using the new legal agreement templates, were signed by UNEP and sent to executing agencies and applicants for signature in October 2008. The five remaining projects are being discussed by UNEP, two executing agencies and the Governments involved. The agreements will be

finalized once the executing agencies and Governments have agreed to the draft templates. The table in annex III to document SAICM/ICCM.2/INF/8 provides further detailed information on project implementation status.

44. Two memorandums of understanding with UNITAR for projects in Mali (III.06.G.MLI) and Yemen (III.09.G.YEM) and one with the Argentine Society of Doctors for the Environment (II.10.C.AAMMA) were finalized and signed by UNEP in April and June 2008. While disbursements were made to UNITAR for the two projects, the Argentine Society of Doctors for the Environment civil society project did not receive project funding before the beginning of September 2008 because of bank transfer problems. Agreements with UNITAR were signed for Yemen and Mali and initial implementation activities have started in each country. The Argentine Society of Doctors for the Environment was not required to report but it is expected that project activities have already started.

45. Following the finalization of new agreement templates in August 2008, one letter of agreement and two implementation agreements with UNITAR for projects in Kenya (III.04.G.KEN) and Liberia (III.05.G.LBR) and two small-scale funding agreements for projects in Armenia (III.01.G.ARM) and with Sustainlabour (III.11.C.SLAB) were signed by UNEP in October 2008. The agreements require signature by relevant parties before funding can be transferred. Consultations on an implementation agreement with UNIDO for a project in El Salvador (III.03.G.SLV) remain under way. Once this agreement has been concluded, agreements will be prepared for other UNIDO projects in Peru (III.07.G.PER) and Sudan (III.08.G.SDN). Similarly, an implementation agreement will be developed for a project in Belarus (III.02.G.BLR) as soon as a template has been agreed upon by UNEP and UNDP.

#### **D. Status of approved fourth-round projects**

46. At its fifth meeting, held in Geneva on 17 and 18 April 2008, the Committee approved four projects and conditionally approved another 13 projects from among the fourth-round applications. The secretariat was later able to confirm the approval of all 13 conditionally approved projects. Following the finalization of legal templates in August 2008, draft agreements were prepared for 13 projects and consultations were being held between UNEP, executing agencies and recipient countries. Two of these agreements were finalized, one of which was signed by UNEP in early October 2008. The table in annex IV to SAICM/ICCM.2/INF/8 provides detailed information on the status of project agreements.

47. A small-scale funding agreement with the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (project IV.17.C.SETAC) was signed by UNEP in October 2008 and an internal cooperation agreement for a project of Côte d'Ivoire with the Secretariat of the Basel Convention Secretariat as the executing agency is ready for signature by UNEP. Draft small-scale funding agreements have been developed and are currently being discussed with the Governments of Palau (project IV.10.G.PLW), the Philippines (project IV.12.G.PHL), Samoa (project IV.13.G.WSM) and Tanzania (project IV.14.G.TZA). Discussions have been held with WHO on a draft letter of agreement and an implementation agreement for the joint project of Indonesia and Thailand (IV.03.M). A draft implementation agreement for Belize (project IV.05.G.BLZ) is being discussed with UNDP, the project's executing agency. Similarly, five implementation agreements for projects for which UNITAR is the executing agency have been shared with Bahrain (project IV.04.G.BHR), Georgia (project IV.08.G.GEO), Guyana (project IV.09.G.GUY), Paraguay (project IV.11.G.PRY) and the Eastern Europe and Central Asian NGOs (project IV.16.C.CEEAP NGOs). Another agreement for a project in Uruguay (IV.15.G.URY) will be developed once a template agreement has been finalized with UNIDO. Internal project and administrative arrangements are being completed for the three projects in which UNEP is the executing agency, namely for Bahamas, Barbados and Haiti (project IV.01.M), Cambodia and the Philippines (project IV.02.M) and Cuba (project IV.07.G.CUB).

#### **E. Status of approved fifth-round projects**

48. Following the fifth round of applications to the Trust Fund, which closed on 29 August 2008, the Trust Fund Implementation Committee, at its sixth meeting held in Vienna on 16 and 17 October 2008, decided to approve six projects and conditionally approve another 11 projects, with a combined value of \$4,071,489. Following the official notification of the Committee's decisions to all applicants, conditionally approved projects are expected to be confirmed between November 2008 and January 2009. Legal agreements with successful applicants and executing agencies can be expected to be concluded between December 2008 and March 2009.

## F. Performance of the Trust Fund

49. In considering the performance of the Trust Fund to date, the Trust Fund Implementation Committee, at its fifth meeting in April 2008, noted that to date there had been considerable delay between the approval of projects by the Committee and their commencement. The secretariat said that the delays could be explained at three different levels. First, at the level of the Strategic Approach secretariat and UNEP, as trustee, there had been delays in the development and finalization of legal agreements owing to the processing of agreements for several rounds at the same time and the introduction of new legal requirements and instruments by UNEP. Second, in cases of projects with an executing agency, the need to develop secondary agreements between executing agencies and the Governments involved added a period of coordination and consultation, which often only commenced after conclusion of agreements with UNEP. Finally, at the national level there had been a number of coordination and management challenges, such as staff replacement and time required for internal consultations.

50. At its third meeting, in May 2008, the Executive Board took note of the delays in project implementation reported thus far and in particular in relation to processing of legal instruments and raised the matter with the Executive Director of UNEP. Other stakeholders, including project executing agencies, project proponents and participants in Strategic Approach regional meetings, also expressed similar concerns over the delays. In June 2008 the Executive Director confirmed that UNEP was taking action to resolve the matter promptly.

51. In August 2008, templates for new Quick Start Programme Trust Fund legal instruments were finalized.<sup>23</sup> Subsequently, draft agreements were provided to project executing agencies and relevant Governments and civil society organisations for consultation. At its sixth meeting, in October 2008, the Implementation Committee considered the new agreements and expressed concern at their complexity. Following consultations the agreements were then simplified.

52. As of November 2008, agreements have been signed for 43 out of a total of 57 approved projects from the first four rounds of applications. The 14 remaining project agreements are being discussed with other parties before finalization. Another 17 agreements are being prepared for projects approved in the fifth round.

## VII. Secretariat support to the Quick Start Programme

53. Resolution I/4 of the Conference requested the Strategic Approach secretariat to perform the following functions in relation to the Quick Start Programme:

- (a) To facilitate meetings of the Executive Board and Trust Fund Implementation Committee;
- (b) To provide support to the Executive Board;
- (c) To make publicly available reports provided to the Executive Board;
- (d) To provide administrative support to the Trust Fund;
- (e) To screen trust fund project proposals for completeness and eligibility and submit them to the Implementation Committee;
- (f) In addition, the secretariat's functions defined in paragraph 28 of the Overarching Policy Strategy include the provision of guidance to stakeholders in the initiation of project proposals.

54. Between April 2006 and November 2008 the secretariat convened and serviced three meetings of the Executive Board and six meetings of the Trust Fund Implementation Committee. The secretariat coordinated preparation and follow-up for each meeting with the meeting chair or co-chairs. Such work included preparing meeting documents, organizing teleconferences, preparing correspondence and arranging travel for funded participants.

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23 The new instruments replaced memorandums of understanding and include letters of agreement and implementation agreements for projects with intergovernmental organizations acting as project executing agencies, small scale funding agreements for Government and civil society projects without executing agencies and internal cooperation agreements for projects in which a UNEP, in its role as a convention secretariat, would serve as executing agency.

55. The secretariat assisted the trustee in the formal establishment of the Trust Fund in December 2006 and in making arrangements for the administration of the Trust Fund and management of Trust Fund projects. The secretariat maintains a record of Trust Fund contributions and facilitates the conclusion of agreements with donors, the transfer and recording of funds and reporting. Such tasks are coordinated with administrative personnel of the Chemicals Branch of the UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, the treasury section of the Budget and Financial and Management Service of the United Nations Office at Nairobi and the Quality Assurance Section of UNEP.

56. In preparation for the five application rounds completed so far, the secretariat responded to approximately 150 requests for information or guidance on project proposals and application requirements. In addition, the secretariat has made over 30 presentations of the Programme in the course of international conferences and meetings and published in June 2008 an information bulletin on the Quick Start Programme.

57. Over the five rounds of applications, 169 applications were received and reviewed for completeness and eligibility, including through individual correspondence and requests for clarification. Following each round and the appraisal of projects by the Trust Fund Implementation Committee, the secretariat informed applicants of the decisions of the Committee, facilitated confirmation of conditionally approved projects and prepared legal agreements with funding recipients or project executing agencies. As of November 2008, 43 had been signed out of a total of 57 approved projects in the first four rounds of applications. Another 17 agreements are being prepared for projects approved in the fifth round.

58. With the support of a grant of €150,000 provided by the European Commission, the secretariat was able to establish in September 2007 a temporary professional position, in line with resolution I/1 of the Conference. While further support of €250,000 from the European Commission for this position has been confirmed for 2008–2010, the continuation of the position depends on further donor contributions to cover costs in later years. It should be noted that a steadily growing workload, owing to the number of projects submitted and approved, requirements for extensive liaison with the trustee in 2008 concerning the revision of legal modalities, and increased demand for reporting, donor coordination and secretariat support, have also affected the capacity of the Strategic Approach secretariat to service all aspects of the Programme equally.

59. From April 2008, consultants have been employed to assist the secretariat in its support of the Programme. In the light of the continuously increasing volume of projects and the associated servicing requirements, the secretariat will propose, for consideration at the second session of the Conference, the provision of additional staff resources to support Programme operations.

## **VIII. Quick Start Programme business plan**

60. During regional meetings in late 2006 the Strategic Approach secretariat proposed that a business plan for the Quick Start Programme be developed. A business plan was then developed over the period February–April 2007 in a consultative process involving Programme stakeholders. The Executive Board endorsed the plan at its second meeting, which took place on 23 and 24 April 2007, and updated it at its third meeting, on 6 and 7 May 2008. The business plan as revised to take into account the 2009 programme is available in document SAICM/ICCM.2/INF/24.

61. The business plan sets out a resource mobilization strategy to help ensure the sustainability of the Programme, including through the replenishment of the Trust Fund on a steady and equitable basis by as broad a donor group as possible. The plan also stipulates performance indicators to guide the effective delivery of the Programme and, in its annex, provides information on the background of the Programme, its current status and its broader financial context.

62. The business plan outlines a strategy for providing sustainable resources for the Programme and ensuring its effective performance. The Executive Board decided that the fundraising target for the Trust Fund was to achieve average annual growth of 5 to 10 per cent over the approximately \$6 million raised in 2006. Furthermore, the Board agreed to aim for the upper end of this range and to pursue fund-raising strategies and targets designed to broaden the Programme's donor base and ensure the long term sustainability of the Trust Fund.

63. The business plan was conceived as a living document and working tool which was to be regularly updated and reconsidered at future Board meetings. Paragraph 3.7.1 of the business plan provides that "the Executive Board will monitor progress in implementing the business plan at its annual meetings from 2008 to 2013. The Board will make periodical adjustments to the business plan,

including fundraising targets, in the light of progress, and will provide guidance to the secretariat as required. Strategies may require revisiting in the event that targets are not being fulfilled.”

64. The 2007–2008 performance of the strategic action plan of the business plan showed progress in implementing and meeting some fundraising and delivery strategies and targets.<sup>24</sup> Funds raised for the year 2007 amounted to \$7.6 million, exceeding the target range of \$6.3 to \$6.6 million. As of November 2008, however, the secretariat had received pledges for 2008 amounting to \$2,466,000, below the target range of \$6.6 to \$7.25 million.<sup>25</sup> In 2007–2008, 60 per cent of donors have made more than one contribution to the programme, meeting the plan’s target in that regard. Although four new donors made contributions to the Trust Fund in 2007 and two in 2008, the objective of securing 15 new donors before the second session of the Conference has been a challenge. In particular, broadening the donor base to include non-governmental entities and industry has not yet been achieved.

65. Trust Fund support has already been provided to 34 least developed countries and small island developing States out of the 57 targeted (60 per cent), as well as to 70 developing countries and countries with economies in transition out of the 95 targeted (78 per cent). Since the adoption of the business plan, the Trust Fund Implementation Committee has met the target of disbursing 100 per cent of available funds in each funding round, including by approving civil society projects at up to 10 per cent of the funds available in each round.

66. It has also been difficult to achieve or even report on certain other business plan strategies and targets. For example, the business plan calls for Trust Fund income to be treated as seed money that is to be leveraged to obtain project funding that exceeds the Fund’s income by at least 30 per cent. It has been difficult in practice, however, to obtain data on the financial leveraging capacity of Programme projects. Likewise, increasing by 10 per cent contributions and the number of contributors to non-Trust Fund Programme activities has not been achieved.

## IX. Lessons learned

67. Taking into consideration that the second session of the Conference will take place near the midpoint of the seven-year lifespan of the Quick Start Programme, the Conference may wish to review lessons learned about the Programme between 2006 and 2009.

68. The Programme’s governing bodies, established under resolution I/4 of the Conference, were the first Strategic Approach bodies to operate following the first session of the Conference. The Executive Board has adopted rules of procedure defining its membership, officers, conduct of business and role of a specific Committee on the Trust Fund. Although certain options related to decision making remain bracketed in the rules of procedure, the Board has been able to undertake its work and fulfil its role of providing oversight of and operational guidance for the Programme.

69. The Board has established a process for formally recognizing contributions to the Programme and Board membership.<sup>26</sup> The contribution declaration form has been a useful mechanism for confirming Board membership of non-Trust Fund Programme contributors and for informing Strategic Approach stakeholders of non-Trust Fund Programme activities.<sup>27</sup> Not all declarations, however, are clear about whether contributions provide new and additional support for chemicals management activities or continue existing programmes.

70. The adoption of the Programme business plan was an important step in financial discussions relating to the demand for funding under the Programme and the ability of the Programme to meet that demand. The plan offers a useful tool for assessing fundraising and the disbursement of funding.<sup>28</sup>

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24 At the time of finalizing the present report, the 2008–2009 performance of the Programme has not been evaluated against the business plan. Additional information is available in the 2009 business plan, which is set out in document SAICM/ICCM.2/INF/24.

25 Additional substantial contributions are expected in December 2008 and early January 2009.

26 At its first meeting, the Board interpreted resolution I/4 of the Conference to mean that, in addition to government representatives of the five United Nations regions, its membership should include representatives of donors to the Trust Fund and other contributors to non-Trust Fund Programme activities. In that regard it was agreed that entities that considered themselves to be contributors to the Programme should submit contribution declaration forms explaining how the contributions that they had made or proposed to make would serve the objectives of the Programme, which would be assessed by the Board before each of its meetings. See also paragraphs 27 to 29 of the present report.

27 See also paragraph 29 above.

28 See also paragraphs 64 to 66 above.

71. In the course of its work, the Executive Board has addressed certain issues relating to the meaning of the term “enabling activities.”<sup>29</sup> The Board has agreed that although the guidance provided by the Programme objective and strategic priorities set out in resolution I/4 of the Conference<sup>30</sup> are adequate for the time being, it would be appropriate to keep the matter under review. The Board has held a number of discussions on the scope of “enabling activities” during teleconferences and meetings but has not come to any firm conclusion.

72. The Executive Board has provided guidance to the Implementation Committee and the secretariat on the eligibility of Governments and civil society networks to make contributions to the Trust Fund. The Board has decided that the Strategic Approach secretariat should take into consideration lists of assistance recipients used by donors, including the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development’s Development Assistance Committee list of official development assistance recipients and the World Bank’s country classification list of low income and lower-middle income economies. The Board has also agreed that, in the process of approving projects, the Trust Fund Implementation Committee should, in accordance with resolution I/4, give priority to least developed countries and small island developing States, as identified in the United Nations lists of such countries, and should take into account other factors including geographical and sectoral balance.

73. The Executive Board has also considered the number of projects for which a country can receive assistance from the Trust Fund and has decided, that, over the lifetime of the Programme, it should be possible for a Government to participate in a multi-country and a civil society project and to receive assistance for a national governmental project, provided that such projects are not duplicative and that sufficient funds are available to the Trust Fund. The Board has further advised the Implementation Committee that a country that has received funding from the Trust Fund during the first four application rounds for an initial project valued at approximately \$100,000 should be allowed to receive funding for an additional project, subject to certain criteria.

74. The Trust Fund Implementation Committee has provided operational guidance on the applications process and implementation arrangements for Trust Fund financed projects, including by approving application materials and guidance documents developed by the secretariat, reviewing project implementation and establishing guidelines for independent monitoring and evaluation. The Committee has also sought guidance from the Executive Board on a number of policy issues. The Committee encourages multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral participation in Trust Fund projects. In addition, representatives on the Committee seek to ensure that approved projects do not duplicate other projects.

75. Demand for Trust Fund assistance has remained constant over the first three years of operation of the Programme and funds available have been almost sufficient to meet the demand of all Programme applicants.<sup>31</sup> Over the course of regional meetings and consultations, many stakeholders have welcomed the Programme and made positive comments regarding its adequacy. Some, however, have called for more resources to be made available, for an increase in the funding available per project and per country and for the consideration of extending the duration of the Programme. Concerns have also been expressed at the delays experienced by successful applicants in the conclusion of administrative and legal arrangements that must be in place before implementation of projects may commence.<sup>32</sup>

76. It was noted in the early stages of the Programme that while approved Trust Fund projects multi-sectoral in terms of participation or scope the great majority were led by the environment sector. As a consequence, the Trust Fund Implementation Committee has stressed the importance of multi-sectoral participation in Trust Fund projects, requiring that project financing applications include

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29 Such issues were raised initially during the EU-JUSSCANNZ meeting held in Barcelona from 20 to 22 November 2006 during which the implications of the focus of the Programme on enabling activities were discussed. Several participants noted that the distinction between enabling and implementing activities was not clearly defined.

30 Resolution I/4 of the Conference states that the objective of the QSP “is to support initial enabling capacity-building and implementation activities in developing countries, Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States and countries with economies in transition.” The Overarching Policy Strategy paragraph 22 also provides that “Strategic Approach implementation could begin with an enabling phase to build necessary capacity, as appropriate, to develop, with relevant stakeholder participation, a national Strategic Approach implementation plan, taking into consideration, as appropriate, existing elements such as legislation, national profiles, action plans, stakeholder initiatives and gaps, priorities, needs and circumstances.”

31 Implementation of five projects approved by the Trust Fund Implementation Committee has been delayed by a lack of funding. Three of the projects have been confirmed for funding in the next application round.

32 See also paragraphs 50 to 52 above.

letters of support from sectoral ministries where appropriate. The participation of other sectors, in particular health and industry, has increased in the later application rounds.

77. Projects submitted for financing in the early application rounds showed a lack of balance in the coverage of Programme strategic priorities, as a large majority of projects addressed the first priority, relating to the updating and development of national chemicals profiles and the undertaking of capacity assessments. Donors and Board members noted this with concern. Later application rounds, however, have showed greater balance in the strategic priorities covered by project proposals.

78. Strategic Approach donors met informally in Paris on 11 June 2007 and 11 February 2008. They emphasized that broadening the donor base was a crucial challenge for sustaining the Programme and the Trust Fund. Some donor Governments said that burden-sharing should be a precondition to allowing present donors to maintain their contributions to the Programme and have expressed concern that reliance on a limited number of important donors undermined the sustainability of the Programme. Some noted that, thanks to the Programme, it had been possible to obtain additional development cooperation agency resources. Many said that the Programme had been valuable for financing enabling activities and that a review of the progress of implementation of projects would be needed. Some donors observed that the usefulness of enabling activities being supported by the Programme should be kept under review. The Executive Board also discussed these matters and concurred with the need to broaden the donor base of the Programme and to keep its performance under review.

## **X. Recommendations to the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its second session**

79. The Executive Board agreed to make the following recommendations to the International Conference on Chemicals Management for consideration at its second session:

- (a) To revise the arrangements set down in resolution I/4 of the Conference to allow the Executive Board's Committee on the Trust Fund, composed of trust fund donors and regional representatives, to meet prior to, rather than during, Executive Board meetings;
- (b) To take note of the continuously increasing volume of Programme projects and the associated servicing required of the secretariat and to consider the provision of additional staff resources to support Programme operations;
- (c) To consider ways to improve the balance of Trust Fund projects among the various sectors and three strategic priorities;
- (d) To consider ways of broadening the Programme donor base and ensuring sustainable financing of the Programme;
- (e) To consider that the Trust Fund closes for contributions on 30 November 2011'
- (f) To note the proposal by the Executive Board that awards be given to Programme contributors at the second session of the Conference and to consider developing a broader awards system to recognize contributions to the implementation of the Strategic Approach;
- (g) To take into consideration lessons learned to date and to make any adjustments necessary to improve the operation of the Programme.

## Annex I

### Resolution I/4 of the International Conference on Chemicals Management

**Resolution adopted on 6 February 2006 by the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its first session, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 4–6 February 2006**

#### I/4 Quick Start Programme

*The Conference,*

*Having incorporated* financial considerations within the text of the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, including a Quick Start Programme supporting initial capacity-building activities for the implementation of Strategic Approach objectives,

1. *Welcomes* the prompt launching of the implementation of the Strategic Approach;
2. *Decides* to establish a Quick Start Programme for the implementation of Strategic Approach objectives building upon the outcomes of the International Conference on Chemicals Management and the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building;
3. *Also decides* that the objective of the Quick Start Programme is to support initial enabling capacity-building and implementation activities in developing countries, least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition;
4. *Calls for* the Quick Start Programme to include a United Nations Environment Programme trust fund and multilateral, bilateral and other forms of cooperation;
5. *Invites* Governments in a position to do so, regional economic integration organizations, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector, including industry, foundations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, to contribute to the Programme;
6. *Adopts* the strategic priorities and institutional arrangements for the Quick Start Programme as set out in appendix I to the present resolution;
7. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to establish a voluntary, time-limited Quick Start Programme Trust Fund to provide seed-money to support the objectives of the Programme in accordance with the terms of reference set out in appendix II to the present resolution;
8. *Also invites* Governments in a position to do so, regional economic integration organizations, the private sector including industry, foundations and non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, to contribute to the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund;
9. *Invites* the representatives of participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and the United Nations Development Programme to form a Trust Fund Implementation Committee for projects financed by the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund;
10. *Decides* to establish the Quick Start Programme Executive Board, consisting of two government representatives of each of the United Nations regions and all the bilateral and multilateral donors and other contributors to the Programme;
11. *Requests* the Strategic Approach secretariat to facilitate meetings of the Trust Fund Implementation Committee and the Quick Start Programme Executive Board;
12. *Decides* that, at each session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, two national Government representatives of each United Nations region will be appointed to the Quick Start Programme Executive Board for the intersessional period;
13. *Welcomes* the contributions to the Programme already offered by Belgium, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

## Appendix I

### **Strategic approach to international chemicals management: strategic priorities and institutional arrangements for the Quick Start Programme**

#### **A. Objective**

1. Building upon the outcomes of the International Conference on Chemicals Management and the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, the objective of the Quick Start Programme is to support activities to enable initial capacity-building and implementation in developing countries, least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition consistent with their national priorities for the implementation of the Strategic Approach objectives as set out in section IV of the Overarching Policy Strategy.

#### **B. Overall approach**

2. The Quick Start Programme for the Strategic Approach will take fully into account the characteristics of the Strategic Approach process and its institutional arrangements. It will build upon the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building and facilitate environmentally sound chemicals management. The Programme should help to identify and pave the way for activities that can be assisted by the private sector, including industry, and other non-governmental organizations and through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, for example technical assistance and the sharing of knowledge and experience. The programme will seek to enhance synergies with processes initiated under relevant chemicals and wastes multilateral environmental agreements. While aimed primarily at the country level, the Programme should allow for, and encourage, regional and global approaches.

#### **C. Strategic priorities for the Quick Start Programme**

3. The Quick Start Programme should mobilize resources for national priority initial enabling activities in keeping with the work areas set out in the strategic objectives of section IV of the Overarching Policy Strategy, in particular:

(a) Development or updating of national chemical profiles and the identification of capacity needs for sound chemicals management;

(b) Development and strengthening of national chemicals management institutions, plans, programmes and activities to implement the Strategic Approach, building upon work conducted to implement international chemicals-related agreements and initiatives;

(c) Undertaking analysis, interagency coordination, and public participation activities directed at enabling the implementation of the Strategic Approach by integrating – i.e., mainstreaming – the sound management of chemicals in national strategies, and thereby informing development assistance cooperation priorities.

4. Further operational guidance on these strategic priorities will be provided by the Executive Board as required.

#### **D. Financial resources to support the Programme's activities**

5. The Programme will invite bilateral and multilateral public and private cooperation and national government financing. It will benefit from a voluntary, time-limited Quick Start Programme Trust Fund administered by the United Nations Environment Programme.

## **E. Programme implementation**

6. Activities financed through bilateral and multilateral cooperation will be implemented in accordance with the arrangements made by participants in that cooperation.

7. Activities financed by the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund will be implemented in accordance with the project management arrangements approved by the Trust Fund Implementation Committee.

## **F. Governance and reporting**

8. The Executive Board will have two co-chairs, one from the regional representatives and one from the donors, elected annually, and will develop and adopt its rules of procedure and will be supported by the Strategic Approach secretariat. The Executive Board will take its decisions by consensus, pending the adoption of its rules of procedure.

9. The Executive Board will meet annually, back to back with another relevant meeting, to review progress under the Programme on the basis of reports from the Trust Fund Implementation Committee and Programme participants, as well as other relevant information provided to them on implementation of the programme.

10. Reports presented to the Executive Board will be made publicly available by the Strategic Approach secretariat.

11. The Executive Board will provide operational guidance on the implementation of the strategic priorities of the Quick Start Programme and advise on other relevant matters as required.

12. The Executive Board will report to the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its second and third sessions on the implementation of the Quick Start Programme.

## Appendix II

### Terms of reference

#### Quick Start Programme Trust Fund of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management

##### A. Administering organization

1. The Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme is invited to establish and manage the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management. The Strategic Approach secretariat will provide administrative support to the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund. This Trust Fund shall be separate from the existing Trust Fund used for the expenses of the Strategic Approach secretariat and the inter-governmental process.

##### B. Objective

2. The Quick Start Programme Trust Fund will provide seed money to support the objective and strategic priorities of the Programme.

##### C. Time limit

3. The Quick Start Programme Trust Fund will be open to receive voluntary contributions for five years from the date it is established by the Executive Director. Funds may be disbursed for a maximum of seven years from that date.

##### D. Sources of financing

4. Contributions shall be encouraged from Governments, regional economic integration organizations, the private sector, including industry, foundations, other non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders.

##### E. Eligibility rules

5. Developing countries and countries with economies in transition will be eligible for support. Approval of projects meeting the objectives outlined in section IV of the Overarching Policy Strategy will take into account geographic and sectoral balance considerations and pay particular attention to urgent needs and the requirements of least developed countries and small island developing States.

6. Project proposals may be presented by Strategic Approach participating Governments that have endorsed or given other appropriate formal recognition of and support for the Strategic Approach, through the relevant Governments. Project proposals must contain full justification for the amount sought.

7. On an exceptional basis and having regard to the resources and administrative capacity available, representatives of civil society networks participating in the Strategic Approach shall also be eligible to present project proposals, subject to endorsement by the countries hosting the projects.

8. Quick Start Programme Trust Fund allocations should be limited to \$50,000-\$250,000 per project proposal, including administration fees not to exceed 13 per cent of a project's value.

##### F. Project assessment and approval

9. The participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and the United Nations Development Programme may provide technical assistance in the development of project proposals, upon request by project proponents.

10. Project proposals will be country-driven and will be submitted to the Strategic Approach secretariat and screened for completeness and eligibility.
11. Screened projects will be submitted by the Strategic Approach secretariat to the Trust Fund Implementation Committee for appraisal and approval.
12. Independent monitoring and evaluation and reporting on project implementation to the Trust Fund Implementation Committee will be the responsibility of project proponents.

#### **G. Guidance by the Executive Board**

13. The regional representatives and those donors of the Executive Board who have contributed to the Trust Fund will meet during the annual meeting of the Executive Board to consider the operation of the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund. They will review reports from the Trust Fund Implementation Committee on project execution and from the Executive Director of UNEP on the financial resources and administration of the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund and provide guidance and take decisions thereon.
14. The Executive Board will report to the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its second and third sessions on the operations of the Trust Fund.

#### **H. Accounts and audit**

15. The accounts and financial management of the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund shall be subject to the internal and external audit process of the United Nations. Accounts for the Trust Fund shall be presented to the Executive Board as soon as possible after the financial period is closed and shall also be considered by the International Conference on Chemicals Management.

## Annex II

### Rules of procedure of the Quick Start Programme Executive Board

At its first meeting, held in Geneva on 25 and 26 April 2006, the Executive Board agreed, ad referendum, on the rules of procedure, with certain options bracketed. At its second meeting, held in Geneva from 23 and 24 April 2007, the Board further discussed the rules of procedure and agreed by consensus to revise the text, as follow.

#### I. Objective

##### Rule 1

These rules of procedure shall apply to meetings of the Executive Board of the Quick Start Programme of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and are agreed on the basis of the specific nature of the Programme, in particular recognising the role, alongside Governments, regional economic integration organizations and intergovernmental organizations, played by the private sector, including industry, foundations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, as donors and contributors to the Programme.

#### II. Representation

##### Rule 2

1. The Executive Board shall be composed of the following:

(a) Two national government representatives of each United Nations region. The term of the representatives shall continue until such date as new representatives are appointed by the International Conference of Chemicals Management at its next session. If a government representative is unable to attend meetings of the Executive Board, the Government from which the representative is nominated shall provide an alternative representative, subject to confirmation by the next session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management.

(b) Bilateral and multilateral donors or other entities<sup>1</sup> that have made or pledged to make a financial contribution to the Quick Start Programme during the period between the most recent and next session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management. Each such donor or entity shall be represented by a representative, whose name shall be submitted to the secretariat before the meeting. The Board shall, before its next meeting, determine whether new contributions qualify as contributions to the Quick Start Programme according to the objective of the Programme set out in resolution I/4 adopted by the Conference at its first session.

(c) Entities<sup>2</sup> that have made or pledged to make in-kind or other contributions to the Quick Start Programme during the period between the most recent and next session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management. Each contributor or grouping of contributors shall be represented by a representative, whose name shall be submitted to the secretariat before the meeting. The Board shall, before its next meeting, determine whether new contributions qualify as contributions to the Quick Start Programme according to the objective of the Programme set out in resolution I/4 adopted by the Conference at its first session. Such entities shall not be entitled to vote in relation to matters concerning the review of the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund.<sup>3</sup>

2. Each representative above may be accompanied by one adviser, who may participate in the meeting as an observer.

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1 In accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution I/4 of the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its first session, "entities" include Governments, regional economic integration organizations, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector, including industry, foundations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders.

2 Ibid.

3 This provision is subject to agreement on a decision-making procedure. See rule 23.2.

### **III. Venue, dates and notice of meetings**

#### **Rule 3**

1. Meetings of the Executive Board shall normally be held annually back to back with other relevant meetings at a place where such relevant meetings are held.
2. The secretariat, in consultation with the co-chairs of the Board, shall make appropriate arrangements for meetings of the Executive Board.

#### **Rule 4**

The secretariat shall notify all participants of the venue and dates of a meeting at least eight weeks before it is due to commence.

### **IV. Agenda**

#### **Rule 5**

1. The secretariat shall, in consultation with and under the guidance of the co-chairs, prepare a provisional agenda for each meeting. Any representative may request the secretariat to include specific items in the provisional agenda.
2. The provisional agenda shall be communicated to representatives at least eight weeks before the meeting is due to commence.
3. Between the date of communication of the provisional agenda and the date of adoption of the agenda by the Executive Board, representatives may propose supplementary items for inclusion in the agenda.

#### **Rule 6**

At the beginning of each meeting, the Executive Board shall adopt the agenda for the meeting on the basis of the provisional agenda and any supplementary items proposed in accordance with rule 5.

#### **Rule 7**

During a meeting, the Executive Board may revise the agenda for the meeting.

### **V. Officers**

#### **Rule 8**

1. At the commencement of its first meeting in a period between sessions of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, the Executive Board shall elect two co-chairs, one of whom shall be from a developing country, taking into account geographical distribution, as follows:
  - (a) One from among the government representatives of the five United Nations regions;
  - (b) One from among the representatives of the donors.
2. The term of the co-chairs shall continue until the election of new co-chairs at the commencement of a meeting of the Executive Board held in the next year. Thereafter, the election of the co-chair shall take place on an annual basis at the commencement of a subsequent meeting in the following year. No one shall serve as a co-chair for more than two consecutive terms.

### **Rule 9**

1. In the absence of consensus, elections of the co-chairs shall be decided by secret ballot.
2. If, when a co-chair is to be elected, no candidate obtains in the first ballot a majority of the votes cast by the [representatives][government representatives of the five United Nations regions and the representatives of the donors] present and voting, a second ballot restricted to the two candidates obtaining the largest number of votes shall be taken. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, the co-chair shall be decided by drawing lots between the candidates.
3. In the case of a tie in the first ballot between three or more candidates obtaining the largest number of votes, a second ballot shall be held. If a tie results between more than two candidates, the number shall be reduced to two by lot and the balloting, restricted to them, shall continue in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraph 1.

### **Rule 10**

1. In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon them elsewhere in these rules, the co-chairs shall:
  - (a) Declare the opening and closure of each meeting;
  - (b) Preside at meetings of the Board;
  - (c) Ensure the observance of these rules;
  - (d) Accord representatives the right to speak;
  - (e) Put questions for decision and announce decisions;
  - (f) Rule on any points of order; and
  - (g) Subject to these rules, have complete control over the proceedings and maintain order.
2. The co-chairs may also propose:
  - (a) The closure of the list of speakers;
  - (b) A limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times a participant may speak on an issue;
  - (c) The adjournment or closure of debate on an issue; and
  - (d) The suspension or adjournment of a meeting.
3. The co-chairs, in the exercise of their functions, remains at all times under the authority of the Executive Board.

### **Rule 11**

If a co-chair resigns or is otherwise unable to complete his or her term or the functions, a replacement shall be elected by the Executive Board from amongst the representatives of the five United Nations regions or from the representatives of the donors, as the case may be.

## **VI. Secretariat**

### **Rule 12**

1. The Strategic Approach secretariat, provided by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, shall provide services for the functioning of the Executive Board.
2. In carrying out the task specified in paragraph 1 above, the secretariat shall, as necessary, consult the co-chairs.

### **Rule 13**

The Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, in providing the secretariat of the Strategic Approach, shall be responsible for convening meetings and for making all the necessary arrangements for meetings, including the preparation and distribution of documents at least eight weeks in advance of the meetings.

### **Rule 14**

The secretariat shall, in accordance with these rules:

- (a) Receive, reproduce and distribute the official documents for the meetings;
- (b) Make publicly available reports presented by the secretariat to the Executive Board;
- (c) Prepare and make publicly available a report of each meeting;
- (d) Arrange for the custody and preservation of the documents of each meeting in the archives of the secretariat; and
- (e) Perform such other tasks as the Executive Board may require in relation to its functions.

## **VII. Conduct of business**

### **Rule 15**

The co-chairs may declare a session of the meeting open and permit debate to proceed when at least one-third of the representatives participating in the meeting are present, including representatives from each of the groups identified in rule 2. The presence of two-thirds of the representatives so participating shall be required for any consensus decision to be taken.

### **Rule 16**

1. No one may speak at a session of the meeting without obtaining the permission of the co-chairs. Without prejudice to rules 17, 18, 20 and 21, the co-chairs shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. The secretariat shall maintain a list of speakers. The co-chair may call a speaker to order if the speaker's remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
2. The Executive Board may, on a proposal from the co-chair or from any representative, limit the time allowed to each speaker and the number of times each representative may speak on a question. Before a decision is taken, two representatives may speak in favour of and two against a proposal to set such limits. When the debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the co-chairs shall call the speaker to order without delay.

### **Rule 17**

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may at any time raise a point of order which shall be decided immediately by the co-chairs in accordance with the present rules. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the co-chairs. The appeal shall be put to the vote immediately and the ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the [representatives][government representatives of the five United Nations regions and the representatives of the donors] present and voting. A representative may not, in raising a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

### **Rule 18**

Any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the Executive Board to discuss any matter or to adopt a proposal or an amendment to a proposal shall be decided upon before the matter is discussed or a vote is taken on the proposal or amendment in question.

### **Rule 19**

Proposals and amendments to proposals shall normally be introduced in writing by a representative and handed to the secretariat, which shall circulate copies to the representatives. As a general rule, no proposal may be decided upon at any meeting unless copies of it have been circulated to the representatives before the proposal is debated.

### **Rule 20**

1. Subject to rule 17, the following motions shall have precedence in the order indicated below over all other proposals or motions:

- (a) To suspend the session;
- (b) To adjourn the session;
- (c) To adjourn the debate on the question under discussion;
- (d) To close the debate on the question under discussion.

2. Permission to speak on a motion falling within paragraph 1 (a) to (d) shall be granted to the proposer and, in addition, to one speaker in favour of and two against the motion, after which it shall be put immediately to a vote.

### **Rule 21**

A proposal or motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has begun, provided that the proposal or motion has not been amended. A proposal or motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any other representative.

### **Rule 22**

When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered at the same meeting, unless the Executive Board by a two-thirds majority of the [representatives][government representatives of the five United Nations regions and the representatives of the donors] present and voting decides in favour of reconsideration. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to the mover and one other supporter, after which it shall be put immediately to a vote.

## VIII. Adoption of decisions

### Rule 23<sup>4</sup>

1. The Executive Board shall make every effort to reach agreement on all matters of substance by consensus. [If all efforts to reach consensus have been exhausted and no agreement has been reached, the decision shall, as a last resort, be taken by a double majority; that is, an affirmative vote representing both two-thirds of the Executive Board Members that are government representatives of the five United Nations regions and two-thirds of the other Executive Board Members.] [If consensus among Board Members is not achieved, the decision shall be taken, as a last resort, by consensus among government representatives.]
2. The Executive Board may decide on a matter of procedure by a majority vote of the [representatives][government representatives of the five United Nations regions and the representatives of the donors] present and voting.<sup>5</sup>
3. Where there is disagreement as to whether a matter to be voted on is a substantive or procedural matter, the issue shall be decided by a two-thirds majority of the [representatives][government representatives of the five United Nations regions and the representatives of the donors] present and voting.

### Rule 24

If two or more amendments to a proposal are moved, the Executive Board shall first decide on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on until decisions have been made on all the amendments.

### Rule 25

Voting on a single proposal shall normally be by show of hands. A roll-call vote shall be taken if one is requested by any [representative] [government representative of the five United Nations regions or a representative of the donors]. It shall be taken in order as determined by lot drawn by the co-chairs.

### Rule 26

The vote of each [representative][government representative of the five United Nations regions and each representatives of the donors] in a roll-call vote shall be recorded in the report of the meeting.

### Rule 27

After the co-chairs have announced the beginning of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. The co-chairs may permit representatives to explain their votes, either before or after the voting, and may limit the time allowed for such explanations.

### Rule 28

Each [representative][government representative of the five United Nations regions and each representative of the donors] shall have one vote.

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4 Note: The following additional rules may need to be adjusted in the light of the eventual resolution of rule 23.1 with respect to consensus or a voting procedure: rule 9.2, 17, 22, 23.2, 23.3, 25, 26, 28 & 32. Insertion of a cross-reference to rule 23.1 may be a sufficient approach.

5 Should the Board agree to include provision for voting, it may wish to add a rule to address equally divided votes.

**Rule 28 bis**

In cases where a representative or his or her Government or organization has an interest that could call into question his or her impartiality, objectivity or independence regarding a subject to be discussed by the Board, that representative must disclose the interest to the Board in advance of the discussions. Following any such disclosure and where appropriate after consultations with the secretariat, the representative may participate in the discussion but not in the making of any decision with regard to the subject.

**IX. Committee on the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund****Rule 29**

1. During a meeting of the Executive Board, a committee, composed of government representatives of the five United Nations regions and the representatives of the donors<sup>6</sup> who have made and/or pledged to make contributions to the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund, shall be set up to consider the operation of the Trust Fund. This committee shall review reports from the Trust Fund Implementation Committee on project execution, review reports from the Executive Director of UNEP on the financial resources and administration of the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund, and provide guidance and take decisions thereon.

2. The committee shall elect its chair. Rules 15 to 28 of the present rules of procedure shall be applied as appropriate in the proceedings of the committee.

**X. Public and private meetings****Rule 30**

Meetings of the Executive Board shall be held in public unless the Board decides otherwise.

**XI. Language****Rule 31**

Meetings of the Executive Board shall be held in English.

**XII. Amendments to rules of procedure****Rule 32**

Amendments to these rules of procedure shall be adopted by consensus of the [representatives] [government representatives of the five United Nations regions and the representatives of the donors].

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<sup>6</sup> “Donors” refers to those entities invited to make contributions to the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund in paragraph 4 of the Trust Fund terms of reference set out in Appendix II of resolution I/4 of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, namely Governments, regional economic integration organizations, the private sector, including industry, foundations and other non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders.

## Annex III

### **Rules of procedure Quick Start Programme Trust Fund Implementation Committee**

Adopted, ad referendum, by the Committee at its second meeting on 18 October 2006

#### **Institutional arrangements**

1. The representatives of each of the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, composed of the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, and the representative of the United Nations Development Programme hereby agree to form a Trust Fund Implementation Committee of the Quick Start Programme of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (hereby referred to as the Committee in the present rules of procedure).

2. The Committee shall perform such functions as expected of it by the International Conference on Chemicals Management as set out in resolution I/4 adopted by the conference at its first session held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates from 4-6 February 2006.

#### **Representatives**

3. The Committee shall be composed of one representative of each of the organizations referred to in paragraph 1 above, who may be accompanied by advisors. Each organization that is represented at the Committee shall make its own arrangements for bearing the cost for its representative to attend meetings of the Committee.

#### **Observers**

4. The Committee may agree to invite observers to attend its meetings as necessary.

#### **Chairperson**

5. The Committee shall elect its Chairperson, who shall serve on a rotational basis for the period to be specified by the Committee.

6. If the Chairperson cannot preside at a meeting or any part thereof, he/she shall appoint one of the representatives to take his/her place. If the Chairperson is unable to perform his/her functions, the Committee shall elect a new Chairperson.

#### **Meetings**

7. The Committee shall hold its meetings on a regular basis. The Committee shall determine the date, time and place of each meeting. Meetings shall normally be held back-to-back with another relevant meeting.

8. In addition to regular meetings of the Committee above, an extra-ordinary meeting of the Committee may be called at the request of at least three representatives of the organizations referred to in paragraph 1 above. The date, time and place of such an extra-ordinary meeting shall be determined by the Chairperson in consultation with the Secretariat and the representatives of the organizations referred to in paragraph 1 above.

#### **Secretariat**

9. UNEP, acting in its capacity as the secretariat of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, shall act as the Secretariat for the Committee. The Secretariat shall be responsible for making necessary arrangements for meetings of the Committee, including notification of the meetings and preparation of the provisional agenda and other meeting documents as well as minutes of the meetings, and for providing support for the functioning of the Committee.

#### **Conduct of business at meetings**

10. Six representatives from among the organizations referred to in paragraph 1 shall constitute a quorum.

11. The Chairperson shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Implementation Committee, direct the discussions, accord the right to speak, put questions or proposal for decisions by the Committee, and otherwise shall have control of the proceedings of the meeting.

12. The Committee shall endeavour to take all its decisions by consensus among the representatives. If it is not possible for the Committee to reach consensus, after it has exhausted reasonable efforts to do so the Committee may, as a last resort, take a decision by a majority of the representatives present and voting. For this purpose, each representative, including the chairperson, shall have one vote, except in the case of a tied vote, when the chairperson shall exercise an additional casting vote.

13. In cases where an organization that is represented at the Committee is involved in a project submitted to the Committee for its consideration, the representative of that organization shall declare his/her interest in the project before it is discussed by the Committee and recuse himself/herself from decision-making by the Committee in relation to the project in question.

14. The language of the meetings of the Committee shall be English.

#### **Amendment**

15. The present rules of procedure may be amended by the Committee by consensus among the representatives present at its meetings.

## Annex IV

## Breakdown of Quick Start Programme Trust Fund contributions, as of 1 December 2008

Donor	2006		2007		2008	
	Local currency amount	United States dollar amount	Local currency amount	United States dollar amount	Local currency amount	United States dollar amount
Australia			60,000 \$A	57,000	250,000 \$A	236,000
Austria	100,000 EUR	131,000	120,000 EUR	164,000	105,000 EUR	155,000
Belgium	40,000 EUR	50,000				
Czech Republic					30,000 EUR	38,000
European Commission			2,400,000 EUR	3,100,000		
Finland	200,000 EUR	255,000	200,000 EUR	272,000	200,000 EUR	311,000
France	50,000 EUR	64,000				107,000
Hungary					10,000 EUR	14,000
India		100,000				
Madagascar				5,000		5,000
Republic of Korea				40,000		
Netherlands	100,000 EUR	129,000	100,000 EUR	137,000	100,000 EUR	155,000
Nigeria		50,000				
Norway	3,000,000 NKr	485,000	6,000,000 NKr	1,103,000	6,000,000 NKr	855,000
Slovenia	20,000 EUR	26,000	20,000 EUR	28,000	120,000 EUR	160,000
South Africa		100,000				
Spain	100,000 EUR	131,000	45,000 EUR	65,000		
Sweden	25,000,000 SKr	3,650,000	15,000,000 SKr	2,266,000		
Switzerland	200,000 CHF	161,000	150,000 CHF	133,000	150,000 CHF	130,000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	215,000 £	375,000				
United States of America		200,000		300,000		300,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5,907,000</b>		<b>7,670,000</b>		<b>2,466,000</b>
<b>TOTAL of 2006–2008 Trust Fund contributions</b>	<b>16,043,000</b>					

## Annex V

## Contributions to non-Trust Fund Quick Start Programme activities

Table 1: 2006–2007 contributions

Contributor	Declared programme contribution	Strategic priorities addressed	Type of contribution	Indicated value
Canada	- Projects through Canada POPs trust fund -World Bank project building upon categorization of 23,000 chemicals - Development of the Strategic Approach reporting proposal, including Programme aspects	a), b) & c)	Financial and in-kind	\$18,000,000 \$98,000 \$90,000
Japan	-Support for development of national implementation plans in Asia-Pacific -Support for regional meeting of the Strategic Approach -Specific project support in East Asia (metals or POPs)	b)	Financial and in-kind	\$50,000 \$70,000
Sweden	-Support to UNEP Chemicals for workshop on infrastructures - Support to Basel regional Centre in South Africa for implementation of the Strategic Approach -Project for non-toxic environment in South East Asia -UNDP guidance on mainstreaming	a), b) & c)	Financial and in-kind	
Switzerland	- Support for the Strategic Approach pilot project in five countries with UNITAR and IOMC	a), b) & c)	Financial	\$2,750,000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	- Strategic Approach implementation integrated programme in Mexico	a), b) & c)	Financial	\$130,000 (£65,000)
ICCA	Capacity-building programme for: - implementation of the Responsible Care Global Charter, the Global Product Strategy and the Globally Harmonized System of the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) - Activities in support of work areas of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Sources of Pollution - Crosscutting activities - Collaboration with IOMC participating organizations	b)	Financial and in-kind	\$30,000 & \$300,000 (in-kind)
OECD	-Development of chemicals management and assessment guidelines, guidance, manuals and data systems -Free dissemination and availability of materials	b) & c)	In-kind	

Contributor	Declared programme contribution	Strategic priorities addressed	Type of contribution	Indicated value
UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Development and implementation of UNDP-UNEP partnership for sound chemicals management and mainstreaming</li> <li>-Development of UNDP strategic approach for implementation of the Strategic Approach in relation with the Millennium Development Goals</li> <li>- Development of sound chemicals management guidance resources/tools</li> <li>- Assistance for the development of Trust Fund applications</li> </ul>	b) & c)	In-kind	
UNEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Development and implementation of UNDP-UNEP partnership for sound chemicals management and mainstreaming</li> <li>-Organization of a symposium on illegal international traffic in hazardous chemicals</li> <li>- Organization of a workshop on chemicals infrastructures</li> <li>- Development of a comprehensive plan for implementation of the Strategic Approach within UNEP environment constituency</li> <li>- Assistance for the development of Trust Fund applications</li> </ul>	b) & c)	In-kind	
UNIDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Project on cleaner production and chemical leasing in Egypt, the Russian Federation and Mexico in collaboration with national cleaner production centres and with the support of Austria</li> <li>- Capacity-building and implementation of cleaner production and sound chemicals management practices in companies, through 40 national cleaner production centres</li> </ul>	b)	In-kind	
UNITAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-National implementation programmes in four pilot countries with the support of Switzerland</li> <li>- Development and implementation of Trust Fund projects in 15 countries</li> <li>-Development of guidance material for Strategic Approach activities and online national chemical profiles collection</li> <li>-Specific support for capacity-building (POPs, pollutant release and transfer registers or GHS)</li> </ul>	a), b) & c)	In-kind	
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of a comprehensive plan including 14 areas of activities for health sector engagement in the Strategic Approach, including for enabling activities coordinated by WHO headquarters and regional offices</li> </ul>	a) & b)	In-kind	

Table 2: 2007–2008 declared contributions

Contributor	Declared programme contribution	Strategic priorities addressed	Type of contribution	Indicated value
Canada	- Resistance monitoring and mapping programme for malaria control in Mozambique	a), b) & c)	Financial	\$350,000
	- Implementation of a pollutant release and transfer register in Chile			\$250,000
	- PCB inventory completion and environmental testing and monitoring in Lebanon and Nigeria			\$250,000 & \$250,000
	- POPs and PCBs contaminated sites remediation strategy in Moldova			\$410,200
	- Analysis of the health impacts of PCB use in Viet Nam			\$250,000
	- Execution of PCB national implementation plan in Malaysia			\$355,200
	- Global public-private partnership on DDT alternatives for disease vector control			\$1,000,000
	- NGO Strategic Approach global outreach project			\$20,000
Japan	- Implementation of the Strategic Approach and sound management of chemicals in Bhutan - Monitoring of POPs in Thailand	b)	In-kind	
Sweden	- Chemicals infrastructure workshops with UNEP - Towards a non—toxic Environment in South East Asia programme - Mainstreaming guidance with UNDP - Regional MEAs and Strategic Approach capacity-building in southern Africa	a), b) & c)	Financial & in-kind	\$600,000 & \$300,000 \$6,000,000 & \$2,000,000 \$600,000 & \$35,000 \$700,000 & \$280,000
ICCA	- Responsible Care Global Charter - Global Product Strategy	b)	In-kind	
FAO	- Support based on the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides - Promotion of integrated pest and vector management - Disposal of obsolete stockpiles - Development of standards for pesticides and progressive ban on highly hazardous pesticides and introduction of mechanisms and standards - Promotion of good agricultural practices - Participation in intergovernmental panels and the secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention	a), b) & c)	In-kind	

Contributor	Declared programme contribution	Strategic priorities addressed	Type of contribution	Indicated value
UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNDP 2008–2011 Strategic Plan, mainstreaming environment and energy and technical assistance and MDG-based support for chemicals management</li> <li>- Finalization of guidelines for mainstreaming chemicals in development and development of guidelines for mainstreaming gender in chemicals management</li> <li>- Implementation of the UNDP-UNEP partnership initiative in seven pilot countries</li> <li>- Technical assistance and capacity-building to meet Montreal Protocol and Stockholm convention targets</li> <li>- Chemicals-related work in GEF international waters project portfolio</li> </ul>	b) & c)	In-kind	\$300,000
UNIDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Cleaner production programme and network</li> <li>- Activities of 43 national cleaner production centres on waste management and minimization</li> <li>- Chemicals leasing programme and capacity-building in Egypt, Mexico and the Russian Federation, to be extended to Colombia, Morocco, Serbia and Sri Lanka</li> </ul>	b)	In-kind	\$740,000
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Actions to improve and fill gaps in scientific knowledge</li> <li>- Development of methods for chemical risk assessment and for determining impacts of chemicals on health</li> <li>- Capacity-building for responses to poisonings and chemical incidents</li> <li>- Strategies for improving children's and workers' health</li> <li>- Promotion of alternatives to highly toxic and persistent chemicals</li> <li>- Prevention of ill-health and disease caused by chemicals</li> </ul>	a) & b)	In-kind	\$9,300,000

## Annex VI

## Information on Quick Start Programme Trust Fund applications

## Summary of Trust Fund applications from rounds 1 to 5

	Overall	Round				
		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Total project applications submitted</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Civil society</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>25</b>
<i>Individual</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Multi-country</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>3</i>
<b>Decisions on project applications</b>						
<i>Approved</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Conditionally approved</i>	<b>51</b>	<i>5</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Deferred approval</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Recommended resubmission</i>	<b>44</b>	<i>19</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Declined</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Incomplete/Ineligible</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>13</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>3</i>
<b>Resubmitted applications</b>						
<i>Government</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>0</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Civil Society</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>
<b>Decision following resubmission</b>						
<i>Approved including deferred approval</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Recommended second resubmission</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Declined</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Incomplete/Ineligible</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
<b>Government - Countries involved</b>						
<i>Africa</i>	<b>35</b>	<i>19</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>5</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Central and Eastern Europe</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Latin America</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>5</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>7</i>
<b>Civil society - Countries involved</b>						
<i>Africa</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Central and Eastern Europe</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Latin America</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>5</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
<b>Overall countries involved</b>						
<i>Africa</i>	<b>36</b>					
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	<b>26</b>					
<i>Central and Eastern Europe</i>	<b>8</b>					
<i>Latin America</i>	<b>22</b>					
<b>Total funding requested</b>	<b>\$32,712,800</b>	\$8,504,953	\$4,782,973	\$4,363,340	\$7,906,929	\$7,154,605
<b>Total funding granted to approved and conditionally approved projects</b>	<b>\$14,020,252</b>	\$1,966,262	\$1,861,841	\$2,232,155	\$3,888,505	\$4,071,489

## Annex VII

## Summary tables of projects funded by the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund

**Table 1: Governments (27) and projects (25) supported through the Trust Fund in Africa**

Country	LDC-SIDS	Project	Executing agency	Funding	Round	Project type
Burkina Faso	LDC	Updating the national chemicals management profile, development of a Strategic Approach national capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop	UNITAR	\$49,946	1st	multi-country
Burundi	LDC	Updating the national chemicals management profile and developing a national chemicals database in Burundi	UNITAR	\$99,250	2nd	individual
Chad	LDC	Strengthening integrated chemicals management for effective Strategic Approach implementation in Chad	UNITAR	\$119,900	2nd	individual
Comoros	LDC-SIDS	Developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment, holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop and updating a national chemicals management profile in Comoros	UNITAR	\$52,900	2nd	individual
Congo (Republic of)		Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop	UNITAR	\$49,659	1st	multi-country
Côte d'Ivoire		Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop	UNITAR	\$49,659	1st	multi-country
		Strengthening the capacity of Côte d'Ivoire to control the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and chemicals in the context of the Basel Convention, the International Health Regulations (WHO, 2005) and other relevant MEAs, as necessary, and ensuring their environmentally sound management	Basel Convention Secretariat	\$249,930	4th	individual
Djibouti	LDC	Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop	UNITAR	\$49,946	1st	multi-country
Egypt		Assessment and capacity-building in chemicals and chemical waste Management in Egypt*	UNIDO	\$250,000	5th	individual
Eritrea	LDC	Developing a national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop in Eritrea	UNITAR	\$70,150	2nd	individual
Ghana		Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop in Ghana	UNITAR	\$50,750	2nd	individual
Kenya		Strengthening capacities in Kenya for national Strategic Approach implementation	UNITAR	\$249,900	3rd	individual
Lesotho	LDC	Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop in Lesotho	UNITAR	\$54,950	2nd	individual
Liberia	LDC	Developing a national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop in Liberia	UNITAR	\$71,050	3rd	individual
		Liberia, UNDP and UNEP partnership initiative for integration of the sound management of chemicals considerations into development plans and processes*	UNDP and UNEP	\$250,000	5th	individual

Country	LDC-SIDS	Project	Executing agency	Funding	Round	Project type
Madagascar	LDC	Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop	UNITAR	\$49,946	1st	multi-country
		Recycling/disposal of insecticide-treated nets, exploratory project*	WHO	\$250,000	5th	individual
Malawi	LDC	Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop in Malawi	UNITAR	\$50,576	2nd	individual
Mali	LDC	Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop in Mali	UNITAR	\$58,400	3rd	individual
Mauritania	LDC	Mauritania, UNDP and UNEP partnership initiative for the integration of sound management of chemicals considerations into development plans and processes*	UNDP and UNEP	\$250,000	5th	individual
Morocco		Strengthening national capacity in safe management of public health pesticides in Morocco*	WHO	\$175,000	5th	individual
Nigeria		Establishing an institutional framework and strengthening national capacity within an integrated national programme for the sound management of chemicals and implementation of the Strategic Approach in Nigeria	-	\$230,000	1st	individual
Rwanda	LDC	Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop	UNITAR	\$49,946	1st	multi-country
Sao Tome and Principe	LDC-SIDS	Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop	UNITAR	\$49,946	1st	multi-country
Senegal	LDC	Strengthening national capacities in Senegal for Strategic Approach implementation*	UNITAR	\$250,000	5th	individual
Seychelles	SIDS	Developing an integrated national programme for the sound management of chemicals and Strategic Approach implementation in Seychelles*	UNITAR	\$250,000	5th	individual
Sudan	LDC	Development of a sustainable integrated national programme for sound management of chemicals	UNIDO	\$144,072	3rd	individual
Tanzania	LDC	Capacity enhancement for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the United Republic of Tanzania	-	\$248,819	4th	individual
Uganda	LDC	Uganda, UNEP & UNDP partnership initiative for the implementation of the Strategic Approach	UNDP and UNEP	\$250,000	1st	individual
Zambia	LDC	Strengthening capacities for Strategic Approach implementation and supporting GHS capacity-building in Zambia*	UNITAR	\$250,000	5th	individual

**Table 2: Governments (18) and projects (17) supported through the Trust Fund in Asia and the Pacific**

Country	LDC-SIDS	Project	Executing agency	Funding	Round	Project type
Bahrain	SIDS	Capacity-building for integrated and sustainable chemicals and hazardous waste management	UNITAR	\$250,000	4th	individual
Cambodia	LDC	Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop in Cambodia	UNITAR	\$50,570	2nd	individual
		Protecting human health and the environment from mercury in artisanal and small-scale gold mining in Asia	UNEP	\$125,000	4th	multi-country
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		Strengthening capacities for national implementation of the Strategic Approach in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	UNITAR	\$244,750	5th	individual
Indonesia		Technical support for strengthening national capacities for sound management of priority industrial carcinogens in Indonesia and Thailand	WHO	\$109,728	4th	multi-country
Kazakhstan		Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop in Kazakhstan	UNITAR	\$50,300	2nd	individual
Kiribati	LDC-SIDS	Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop in Kiribati	UNITAR	\$64,800	2nd	individual
Kyrgyzstan		Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop in Kyrgyzstan	UNITAR	\$50,950	2nd	individual
Mongolia		Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop	UNITAR	\$49,659	1st	multi-country
Nepal	LDC	Developing a national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding of a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop in Nepal	UNITAR	\$70,501	2nd	individual
Palau	SIDS	Establishing an institutional framework and strengthening national capacity for sound chemicals management and implementation of the Strategic Approach in the Republic of Palau		\$250,000	4th	individual
Palestine		Developing a national chemicals management profile and a national chemicals management database in Palestine	UNITAR	\$82,250	2nd	individual
Philippines		Developing an effective national chemical safety programme towards chemical poisoning prevention and control	-	\$250,000	4th	individual
		Protecting human health and the environment from mercury in artisanal and small-scale gold mining in Asia	UNEP	\$125,000	4th	multi-country
Samoa	LDC-SIDS	Establishing an institutional framework and strengthening national capacity within an integrated national programme for the sound management of chemicals and implementation of the Strategic Approach in Samoa	-	\$250,000	4th	individual
Sri Lanka		Strengthening national capacities for sound management of priority industrial carcinogens and updating national chemicals profile in Sri Lanka*	WHO	\$232,539	5th	individual
Syria		Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop	UNITAR	\$49,659	1st	multi-country

Country	LDC-SIDS	Project	Executing agency	Funding	Round	Project type
Thailand		Technical support for strengthening national capacities for sound management of priority industrial carcinogens in Indonesia and Thailand	WHO	\$109,728	4th	multi-country
		Capacity-building and awareness raising programmes on the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention in Thailand	-	\$250,000	5th	individual
Uzbekistan		Developing an integrated national programme for the sound management of chemicals and implementation of the Strategic Approach in Uzbekistan*	UNITAR	\$250,000	5th	individual
Yemen	LDC	Integrated national programme for the sound management of chemicals and implementation of the Strategic Approach in Yemen	UNITAR	\$249,500	3rd	individual

**Table 3: Governments (6) and projects (6) supported through the Trust Fund in Central and Eastern Europe**

Country	LDC-SIDS	Project	Executing agency	Funding	Round	Project type
Armenia		Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop	UNITAR	\$49,607	1st	multi-country
		Armenia and UNEP partnership initiative for sound management of chemicals and implementation of the Strategic Approach in Armenia	-	\$245,680	3rd	individual
Belarus		Belarus, UNDP and UNEP partnership initiative for the integration of sound management of chemicals considerations into development plans and processes	UNDP and UNEP	\$250,000	3rd	individual
Georgia		Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop	UNITAR	\$49,607	1st	multi-country
		Strengthening capacities for developing a national pollutant and release transfer register and supporting implementation of the Strategic Approach in Georgia	UNITAR	\$170,500	4th	individual
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic)		Developing and mainstreaming the national plan on implementation of the Strategic Approach for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	UNDP	\$248,400	1st	individual
Republic of Moldova		Republic of Moldova and UNEP partnership on capacity-building for improving the environmentally sound management of chemicals in the Republic of Moldova and the implementation of the Strategic Approach	-	\$249,950	2nd	individual
Serbia		Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop	UNITAR	\$49,607	1st	multi-country

**Table 4: Governments (20) and projects (21) supported through the Trust Fund in Latin America and the Caribbean**

Country	LDC-SIDS	Project	Executing agency	Funding	Round	Project type
Bahamas	SIDS	Capacity-building for POPs analysis to support the POPS global monitoring plan for the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention	UNEP	\$83,333	4th	multi-country
Barbados	SIDS	Updating a national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop in Barbados	UNITAR	\$55,450	2nd	individual
		Capacity-building for POPs analysis to support the POPS global monitoring plan for the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention	UNEP	\$83,333	4th	multi-country
Belize	SIDS	Mainstreaming sound chemicals management priorities into development plans for key development sectors in Belize and associated governance	UNDP and UNEP	\$250,000	4th	individual
Bolivia		Strengthening national governance for implementation of the Strategic Approach: updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach forum in Bolivia	UNITAR	\$69,550	2nd	individual
		Artisanal and small-scale gold mining regional project in South America	UNEP	\$124,900	5th	multi-country
Chile		Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop	UNITAR	\$49,607	1st	multi-country
Colombia		Strengthening national governance for implementation of the Strategic Approach in Colombia*	UNIDO	\$249,800	5th	individual
Costa Rica		Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop	UNITAR	\$49,607	1st	multi-country
Cuba	SIDS	Capacity-building for POPs laboratories in Cuba under multilateral environmental agreements	UNEP	\$250,000	4th	individual
Ecuador		Ecuador, UNEP and UNDP partnership initiative for the implementation of the Strategic Approach	UNDP and UNEP	\$250,000	1st	individual
El Salvador		Life-cycle analysis of chemical substances	UNIDO	\$246,700	3rd	individual
Guatemala		Strengthening national governance for Strategic Approach implementation: developing the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach forum in Guatemala	UNITAR	\$85,750	2nd	individual
Guyana		Developing an integrated national programme for the sound management of chemicals and Strategic Approach implementation in Guyana	UNITAR	\$90,000	4th	individual
Haiti	LDC-SIDS	Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach priority-setting workshop	UNITAR	\$49,659	1st	multi-country
		Capacity-building for POPs analysis to support the POPS global monitoring plan for the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention	UNEP	\$83,333	4th	multi-country
Honduras		Strengthening national governance for implementation of the Strategic Approach: updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach forum in Honduras	UNITAR	\$85,000	2nd	individual

Country	LDC-SIDS	Project	Executing agency	Funding	Round	Project type
		Honduras, UNDP and UNEP partnership initiative for the integration of sound management of chemicals considerations into development plans and processes	UNDP and UNEP	\$250,000	5th	individual
Nicaragua		Strengthening national governance for implementation of the Strategic Approach: updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national Strategic Approach capacity assessment and holding a national Strategic Approach forum in Nicaragua	UNITAR	\$70,500	2nd	individual
Panama		Strengthening capacities for developing a national pollutant and release transfer register and supporting implementation of the Strategic Approach in Panama	UNITAR	\$170,000	5th	individual
Paraguay		Developing an integrated national programme for the sound management of chemicals and implementation of the Strategic Approach in Paraguay	UNITAR	\$250,000	4th	individual
Peru		Safe chemicals	UNIDO	\$249,004	3rd	individual
		Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining Regional in South America	UNEP	\$124,900	5th	multi-country
Trinidad and Tobago	SIDS	Strengthening the legislative, regulatory and enforcement capacity of small island developing States in the Caribbean	Basel Convention Secretariat	\$178,794	2nd	individual
Uruguay		Sound management of mercury products	UNIDO	\$249,800	4th	individual

**Table 5: Trust Fund civil society projects in Africa (4)**

Organization	Project title	Country(ies)	Funding	Round	Project type
AGENDA, iLima-Kenya & NAPE	Strategic Approach implementation in East Africa: law reform and capacity-building for sound chemicals management in Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania	Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda	\$250,000	5th	civil society
Day Hospital Institute for Development and Rehabilitation	National awareness campaign for all stakeholders on the safe use and management of pesticides according to the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides	Egypt	\$199,000	2nd	civil society
Tanzania Plantation and Agricultural Workers Union	Strengthening the capacity of agricultural workers and worker organizations in the implementation of the Strategic Approach	United Republic of Tanzania (LDC)	\$241,800	1st	civil society
Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry	Scientific capacity-building in support of the Strategic Approach in Africa	Africa	\$250,000	4th	civil society

**Table 6: Trust Fund civil society projects in Asia and the Pacific and Central and Eastern Europe (1)**

Organization	Project title	Country (ies)	Funding	Round	Project type
Network for Protection of Public Environmental Interests in the Kyrgyz Republic, Green Partnership & Local Self-Government Development Centre	Strengthening capacities of civil society organizations for national and regional implementation of the Strategic Approach in the Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia region	Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan	\$160,000	4th	civil society

**Table 7: Trust Fund civil society projects in Latin America and the Caribbean (2)**

Organization	Project title	Country (ies)	Funding	Round	Project type
Argentine Society of Doctors for the Environment (AAMMA)	Integrated regional campaign on minimization of mercury domestic sources with actions of intervention in the community to protect children and women's health	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay	\$240,625	3rd	civil society
Sustainlabour	Enabling workers and workplaces for implementation of the Strategic Approach	Brazil, Chile and Uruguay	\$227,224	3rd	civil society