

18 December 2019

English only

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**12<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Quick Start Programme  
Executive Board**  
Teleconference, 18 December 2019  
Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda  
**Non-Trust Fund contributions to the Quick Start Programme**

## **Non-Trust Fund contributions to the Quick Start Programme**

### **Note by the secretariat**

1. At its first meeting, held from 26 to 27 April 2006, the Quick Start Programme (QSP) Executive Board requested the secretariat to draft a reporting form for non-Trust Fund QSP contributions. The draft form was prepared to assist reporting on non-Trust Fund contributions as well as in relation to determining participation in meetings of the Executive Board. The draft form was revised and adopted by the Board at its second meeting, held from 23 to 24 April 2007.
2. In advance of the twelfth Executive Board meeting, the secretariat received two contribution declaration forms from the International Pollutants Elimination Network (IPEN) and from the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).
3. The rules of procedure of the Board provide that the Board shall, before each meeting, determine if new contributions qualify as contributions to the Quick Start Programme according to its objective set out in resolution I/4 of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM). A total of 19 contributors<sup>1</sup> have declared contributions from 2006 – 2019.
4. The declaration forms received in advance of the twelfth meeting of the Executive Board are annexed to the present note.

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<sup>1</sup> The contributors for 2006–2019 have been the Governments of: Canada, Japan, Switzerland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Intergovernmental organizations: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Additional non-governmental donors have been: Argentine Society of Doctors for the Environment (AAMMA), the BASF, the Dow Chemical Company (DOW), International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA), the International Pollutants Elimination Network (IPEN), the International Society of Doctors for the Environment (ISDE).

# **Declaration of multilateral, bilateral and other forms of cooperation contributing to the SAICM Quick Start Programme**

## *Guidelines and declaration form*

### **Background**

The International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM), at its first session, which was held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 4 to 6 February 2006, finalized and adopted the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). SAICM provides a global policy framework to support achievement of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation aim that, by 2020, chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

SAICM aims to encourage governments and other stakeholders to address chemical safety more effectively in all relevant sectors such as agriculture, environment, health, industry and labour. To this end, SAICM promotes capacity building for developing countries and countries with economies in transition and better coordination of international efforts to improve chemicals management.<sup>1</sup>

### **The Quick Start Programme (QSP)**

Pursuant to the goals of the Strategic Approach, the ICCM in Resolution I/4 established a Quick Start Programme (QSP) to support activities that enable initial capacity-building for environmentally sound chemicals management. The QSP includes a trust fund and multilateral, bilateral and other forms of cooperation.

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. It builds upon the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building and facilitates environmentally sound chemicals management. Additionally, the QSP helps to identify and pave the way for activities that can be assisted by the private sector, including industry, and other non-governmental organizations, through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, for example technical assistance and the sharing of knowledge and experience. Additionally, the Programme seeks to enhance synergies with processes initiated under relevant chemicals and wastes multilateral environmental agreements. While aimed primarily at the country level, the QSP allows for, and encourages, regional and global approaches.

The QSP invites bilateral and multilateral public and private cooperation and national government financing. It benefits from a voluntary, time-limited Quick Start Programme Trust Fund administered by the United Nations Environment Programme. Activities financed through bilateral and multilateral cooperation are implemented in accordance with the arrangements made by participants in that cooperation.

### **The QSP objective and strategic priorities**

The QSP mobilizes resources for national priority initial enabling activities, in keeping with the work areas set out in section IV of the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy, in particular for the following strategic priorities:

- (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;

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<sup>1</sup> For additional information on SAICM, please visit [www.saicm.org](http://www.saicm.org)

(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.

### **Declaration of contribution to the SAICM Quick Start Programme**

In resolution I/4, the ICCM decided 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.

At its first meeting on the 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> of April 2006, the Board decided that bilateral, multilateral and other contributors to the QSP participating in the Executive Board would be understood to comprise representatives of bilateral and multilateral donors and other entities that have made or pledged to make financial or in-kind contributions to the QSP<sup>2</sup>.

Provision was made for the Board, before each meeting, to determine whether new contributions qualified as contributions to the QSP according to the objective of the QSP set out in ICCM Resolution I/4. In that regard, and with the exception of government representatives of the five United Nations regions and donors to the QSP Trust Fund whose status is already clear, entities that consider themselves to be contributors to the QSP should submit a statement outlining their contribution to the QSP via the secretariat.

Further to the development and use of a draft declaration form on an interim basis, the QSP Executive Board at its second meeting held on 23 and 24 April 2007 reviewed and revised the QSP declaration form. The present form includes the changes made by the Board to the form.

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<sup>2</sup> See rule 2 of the Rules of procedure agreed ad referendum by the Executive Board.

## Declaration of “Multilateral, bilateral and other forms of cooperation contributing to the QSP”

Please note that this information will be made public and will  
a) enable the QSP Executive Board to determine whether new contributors qualify as contributors to the QSP, and;  
b) be used for purposes of reporting on contributions to the QSP.

|   |             |  |  |
|---|-------------|--|--|
| <b>Government/Organization:</b><br>International Pollutants Elimination Network (IPEN)<br>(former International POPs Elimination Network) |             | <b>Contact Person:</b><br>Mr.X <input type="checkbox"/> Ms. <input type="checkbox"/><br>Björn Beeler | <b>Is this person the official SAICM focal point for the Government or the Organization?</b><br>Yes X <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>Address:</b><br>Box 7256<br>40235 Göteborg<br>Sweden   |             | <b>Functional Title:</b><br>International Coordinator  |  |
|   |             | <b>Department / Section:</b><br>Secretariat  |  |
| <b>Phone:</b> +46 31 7536469  | <b>Fax:</b> | <b>Email:</b><br>bjornbeeler@ipen.org  |  |

### QSP contribution description:

#### 2018-2019 IPEN SAICM Emerging Issues contributions include activities related to:

- Lead in paint
- Mercury Monitoring
- Toxics-Free Sustainable Development Goals
- Chemicals in products
- Hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products
- Nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials

This report highlights a selection of deliverables in the reporting period (2018-2019)

#### IPEN Beyond 2020

IPEN has continued to actively participate in the Beyond 2020 discussions. Several papers have been developed to support the process, for example a [thought starter on Beyond 2020 Indicators: Chemical Safety Contributions to the SDGs](#), and information on possible beyond 2020 pathways. For the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Meetings of the Intersessional Process for SAICM, IPEN ensured the active involvement of the civil society in the discussions.

IPENs documents relating to SAICM can be found online here:

<https://ipen.org/policy/chemical-safety-saicm>

#### Lead in Paint: Global Report and Week of Action

IPEN has continued its Global Lead Paint Elimination Campaign, launched in 2008. New reports with data from paint studies were released, further expanding the data base of paint studies. Among others, paint studies were done in:

Mexico: <https://ipen.org/documents/plomo-en-pinturas-base-de-solventes-para-uso-doméstico-en-méxico>

The Gambia: <https://ipen.org/documents/lead-solvent-based-paints-home-use-gambia>

Jamaica: <https://ipen.org/documents/lead-solvent-based-paints-household-use-jamaica>

Korea: <https://ipen.org/documents/lead-solvent-based-paints-household-use-korea>

All new data is gathered in the online map visualizing its data: <http://www.ipen.org/projects/eliminating-lead-paint/lead-levels-paint-around-world>

A large number of IPENs Participating Organizations are since 2013 actively involved in the International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of Action to raise awareness of the hazards of lead and lead paint. For an overview of the wide range of activities 2018-2019, more information can be found here:

2018: <https://ipen.org/projects/international-lead-poisoning-awareness-week-2018>

2019: <https://ipen.org/news/ipen-pos-join-2019-international-lead-poisoning-prevention-week-action>

### **Executive Partner Lead in Paint for Global best practices on emerging chemical policy issues of concern under SAICM: 2018-2021**

In 2018, WHO and UNEP launched a **3-year project** that includes a component to ban lead paint in 40 countries. IPEN is a key executing partner on Lead in Paint activities, notably supporting countries with lead paint manufacture where it will promote industry participation. IPEN will contribute content for knowledge management and lead discussion forums including technical/thematic papers on specific topics in particular for gender related issues

### **Mercury Monitoring Reports**

IPEN has continued its activities in mercury monitoring. In 2018, IPEN released a report based on sampling of 757 women of child-bearing age from 24 locations in 21 countries in Small Island States & Countries across three oceans. The study was conducted in collaboration with Biodiversity Research Institute, BRI. It showed that 58% of the women who participated had mercury levels greater than 1 ppm. The report can be found online here: <https://ipen.org/documents/mercury-threat-women-children>

### **Toxics-Free Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

A decision by the international community to continue meaningful, international, multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral cooperation in support of chemical safety and sound chemicals management and waste objectives beyond 2020, with the understanding that advancing chemical safety should be viewed as a necessary component of the sustainable development agenda. IPENs Toxics-Free SDGs Global Campaign will engage civil society organizations, with the aim to secure a decision by the international community to achieve this objective. The Campaign was launched in 2018 with a sign-on campaign of a Pledge, which can be found in English, Arabic, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Kiswahili and Chinese here: <https://ipen.org/documents/toxics-free-sdgs-pledge>

IPEN Participating Organizations (POs) around the world are carrying out activities related to the Toxics-Free SDGs Campaign. These activities address agroecology, chemicals in products, endocrine disrupting chemicals, hazardous chemicals in the lifecycle of electronics, highly hazardous pesticides, lead in paint, women and chemicals, workplace right-to-know, and / or zero waste issues. Information on the activities can be found here: <https://ipen.org/campaigns/toxics-free-sdgs-campaign/campaign-activities>

### **Electronics:**

IPEN has in the time period 2018-2019 continued to highlight the production of electronic products by a Global Launch of the documentary film “*Stories from the Clean Room*”, lifting the international concern about toxic exposure and occupational health and safety of former Samsung workers. In 2018, the movie was shown in 26 countries around the world:

<https://ipen.org/campaigns/stories-clean-room>

IPEN has also worked on the issue of E-waste; one example being the report released in 2019, showing how European E-waste poisons Africa’s Food Chain: <https://ipen.org/documents/weak-controls>

### **Chemicals in Products:**

In many countries, an important route of entry for chemicals and metals is through consumer products. These substances can cause concern for consumer exposure, particularly in children. With international partners, IPEN has undertaken a study of the global impacts of this issue. IPEN has tested products in Armenia, Belarus, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Philippines, Russia, Ukraine, and Serbia. The results of all the studies can be found here: <https://ipen.org/site/toxics-products-overview>

The individual reports produced in 2018 can be found here:

Serbia: <https://ipen.org/site/cry-game-phthalates-plastic-toys-and-childcare-articles>

Belarus: <https://ipen.org/documents/raising-awareness-health-hazards-chemicals-toys-belarus>

Armenia: <https://ipen.org/site/awhhe-report-raising-awareness-health-hazards-phthalates-toys>

Philippines: <https://ipen.org/documents/harmful-chemicals-detected-toys-sold-philippines>

**Ocean Pollutants Guide:**

Ocean pollutants include persistent organic pollutants (POPs), endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs), mercury and heavy metal compounds, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, oil, plastic wastes and their related chemicals (e.g., BPA, phthalates), personal care products and other industrial and agricultural emissions. Many ocean pollutants do not have human health data or environmental fate information, and our understanding of the long-term impacts of endocrine disrupting chemicals on the reproduction and behavior of fish and other marine organisms is still in its infancy. In 2018, IPEN therefore developed a guide on ocean pollutants. The Guide can be found in English and Chinese here: <https://ipen.org/documents/ocean-pollutants-guide>

**IPEN Regional Meetings:**

IPEN continuously bring environmental, health and human rights leaders together to jointly collaborate and share experiences on the work to eliminate harm to human health and the environment from toxic chemicals.

In 2018 and 2019, IPEN hosted a range of regional meetings, including:

- Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia: <https://ipen.org/news/ipen-regional-meeting-eastern-europe-caucasus-central-asia-eccca-kyrgyzstan>
- Francophone Africa: <https://ipen.org/news/ipen-francophone-africa-regional-meeting>
- South East Asia: <https://ipen.org/news/ipen-regional-meeting-southeast-east-asia>
- South Asia: <https://ipen.org/news/ipen-participating-organizations-south-asia-convene-regional-meeting>

The meetings focused on strengthening the Toxics-Free Future Global Movement through skill-share, capacity-building and strategic discussions around IPENs priority themes:

- Eliminating the World's Most Hazardous Chemicals (POPs and the Stockholm Convention: dioxin/ waste; POPs pesticides; flame retardants; PFOS; PFOA; PCBs; incineration; POPs-contaminated sites, etc.)
- Halting the Spread of Toxic Metals (lead and/or mercury)
- Emerging Toxics Issues (highly hazardous pesticides; chemicals in products; electronics; endocrine disrupting chemicals; fracking/toxic energy sources; toxics & human rights)

Additional information on IPENs reports and other contributions to SAICM is available here:

<http://www.ipen.org/policy/chemical-safety-saicm>

**Relation to QSP objective and strategic priorities:**

(Add pages as necessary)

(see text above)

QSP objective and strategic priorities addressed:

Overall QSP objective X

Priority A

Priority B

Priority C

Relation to broader SAICM implementation beyond the objective and strategic priorities of the QSP (optional):

OPS objective addressed:

Risk reduction X

Knowledge and information X

Governance X

Capacity building X

Illegal international traffic X

**Geographical coverage of the contribution:**

National  Regional  Multi-country  Global X

Country(ies) and/or region(s):

Anglophone Africa; Francophone Africa; Southeast Asia and the Pacific; South Asia; Latin America and the Caribbean; Central and Eastern Europe; Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia; and Middle East


**Type and value of the contribution:**

Cash

Value in US\$ of financial contribution:

In-kind X

Value in US\$ of in-kind contribution: \$4,100,000

|   |                        |  |
|---|------------------------|--|
| <b>Date or period of contribution:</b><br>2018-2019   |                        | Please sign and return to the SAICM secretariat: 6<br>Palais des Nations<br>8-14 Avenue de la Paix<br>CH-1211 Geneva 10<br>Switzerland<br>Tel: +41 22 917 8408<br>E-mail: aitziber.echeverria@un.org |
| Signature:<br> | Date: 17 December 2019 |  |

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|  |                           |  |  |
|--|---------------------------|--|--|
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| <b>Government/Organization:</b><br>United Nations Institute for Training and Research                                    |                           | Contact Person:<br>Mr. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ms. <input type="checkbox"/><br>Jorge Ocana   | Is this person the official SAICM focal point for the Government or the Organization?<br>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Address:<br>Chemicals and Waste Management Programme<br>UNITAR<br>Palais des Nations<br>CH-1211 Geneve 10<br>Switzerland |                           | Functional Title: Manager  |  |
|  |                           | Department / Section: Chemicals and Waste Management Programme   |  |
| Phone:<br>+41 22 917 8166  | Email:<br>+41 22 917 8047 | Email:<br>jorge.ocana@unitar.org   |  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>QSP contribution description:</b>  |   |
| <p>UNITAR established a SAICM implementation programme in 2006, with core support provided by the Government of Switzerland. UNITAR also supported QSP Trust Fund projects, serving as the international executing agency for 71 projects supported by the Fund. Projects covered a range of topics including: National Profiles, National SAICM Capacity Assessments, national SAICM priority setting, strengthening national governance, national chemicals management databases, national policies for SAICM implementation, SAICM implementation plans, Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), and Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR). UNITAR also addressed, with partners such as OECD, WHO, and Basel Convention Secretariat, and within the framework of the IOMC, awareness raising about nanotechnology/manufactured nanomaterials, including the implications for developing and countries with economies in transition, in support of the SAICM EPI on nanomaterials. UNITAR organised a series of regional workshops, supported national nano pilot projects, and developed guidance and an e-learning course. In 2018, LAC (January) and CEE (February) workshops were held, back-to-back with SAICM regional meetings, and a workshop dedicated to the African and Asia-Pacific regions was held back-to-back with the Basel Convention OEWG (September). The Government of Switzerland provided core funding for these activities. All of the above is considered to be an important contribution to the QSP.</p> <p>UNITAR also provided in-kind support to the QSP through development of guidance material for SAICM-related activities, such as the development of National Profiles, SAICM implementation plans, national nanotechnology policies and programmes, national waste management strategies (developed in collaboration with UNEP IETC), and integrated national programmes for chemicals management. UNITAR also supported specialised chemicals management capacity building, for example, regarding the GHS, PRTRs, and persistent organic pollutants (POPs).</p> |   |
| <b>Relation to QSP objective and strategic priorities:</b><br><br>All of the UNITAR-supported projects (e.g. through the SAICM implementation programme and QSPTF projects) addressed strategic priority A through the identification of capacity needs for sound chemicals management, and strategic priority B by building upon work conducted to implement international chemicals and waste related agreements and initiatives, and developing and strengthening national chemicals management institutions, plans, programmes and activities to implement the Strategic Approach, such as GHS and PRTR implementation. The participating countries also identified as a priority or developed greater capacity to strengthen the integration of chemicals management in national development planning processes, thereby addressing strategic priority C.  | <b>QSP objective and strategic priorities addressed:</b><br><br>Overall QSP objective <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br>Priority A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br>Priority B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br>Priority C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>Relation to broader SAICM implementation beyond the objective and strategic priorities of the QSP (optional):</b><br><br>UNITAR-supported activities assisted governments and stakeholders to strengthen their institutional, technical, and legal capacities for managing dangerous chemicals and wastes thus contributing to the overall implementation of SAICM. The UNITAR approach to   | <b>OPS objective addressed:</b><br><br>Risk reduction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br>Knowledge and information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br>Governance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br>Capacity building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>           |

|   |                               |   |
|---|-------------------------------|---|
| <p>capacity building supports a country-driven programmatic and integrated approach to chemicals management, as endorsed at the first ICCM in Dubai, February 2006. In addition, UNITAR has responded to the request from ICCM-2 in May 2009 to engage in dialogue with stakeholders with a view to gaining further understanding of nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials.</p> |                               | <p>Illegal international traffic <input type="checkbox"/></p>   |
| <p><b>Geographical coverage of the contribution:</b></p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-country <input type="checkbox"/> Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Countries: Burundi, Guinea, Haiti, Mongolia, Tunisia</p> <p>Regions: Asia-Pacific, Central and Eastern Europe, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean</p>       |                               | <p><b>Type and value of the contribution:</b></p> <p>Cash <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Value in US\$ of financial contribution:</p> <p>In-kind <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Value in US\$ of in-kind contribution: 98,500 USD (78,500 USD for QSTPF projects and 20,000 USD for the SAICM implementation programme).</p> |
| <p><b>Date or period of contribution:</b></p> <p>2018-2019</p>  |                               | <p>Please sign and return to the SAICM secretariat:<br/> 11-13 Chemin des Anémones<br/> CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva<br/> Switzerland<br/> Tel: +41 22 917 86 31 Fax: +41 22 797 34 60<br/> E-mail: saicm.chemicals@unep.org</p>  |
| <p>Signature: </p>   | <p>Date: 18 December 2019</p> |   |