
International Conference on Chemicals Management

Third session

Nairobi, 17–21 September 2012

Item 4 (d) of the provisional agenda*

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

Status of the implementation of the Quick Start Programme Business Plan

Note by the secretariat

1. The International Conference on Chemicals Management in its resolution I/4 established the Quick Start Programme (QSP) for the implementation of the SAICM objectives.
2. The Quick Start Programme (QSP) business plan was developed in early 2007 in a consultative process engaging QSP stakeholders and endorsed by the QSP Executive Board at its second meeting on 23 and 24 April 2007 in order to measure the success of the Programme. The business plan is considered an ever green document which provides information on the background, current status and financial context of the Quick Start Programme. The business plan was updated in July 2008, April 2009, March 2010 and September 2011 and will be further reviewed at future Board meetings.
3. The adopted and updated business plan sets out a resource mobilization strategy to help ensure the sustainability of the Quick Start Programme, including through the replenishment of its Trust Fund on a steady and equitable basis. The strategy aims at broadening the donor base as much as possible. The plan also stipulates performance indicators to guide the effective delivery of the Quick Start Programme and, in its annex, provides baseline information used to compare progress in its implementation in subsequent years.
4. In order for the Board to monitor the effectiveness of the Quick Start Programme, the secretariat provides annual reports including data relating to the performance indicators in the Business plan. The following annexes contain detail information on each of the indicators:
 - Annex A:** provides information on the performance of the strategic action plan of the business plan, including information on progress against the business plan strategies and targets, implementation information and observations.
 - Annex B:** summarizes the contributions made to the QSP Trust Fund from 2006 to 2011.
 - Annex C:** provides graphs on QSP Trust Fund data regarding the 11 rounds of applications
 - Annex D:** provides summary information on contributions to the non-trust fund QSP for 2010-2011

5. In addition, the following annexes were included following a request by the Executive Board at its sixth meeting to have this information on a regular basis:

Annex E: provides a table of the countries eligible for funding under Quick Start Programme

Annex F: provides a table showing countries with more than one QSP project

6. The secretariat has the honour to circulate, in the annex to this note, the status of implementation of the business plan for the consideration of the Conference. The information on this document has been updated as of April 2012.

Annex A

Performance of the strategic action plan of the business plan

I. Quick Start Programme Fund-raising targets

A. Financial situation of the trust fund

1. From 2006 to the end of March 2012 the trust fund received pledges for contributions totalling approximately USD 33.3 million from donor Governments and the European Commission. This total also includes the earmarked contribution of USD 2.5 million received from the European Commission in 2008 for projects relating to the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (MEAs ACP).

2. During 2006–2011, 76% of donors had made more than one contribution to the programme, meeting the plan's target in that regard. The Fund-raising target established under the QSP Business plan to be raised by the end of 2011 was set at a minimum cumulative amount of \$40,811,477. At December 31, 2011¹, the total contributions received stood at \$33,000,932 representing an achievement rate of approximately 81% and a shortfall of \$7,810,545². The cumulative amount of the Programme by September 2012 was established at the sixth meeting of the Executive Board as \$44,811,477. In order to meet the fundraising target, contributions for \$12,893,947³ should be received by September 2012, an amount that could support approximately 51⁴ additional projects. Table I below displays the fund-raising targets vs. pledges and actual contributions received since 2006. As displayed by the difference from the lower end of the target, the amount of contributions received has fallen short by approximately 22%.⁵

**Table I: fund raising targets vs. actual contributions
2006-2012 (USD)**

Year	Funding target range 2006-2011	Total pledges received	Total amount deposited	Difference from the lower end
2006	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 5,909,473	\$ 1,747,132	- 4,252,868
2007	\$ 6,300,000 - 6,600,000	\$ 7,678,533	\$ 8,593,551	+ 2,293,551
2008	\$ 6,615,000 - 7,260,000	\$ 5,371,784	\$ 8,619,107	+ 2,004,107
2009	\$ 6,945,750 - 7,986,000	\$ 4,614,190	\$ 4,417,858	- 2,527,892
2010	\$ 7,293,038 - 8,784,600	\$ 4,467,681	\$ 4,465,541	- 2,827,497
2011	\$ 7,657,689 - 9,663,060	\$ 4,959,270	\$ 3,833,055 ⁶	- 3,824,634
Total at December 2011	\$ 40,811,477 – 46,293,660	\$ 33,000,932	\$ 31,676,244	- 9,135,233
2012	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 1,427,513	\$ 241,286	-3,758,714
Total	\$ 44,811,477 – 46,293,660	33,277,218	31,917,530	- 12,893,947

3. Its early successes notwithstanding, the financial situation of the Trust Fund has been declining since 2009. This is particularly critical at the current juncture in the implementation of the Strategic Approach, given that the Trust Fund will remain open to receive contributions only until the third session of the Conference, in September 2012. As a result, the amount of projects approved in the 11th round was the lowest to date (see figure 3 in Annex C).

B. Fundraising targets for the Trust Fund

4. Table II below refers to the Fundraising Targets established in the Business Plan. Two targets remain unachieved, mainly those referring to the expansion of the donor base (target a below) and the fair

¹ Funds deposited in the account at December 2011 amount to \$31,676,244. The difference will likely disappear in 2012, once all pledges have been deposited in the bank account.

² See Annex B "pledges and contributions".

³ As of March 2012, contributions received for 2012 amount to \$241,286.

⁴ The total number of eligible proposals for the 12th round is 28. The QSP Implementation Committee will appraise these proposals on May 9th, following the Executive Board seventh meeting. Should the QSP reach its target, there would be enough funds to support these projects.

⁵ According to the total funds deposited by the end of 2011, there is a 22% gap in funding to reach the target. Calculations for 2012 have not been included as it is expected that more contributions will be made throughout the year.

⁶ Contribution from European Commission for €860,000 will be disbursed in 2012.

distribution of the financial burden among donors (target b below), reflecting the challenges of the secretariat to fundraise for the Quick Start Programme.

Table II: progress on fundraising targets

Targets	Progress	Secretariat comments and observations
a) By ICCM3, the existing 24 donors to the QSP trust fund should be joined by at least 5 other Governments and 5 non-governmental donors, such as industry and foundations.	No progress demonstrated	
b) By ICCM3, in 2012, when contributions to the QSP Trust fund are due to end, there should be fairer burden sharing among donors.	No progress demonstrated	
c) By ICCM2, 60% per cent of donors to make repeated contributions.	Achieved	19 of the 25 donors (76%) have contributed more than once to the QSP trust fund. In addition a number of donors indicated that their contributions would be multi-year contributions.
d) Leverage 30% above the trust fund income of seed money.	Achieved	In kind contributions declared by 18 contributors since 2006 up to date sum approximately 57.5 million. In kind contributions from approved projects are approximately 7.5 million. Up to \$25.2 million GEF funds have been leveraged with QSP funds for projects in Africa and Asia-Pacific.

5. The first version of the Business Plan endorsed by the Executive Board at its second meeting in April 2007 approved seven fundraising strategies. However, the first two strategies (establish a voluntary and informal fundraising committee of SAICM stakeholders and engage a professional fundraiser) were eliminated by decision of the QSP Executive Board in its sixth meeting in September 2011. Progress on the remaining strategies is as follows:

Table III: Progress on fundraising strategies

Strategies	Progress	Secretariat comments and observations
a) Publicize the positive impact of the QSP to donors.	Progress demonstrated	Updates on the QSP feature in all SAICM newsletters and bulletins. As part of the fifth meeting of the QSP Executive Board, the SAICM secretariat organized a session to present a number of QSP projects which were completed or advanced. The presentations highlighted the results, impacts, achievements and lessons learned for project corresponded to activities aiming to address the three QSP strategic priorities. Additionally, during the Open-Ended Working Group meeting held in Belgrade, Serbia during September 2011, an information-sharing session was held for QSP. Information posters and presentations were made to illustrate the progress of various projects.
b) Publicize QSP contributions made by donors and develop a framework for official recognition and awards	Progress demonstrated	QSP contributions are indicated in all QSP-related meeting documents (SAICM Regional meetings) and on the SAICM web site. An award ceremony to recognize contributors to the QSP and other activities supporting the implementation of the SAICM was held during the second session of International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM), 11-15 May 2009. The Board may wish to consider the presentation of similar awards during the upcoming third session of ICCM to be held in September 2012.
c) Calls for QSP support are adopted by all relevant forums in line with OPS paragraph 19.	Achieved	The governing bodies of all member organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) have adopted resolutions supporting SAICM and its Quick Start Programme. A strategy on sound chemicals management for the fifth GEF replenishment was considered by the GEF Council in November 2010.

d) Develop information and presentation materials and make targeted approaches to potential new donors.	Progress demonstrated	Information bulletins on SAICM and QSP, and the official publication of the SAICM texts are available. The secretariat has also used opportunities to informally approach possible new donors, including from industry. The Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme SAICM issued a fundraising letter on 19 June 2009 and the latest on April 2011. Also, the secretariat has prepared fundraising leaflets, including on QSP targeting potential new donors.
e) Use of QSP support as seed money	Progress demonstrated	Activities undertaken by 44 completed projects of the QSP indicate that progress has been achieved in using the QSP as seed money to initiate enabling activities that will lead to further work on chemicals management. In addition, \$4,308,642 QSP funds have been used to leverage GEF funds between 2006 and 2012 to support the POPs Capacity Building Programme LDCs and SIDs in Africa and \$687,419 for the same regional project in Asia-Pacific.

6. Table IV below shows progress on delivery targets on the QSP. Target (a) was achieved in almost all the rounds, while targets (b) through (d) were achieved at all rounds. Target (e) was achieved in 9 out of 11 rounds.

Table IV: Outreach and equitable delivery *targets* for the QSP Trust Fund

Targets	Progress	Secretariat comments and observations
a) The Trust fund Implementation Committee should disburse 100% of available funds in each funding round.	Target achieved in the fourth, fifth, ninth and tenth rounds. The average disbursement rate over eleven rounds was 83.4 ⁷	The target was not achieved during the first and the second round due to the calculation of available funds based on pledges and not on actual deposits. Moreover, the Committee decided that projects to be approved in the first round of application should not exceed approximately 50% of the total pledges at that moment.
b) The Trust fund Implementation Committee should approve civil society projects at up to 10% of available funds in each funding round.	Target achieved. The total average percentage of funding granted to civil society projects over eleven rounds was approximately 11% ⁸	16 projects from civil society are being implemented for which 11% of available resources were allocated. (See Annex C, fig. 2 and 3)
c) The Trust fund Implementation Committee should approve at least one project for at least 75 per cent (57) of the 76 LDCs and SIDs.	In process to be achieved.	Over the eleven rounds the Committee approved projects in 54 LDCs and/or SIDs, representing 71% of all LDCs and SIDs (See Annex C, fig. 4)
d) The Trust fund Implementation Committee should approve at least one project for 65 per cent (95) of the 145 countries on the OECD DAC list.	Target achieved.	Approved projects so far involve 102 ⁹ countries on the OECD DAC list representing 70.3% (See Annex C, fig. 4)
e) The Trust fund Implementation Committee should approve projects from at least four different sectors in each application round.	Target achieved in 9 of out of 11 rounds.	While all approved projects have multi-sectoral participation and/or scope, 96 projects are led by the environment sector. (See Annex C, table 1.)

⁷ The business plan approved in May 2007 provided that the Trust fund Implementation Committee should aim to disburse 100 per cent of available funds (only funds paid into the trust fund account and not just pledged) in each funding round, this started to be applied from the third and subsequent application rounds.

⁸ In the first round, the Committee aimed to approve projects on a ratio of approximately one non-governmental organization project for every 10 governmental projects. In the third round, the Committee interpreted the provision for allocation of 10% of available resources to civil society as an overall target to be achieved during the life-time of the fund.

⁹ Bahamas and Bahrain are not included in the OECD DAC list of ODA

C. Outreach and equitable delivery strategies for the QSP Trust Fund

7. Table V shows progress on outreach and equitable delivery strategies for the QSP. The target (a) was achieved in almost all the rounds, while targets (b) through (d) were achieved at all rounds. Target (e) was achieved in 8 out of 10 rounds.

Table V: Outreach and equitable delivery strategies for the QSP Trust Fund

Strategies	Progress	Secretariat comments and observations
a) To increase the involvement of regions under-represented in the QSP	Progress demonstrated	During all SAICM regional meetings, the secretariat and/or executing agencies held side events to increase awareness of the QSP and the funding opportunities of the trust fund. (See Annex C, fig 5) In addition the Trust fund Implementation Committee bears in mind the need for geographical balance when allocating project funding.
b) To increase the involvement of all relevant sectors in the QSP.	Progress demonstrated. All sectors are represented in the 146 QSP projects being implemented.	All the projects are multi-sector in scope. However, over the 145 projects prevalence is for the environment sector which shows breakdown of sector represented in each round of applications. (See Annex C, table 1)
c) To respond to all information requests and provide advisory functions for the development of project proposals.	Progress demonstrated	Over twelve rounds, the SAICM secretariat has responded to approximately 325 requests for information on the QSP and the applications procedure. The secretariat has also supported the improvement of 60 project proposals (see Annex C, fig. 6 and 7).
d) Civil society networks applying to the trust fund will receive adequate support from the SAICM secretariat.	Target achieved	Approximately 99 civil society applications have been processed by the secretariat over twelve rounds. All projects received an assessment of their compliance with eligibility and completeness criteria, in particular the need to address “exceptional circumstances” (see Annex C, fig. 6).

II. Fundraising targets for the broader (non-trust fund) QSP

8. The overall target for contributions to the broader QSP is to increase the number of confirmed contributors by 10% for each of the years for which the programme is in operation. Since the beginning of the programme this target has not been reached except for the year 2010, as the number of contributors has fluctuated from year to year. By the end of 2011, eight contributions had been received for the non-trust fund QSP; however, none were from new contributors. The table VI below illustrates the number of contributors as well as the number of new contributors to the non-trust fund. Contributors¹⁰ have been invited by the secretariat to renew their contribution for this year.¹¹

9. As of March 2012 the declared non-trust fund contributions reached a combined total of \$57,485,246 (see table VII below). It is important to note that since the years 2006 - 2007, when the target was met, contributions have not reached their desired target ranges. Additionally, it should be noted that out of 38 confirmed declarations received between the years 2006 to 2012, 21 had not indicated the total amount of their contributions¹².

¹⁰ The contributors for 2006 – 2012 have been the Governments of: Canada, Japan, Switzerland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Additional non-governmental donors have been: the BASF, International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA), the Dow Chemical Company (DOW), the International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN), the International Society of Doctors for the Environment (ISDE), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 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), and the World Health Organization (WHO).

¹¹ See Annex D featuring the declared contributions for 2010 to 2012. Previous declarations are available on the SAICM website under “non-Trust Fund declarations”

¹² It is important to note that no conclusions can be drawn for the year 2012 yet as the data provided only reaches the first quarter of the year.

**Table VI: number of non-trust fund contributors
2006-2011**

Year	Number of Contributors	New Contributors
2006-2007	12	
2008	10	1
2009	5	1
2010	13	4
2011	8	0
2012	4	0

10. The Executive Board may wish to note that the figures for non-trust fund contributions have been revised following a request received during the sixth meeting of the Executive Board. The Secretariat has prepared a table summarizing the amounts received, excluding the in-kind contributions that did not indicate amounts. During this revision, the Secretariat confirmed that some contributions were previously double counted due to the form in which these were reported, giving the impression of new contributions had been made for the same reporting period, given that the amounts were different for each year reported.

Table VII: declared non-trust fund contributions in USD

Year	Declared Contribution	Target amount (10%) increase	Outcome
2006 -2007	29,250,200	--	
2008	14,313,000	32,175,220	Not achieved
2009	1,750,560	35,392,742	Not achieved
2010	12,171,486	38,932,016	Not achieved
2011	--	42,825,218	Not achieved
2012	--	47,107,739	N/A
Total	57,485,246	196,432,934	

Annex B: Summary table of QSP trust fund pledges between 2006 and 2012

Annex A.I Summary table of Pledges for the QSP Trust Fund															
Donor	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		Total in USD
	Amount in local currency	Amount in USD	Amount in local currency	Amount in USD	Amount in local currency	Amount in USD	Amount in local currency	Amount in USD	Amount in local currency	Amount in USD	Amount in local currency	Amount in USD	Amount in local currency	Amount in USD	
Australia			AUD 60,000	57,366	AUD 250,000	236,639								0	294,005
Austria	EUR 100,000	131,572	EUR 120,000	159,572	EUR 105,000	156,033	EUR 50,000	73,964	EUR 50,000	67,294	EUR 10,000	13,333		0	601,768
Belgium	EUR 40,000	50,068					EUR 10,000	14,430						0	64,498
Czech Republic					EUR 50,000	66,715			EUR 10,000	12,330				0	79,045
European Commission			EUR 2,400,000	3,108,808	EUR 1,950,000	2,495,873					EUR 1,600,000+	2,141,901+	860,000	1,151,227	8,897,719
Finland	EUR 200,000	254,452	EUR 200,000	273,597	EUR 200,000	311,526	EUR 200,000	280,898			EUR 200,000	286,123		0	1,406,596
France	EUR 50,000	65,789				107,503	EUR 60,000	80,753	EUR 100,000	138,888	EUR 200,000	266,666		0	659,599
Germany							EUR 160,000	217,687	EUR 180,000	244,897	EUR 180,000	256,410	180,000	241,286	960,280
Hungary					EUR 10,000	12,936								0	12,936
India		100,000												0	100,000
ICCA										30,000					30,000
Madagascar				5,104		4,542		5,000						5,000	19,646
Republic of Korea				40,000						50,000	USD 50,000	50,000		0	140'000
Romania							EUR 10,000	13,605						0	13,605
Netherlands	EUR 100,000	128,205	EUR 100,000	136,789	EUR 100,000	155,763	EUR 50,000	69,992	EUR 100,000	132,625	EUR 50,000	72,674		0	696,048
Nigeria		50,000						50,000						30,000	130,000
Norway	NOK 3,000,000	485,564	NOK 6,000,000	1,102,941	NOK 6,000,000	848,506	NOK 5,000,000	803,853	NOK 5,000,000	819,000				0	4,059,864
Pakistan										2,009				0	2,009
Slovenia	EUR 20,000	26,350	EUR 20,000	29,213	EUR 120,000	160,808	EUR 20,000	25,830	EUR 90,000	115,935	EUR 70,000	103,703		0	461,839
South Africa		100,000						50,000		100,000		100,000		0	350,000
Spain	EUR 100,000	131,578	EUR 45,000	65,597	EUR 300,000	389,610		389,610	EUR 50,000	65,703				0	1,042,098
Sweden	SEK 25,000,000	3,649,000	SEK 15,000,000	2,266,050			SEK 15,000,000	2,048,525	SEK 14,440,000	2,189,000				0	10,152,575
Switzerland	CHF 200,000	161,419	CHF 150,000	133,496	CHF 150,000	125,330	CHF 200,000	190,043	CHF 100,000	100,000	CHF 100,000	117,233		0	827,521
United Kingdom	GBP 215,000	375,476												0	375,476
United States		200,000		300,000		300'000		300,000		400,000		400,000		0	1,900,000
TOTAL in USD		5,909,473		7,678,533		5,371,784		4,614,190		4,467,681		4,959,270		276,286	33,277,128

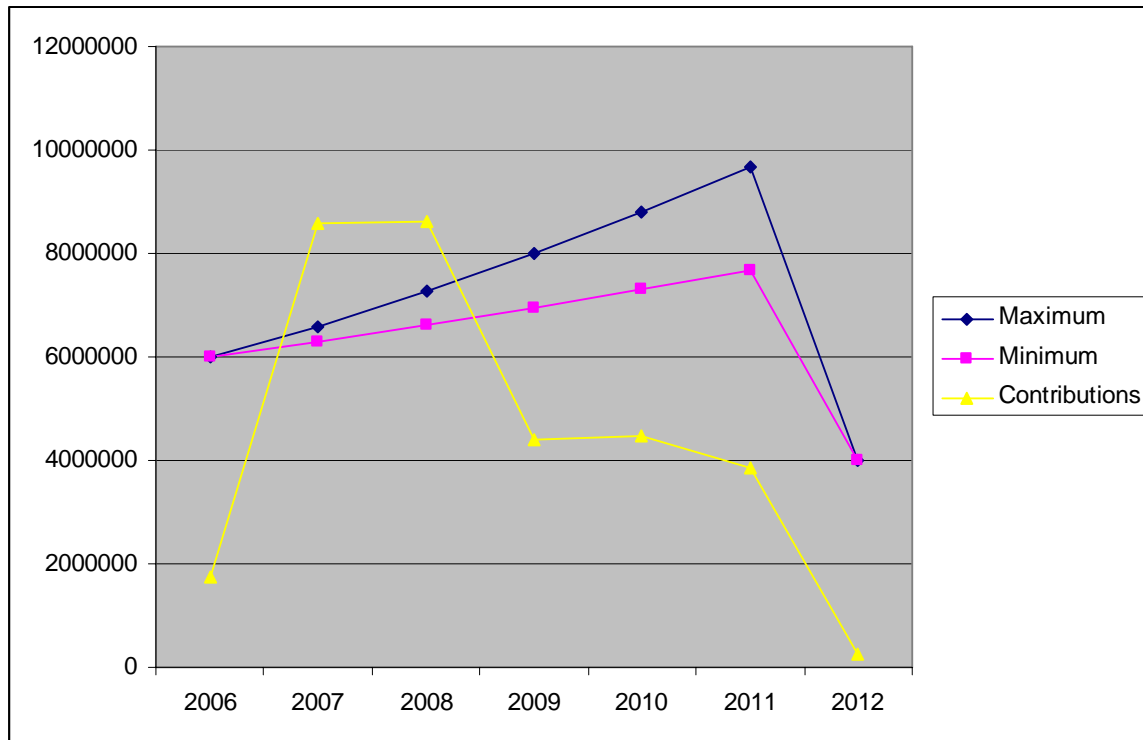
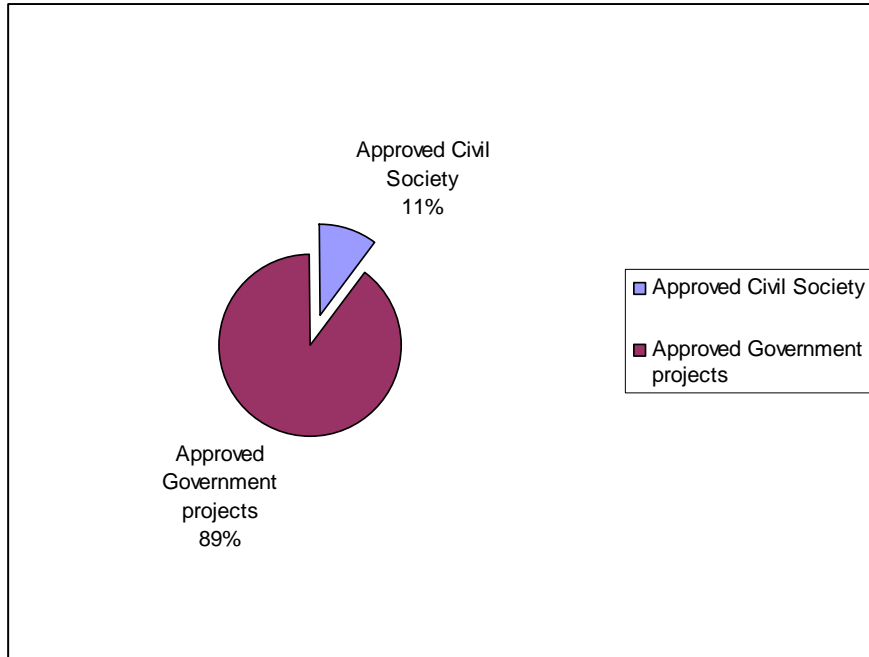
Annex C: Quick Start Programme Statistics and Figures**Figure 1. Annual contributions to the QSP Trust fund against Business Plan targets**

Figure 2. Approved Projects



Total approved projects	150
Approved Civil Society	16
Approved Government projects	135

Figure 3. Approved Government and Civil Society projects per Round

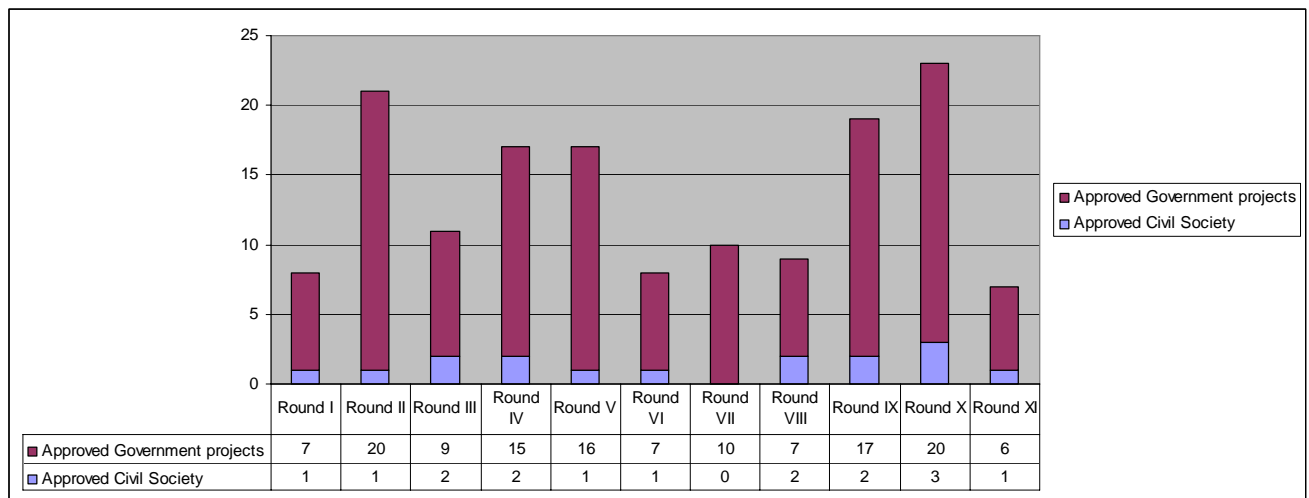


Figure 4. Coverage of Least Developed Countries (LDC), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Developing Countries and Countries with economies with in transition of OECD DAC list.

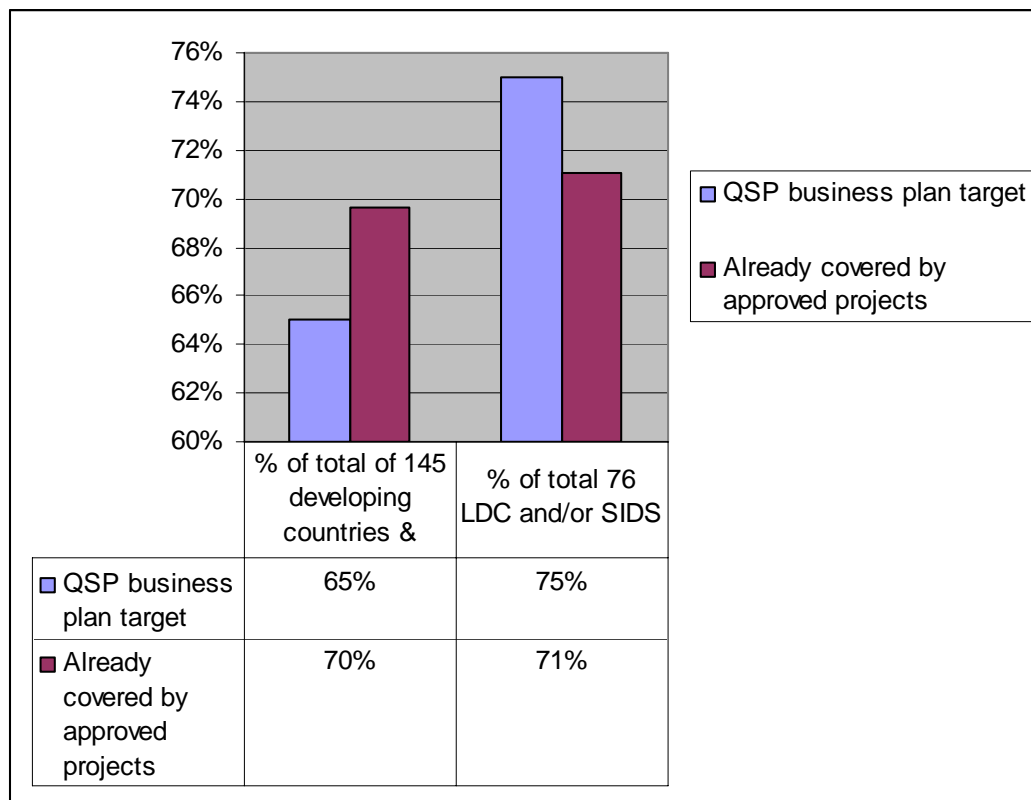
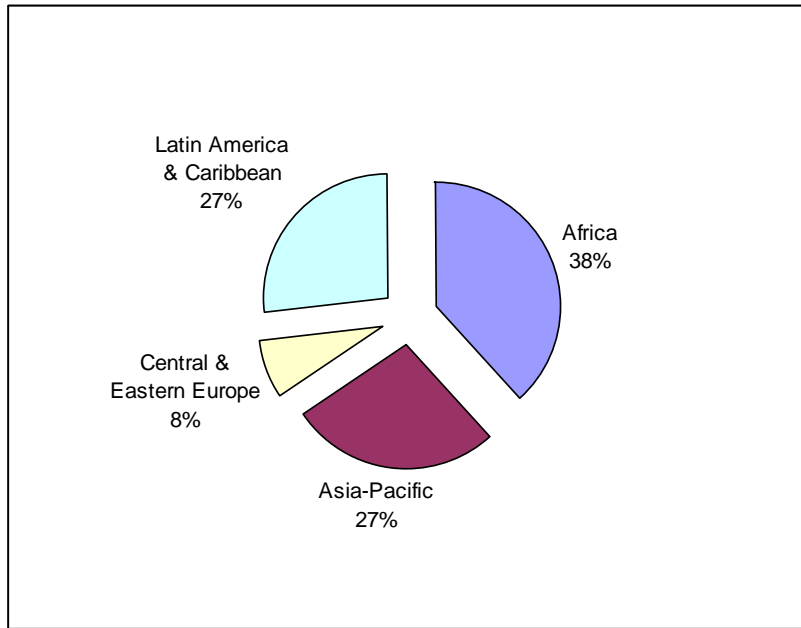


Table 1. Project Number per Sector

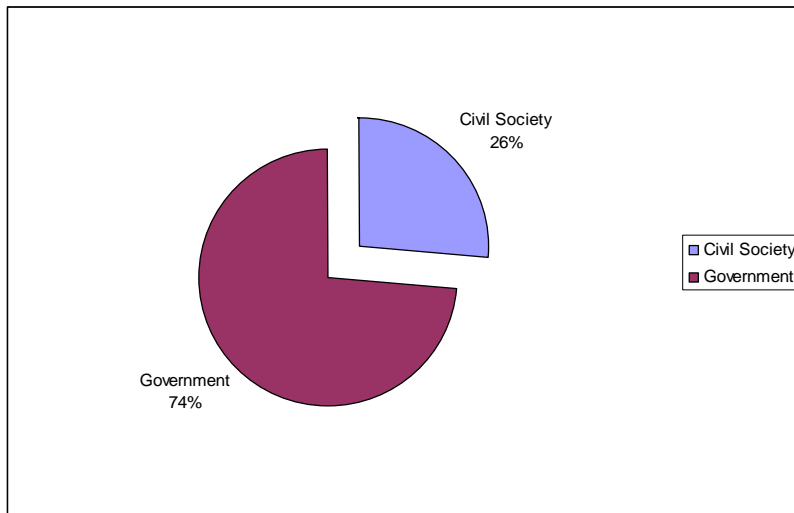
<i>Environment</i>	96
<i>Health</i>	38
<i>Labour</i>	6
<i>Agriculture</i>	12
<i>Science</i>	2
<i>Industry</i>	2
<i>Other/Multisector</i>	44

Figure 5. Regional Distribution of Countries from approved projects.



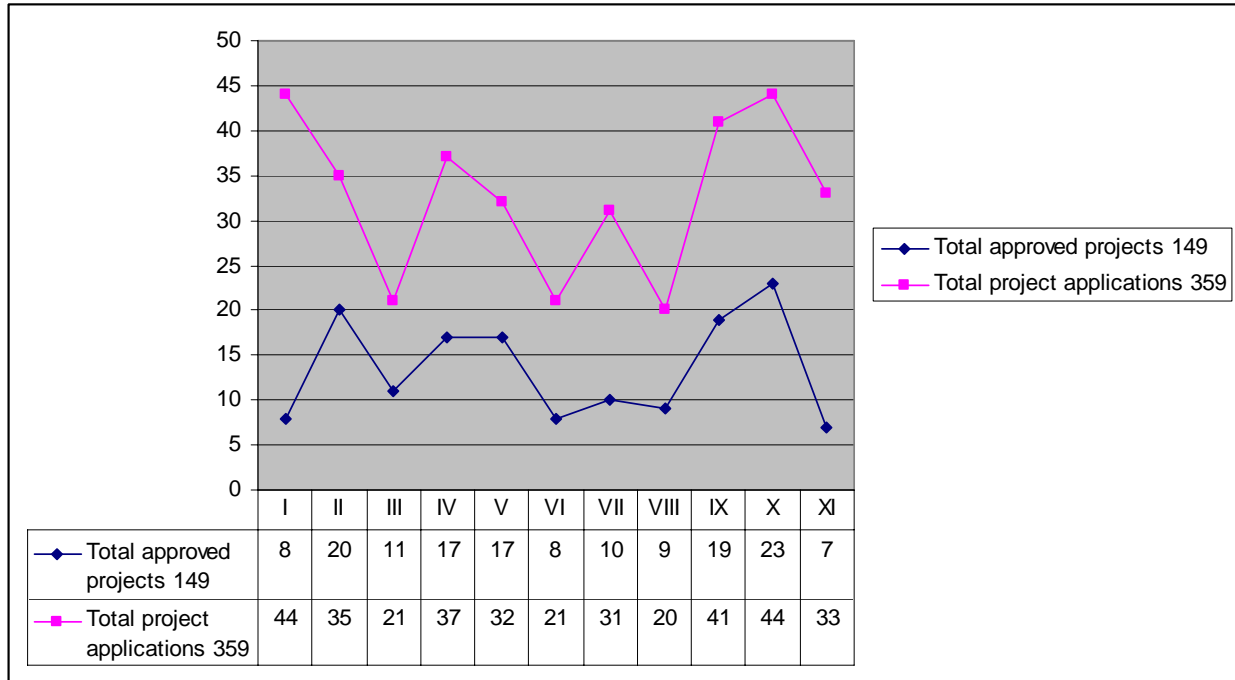
Countries involved (Government & civil society projects)	104
<i>Africa</i>	<i>40</i>
<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Central & Eastern Europe</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Latin America & Caribbean</i>	<i>28</i>

Figure 6. Distribution of applications submitted to the QSP Trust fund



Total project applications	385
Civil Society	102
Government	283

Fig 7. Number of applications vs projects approved per round.



Annex D: Contributions to the non-trust fund QSP 2011-2012

Contributors	Declared QSP Contribution	Strategic priority(ies) addressed	Type of contribution	Indicated value (US\$)
WHO	<p>Development of activities to address the priorities for chemical safety including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents (CICADs), -Assessment of Health Impacts of Chemicals. - Tools for Assessing Chemical Risks (including the IPCS Harmonization Project; Environmental Health Criteria and other Methodology Documents) -Production of International Chemical Safety cards. -Advocacy on Chemicals of Public Concern and the WHO Classification of Pesticides by Hazard -Food Safety-related assessments -Poisons Prevention, Information and Management -Technical support to chemicals incidents and emergencies -Implementation of International Conventions and Agreements, including SAICM such as the work of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint, the International Health regulations, negotiations for a mercury treaty and the IOMC, the GHS and the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. -Number of activities conducted by WHO Regional Offices. -In addition a WHO staff member is also assigned 60% of her time to contribute as part of the SAICM secretariat and funded by WHO. 	a) & b)	In-kind	11 M
UNITAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strengthening capacities for sound chemicals management with an emphasis on assisting countries and regions with SAICM implementation capacities for sound chemicals management including nanotechnology and challenges related to mercury and other heavy metals. SAICM guidance materials developed. -Supporting QSP trust fund projects in 80 countries/entities related to National Profiles, National SAICM Capacity assessments, National SAICM priority setting, strengthening national governance, national chemical management databases, national policies for SAICM implementations, SAICM implementation plans, Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR). -Awareness raising in countries about nanotechnology/manufactured materials together with partners such as OECD - Development of guidance materials for SAICM-related activities. 	a), b) & c)	In-kind	850,000
	-Enhancing capacity for policy and technical			

Japan	<p>issues concerning the sound chemical management in Bhutan</p> <p>-Enhancing capacity for monitoring of POPs in Thailand.</p>	b) & c)	In-kind	250,000
ICCA	<p>-Active participation in SAICM Regional Meetings in Paris, Nairobi and Lodz.</p> <p>-Capacity-building workshops for chemicals management in developing and emerging economies namely: Korea, Russia, Dubai, Turkey, Thailand, Mexico, China, Belgium and Morocco in 2010. In 2011 workshops took place in Taipei, Jurmala (for three Baltic States), Bratislava, Kiev, Shanghai, Sao Paolo, Sofia, Budapest, Nairobi, Beijing and Manila. Thirteen to fourteen GPS workshop are planned for 2011.</p> <p>-Development of GPS Risk assessment Guidance.</p> <p>-Launch of GPS Chemical Search IT Portal.</p> <p>-Implementation of the ICCA/UNEP Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) comprising of joint organization of training sessions aimed at building capacity of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) with a focus on the developing region especially Africa as well as joint events related to APELL (Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level) and UNEP Flexible Framework and Responsible Production projects.</p> <p>-SAICM Senior Expert Resource Group (retiree expert initiative).</p> <p>-ICCA Member Companies Contributions.</p> <p>-ICCA actively participated in OEWG meeting in Belgrade in November 2011 where contributions were delivered on Emerging Issues: Nanomaterials, Lead in Paints, Chemicals in Products and Perfluorinated Chemicals as well as Electronics Waste,</p> <p>-Contributed to the SAICM electronic tool and published 1st Update Report of global performance versus the SAICM indicators</p>	b)	In-kind	Not provided
UNEP	<p>-Development and implementation of an integrated guidance and financial instruments for mainstreaming and support coherent national programs to manage harmful substances and hazardous waste.</p> <p>- Small and medium sized enterprises partnership for sound management of harmful substances and hazardous waste.</p> <p>- Flexible framework for addressing chemical accident prevention and preparedness with pilot testing carried out in Cambodia and Philippines and two other countries have started implementation in Mali and Senegal with funding from QSP TF.</p>	b) and c)	In-kind	Not provided
FAO	<p>-Development or updating of National Chemical Profiles and identification of capacity needs for sound chemicals management with regard to pesticides.</p> <p>-Development and strengthening of national pesticides management institutions, plants, programmes and activities to implement the</p>			

	Strategic Approach. -Undertaking analysis inter-agency coordination and public participation activities directed at enabling the implementation of the Strategic Approach by integrating, i.e. mainstreaming.	a), b) and c)	In-kind	\$20,000
IPEN	Following the success of the 2007-2009 Global SAICM Outreach Project, in 2010 IPEN began an additional programme, the international SAICM implementation programme (ISIP). In order to fully utilize its ongoing SAICM development efforts, at the international policy level as well as IPEN's regional hub structure, which operates in all official UN languages with over 700 NGOs in more than 100 countries supporting a wide variety of global plan of action items and SAICM emerging issues with emphasis on the following GPA areas: pesticides, waste, heavy metals, public participation, chemicals in products and hotspots /contaminated areas.	a), b) and c)	In-kind	\$250,000
UNDP	-Support capacity development for countries to ensure sound methodologies when drawing up and implementing national policies -Foster synergies through UNDP's Montreal Protocol/Chemicals unit Strengthen efforts to integrate chemicals and SAICM by better integrating chemicals, POPs as well as MLF and Climate Change efforts into synergetic programmes with sequenced financing from various sources -Integrate Sound Management of Chemicals into MDG-Based Development Planning -Develop a new guidance document on chemicals and gender -Implement UNEP/UNDP Partnership Initiative for the Integration of Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC) Considerations into Development Planning Processes to enable countries to access funding necessary to improve cross-sectoral governance of SMC -Contribute towards enhanced capacities for more than 100 partner countries with a total portfolio value of over \$591 million to achieve SMC -Provide assistance to countries to mobilize environmental finance for the development and implementation of projects that support the Sound Management of Chemicals	b) and c)	In-kind	Not provided
OECD	- Making Test Guidelines all other products freely available on the world wide web, an eChem Portal, which makes the data and assessments in many databases worldwide web accessible and available for free, and the QSAR Tool Box, which makes QSAR methods accessible and available for free and provides a platform for their use	Overall, b) and c)	In-kind	\$876,486

Annex E - Countries eligible for funding under SAICM Quick Start Programme

(2006 to 2011)

Countries / Territories	Developing countries (145) on OECD DAC list**	LDC (49)	SAICM National Focal Point nominated (171)	Eligible for QSP Trust fund	Approved QSPTF projects (as of 11th round)		
					National	Regional/ Multi-country	Civil Society
Afghanistan	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	none	none	none
Albania	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	none	none
Algeria	DAC: LM		√	Yes	none	none	none
Andorra				No			
Angola	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	none	none	none
Antigua and Barbuda	DAC: UM			No			
Argentina	DAC: UM		√	Yes	none	none	two
Armenia	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	two	one***
Australia			√	No			
Austria			√	No			
Azerbaijan	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	none	none
Bahamas			√	Yes	none	one	none
Bahrain			√	Yes	one	none	none
Bangladesh	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	none	none	none
Barbados	DAC: UM		√	Yes	two	one	none
Belarus	DAC: UM		√	Yes	one***	one	one
Belgium			√	No			
Belize	DAC: UM		√	Yes	two	none	none
Benin	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	none	none
Bhutan	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	none	none
Bolivia	DAC: LM		√	Yes	two	one	one
Bosnia and Herzegovina	DAC: LM			No			
Botswana	DAC: UM		√	Yes	none	none	none
Brazil	DAC: UM		√	Yes	none	none	one
Brunei				No			
Bulgaria			√	No			
Burkina Faso	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	two	none
Burundi	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	one	none
Cambodia	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	two	two	none
Cameroon	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	none	one
Canada			√	No			
Cape Verde	DAC: LM			No			
Central African Republic	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	none	none	none
Chad	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	one	none
Chile	DAC: UM		√	Yes	one	two	two
China	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	one	none
Colombia	DAC: LM		√	Yes	Two	none	none
Comoros	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	two	none	none
Congo, Republic of the	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	one	none
Cook Islands	DAC: UM		√	Yes	none	two	none
Costa Rica	DAC: UM		√	Yes	one	one	none
Côte d'Ivoire	DAC: OL		√	Yes	two one	one	none
Croatia	DAC: UM		√	Yes	none	none	none

Countries / Territories	Developing countries (145) on OECD DAC list**	LDC (49)	SAICM National Focal Point nominated (171)	Eligible for QSP Trust fund	Approved QSPTF projects (as of 11th round)		
					National	Regional/ Multi-country	Civil Society
Cuba	DAC: UM		√	Yes	one	none	none
Cyprus			√	No			
Czech Republic			√	No			
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	DAC: OL		√	Yes	one	none	none
Democratic Republic of the Congo	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	none	none
Denmark			√	No			
Djibouti	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	one	none
Dominica	DAC: UM		√	Yes	none	none	none
Dominican Republic	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	none	one
Ecuador	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	none	none
Egypt	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	none	one
El Salvador	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	none	one
Equatorial Guinea	DAC: LDC	LDC		No			
Eritrea	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	none	none
Estonia			√	No			
Ethiopia	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	two	none	none
Fiji	DAC: UM		√	Yes	none	none	none
Finland			√	No			
France			√	No			
Gabon	DAC: UM		√	Yes	one	one	none
Gambia	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	one	none
Georgia	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	one	one
Germany			√	No			
Ghana	DAC: OL		√	Yes	one	one	none
Greece			√	No			
Grenada	DAC: UM			No			
Guatemala	DAC: LM		√	Yes	two	none	none
Guinea	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	none	none
Guinea-Bissau	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	none	none	none
Guyana	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	none	none
Haiti	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	two	none
Honduras	DAC: LM		√	Yes	two	none	none
Hungary			√	No			
Iceland			√	No			
India	DAC: LM		√	Yes	none	none	none
Indonesia	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	one	none
Iran	DAC: LM		√	Yes	none	none	none
Iraq	DAC: LM		√	Yes	none	none	none
Ireland				No			
Israel			√	No			
Italy			√	No			
Jamaica	DAC: UM		√	Yes	two	none	none
Japan			√	No			
Jordan	DAC: LM		√	Yes	none	none	none
Kazakhstan	DAC: UM		√	Yes	two	none	one
Kenya	DAC: OL		√	Yes	one	one	one
Kiribati	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	two	two	none
Kuwait			√	No			

Countries / Territories	Developing countries (145) on OECD DAC list**	LDC (49)	SAICM National Focal Point nominated (171)	Eligible for QSP Trust fund	Approved QSPTF projects (as of 11th round)		
					National	Regional/ Multi-country	Civil Society
Kyrgyz Republic	DAC: OL		√	Yes	three	none	one
Laos	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one suspended	one	none
Latvia			√	No			
Lebanon	DAC: UM		√	Yes	none	none	none
Lesotho	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	none	none
Liberia	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	two	none	none
Libya	DAC: UM		√	Yes	none	none	none
Liechtenstein			√	No			
Lithuania			√	No			
Luxembourg				No			
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	none	none
Madagascar	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	two	one	none
Malawi	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	none	none
Malaysia	DAC: UM		√	Yes	one	none	none
Maldives	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	none	none
Mali	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	three	one	one
Malta				No			
Marshall Islands	DAC: LM			No			
Mauritania	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	one	none
Mauritius	DAC: UM		√	Yes	one	none	none
Mexico	DAC: UM		√	Yes	one	none	none
Micronesia, Federated States of	DAC: LM			No			
Moldova	DAC: LM		√	Yes	two	none	one
Monaco			√	No			
Mongolia	DAC: LM		√	Yes	none	one	none
Montenegro	DAC: UM			No			
Morocco	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	none	none
Mozambique	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	two	none	none
Myanmar	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	none	none	none
Namibia	DAC: LM			No			
Nauru	DAC: UM		√	Yes	none	none	none
Nepal, Republic of	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	none	one
Netherlands			√	No			
New Zealand			√	No			
Nicaragua	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	none	one
Niger	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	one	none
Nigeria	DAC: OL		√	Yes	one	none	none
Niue	DAC: LM			No			
Norway			√	No			
Oman	DAC: UM		√	Yes	none	none	none
Pakistan	DAC: OL		√	Yes	none	one	none
Palau	DAC: UM		√	Yes	one	none	none
Palestine	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one suspended	none	none
Panama	DAC: UM		√	Yes	one	none	none
Papua New Guinea	DAC: OL		√	Yes	none	none	none

Countries / Territories	Developing countries (145) on OECD DAC list**	LDC (49)	SAICM National Focal Point nominated (171)	Eligible for QSP Trust fund	Approved QSPTF projects (as of 11th round)		
					National	Regional/ Multi-country	Civil Society
Paraguay	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	none	one
Peru	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	one	two
Philippines	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	one	one
Poland			√	No			
Portugal			√	No			
Qatar			√	No			
Republic of Korea			√	No			
Romania			√	No			
Russian Federation				No			
Rwanda	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	none	two	none
Saint Kitts and Nevis	DAC: UM			No			
Saint Lucia	DAC: UM		√	Yes	one	none	none
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	DAC: UM		√	Yes	one	none	none
Samoa	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	two	none
San Marino				No			
São Tomé and Príncipe	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	none	one	none
Saudi Arabia			√	No			
Senegal	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	one	one
Serbia	DAC: UM		√	Yes	none	one	none
Seychelles	DAC: UM		√	Yes	one	none	none
Sierra Leone	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	none	none	none
Singapore				No			
Slovakia			√	No			
Slovenia			√	No			
Solomon Islands	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	none	one	none
Somalia	DAC: LDC	LDC		No			
South Africa	DAC: UM		√	Yes	none	none	none
Spain				No			
Sri Lanka	DAC: LM		√	Yes	two	one	none
Sudan	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	none	none
Suriname	DAC: UM		√	Yes	one	none	none
Swaziland	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	none	none
Sweden			√	No			
Switzerland			√	No			
Syria	DAC: LM		√	Yes	none	one	none
Tajikistan	DAC: OL		√	Yes	one	one	none
Tanzania	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	two one	none	two - one suspended
Thailand	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	one	one
Timor-Leste	DAC: LDC	LDC		No			
Togo	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	none	none
Tonga	DAC: LM		√	Yes	none	one	none
Trinidad and Tobago	DAC: UM		√	Yes	one	none	none
Tunisia	DAC: LM		√	Yes	none	none	none
Turkey	DAC: UM		√	Yes	none	none	none
Turkmenistan	DAC: LM			No			
Tuvalu	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	none	none	none





Countries / Territories	Developing countries (145) on OECD DAC list**	LDC (49)	SAICM National Focal Point nominated (171)	Eligible for QSP Trust fund	Approved QSPTF projects (as of 11th round)		
					National	Regional/ Multi-country	Civil Society
Uganda	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	none	two
Ukraine	DAC: LM		√	Yes	none	none	none
United Arab Emirates			√	No			
United Kingdom			√	No			
United States of America			√	No			
Uruguay	DAC: UM		√	Yes	one	none	two
Uzbekistan	DAC: OL		√	Yes	one	none	none
Vanuatu	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	none	none	none
Venezuela	DAC: UM		√	Yes	none	none	none
Vietnam	DAC: OL		√	Yes	two	none	none
Yemen	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	none	none
Zambia	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	two	none	none
Zimbabwe	DAC: OL		√	Yes	none	none	none

* In the case of multi-country projects, the dollar value to be used would be the funds assigned to the individual country concerned and not the total value of the overall project.

** Developing countries and countries with economies in transition listed on the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list of recipients Official Development Assistance,
LDC: Least Developed Countries
OL: Other Low Income Countries
LM: Lower Middle Income Countries & Territories
UM: Upper Middle Income Countries & Territories
SIDS: Small Island Developing States

*** Deferred approval: an application of the corresponding project type, submitted in a previous round, would receive a deferred approval for a later round, subject to the funding available

**** Conditional approval to be confirmed

	no project has been submitted/approved in this category
	represent the number of projects that has been approved in this category
	not eligible
	28 countries that are eligible but have not yet received funds from QSP Trust fund

NOTE: When appraising the applications, the QSP Trust fund Implementation Committee uses the following criteria:- it gives priority to countries which have not previously had support from the QSP trust fund;- it takes into account whether there had been satisfactory reports on earlier projects involving countries for the second time;- it seeks to avoid duplication of projects and ensure coverage of different QSP strategic priorities;- it seeks to avoid an excessive allocation of resources to individual countries; and- it observes the usual requirements for geographical and sectoral balance.

Annex F: Countries with more than one QSP project (58/104)

Country	N° of projects	Rounds	Executing Agencies	Strategic Priorities
Armenia	3	1st(MC), 3rd, 7th (MC)	UNITAR, none, IPCP	A / B,C / B
Barbados	3	2 nd , 4 th (MC), 7 th	UNITAR, UNEP, UNITAR	A / B / A,B
Belarus	3	3rd (suspended), 4 th (NGO), 9 th ,	UNDP & UNEP, none	B,C / B / A,B,C
Belize	2	4 th , 10 th	UNDP & UNEP, UNEP	B,C / B
Bolivia	4	2 nd , 3 rd (NGO, MC), 5 th (MC), 10 th	UNITAR, none, UNEP, UNITAR	A / B / B / A,B
Burkina Faso	3	1 st (MC), 7 th (MC), 10 th	UNITAR, CLISS, UNITAR	A / B,C / B,C
Burundi	2	2nd, 7th (MC)	UNITAR, none	A / B
Cambodia	4	2 nd , 4 th , 8 th , 8 th (MC)	UNITAR, UNEP, none, BCRC	A / B / B / B
Cameroon	2	8 th (NGO), 9 th	None, UNITAR	B / A,B
Chad	2	2 nd , 7 th (MC)	UNITAR, CILSS	A,B / B,C
Chile	5	1st (MC), 3 rd (NGO, MC), 3 rd (NGO, MC), 7 th , 9 th	UNITAR, none, none, IPCP, UNITAR	A / B / B / B / A,B
China	2	8th(MC), 9th	BCRC, UNITAR	B / A,B
Colombia	2	5 th , 10 th	UNIDO, UNITAR	A,B / A,B
Comoros	2	2 nd , 10 th	UNITAR, UNITAR	A / A,B
Congo (Republic of)	2	1st (MC), 8th	UNITAR, UNITAR	A / A,B
Costa Rica	2	1st, 6th	UNITAR, none	A / A,B,C
Cote d'Ivoire	3	1 st (MC), 4 th , 11 th	UNITAR, Basel Convention Sec., UNIDO	A / B / A,B,C
Djibouti	2	1 st (MC), 6 th	UNITAR, BCRC	A / B,C
Dominican Republic	2	8th, 10th (NGO, MC)	UNITAR, Sustainlabour	A,B / A,B,C
Egypt	2	2 nd (NGO), 5 th	None, UNIDO	B / B
El Salvador	2	3rd, 10th (NGO, MC)	UNIDO, Sustainlabour	B / A,B,C
Ethiopia	2	9 th , 9 th	BCRC, none	B / B
Gabon	2	6th (MC), 8th	UNEP&WHO, UNITAR	B / A,B
Gambia	2	6 th , 7 th	UNITAR, CLISS	A,B / B,C
Georgia	3	1 st (MC), 4 th , 8 th (NGO)	UNITAR, UNITAR, none	A / B / B,C
Ghana	2	2 nd , 7 th	UNITAR, IPCP	A / B
Guatemala	2	2 nd , 10 th	UNITAR, UNITAR	A / A,B
Haiti	3	1st(MC), 4 th (MC), 9 th	UNITAR, UNEP, UNITAR	A / B / A,B
Honduras	2	2 nd , 5 th	UNITAR, UNDP & UNEP	A / B,C
Indonesia	2	4 th (MC), 9 th	WHO, Blacksmith Institute	B / C
Jamaica	2	10 th , 10 th	None, UNITAR	A,B / A,B

Kazakhstan	3	2 nd , 4 th , 11 th (NGO, MC)	UNITAR, UNITAR, UNDP	A / B / A,B,C
Kenya	3	3 rd , 5 th (NGO), 6 th	UNITAR, none, UNEP&WHO	A / B / B
Kiribati	4	2 nd , 7 th , 9 th , 11 th (MC)	UNITAR, WHO, SPREP	A / B / A,B / A,B,C
Kyrgyzstan	4	2 nd , 4 th (NGO, MC), 6 th , 10 th	UNITAR, UNITAR, UNEP&UNDP, UNITAR	A, B / B,C / A,B
Liberia	2	3 rd , 5 th	UNITAR, UNDP & UNEP	A / B,C
Madagascar	3	1 st (MC), 5 th , 9 th	UNITAR, WHO, UNITAR	A / A,B,C / A, B
Mali	5	3 rd , 6 th (MC), 9 th (NGO), 9 th (MC), 10 th	UNITAR, none, UNIDO, PAN, UNITAR	A/ B /A,B,C/ B,C/A,B
Mauritania	2	5 th , 7 th (MC)	UNDP&UNEP, CILSS	A,B,C / B,C
Mozambique	2	9 th , 9 th	FAO, BCRC	B / B
Moldova	3	2 nd , 9 th , 10 th (NGO)	None, UNITAR	A,B / A,B / B,C
Nepal	2	2 nd , 10 th (NGO)	UNITAR, LEADERS	A / B
Nicaragua	2	2 nd , 10 th (NGO)	UNITAR, Sustainlabour	A / A,B,C
Niger	2	7 th (MC), 8 th	CILSS, UNITAR	B,C / A,B
Paraguay	2	3 rd (NGO, MC), 4 th	UNITAR, UNITAR	B / A,B
Peru	3	3 rd , 3 rd (NGO, MC), 5 th (MC)	UNIDO, none, UNEP	A,B / B / B
Philippines	3	4 th , 4 th , 11 th (MC, MC, MC)	None, UNEP, HCWH	A,B / B / B
Rwanda	2	1 st (MC), 7 th	UNITAR, none	A / B
Samoa	3	4 th , 7 th , 11 th (MC)	None, WHO, SPREP	A,B / B / A,B,C
Senegal	3	5 th , 6 th , 9 th (NGO)	UNITAR, none, PAN	A,B / B / B,C
Sri Lanka	3	5 th , 8 th (MC) 10 th	WHO, BCRC, UNEP	A,B / B / B,C
Tajikistan	2	9 th , 10 th	None, UNITAR	A,B,C / A, B
Tanzania	3	4 th , 5 th , 11 th (NGO, MC)	None, none, UNEP	B / B / A, B, C
Thailand	3	4 th (MC), 5 th , 6 th	WHO, none, Chulabhorn Research Institute	B / B / B
Uganda	3	1 st , 5 th (NGO, MC), 9 th (NGO)	UNDP&UNEP, none, UNDP	A / B / B,C
Uruguay	3	3 rd (NGO, MC), 3 rd (NGO, MC), 4 th	None, none, UNIDO	B / B / B
Vietnam	2	9 th , 10 th	UNDP, none	A,B,C / A,B
Zambia	2	5 th , 10 th	UNITAR, WHO	A,B / A, B, C

20 Countries have implemented Strategic Priority A more than once.
42 Countries have implemented Strategic Priority B more than once.
3 Countries have implemented Strategic Priority C more than once.
23 Countries have implemented Strategic Priority A, B and C

MC- Multi Country
IPCP- International Panel on Chemical Pollution
PAN- Pesticide Action Network
CILSS- Comité Inter-Etate pour la Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel
HCWH – Health Care Without Harm