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**Open-ended Working Group of the International  
Conference on Chemicals Management**  
**First meeting**  
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Item 5(b) of the provisional agenda\*  
**Implementation of the Strategic Approach**  
**Financial and technical resources for implementation**  
**Status of the Quick Start Programme**

## **Status of the Quick Start Programme**

### **I. Introduction**

1. The present report aims to inform the Open Ended Working Group of the International Conference on Chemicals Management about the implementation of the Quick Start Programme (QSP) of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) by providing information on the implementation of the QSP business plan, the status of contributions to the non-trust fund part of the Quick Start Programme, the progress of projects funded by the QSP trust fund and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management secretariat support to the Programme.

### **II. Overview**

The Quick Start Programme was established in 2006 by the International Conference of Chemicals Management at its first session (ICCM1) to support initial capacity-building activities for the implementation of Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). Since its establishment the Quick Start Programme has mobilized a total of \$39.5 million, including additional in-kind contributions to funded projects (\$7.0 million) and contributions by donors to the trust fund (\$32.5)<sup>1</sup>. In addition, non-trust fund declared contributions have demonstrated the Programme's potential to attract funds in support of chemicals management activities globally. Between 2006 and July 2011, non-trust fund contributions totalling \$76.4 million were declared.<sup>2</sup>

2. The voluntary, time-bound trust fund was established 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. The total Quick Start Programme portfolio includes 139 projects approved over 10 rounds of applications held between May 2006 and February 2011, with total funding of \$29,432,444. These projects are being implemented by 100 Governments and 15 civil society

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<sup>1</sup> Figures at of July 2011.

<sup>2</sup> Although impressive, this number may be overestimated given that under the reporting requirements for the non-Trust fund element of the Programme, contributors are not required to disclose details on the programmes supported under this category. The Executive Board acknowledged that, in some instances, there may be some duplication of figures (see report of the sixth meeting of the Executive Board of the Quick Start Programme – SAICM/EB.6/8).

organizations and involve activities in 103<sup>3</sup> countries, including 53 least developed countries and/or small island developing states<sup>4</sup>. Of 133 countries that are eligible to receive funds from the trust fund, 30 have yet to do so. Annex I contains a list of eligible countries that can apply to QSP trust fund including those that have not yet received funding by the Programme, and Annex II contains a summary table of countries with more than one project under the QSP.

3. The Executive Board of the Quick Start Programme approved a Business Plan in 2007, which 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, by a broadening donor group whenever 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 QSP, and its status at the time of developing the Business Plan. This document is used to monitor the implementation of the Programme and is updated regularly by the Executive Board at each of its annual meetings. The most recent update was done by the Executive Board at its sixth meeting, where the main indicators of progress were assessed. The QSP has demonstrated progress in attaining most targets and strategies, and has fallen short of achieving the following two targets: leverage co-financing of at least 30 per cent of trust fund seed money, and repeat contributions before the session of the Conference by at least of 60 per cent of donors. Two targets regarding the enlarging of the donor base have not been reached, reflecting the challenges faced by the Programme in attracting new donors. The Outreach and equitable delivery strategies and targets, which were established to ensure the participation of underrepresented regions and least developed countries and small island developing States, have all been achieved or have progressed satisfactorily.

4. The Secretariat has worked in the administration of the QSP projects completing 108<sup>5</sup> agreements, processed requests of projects extensions and disbursements of projects. In ten rounds of applications to the QSP trust fund, the secretariat has screened 326 project proposals for completeness and eligibility, of which 271 applications were appraised by the QSP trust fund Implementation Committee. UNEP levies a 5 per cent fee on contributions received in order to cover its trustee functions. Additionally, 3 per cent was levied for earmarked funds from European Commission to fund projects related to the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements in the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. The secretariat's QSP operations are funded separately through voluntary contributions, notably by the European Commission and other donors.

### **III. Performance according to the Business Plan Indicators**

5. The business plan was conceived as a living document and working tool which was to be regularly updated and reconsidered at future Executive Board meetings. It has been updated for the third, fourth, fifth and sixth meetings of the QSP Executive Board.

#### **a. Fundraising Targets for the broader (non-trust fund) QSP**

6. Between 2006 and 2007, 12<sup>6</sup> contributors were registered, which has been used as the baseline for the calculation of annual targets at 10 per cent increase on the number of contributors. This target was

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<sup>3</sup> Out of the 103 countries, QSP projects are being implemented by their Governments in 100 countries, and in three countries the QSP projects were implemented by NGOs.

<sup>4</sup> Further information on QSP trust fund projects can be found in document SAICM/EB.6/3.Rev.3 report of the Secretariat on the execution of projects supported by the QSP trust fund. at the SAICM website documents of the sixth QSP Executive Board meeting.

<sup>5</sup> Out of the 139 QSP approved projects, as of July 2011, 108 agreements have been signed between UNEP and the parties. The rest of the 31 agreements, 17 agreements for projects that were conditionally approved will be sent for consultation to partner implementers once conditional requirements have been fulfilled and approval of projects has been confirmed; 8 agreements are under consultation with partners and the other 6 are under the process of signature by UNEP.

<sup>6</sup> Total of 18 contributors have declared contributions from 2006-2010, namely previous contributions have been declared by the Governments of Canada, Japan, Switzerland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States as well as by 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 Agricultural Organization of the

achieved in 2010, where four new contributors confirmed their contributions, representing an increase of 30 per cent (see table 1 below). For the period 2010-2011, only five contributors had confirmed their contributions as of July 2011.

**Table 1. Number of contributors**

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

7. As of July 2011, the total of declared non-trust fund contributions was \$76,431,960 (see table 2 below). The target was reached in 2006-2007; however the target was not reached for the periods 2008-2009 and 2009-2010, where contributions actually decreased by 98 per cent and 63 per cent respectively. It is important to note that of 27 confirmed declarations received between 2006 and 2010, 16 had not indicated the total amount of their contributions.

**Table 2. Declared Contributions**

Year	Declared Contributions US\$	Target amount (10% increase)	Outcome
2006-2007	21,518,000	--	
2007-2008	23,990,400	23,669,800	Achieved
2008-2009	430,000	26,036,780	Not achieved
2009-2010	18,393,560	28,640,458	Not achieved
2010-2011	12,100,000	31,504,503	In process
Total	76,431,960	109,851,541	

#### **b. Fundraising Targets for the QSP Trust fund**

8. The overall fund-raising target established under the business plan to be attained by the end of the programme is \$44,811,477 (See Annex III, Fig.1). As at July 2011, the total contributions and pledges received by UNEP stood at \$32,407,358. To meet its target the trust fund must therefore receive \$12,404,119, an amount that would enable it to support at least another 50 projects; in accordance with resolution II/3, that amount must be received by the third session of the Conference. Considering that 30 eligible countries have yet to receive funding support, the receipt of these contributions would allow for these countries to meet their sound chemical management needs.

9. Its early successes in attracting funds notwithstanding, the financial situation of the trust fund has deteriorated significantly over the past year. 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 2012. As at July 2011, funds available to be awarded to support projects amounted to \$1,155,125. With this amount, the Quick Start Programme Implementation Committee would be able to approve at the most 5 of the 23 eligible projects for which proposals were received during the eleventh round of applications,<sup>7</sup> the lowest number of proposals approved to date. Considering that in each round between 45 and 50 per cent of proposed projects have

United Nations (FAO), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 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).

<sup>7</sup> Applications will be considered for approval by the Quick Start Programme Trust fund Implementation Committee at its twelfth meeting, scheduled to take place on 22 and 23 November 2011 in Paris.

been funded, for an average total amount awarded of between \$2 million and \$3 million; it may be reasonable to affirm that demand for Quick Start Programme funds remains high given that approximately half the amount of projects proposed go unfunded. The total contributions and pledges received per year are found in table 3 below. Should the current trend in contributions to the trust fund continue, there may not be funds left in the trust fund to be awarded beyond the 11<sup>th</sup> application round (November 2011). Annex III provides a summary of all contributions to the Quick Start Programme at July 2011.

**Table 3. Fundraising targets vs. Actual contributions from 2006 to 2011.  
Data as of July 31, 2011**

Year	Funding target range 2006-2011	Actual contribution /Pledges received	Difference from lower end
2006	UDS 6,000,000	USD 5,910,828	-89,172
2007	USD 6,300,000 - USD 6,600,000	USD 7,678,349	1,378,349
2008	USD 6,615,000 - USD 7,260,000	USD 5,358,462	-1,256,538
2009	USD 6,945,750 - USD 7,986,000	USD 4,675,294	-2,270,456
2010	USD 7,293,038 - USD 8,784,600	USD 7,689,093	396,055
2011	USD 7,657,689 - USD 9,663,060	USD 1,095,332	-6,562,357 <sup>8</sup>
2012	USD 4,000,000		
Total	USD 44,811,477	USD 32,407,358	-12,404,119

10. Table 4 below refers to the four 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 distribution of the financial burden among donors (target b below), reflecting the challenges of the secretariat to fundraise for the Quick Start Programme.

**Table 4. 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 24 donors (79%) 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 76 million. In kind contributions from approval projects are approximately 7 million.

### c. Fundraising Strategies for the QSP Trust fund

11. The first version of the Business Plan endorsed by the Executive Board at its second meeting on April 2007 approved seven fundraising strategies. However the first two strategies (1. Establish a

<sup>8</sup> Data up to July 2011.

voluntary and informal fundraising committee of SAICM stakeholders and 2. Engage a professional fundraiser) were eliminated by decision of the QSP Executive Board in its 6th meeting in September 2011. Progress on the remaining strategies is as follows:

**Table 5. 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.
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.
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 23 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

**d. Outreach and equitable delivery *targets* for the QSP Trust fund**

12. Table 5 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 8 out of 10 rounds.

**Table 5. 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 per cent of available funds in each funding round.	Target achieved in the fourth, fifth, ninth and tenth rounds The average disbursement rate over ten round was 70.8% <sup>9</sup>	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 applications should not exceed approximately 50 per cent of the total pledges at that moment.
b) The Trust fund Implementation Committee should approve civil society projects at up to 10 per cent of available funds in each funding round.	Target achieved. The total average percentage of funding granted to civil society projects over ten round was approximately 10% <sup>10</sup>	15 projects from civil society are being implemented for which 10% of available resources were allocated. (See Annex III, 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 ten rounds the Committee approved projects in 53 LDCs and/or SIDs, representing 70% of all LDCs and SIDs (See Annex III, 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 101 <sup>11</sup> countries on the OECD DAC list representing 70% (See Annex III, fig. 4)
e) The Trust fund Implementation Committee should approve projects from at least four different sectors in each application round.	Target achieved in 8 of out of 10 rounds.	While all approved projects have multi-sectoral participation and/or scope, 91 projects are led by the environment sector. (See Annex III, table 1.)

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> Bahamas and Bahrain are not included in the OECD DAC list of ODA

### e. Outreach and equitable delivery *strategies* for the QSP Trust fund

13. Table 6 shows progress on outreach and equitable delivery strategies for 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 8 out of 10 rounds.

**Table 6. 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 III, 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 139 QSP projects being implemented.	All the projects are multi-sector in scope. However, over the 139 projects prevalence is for the environment sector which shows breakdown of sector represented in each round of applications. (See Annex III, table 1)
c) To respond to all information requests and provide advisory functions for the development of project proposals.	Progress demonstrated	Over ten rounds, the SAICM secretariat has responded to 310 requests for information on the QSP and the applications procedure. The secretariat has also supported the initiation of 60 project proposals (see Annex III, fig. 6 and 7).
d) Civil society networks applying to the trust fund will receive adequate support from the SAICM secretariat.	Target achieved	Approximately 83 civil society applications have been processed by the secretariat over ten rounds. All projects received an assessment of their compliance with eligibility and completeness criteria, in particular the need to address "exceptional circumstances" (see Annex III, fig. 6).

### f. QSP TF strategic priorities of projects funded

14. The projects approved under the QSP trust fund address at least one of the three identified strategic priorities of the Programme which are: 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; and 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. As at July 2011 the distribution of the Strategic Priorities in projects was the following:





**Table 7. Strategic Priorities in projects<sup>12</sup>**

a) Profile - needs assessment	<b>83</b>
b) Programmes, plans etc. building upon international agreements & initiatives	<b>120</b>
c) Mainstreaming chemicals in development priorities	<b>32</b>

15. There are several QSP projects related to the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and the Stockholm Conventions and other international legally binding treaties and tools from member organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC). Twenty-five projects are related to implementation of MEA's for a total of USD 5.9 million, and nineteen projects implementing GHS, four implementing mercury related projects and four implementing an ILO convention as seen in table 8 below.

**Table 8. Projects related to MEAs and IOMC tools**

Convention	N° of projects	Funding granted	Region
Rotterdam	11	\$2,450,955	AFR, ASP, CEE
Basel	5	\$1,249,842	AFR, ASP
Stockholm	4	\$998,719	AFR, LAC
<b>MEA's individual Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>\$4,699,516</b>	
Rotterdam, Basel & Stockholm	5	\$1,156,943	AFR, LAC
<b>MEA's Total including combined projects</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>\$5,856,459</b>	
GHS	19	\$4,627,399	AFR, ASP, LAC
Mercury	4	\$978,025	LAC, CEE, ASP
ILO	4	\$834,744	LAC, AFR, ASP
<b>Total Other</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>\$6,440,168</b>	

AFR: Africa, ASP: Asian and the Pacific, CEE: Central and Easter Europe, LAC: Latin America and the Caribbean.

#### IV. Status of QSP TF Portfolio Projects

16. This section provides an update on project implementation of the QSP portfolio covering the first nine rounds of funding of the QSP. As at July 2011, the projects approved during the tenth round (6 projects) are in the process of finalizing funding agreements or waiting for final approval (17 projects) upon submission of information pertaining to conditional approvals. The summary below highlights information on the current status of those projects, classified in the following five categories: completed, under way, suspended, approved pending project agreement signature and pending confirmation of approval.

##### a. Completed Projects

17. Activities under 34 projects from application rounds 1-6 have been completed. Of those 24 are considered "duly completed" given that all the required deliverables have been submitted. Ten of these thirty-four projects are in the process of submitting their final reports. Of the completed projects, 22 had UNITAR as the executing agency (See Annex IV, fig. 7). For most of the thirty-four completed projects activities and main key outcomes were aimed at:

- Developing national chemical profile,

<sup>12</sup> Projects often address more than one priority, therefore the total number of projects in this table surpasses the total number of projects in the QSP portfolio.

- Developing national capacity assessments
- Setting priorities for activities for the implementation of the strategic approach.
- Developing risk assessment methodologies
- Mainstreaming issues pertaining to the sound management of chemical into the national development plan of the participating countries.
- Improving cohesion and implementation of existing international agreements
- Development national awareness-raising campaigns of sound chemicals management.

18. Specific interventions as part of an integrated regional campaign to minimize domestic sources of mercury, including actions in the community to protect children and women's health have, also taken place. These activities have benefited from the active participation of civil society organizations.

#### **b. Projects under way**

19. There are 71 projects from the first to the ninth application rounds under way. Of those, 35 from application rounds 2-9 are demonstrating progress according to their workplans, 12 are at the early stage of implementation (including preparatory activities to initiate implementation activities), 21 have initiated implementation of some of the main activities in their workplans and 2 are at the final stage of implementation.

20. Another 31 projects from application rounds 1-8 are progressing but face delays, and their proponents have therefore requested extensions or intend to do so. The delays mainly stem from the slow start-up of the projects, extended consultations with a view to concluding agreements between executing agencies and Governments, problems at the national level with project organization and coordination and delays in the recruitment or replacement of staff and consultants, in addition to problems related to the transfer of funds at national level. In terms of technical problems, several project partners reported poor or no existing data on chemicals management for preparing assessments and drafting policies and legislation. The remaining five projects have experienced serious problems such as the failure to submit reports or to complete activities within the period of the project before expiration of the signed agreement.

#### **c. Suspended Projects**

21. Four projects from rounds 1-3 and 7 have been suspended for failing to demonstrate progress (one project), for failing to finalize agreement at the national level within the time limit of one year (2 projects), or failing to meet conditions for final approval by the QSP Trust fund Implementation Committee (1 project).

#### **d. Approved projects with pending agreement signature**

22. As at July 2011, agreements for six projects approved during the ninth application round had been drafted and were pending clearance and signature by UNEP, another eight agreements for projects from the tenth application round had been drafted and were being discussed with implementers. Transfer of funds for implementation of these projects would take place once the project agreements were in place.

#### **e. Projects pending confirmation of approval**

23. The Quick Start Programme Implementation Committee conditionally approved 17 projects from the tenth round of applications. The proponents of those projects were requested to address the conditions within three months. The deadline for submitting the revised proposal was set at August 2011. At the time of preparation of the present note, all 17 projects had met the conditions and agreements were being drafted for consultation with project implementers, to be followed by the corresponding signature.

## Secretariat support to the QSP

24. Approved projects and activities financed by the QSP trust fund are to be implemented in accordance with the project management arrangements approved by the Implementation Committee. The Committee agreed, in principle, that in order to simplify the administration of projects, project management arrangements should be consistent with the administration and trust fund management requirements and procedures of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). 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.

25. By its resolution I/4, 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 Trust fund Implementation Committee and the Quick Start Programme Executive Board;
- b. To provide administrative support to the Quick Start Programme and its Trust fund;
- c. To screen trust fund project proposals for completeness and eligibility.

### **a. Meeting facilitation of the Trust fund Implementation Committee and the Quick Start Programme Executive Board**

26. Five meetings of the Executive Board and eleven meetings of the Trust fund Implementation Committee had been convened and serviced by the secretariat as at July 2011. The secretariat coordinates preparation and follow-up for each meeting with the meeting chair or co-chairs, including the preparation of meeting documents and correspondence, organization of teleconferences and travel arrangements for funded participants. For the Implementation Committee, all relevant documents for the meeting are prepared including summary and all information related to each of the QSP project proposal received. Other documents include detailed reports on the status of progress of projects and other issues related to the QSP administration.

### **b. Administrative support to the Quick Start Programme and its Trust fund**

27. As at July 2011, the status of legal arrangements for 139 projects<sup>13</sup> in the QSP portfolio approved in the first ten application rounds is as follows:

- a. Agreements for 108 projects have been concluded.
- b. Agreements for 8 projects approved in the ninth and tenth rounds are under consultations with the partner countries and the executing agencies.
- c. Agreements for 6 projects are under clearance and signature by UNEP administration.
- d. Arrangements of legal agreements for 17 conditionally approved projects that were pending final approval by July 2011, have now been approved and are under development.

28. Delays in completing the agreements are expected to continue and even worsen as the number of approved projects continues to expand, given the limited resources of the secretariat to process these agreements on time, and the various steps involved in finalizing the agreements. As the secretariat does not have its own administrative officer, it has to share this resource with UNEP Chemicals Branch.

29. Extensions concerning forty-one projects have been requested. To date, extensions for twenty-nine projects have been granted while extension requests for another twelve projects are in the process of being cleared and signed by UNEPs. This process is showing delays.

<sup>13</sup> Over ten round of applications 143 project have been approved, following suspension of four projects remaining portfolio consisting of 139 projects.

30. In 2008 delays in project implementation were mostly related to UNEP's processing of legal instruments and the subsequent development of a new legal template<sup>14</sup>. Since August 2008, according to the new arrangements, each intergovernmental organization acting as executing agency signs a letter of agreement with UNEP, which provides a general cooperation framework, and also signs specific implementation agreements for approved projects. In 2009 such templates for bilateral implementation agreements were settled with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), and World Health Organization (WHO).

31. The terms of reference for the QSP Trust fund set out in resolution I/4 of the International Conference on Chemicals Management provide that "independent monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and reporting on project implementation to the QSP Trust fund Implementation Committee will be the responsibility of project proponents". The project partners are therefore required to designate an entity responsible for monitoring and evaluation and ensure that a mid-term report after 12 months of project activities and a final report at the end of the project are prepared and submitted to the SAICM secretariat by the respective organization/individuals. For projects of less than 12 months, only one final M&E report is required. Project implementers are also requested to submit half-yearly progress and financial reports. The secretariat oversees the timely submission of these reports and assesses the overall performance of the projects. If remedial action is required, the secretariat would advise the QSP Implementation Committee for its consideration and decision. During the reporting period of 31 January 2011 to 31 July 2011, out of seventeen monitoring and evaluation reports and sixty-eight progress reports that should have been submitted to the secretariat only six M&E and forty progress reports were received.

32. 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. These tasks are coordinated with the administration of the UNEP Chemicals Branch and the Treasury Section of the Budget and Financial Management Service of the United Nations Office at Nairobi.

### **c. Screening of trust fund project proposals for completeness and eligibility**

33. The secretariat has screened three-hundred and twenty-six project proposals for completeness and eligibility, of which two-hundred and seventy-one applications were appraised by the QSP Trust fund Implementation Committee. In addition, the secretariat's functions as defined in paragraph 28 of the Overarching Policy Strategy include the provision of guidance to stakeholders in the initiation of project proposals. In this regard, the secretariat has been providing guidance to prospective applicants through individual correspondence and responding to requests for clarification over the telephone. Furthermore, following each application round and the appraisal of projects by the Trust fund Implementation Committee, the secretariat informs applicants of the Committee's decisions, evaluates whether conditionally approved projects have met the conditions for final approval and prepares legal agreements with funding recipients or project executing agencies.

### **d. Challenges and constraints**

#### **i. by the QSP**

34. To achieve fundraising targets for the trust fund, including the progressive broadening of the donor base, so that by ICCM3 in 2012, when contributions to the QSP TF are due to cease, there should be fairer burden sharing among donors.

35. To serve the demand of country driven seeking funds to implement SAICM activities, in particular 30 eligible countries that have not been yet benefited from the programme.

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<sup>14</sup> During 2008, UNEP's Quality Assurance Section in consultation with the SAICM secretariat developed new legal templates for letters of agreements and implementation agreements for projects with an intergovernmental organization acting as a project executing agency, small scale funding agreements for government and civil society projects without an executing agency and internal cooperation agreements for projects in which a UNEP Convention secretariat would serve as the executing agency.

36. If the current trend in contributions to the Trust fund continues, there may not be funds left in the Trust fund to be awarded beyond the 11<sup>th</sup> application round (November 2011).

**ii. by the secretariat**

37. In 2008, the secretariat was able to establish a temporary professional position, in line with resolution I/1 of the International Conference on Chemicals Management and with the support of a grant of EUR 150,000 provided by the European Commission. The incumbent to this position resigned in November 2010 and since then, the secretariat has initiated a staffing action request currently awaiting approvals from UNEP human resources.

38. Since November 2010, the QSP has been staffed by two consultants until the regular position can be filled through the official UN staffing system *Inspira*. Funds to support salary for the QSP Program Officer have been secured by a grant from the European Commission until 2013. The continuation of the position depends on further contributions to cover costs in the future. Funds for the QSP Associate Program Officer are derived from voluntary contributions, hampering the secretariat's ability to plan for the long term. This position is currently filled by a consultant.

39. Since 2008, the number of projects managed by the secretariat has almost doubled, going from 71 to the current 139 projects. This steady increase in the workload has significantly affected the Strategic Approach secretariat's capacity to service in a timely manner all aspects of the Quick Start Programme.

40. Delays in completing agreements and process requests for project extensions and other administrative issues related to projects are expected to continue as the number of approved projects continues to expand, given the limited resources of the secretariat to process these agreements on time, and the various steps involved in finalizing the agreements. As the secretariat does not have its own administrative officer, it has to share this resource with UNEP Chemicals Branch.

41. In order to facilitate the management of the ever increasing information related to the QSP projects, the secretariat is developing a database system. By incorporating new electronic tools, the secretariat will increase its efficiency in managing the information requirements of the Programme.

42. The secretariat has facilitated the establishment of the Senior Experts Resource Group which was agreed by the Quick Start Programme, Executive Board. The existing and future implementation of SAICM activities under the QSP required significant technical, capacity guiding and project management expertise. In order to provide services on the needed expertise without incurring costly consultancy arrangements this initiative will make available this expertise on a voluntary basis. This initiative was launched in July 2011 and initiated owing to financial support of the International Council of Chemical Associations, the Government of Switzerland and by the Government of the United States of America. They are currently four expressions of interest to participate in the Senior Expert Resource Group and the secretariat expects that request for expertise will be done by the project implementers.

43. In addition, the secretariat dedicated significant time and resources in supporting the QSP Mid-term review process by making available through database all the relevant information on projects to facilitate the analysis by the consultants. Support to the consultants was also provided by assisting with communication and distribution of information to SAICM stakeholders and answering to various queries as well as the establishment of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group of Chemical Experts.



**Annex I: Countries' eligibility for support from the SAICM Quick Start Programme Trust fund  
(as of July 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 10th 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 (one***)
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 suspended	one	one
Belgium			√	No			
Belize	DAC: UM		√	Yes	two (one****)	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	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

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 10th round)		
					National	Regional/ Multi-country	Civil Society
Colombia	DAC: LM		√	Yes	Two (one****)	none	none
Comoros	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	two (one****)	none	none
Congo, Republic of the	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	one	none
Cook Islands	DAC: UM		√	Yes	none	one	none
Costa Rica	DAC: UM		√	Yes	one	one	none
Côte d'Ivoire	DAC: OL		√	Yes	one	one	none
Croatia	DAC: UM		√	Yes	none	none	none
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 (one****)	none	none
Guinea	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	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 10th round)		
					National	Regional/ Multi-country	Civil Society
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 (one****)	none	none
Japan			√	No			
Jordan	DAC: LM		√	Yes	none	none	none
Kazakhstan	DAC: UM		√	Yes	one	none	one
Kenya	DAC: OL		√	Yes	one	one	one
Kiribati	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	two	one	none
Kuwait			√	No			
Kyrgyz Republic	DAC: OL		√	Yes	three (one****)	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	none	none	none
Maldives	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	none	none	none
Mali	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	three (one****)	one	one
Malta				No			
Marshall Islands	DAC: LM			No			
Mauritania	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	one	none
Mauritius	DAC: UM		√	Yes	one	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 10th round)		
					National	Regional/ Multi-country	Civil Society
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
Paraguay	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	none	one
Peru	DAC: LM		√	Yes	one	one	two (one***)
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			

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 10th round)		
					National	Regional/ Multi-country	Civil Society
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	one	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****)	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	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
Uganda	DAC: LDC	LDC	√	Yes	one	none	two
Ukraine	DAC: LM		√	Yes	none	none	none
United Arab Emirates			√	No			
United Kingdom			√	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 10th round)		
					National	Regional/ Multi-country	Civil Society
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 (one****)	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
	30 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 II: Countries with more than one QSP project (58/103)**

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 <sup>nd</sup> , 4 <sup>th</sup> (MC) , 7 <sup>th</sup>	UNITAR, UNEP, UNITAR	A / B / A,B
Belarus	3	3rd (suspended), 4 <sup>th</sup> (NGO), 9 <sup>th</sup> ,	UNDP & UNEP, none	B,C / B / A,B,C
Belize	2	4 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup>	UNDP & UNEP, UNEP	B,C / B
Bolivia	4	2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> (NGO, MC), 5 <sup>th</sup> (MC), 10 <sup>th</sup>	UNITAR, none, UNEP, UNITAR	A / B / B / A,B
Burkina Faso	3	1 <sup>st</sup> (MC), 7 <sup>th</sup> (MC), 10 <sup>th</sup>	UNITAR, CLISS, UNITAR	A / B,C / B,C
Burundi	2	2nd, 7th (MC)	UNITAR, none	A / B
Cambodia	4	2 <sup>nd</sup> , 4 <sup>th</sup> , 8 <sup>th</sup> , 8 <sup>th</sup> (MC)	UNITAR, UNEP, none, BCRC	A / B / B / B
Cameroon	2	8 <sup>th</sup> (NGO), 9 <sup>th</sup>	None, UNITAR	B / A,B
Chad	2	2 <sup>nd</sup> , 7 <sup>th</sup> (MC)	UNITAR, CILSS	A,B / B,C
Chile	5	1st (MC), 3 <sup>rd</sup> (NGO, MC), 3 <sup>rd</sup> (NGO, MC), 7 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup>	UNITAR, none, none, IPCP, UNITAR	A / B / B / B / A,B
China	2	8th(MC), 9th	BCRC, UNITAR	B / A,B
Colombia	2	5 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup>	UNIDO, UNITAR	A,B / A,B
Comoros	2	2 <sup>nd</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup>	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	2	1 <sup>st</sup> (MC), 4 <sup>th</sup>	UNITAR, Basel Convention Sec.	A / B
Djibouti	2	1 <sup>st</sup> (MC), 6 <sup>th</sup>	UNITAR, BCRC	A / B,C
Dominican Republic	2	8th, 10th (NGO, MC)	UNITAR, Sustainlabour	A,B / A,B,C
Egypt	2	2 <sup>nd</sup> (NGO), 5 <sup>th</sup>	None, UNIDO	B / B
El Salvador	2	3rd, 10th (NGO, MC)	UNIDO, Sustainlabour	B / A,B,C
Ethiopia	2	9 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup>	BCRC, none	B / B
Gabon	2	6th (MC), 8th	UNEP&WHO, UNITAR	B / A,B

Gambia	2	6 <sup>th</sup> , 7 <sup>th</sup>	UNITAR, CLISS	A,B / B,C
Georgia	3	1 <sup>st</sup> (MC), 4 <sup>th</sup> , 8 <sup>th</sup> (NGO)	UNITAR, UNITAR, none	A / B / B,C
Ghana	2	2 <sup>nd</sup> , 7 <sup>th</sup>	UNITAR, IPCP	A / B
Guatemala	2	2 <sup>nd</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup>	UNITAR, UNITAR	A / A,B
Haiti	3	1st(MC), 4 <sup>th</sup> (MC), 9 <sup>th</sup>	UNITAR, UNEP, UNITAR	A / B / A,B
Honduras	2	2 <sup>nd</sup> , 5 <sup>th</sup>	UNITAR, UNDP & UNEP	A / B,C
Indonesia	2	4 <sup>th</sup> (MC), 9 <sup>th</sup>	WHO, Blacksmith Institute	B / C
Jamaica	2	10 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup>	None, UNITAR	A,B / A,B
Kazakhstan	2	2 <sup>nd</sup> , 4 <sup>th</sup> (NGO, MC)	UNITAR, UNITAR	A / B
Kenya	3	3 <sup>rd</sup> , 5 <sup>th</sup> (NGO), 6 <sup>th</sup>	UNITAR, none, UNEP&WHO	A / B / B
Kiribati	3	2 <sup>nd</sup> , 7 <sup>th</sup> (MC) 9 <sup>th</sup>	UNITAR, WHO	A / B / A,B
Kyrgyztan	4	2 <sup>nd</sup> , 4 <sup>th</sup> (NGO, MC), 6 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup>	UNITAR, UNITAR, UNEP&UNDP, UNITAR	A, B / B,C / A,B
Liberia	2	3 <sup>rd</sup> , 5 <sup>th</sup>	UNITAR, UNDP & UNEP	A / B,C
Madagascar	3	1 <sup>st</sup> (MC), 5 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup>	UNITAR, WHO, UNITAR	A / A,B,C / A, B
Mali	5	3 <sup>rd</sup> , 6 <sup>th</sup> (MC) , 9 <sup>th</sup> (NGO), 9 <sup>th</sup> (MC), 10 <sup>th</sup>	UNITAR, none, UNIDO, PAN, UNITAR	A/ B /A,B,C/ B,C/A,B
Mauritania	2	5 <sup>th</sup> , 7 <sup>th</sup> (MC)	UNDP&UNEP, CILSS	A,B,C / B,C
Mozambique	2	9 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup>	FAO, BCRC	B / B
Moldova	3	2 <sup>nd</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> (NGO)	None, UNITAR	A,B / A,B / B,C
Nepal	2	2 <sup>nd</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> (NGO)	UNITAR, LEADERS	A / B
Nicaragua	2	2 <sup>nd</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> (NGO)	UNITAR, Sustainlabour	A / A,B,C
Niger	2	7 <sup>th</sup> (MC), 8 <sup>th</sup>	CILSS, UNITAR	B,C / A,B
Paraguay	2	3rd (NGO, MC), 4th	UNITAR, UNITAR	B / A,B
Peru	3	3rd, 3rd (NGO, MC), 5th(MC)	UNIDO, none, UNEP	A,B / B / B
Philippines	2	4 <sup>th</sup> , 4 <sup>th</sup> (MC)	None, UNEP	A,B / B

Rwanda	2	1 <sup>st</sup> (MC), 7 <sup>th</sup>	UNITAR, none	A / B
Samoa	2	4th, 7th (MC)	None, WHO	A,B / B
Senegal	3	5 <sup>th</sup> , 6 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> (NGO)	UNITAR, none, PAN	A,B / B / B,C
Sri Lanka	3	5 <sup>th</sup> , 8 <sup>th</sup> (MC) 10th	WHO, BCRC, UNEP	A,B / B / B,C
Tajikistan	2	9th, 10th	None, UNITAR	A,B,C / A, B
Tanzania	2	4 <sup>th</sup> , 5 <sup>th</sup> (NGO, MC)	None, none	B / B
Thailand	3	4th(MC), 5th, 6th	WHO, none, Chulabhorn Research Institute	B / B / B
Uganda	3	1 <sup>st</sup> , 5 <sup>th</sup> (NGO, MC), 9 <sup>th</sup> (NGO)	UNDP&UNEP, none, UNDP	A / B / B,C
Uruguay	3	3rd (NGO, MC), 3rd (NGO, MC), 4th	None, none, UNIDO	B / B / B
Vietnam	2	9 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup>	UNDP, none	A,B,C / A,B
Zambia	2	5 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup>	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

## Annex III: Summary table of QSP trust fund

Donor	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		Total
	Local currency amount	United States dollar	Local currency amount	United States dollar	Local currency amount	United States dollar amount	Local currency amount	United States dollar	Local currency amount	United States dollar	Local currency amount	United States dollar	United States dollar
Australia			60,000 AUD	57'366	250,000 AUD	236'639							294'005
Austria	100,000 EUR	131'572	120,000 EUR	159'572	105,000 EUR	156'033	50,000 EUR	73'964	50,000 EUR	67'294			588'435
Belgium	40,000 EUR	50'068					10,000 EUR	14'430					64'498
Czech Republic					30,000 EUR	38'860	20,000 EUR	27'855	10,000 EUR	12'330			79'045
European Commission			2,400,000 EUR	3'108'808	1,950,000 EUR	2'495'783			2'460'000	3'257'000			8'861'591
Finland	200,000 EUR	254'452	200,000 EUR	273'597	200,000 EUR	311'526	200,000 EUR	288'000			200,000 EUR	286'123	1'413'698
France	50,000 EUR	65'789				107'503	60,000 EUR	80'753	100,000 EUR	132'000	100,000 EUR	142'664	528'709
Germany							160,000 EUR	217'687	180,000 EUR	244'900	180'000	256'796	719'383
Hungary					10,000 EUR	12'936							12'936
India		100'000											100'000
Madagascar				5'104		4'542		5'000					14'646
Republic of Korea				40'000						50'000	50,000 USD	50'000	140'000
Romania							10,000 EUR	13'605					13'605
Netherlands	100,000 EUR	129'560	100,000 EUR	136'789	100,000 EUR	155'763	50,000 EUR	69'992	100,000 EUR	132'625	50,000 EUR	71'046	695'775
Nigeria		50'000						50'000					100'000
Norway	3,000,000 NOK	485'564	6,000,000 NOK	1'102'941	6,000,000 NOK	848'506	5,000,000 NOK	830'000	5,000,000 NOK	819'000			4'086'011
Pakistan										2'009			2'009
Slovenia	20,000 EUR	26'350	20,000 EUR	29'029	120'000	176'531	20,000 EUR	25'830	90,000 EUR	115'935	70,000 EUR	103'703	477'378
South Africa		100'000						50'000		100'000			250'000
Spain	100,000 EUR	131'578	45,000 EUR	65'597	300,000 EUR	388'510		389'610		66'000	50,000 EUR	65'703	1'106'998
Sweden	25,000,000 SEK	3'649'000	15,000,000 SEK	2'266'050			15,000,000 SEK	2'048'525	14,440,000 SEK	2'189'000			10'152'575
Switzerland	200,000 CHF	161'419	150,000 CHF	133'496	150,000 CHF	125'330	200,000 CHF	190'043	100,000 CHF	101'000	100,000 CHF	119'297	830'585
United Kingdom	215,000 GBP	375'476											375'476
United States		200'000		300'000		300'000		300'000		400'000			1'500'000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5'910'828</b>		<b>7'678'349</b>		<b>5'358'462</b>		<b>4'675'294</b>		<b>7'689'093</b>		<b>1'095'332</b>	<b>32'407'358</b>

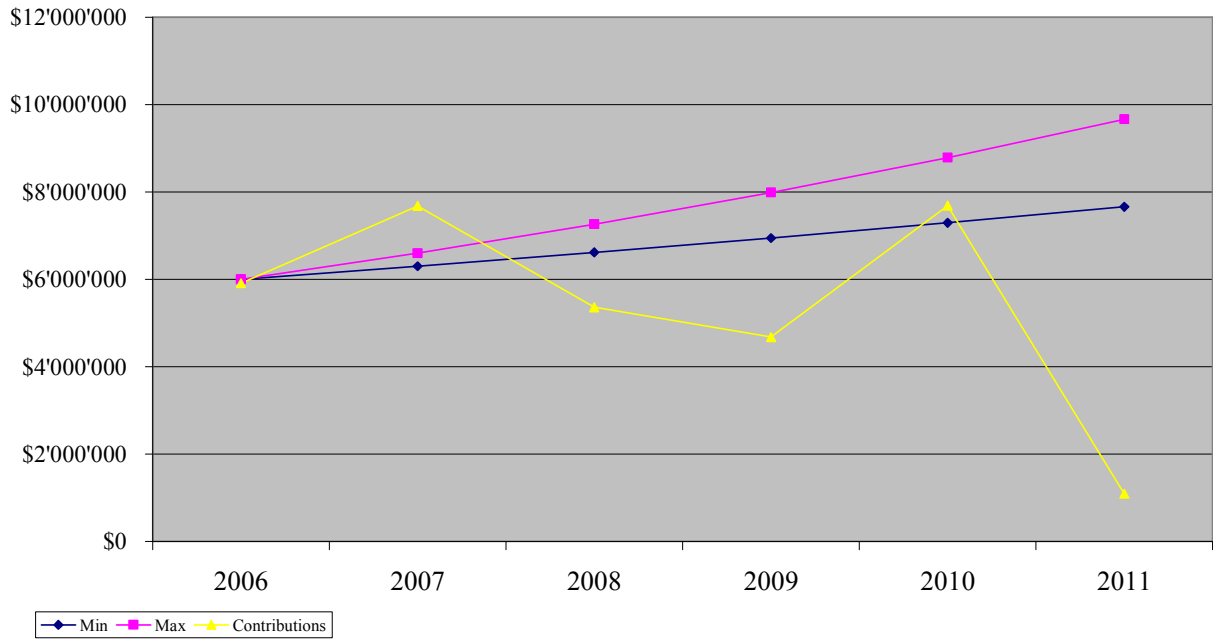
TOTAL of 2006-2011 QSP trust fund contributions: 32'407'358



**Annex IV: Quick Start Programme Statistics and Figures**

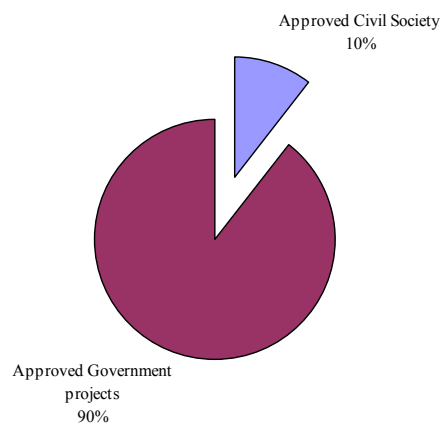
**Figure 1. Annual contributions to the QSP Trust fund against Business Plan targets**

**Fig. 1- Annual Contributions to the QSP TF against Business Plan Fundraistargets**



**Figure 2. Approved Projects**

**Fig. 2- Approved Projects**



<b>Total approved projects</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>Civil society</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>129</b>

**Figure 3. Approved Government and Civil Society projects per Round**

Fig. 3 - Approved Government and Civil Society projects per round

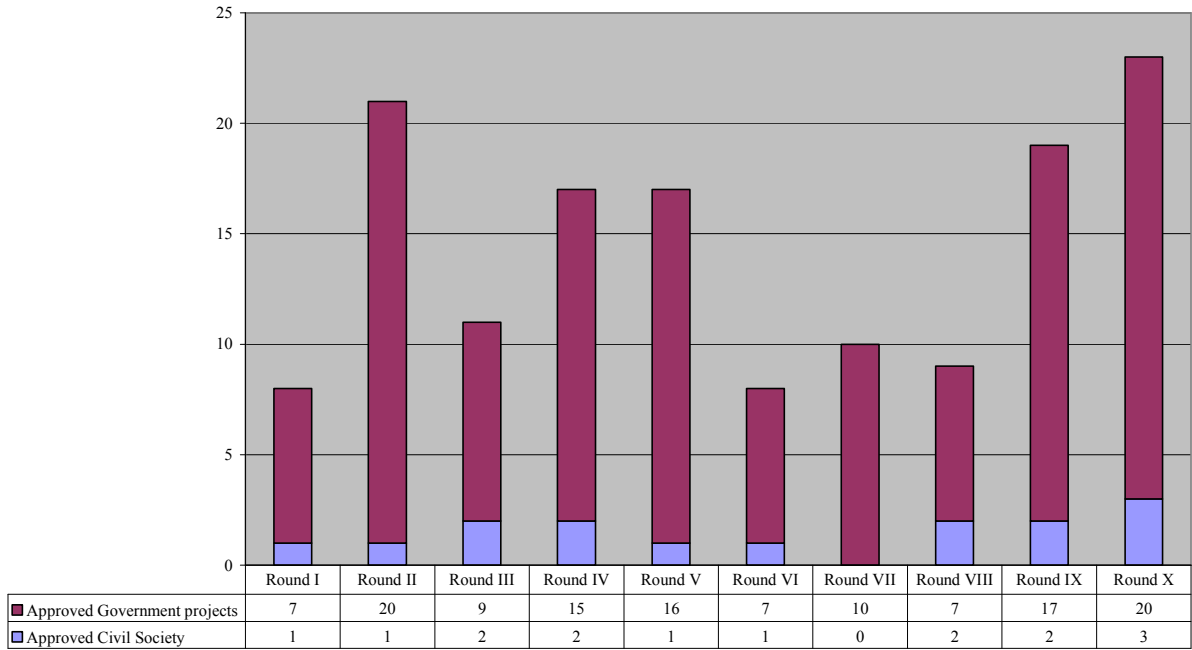
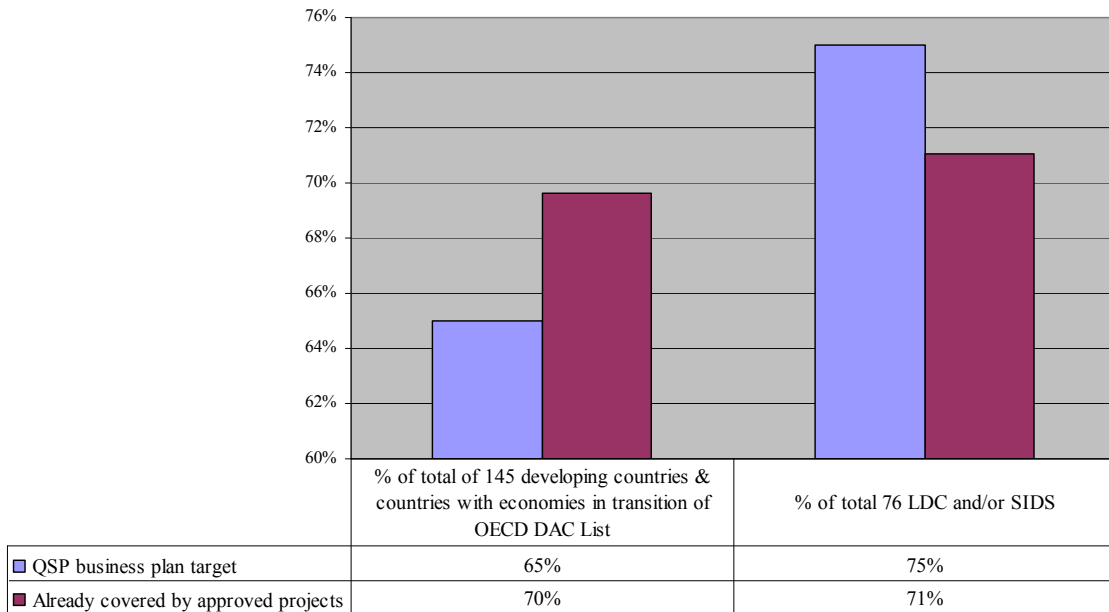


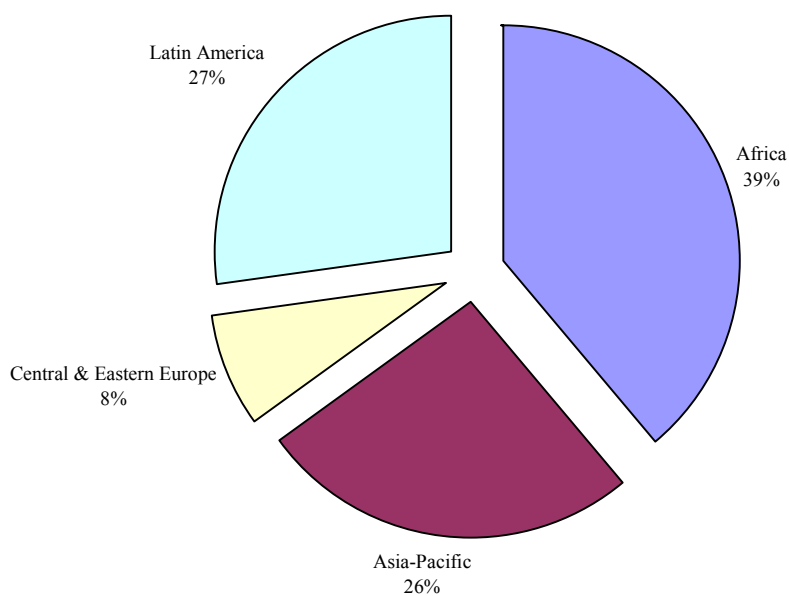
Figure 4. Coverage of Least Developed Countries (LDC), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Developing Countries and Countries with economies with in transition of OECD DAC list.

Fig. 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**

<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>
<i>Environment</i>	<b>91</b>
<i>Health</i>	<b>33</b>
<i>Labour</i>	<b>3</b>
<i>Agriculture</i>	<b>11</b>
<i>Science</i>	<b>2</b>
<i>Industry</i>	<b>2</b>
<i>Other/Multisector</i>	<b>37</b>

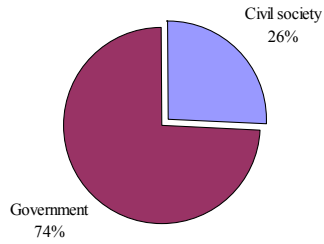
**Figure 5. Regional Distribution of Countries from approved projects.****Fig.5- Regional Distributions of Countries from Approved Projects**

<b>Total countries – Approved projects</b>	<b>103</b>
<i>Africa</i>	<i>40</i>
<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Central &amp; Eastern Europe</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Latin America</i>	<i>28</i>

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

<b>Total project applications</b>	<b>326</b>
<b>Civil society</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>243</b>

**Fig. 6 - Applications**



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

**Fig.7- N° of applications vs projects approved per round**

