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**Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention  
on the Control of Transboundary Movements of  
Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal  
Tenth meeting**

Cartagena, Colombia, 17–21 October 2011  
Item 4 of the provisional agenda\*

**Enhancing cooperation and coordination among  
the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions**

**Information submitted by the Inter-Organization Programme  
for the Sound Management of Chemicals on efforts to promote  
programmatically cooperation and coordination and on activities to  
implement the synergies decisions**

**Note by the Secretariat**

1. Decision IX/10 of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, decision RC-4/11 of the Conference of the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and decision SC-4/34 of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (the “synergies decisions”) are substantially identical decisions by which the conferences of the parties to the three conventions called for greater cooperation and coordination among the three conventions. In those decisions, the conferences of the parties agreed, among other things, to convene simultaneous extraordinary meetings of the three conferences, at which the parties would discuss the matters listed in paragraph 3 of part V of the synergies decisions, relating to cooperation and coordination among the conventions.
2. Accordingly, simultaneous extraordinary meetings of the conferences of the parties to the conventions were held from 22 to 24 February 2010 in Bali, Indonesia. At those meetings, the conferences of the parties each adopted an omnibus decision that was in substance identical to the decisions adopted by the other conferences of the parties: decision BC.Ex-1/1 of the Conference of Parties to the Basel Convention, decision RC.Ex-1/1 of the Conference of the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention and decision SC.Ex-1/1 of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention.
3. By those decisions, the conferences of the parties invited the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility and other relevant international organizations to report on their efforts to promote programmatic cooperation and coordination in relation to their support for the three conventions at the national level, and on activities carried out or planned to implement the synergies decisions.
4. The annex to the present note contains a submission by the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals on its strategy for strengthening national chemicals management capacities, including activities by member organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the

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\* UNEP/CHW.10/1.

Sound Management of Chemicals related to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions. It has not been formally edited.

## Annex

**IOMC Organisations' activities related to the  
Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions  
and  
IOMC Strategy  
for Strengthening National Chemicals  
Management Capacities**

*April 2011*

**IOMC**



**INTER-ORGANIZATION PROGRAMME FOR THE SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS**

A cooperative agreement among FAO, ILO, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, WHO, World Bank and OECD

## I. Introduction

1. The IOMC was established in 1995 following recommendations made by the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro. The members consist of 8 Participating Organizations (POs): the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the World Health Organization (WHO), World Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In addition, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is participating in the IOMC as an observer organization.

2. The objective of the IOMC is to strengthen international cooperation in the field of chemicals and to increase the effectiveness of the organizations' international chemicals programmes. It promotes coordination of policies and activities, pursued jointly or separately, to achieve the sound management of chemicals in relation to human health and the environment. The vision statement of IOMC is to be the pre-eminent mechanism for initiating, facilitating and coordinating international action to achieve the goal agreed at the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development of ensuring that, by the year 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health.

3. The IOMC has in the past carried out a number of successful joint activities that can support countries to implement the Conventions, such as:

- Supporting countries to implement the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Substances (POPs) and to develop their National Implementation Plan (NIPs) ([www.pops.int/documents/implementation/nips/](http://www.pops.int/documents/implementation/nips/));
- Supporting countries to implement the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, through the Secretariat provided jointly by FAO and UNEP in Rome and Geneva ([www.pic.int](http://www.pic.int));
- Supporting establishment and implementation of the Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), in the area of health and environmental hazards ([www.oecd.org/env/classify](http://www.oecd.org/env/classify); [www.unitar.org/cwm/ghs/](http://www.unitar.org/cwm/ghs/));
- Addressing the problems of obsolete/unwanted pesticides in Africa (through the "Africa Stockpiles Programme"), by building capacity in countries for prevention, management and disposal of obsolete pesticides ([www.africastockpiles.org](http://www.africastockpiles.org));
- Assessing existing chemicals, through sharing the burden of information gathering, testing, assessment of High Production Volume Chemicals among OECD countries and identifying the needs for further work on such chemicals ([www.oecd.org/env/existingchemicals](http://www.oecd.org/env/existingchemicals));
- Developing guidance on, and promotion of Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) and Release Estimation Techniques (RETs) ([www.oecd.org/env/prtr](http://www.oecd.org/env/prtr) and [www.unitar.org/cwm/prtr/](http://www.unitar.org/cwm/prtr/)); and
- Preparation of the document National Implementation of SAICM: A Guide to Resource, Guidance, and Training Materials of IOMC Participating Organisations and the IOMC Strategy for Strengthening National Chemicals Management Capacities, a document prepared in relation to SAICM and first presented at ICCM-2 in May 2009 ([www.who.int/iomc/publications/publications/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/iomc/publications/publications/en/index.html)).

4. IOMC is currently developing a toolbox for making policy choices in chemicals management. The IOMC Toolbox will be a problem identification and problem-solving tool that enables countries to identify the most appropriate and efficient actions to address specific national problems related to chemicals management. The toolbox will take into account as far as possible all material developed or under development in the IOMC Participating Organisations, and it will focus on simple, cost-effective solutions to national chemicals management issues. The toolbox will have a web-based framework and will include three detailed examples (road-maps or decision trees) of how specific national chemicals management issues can be addressed.

5. In April 2010, the IOMC was invited by the Secretariat representatives of the three Conventions to provide information on the organizations' activities relating to the synergies decisions to each of the Conferences of the Parties for their meetings in 2011.

6. In response to this request, the current document includes summaries of IOMC POs' activities that support Convention objectives and work to implement the Conventions in countries, within the broader umbrella of SAICM and in the context of the IOMC Strategy for Strengthening National Chemicals Management Capacities. In particular, the information provided in this current document includes:

Efforts to promote programmatic cooperation and coordination in relation to the support for the three conventions at the national level; and

Activities carried out or planned to implement the synergies decisions.

7. Support from IOMC participating organizations includes, for example:

Developing guidance and training materials, toolkits, and methodologies;

Serving as the executing agencies, and providing technical and financial support for SAICM and Convention related projects;

Providing training and workshops; and

Supporting the Convention Secretariats with specific technical work, such as the POPs Review Committee and Rotterdam Convention's Chemical Review Committee.

8. As an annex to this paper, and as the framework for all IOMC PO activities to support countries, the IOMC Strategy for Strengthening National Chemicals Management Capacities (also presented to CSD-19 in 2011) is attached, including a set of tables which track initial progress of POs in implementing the IOMC Capacity Building Strategy and case studies that highlight areas in which IOMC POs have worked collaboratively to strengthen capacities for sound chemicals management.

**Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals**  
**Inter-Organization Coordinating Committee**

Cooperation with the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

Summaries of IOMC organizations' activities

The next pages provide information on activities of eight IOMC Participating Organizations that support Convention objectives and work to implement the Conventions in countries.

*FAO*  
*UNITAR*  
*WHO*  
*WORLD BANK*  
*OECD*  
*UNEP*  
*UNDP*  
*UNIDO*

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| <b>FAO</b> |
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**Efforts to promote programmatic cooperation and coordination in relation to the support for the three conventions at the national level**

a/ Convention (Basel, Rotterdam or Stockholm)

FAO works through its Pesticide Risk Reduction Programme to help countries effectively implement and meet their obligations under the Basel Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions including:

- Export of obsolete pesticides for environmentally sound management (Basel)
- Legislation and registration (including de-registration) of pesticides (Rotterdam, Stockholm)
- Life cycle management of pesticides (Rotterdam, Stockholm)
- Management and disposal of obsolete pesticides (Stockholm, Basel)
- Import controls of pesticides (Rotterdam, Stockholm)
- Reduction of risks from highly hazardous pesticides (Rotterdam)
- Capacity building for implementation of the Rotterdam Convention (Rotterdam)
- Identification and reporting of Highly Toxic Pesticide Formulations (Rotterdam)

b/ Activity (title)

- Reduction of risks from pesticides (FAO Strategic Programme Organizational Result)
- Implementation of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides
- FAO part of the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention
- Field programme on pesticide risk reduction
- Africa Stockpiles Programme
- Prevention and Disposal of Obsolete Pesticides

c/ Country

192 FAO Member States with a focus on developing countries and countries with economies in transition

d/ Year(s)

All years since 1961

e/ Other information

FAO's focus is on pesticides as a group of chemicals in the context of agricultural production.

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| <b>UNITAR</b> |
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## **1. Efforts to promote programmatic cooperation and coordination in relation to the support for the three conventions at the national level**

### **Activity 1:**

a/ Stockholm Convention

b/ Activity (title): Serving as the executing agency for the implementation of two GEF projects; on the sound management of PCB in Ghana; and on POPs monitoring, reporting and information dissemination using PRTRs in 7 countries.

c/ Countries: Ghana as well as Cambodia, Chile, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Peru, Thailand and Ukraine

d/ Year(s): 2009-20013

e/ Other information: UNDP and UNEP serve as implementing agencies. Although the projects and activities are based on priorities identified by countries in the NIP of the Stockholm Convention, linkages are made to other chemicals work undertaken in each country, including in support of the implementation of other chemicals Conventions. For example, the assessments and development of the chemicals legal framework covers areas beyond POPs. The PCB project has a life-cycle approach addressing issues relating to imports and waste management.

### **Activity 2:**

a/ Stockholm Convention

b/ Activity (title): UNITAR/UNDP GEF Project, Action Plan Skills Building for 40 Least Developed Countries to assist with National Implementation Plan Development under the Stockholm Convention

c/ Country: Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia

d/ Year(s): 2004-08

e/ Other information: UNITAR, in cooperation with UNDP, GEF, and its other Implementing Agencies, provided national-level training, and technical and financial support to countries to assist them in developing a wide variety of action plans on priority topics for implementation of the Stockholm Convention. Participating countries were Signatories and/or are Parties to the Stockholm Convention and had GEF Enabling Activity projects for Stockholm Convention implementation. Similar action plan training projects also took place in nine developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

## **2. Activities carried out or planned to implement the synergies decisions**

### **Activity 1:**

a/ Activity (title): UNITAR assistance with SAICM QSPTF project implementation

b/ Other information: UNITAR is the international executing agency for projects with more than 60 countries/entities under the QSPTF. Many of these projects focus on "foundational activities", such as National Profile development/updating, capacity assessments, governance strengthening (interministerial coordination, information exchange, stakeholder involvement), priority setting, SAICM implementation plan development, and policy/legislation development. Some projects also address PRTRs and the GHS. These efforts strengthen the overall chemicals management infrastructure including coordination, which is considered essential to effective convention implementation and achievement of synergies. For the next round of proposals, projects focusing on implementation of the Rotterdam Convention are also planned through cooperation between the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat and UNITAR.

### **Activity 2:**

a/ Activity (title): "Guide to the Linkages between the GHS and International Chemicals Management Agreements" (UNITAR/ILO in collaboration with Convention Secretariats)

b/ Other information: This short guide will be developed to clarify links between the GHS and the 3 Conventions (Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm, but also with appropriate references to other agreements such as ILO 170, Montreal Protocol, etc). The guide and associated powerpoint presentation can then be used at relevant Convention meetings and GHS workshops. A first effort was a session on "linkages" at the September 2010 "GHS Stocktaking Workshop for Southeast, East, and Central Asia" held in Beijing, China. It is also anticipated, after completion of this activity, that a second phase may be developed focusing on looking at linkages in technical trainings (e.g. how to use GHS as a technical tool to implement the Conventions), including the use of case studies.

### **Activity 3:**

a/ Activity (title): Development and testing of guidance on Resource Mobilization

b/ Other information: UNITAR, in cooperation with the Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel Convention Secretariats, is updating existing guidance on Financial Resource Mobilization for the Sound Management of Chemicals in light of the synergies decisions and other developments. Two regional workshops (CEE, November 2010) and Central American/Caribbean Countries (December, 2010) have taken place. Further regional/subregional workshops are planned in 2011.

## World Health Organization

WHO comprises an office at Headquarters, six Regional Offices and approximately 150 country and sub-regional offices. It is not within the scope of this report to identify all projects conducted in support of the Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel Conventions; these are numerous. Some examples of projects in 2009 that provide specific input for decisions of the Conferences of the Parties or their subsidiary bodies, or in concert with the Convention Secretariats follow:

**Improving notification of Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulations under the Rotterdam Convention.** A workshop was organized in collaboration with the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on 22-25 June 2009 for representatives from Ghana and Tanzania. The purpose of the workshop was to improve capacity for identifying and notifying problems with severely hazardous pesticide formulations under the Rotterdam Convention. Participants were representatives from the ministries of health, agriculture and environment from the two countries, occupational and community health specialists, the Ghana poisons centre, representatives from NGOs, from the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat and FAO, and from the WHO staff at country, regional and headquarters level. Each country group developed a proposal for a small-scale project to test possible mechanisms for data collection in specific localities. WHO has provided seed funding for these projects, which started in 2010.

**Work with the Stockholm Convention POPs Review Committee to promote common principles and approaches in global risk assessment of chemicals.** WHO staff presented the draft Framework for Risk Assessment of Combined Exposures to Multiple Chemicals to the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Committee. The Committee agreed that the Intersessional Working Group on Toxicological Interactions would develop two case studies demonstrating the application of the Framework to assist the Committee in its future work.

**Human Health Risk Assessment Toolkit (HHRA Toolkit)** delivers practical tools for risk assessment in a user-friendly format, in particular for developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The Toolkit provides "road maps" (step-by-step), including addressing common risk assessment problems, together with illustrative case examples. One case example, developed jointly with the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat concerned assessment of pesticides. During 2009 the draft HHRA Toolkit was pilot tested in three Asian countries: Thailand, Malaysia, and China. A meeting to introduce the pilot phase was held at the Chulabhorn Research Institute, Bangkok, Thailand, 30-31 July. The meeting was attended by 20 risk assessment experts from the pilot countries, WHO and the Rotterdam Secretariat. The Toolkit is in press.

**Human Health Risk Assessment of DDT for disease vector control.** This assessment of DDT is being conducted by WHO in support of decision-making by the Stockholm Conference of the Parties about the continued use of DDT. A generic risk assessment model has been developed for the assessment of chemicals used for Indoor Residual Spraying. WHO has convened a hazard assessment expert meeting and an exposure assessment expert meeting, which produced two reports. The final, risk assessment, meeting is scheduled for 29-30 November 2010. The consensus report of the meeting will be made available to the Conference of the Parties in 2011.

## WORLD BANK

### **Cooperation with the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions:**

The World Bank provides assistance to developing country partners which can enhance programmatic cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions through lending, GEF projects, analytical and advisory services, dedicated technical assistance and capacity building trust funds, and through the application of its environmental safeguards policies, notably on environmental assessment (EA). The EA policy is used to examine the environmental risks and benefits associated with Bank projects and to enhance their environmental impact. The policy requires that not only national legislation is taken into account in environmental assessment but also a country's obligations under relevant international environmental treaties and agreements. If a country has ratified all three conventions, the Bank's safeguard policy on environmental assessment would factor in these obligations.

Performance standards that apply to projects at the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the private sector arm of the World Bank Group, are similar in scope to the EA safeguards policy. For example, the Performance Standard on Pollution Prevention and Abatement makes explicit reference to the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions in the context of the use and potential releases of hazardous chemicals, and encourages cleaner production and use of Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs). Regarding pesticides use in particular, the Pest Management policy promotes safe, effective, and environmentally sound pest and pesticide management, and prohibits procurement of extremely and highly hazardous pesticides (class Ia & Ib) and minimizes the use of moderately hazardous pesticides (class II).

The World Bank has a broad project portfolio on pollution management and environmental health, as well as on environmental policy and institutions (\$4 billion and \$2 billion respectively as of September 2010) that cover a number of activities, including some with linkages to POPs and trade in hazardous chemicals and pesticides. In addition, the World Bank Group has a strong portfolio of active projects with solid waste management components, some with linkages to POPs and hazardous chemicals and waste. The Bank has created a special thematic group on pollution management to, in part, improve internal coordination and promote synergies in Bank work.

As a GEF Implementing Agency, the Bank supports countries to implement the Stockholm Convention, including the decision related to improving programmatic cooperation. Bank assistance has also included support to the development of National Implementation Plans, but is mostly centered on investment work, particularly where it can build upon existing operations to leverage World Bank resources. The Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP 1), which requires participating countries to ratify Stockholm and encourages ratification of Basel and Rotterdam, is a good example of joint international and regional efforts to promote synergies and efficiencies between conventions at national and regional levels.

The Canada POPs Trust Fund is another mechanism in the Bank that facilitates coordination among chemical agreements at the country level. Although its original focus was to promote early implementation of the Stockholm Convention, a number of projects have had linkages to overall sound chemicals management and to the objectives of the three conventions, such as PRTR

development or assessment of environmental and economic impacts of the ship breaking and recycling industry.

Finally, the World Bank recently became a member of the IOMC in order to improve coordination of chemicals management projects at the country level while avoiding overlap and duplication, and to, most importantly, better identify gaps and possible complementary activities among member organizations. The effort underway to build upon and maximize the synergies between the chemicals-related conventions can help elevate these issues in the dialogue between the World Bank and its partner countries, and can therefore help in mainstreaming these activities.

**OECD****Activities carried out or planned to implement the synergies decisions**

1/ Activity (title): Providing new and updated tools for assessing chemicals (Test Guidelines for the testing of chemicals; methods for assessing hazard and exposure of chemicals, Global Portal to chemical properties and effects data, environmental risk assessment toolkit, input to the IOMC Chemical Management Resource tool)

This work supports implementation of both the Stockholm and Rotterdam Convention (POPs Review Committee and Chemical Review Committee respectively).

2/ Activity (title): Contribution to the development of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling (GHS), and the recent analysis of classification of selected chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention

GHS is specifically relevant for the Rotterdam Convention (Article 13); however, work on GHS generally supports the implementation of the three conventions by providing tools to harmonise information on chemical hazards.

**3/ Other information**

There are also relationships of some OECD ongoing work to the specific Conventions: the work on per-fluorinated substances in the framework of SAICM and ICCM2 emerging issues may be specifically relevant to the Stockholm Convention at some point; the work in the Environment Programme on the Environmentally Sound Management of Waste may be specifically relevant to the Basel Convention (See [http://www.oecd.org/document/7/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_34395\\_2674951\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/7/0,3343,en_2649_34395_2674951_1_1_1_1,00.html))

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| <b>UNEP</b> |
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### **Information on the work of the HSHW subprogramme supporting the Chemicals and Waste Conventions**

1. The UNEP programme of work explicitly supports the development, evolution and implementation of chemicals and waste multilateral environmental agreements including the three conventions (Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm), the SAICM, and mercury. It also supports work designed to support GC decision-making in relation to the need for concerted international action on lead and cadmium.
2. The mandate, scope and comparative advantage of the organization define the character of the work undertaken by us. We collaborate with other participating organizations of the IOMC and many external partners to extend the range and leverage of the work we undertake.
3. Table 1 (below) provides a summary of the work of UNEP in those areas identified in item 1-A paragraph 4 of the synergies decision. These projects are conducted largely, but not exclusively, within the Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste sub-programme coordinated by the Chemicals Branch of DTIE.
4. More widely, projects within the HSHW sub-programme are designed to protect human health and the environment from the risks posed by harmful substances and hazardous waste and so support efforts towards the WSSD 2020 goal of the sound management of chemicals; to GC decisions related to hazardous waste; and to decisions of the International Conference on Chemicals Management - the governing body of the SAICM. In so doing, many actions provide support for capacity building and the transfer of knowledge relevant to and supporting the implementation of the conventions and of SAICM.
5. As a result of the inclusion of these projects within the UNEP Programme of Work (PoW), UNEP allocates Environment Fund resources to support them. These resources represent 'seed funds' to leverage much greater support via extra-budgetary voluntary contributions. The recent PoW priority setting exercise has ranked projects supporting the MEAs as priorities so that they will be recognised as important in the allocation of extra-budgetary contributions to UNEP.
6. UNEP's execution of work in support of the Conventions is also aided by financing through the Global Environment Facility. The technical branches of UNEP work closely with UNEP's Division of GEF Coordination, in its role as an Implementing Agency of the GEF, to design and execute projects that build on Programme of Work activities and respond to needs of the Conventions and their Parties<sup>1</sup>.
7. Current planning for GEFV will respond to calls from the MEA COPs/MOPs within our mandate and comparative advantage to:
  1. Build the capacity of Parties to plan and implement priority actions to meet Convention obligations at national level. Focus: LDCs and SIDS

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<sup>1</sup> The comparative advantage of UNEP in the GEF is in the fields of scientific and technical assessment of issues of global environmental concern; aiding awareness and policy building; the development of methodologies and tools to address priority issues; and the development of means to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of implementation at regional and global scales. The comparative advantage does not generally extend to the execution of investment actions at national level although innovative approaches and demonstration work may be possible within the context of regional and global initiatives.

2. Develop, through scientific studies, socio-economic assessments and field testing, improved guidance and good practices for Parties to address their obligations under the Convention, including in relation to substances newly listed by the MEAs;
  3. Facilitate the monitoring of the effectiveness of actions taken under the MEAs by strengthening national and regional capacities for continued assessment and analysis of controlled substances in environmental and human media; and
  4. Disseminate and share lessons learnt and good practices
8. Further opportunities for synergies, both between the 3 conventions and between them and the wider sound management of chemicals, are likely to arise if the GEF focal area for POPs and Ozone is extended as currently planned to support wider chemicals management. Such an extension would allow a more coherent and holistic approach to chemical initiatives, of particular advantage to small, under-resourced and hard-pressed chemicals regulators in developing countries.
9. The letter from the Executive Secretaries requests the nomination of a focal point to liaise with the Secretariats in regard to the implementation of the synergies decision. As the bulk of initiatives in support of the Convention are conducted within the HSHW sub-programme it would be logical for its Coordinator, Mr Per Bakken, Head of the Chemicals Branch, to be the focal point. His deputy, Mr David Piper would act as alternate.

Table 1:

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| Dissemination of good practices                | <p>UNEP has developed much of the guidance adopted or accepted by the Stockholm Convention for use by Parties. It has also provided lessons learned from the national implementation planning cycle.</p> <p>Many of the projects summarized below are designed to develop, adapt and dissemination good practices.</p>  |
| Protecting human health and the environment    | <p>This objective of the Conventions also underpins the Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste sub-programme of the Programme of Work of UNEP.</p> <p>The sub-programme includes a component (in cooperation with WHO) strengthening environment and health linkages in order to raise awareness of the currently unaccounted impacts of poor chemicals and waste management. This component is closely linked to efforts, with UNDP, to mainstream sound chemicals management into national development policies and assistance strategies. These actions are similar to and reinforce the initial enabling activities steps of building inter-ministry coordination.</p>  |
| Prevention of accidents and emergency response | <p>The topic is addressed in a number of areas of the PoW:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Emergency response and preparedness are dealt with in the Disasters and Conflicts sub-programme coordinated by DEPI PCDMB. Work is typically undertaken in conjunction with the conventions secretariats and other UNEP units such as DTIE SCP branch.</li> <li>2. While all projects in the Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste sub-programme are designed to enhance the sound management of chemicals and wastes and to reduce risks to human health and the environment, the following projects specifically address accident prevention and response and are designed to incorporate the precautionary approach into national policy and planning and into industrial practice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project 51-P3, in particular component 2 Flexible Framework – managed by DTIE SCP branch;</li> <li>• Project 51-P5 Implementation of national Hazardous Waste Management Plans – managed by PCDMB – of which phase 1 was executed in collaboration with SBC</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Other projects within the Resource Efficiency sub-programme coordinated by DTIE SCP Branch address the issue through, for example, improved production management and the Cleaner Production programme including its NCPC network (jointly with UNIDO)</li> </ol> |
| Combating illegal trafficking and trade        | <p>This topic has been a matter of concern not only for Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions but also for those of the Montreal Protocol and SAICM. UNEP is currently working with the UNODC, WCU, Basel regional centres and others to strengthen regional controls and cross-border cooperation in an effort to reduce illegal trafficking and trade in two regions: Asia-Pacific and West Asia. Work in the latter is expected to extend into the Maghreb sub-region of the Africa region. This work is undertaken within Project 53-</p>   |

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|                                   | P4 of the Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste sub-programme. It will be managed by staff of the UNEP regional offices for Asia-Pacific, West Asia and Africa..   |
| Information generation and access | <p>Chemicals branch has worked closely with the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention for some years to facilitate access to international information and to build capacity of national chemicals offices for information gathering and dissemination. The CIEN programme has worked in more than 50 countries and initiates regional information networks.</p> <p>This work continues in project 51-P2 of the Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste sub-programme and will be managed by the Chemicals branch. The project is planning new training curricula and we look forward to continued close cooperation with the Secretariats to ensure maximum effectiveness of the project.</p> <p>Information generated by Chemicals branch related to the dioxin-furan toolkit and to POPs laboratories is shared with the Secretariat and will continue to be updated.</p> <p>More generally, information access will be reinforced during the coming biennium by the new SAICM clearing house (incorporating INFOCAP). Recruitment of a manager for this is currently underway.</p>   |
| Technology and know-how transfer  | <p>Many initiatives taking place under HSHW 53-P3 Support for MEAs with 3 key elements:</p> <p><b>National Planning</b> to assist:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>major industrializing developing countries in which releases of regulated chemicals and wastes may be increasing; and that may be major contributors to global burdens in the future;</li> <li>the LDCs and SIDs that face particular challenges in implementation;</li> <li>Parties newly acceding to the MEAs;</li> <li>Parties wishing to update and enhance national plans to take account of the recent listing of new substances under the Stockholm Convention</li> </ol> <p><b>Good practices etc for implementation</b> in particular</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to understanding emission of unintentionally produced POPs from non-industrial sources and to develop options that allow stakeholders to reduce such emissions;</li> <li>to develop tools for the risk assessment and management of newly-listed POPs;</li> <li>to develop cost-effective regionally-based approaches to PCB management, including in key sectors beyond the electrical utilities;</li> <li>to undertake 'upstream' interventions with designers and manufacturers to ensure that substances of concern are substituted and phased out, including from WEEE;</li> <li>to strengthen capacity to implement regulations governing trade and transfer and to introduce improved reclamation and waste management practices that lower chemical risks, including from WEEE.</li> </ol> <p><b>Monitoring and evaluation</b> including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building and development of a laboratory network for POPs analysis delivering national needs and supporting the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs for the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention;</li> <li>Implementation of the POPs Global Monitoring Plan for POPs through regional projects</li> </ol> <p><b>Lessons learnt and good practices</b> need to be disseminated to key stakeholders in relation to each of the elements above. Deliverables include improved editions of key guidance for the Stockholm Convention: such as the dioxin-furan toolkit, BAT/BEP guidance, a Global Monitoring report as well as specific materials setting out results and good practices targeted to the principal stakeholders.</p> |
| Preparation of national positions | <p>Actions above in support of national planning and strengthening capacity for chemicals and waste management, both within government and industry serve to enhance national understanding of obligations entered into through ratification of the chemicals and waste Conventions and thus to assist in the preparation of national positions.</p> <p>Furthermore, regional meetings of SAICM include components on emerging issues identified by the ICCM. These include topics also controlled by measures set out in the Conventions: for example e-waste.</p>   |

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| <b>UNDP</b> |
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As an implementing Agency for the Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNDP has supported the countries to formulate the National Implementation Plans (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention. In addition, also with GEF co-funding, UNDP supported selected activities to address priorities identified in NIPs.

## POPs NIPs

| Country            | Title                     | Date of GEF Council approval/CEO endorsement | Budget (US \$)    |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Albania            | EA for formulation of NIP | Sept 2003                                    | 347 000           |
| Bangladesh         | EA for formulation of NIP | March 2002                                   | 495 075           |
| Belize             | EA for formulation of NIP | Feb 2005                                     | 354 200           |
| Burkina Faso       | EA for formulation of NIP | Apr 2003                                     | 471 899           |
| Comoros            | EA for formulation of NIP | July 2003                                    | 390 000           |
| Cook Islands       | EA for formulation of NIP | Apr 2008                                     | 290 750           |
| Dominican Republic | EA for formulation of NIP | Apr 2006                                     | 450 000           |
| Congo Dr           | EA for formulation of NIP | Feb 2007                                     | 499 800           |
| DPR of Korea       | EA for formulation of NIP | Dec 2003                                     | 451 600           |
| El Salvador        | EA for formulation of NIP | March 2006                                   | 430 800           |
| Georgia            | EA for formulation of NIP | Feb 2003                                     | 396 700           |
| Honduras           | EA for formulation of NIP | March 2004                                   | 450 000           |
| Iran               | EA for formulation of NIP | Feb 2002                                     | 495 900           |
| Jamaica            | EA for formulation of NIP | Nov 2002                                     | 241 533           |
| Kazakhstan         | EA for formulation of NIP | Dec 2001                                     | 500 000           |
| Latvia             | EA for formulation of NIP | Jul 2002                                     | 378 600           |
| Lithuania          | EA for formulation of NIP | March 2003                                   | 381 400           |
| Mauritius          | EA for formulation of NIP | Sept 2002                                    | 356 400           |
| Morocco            | EA for formulation of NIP | Apr 2002                                     | 496 800           |
| Nicaragua          | EA for formulation of NIP | Aug 2003                                     | 453 850           |
| Niue               | EA for formulation of NIP | Aug 2002                                     | 250 000           |
| Pakistan           | EA for formulation of NIP | Oct 2002                                     | 499 650           |
| Philippines        | EA for formulation of NIP | Oct 2001                                     | 500 000           |
| Samoa              | EA for formulation of NIP | Sept 2001                                    | 372 500           |
| Slovakia           | EA for formulation of NIP | Oct 2001                                     | 475 000           |
| Sudan              | EA for formulation of NIP | Jan 2003                                     | 500 000           |
| Suriname           | EA for formulation of NIP | May 2006                                     | 407 800           |
| Trinidad & Tobago  | EA for formulation of NIP | Feb 2006                                     | 425 500           |
| Vietnam            | EA for formulation of NIP | Sept 2001                                    | 500 000           |
|                    |                           |  | <b>12 262 757</b> |

## POPs waste

| Country    | Title   | Date approved | Budget (US \$)    |
|------------|---|---------------|-------------------|
| Argentina  | Environmentally Sound Management and Destruction of PCBs in Argentina | July 2010     | 3 400 000         |
| Brazil     | PCB Management  | July 2009     | 4 700 000         |
| China      | Dicofol from DDT and IPM for Leaf Mites                               | Oct 2008      | 6 000 000         |
| China      | DDT Alternatives for Anti-fouling Paint                               | July 2007     | 10 365 000        |
| Ghana      | Capacity Building for PCB Elimination                                 | Dec 2008      | 2 945 700         |
| Global     | Best Practices in Reducing Medical Waste                              | Oct 2007      | 10 326 455        |
| Jordan     | Management/Disposal of PCBs   | Dec 2010      | 950 000           |
| Kazakhstan | Development of a PCB Management Plan                                  | Jan 2010      | 3 300 000         |
| Kyrgyzstan | PCB Management  | Dec 2009      | 950 000           |
| Latvia     | Sound Disposal of PCBs  | Feb 2006      | 999 600           |
| Mauritius  | Sustainable Management of POPs  | Apr 2008      | 902 250           |
| Mexico     | Management / Destruction of PCBs                                      | Jan 2009      | 4 630 000         |
| Morocco    | Safe Management and Disposal of PCBs                                  | Dec 2008      | 2 198 000         |
| Nicaragua  | Improved Management of POPs   | Oct 2008      | 900 000           |
| Nigeria    | PCB Management  | June 2010     | 4 150 000         |
| Slovakia   | Non-Combustion Technologies for POPs                                  | Jan 2006      | 10 004 040        |
| Uruguay    | Management of PCBs in Uruguay.  | March 2008    | 954 550           |
| Vietnam    | POPs pesticides / contaminated sites                                  | Dec 2008      | 3 957 580         |
| Vietnam    | POPs pesticides/contaminated sites                                    | Dec 2008      | 3 957 580         |
|            |   |               | <b>76 610 448</b> |

Through the framework provided by the Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment ('PACE') Working group and funds provided by the Secretariat of the Basel Convention ('UNEP/SBC'), UNDP and UNEP/SBC are undertaking a joint pilot project which assesses the country-specific situations on electronic and electric waste and develops plans to manage this waste in an environmentally sound manner in the countries of Burkina Faso, Jordan, Serbia, and El Salvador.

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| <b>UNIDO</b> |
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## **Cooperation with the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions**

UNIDO's efforts in the area of implementation of the sound management of chemicals are undertaken within the Green Industry Initiative, which targets any industry that has committed to reducing the various environmental impacts of its processes and products, and is actually doing so on a continuous basis.

The Resource Efficient and Cleaner production programme in developing and transition countries, jointly developed with UNEP, is currently active on more than 40 countries where Cleaner Production Centres were established. Its involvement on the field of sound management of chemicals mainly addresses capacity building and information dissemination among relevant stakeholders, implementation in industries (especially SMEs) and advice on environmentally friendly technology transfer.

In cooperation with the Austrian Ministry of Environment, UNIDO's worldwide Cleaner Production Programme launched in 2005 a project to promote Chemical Leasing business models in developing and transition countries. Chemical Leasing business models represent an innovative approach to respond to international policies of the chemical sector.

UNIDO's involvement in the implementation of the Convention covers the implementation of three main interventions. UNIDO has been assisting more than 40 countries in the implementation of their National Implementation Plans, meeting the requirements of the Convention. UNIDO is developing initiatives that promote capacity-building for Governments, sectoral institutions and wider stakeholders. An important element of UNIDO's work is to promote the uptake of best available techniques (BAT) and best environmental practices (BEP) in industry through, for example, demonstration projects to test the local feasibility of innovative technologies and methodologies and thereby removing barriers to meeting Convention obligations.

## **Activities under SAICM Quick Start Programme**

UNIDO has been strengthening its support to developing and transition countries in the formulation and implementation of projects submitted to the Trust Fund Implementation Committee of the SAICM Quick Start programme, as executing agency and in partnerships with other executing agencies.

Up to date, six projects, targeting country specific priorities, have been approved for the organization's implementation. The majority of the projects have been benefiting from the role of facilitators and technical assistance of the Cleaner Production Centres.

The projects target the implementation of life cycle analysis for priority chemical product and substances in El Salvador, the establishment of inter-institutional coordination mechanisms in the area of sound chemicals management in Peru, strengthening of national governance for SAICM implementation in Colombia, the safe handling of mercury products in Uruguay, the formulation of an integrated approach to national chemicals management in Sudan and reducing risk from mercury use in artisanal and small scale gold mining in Mali. UNIDO is also providing a supporting role in two regional projects in the area of artisanal gold mining, respectively in Cambodia and Philippines and Bolivia and Peru.

**IOMC Strategy  
for Strengthening National Chemicals  
Management Capacities**

*March 2011*

**IOMC**



**INTER-ORGANIZATION PROGRAMME FOR THE SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS**

A cooperative agreement among **FAO, ILO, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, WHO, World Bank and OECD**

*This publication was developed in the IOMC context. The contents do not necessarily reflect the views or stated policies of individual IOMC Participating Organizations.*

The Inter-Organisation Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) was established in 1995 following recommendations made by the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development to strengthen co-operation and increase international co-ordination in the field of chemical safety. The Participating Organisations are FAO, ILO, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, WHO, World Bank and OECD. UNDP is an observer. The purpose of the IOMC is to promote co-ordination of the policies and activities pursued by the Participating Organisations, jointly or separately, to achieve the sound management of chemicals in relation to human health and the environment.

## IOMC Strategy for Strengthening National Chemicals Management Capacities

*March 2011*

1. This document outlines the strategy of the Participating Organizations (POs) of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) to strengthen national chemicals management capacities in relation to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). It was first provided to the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM-2) in 2009 as a contribution to the discussion on “Implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management: (d) Strengthening of national chemicals management capacities”.
2. The over-arching framework for the IOMC Strategy for Strengthening National Chemicals Management Capacities is the implementation of SAICM. The strategy builds upon the outputs of UNCED (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development), in particular chapters 19 and 20 of Agenda 21, and WSSD (World Summit on Sustainable Development) and contributes to implementation of relevant international Conventions and agreements.

### **Background**

3. The Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) comprises eight participating organizations (POs) - the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), as well as one observer organization - the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
4. The IOMC is the pre-eminent mechanism for initiating, facilitating and coordinating international action to achieve the WSSD 2020 goal for sound management of chemicals. It provides a framework for complementarity among the POs and their contributions in supporting countries based on their differing mandates and expertise.
5. In the context of strengthening chemicals management capacities, IOMC POs undertake the following tasks:
  - providing assistance in specific areas where countries have identified a capacity gap;
  - providing a forum for international agreements and the setting of global standards and codes;
  - providing support to the development of situation analyses and baseline reports;
  - supporting national governments in the formulation and discussion of policies and related instruments;
  - providing access to information;
  - providing outreach and awareness raising for regional and international activities;

- providing support to countries for the implementation of relevant Conventions and agreements for sound chemicals management (including, for example, the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions);
  - providing technical assistance to countries to develop their overall national chemicals management infrastructure (e.g. development and implementation of integrated and sustainable national programmes for sound chemicals management);
  - assisting in the identification, development and transfer of (environmentally) sound technologies;
  - conducting analytic activities, including economic and sector work, for determining priorities in sector and national strategies with chemicals management linkages; and
  - assisting in integrating sound management of sound chemicals management into sector and national development policies.
6. International assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement various international Conventions and agreements and respond to national priorities has increased the awareness of the continued need for strengthening chemicals management capacities in many countries.
  7. In the context of SAICM, the IOMC POs are assisting countries to develop and undertake a wide range of projects, including under the SAICM Quick Start Programme.
  8. This strategy reflects the experience and thinking of IOMC POs based on our history of assisting countries through the provision of a wide range of chemicals management capacity building activities.
  9. Included as Annex 1 to this document are case studies that highlight areas in which IOMC POs work collaboratively to strengthen capacities for sound chemicals management.

### **Objectives of the Strategy**

10. The core objective of this strategy is to assist countries in strengthening their national chemicals management capacities throughout the life-cycle in order to implement SAICM and achieve the 2020 goal for sound chemicals management. The strategy also provides the opportunity to enable the IOMC to further identify the role of the POs to assist with identified capacity-building needs.
11. The strategy will benefit individuals (e.g. resource users, owners, consumers, community and political leaders, private and public-sector managers and experts), institutions, and national organizations.

### **The Strategy**

11. The strategy has seven action areas:
  - (i) *Strengthening capacities for engagement*: strengthening capacities to engage proactively and constructively with one another in sound chemicals management.
  - (ii) *Increasing capacities to generate, access and use information and knowledge*: increasing capacities to research, acquire, communicate, educate and make use of pertinent information in order to diagnose and understand chemicals management challenges and identify potential solutions.

- (iii) *Enhancing capacities for the development of policies and regulation*: enhancing capacities to plan and develop effective policies and legislation, related sector and national strategies and plans – based on informed decision-making processes for sound chemicals management.
- (iv) *Strengthening capacities for programme development*: strengthening capacities to develop and implement effective programmes for integrated and sound chemicals management.
- (v) *Strengthening capacities for management and implementation*: strengthening capacities to enact chemicals management policies and/or regulation decisions, and to plan and execute relevant sustainable chemicals management actions/solutions.
- (vi) *Increasing capacities to monitor and evaluate*: increasing capacities to monitor and evaluate project and/or program achievements against expected results and to provide feedback for learning, adaptive management and to suggest adjustments to the course of action if necessary to achieve sound chemicals management.
- (vii) *Improving capacities to mobilize resources*: improving capacities to mobilize resources at the national level to support actions to strengthen implementation of chemicals management activities.

### **Key Issues Shaping the Strategy**

12. Since its establishment in 1995, and based on its experience assisting countries with sound chemicals management, the IOMC has identified a number of key issues that shape and inform the strategy, including:
- (i) Commitment and coordination at the national level, both among ministries and between different stakeholders (including government, the private sector and civil society), are essential for sound management of chemicals -- but achieving them is a major and on-going challenge for many countries.
  - (ii) The IOMC should ensure complementarity of activities across the sectors represented by the IOMC POs, and avoid duplication.
  - (iii) In some IOMC POs, more activity is taking place at the country level (e.g. through country and regional offices) and less at “headquarters”, where concentration is shifting from project implementation to policy advice and programme and project development. While this can result in more effective delivery on the ground, it can also pose coordination challenges that must be addressed.
  - (iv) While ongoing and predictable funding is desirable for delivery of programmes of assistance, this has become difficult to achieve given the shift over time from resources being available from regular budgets to activities requiring extra-budgetary funding (see Annex 2 for an example of key funding sources for chemicals management). Moreover, while some activities (e.g. outreach and awareness raising) may require relatively modest inputs, the establishment and/or strengthening of core chemicals management infrastructures at the national level is dependent on the priority it is given by national governments.

- (v) Development assistance for chemicals management increasingly requires “mainstreaming” and integration with national development priorities and plans (e.g. for UN organizations, to be linked to United Nations Development Assistance Framework, UNDAF) and to be “country driven” (countries showing priority given to sound chemicals management). See Annex 3 on the rationale for integrating chemicals into development planning and assistance. In addition, the GEF has more recently engaged in providing support to specific international conventions (such as the Stockholm Convention) thereby supplementing traditional approaches to development assistance for chemicals management.
  - (vi) Chemicals are used in almost all sectors of the economy. It follows that initiatives towards sound chemicals management need to be integrated with other issues such as climate change, biodiversity, desertification, energy, food safety and trade availability (agriculture), economics, etc.
  - (vii) In relation to SAICM, the scale of the Global Plan of Action (GPA) and the absence of clear priorities provides challenges in defining a focus for capacity building efforts.
13. In order to assist with the identification of capacity needs, it can be helpful to identify the situation that will exist *without* a capacity intervention. The cost of inaction in managing chemicals is not fully recognised or understood in development planning processes, including within the industrial, health, labour and agricultural sectors. For example, if capacity for sound chemicals management is not strengthened, what can be the possible negative impacts on the environment, energy use, human health, and economic growth?

### **Operationalising the Strategy**

14. In operationalising the strategy, the IOMC recognises a number of key entry points and actions:

#### ***Entry points***

- (i) The SAICM GPA, as well as emerging issues identified by the ICCM, includes a large number of activities to which IOMC POs may contribute.
- (ii) At the international and national levels, it is crucial to identify how sound chemicals management contributes to general issues of sustainable development, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- (iii) At the national level, operationalising the strategy will require linkages to national development planning processes/plans (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)/Country Assistance Strategy (CAS), MDG- based national development strategies, Country Environmental Assessments (CEA), Common Country Assessment (CCA), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), FAO National Medium-Term Priority Framework, Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCP)) in the UNDAF context to ensure strategic engagement of these initiatives for access to resources and disbursement of funds for specific issues. Annex 4 provides an example of how the World Bank approaches the development assistance planning process.

#### ***Actions and next steps***

15. The IOMC POs will:

*General*

- (i) Promote SAICM in national activities (e.g. in their relevant sectors) in accordance with countries' priorities.
- (ii) Update the governing bodies of IOMC POs regarding progress made with SAICM implementation.
- (iii) Identify, in collaboration with countries and other partners and building upon existing frameworks such as SAICM, specific goals as part of the strategy (e.g. implementation of particular tools, such as the GHS, at the national level) since the overall objective of sound chemicals management is broad.
- (iv) Ensure improved use of existing capacity-building activities to advance and implement the strategy (e.g. using existing projects as a platform in the first stages) in order to achieve sound chemicals management, poverty reduction, sustainable development, and the protection of human health and the environment.
- (v) Disseminate and promote the use of IOMC products and tools by countries (including existing materials such as the IOMC SAICM Resource Guide and guidance for developing a National SAICM Implementation Plan).
- (vi) Review existing guidance and training materials for consistency, gaps, etc. and update as necessary.

*QSP-related*

- (vii) Identify "One U.N." pilot countries to collaborate with in the context of developing QSP projects that would be linked to their UNDAF (or PRSP, CCA, DWCP, etc.) as a catalyst.
- (viii) Ensure that materials and tools to be developed from the ongoing mainstreaming pilot projects are made available and incorporated into other QSP projects.
- (ix) Support countries in developing and executing specific projects.

## Annex 1: Case Studies

These case studies highlight areas in which IOMC POs have worked collaboratively to strengthen capacities for sound chemicals management.

### *Case-study 1 - The Global Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (CP) Network*

Cleaner Production (CP) was endorsed in the international community in 1991 as a key strategy to prevent the generation of pollution and thereby contribute to decoupling economic growth from environmental pressure. At its core, CP is a preventive environmental strategy that increases eco-efficiency and reduces risks to humans and environment, a notion that is also present in other comparable terms used by other agencies, like Green Productivity, Green Growth, Pollution Prevention, 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) or Waste Minimization.

The Cleaner and Sustainable Production Unit of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Business and Industry Unit of United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) are the principal focal points for CP in the United Nations system. In 1994 the agencies launched a joint Programme to establish National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs) as a follow up to the Rio Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 (<http://www.unido.org/cp>; <http://www.unep.fr/scp/cp/>).

Hosted by national institutions, NCPCs work to raise awareness on Cleaner Production (CP), train company staff and other professionals, conduct in plant assessments (in particular in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), lobby for policy change and support the transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs). Since 1994 National Cleaner Production Centres/Programmes (NCPCs/NCPPs) have been established in 47 developing countries and countries with economies in transition. UNIDO and UNEP view the CP Programme as a cornerstone of their activities to foster sustainable industrial development. There is a richness of experience and expertise in the Cleaner Production Centres and progress has been made in the past 14 years in putting CP on the agenda, delivering professional training and implementation in particular of low to medium technology options. In addition, the Programme has managed to effectively capture and disseminate best practices.

In terms of capacity building the CP Programme tackles the following areas:

1. *Resource Productivity*: the efficient utilization of natural resources (materials, energy, water, etc.) for the production of goods and services that bring quality of life;
2. *Environmental Management*: minimizing the impact of business on the environment to protect the health of workers and community and the ecological integrity of the natural environment;
3. *Entrepreneurship*: skills, tools and systems of the owners/operators of businesses to run their businesses in a rational and planned way achieving a solid balance between short term profit and medium to long term viability; and
4. *Public Private Partnership*: recognition by government and business sector that collaboration on issues of national concern (including environmental management and productivity) is necessary and skills to do so.

NCPCs deliver training on CP and CP-related topics to build local capacity in various target groups. Target groups include: technical staff and/or management representatives from companies, future CP auditors (e.g. from consultancies, universities, technical institutes and/or government agencies) and government representatives (legislators, policy makers, etc., at national, regional and/or local level). Practical implementation is part of the training activities, in order to strengthen national capacities to plan and execute CP-related actions and solutions.

Upon conclusion of their initial financial support from UNIDO and UNEP, NCPCs are expected to achieve their financial self-sustainability. Capacity building for resource mobilization to support the continuation of their operation is therefore another area of intervention of UNIDO and UNEP. Positive results of this capacity building effort are already being recorded in almost 50% of the NCPCs.

### ***Case-study 2 - WSSD Global Partnership for Capacity Building to Implement the GHS***

In April 2002, UNITAR and ILO, in collaboration with OECD, initiated the *WSSD Global Partnership for Capacity Building to Implement the GHS*. The recently adopted Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) has the ultimate goal of ensuring that information on chemical hazards - such as labels and safety data sheets - is made available to workers and consumers in a harmonized and understandable format in countries around the world. The preparations for and convening of the World Summit on Sustainable Development catalyzed the development of "Type 2 Partnerships", which were intended to enable all stakeholders to make a concrete contribution to the outcomes of the WSSD. In response to a call for Partners prior to the WSSD, over 25 governments, international organizations and NGOs responded with an interest to participate in the Partnership.

The goal of the WSSD Global GHS Partnership is to mobilize support and catalyze partnerships for coordinated activities at the global, regional and national levels to strengthen capacities in developing countries and countries in transition towards effective implementation of the GHS. In the medium and long-term, the Partnership is expected to lead to a decrease in environmental and human health related effects attributable to the use of hazardous chemicals. It thus makes a direct contribution to important objectives of sustainable development including protection of marginalized groups, protection of water supplies and drinking water, poverty eradication and the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Specific objectives of the Partnership include mobilization of resources for:

- awareness raising and capacity development for GHS implementation at the regional level;
- awareness raising and capacity development for GHS implementation at the national level;
- and
- development of GHS guidance, training and resource materials.

In addition, projects and activities executed through the UNITAR/ILO GHS Capacity Building Programme are directly linked to the above objectives and constitute a core contribution to the Partnership (for more information: <http://www.unitar.org/cwm/ghs>).

To date, the Partnership has held two Meetings of the Partners (2003, 2007) and has issued Annual Reports since 2002 detailing the progress made and results achieved. For more information: [http://www2.unitar.org/cwm/ghs\\_partnership/index.htm](http://www2.unitar.org/cwm/ghs_partnership/index.htm).

### ***Case-study 3 - Integration (mainstreaming) of Sound Management of Chemicals into National Development Planning Processes***

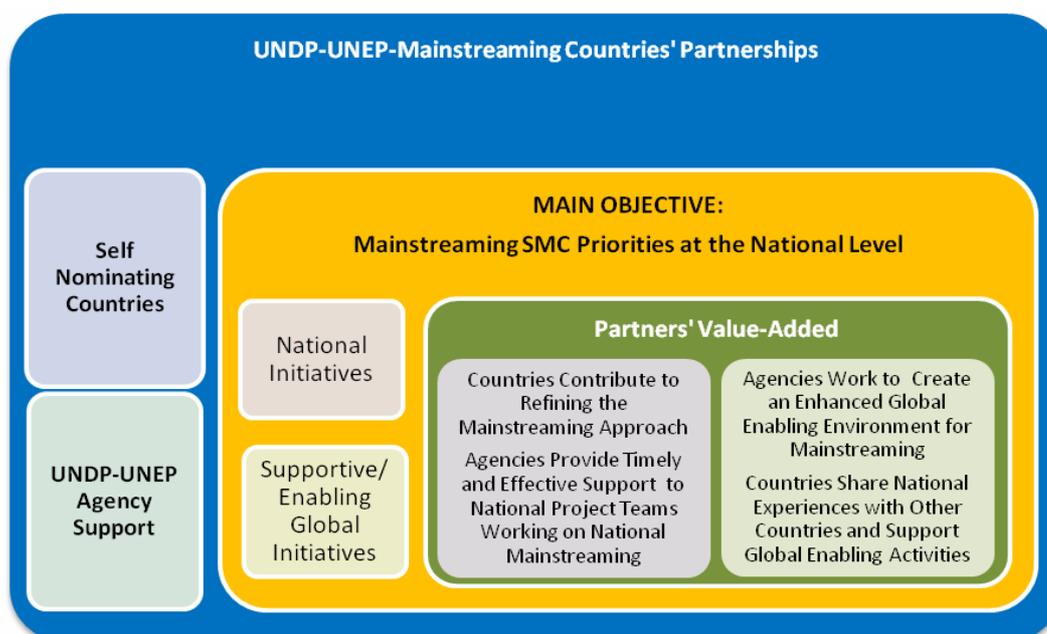
UNDP and UNEP developed in 2006 a Partnership Initiative for implementation of SAICM that draws upon the unique support services that can be provided by each of the cooperation agencies. The Partnership Initiative seeks to facilitate the integration of the sound management of chemicals

into national development planning processes to support sustainable development in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

The Partnership Initiative helps countries to:

- Identify priority areas of chemicals management likely to result in demonstrated environment, health and economic benefits and put in place a plan to begin addressing the identified specific areas;
- Assess their national development strategies for protecting the environment and human health from adverse effects from adverse effect through sound management of chemicals:
- Improve the integration of identified chemicals management priorities into the national development plans.

The Partnership Initiative draws on the unique support services that can be provided by the cooperating agencies. UNDP, the UN's global development network and on the ground in 166 countries, brings to the partnership Initiative its experience in supporting capacity development for countries to ensure that environmental considerations, such as the sound management of chemicals, are integrated into core institutional thinking and decision-making. UNEP is working to make the world safer from toxic chemicals the global, regional and national level by helping governments take action for sound management of chemicals through development of guidance on technical issues and the building of legal and institutional frameworks together with the promoting the exchange of information on chemicals, and by helping to build capacity for safe production, use and handling of chemicals around the world. UNEP brings to the Partnership Initiative its recent work with WHO on the Health and Environment Initiative on how to link sound management of chemicals to sustainable development and poverty reduction, and how to integrate such assessment into development plans and poverty reduction strategies.



The mainstreaming methodology is contained in two principal guidance documents: the UNDP Technical Guide for Integrating the Sound Management of Chemicals in MDG-Based Policies and

Plans, and the UNEP-developed Supplemental Cost-Benefit Economic Analysis Guide<sup>2</sup>. The UNDP guide provides an explanation of the synergies that exist between SMC and development goals and suggests steps in determining national SMC capacity building needs/priorities and “points of entry” to facilitate the integration of SMC into national development plans and sector-based strategies

The Supplemental Cost-Benefit Economic Analysis Guide provides a methodology for the cost-benefit analysis of potential investments to improve the sound management of chemicals in developing countries and countries with economies in transition (CEITs), including documenting the trade-offs of different policy options. Capacities for economic analysis are vitally important to support integration of national SMC priorities into national development policies and plans. These capacities include a better understanding of how to assess the costs to human health and the environment of inaction on SMC; how to analyze the costs and benefits of action with respect to budgetary expenditures and other significant investments to improve SMC; and how to communicate these results to finance and planning agencies in an economic language that these agencies can understand even if they lack chemicals experts."

First pilot countries including Cambodia, Macedonia, Uganda and Zambia as well as Belize have already undertaken the a SMC “mainstreaming” process resulting in encouraging results in form of engaging development planning officials in understanding the need to take chemicals and waste management as well as showing the economic benefits in investing in chemicals management. The program has entered a full implementation phase with several more countries, including Belarus, Ecuador, Egypt, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mauritius, Mauretania, Nigeria and Vietnam, embarking on further integrating chemicals and waste management in the national and sector development plans as per the guidance developed.

For more information see: <http://www.undp.org/chemicals/> and <http://www.chem.unep.ch/>.

#### ***Case-study 4 - Having an impact on the ground: mapping of IOMC PO activities by country: Vietnam***

An initial compilation of activities undertaken by IOMC Participating Organizations in Vietnam revealed considerable support given at the country level to raise the capacity to manage chemicals. It can be concluded that the government partners - both at central and provincial levels - were targeted for capacity building by IOMC POs. Less support was targeted to industrial, commercial and non-governmental partners; however, this is not surprising given the intergovernmental role of IOMC POs.

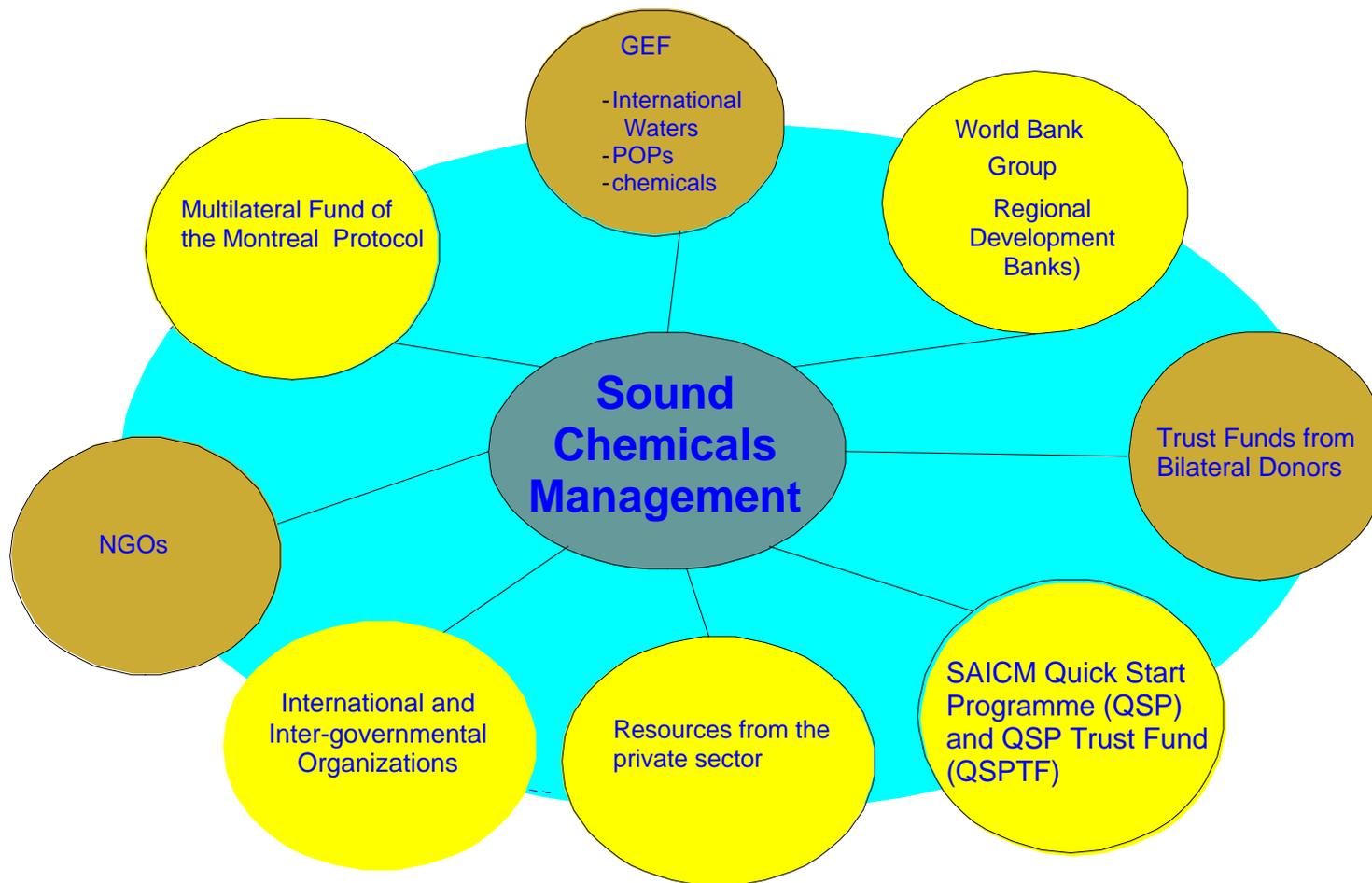
Interagency cooperation is also at a high level in country level programs. Large projects encourage POs to cooperate in accordance with their particular interest and experience, which is an efficient allocation of in-house expertise among POs. Available international chemicals financing is directing the specific topics targeted by IOMC POs. In this regard, projects targeting substances controlled under the Stockholm Convention are given the highest support. Considering the extensive scope of these projects it can be expected that capacity building for sound management of other chemicals and wastes, not only for POPs, are being addressed in these projects.

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<sup>2</sup> UNDP Environment and Energy Group. 2009. UNDP Technical Guide for Integrating the Sound Management of Chemicals in MDG-Based Policies and Plans, <http://www.undp.org/chemicals/mainstreamingsmc.htm>; UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative. 2009. UNEP Chemicals 2009. Supplemental Cost-Benefit Economic Analysis Guide, <http://www.chem.unep.ch/unepsaicm/mainstreaming/UNDPPartnership.htm>

For more information, please contact UNDP.

## Annex 2 Key Funding Sources for Chemicals Management



## Annex 3

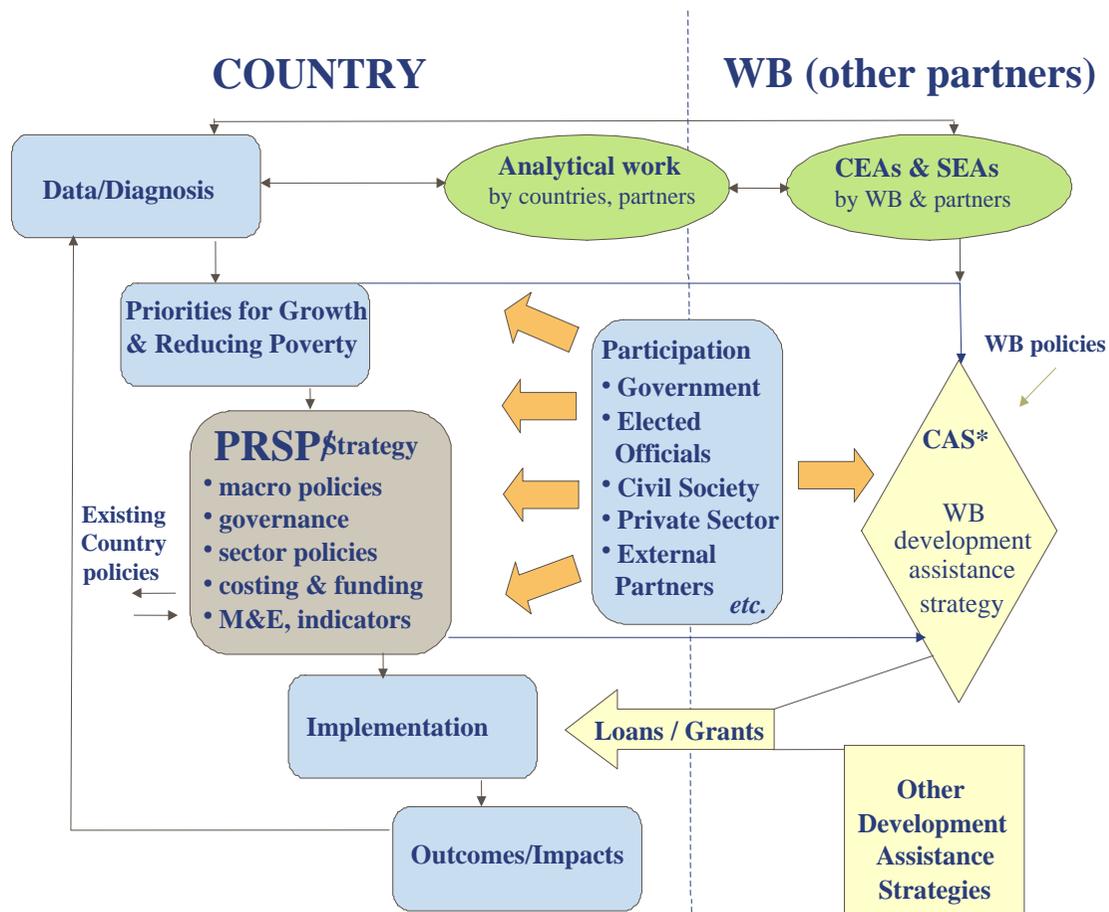
## Rationale for Integrating Chemicals into Development Planning & Assistance

- Chemicals are cross-cutting in nature and fundamental to sectoral and national development
- Managing and reducing risks arising from chemicals exposures as a result of national paths of economic and social development are essential to public policies

| Sector                                | Examples of Sector Relevant Chemicals / Chemical Classes            |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Agriculture & Pest Mgmt               | Organophosphates, POPs, PTSs, ODS                                   |
| Energy                                | SO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> , PCBs, Dioxin, HAPs, VOCs,       |
| Extractive Industries                 | Heavy metals  |
| Healthcare                            | Dioxin, DDT   |
| Households                            | Particulates (SO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> ), dioxin           |
| Industry                              | All (heavy metals, POPs, other toxics)                              |
| Infrastructure                        | Heavy metals, POPs, asbestos  |
| Manufacturing                         | Solvents, Heavy Metals, PVCs, ODS                                   |
| Telecommunications & Info. Technology | Heavy metals, solvents  |
| Transportation                        | Lead, SO <sub>x</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> , dioxin, hydrocarbons, PAH |
| Waste Management                      | Dioxin, organic solvents, PCBs                                      |
| Water Resources                       | PAH, Heavy metals, PCPs, PCBs                                       |

*Abbreviations:* POPs: persistent organic pollutants; PTS: persistent toxic substances; ODS: ozone depleting substances; SO<sub>2</sub>: sulfur dioxide; NO<sub>x</sub>: nitrous oxides; PCB: polychlorinated biphenyls; HAP: hazardous air pollutants; VOC: volatile organic compound; DDT: dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane; PVC: polyvinyl chloride; PAH: polyaromatic hydrocarbon; PCP: phenylcyclohexylpiperidine.

**Annex 4 The Development Assistance Planning Process (World Bank)**



*Abbreviations:* WB: World Bank; PRSP: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper; CAS: Country Assistance Strategy; M&E: monitoring and evaluation; CEA: Country Environmental Analysis; SEA: Strategic Environmental Assessment. \*CASs are sometimes referred to as CPSs (country partnership strategies).

### Annex 5: Initial progress of POs in implementing the IOMC Capacity Building Strategy (March 2011)

| Action Item / PO  | FAO   | ILO   | UNEP   | UNIDO   | UNITAR  | WHO  | World Bank  | OECD  | UNDP   |
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| <p><b>1. Promote SAICM in national activities (e.g. in their relevant sectors).</b></p> | <p>The FAO focus on pesticides management in national projects is always contextualized in relation to SAICM.</p> | <p>The ILO promotes SAICM in its training programmes dealing with chemical safety. A special module of SAICM and the SAICM QSP is used to raise awareness</p> | <p>The UNEP sub-programme on Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste, one of the 6 themes of the UNEP Programme of Work, promotes and catalyzes actions at national level in support of SAICM</p> | <p>UNIDO's CP Centres in 40 developing and transition countries are involved in the field of SAICM mainly on: capacity building and information dissemination. UNIDO integrates SAICM's priorities in its programme for the management of heavy metals, especially mercury.</p> | <p>UNITAR refers to SAICM as the framework for all of our activities (e.g. whether GHS, nano, PRTR, etc.) at all national activities.</p> | <p>SAICM is referred to as the framework for relevant HQ projects. As WHO has more than 150 offices in countries, it will take more time at country level.</p> | <p>Many SAICM objectives are inherent to the Bank's approach for development support in related sectors. Priorities for developing these economic sectors are part of national plans and country assistance strategies (CAS).</p> | <p>Integration of SAICM objectives in the OECD Chemical programme<br/>- Extend to accession countries and enhanced engagement + MAD provisional adherents</p> | <p>UNDP is actively bringing chemicals and SAICM agenda forward in its national programs particularly by undertaking SMC mainstreaming projects in more than 10 countries in 2011.</p> <p>UNDP is supporting countries to advance SAICM priorities related to hazardous substance specific projects/ programmes.</p> |

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| <p><b>2. Update the governing bodies of IOMC POs regarding progress made with SAICM implementation.</b></p> | <p>FAO Council was updated in 2006. FAO Committee on Agriculture (COAG) was updated in 2009.</p> |  | <p>Reports on progress are provided to each UNEP Governing Council, most recently in February 2011</p> |  | <p>In April, 2006, UNITAR's Board of Trustees (BOT) officially endorsed SAICM. This assists with ensuring UNITAR's continued involvement as a partner in the implementation phase of SAICM. The UNITAR BOT will be updated, as appropriate, regarding progress made.</p> | <p>Report on progress for 2010 Executive Board and World Health Assembly.</p> | <p>Update on the progress of SAICM implementation would be done for the Bank's sector managers in the context of pollution and chemicals mgmt as well as global partnerships.</p> | <p>Report via the Joint Meeting to Council as part of the annual report on the chemicals programme</p> | <p>Annual report on progress on the Environment and Energy Practice work (which includes SAICM) is provided to UNDP Bureau for Development Policy, BDP, which inputs information to reports to the Executive Board.</p> |
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| <p><b>3. Identify, in collaboration with countries and other partners and building upon existing frameworks such as SAICM, defined goals as part of the strategy (e.g. implementation of specific tools, such as GHS, at the national level) since the overall objective of sound chemicals management is broad.</b></p> | <p>FAO promoted comprehensive life cycle management of pesticides in the framework of the Pesticides Code of Conduct which is fully compatible with SAICM and the tools and systems that support both SAICM and Code of Conduct implementation.</p> | <p>Implementation of GHS is a priority for the ILO as it is closely linked to ILO Chemicals Convention (No.170), and in collaboration with UNITAR, works with country partners to meet their priority SAICM needs</p> | <p>UNEP provides secretariat support for the chemicals and waste MEAs, for SAICM and for mercury negotiations. National goals are established with countries on the basis of needs analysis and priorities to address MEA obligations and SAICM, including its emerging issues. UNEP supports a wide range of actions, many delivered in partnership. E.g. 'mainstreaming' and 'health and environment linkages' are delivered with UNDP and WHO. Exposure risk reduction from mercury, lead and cadmium, chemicals in products etc. are delivered through broad partnerships. Chemical accident preparedness is delivered with the private sector.</p> | <p>UNIDO supports countries in the formulation and implementation of QSPTF projects targeting country specific priorities; benefiting from the role of facilitators and technical assistance of the Cleaner Production Centres</p> | <p>UNITAR works with country partners to meet their priority SAICM needs (e.g. if a priority is GHS, then UNITAR can propose assistance for GHS implementation; if a priority is PRTR, the same). Country priorities are also defined as a component of many UNITAR-assisted QSPTF projects).</p> | <p>Defined goals are established through consultation, including international/ expert meetings, and one-to-one priority in the context of Country Cooperation Strategies.</p> | <p>The opportunity for setting priorities and defining objectives with partner countries is seen at several levels: at the project level, be it Bank lending or grants from chemicals-related MEAs; at the level of technical assistance, advisory services and economic &amp; sector work (provided apart from project support); or, at the level of strategic planning in the CAS and country poverty reduction strategies.</p> | <p>The OECD Programme on Chemicals was agreed by member countries. It addresses many of SAICM objectives, in particular re. the provision of knowledge &amp; information, and the facilitation of risk reduction. Defined goals are the development of new or updated Test Guidelines, GLP documents, guidance documents for hazard assessment and risk management, emission scenario documents, guidance document and training material for the QSAR Toolbox, the assessment of existing chemicals, and the extension of the eChemPortal and of PRTRs. The OECD also contributes to the work on emerging issues as a follow-up to ICCM2: PFCs, Safety of nanomaterials, and chemicals in products.</p> | <p>UNDP's goals in chemicals and waste management stem from its mandate of poverty reduction and the country based UNDAFs.</p> <p>In this regard integrating the sound management of chemicals and waste in overall national planning in each country provides a well defined UNDP goal.</p> <p>Further, UNDP assists countries to access and combine various funding sources to reduce chemicals exposure to vulnerable groups.</p> |
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| <p><b>4. Ensure improved use of existing capacity-building activities to advance and implement the strategy (e.g. using existing projects as a platform in the first stages) in order to achieve poverty reduction, sustainable development and the protection of human health and the environment.</b></p> | <p>FAO projects are all linked to food security and realization of MDGs and take full account of related initiatives in each country or region. Sustainable development and protection of health and environment are prioritized, particularly in relation to pesticides management.</p> |  | <p>UNEP programmes and projects build on long-standing engagement with countries on chemicals issues – including through the development of the MEAs, and with IOMC partners in, for example: cleaner production (UNIDO), the pesticide code of conduct (FAO, WHO), and health linkages (WHO)</p> | <p>The strong involvement of the Cleaner Production Programme in the area of Chemicals Management has been reflected in the new strategy for the implementation of the Programme for the Cleaner and Resource Efficient Production in developing and transition countries, jointly developed with UNEP.</p> | <p>UNITAR links all chemicals management capacity building activities with how they assist to achieve the MDGs (through presentations and in specific guidance material, such as the SAICM Capacity Assessment).</p> | <p>Relevant existing capacity building activities reference SAICM. For example, activities conducted on chemicals under regional Health and Environment Ministerial processes.</p> | <p>Part of the Bank’s approach of national execution ensures countries have the capacity to implement their projects in accordance with their regulations and Bank safeguard policies. Capacity building is thus an integral part of development assistance.</p> | <p>The OECD Contribution to the WHO/IPCS Risk Assessment Toolkit is an example of using existing activities to implement the strategy. Another example is the contribution to the UNEP Global Chemicals Outlook using the OECD experience with chemicals outlooks.</p> | <p>All UNDP’s capacity building activities supporting SAICM at national level aim at enabling country institutions, through national execution to take a larger role in contributing to the overall sustainable development goals. Countries can utilize this capacity to incorporate SAICM principles in their development plans and UN development assistance frameworks.</p> |
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| <p><b>5. Promote the uptake and use of IOMC products and tools by countries (including existing materials such as the IOMC SAICM Resource Guide and guidance for developing a National SAICM capacity assessment).</b></p> | <p>Disseminate and promote the use of IOMC products and tools by countries (including existing materials such as the IOMC SAICM Resource Guide and guidance for developing a National SAICM Implementation Plan)</p> | <p>IOMC products and publications are made available to constituents at relevant training workshops. This forms part of raising awareness of international collaboration for the sound management of chemicals.</p> | <p>UNEP promotes IOMC products and tools through its projects and training workshops and works with IOMC partners in joint delivery.</p> |  | <p>UNITAR promotes the use of IOMC products and tools at all relevant workshops (e.g. provides copies of the IOMC SAICM resource guide and presents on the IOMC).</p> | <p>WHO promotes IOMC products and tools, for example, through its Human Health Risk Assessment Toolkit.</p> | <p>In its ongoing dialogue with partner countries on chemicals-related work and as deemed relevant, the Bank will promote the use of IOMC products.</p> | <p>All IOMC products developed by the OECD are disseminated via the OECD public website.</p> | <p>UNDP uses guidance/ resource materials (including IOMC's products), to promote SAICM objectives, leveraging its partnership with other organizations, particularly UN Specialized Agencies, in implementing capacity building programmes.</p> |
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| <p><b>6. Review existing guidance and training materials for consistency, gaps, etc. and update as necessary.</b></p>  | <p>This has not been done yet by FAO due to capacity constraints</p>  | <p>The ILO reviews existing training materials on the sound management of chemicals through the IOMC as well based on developments informed to us from the SAICM secretariat, especially for the QSP.</p> | <p>Materials are reviewed and updated as needed. UNEP engages with the MEAs and expert groups to ensure that materials are up to date and respond to country needs.</p> | <p>UNIDO reviews and updates all its guidance and training materials.</p> | <p>UNITAR periodically reviews all its guidance and training materials to update them and develops new/revised guidance based on project needs, in particular QSPTF projects.</p> | <p>Materials are reviewed and updated as needed. For example, WHO plans to review its training materials on chemical risk assessment for conversion to distance learning format.</p> | <p>The Bank will provide input into guidance material as experience is accumulated in implementation of related activities.</p>                     | <p>All documents / tools mentioned under 3. above are updated as necessary.</p> | <p>UNDP regularly reviews and updates knowledge products, including all its in-house guidance documents (e.g. SMC Mainstreaming Guide and Mercury in Healthcare Facilities) and can share its experience and provide lessons learnt from practical use of training materials when used at country level activities.</p> |
| <p><b>7. Identify “One U.N.” pilot countries to collaborate with in the context of developing QSP projects that would be linked to their UNDAF (or PRSP, CCA, DWCP, etc.) as a catalyst.</b></p> | <p>FAO is collaborating on chemicals management in Vietnam and has developed a QSP proposal for Mozambique.</p> |   | <p>UNEP works with UNDP to identify pilot opportunities for its ‘mainstreaming’ actions supported by the QSP.</p>   |   |   | <p>Not applicable</p>  | <p>Not applicable although the Bank is happy to share any relevant project outputs and experiences for applying in the “one UN” pilot countries</p> | <p>Not applicable</p>   | <p>UNDP led the mapping of various activities on SAICM priorities undertaken by PO. The resulting compilation will be used as a basis for future programming linked to UNDAF.</p>   |

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| <p><b>8. Ensure that materials and tools to be developed from the ongoing mainstreaming pilot projects are made available and incorporated into other QSP projects.</b></p> | <p>Not yet relevant, but planned.</p> |  | <p>UNEP guidance on Cost-Benefit Economic Analysis, Cost of Inaction and Regulatory frameworks developed as part of 'mainstreaming' actions will be made widely available</p> | <p>UNIDO supporting countries in the formulation and implementation of QSPTF projects ensures that all the information developed during QSPTF projects is shared and disseminated through Web sites.</p> |  | <p>Not applicable</p> | <p>Not applicable.</p> | <p>Not applicable</p> | <p>The updated UNDP Guide on SMC Mainstreaming into Development Planning was made available in December 2010.</p> <p>Other documentation including Situation and Cost benefit Analysis will be made public as a part of UNDP web migration in 2011.</p> |
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