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Implementation of the Strategic Approach to International

Chemicals Management: financial and technical resources for implementation

Business plan for the Quick Start Programme of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management

Note by the secretariat

1. The Quick Start Programme business plan was developed in early 2007 during a consultative process that brought together the Programme's stakeholders. The plan was endorsed by the Programme's Executive Board at its second meeting held on 23 and 24 April 2007; it was updated at its third and fourth meetings held on 6 and 7 May 2008 and 23 and 24 April 2009, respectively.
2. The secretariat has the honour to circulate, in the annex to the present note, the updated business plan, which sets out a resource mobilization strategy to help to ensure the sustainability of the Programme, including through the replenishment of its trust fund on a steady and equitable basis by as broad a donor group as possible. The plan also stipulates performance indicators to guide the effective delivery of the Programme and, in its annex, provides information on the background of the Programme, its current status and its broader financial context. The business plan is available in English only and is presented without formal editing.

* SAICM/ICCM.2/1.

Annex

**Business plan for the Quick Start Programme of the Strategic
Approach to International Chemicals Management**

**Strategic Approach to International Chemicals
Management**



**Business plan
for the SAICM Quick Start Programme**

**Adopted in May 2007
Updated in July 2008 and April 2009**

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1. Executive summary

1.1 The present business plan for the Quick Start Programme (QSP) was adopted by the QSP Executive Board in May 2007 and updated in July 2008 and April 2009. The business plan sets out a resource mobilization strategy to help ensure the sustainability of the QSP, including through the replenishment of its trust fund on a steady and equitable basis by as broad a donor group as possible. The plan also stipulates performance indicators to guide the effective delivery of the QSP and, in its annex, provides information on the background of the QSP, its current status and its broader financial context. The business plan is a living document and working tool which will be regularly updated and reconsidered at future Board meetings.

1.2 The strategic action plan of the business plan outlines a strategy to provide sustainable resources for the QSP and to ensure its effective performance. The Executive Board decided that the fundraising target for the trust fund is to achieve average annual growth of 5% to 10% over the 2006 achievement of approximately \$6 million. Furthermore the Board agreed to aim for the upper end of this range, and to pursue fund-raising strategies and targets designed to broaden its donor base and ensure the long term sustainability of the QSP trust fund. Additional strategies and targets are highlighted for outreach and adequate allocation of support. As part of the fundraising strategy, the secretariat will seek the further involvement in the QSP of all potential sources of support, including through development assistance cooperation, the private sector, the Global Environment Facility, the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and national Governments. The secretariat will provide the Board with reports and data relating to performance indicators, including for the securing of funding, allocation of assistance for and implementation of projects. The resources needed by the secretariat to operate the QSP and its trust fund are estimated at \$270,000 per annum.

1.3 Taking into account that the QSP trust fund will stop operating in November 2013, QSP stakeholders are invited to reflect on the completion of the QSP. A reporting and monitoring schedule provides for the business plan to be considered and updated by the QSP Executive Board at its annual meetings from 2008 to 2013 and for the Board to report to the second and third sessions of the ICCM, in 2009 and 2012 respectively.

1.4 Taking into account the provisions of resolution I/4 of the first session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM), the plan provide, in annex, an overview of the institutional and governance mechanisms of the QSP and its trust fund, including its objective and three strategic priorities. The QSP is also described as a market, with stakeholders forming its demand and supply sides.

1.5 The annexed report on the status on the QSP reviews the establishment of and contributions to the QSP. Since 2006, the QSP trust fund has received pledges for an approximate total of \$19,313,000. Over six application rounds, the QSP Trust Fund Implementation Committee has approved projects with a total value of \$16,019,986. In addition, the report sets out contributions made by 13 Governments and organizations undertaken under the non-trust fund QSP.

1.6 The financial section of the annex recalls that the QSP and its trust fund were not intended by the ICCM to be a comprehensive financial mechanism to support the implementation of SAICM. Its main purpose is to “support initial enabling capacity-building and implementation activities” and the trust fund’s role is to provide “seed money”. The assessment of demand for QSP assistance will, over time, be a key factor in setting targets for the mobilization of resources. Tables on the rounds of applications to the trust fund aim to assess demand in relation to geographical and sectoral balance, as well as to the QSP strategic priorities and Overarching Policy Strategy objectives. The predominance of the African region and of the environment sector in the first round of trust fund applications is underlined by this data. Comparative information is also provided on the purposes, resources and procedures of other support programmes relating to the sound management of chemicals.

2. Introduction

2.1 The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) is a voluntary global policy framework for efforts to achieve the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation goal that, by 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on human health and the environment. SAICM represents a renewed international focus on the cross-cutting issue of chemical safety. It recognizes, on the one hand, the vital contribution of chemicals to the global economy and modern societies, and, on the other hand, their potential to undermine sustainable development if not soundly managed.

2.2 The development of SAICM was initiated by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in 2002 and endorsed by Heads of State in Johannesburg in 2002 and New York in 2005. SAICM was adopted by the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) in Dubai on 6 February 2006, after a three-year consultative process involving stakeholders from Governments, non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations representing diverse sectors with an interest in chemical safety, including agriculture, development, environment, health, industry and labour.

2.3 SAICM comprises the *Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management* (political commitment), the *Overarching Policy Strategy* (scope, needs, objectives, principles, finance and institutional arrangements) and the *Global Plan of Action* (suggested activities and targets). The ICCM adopted the Dubai Declaration and Overarching Policy Strategy and recommended the use and further development of the Global Plan of Action as a working tool and guidance document.

2.4 Implementation of SAICM is the collective responsibility of individual stakeholders. The Overarching Policy Strategy foreshadows the possibility of commencing with an enabling phase to build necessary capacity, as appropriate, with relevant stakeholder participation, a national SAICM implementation plan, taking into consideration existing elements such as legislation, national profiles, action plans, stakeholder initiatives and gaps, priorities, needs and circumstances. The Overarching Policy Strategy furthermore acknowledges that the extent to which developing countries, particularly least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition can make progress towards reaching the 2020 goal for the sound management of chemicals depends, in part, on the availability of financial resources provided by the private sector and bilateral, multilateral and global agencies or donors.

2.5 Initial SAICM implementation activities in developing countries are being supported by a “Quick Start Programme” (QSP) comprising a UNEP-administered trust fund and multilateral, bilateral and other forms of cooperation. The trust fund will provide seed money to support the objective and strategic priorities of the programme. It is open for contributions for five years from 1 December 2006 and in 2006 received initial pledges of approximately \$6 million. While only one of several avenues of financial support envisaged in the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy, the QSP is clearly the subject of high expectations as the only new and specifically SAICM-related financial mechanism available to developing and transition economy countries. Such expectations will have been reinforced by decisions of the Conferences of the Parties to international agreements on chemicals and hazardous wastes encouraging Governments to look to the SAICM QSP for support in implementing the Conventions.¹ It may be assumed that when, at its second session in 2009, the ICCM addresses its obligation to “evaluate the performance of the financing of SAICM” the responsiveness of the QSP will be scrutinized closely. The perceived success of SAICM itself will be closely, though not exclusively, linked to the sustainability, financing and accountability of the QSP of which the trust fund is a core element.

1 See section A1.5.3 below.

2.6 In order to ensure adequate and sustainable funding for this important preliminary support mechanism for SAICM implementation, the secretariat proposed in late 2006 to develop the present QSP business plan in consultation with stakeholders. The business plan is a working document which sets out a strategic action plan to secure appropriate resources and ensure that the programme performs effectively. It also provides information on the background, current status and financial context of the QSP. The business plan was developed in consultation with stakeholders and endorsed by the QSP Executive Board, at its second meeting, on 24 April 2007. In keeping with its status as a living document, the business plan was updated in July 2008 and April 2009, and will be further reviewed at future Board meetings.

3. Strategic action plan

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Taking account of the objective and current status of the QSP and the financial context in which it operates, the present section of the business plan sets out a strategic action plan to secure adequate and sustainable resources for the QSP and to ensure its effective performance. It establishes phased fund-raising targets, sets out a fund-raising strategy, performance indicators, secretariat resource needs and a reporting and monitoring schedule, and notes the timeframe for completion of the QSP.

3.2 Phased fund-raising targets for the trust fund and broader QSP

3.2.1 The life-span of the QSP can be broken down into a hierarchy of phases as set out in Table A below. These phases, corresponding to the ICCM intersessional periods, calendar years and QSP trust fund application rounds, are referred to in the various fundraising and assistance targets below.

Table A. Phases during the life-span of the QSP

ICCM sessions	Calendar years	6-monthly trust fund rounds (according to application deadlines)
Phase 1: between ICCM1 and ICCM2: February 2006 to May 2009 <i>Includes:</i> - 11 months preparation; and - 29 of the 60 months for which the QSP trust fund is open for contributions.	2006 <i>Start-up phase in readiness for the opening of the trust fund on 1 December 2006.</i>	Round 1: 18 August 2006
	2007	Round 2: 16 April 2007 Round 3: 14 September 2007
	2008	Round 4: 7 March 2008
		Round 5: 29 August 2008
Phase 2: between ICCM2 and ICCM3: May 2009 to June (?) 2012 <i>Includes:</i> - 31 of the 60 months for which the QSP trust fund is open for contributions; and - 6 of the remaining 24 months during which disbursements from the QSP trust fund will continue.	2009 <i>Projects approved in round 1 of the trust fund due for completion in early 2009, just before ICCM2.</i>	Round 6: 27 February 2009
	2010	Round 7: 28 August 2009
		Round 8: April (?) 2010 Round 9: October (?) 2010
	2011 <i>NB Trust fund closes for contributions on 30 November 2011.</i>	Round 10: April (?) 2011
		Round 11: October (?) 2011
Phase 3: between ICCM3 and ICCM4: June (?) 2012 to November (?) 2015. <i>Includes:</i> - 18 of the last 24 months during which disbursements from the QSP trust will continue.	2012	Round 12: April (?) 2012 <i>New projects limited to 18 months' duration.</i>
		Round 13: October (?) 2012 <i>New projects limited to one year in duration.</i>
	2013 <i>NB Final trust fund disbursements to be completed by 30 November 2013. All trust fund projects to be completed soon afterwards.</i>	Round 14: April (?) 2013 <i>New projects limited to six months' duration.</i>

3.2.2 Overall fundraising target range for the QSP trust fund

The fundraising target for the trust fund is to achieve, including through the progressive broadening of the donor base, an average annual growth in a range between 5 and 10% over the 2006 achievement of approximately \$6 million. Fund raising will aim to achieve funding at the higher end of this range. This would entail the following annual funding targets:

[2006:	\$ 6,000,000]
2007:	\$ 6,300,000 - \$ 6,600,00
2008:	\$ 6,615,000 - \$ 7,260,000
2009:	\$ 6,945,750 - \$ 7,986,000
2010:	\$ 7,293,038 - \$ 8,784,600
2011:	<u>\$ 7,657,689 - \$ 9,663,060</u>
Total:	\$ 40,811,477 - 46,293,660²

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

- a) The overall target for contributions to the broader QSP is to increase the number of confirmed contributors (both financial and in-kind) by 10 per cent for each of the years for which the programme is in operation;
- b) The fundraising target for the broader QSP is to increase confirmed financial contributions by 10 per cent per year for each of the years for which the programme is in operation.

3.3 Fund-raising strategies and targets for the trust fund and broader QSP

3.3.1 In order to meet the above targets for funding and other contributions, and in an effort to address the needs expressed by SAICM stakeholders³, it will be necessary to attract greater resources from a broader group of donors. This will require an enhanced commitment on the part of potential donors and the SAICM secretariat.

3.3.2 The present fundraising effort comprises an annual official letter from the Executive Director of UNEP in his capacity of being responsible for the SAICM secretariat and the QSP trust fund, supplemented by regular funding updates for and liaison with donors by the secretariat. Taking into account the needs and demands identified in sections A3.3 and A3.4 of the present document, elements of a strategy for reaching more funding decision-makers and presenting a more compelling case include:

- a) A voluntary and informal committee of SAICM stakeholders will be established to undertake proactive advocacy in order to raise funds, for example by approaching peers to encourage contributions and making fundraising presentations at relevant events such as SAICM regional meetings and sub-regional coordination meetings.⁴
- b) Subject to the availability of resources, the SAICM secretariat will engage the occasional services of a professional fundraiser.

2 A maximum of between \$5,305,492 and \$ 6,018,176 could be allocated to administrative costs.

3 See in particular section A3.3 and A3.4: Demand for QSP and QSP trust fund assistance

4 The SAICM secretariat and the voluntary and informal committee of SAICM stakeholders will together identify relevant events and plan advocacy and fund raising activities. Relevant events may include meetings of the Conferences of Parties of chemicals-related conventions.

- c) As assistance under the QSP begins to deliver results, the SAICM secretariat will publicize positive outcomes with a view to encouraging further donor support for the QSP.
- d) The SAICM secretariat will further publicize the contributions made by donors to the QSP, using media such as the SAICM newsletter and web site, and will develop a framework for official recognition and awards to be considered by the QSP Executive Board for possible recommendation to the ICCM at its second session.
- e) Active SAICM stakeholders will collaborate to ensure that official calls for support to the QSP are adopted by all relevant forums such as the ICCM, governing bodies of intergovernmental bodies and funding mechanisms with a role in promoting the sound management of chemicals, bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 19 of the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy.
- f) The SAICM secretariat, supported as appropriate by relevant SAICM stakeholders, will research potential funding sources, develop information and presentation materials and make targeted approaches to potential new donors, such as non-contributing Governments of OECD member countries, newly industrialized countries and major chemical manufacturing countries, the private sector and charitable foundations.⁵
- g) QSP stakeholders will seek to ensure that QSP support be used as seed money with the aim of leveraging additional resources.

3.3.3 The following targets will be pursued:

- a) By ICCM2, the initial 15 Government donors⁶ to the QSP trust fund should be joined by at least 10 other Governments and 5 non-governmental donors, such as industry and foundations.
- b) By the time the trust fund closes for contributions on 30 November 2011, there should have been at least 30 Government donors and 10 non-governmental donors to the QSP trust fund.
- c) By ICCM2, 60 per cent of donors should have made repeat contributions, preferably as multi-year contributions committed in advance.⁷

⁵ See also section A2.3.3, table 2: selected international groups and breakdown of contributions by member Governments to the QSP Trust Fund.

⁶ The initial 15 Government donors to the trust fund in 2006 included 11 OECD countries. A further 19 OECD member countries did not contribute. In addition to the 12 OECD country donors, one of the eight member States of the European Union which are not OECD members contributed to the trust in 2006 fund. Two of the 16 newly industrialized countries contributed to the trust fund. Three of the 145 countries on the OECD list of aid recipient contributed to the trust fund in 2006.

⁷ In 2006, only one donor, the Government of Slovenia, made a multi-year commitment to support the trust fund (20,000 Euros per annum from 2006 to 2010).

- d) QSP seed money will be used to leverage additional resources with an annual target of at least 30 per cent over and above the trust fund's own income, for example by facilitating projects that are supported in partnership with other funding sources.⁸

3.4 Outreach and equitable delivery strategies and targets for the trust fund and broader QSP

3.4.1 In order to meet the overall objective of the QSP, taking into account the needs and demands identified in sections A3.3 and A3.4 of the present document, the SAICM secretariat and SAICM stakeholders will further publicize the existence of the QSP and its trust fund and provide the necessary assistance for interested stakeholders. The following strategies will be pursued:

- a) The SAICM secretariat, supported as appropriate by relevant SAICM stakeholders, will increase the involvement of regions under-represented in the QSP, taking into consideration the particular needs of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States by encouraging applications from such regions.
- b) The SAICM secretariat, supported as appropriate by relevant SAICM stakeholders, will increase the involvement of all relevant sectors in the QSP, including in projects submitted and approved for trust fund support by encouraging applications from under-represented sectors.
- c) The SAICM secretariat will support the trust applications process by responding to all information requests and by providing advisory functions for the development of project proposal.
- d) Civil society networks applying to the trust fund will receive adequate support from the SAICM secretariat.

3.4.2 The following targets will be pursued:

- a) Subject to the availability of complete and eligible project proposals and the need, in the long term, to maintain an overall geographical and sectoral balance and provide assistance as a matter of priority to Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States, the Trust Fund Implementation Committee will aim to disburse 100 per cent of available funds⁹ in each funding round, with the provision that, should any residue nevertheless be accumulated, this will be disbursed progressively in the final rounds, 12 to 14, after the trust fund closes for contributions.
- b) Subject to the submission of complete and eligible project proposals that meet the "exceptional circumstances" criteria, the Trust Fund Implementation Committee should aim to approve projects for civil society networks valued at up to 10 per cent of the funds available in each of the 14 rounds of the trust fund.
- c) Subject to the submission of complete and eligible project proposals by the countries concerned, the Trust Fund Implementation Committee should aim, eventually, to approve at least one project for at least 75 per cent (57) of the 76 Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States.

⁸ In the light of section A3.2 below, this is a potentially key objective. However achievement of even the modest proposed target may be difficult to monitor. For example, a QSP project on mainstreaming of sound chemicals management may not generate access to development cooperation funds until some years later and the causal link may be difficult to demonstrate.

⁹ That is to say, funds actually paid into the trust fund account (and not just pledged).

- d) Subject to the submission of complete and eligible project proposals by the countries concerned, the Trust Fund Implementation Committee should aim, eventually, to approve at least one project for 65 per cent (95) of the 145 developing and transition economy countries on the OECD DAC list of aid recipients.
- e) Subject to the submission of complete and eligible project proposals by the countries and organisations concerned, the Trust Fund Implementation Committee should aim, to approve projects from at least four different sectors in each applications round for example from the agriculture, development, environment, health, industry, labour and transport sectors.

3.5 Performance indicators

3.5.1 In order for the Board to monitor the effectiveness of the Quick Start Programme, the secretariat will provide annual reports including data relating to the following performance indicators:

3.5.2 *Securing funding*

- a) Quantitative fundraising and contribution targets are achieved or exceeded.
- b) The donor base is sustained and broadened in accordance with the above fund-raising targets.
- c) Pledges by donors are paid promptly.
- d) The fund-raising target, above, for additional resources to leveraged using QSP seed money is achieved or exceeded.

3.5.3 *Provision of project assistance*

- a) The SAICM secretariat meets all requests for assistance in the initiation of project proposals.
- b) Geographical and sectoral balance is maintained among approved projects.
- c) Assistance is provided to Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in accordance with the above targets.
- d) Approved QSP projects, collectively, address all three of the QSP strategic priorities to a reasonably even extent.

3.5.4 *Administration*

- a) The work of the Executive Board and the Trust Fund Implementation Committee is efficiently serviced by the SAICM secretariat, e.g. through the timely preparation of all necessary documentation and follow-up to decisions, and the timely completion of logistical arrangements.
- b) Invoices are promptly dispatched by UNEP administration to facilitate payment of pledges.

3.5.5 *Project implementation*

- a) The SAICM secretariat in conjunction with UNEP administration promptly concludes implementation agreements with project proponents and executing agencies following the approval of project proposals by the Trust Fund Implementation Committee.
- b) Project funds are disbursed in a timely fashion by UNEP administration in accordance with agreed schedules and appropriate verifications.
- c) Agreed project activities are effectively implemented and reporting obligations are fulfilled by project implementers.
- d) Timely, adequate and high quality reporting on project implementation is provided for the QSP Executive Board by the Trust Fund Implementation Committee, project executing agencies, SAICM secretariat and UNEP administration.

3.6 Budgeting for resources to enable the SAICM secretariat to support the QSP

3.6.1 Supporting the operation of the QSP has significant resource implications for the SAICM secretariat. The secretariat's QSP-related functions, including assisting stakeholders in the initiation of project proposals, screening trust fund project proposals for completeness and eligibility, facilitating meetings of the QSP Trust Fund Implementation Committee (TFIC) and QSP Executive Board, providing administrative support to the QSP trust fund, facilitating reporting on QSP implementation to the Executive Board and ICCM and undertaking additional monitoring for projects not supported by an executing agency, are performed by one professional officer in cooperation with the coordinator of the secretariat.

3.6.2 The position of the QSP professional officer, currently filled on a temporary consultancy basis, corresponds to the P-3 professional post included in the indicative secretariat staff structure agreed in ICCM resolution I/1. In addition to the salary costs of the P-3 post, other QSP support costs for which the secretariat needs to budget include travel by up to eight developing country participants to the annual meeting of the QSP Executive Board, translation of guidance materials and partial salary costs for the secretariat coordinator and the secretary, and staff travel. At the end of 2006, the European Commission generously agreed to provide 150,000 Euros (approximately \$200,000) to cover the secretariat's QSP support cost for 12 months, not including the partial salary costs of the coordinator and secretariat which will be covered from other sources. The programme support costs of UNEP as trustee of the QSP trust fund are also covered separately by charging a 5 per cent fee on trust fund expenditures. Base funding of approximately \$200,000 per annum will be required to sustain the secretariat's QSP support services during the seven-year life-span of the trust fund, 1 December 2006 to 30 November 2013. Should the volume of applications for assistance, number of projects and volume of resources continue to grow, it may be necessary, over time, to budget for some additional staff capacity to assist the P-3 programme officer.

3.6.3 As referred to in 3.6.2 above, the secretariat will engage the occasional services of a professional fundraiser for specific outreach campaigns as funds permit. A nominal annual budget of \$20,000 is suggested for this purpose.

3.7 Reporting and monitoring of implementation of the business plan

3.7.1 The QSP Executive Board will monitor progress in implementing the business plan at its annual meetings from 2008 to 2013.¹⁰ The Board will make periodical adjustments to the business plan, including fundraising targets, in the light of progress, and will provide guidance to the secretariat as required. Strategies may require revisiting in the event that targets are not being fulfilled.

3.7.2 The Board will report to the ICCM at its second and third sessions, in 2009 and 2012, on implementation of the QSP and on the operation of its trust fund. The ICCM may wish to provide further guidance in the light of such reporting, bearing in mind its function of evaluating the performance of the financing of SAICM.

3.7.3 The Board will ensure that reporting on the QSP will contribute to the wider reporting to the ICCM on SAICM implementation as a whole. The ICCM may wish to ensure that the global reporting mechanism is compatible with reporting on the QSP.

3.8 Completion of the QSP

3.8.1 The QSP trust fund and, by inference, the programme as a whole, has a life-time of five years, from 1 December 2006 to 30 November 2011.¹¹ This means that by the time of the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, expected to take place in early May 2009, the trust fund will be almost exactly half-way through its life (29 months out of 60), and that by the time of the third session of the Conference, in 2012, it will have recently closed for contributions.

3.8.2 The QSP Executive Board will report to the second session of the ICCM on the progress achieved to date. It is outside the scope of the business plan to address financial considerations other than those relating to the QSP. Some regional groups have already discussed financial matters in preparation of the second session of the ICCM.

¹⁰ Although the QSP trust fund will have closed for contributions in November 2011, disbursements will continue until November 2013.

¹¹ ICCM resolution I/4 provides in its Appendix II (terms of reference of the trust fund) that the trust fund will be open to receive voluntary contributions for five years from the date it is established by the Executive Director of UNEP and that funds may be disbursed for a maximum of seven years from that date. The trust fund was officially established on 1 December 2006 in readiness for implementation of the decisions taken by the Trust Fund Implementation Committee on the first round of applications at its meeting on 18 October 2006.

Annex

A1. Background

A1.1 Introduction

A1.1.1 The present section of the business plan describes the origins of the QSP, its main elements and guiding principles, objective and strategic priorities, and the QSP stakeholders.

A1.2 Origins of the QSP

A1.2.1 “Financial considerations” were a key negotiating issue during the SAICM development process. A study on this subject was prepared to assist discussion at the third session of the Preparatory Committee on the Development of SAICM in Vienna in September 2005.¹² While the principle that developing countries and transition economies would need financial assistance in order to implement SAICM was generally accepted, there were varying viewpoints as to how such resources should be mobilized and delivered. Ultimately, a multi-faceted approach to financial considerations was agreed in paragraph 19 of the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy. It provides that “financial arrangements for SAICM include, among other things:

- a) actions at the national or sub-national levels to support financing of SAICM objectives;...
- b) enhancing industry partnerships and financial and technical participation in the implementation of SAICM objectives;...
- c) integration of SAICM objectives into multilateral and bilateral development assistance cooperation;...
- d) making more effective use of and building upon existing sources of relevant global funding, including by inviting the Global Environment Facility and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and its Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol within their mandates to consider whether and how they might support implementation of appropriate and relevant SAICM objectives and to report;...
- e) supporting initial capacity-building activities for the implementation of SAICM objectives by establishing a programme to be called the Quick Start Programme. The Quick Start Programme will contain a voluntary, time-limited trust fund and may include multilateral, bilateral and other forms of cooperation...
- f) inviting Governments and other stakeholders to provide resources to enable the SAICM secretariat to fulfil [its] tasks...”

A1.2.2 Arrangements for the QSP were further elaborated by the ICCM in its resolution I/4, which sets out the objective and strategic priorities of the QSP, together with governance and administrative arrangements and terms of reference for the trust fund, as described below.

¹² Document SAICM/PREPCOM.3/INF/28. Available on the SAICM web site: www.chem.unep.ch/saicm/

A1.3 Main elements of the QSP

A1.3.1 In its resolution I/4, the ICCM called for the QSP to include a UNEP trust fund and multilateral, bilateral and other forms of cooperation. It invited Governments in a position to do so, regional economic integration organizations, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector, including industry, foundations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, to contribute to the QSP.

A1.3.2 Appendix II of ICCM resolution I/4 contains the terms of reference of the trust fund. The trust fund is administered by UNEP and the SAICM secretariat provides administrative support to it. The terms of reference provide that the trust fund will be open to receive voluntary contributions for five years from the date established by the Executive Director of UNEP and may disburse funds for a maximum of seven years from that date.¹³ The trust fund was officially established on 1 December 2006.

A1.3.3 With regard to the QSP “multilateral, bilateral and other forms of cooperation”, i.e. those contributions apart from financial donations to the trust fund, the QSP Executive Board (see below), decided at its first meeting that declarations of such support, either or financial or in-kind, would be reviewed by the Board members to determine if such contributions qualified as contributions to the QSP according to the objective of the programme set out in ICCM resolution I/4.

A1.3.4 ICCM resolution I/4 established two main oversight bodies for the QSP and the trust fund:

a) The QSP Executive Board consists of two government representatives of each of the United Nations regions¹⁴ and all the bilateral and multilateral donors and other contributors to the programme. The Board meets once a year to review progress under the programme on the basis of reports from the Trust Fund Implementation Committee and programme participants, as well as other relevant information provided to them on implementation of the programme. The Board also provides operational guidance on the implementation of the strategic priorities of the programme and advises on other relevant matters as required. The Board will report to the ICCM at its second and third sessions on the implementation of the QSP. During each meeting of the Board, a committee comprising the regional representatives and trust fund donors meets to consider the operation of the trust fund. That committee reviews reports from the Trust Fund Implementation Committee on project execution and from UNEP on the financial resources and administration of the trust fund. It provides guidance and takes decisions thereon.

b) The QSP Trust Fund Implementation Committee consists of representatives of participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC)¹⁵ and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Committee meets twice a year to review and appraise project proposals seeking funding through the trust fund. The Committee also makes recommendations on the trust fund application procedures and project management to the Executive Board. The Committee reports to the Executive Board’s sub committee comprising regional representatives and donors to the trust fund.

¹³ The existence of the broader QSP was not time-limited by the ICCM. The QSP Executive Board or the ICCM at its next session may take this matter into consideration and provide guidance.

¹⁴ Nominations for regional representatives for the Executive Board were coordinated in March 2006 by the Governments whose representatives formerly served on the bureau of the SAICM Preparatory Committee and the bureau of the ICCM.

¹⁵ The participating organizations of IOMC are the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), UNEP, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

A1.4 QSP objective and strategic priorities

A1.4.1 ICCM resolution I/4 provides that “building upon the outcomes of the International Conference on Chemicals Management and the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, the objective of the QSP is to support activities to enable initial capacity-building and implementation in developing countries, least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition consistent with their national priorities for the implementation of the SAICM objectives as set out in section IV of the Overarching Policy Strategy.”

A1.4.2 The QSP strategic priorities defined by the resolution 1/4 highlight that “the QSP should mobilize resources for national priority initial enabling activities¹⁶ in keeping with the work areas set out in the strategic objectives of section IV of the Overarching Policy Strategy, in particular:

- a) Development or updating of national chemical profiles and the identification of capacity needs for sound chemicals management;
- b) Development and strengthening of national chemicals management institutions, plans, programmes and activities to implement the Strategic Approach, building upon work conducted to implement international chemicals-related agreements and initiatives;
- c) Undertaking analysis, interagency coordination, and public participation activities directed at enabling the implementation of the Strategic Approach by integrating – i.e., mainstreaming – the sound management of chemicals in national strategies, and thereby informing development assistance cooperation priorities.”

A1.4.3 The objective of the QSP trust fund is to “provide seed money to support the objective and strategic priorities of the programme.”

A1.4.4 ICCM resolution I/4 also stipulated that, in its overall approach, the QSP “will take fully into account the characteristics of the SAICM process and its institutional arrangements. It will build upon the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building and facilitate environmentally sound chemicals management. The QSP should help to identify and pave the way for activities that can be assisted by the private sector, including industry, and other non-governmental organizations and through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, for example technical assistance and the sharing of knowledge and experience. The programme will seek to enhance synergies with processes initiated under relevant chemicals and wastes multilateral environmental agreements. While aimed primarily at the country level, the QSP should allow for, and encourage, regional and global approaches.”

16 A definition of “enabling activities” was not included in ICCM resolution I/4. A number of stakeholders raised the issue at the EU-JUSSCANNZ meeting on SAICM held in Barcelona from 20 to 22 November 2006. At its second meeting, the QSP Executive Board agreed that although the guidance provided by the QSP objective and strategic priorities set out in ICCM resolution I/4 was adequate for the time being, it would be appropriate to keep the matter under review.

A1.5 QSP stakeholders

A1.5.1 The stakeholders involved in the QSP form its “client base”. Amongst the stakeholders, a broad distinction can be made between contributors to and recipients of assistance. Contributors to the QSP, including trust fund donors as well as other financial and in-kind contributors, form the “supply” side of the QSP “market”. They include, potentially, Governments, regional economic integration organizations, intergovernmental organizations and the private sector, including industry, foundations, and non-governmental organizations. Potential recipients of QSP assistance, i.e. Governments of developing and transition economy countries and civil society networks, are the “demand” side of the QSP market. Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are designated priority clients.

A1.5.2 The ICCM in its resolution I/1 on implementation arrangements “commended SAICM to the attention of the governing bodies of relevant intergovernmental organizations and encouraged them to endorse or otherwise appropriately acknowledge the SAICM with a view to incorporating its objectives into their programmes of work within their mandates and to report thereon to the ICCM.” In 2006, the governing bodies of FAO, ILO, UNEP and UNITAR, endorsed SAICM, while the World Health Assembly formally noted it. Intergovernmental organizations may be involved in the QSP as providers of technical assistance in the development and execution of trust fund projects, or as contributors or channels for contributions to the non-trust fund QSP. UNDP, UNEP and UNITAR were associated with trust fund projects approved in the first applications round. Several organizations have declared activities related to the QSP objective as contributions to the non-trust fund QSP. Some organizations have provided in-kind resources for the development of QSP trust fund applications or for the execution of projects. Conversely, some organizations have received QSP contributions directly from donor Governments in order to undertake projects for the benefit of developing and transition economy countries.

A1.5.3 The QSP has been identified by the Conferences of the Parties of certain international chemicals and hazardous waste conventions as a possible source of assistance in the implementation of their respective conventions. In its decision RC-3/5, the Conference of the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention¹⁷ recommended that individual developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition propose projects under the QSP that will build foundational capacities in sound chemicals management necessary for their adequate implementation of the Rotterdam Convention or propose projects under the QSP that will support activities directed at enabling the implementation of sound chemicals management objectives by mainstreaming them into national development strategies, noting that this type of enabling activity is among the strategic priorities of the QSP. In its decision VIII/34, the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention¹⁸ recommended that individual developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition propose projects to the QSP that relate to chemical wastes and wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with persistent organic pollutants.

17 Decision RC-3/5 of the Conference of the Parties of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade at its third meeting held in Geneva from 9 to 13 October 2006.

18 Decision VIII/34 of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal at its eight meeting held in Nairobi from 27 November to 1 December 2006.

A2. Current status

A2.1 Introduction

A2.1.1 The present section of the business plan describes initial actions to launch the QSP, including staffing of the secretariat, establishment and operation of the UNEP trust fund, fundraising, support to the application process and implementation of approved projects and records the status of contributions to the broader QSP.

A2.2 Initial actions to launch the QSP

A2.2.1 Further to the adoption of SAICM by the first session of the ICCM in February 2006, one of the first priorities of the secretariat was for the QSP and its trust fund to be established and become operational. The secretariat convened the first meeting of the Trust Fund Implementation Committee on 19 April 2006 and the first meeting of the Executive Board on 26 and 27 April 2006. The Board considered and endorsed the recommendations of the Committee and established the application procedures and project management arrangements for the trust fund.

A2.2.2 Taking into account the guidance provided by the Board and the Committee, the secretariat finalised application forms and guidelines and launched in May 2006 the first round of applications to the trust fund on a trial basis. The first round closed on 18 August 2006 and the Committee approved the first projects at its second meeting on 18 October 2006.

A2.2.3 Further to the approval of the internal project formally establishing the SAICM secretariat within UNEP in November 2006, the SAICM QSP trust fund was officially opened on 1 December 2006.¹⁹ Administration of the trust fund and of arrangements for management of QSP trust fund projects were completed in March 2007. Such arrangements include a revised administration fee structure for the trust fund and for individual project budgets.²⁰

A2.3 Operation of the QSP

A2.3.1 ICCM resolution I/4 requested the SAICM secretariat to perform the following functions in relation to the QSP:

- a) Facilitate meetings of the QSP Executive Board and Trust Fund Implementation Committee;
- b) Provide administrative support to the QSP trust fund; and
- c) Screen trust fund project proposals for completeness and eligibility.

In addition, the secretariat's functions defined in paragraph 28 of the Overarching Policy Strategy include the provision of guidance to stakeholders in the initiation of project proposals.

A2.3.2 Since 2006, the secretariat has convened and serviced four meetings of the Executive Board and seven meetings of the Trust Fund Implementation Committee. Such work has included the preparation of meeting documents, organization of teleconferences, preparation of correspondence and arranging travel for funded participants. The secretariat coordinated preparation and follow-up for each meeting with its chair or co-chairs.²¹

19 As provided for in ICCM resolution I/4, the trust fund will be open to receive contributions until 30 November 2011 and will disburse funds until 30 November 2013. The establishment of the trust fund was noted and approved by UNEP Governing Council in its decision 24/10 of 9 February 2007.

20 Following consultations between UNEP, donors and the secretariat, the Executive Director of UNEP agreed in January 2007 to reduce UNEP's programme support costs, as trustee, from 13% to 5%. In addition, a majority of the participating organizations of the IOMC and UNDP, which may be involved as executing agencies in QSP trust fund projects, have advised that they would be prepared to act in that capacity for a fee of 8% of project budgets.

21 Additional information on the meetings of the Executive Board and Trust Fund Implementation Committee can be found on the SAICM web site: www.saicm.org.

A2.3.2 The secretariat coordinates the administrative and financial arrangements of the trust fund in close collaboration with UNEP's administration and the treasury section of the Budget and Financial and Management Service of the United Nations Office in Nairobi. Coordination covers among other tasks the conclusion of agreements with donors, facilitating the transfer and recording of funds, reporting, as well as overseeing arrangements legal and financial for the management of QSP trust fund projects.

A2.3.3 Over six rounds of applications to the QSP trust fund, held between May 2006 and February 2009, the secretariat received 185 project proposals. Following the screening of applications for completeness and eligibility, 151 applications were appraised by the QSP Trust Fund Implementation Committee. The Committee approved 82 projects for total funding of approximately \$16,019,986. A further 51 projects were recommended for further development and resubmission. The approved projects will be implemented by 74 Governments and 12 civil society organizations and involve activities in 76 countries, including 35 Least Developed Countries and/or Small Island Developing States.

Table 1: Summary of QSP trust fund approved projects from round 1 to 4

	Overall	Round					
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Total projects approved	82	8	21	11	17	17	8
Civil society projects	8	1	1	2	2	1	1
Government projects	74	7	20	9	15	16	7
<i>Individual</i>	65	4	20	9	12	15	5
<i>Multi-country</i>	9	3	0	0	3	1	2
Countries involved	76						
<i>Africa</i>	29						
<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	18						
<i>Central and Eastern Europe</i>	7						
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	22						
LDCs and SIDS	35						
Total funding granted (US\$)	\$16,019,986	\$1,966,262	\$1,861,841	\$2,232,155	\$3,888,505	\$4,071,489	\$1,999,734

A2.3.4 With the support of a grant of €150,000 provided by the European Commission the secretariat was able to establish in September 2007 a temporary professional position, in line with ICCM resolution I/1. While further support of €250,000 from the European Commission for this position has been confirmed for 2008 to 2010, the continuation of the position depends on further donor contributions to cover costs in later years. It should be noted that a steadily growing workload, due to the number of projects submitted and approved, requirements for extensive liaison with the trustee in 2008 concerning the revision of legal modalities as well as increased demand for reporting, donor coordination and secretariat support, have also affected the capacity of the SAICM secretariat to service equally all aspects of the QSP. From April 2008, consultancy resources have also been used to assist the secretariat in its support of the QSP. In light of the continuously increasing volume of projects and the associated servicing requirements, the secretariat will be proposing, for consideration at the second session of the ICCM, the provision of additional staff resources to support QSP operations.

A2.4 Contributions to the QSP trust fund and other contributions as of April 2009

A2.4.1 Since 2006, the QSP trust fund has received pledges for an approximate total of \$19,313,000. Over six application rounds, the QSP Trust Fund Implementation Committee has

approved projects with a total value of \$16,019,986.²² As of April 2009, the approximate balance of funds to the trust fund, taking into account future payment of pledges received, is approximately \$2,506,000²³ in which \$2,242,000 is earmarked for projects relating to the implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries under the terms of a funding agreement with the European Commission.

A2.4.2 In 2006, the QSP trust fund received pledges totalling approximately \$5,907,000 from 15 Governments, as per the table below:

Table 2: 2006 contributions to the QSP trust fund

Donor	Local currency amount	United States dollar amount
Austria	100,000 EUR	131,000
Belgium	40,000 EUR	50,000
Finland	200,000 EUR	255,000
France	100,000 EUR	64,000
India		100,000
Netherlands	100,000 EUR	129,000
Nigeria		50,000
Norway	3,000,000 NOK	485,000
Slovenia	20,000 EUR	26,000
South Africa		100,000
Spain	100,000 EUR	131,000
Sweden	25,000,000 SEK	3,650,000
Switzerland	200,000 CHF	161,000
United Kingdom	215,000 GBP	375,000
United States		200,000
TOTAL		5,907,000

A2.4.3 In 2007, the QSP trust fund received pledges totalling approximately \$7,678,000 from 13 Governments, including four new donors, as per the table below:

Table 3: 2007 contributions to the QSP trust fund

Donor	Local currency amount	United States dollar amount
Australia	60,000 AUS	57,000
Austria	120,000 EUR	164,000
European Commission	2,400,000 EUR	3,108,000
Finland	200,000 EUR	272,000
Madagascar		5,000
Netherlands	100,000 EUR	137,000
Norway	6,000,000 NOK	1,103,000
Republic of Korea		40,000
Slovenia	20,000 EUR	28,000
Spain	45,000 EUR	65,000
Sweden	15,000,000 SEK	2,266,000

22 The total includes \$1,966,262 in the first round, \$1,861,841 in the second round, \$2,232,155 in the third round, \$3,888,505 in the fourth round, \$4,071,486 in the fifth round and \$1,999,734 in the sixth round.

23 The balance also takes into account the UNEP's 5% fee, which covers its trustee functions. After completion of all disbursements, the fee will total approximately \$796,000.

Switzerland	150,000 CHF	133,000
United States		300,000
TOTAL		7,678,000

A2.4.4 In 2008, the QSP trust fund received pledges totalling approximately²⁴ \$5,342,000 from 14 Governments, including two new donors, as per the table below:

Table 4: 2008 contributions to the QSP trust fund

Donor	Local currency amount	United States dollar amount
Australia	250,000 AUS	236,000
Austria	105,000 EUR	155,000
Czech Republic	30,000 EUR	38,000
European Commission	1,950,000 EUR	2,500,000 ²⁵
Finland	200,000 EUR	311,000
France		107,000
Hungary	10,000 EUR	13,000
Madagascar		5,000
Netherlands	100,000 EUR	155,000
Norway	6,000,000 NOK	849,000
Slovenia	120,000 EUR	160,000
Spain	300,000 EUR	388,000
Switzerland	150,000 CHF	125,000
United States		300,000
TOTAL		5,342,000

A2.4.5. In 2009, six pledges have been made so far, totalling approximately²⁶ \$386,000, as per the table below:

Table 5: 2009 contributions to the QSP trust fund as of April 2009

Donor	Local currency amount	United States dollar amount
Czech Republic	20,000 EUR	27,000
Germany	160,000 EUR	200,000
Netherlands		70,000
Romania	10,000 EUR	13,000
Slovenia	20,000 EUR	26,000
South Africa		50,000
TOTAL		386,000

A2.4.6 The 23 donors to the QSP trust fund include a number of Governments which had not previously contributed to SAICM and five from outside the traditional donor base (members of the OECD). Notwithstanding this encouraging broadening of the donor base, it may also be noted that

24 Figures are approximate because exact US dollars amounts cannot be calculated until funds are transferred and converted at the prevailing exchange rate.

25 This contribution is earmarked for projects relating to the implementation of the multilateral environment agreements in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries under the terms of a funding agreement with the European Commission.

26 Figures are approximate because exact US dollars amounts cannot be calculated until funds are transferred and converted at the prevailing exchange rate.

the list donors included no non-governmental organizations, private sector entities or foundations and that a relatively small number of Governments belonging to the prime groups of potential donors contributed to the trust fund. Table 5 provides a breakdown of contributions according to group membership.

Table 6: Selected international groups and breakdown of contributions by member Governments to the QSP Trust Fund since 2006*

Groups	Number of members	Members who have contributed to QSP trust fund	% of total amount contributed	Total contributions in United States dollars
G8	8	4	8%	1,546,000
EU	27	13	77.7%	15,014,000
JUSSCANNZ	7	4	20.4%	3,949,000
OECD	30	16	68%	13,142,000
OPEC	12	1	0.3%	50,000
NIC**	16 (?)	3 (?)	2.1%	240,000
OECD DAC aid recipients	145	4	1.6%	310,000

* Certain donors are members of more than one group in the above table.

** Newly Industrialized Countries.

A2.4.7 The Executive Board developed and adopted a reporting form for contributions to the non-trust fund QSP. The form was used to assist reporting on QSP contributions since 2006 and is also relevant in relation to determining participation in meetings of the Executive Board.²⁷

A2.4.8 As of April 2009, non-trust fund QSP contributions have been declared by the Governments of Canada, Japan, Switzerland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, as well as by the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA), the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Table 7: Contributions to the non-trust fund QSP in 2006-2007

Contributor	Declared QSP Contribution	Strategic priority(ies) addressed	Type of contribution	Indicated value
Canada	- Projects through Canada POPs trust fund -World Bank project building upon categorisation of 23,000 chemicals - Development of SAICM reporting proposal, including QSP aspects	a), b) & c)	Financial and in-kind	\$18,000,000 \$98,000 \$90,000
Japan	-Support to development of national implementation plans	b)	Financial and in-kind	\$50,000

²⁷ As provided for the Board's rules of procedure, the Board, before each meeting, determines whether new contributions qualify as contributions to the Quick Start Programme according to the objective of the Programme set out in resolution I/4 adopted by the Conference at its first session.

Contributor	Declared QSP Contribution	Strategic priority(ies) addressed	Type of contribution	Indicated value
	in Asia-Pacific -Support to SAICM regional meeting -Specific project support in East Asia (metals or POPs)			\$70,000
Sweden	-Support to UNEP Chemicals for workshop on infrastructures - Support to Basel Regional Centre in South Africa for SAICM implementation -Project for non-toxic environment in South East Asia -UNDP guidance on mainstreaming	a), b) & c)	Financial and in-kind	
Switzerland	- Support to SAICM Pilot Project in 5 countries with UNITAR & IOMC	a), b) & c)	Financial	\$2,750,000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-SAICM implementation integrated programme in Mexico	a), b) & c)	Financial	\$130,000 (£65,000)
ICCA	Capacity building programme for: - the implementation of the Responsible Care Global Charter, of the Global Product Strategy and of the GHS - Activities in support of GPA work areas - Cross cutting activities - Collaboration with IOMC participating organizations	b)	Financial and in-kind	\$30,000 & \$300,000 (in-kind)
OECD	-Development of chemicals management and assessment guidelines, guidance, manuals and data systems -Free dissemination and availability of materials	b) & c)	In-kind	
UNDP	-Development and implementation of UNDP-UNEP partnership for sound chemicals management and mainstreaming -Development of UNDP strategic approach for SAICM implementation in relation with Millennium Development Goals	b) & c)	In-kind	

Contributor	Declared QSP Contribution	Strategic priority(ies) addressed	Type of contribution	Indicated value
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of sound chemicals management guidance resources/tools - Assistance for the development of QSP trust fund applications 			
UNEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Development and implementation of UNDP-UNEP partnership for sound chemicals management and mainstreaming -Organization of a symposium on illegal international traffic in hazardous chemicals - Organization of a workshop on chemicals infrastructures - Development of a comprehensive plan for SAICM implementation within UNEP's environment constituency - Assistance for the development of QSP trust fund applications 	b) & c)	In-kind	
UNIDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Project on Cleaner Production and Chemical Leasing in Egypt, Russia and Mexico in collaboration with National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPC) and the support of Austria - Capacity-building and implementation of cleaner production and sound chemicals management practices in companies, through 40 NCPC 	b)	In-kind	
UNITAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -National Implementation Programmes in 4 pilot countries with the support of Switzerland - Development and implementation of QSP trust fund projects in 15 countries -Development of guidance material for SAICM activities and on line National Chemical Profiles collection -Specific support for capacity building (POPs, PRTRs or GHS) 	a), b) & c)	In-kind	
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of a comprehensive plan including 14 areas of activities for health 	a) & b)	In-kind	

Contributor	Declared QSP Contribution	Strategic priority(ies) addressed	Type of contribution	Indicated value
	sector engagement in SAICM, including for enabling activities coordinated by WHO headquarter and regional offices			

Table 8: Declared contributions to the non-trust fund QSP in 2007-2008

Contributor	Declared QSP Contribution	Strategic priority(ies) addressed	Type of contribution	Indicated value
Canada	- Resistance monitoring and mapping programme for malaria control in Mozambique	a), b) & c)	Financial	\$350,000
	- Implementation of a Pollutant Release and Transfer Register in Chile			\$250,000
	- PCB inventory completion and environmental testing and monitoring in Lebanon and Nigeria			\$250,000 & \$250,000
	- POPs & PCBs contaminated sites remediation strategy in Moldova			\$410,200
	- Analysis of the health impacts of PCB use in Viet Nam			\$250,000
	- Execution of PCB National Implementation Plan in Malaysia			\$355,200
	- Global public-private partnership on DDT alternatives for disease vector control			\$1,000,000
	- NGO SAICM Global Outreach project			\$20,000
Japan	- SAICM implementation and sound management of chemicals in Bhutan - Monitoring of POPs in Thailand	b)	In-kind	
Sweden	- Chemicals infrastructure workshops with UNEP - Towards a non Toxic Environment in South East Asia programme - Mainstreaming guidance with UNDP - Regional MEAs and SAICM capacity-building in southern Africa	a), b) & c)	Financial & in-kind	\$600,000 & \$300,000 \$6,000,000 & \$2,000,000 \$600,000 & \$35,000 \$700,000 & \$280,000

Contributor	Declared QSP Contribution	Strategic priority(ies) addressed	Type of contribution	Indicated value
ICCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible Care Global Charter - Global Product Strategy 	b)	In-kind	
FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support based on the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides - Promotion of integrated pest and vector management - Disposal of obsolete stockpiles - Development of standards for pesticides and progressive ban of highly hazardous pesticides and introduction of mechanisms and standards - Promotion of good agriculture practices - Participation in intergovernmental panels and the secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention 	a), b) & c)	In-kind	
UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP 2008-1011 Strategic Plan and Mainstreaming environment and Energy, and technical assistance and MDG-based support for chemicals management - Finalization of guidelines for mainstreaming of chemicals in development and development of guidelines for mainstreaming gender in chemicals management - Implementation of the UNDP-UNEP partnership initiative in 7 pilot countries - Technical assistance and capacity building to meet Montreal Protocol and Stockholm convention targets - Chemicals related work in GEF International waters project portfolio 	b) & c)	In-kind	\$300,000
UNIDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cleaner production programme and network - Activities of 43 national cleaner production centres on waste management and minimization - Chemicals leasing programme and capacity building in Egypt, Mexico and Russia, to be 	b)	In-kind	\$740,000

Contributor	Declared QSP Contribution	Strategic priority(ies) addressed	Type of contribution	Indicated value
	extended to Colombia, Morocco, Serbia and Sri Lanka			
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actions to improve and fill gaps in scientific knowledge - Development of methods for chemical risk assessment and for determining impacts of chemicals on health - Capacity building for responses to poisonings and chemical incidents - Strategies for improving children and workers health - Promotion of alternatives to highly-toxic and persistent chemicals. - Prevention of ill-health and disease caused by chemicals. 	a) & b)	In-kind	\$9,300,000

A2.4.8 In preparation for the present fourth meeting of the Board in 2009, four Board members updated their declaration forms and submitted them to the secretariat.

Table 9: Declared contributions to the non-trust fund QSP in 2008-2009

Contributor	Declared QSP Contribution	Strategic priority(ies) addressed	Type of contribution	Indicated value
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-Integrated programme for SAICM in Mexico	a), b) & c)	Financial	\$80,000
FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support based on the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides - Promotion of integrated pest and vector management - Disposal of obsolete stockpiles - Development of standards for pesticides and progressive ban on highly hazardous pesticides and introduction of mechanisms and standards - Promotion of good agricultural practices - Participation in intergovernmental panels and the secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention 	a), b) & c)	In-kind	
OECD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Development of chemicals management and assessment guidelines, guidance, manuals and data systems -Free dissemination and availability of materials 	b) & c)	In-kind	
UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporation of SAICM objectives in UNDP's programme of work - Implementation of UNDP supported initiatives and country level activities in support of QSP objectives and strategic priorities - Development of sound management of chemicals guidance, resources and tools - Assistance to countries to mobilize environmental finance for the development and implementation of projects that support the sound management of chemicals 	b) & c)	In-kind	\$350,000

A3. The financial context in which the QSP operates

A3.1 Introduction

A3.1.1 The present section provides an assessment of demand for QSP assistance, including observations on the financing role of the QSP trust fund, estimated total demand until 2009, geographical, sectoral and government/civil society balance, and the estimated timing of future demand, and briefly describes other key support programmes relating to the sound management of chemicals.

A3.2 The financing role of the QSP

A3.2.1 It is important to recall that the QSP and its trust fund were not intended by the ICCM to be a comprehensive financial mechanism to support the implementation of SAICM in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Rather, the QSP is but one of six elements in the SAICM financial arrangements set out in paragraph 19 of the Overarching Policy Strategy. Its purpose is to “support initial enabling capacity-building and implementation activities.” The overall approach of the programme is to “pave the way for activities that can be assisted by the private sector, including industry, and other non-governmental organizations and through bilateral and multilateral cooperation.” The trust fund is one, time-limited element within the broader QSP and its specific objective is to provide “seed money to support the objective and strategic priorities of the programme.”

A3.2.2 Bearing in mind the above, the financing role of the QSP may be characterized as catalytic and intended to have a “multiplier” effect. This is reflected in the three QSP strategic priorities, particularly the third, which relates to the mainstreaming of sound chemicals management in national strategies, and thereby informing development assistance cooperation priorities. In other words, funding provided through the QSP would be intended to assist those responsible for chemicals management in developing and transition economy countries to gain access to the more substantial resources available through national development cooperation channels by helping them make the case for appropriate planning priority to be given to chemicals issues. Similarly, the use of QSP resources in support of the development or updating of national profiles and identification of capacity needs, as referred to in the first QSP strategic priority, should provide a basis for follow-on projects financed from other sources. Finally, QSP support for the broad range of activities referred to in the second strategic priority should build upon work conducted to implement international chemicals-related agreements and initiatives.

A3.2.3 In its decision 24/3 II of 9 February 2007, UNEP Governing Council encouraged the SAICM secretariat to “explore ways to make more effective use of the funding provisions of the Overarching Policy Strategy... to identify those areas that can support implementation of appropriate and relevant objectives of SAICM.” In the QSP context, the secretariat interprets this request *inter alia* as a reiteration of the need to utilize the QSP’s leveraging potential, for example by assisting in the development of projects that use QSP “seed money” to unlock more substantial sources of assistance, including development assistance cooperation, the private sector, the Global Environment Facility, the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and national Governments. This will require the pro-active collaboration of these other stakeholders, if the secretariat’s initiatives are to bear fruit.

A3.2.4 Taking into account the broad scope of SAICM and its objectives, as defined by the Overarching Policy Strategy, and the great diversity in country situations, it is not feasible to quantify financial needs for SAICM’s implementation. Within the context of the QSP objectives and strategic priorities, as defined in ICCM resolution I/4, the task of assessing demand can only be undertaken by analysing the *expressed* needs of stakeholders. The following paragraphs provide some initial indications of demand based on requests for assistance under the QSP.

A3.3 Demand for non-trust fund QSP assistance

A3.3.1 During the first session of the ICCM, the Swiss Government announced a contribution to the QSP of CHF 3 million (approximately \$2.5 million) for projects to develop an Integrated National Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste in three developing countries and one transition economy country facilitated by UNITAR, in cooperation with participating organisations of the IOMC, the World Bank, UNDP, as well as the Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Secretariat of the Basel Convention.²⁸ This is the only project amongst the declared non-trust fund QSP contributions on which demand data is available. Following an invitation to submit expressions of interest, Belarus, Panama, Pakistan and Tanzania were selected as the four pilot countries from among 44 applicants. The tables below provide information on the regional and sectoral breakdown of the applications received:

Table 10: Applications received in June 2006 for the Swiss-UNITAR Pilot Country project by region

Geographical balance	Total	Africa	Asia – Pacific	Latin America & Caribbean	Central & Eastern Europe
Developing Countries	37	22	6	9	-
Economies in transition Countries	7	-	3	-	4
Total	44	22	9	9	4

Table 11: Applications received in June 2006 for the Swiss-UNITAR Pilot Country project by sector

Sectoral balance*	Total	Environment	Health	Education & Science	Development and Planning
Developing Countries	37	34	1	1	1
Economies in transition Countries	7	5	1	1	-
Total	44	39	2	2	1

* The sector identified represents the lead Ministry or Organization in the applications process and not the scope of proposed projects, which often were multisectoral.

A3.4 Demand for QSP trust fund assistance

A3.4.1 Demand for assistance from the QSP is more easily assessed in the context of applications to the QSP trust fund though additional features such as the level of awareness among stakeholders of the opportunity for assistance under the trust fund and relative capacities to develop project proposals in accordance with the trust fund rules also needs to be taken into account. The data gathered from the rounds of applications to the QSP trust fund provides a general indication of continuous needs for project funding, as well as specific information on regional balance. Over six rounds to the QSP trust fund, held between May 2006 and February 2009, the SAICM secretariat received 185 applications, involving 95 countries and seeking support for projects valued at \$37,671,073. Details per round and further information may be found in table 6 below, as well as in section A4.2 of the present business plan.

Table 12: Statistics on applications in QSP trust fund rounds 1 to 6

²⁸ Switzerland later announced an additional contribution of \$250,000 as partial support for an additional pilot project in another country.

	Total	Round					
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Total project applications submitted	185	44	35	21	37	29	19
Civil society	44	12	5	6	8	7	6
Government	141	32	30	15	29	22	13
Individual	123	29	29	14	23	20	8
Multi-country	18	3	1	1	6	2	5
Decision on project applications							
Approved	27	3	4	6	4	6	4
Conditional approved	55	5	17	5	13	11	4
Deferred approval*	7	0	0	0	3	2	2
Recommended resubmission	51	19	5	3	11	6	7
Declined	16	4	5	2	0	4	1
Incomplete/Ineligible	34	13	4	5	6	3	3
Resubmitted applications	35	0	8	5	7	11	4
Government	22	0	7	3	4	6	2
Civil Society	13	0	1	2	3	5	2
Decision following resubmission							
Approved including deferred approval	13	0	2	3	2	4	2
Recommended second resubmission	10	0	3	1	1	3	2
Declined	8	0	3	1	0	4	0
Incomplete/Ineligible	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Government - Countries involved	89	33	29	21	33	28	16
Africa	36	19	12	5	8	13	8
Asia-Pacific	25	5	9	11	12	6	4
Central & Eastern Europe	8	4	1	1	2	2	2
Latin America & Caribbean	20	5	7	4	11	7	2
Civil society - Countries involved	33	15	12	13	11	9	7
Africa	11	4	2	3	5	5	4
Asia-Pacific	12	5	2	2	4	3	2
Central & Eastern Europe	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Latin America & Caribbean	8	5	8	8	1	1	1
Overall countries involved	95						
Africa	37						
Asia-Pacific	27						
Central & Eastern Europe	9						
Latin America & Caribbean	22						
Total funding requested	\$37,671,073	\$8,504,953	\$4,782,973	\$4,363,340	\$7,906,929	\$7,154,605	\$4,958,273
Total funding granted to approved and conditional approved projects	\$16,019,986	\$1,966,262	\$1,861,841	\$2,232,155	\$3,888,505	\$4,071,489	\$1,999,734

* Noting that in the sixth round insufficient resources were available in the trust fund to support all suitable projects, the QSP Trust Fund Implementation Committee decided to defer its approval of two applications. Subject to the availability of funding, the following two projects will be treated as “approved” in the upcoming seventh application round

A3.4.3 It can be noted that the largest number of applications and demand for funding were in the first round. Nonetheless, it can be noted that over the six rounds, levels of applicants and funding were relatively steady and regional balance seemed to be achieved. Approved QSP trust fund projects are also relevant to understand trends in demand for QSP assistance. Further information and data on such projects can be found in section A4 of the present annex.

A3.4.4 Following the adoption of the QSP Business Plan in April 2007, the QSP Trust Fund Implementation Committee aimed to comply with the objective of spending 100% of available funds in each application round. While in the third round available funding exceeded the number of projects approved by the Committee, in the fourth, fifth and sixth rounds, the number of suitable projects exceeded the available funding and the Committee deferred its approval of three projects in the fourth round, two projects in the fifth round and two projects in the sixth round.

A3.5 Other forms of support or programmes relating to the sound management of chemicals

A3.5.1 The present section of the business plan provides brief comparative information on the purposes, resources and procedures of other support programmes relating to the sound management of chemicals, namely those of the Global Environment Facility, the Multilateral Fund for Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the World Bank, the Basel Convention Technical Cooperation Trust Fund, and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, the chemicals industry and public interest civil society groups.

A3.5.2 The *Global Environment Facility* (GEF) is an independent financial organization that provides grants to developing countries for projects that benefit the global environment and promote sustainable livelihoods in local communities. GEF projects address complex global environmental under six focal areas: biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer and persistent organic pollutants (POPs). The GEF Council adopted in September 2007 a framework strategy for Sound Chemicals Management. Recognizing the cross-cutting nature of chemicals management, the GEF strategy aims to promote sound management of chemicals in all relevant aspects of GEF programmes, for the protection of human health and the global environment, and to contribute to the overall objective of SAICM. The strategy highlights the opportunities to obtain support for chemicals management activities under existing GEF focal areas. Since 1991, the GEF has provided \$6.2 billion in grants and generated over \$20 billion in co-financing from other sources to support over 1,800 projects that produce global environmental benefits in 140 developing countries and countries with economies in transition. GEF projects are managed by GEF Implementing Agencies: UNEP, UNDP and the World Bank. Seven other international organizations, known as GEF Executing Agencies, contribute to the management and execution of GEF projects. The GEF's mandate as a financial mechanism for multilateral environmental agreements related to chemicals (in particular, the Stockholm Convention, and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change), and also its support for regional seas and other agreements via its international waters focal area mean that it has considerable compatibility with the subject matter of SAICM. In August 2006, 32 donor countries pledged \$3.13 billion to the fourth GEF Replenishment, which will fund operations between 2006 and 2010. This includes a projected provision of 10 % or \$310 million for the POPs focal area. Commitments of the GEF during its third replenishment (July 2002 to June 2006) amounted an estimated \$218 million for projects in the POPs focal area. The GEF POPs allocation has leveraged more than US\$ 153 million in co-financing to bring the total value of the GEF POPs portfolio to over US\$ 370 million. According to the GEF secretariat, between May 2006 and January 2008, over \$140 million of GEF projects have been approved that will support the efforts of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in implementing SAICM. The list of projects, from the POPs and the International Waters focal areas is attached. These projects address in particular a number of objectives related to Risk Reduction and Governance in the Overarching Policy Strategy. Many of these projects note the linkages with the SAICM. A limited number are said to be seeking co-financing from the Quick Start Programme. As noted in paragraph A1.2.1 above, the GEF was included in paragraph 19 of the SAICM OPS in one of the elements of the financial arrangements for SAICM implementation

(“making more effective use and building upon existing sources of relevant global funding”).²⁹ Although no GEF contribution has been declared, it may be possible for the GEF to contribute to the QSP through co-financing of QSP trust fund projects or through a standalone GEF project which is declared and recognised as a contribution to the non-trust fund QSP.

A3.5.3 The *Multilateral Fund (MLF) for Implementation of the Montreal Protocol* assists eligible developing country Parties to comply with the control measures of the Protocol. The MLF, established in 1993, is the only example of a dedicated multilateral fund for a multilateral environment agreement. It meets the agreed incremental costs of compliance activities for elimination of ozone-depleting substances (e.g., financial and technical cooperation, and technology transfer). The Fund is also used to finance clearinghouse activities and to finance the Fund Secretariat operations and support costs. As at April 2008, the contributions made to the Multilateral Fund by some 49 industrialized countries (including Countries with Economies in Transition or CEIT countries) totalled over US \$ 2.3 billion. Parties to the Protocol approve a notional budget every three years with contributions based on the UN assessment scale. The total budget for the 2006-2008 triennium is US \$470 million. The Fund is managed by an Executive Committee assisted by the Fund Secretariat. In delivering financial and technical assistance, the Executive Committee works with four implementing agencies: the World Bank, UNEP, UNDP and UNIDO, and also a number of bilateral government agencies. Funds are provided on a grant or concessional basis based on an “Indicative List of Categories of Incremental Costs” developed by the Parties, with funding predicated on the principle of additionality. Up to 20% of a donor’s total contributions may be provided bilaterally in the form of projects approved by the fund’s Executive Committee for implementation by a donor country. Article 5 parties are eligible to request and receive funding for developing their Country Programs when they indicate their intention to ratify the Montreal Protocol. Such types of projects can range between US \$30,000 to US \$500,000. As noted in paragraph A1.2.1 above, the MLF was included in paragraph 19 of the SAICM OPS in one of the elements of the financial arrangements for SAICM implementation (“making more effective use and building upon existing sources of relevant global funding”). Although no MLF contribution has been declared, it may be possible for the MLF to contribute to the QSP through co-financing of QSP trust fund projects or through a standalone MLF project which is declared and recognised as a contribution to the non-trust fund QSP.

A3.5.4 The *World Bank* is a major source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. It is owned by its member governments, which subscribe to its basic share capital, with votes proportional to shareholding. The World Bank consists of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), established in 1945 and currently with 184 member governments, and the International Development Association (IDA), with 165 members. The World Bank supports country-led poverty reduction strategies, including strategies to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Together, the IBRD and IDA (i.e., World Bank) constitute the world’s largest source of development assistance for global and local environmental problems. The World Bank also provides approximately US\$3 billion in trust fund support (basically grant financing) to support sustainable development, including economic, social, health and environmental aspects of sustainable development. Of these, only the \$18 million³⁰ Canada Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Fund has an explicit chemicals orientation. As of mid-2005, approximately half of the \$18 million had been allocated in support of more than 70 projects. In addition the World Bank is involved in chemicals-based projects and activities as an implementing agency for the GEF and the MLF, in developing analytical work assessing country needs in sectors and in developing chemical management-based guidance.

29 Some participants in the first session of the ICCM, and subsequently, the African and Central Eastern European regions, signalled their interest in discussing the possibility of the GEF opening a new chemicals focal area to support longer term SAICM implementation. See the reports of the first session of the ICCM and of the first meetings of the African and Central Eastern European regions, on the SAICM web site: www.chem.unep.ch/saicm.

30 20 million Canadian dollars.

A3.5.5 The *Basel Convention* is supported by a voluntary Technical Cooperation Trust Fund, which finances programme activities undertaken to implement the Convention, particularly for technical assistance, training and capacity-building; Basel Convention Regional/Coordinating Centres; appropriate participation of the representatives of developing countries Parties and of Parties with economies in transition; and cases of emergency and compensation for damage resulting from incidences arising from transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes and their disposal. The Conference of the Parties budgeted \$12,297,011 for the trust fund in 2006, but this was later revised to \$2,223,489 according to funds actually received.³¹ The trust fund's 2007 budget was \$4,296,915 but pledges amounted to \$ 2,030,721. Its 2008 budget is \$3,683,800 and as of 30 June \$ 417,405 had been pledged.³² Because most contributors to the Technical Cooperation Fund earmark their contributions, and because all contributions are voluntary, the Fund does not have a dependable stream of discretionary financial resources available. Accordingly, the secretariat has not instituted a formal procedure for submitting project proposals. Rather, the secretariat approaches project grants on an ad hoc basis. The secretariat either identifies and implements projects based on needs expressed by parties, or provides funds in response to a project proposal submitted by a party. Projects are distributed equitably according to regional and national diversities and specificities as appropriate. QSP and Basel co-financing of projects may be a possibility, though as yet no proposal has been made in this regard by stakeholders.

A3.5.6 The *Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons* is the secretariat for the Chemical Weapons Convention, which is an international treaty banning the development, production, stockpiling, transfer and use of chemical weapons, and also stipulating their timely destruction. International cooperation and assistance are provided in areas such as chemical research and improving laboratory capacity, specialised internships and training in the implementation of the Convention, and safe chemicals management. The 2008 budget for this international cooperation and assistance is 5,399,000 Euros (approximately \$8,488,000) and the 2009 forward estimate is 5,359,000 Euros (approximately \$8,425,000).³³

A3.5.7 The *Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC)* is a joint programme grouping seven participating organizations and two observers,³⁴ all active on chemical safety issues. It aims 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 overall contribution of the IOMC is achieved through both the individual work programmes³⁵ of its participating organizations, as well as through coordinated or joint activities.³⁶ The IOMC does not have a separate funding mechanism but its participating organizations and UNDP play a role in the implementation of SAICM through their organizations' work programmes and activities. They are

31 UNEP/CHW.8/INF/23, Information on financial matters, prepared for the eight meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention, Nairobi, 27 November-1 December 2006.

32 Decision VIII/33 of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention, Nairobi, 27 November-1 December 2006.

33 C-12/DEC.4, decision on the programme and budget of the OPCW for 2008, 12th session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention, The Hague, 5-9 November 2007.

34 The participating organizations of IOMC are FAO, ILO, OECD, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR and WHO. UNDP and the World Bank are observers.

35 For example, UNIDO, through the implementation of the Cleaner and Sustainable Production projects and programmes, supports the industry sector in sound chemicals management to prevent emissions of dangerous chemicals to the environment, reduce waste loads and promote cleaner treatment and disposal. The resources allocated in 2006 for this amounted to \$6,000,000. In 2007 the target figure equals to US \$ 10,434,670 through direct support from the Organization to governments, research institutions and industries.

36 At the technical level, specific coordinating groups have been or are in the process of being established, such as harmonization of classification of chemicals and assessment of existing chemicals and pollutants. These groups provide a means for all interested bodies working in the respective areas to consult with each other on programme plans and activities, and to discuss ways and means of ensuring that the activities are mutually supportive.

closely involved in the QSP, since they form the QSP Trust Fund Implementation Committee. In addition, some of the participating organizations have made recognized contributions to the non-trust fund QSP.³⁷

A3.5.8 *The chemicals industry* has no overall dedicated fund to support SAICM implementation. Neither does the private sector make systematic contributions to the trust funds of chemicals-related Multilateral Environment Agreements. Nonetheless, chemicals industry associations are active in voluntary partnerships, programmes and activities, which contribute to the sound management of chemicals.

a) The *International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA)*, representing 75% of global chemical manufacturing operations, launched in 2006 two new initiatives to enhance the industry's health, safety and environmental performance, particularly in the area of product stewardship: the Responsible Care Global Charter, strengthening and expanding the scope of Responsible Care globally, and the Global Product Strategy.³⁸ There is no information available on the percentage of funding that the industry members collectively contribute to implementation of the programmes, or figures regarding specific or overall accomplishments (e.g., tonnes of various types of pollutants eliminated or reduced, for example as a result of improved process changes). However, according to ICCA, the first steps in the process are education and training for members of the industry on the programmes and developing guidance materials and tools to help build the capacity throughout the industry. In 2007, the industry reported it had invested approximately \$30,000 (US) directly and at least 10 times that in in-kind contributions from companies to develop these initial materials and to begin the process of outreach to the associations and companies.³⁹

b) The *International Council of Mining and Metals (ICMM)*, representing leading international mining and metals companies, has developed a Material Stewardship Policy which would enhance management of metals and related guidance for implementation. The metals industry has also issued a Declaration on Recycling Principles. The declaration aims to work towards the establishment of an accurate understanding of metals recycling and the objectives of sustainable development. No financial or other quantitative information is available on the means for the development and implementation of such initiatives, nor on their impact in developing countries.

c) *CropLife International*, a global federation representing the plant science industry and a network of regional and national associations in 91 countries, works on ensuring the safety of chemicals used in agriculture and public health. The industry stresses its work to combat weeds, crop diseases and pests and the importance of making regulatory decisions based on sound science, taking into account risk management options, to ensure that the benefits of pesticide use could be realized at an acceptable level of risk. CropLife has worked with the FAO on the Code of Conduct on the distribution and use of pesticides and provides technical support to the FAO implementation process. CropLife is also making a substantial financial and technical contribution to the Africa Stockpiles Programme.⁴⁰

37 See section A2.3.6 on the declarations of QSP contributions.

38 The Global Product Strategy unites several current stewardship initiatives through the Responsible Care® program, and is intended to drive stewardship best practices in 52 (representing more than 85% of chemicals sales by volume), many of which are developing countries with a significant number of small and medium sized enterprises.

39 See ICCA's declaration of QSP contribution, available on the SAICM web site: www.chem.unep.ch/saicm/fundraising/qsp.htm

40 See footnote 43.

d) The *World Economic Forum* (WEF) has recently added the chemicals sector to its list of industry groups or “communities”.⁴¹ SAICM was presented to chemical industry leaders during the annual meeting of the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, at the “Chemical Industry Governors Meeting” in January 2007. The chief executive officers of chemicals companies were urged to consider ways in which they could contribute to SAICM’s implementation, such as expanding current voluntary initiatives and providing resources and technical expertise. Participants agreed that the Forum and UNEP should jointly explore with industry possible options for it to support SAICM implementation, such as the pursuit of public-private partnership projects and the provision of technical assistance and resources. At the invitation of the Forum secretariat, the SAICM secretariat provided additional briefing to the representatives of major chemicals manufacturing companies at a meeting in London, United Kingdom, in May 2007. As of July 2008, the engagement with companies via the Forum has not resulted in any additional direct contributions to SAICM implementation.

A3.5.9 *Public interest civil society groups*, representing a variety of different entities such as foundations, non-governmental organizations, labour unions, advocacy groups or professional associations, should also be taken into account when assessing resources available and activities undertaken for the sound management of chemicals.

a) *Private foundations* have been seen as a possible funding solution, although very limited funding is dedicated to the sound management of chemicals. No study seems to be available to assess this group’s contributions to the sound management of chemicals. Foundations may nevertheless be a potential source of funding, especially if projects are linked to major development and/or poverty alleviation goals of interest to some of the large foundations.

b) *Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)* addressing environmental sustainability issues internationally or at the national level represent a very small proportion of NGOs as a whole. For many environmental and public health NGOs, work on sound management of chemicals is a peripheral activity arising out of their main area of expertise. NGOs typically have limited funding available for the sound management of chemicals. They may however bring significant in-kind contributions and expertise for the successful implementation of projects in partnership with intergovernmental organisations and Governments.⁴²

A3.5.10 The various other sources of support for the sound management of chemicals referred to above have not all been quantified. Table 12 nevertheless provides a partial summary of the resources and contributions mentioned in section A3.5.

Table 13: Summary of quantified funding mechanisms for the sound management of chemicals

Source	Amounts \$USD
GEF POPs allocation (3 rd replenishment 2002-2006)	\$218,000,000
GEF POPs co-financing	\$153,000,000

41 Such groups engage on issues of importance to their respective sectors, whether industry-specific, cross-industry or global corporate citizenship related, and provide intellectual stewardship to the Forum’s initiatives.

42 The African Stockpiles Programme, which was launched as a project funded by the GEF POPs focal area, bilateral donors and the private sector and aimed at elimination of pesticide stockpiles in Africa, is an example of successful partnership with a chemicals orientation, having raised most of the US\$60 million required for its initial phase. The International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN) in 2006 completed a global project to help countries prepare for implementation of the Stockholm Convention, the International POPs Elimination Project (IPEP), in which more than 350 NGOs in 65 developing and transition countries participated in activities of direct relevance to SAICM Global Plan of Action. Such projects demonstrate that with adequate support, partnerships can provide meaningful results.

(3 rd replenishment 2002-2006)	
GEF POPs allocation (4 th replenishment 2007-2010)	\$282,000,000
MLF trust fund budget (2006-2008 triennium)	\$470,000,000
World Bank Canada POPs Fund	\$18,000,000
Basel convention technical trust fund (2006 contributions)	\$2,223,489
OPCW budget for international cooperation and assistance	\$6,846,000
ICCA guidance material development and outreach (financial contribution)	\$30,000
ICCA guidance material development and outreach (in-kind contribution)	\$300,000

A.4 Implementation of the strategic action plan of the business plan

A4.1 2007-2009 Implementation of strategies and performance against targets

A.4.1.1 The business plan was conceived as a living document and working tool to be regularly updated and reconsidered by the Executive Board. Paragraph 3.7.1 of the business plan provides that “the QSP Executive Board will monitor progress in implementing the business plan at its annual meetings from 2008 to 2013. The Board will make periodical adjustments to the business plan, including fundraising targets, in the light of progress, and will provide guidance to the secretariat as required. Strategies may require revisiting in the event that targets are not being fulfilled.”

A.4.1.2 Following the adoption of the business plan by the Board at its second meeting in 2007, the Board, at its third meeting held on 6 and 7 May 2008 and its fourth meeting held on 23 and 24 April 2009, reviewed performance in the first and second year since the adoption of the QSP business plan. The Board exchanged views on QSP contributions and difficulties in aggregating the value of in-kind contributions. Opportunities for the engagement of industry, the Global Environment Facility and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol were also discussed. The Board considered the challenges faced in increasing the donor base of the trust fund and of engaging civil society contributors. The Board agreed that while the business plan targets should not be revised, the secretariat should update the business plan, including by adding summary graphs and tables.

A.4.1.3 The following table provides an overview of performance in the first two years of implementation of the business plan, focusing on the targets and strategies of the strategic action plan.

Table 14: Summary table of QSP business plan strategies, targets, implementation progress information and additional observations

QSP business plan strategies and targets	Implementation progress information	Secretariat comments and observations
<p><i>Target range:</i></p> <p><i>2009 QSP trust fund fundraising target range:</i></p> <p>\$6,945,750 – 7,986,000</p> <p><i>2008 QSP trust fund fundraising target range:</i></p> <p>\$6,615,000 - \$7,260,000</p> <p><i>2007 QSP trust fund fundraising target range:</i></p> <p>\$6,300,000 - \$6,600,000</p>	<p>For the year 2009, pledges have received so far an approximate total of \$386,000.</p> <p>For the year 2008, the secretariat received pledges and contributions totalling approximately \$5,342,000.</p> <p>For the year 2007, the secretariat received pledges and contributions totalling approximately \$7,678,000.</p>	
<p><i>2008 and 2007 broader (non-trust fund) QSP fundraising targets:</i></p>	<p>In 2008 and 2009, no contribution was declared by new contributors. Between 2007 and 2008, a contribution was declared by one new</p>	<p>Four out of 13 contributors have updated their QSP declaration form in 2009. Six contributors updated their QSP declaration form in</p>

QSP business plan strategies and targets	Implementation progress information	Secretariat comments and observations
<p>a) Increase by 10% the number of contributors.</p> <p>b) Increase by 10% financial contributions.</p>	<p>contributor and recognized as such. Between 2006 and early 2007, 12 contributors to the QSP trust fund were recognised.</p> <p>a) In 2008, no new contribution was declared by new contributors. In 2007, only one new contribution, by FAO, was declared and recognized as such, representing an increase of 7.7%.</p> <p>b) In 2006, declared financial and in-kind contributions totalled \$21,518,000. Updated contribution forms submitted for the year 2007 indicate a total of \$23,690,400 of financial and in-kind contributions, with a difference of 9.2 % between the two totals.</p>	<p>2008. The forms do not indicate whether contributions are new or not.</p> <p>b) The updated forms received in 2008 and 2009 do not indicate whether contributions are new or not.</p>
<p><i>Fundraising strategies</i></p> <p>a) Establish a voluntary and informal fundraising committee of SAICM stakeholders.</p> <p>b) Engage a professional fundraiser.</p> <p>c) Publicize the positive impact of the QSP to donors.</p> <p>d) Publicize QSP contributions made by donors and develop a framework for official recognition and awards.</p>	<p>a) This proposal has not been pursued. An informal group of donors was established on the initiative of Sweden in February 2008 to consider SAICM financial matters.</p> <p>b) In December 2007, the secretariat informally met a fundraising specialist to discuss possible fundraising strategies.</p> <p>c) Updates on the QSP feature in all SAICM newsletters.</p> <p>d) i) QSP contributions are indicated in all QSP-related meeting documents and on the SAICM web site.</p> <p>d) ii) A proposal of an award system to recognize contributors to the QSP and other activities supporting the</p>	<p>a) The secretariat has lacked the staff resources to service such a committee.</p> <p>b) The resources of the secretariat currently limit the possibilities of using professional fundraisers.</p> <p>c) The secretariat published a QSP information bulletin in June 2008.</p> <p>d) ii) If the proposal is accepted, an awards ceremony will be held during the session.</p>

QSP business plan strategies and targets	Implementation progress information	Secretariat comments and observations
<p>e) Calls for QSP support are adopted by all relevant forums in line with OPS §19.</p> <p>f) Develop information and presentation materials and make targeted approaches to potential new donors.</p> <p>g) Use of QSP support as seed money.</p>	<p>implementation of the SAICM will be made by the UNEP Executive Director in the second session of International Conference on Chemicals Management, 11-15 May 2009.</p> <p>e) The GEF secretariat reflected the overall objective of SAICM in its cross-cutting strategy on chemicals developed in 2007.</p> <p>f) Information bulletins on SAICM and QSP, and the official publication of the SAICM texts are now available. The secretariat has also used opportunities to informally approach possible new donors, including from industry.</p> <p>g) Increasing number of QSP trust fund approved projects have co-financing. However, no data on the financial leveraging of QSP projects is available. QSP funding has been declared as co-financing for a number of GEF project proposals.</p>	<p>e) The secretariat has been in contact with the GEF and MLF secretariats to remind them of the invitation in the SAICM OPS to consider supporting SAICM implementation. The matter has not yet been taken up by the Meeting of Parties to the Montreal Protocol.</p> <p>f) Tailored “marketing” QSP materials could be developed, subject to the availability of staff resources.</p> <p>g) The secretariat has undertaken discussion with the GEF secretariat and executing agencies to encourage further co-financing.</p>
<p><i>Fundraising targets</i></p> <p>a) By ICCM2, find 15 new trust fund donors, including 10 Governments and 5 non-governmental donors.</p>	<p>a) A total of 8 new Government donors have made contributions to the QSP trust fund since the adoption of the business plan. No contributions have been received from non-governmental donors. In 2009, 2 new donors made contributions to the QSP trust fund so far, namely Germany and Romania. In 2008, 2 new donors made contributions to</p>	<p>a) The secretariat has been in discussion with potential donors, including from industry.</p>

QSP business plan strategies and targets	Implementation progress information	Secretariat comments and observations
<p>b) 30 Government and 10 non-governmental donors to contribute funds before end the closing of trust fund (30 November 2011).</p> <p>c) By ICCM2, 60% per cent of donors to make repeated contributions</p> <p>d) Leverage 30% above the trust fund income of seed money.</p>	<p>the QSP trust fund, namely, Czech Republic and Hungary. In 2007, 4 new donors made contributions to the QSP trust fund, namely, Australia, the European Commission, Madagascar and the Republic of Korea. There are no non-governmental donors.</p> <p>b) As of 2009, 23 Government donors have contributed to the trust fund but no civil society organization has done so.</p> <p>c) 14 of the 23 donors (60%) have contributed more than once to the QSP trust fund.</p> <p>d) A large number of QSP trust fund approved projects have co-financing. However, no overall data on the financial leveraging of QSP projects is yet available.</p>	<p>b) While the target of 30 Government donors may be achievable, the target of 10 civil society non-governmental donors may be less realistic.</p> <p>c) A number of donors indicated that their contributions would be multi-year contributions.</p> <p>d) The secretariat has undertaken discussion with the GEF secretariat and executing agencies to encourage further co-financing.</p>
<p><i>Outreach and equitable delivery strategies</i></p> <p>a) To increase the involvement of regions under-represented in the QSP.</p> <p>b) To increase the involvement of all relevant sectors in the QSP.</p>	<p>a) During all SAICM regional meetings, the secretariat and/or executing agencies held side events to increase awareness of the QSP and the funding opportunities of the trust fund. Special workshops for Pacific Island and Caribbean countries were also organized.</p> <p>b) Nearly all (71 out of 74) approved Government QSP trust fund projects were multi-sectoral in scope, with one project relating specifically to the environment sector, one to health and one to industry. Two approved civil society projects are multisectoral, two related to labour and agriculture, one to health and</p>	<p>a) The Trust Fund Implementation Committee bears in mind the need for geographical balance when allocating project funding.</p> <p>b) While most approved projects have multi-sectoral participation and/or scope, the vast majority is led by the environment sector. The QSP Trust Fund Implementation Committee has given importance to multi-sectoral participation in QSP trust fund projects and application requirements include letters of</p>

QSP business plan strategies and targets	Implementation progress information	Secretariat comments and observations
<p>c) To respond to all information requests and provide advisory functions for the development of project proposals.</p> <p>d) Civil society networks applying to the trust fund will receive adequate support from the SAICM secretariat.</p>	<p>the environment, one to labour and the environment, one to the environment and other to science and the environment.</p> <p>c) Over six rounds, the SAICM secretariat has responded to approximately 190 requests for information on the QSP and the applications procedure. The secretariat has also supported the initiation of approximately 35 project proposals.</p> <p>d) 44 civil society applications have been processed by the secretariat over six rounds. All projects received an assessment of their compliance with eligibility and completeness criteria, in particular the need to address of “exceptional circumstances”.</p>	<p>support from sectoral Ministries.</p> <p>c) The secretariat has responded to all requests made by email, telephone or during face to face meetings.</p> <p>d) Out of 44 received civil society applications, 19 were considered incomplete and/or ineligible. The main problems of such applications related to the absence, invalidity or lateness of endorsements of projects by national and NGO focal points.</p>
<p><i>Outreach and equitable delivery targets:</i></p> <p>a) The Trust Fund Implementation Committee should disburse 100 per cent of available funds in each funding round.</p>	<p>a) The average disbursement rate over the six rounds was 78%. In the first round, \$4,742,000⁴³ had been pledged to the trust fund and funding of \$1,966,262 was approved, representing ~41.5%. In the second round, the balance of funds pledged was \$4,409,000⁴³ and the Committee approved projects valued at \$1,861,841, representing ~42%. In the third round, the balance of funds paid to the trust fund was \$2,628,000 and the Committee approved projects valued at \$2,232,155, representing ~85%. In the fourth round, the Committee</p>	<p>a) The Committee in the first round had decided that in order to retain a reserve for the second round of applications pending commitments by donors to replenish the trust fund, the total value of projects to be approved should not exceed approximately 50% per cent of pledges. In the fourth, fifth and sixth rounds, noting the quality of projects submitted, the Committee met the 100% target and deferred its approval of seven⁴⁴ projects due to the lack of available resources.</p>

⁴³ The amount of funds paid at that time had not been calculated.

⁴⁴ The Committee deferred its approval of three projects in the fourth round, two projects in the fifth round and two projects in the sixth round.

QSP business plan strategies and targets	Implementation progress information	Secretariat comments and observations
<p>b) The Trust Fund Implementation Committee should approve civil society projects at up to 10 per cent of the funds available in each round.</p>	<p>approved projects valued at \$3,888,505 while \$3,890,000 had been paid to the trust fund, thus meeting the 100% target. In the fifth round, the Committee approved projects valued at \$4,071,489 while approximately \$4,000,000 had been paid or expected to be paid, thus meeting the 100% target. In the sixth round, the Committee approved projects valued at \$1,999,734 while approximately \$1,700,000 was available from the main part of the trust fund. The rest of the funds were drawn from the funding of \$2,500,000 which is earmarked for projects relating to the implementation of the multilateral environment agreements in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries under the terms of a funding agreement with the European Commission. Thus the disbursement of the sixth round met the 100% target.</p> <p>b) Total average percentage of funding granted to civil society project over the six rounds was 9.8%. In the first round, the Committee approved one project for \$241,800 out of the \$4,742,000 pledged, representing ~5%. In the second round, the Committee also approved one project for \$199,000, while the balance of pledges was \$4,409,000, representing ~4.5%. In the third round, the Committee approved two projects for \$467,849 while \$2,628,000 paid contributions were available, representing ~18%. In the fourth round, the Committee approved civil society projects valued at \$410,000 out of the \$3,890,000, representing</p>	<p>b) In the first round, the Committee aimed to approve projects on a ratio of approximately one non-governmental organization project for every 10 Government projects. In the third round, the Committee interpreted the provision for allocation of 10% of available resources to civil society as an overall target to be achieved during the life-time of the fund.</p>

QSP business plan strategies and targets	Implementation progress information	Secretariat comments and observations
<p>c) The Trust Fund Implementation Committee should approve at least one project for at least 75 per cent (57) of the 76 LDCs and SIDS.</p> <p>d) The Trust Fund Implementation Committee should approve at least one project for 65 per cent (95) of the 145 countries on the OECD DAC list.</p> <p>e) The Trust Fund Implementation Committee should approve projects from at least four different sectors in each applications round.</p>	<p>~10.5%. In the fifth round, the Committee approved civil society projects valued at \$250,000 out of \$4,000,000, representing ~6%. In the sixth round, the Committee approved civil society projects valued at \$249,804 out of \$1,700,000, representing ~15%.</p> <p>c) Over six rounds, the Committee approved projects in 35 LDCs and/or SIDS, representing 46% of all SIDS and LDCs.</p> <p>d) Approved projects so far involve 74 countries, representing 51% of countries on the OECD DAC list.</p> <p>e) Nearly all (71 out of 74) Government QSP trust fund approved projects were multi-sectoral in scope, with one project relating specifically to the environment sector, one to health and one to industry. Two approved civil society projects are multisectoral, two related to labour and agriculture, one to health and the environment, one to labour and the environment, one to the environment and other to science and the environment.</p>	<p>c) The 35 countries include 21 LDCs, 9 SIDS and 5 LDCs and SIDS.</p> <p>d) The OECD DAC list is not the official list of developing countries. It provides a useful reference of development assistance recipients.</p> <p>e) While approved projects have multi-sectoral participation and/or scope, the vast majority is led by the environment sector. The QSP Trust Fund Implementation Committee has given importance to multi-sectoral participation in QSP trust fund projects and application requirements include letters of support from sectoral Ministries.</p>

A4.2 Statistics on QSP trust fund applications and approved projects from the first to the sixth rounds of application

A4.2.1 The section provides complementary information and statistics supporting the assessment of QSP trust fund demand, as highlighted in section A3.4 above. The present tables and figures aim to provide additional information on QSP trust fund applications and approved projects over sixth rounds. Tables 15 and 16 provide an overview of the on the geographical and sectoral balance among, funding requests, QSP strategic priorities and OPS objectives addressed. Figure 1 to 6 provide similar information for projects approved in the six rounds of applications.

Table 15: Applications summary information

		Round						Figure for Reference
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Total project applications submitted	185	44	35	21	37	29	19	Fig. 1a & 1c
Civil society	44	12	5	6	8	7	6	
Government	141	32	30	15	29	22	13	
Individual	123	29	29	14	23	20	8	
Multi-country	18	3	1	1	6	2	5	
Decision on project applications								Fig. 2a
Approved	27	3	4	6	4	6	4	
Conditional approved	55	5	17	5	13	11	4	
Deferred approval*	7	0	0	0	3	2	2	
Recommended resubmission	51	19	5	3	11	6	7	
Declined	16	4	5	2	0	4	1	
Incomplete/Ineligible	34	13	4	5	6	3	3	
Resubmitted applications	35	0	8	5	7	11	4	
Government	22	0	7	3	4	6	2	
Civil Society	13	0	1	2	3	5	2	
Decision following resubmission								
Approved including deferred approval	13	0	2	3	2	4	2	
Recommended second resubmission	10	0	3	1	1	3	2	
Declined	8	0	3	1	0	4	0	
Incomplete/Ineligible	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	
Government - Countries involved	89	33	29	21	33	28	16	Fig. 3c
Africa	36	19	12	5	8	13	8	
Asia-Pacific	25	5	9	11	12	6	4	
Central & Eastern Europe	8	4	1	1	2	2	2	
Latin America & Caribbean	20	5	7	4	11	7	2	
Civil society - Countries involved	33	15	12	13	11	9	7	Fig. 3d
Africa	11	4	2	3	5	5	4	
Asia-Pacific	12	5	2	2	4	3	2	
Central & Eastern Europe	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	
Latin America & Caribbean	8	5	8	8	1	1	1	
Overall countries involved	95							Fig. 3a
Africa	37							
Asia-Pacific	27							
Central & Eastern Europe	9							
Latin America & Caribbean	22							
Total funding requested	\$37,671,073	\$8,504,953	\$4,782,973	\$4,363,340	\$7,906,929	\$7,154,605	\$4,958,273	Fig. 4a
Total funding granted to approved and conditional approved projects	\$16,019,986	\$1,966,262	\$1,861,841	\$2,232,155	\$3,888,505	\$4,071,489	\$1,999,734	

* Noting that in the sixth round insufficient resources were available in the trust fund to support all suitable projects, the QSP Trust Fund Implementation Committee decided to defer its approval of two applications. Subject to the availability of funding, the following two projects will be treated as “approved” in the upcoming seventh application round

Table 16: Approved projects summary information

	Total	Round						Figure for Reference
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Total approved projects	82	8	21	11	17	17	8	Fig. 1b & 1d
Civil society projects	8	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Government projects	74	7	20	9	15	16	7	
Individual	65	4	20	9	12	15	5	
Multi-country	9	3	0	0	3	1	2	
Countries involved (Government & civil society projects)	76	20	21	15	21	20	10	Fig. 3b & 3e
Africa	29	10	8	5	2	11	6	
Asia-Pacific	18	2	6	1	9	4	2	
Central & Eastern Europe	7	4	1	2	2	0	1	
Latin America & Caribbean	22	4	6	7	8	5	1	
% of total of 145 OECD developing countries	51%							Fig. 5a
Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and/or Small Island Development State (SIDS)	35	8	11	4	11	6	4	
LDC	26	8	9	4	4	5	4	
SIDS	14	2	4	0	9	1	0	
% of total 76 LDC and/or SIDS	46%							
Sectors*								
Environment	72	18	17	6	14	11	6	
Health	16	1	2	3	3	4	3	
Labour	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	
Agriculture	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	
Science	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Industry	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Other	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	
QSP Strategic priorities								Fig. 6a
A) Profile - needs assessment	50	6	19	6	6	10	3	
B) Programmes, plans etc. building upon international agreements & initiatives	59	5	4	8	17	17	8	
C) Mainstreaming chemicals in development priorities	15	4	0	3	1	4	3	
Overarching Policy Strategy objectives**								
Risk reduction	53	4	20	8	8	6	7	
Knowledge & information	79	8	21	11	17	17	5	

	Total	Round						Figure for Reference
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Governance	59	4	20	9	13	10	3	
Capacity building	70	4	21	8	15	15	7	
Illegal trafficking	9	0	1	0	5	1	2	
Project without an executing agency(ies)	17	2	2	3	5	2	3	
Project with an executing agency(ies)	65	6	19	8	12	15	5	
Basel Convention Secretariat	2		1		1			
Basel Convention Secretariat & regional centres							1	
UNDP	1	1						
UNEP	4				3	1		
UNDP & UNEP	8	2		1	1	3	1	
UNEP & WHO							1	
UNIDO	6			3	1	2		
UNITAR	38	3	18	4	5	6	2	
WHO	4				1	3		
Total funding granted	\$16,019,986	\$1,966,262	\$1,861,841	\$2,232,155	\$3,888,505	\$4,071,489	\$1,999,734	Fig. 4a
Government projects	\$14,201,533	\$1,724,462	\$1,662,841	\$1,764,306	\$3,478,505	\$3,821,489	\$1,749,930	
Civil society projects	\$1,818,453	\$241,800	\$199,000	\$467,849	\$410,000	\$250,000	\$249,804	
% Funding granted to civil society projects	11%	12%	11%	21%	11%	6%	12%	
Funding granted by region								
Africa	\$6,215,425	\$1,070,848	\$697,476	\$523,422	\$748,749	\$2,175,000	\$999,930	
Asia-Pacific	\$3,771,404	\$99,318	\$369,371	\$249,500	\$1,576,122	\$977,289	\$499,804	
Central & Eastern Europe	\$1,616,684	\$397,221	\$249,950	\$495,680	\$223,833	\$0	\$250,000	
Latin America & Caribbean	\$4,416,469	\$398,873	\$545,044	\$963,553	\$1,339,799	\$919,200	\$250,000	
Funding granted to LDCs &/ SIDS	\$6,645,800	\$791,189	\$867,841	\$523,022	\$1,963,818	\$1,500,000	\$999,930	Fig. 4a
% funding granted to LDCs &/ SIDS	41%	40%	47%	23%	51%	37%	50%	
Projects without an executing agency (ies) - funding involved	\$4,132,902	\$471,800	\$448,950	\$713,529	\$1,248,819	\$500,000	\$749,804	
Projects with an executing agency(ies) - funding involved ***	\$11,887,084	\$1,494,462	\$1,412,891	\$1,518,626	\$2,639,686	\$3,571,489	\$1,249,930	
Basel Convention Secretariat	\$428,724		\$178,794		\$249,930			
Basel Convention Secretariat & regional centres	\$249,930						\$249,930	
UNDP	\$248,400	\$248,400						
UNEP	\$999,400				\$750,000	\$249,400		
UNDP & UNEP	\$2,000,000	\$500,000		\$250,000	\$250,000	\$750,000	\$250,000	
UNEP & WHO	\$250,000						\$250,000	
UNIDO	\$1,389,376			\$639,776	\$249,800	\$499,800		
UNITAR	\$5,444,259	\$746,062	\$1,234,097	\$628,850	\$920,500	\$1,414,750	\$500,000	
WHO	\$876,995				\$219,456	\$657,539		

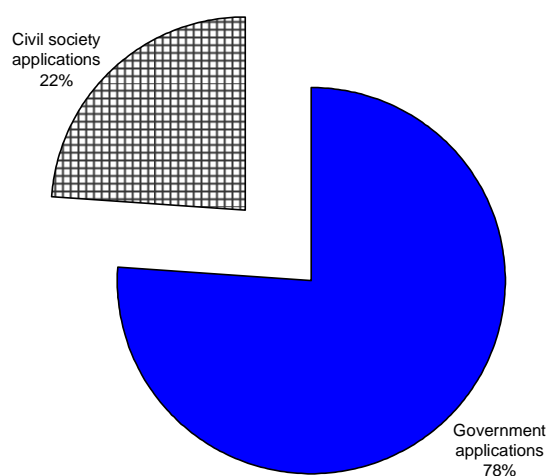
** As provided for in the QSP Business plan, the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list of aid recipients is not the official list of developing countries and countries with economies in transition. It however provides a useful reference of development assistance recipients.

*** The sectors indicated reflect the lead Ministry, Government instruction or civil society organization and do not reflect the sectoral coverage of the projects, which in a wide majority of cases are multisectoral.

**** Projects are often relevant to more than one project.

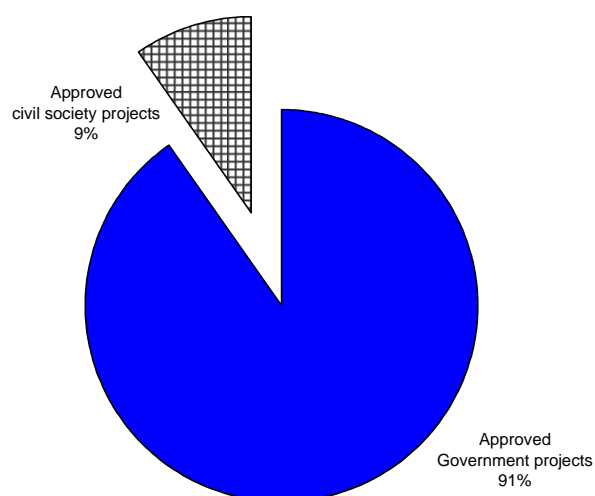
Figure 1: Proportions of Government and civil society applications and approved projects

Fig. 1a - Applications



Total applications	185
Civil society	44
Government	141

Fig. 1b - Approved projects



Total approved projects	82
Civil society	8
Government	74

Fig. 1c - Government & civil society applications by round

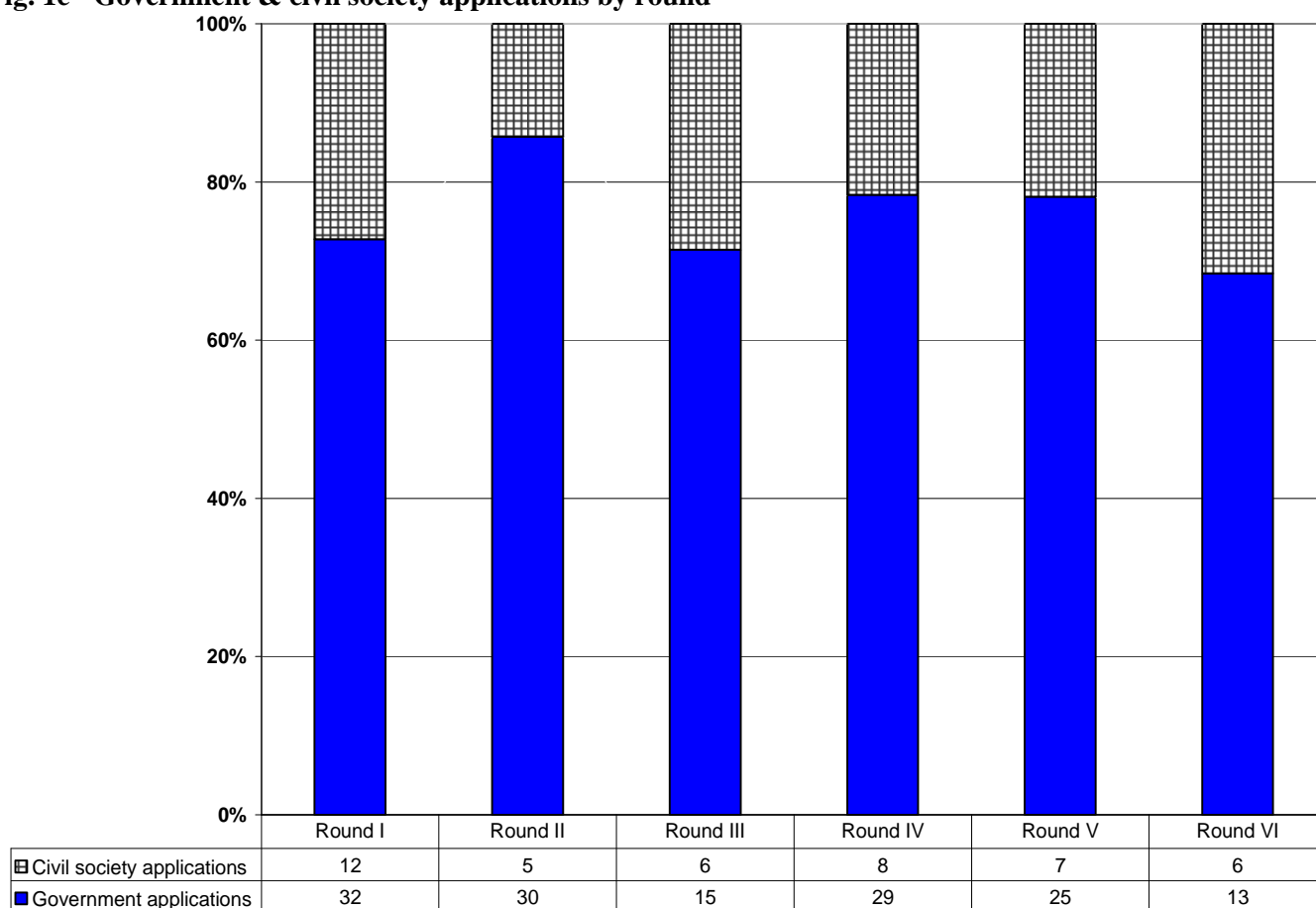


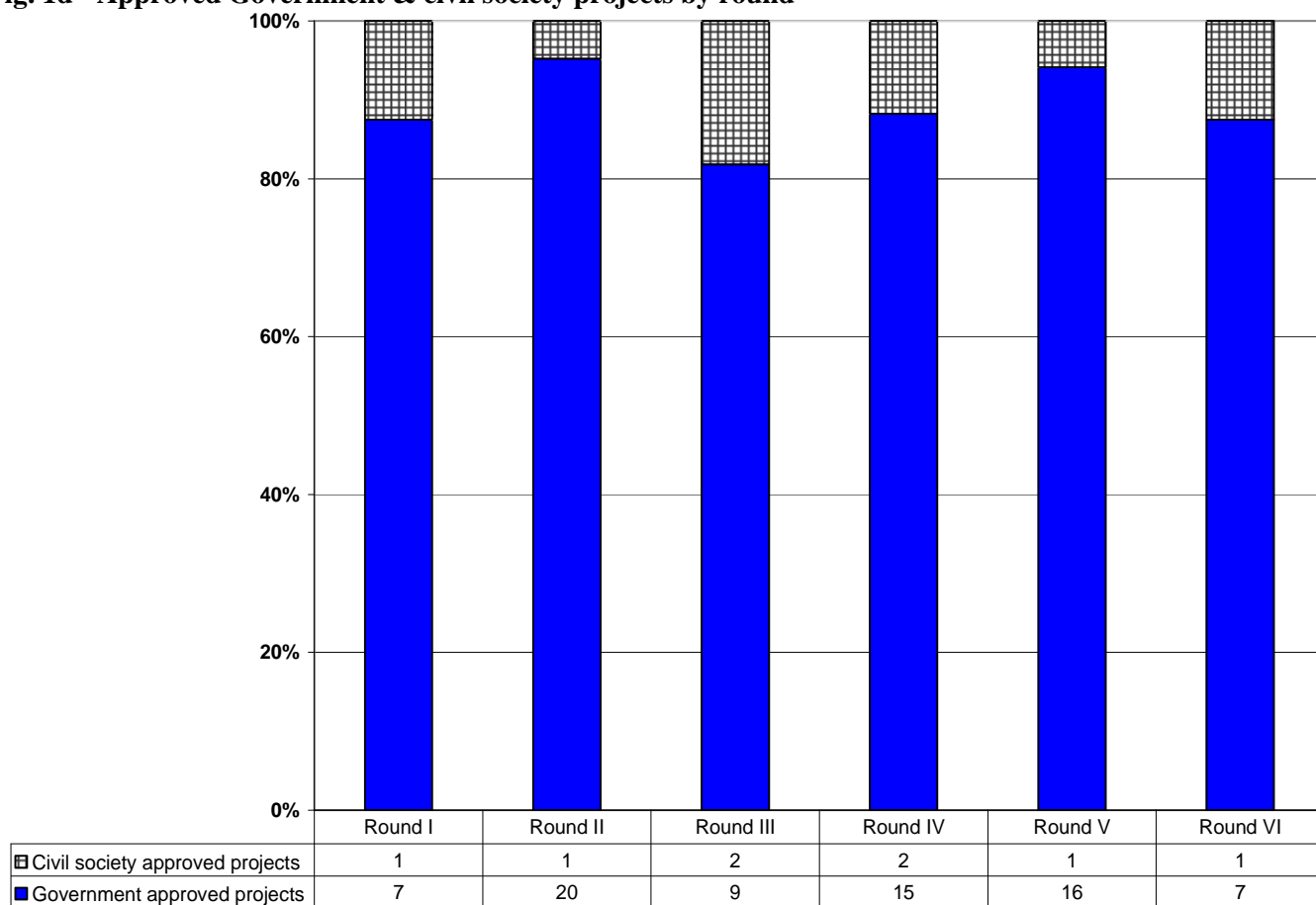
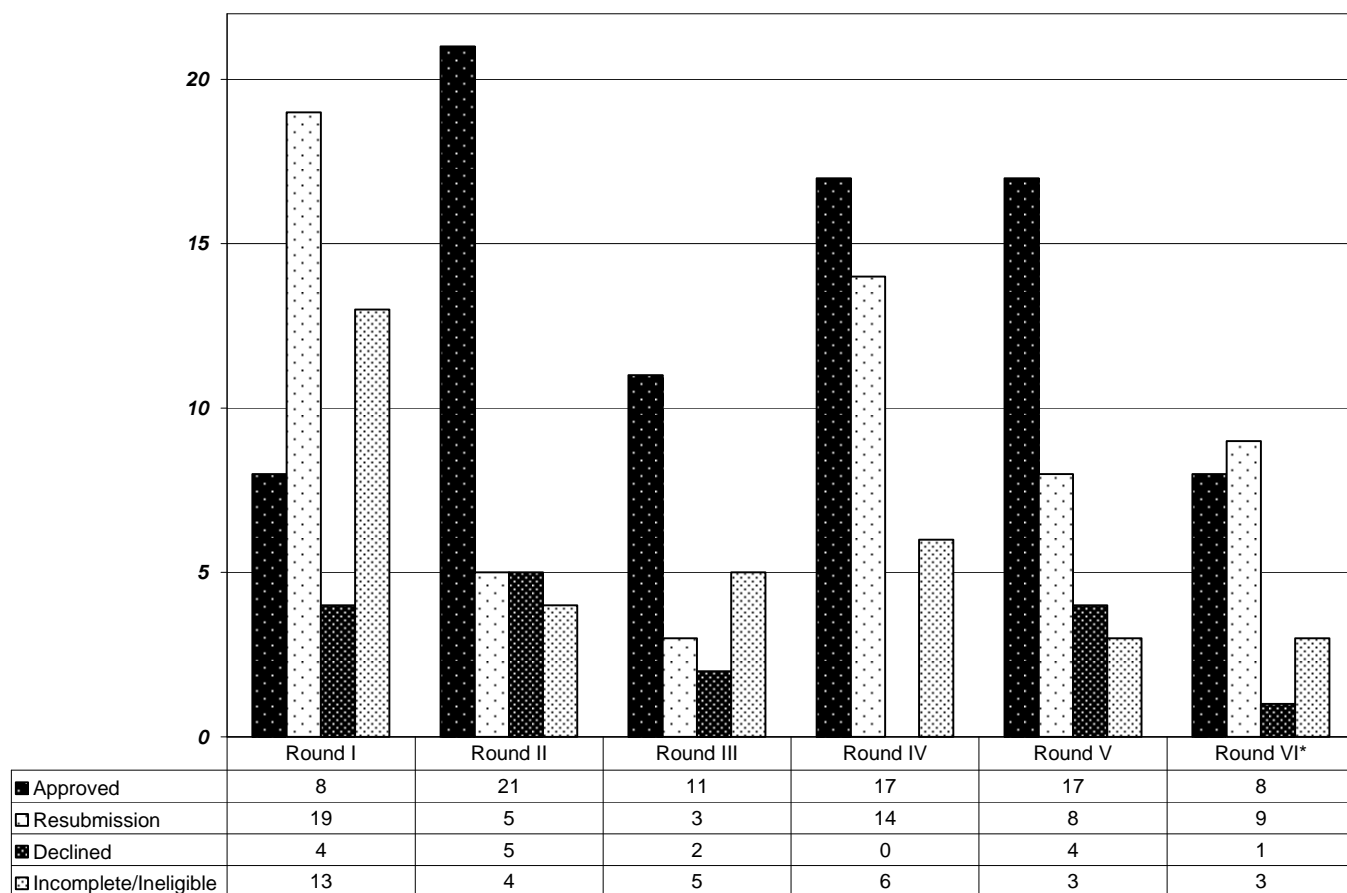
Fig. 1d - Approved Government & civil society projects by round

Figure 2: Decisions taken by the QSP Trust Fund Implementation Committee

Fig. 2a - Breakdown of decisions of the QSP Trust Fund Implementation Committee on project applications by type and round

* In the sixth round, “approved” projects include four conditionally approved projects and the category of “resubmission” includes two deferred approved projects.

Figure 3: Regional distribution of applications and approved projects

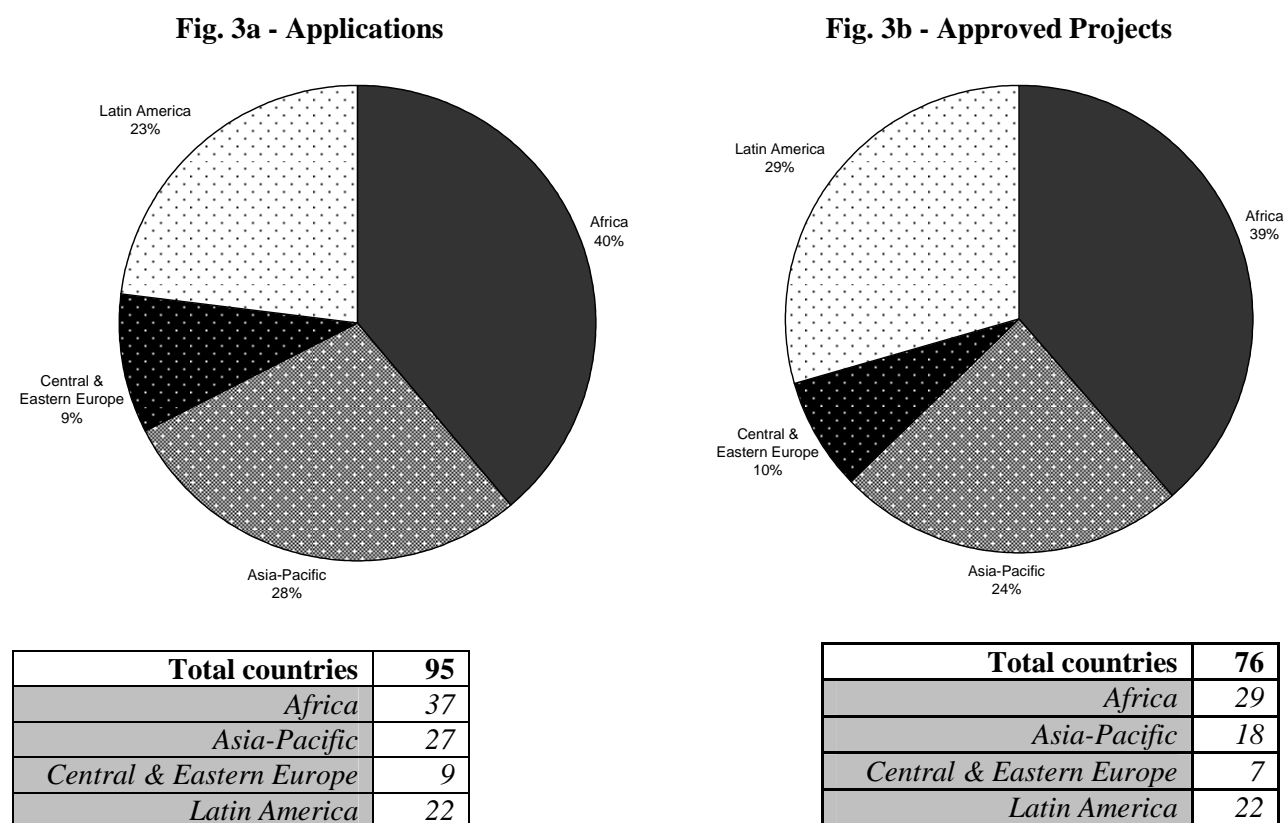


Fig. 3c - Government applications by round

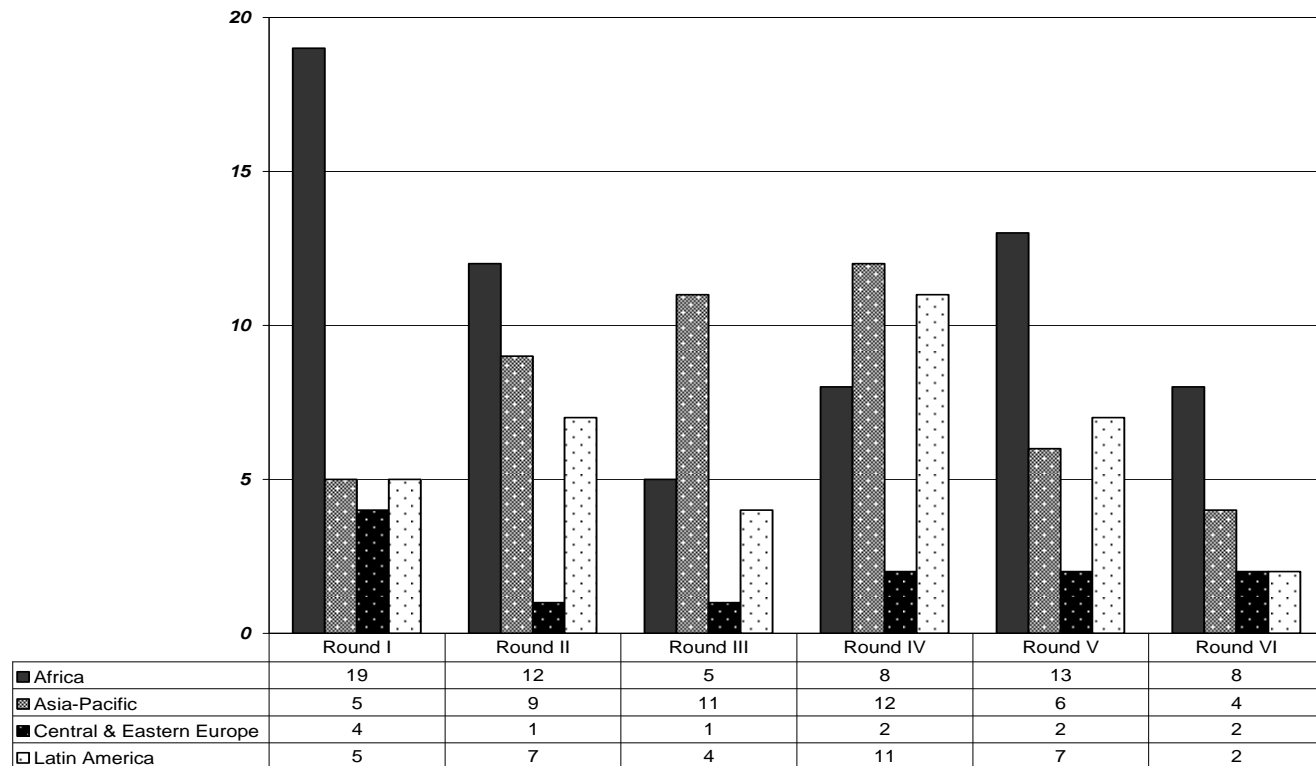


Fig. 3d - Civil society applications by round

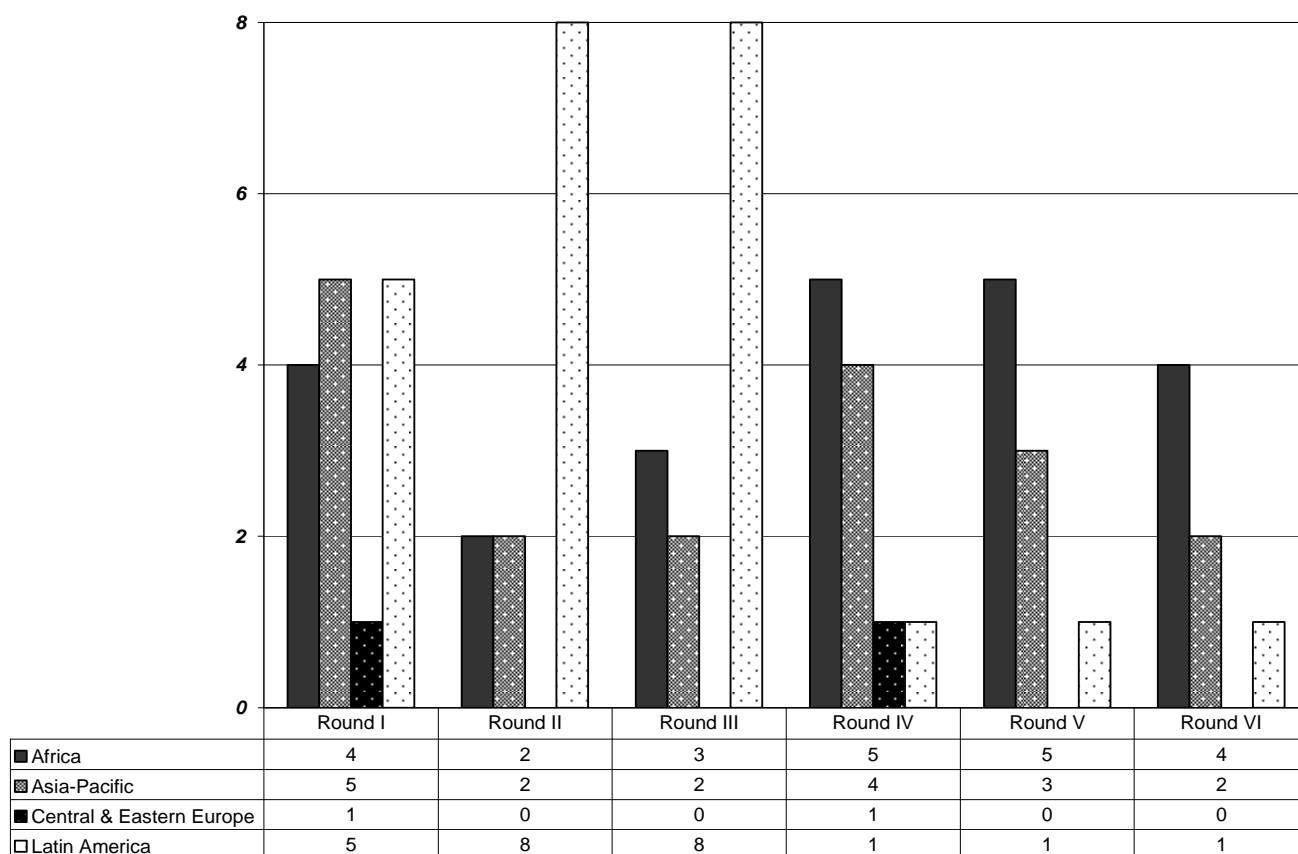


Fig. 3e - Approved Government & civil society projects by round

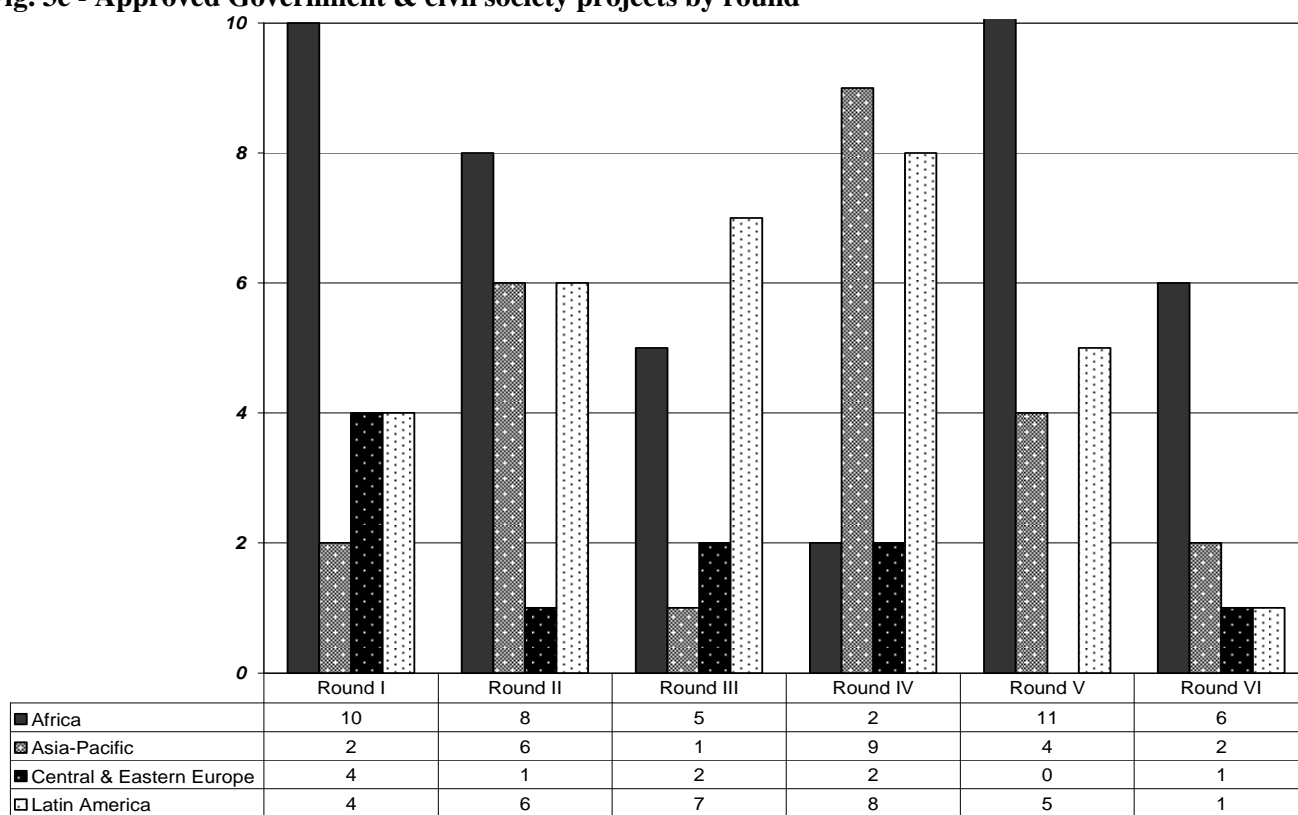


Figure 4: funding

Fig. 4a - Funding requested and granted by round

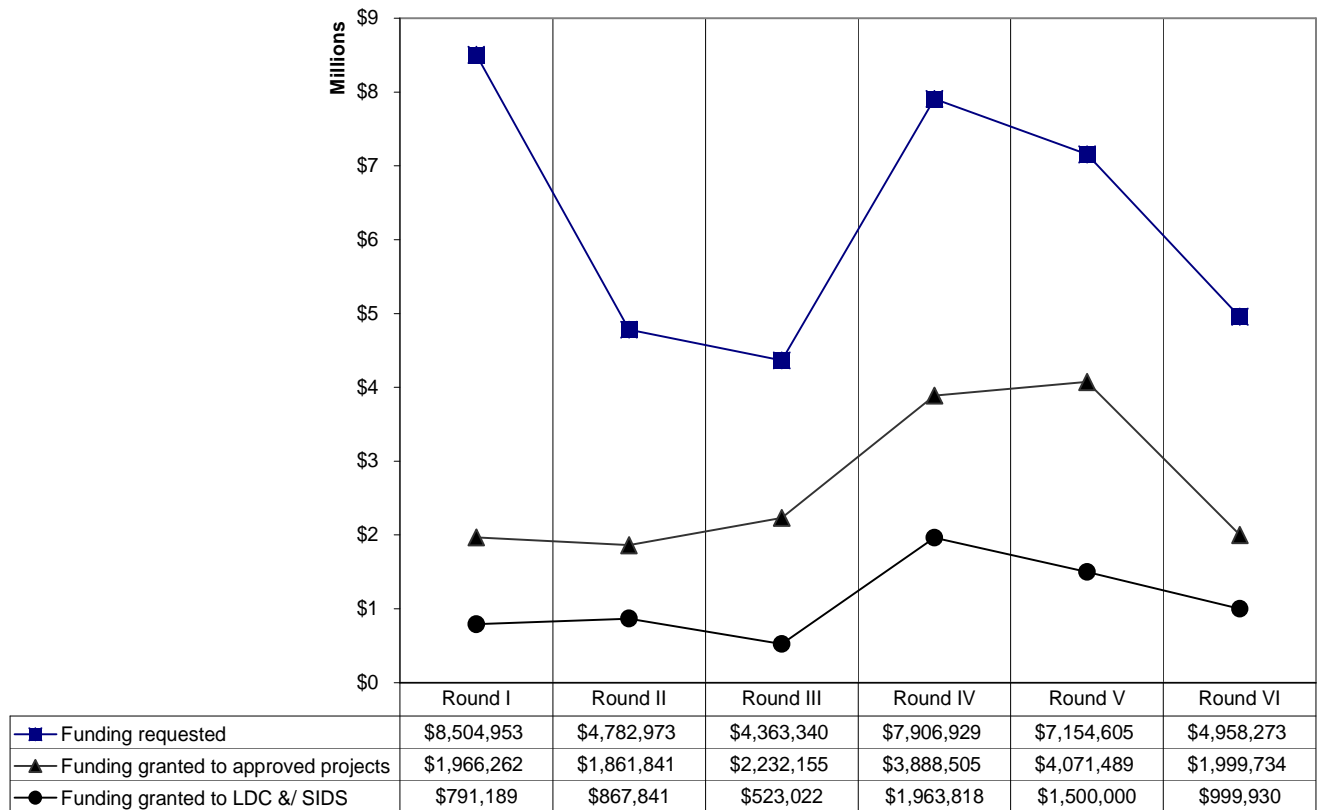


Figure 5: business plan targets

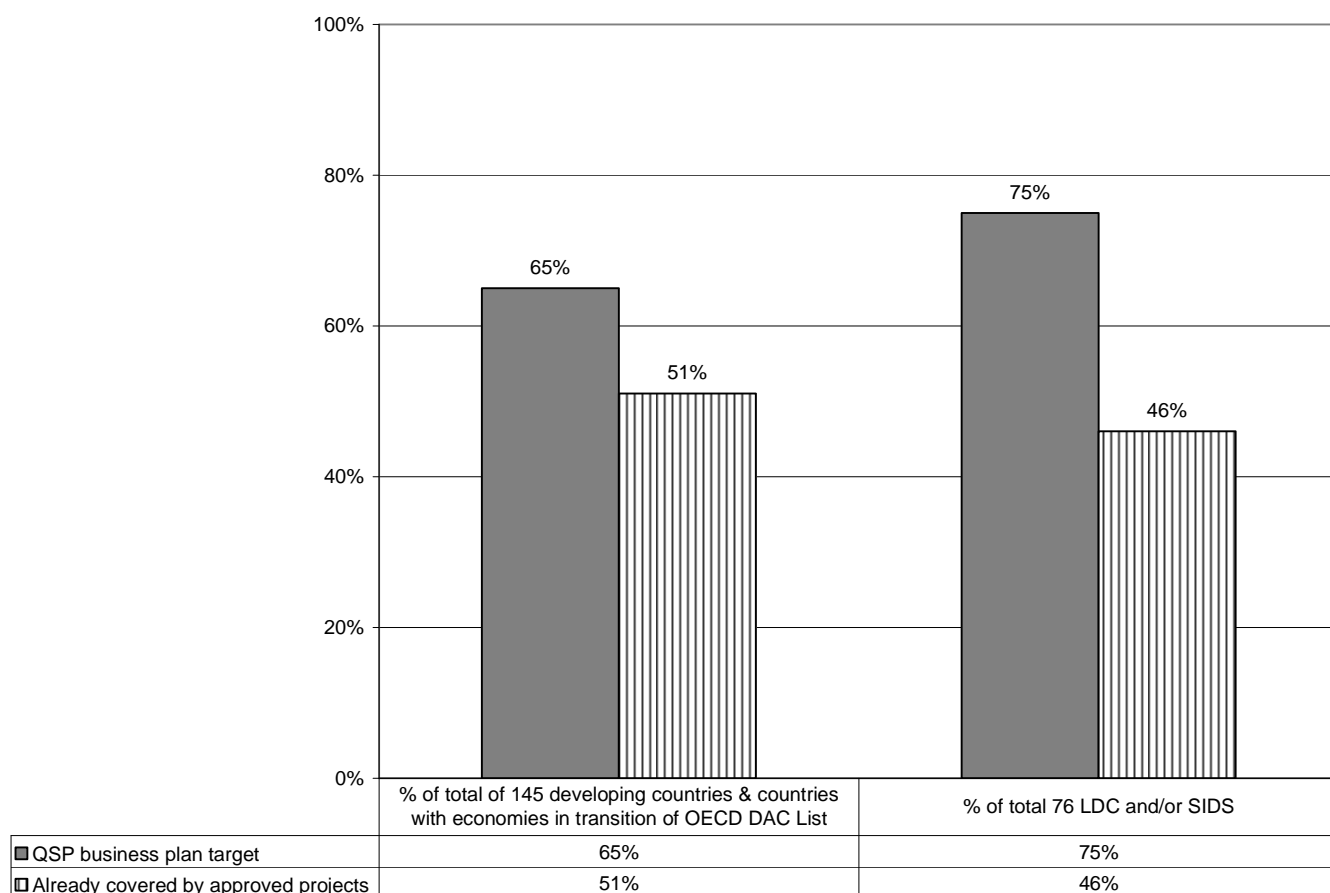
Fig. 5a - Coverage of Least Developed Countries (LDC), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Developing Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition

Figure 6: QSP Strategic Priorities

Fig. 6a - QSP strategic priorities covered by approved projects by round

