



## UNDP PROJECT DOCUMENT

United Nations Development Programme

Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic

### **Kyrgyzstan, UNDP and UNEP partnership initiative for the integration of sound management of chemicals considerations into development plans and processes**

#### **Revision as of April 21, 2011 – Change of management arrangements.**

The main goal of the project is to support the Government to assess its sound management of chemicals (SMC) regime and to put a plan to begin addressing gaps in the national regime, and to help improve the incorporation of national sound management of chemicals into the national development planning agenda. More specific objectives of the project are:

- a) development of an Initial National Chemicals Profile and gathering of data on areas of high/risk/exposure for the environment and human health within the country;
  - b) qualification of links between priority major chemicals problem areas and human health and environmental quality in the country, and quantification of the costs of inaction/benefits of action in planning/finance/economic language regarding major chemical management problem areas;
  - c) identification of the areas of its national SMC governance regime that need strengthening most urgently and development of a realistic phased plan to address these needs;
  - d) strengthening its national capacity relative to SMC and enhance general knowledge and understanding on SMC issues amongst decision makers, managers, the industry, NGOs and the public;
  - e) proposing a path forward for our country to mainstream the highest priority SMC issues in our country's development planning processes and plans and prepare a strategic national document which will express Government commitment towards the implementation of environmentally sound chemicals management;
  - f) development and formulation of a National Plan on the implementation of SAICM's Global Plan of Action.
- This project will be implemented in collaboration with UNEP as part of UNDP/UNEP "Partnership Initiative for the integration of SMC Considerations into Development Planning Processes".

Programme Period: **2011 - 2012**  
 Programme Component: **Environment for Sustainable Development**  
 Project Title: **Kyrgyzstan, UNDP and UNEP partnership initiative for the integration of sound management of chemicals considerations into development plans and processes**  
 Award ID: **00060733**  
 Project ID: **00076614**  
 Project Duration: **24 months**  
 Management Arrangement: **DIM<sup>1</sup>**

Total budget: **US \$ 400,000**

Allocated resources:  
 - Government:  
 - Regular:  
 - Other:

SAICM QSP TF: **US \$ 250,000**  
 -In kind contributions: **US \$ 150,000**  
 Unfunded budget:

**Agreed by UNDP**

Mr. Pradeep Sharma, Resident Representative a.i.

Date:

*21 April 2011*

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with the Fast Track Procedures effective by December 31, 2011 all projects launched within the period of April 4, 2010 till December 31, 2011 must be applied direct execution (DIM) modality.

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## I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### 1.1 Introduction

With the support of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Quick Start Programme (QSP) Trust Fund, UNDP will work with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic – and call upon the expertise of the Chemicals Branch of the United Nations Environment Programme, Division for Technology, Industry and Economics (UNEPIDTIE) - to assist the country in addressing the second and third strategic priorities (SP2/SP3) of section IV of the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy (<http://www.chem.unep.ch/saicm/>), namely:

- Development and strengthening of national chemicals management institutions, plans, programmes and activities to implement the Strategic Approach, building upon work conducted to implement international chemicals-related agreements and initiatives; and,
- 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.

Extensive experience has been gathered and can be shared between countries with respect to the first strategic priority (SPI), that is to develop or update national chemicals profiles<sup>2</sup>, but much less experience has been accumulated with respect to the two other strategic priorities. In order to best support the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to:

- i. assess their sound management of chemicals regime relative to the strategic objectives of the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy and put in place a plan to begin addressing gaps in the national regime; and,
- ii. help improve the incorporation of national sound management of chemicals priorities into the National development planning agenda, UNDP will apply guidance contained in its Technical Guide for Mainstreaming the Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC) in MDG-Based Policies and Plans, to assist the government and the UN Country Team to recognize and assess opportunities for incorporating SMC into national development policies and planning in support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

UNEP Chemicals will lend its expertise to the implementation of the project through guidance contained in the Health and Environment Linkages (HELI) Initiative, developed jointly with the WHO. The HELI initiative promotes an inter-sectoral approach to decision-making that includes consideration of the full range of environment and health impacts of decisions and emphasizes that efforts to protect environmental health should be integrated with, and support, national development plans as well as sustainable development objectives.

#### SAICM and the UNDP-UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Integration of Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC) Considerations into Development Planning Processes.

In February 2006, more than 100 environmental and health ministers, heads of delegation and representatives of civil society and the private sector remarked in the Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management upon the significant contribution that SMC can make toward achievement of the MDGs, observing that *"the sound management of chemicals is essential if we are to achieve sustainable development, including the eradication of poverty and disease, the improvement of human health and the environment and the elevation of the standard of living in countries at all levels of development."*

SAICM, supports the achievement of the WSSD goal to ensure that, by the year 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health. Four major value-added features of the Strategic Approach, relative to the international management of chemicals work that preceded it, are:

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<sup>2</sup> "Development or updating of national chemical profiles and the identification of capacity needs for sound chemicals management."

**i.** A strengthened focus on improved cross-sectoral governance for the sound management of chemicals at the national and local levels (i.e. rather than addressing chemicals on a chemical-by-chemical for chemicals class basis exclusively);

**ii.** An acknowledgement that the sound management of chemicals is essential for achievement of sustainable development, including the eradication of poverty and disease, the improvement of human health and the environment and the elevation and maintenance of the standard of living in countries at all levels of development;

**iii.** Recognition that for sound management of chemicals to be advanced significantly beyond the pre-SAICM situation, there will need to be much stronger links established with the development planning priorities, processes and plans of developing countries with the goal of integrating chemicals management into development planning (ICDP) and,

**iv.** Addressing, in a more comprehensive / holistic manner, the increasing gap in the capacity of developed and developing countries to manage risks posed by chemicals. In support of these prominent value-added features of SAICM, UNDP and UNEP have developed the 'Partnership Initiative for the Integration of SMC Considerations into Development Planning Processes' in order to facilitate the integration of SMC, as part of the poverty-environment linkage, into national development planning processes to support sustainable development in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. (More information on the Partnership Initiative is contained in Annex 6).

It is important for countries that recognize opportunities for incorporating SMC into MDG-based plans to take into consideration planning cycles (whether these are national MDG plans, Common Country Assessments, Poverty Reduction Strategies, etc.), as this can maximize opportunities to synchronize SMC mainstreaming activities, reduce administrative costs, improve results and enhance funding opportunities. To this end, governments typically need to create formal mechanisms and linkages between national SMC planning and MDG-based planning. More experience is needed to guide countries in how to carry out such work effectively, an effort to which implementation of this project, supported by the UNDP mainstreaming guidance and the UNEP-WHO HELI Initiative, will contribute.

To date, most linkages noted between SMC and MDGs have focused on MDG-7 (ensuring environmental sustainability). However, there are many other examples of SMC linkages with MDGs that should be the subject of demonstration through case studies. Strong SMC can contribute to achievement of all of the MDGs, while weak SMC has the potential to impede achievement of the goals. Appreciation for the breadth and depth of issues involved with SMC has been limited in many developing countries and countries with economies in transition, owing in large measure to its highly technical nature.

## **1.2 Country Situation: Chemicals Status and National Development Processes**

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic recognizes that environmental degradation is taking place at the global level and that environmental sustainability can only be reached if pursued multilaterally. It is therefore that the country is committed to promoting environmental protection at an international level. The challenges encountered in instituting environmental policies in an international setting given current economic pressures are a complex task. The Kyrgyz Republic has been actively participating in international, sub-regional and regional cooperation by signing and ratifying a number of conventions, which include:

### ***List of international documents ratified and initiated for ratification by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic***

No:	International Document	Year of ratification
1	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	Law of KR on ratification dated 13.06.2006
2	BaseI Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	Resolution of KR Parliament on ratification dated 30.11.1995 (No. 225-1) Resolution of KR Parliament on joining dated 18.01.1996 (No. 304.1)

3	Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure regarding several hazardous chemical substances and pesticides in international trade	Law of KR on ratification dated 15.01.2000 (No. 15)
4	Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision Making and Access to Justice on environmental issues	Law of KR on ratification dated 1.01.2001 (No. 5)
5	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	Law of KR on joining dated 14.01.2000 (No. 11)
6	Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on the Climate Change	Law of KR on ratification dated 15.01.2003
7	Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution	Law of KR on ratification dated 15.01.2000 (No. 16)
8	Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and Montreal Protocols on Ozone Depleting Substances	Law of KR on ratification dated 15.01.2000 (No. 16)
9	Convention on environmental impact assessments in the trans-boundary context	Law of KR on joining dated 12.01.2001 (No. 6)
10	United Nations Convention to combat desertification in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa	Law of KR on ratification dated 21.06.1999 (No. 85)

Although the country has been working intensively on the reduction and elimination of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) and the management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) it has not yet finalized the formulation of a National Chemical Profile though work is underway. Therefore, the development and formulation of its National Chemical Profile has been included as one of objectives and proposed activities in the project.

Through creation of the coordinating National Ozone Center, the Ministry of Emergency Situations established a basis for the successful management of ODS in the country. Within a period of seven years (2002-2009) over 96% of ODS consumption was eliminated in different areas of their application (refrigeration, flexible and rigid foams production, agriculture, fire extinguishers, etc).

In order to implement the project GEF /UNEP № GEL-2328-2971- 4714 “Assistance to the Kyrgyz Republic in drafting National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on POP” the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic issued a resolution dated November 14, 2003 № 688-p., which envisaged the establishment of a Coordinating Committee to promote the Stockholm Convention on POP in Kyrgyzstan. The resolution nominated the Ministry of ecology and emergency situations of the Kyrgyz Republic as the coordinating and implementing agency.

The NIP was prepared under the guidance of the National Coordinating Committee with multi-stakeholders participation. The NIP was adopted by the Kyrgyz Republic Government in June 2006 and obliged the State Agency on environmental protection and forestry with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to ensure the coordination in respect of fulfillment of the obligations of the Kyrgyz Republic under the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants.

The Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic “On the improvement of the structure of state governance agencies of the Kyrgyz Republic” dated October 15, 2005 No 462 envisaged the establishment of the State agency on environmental protection and forestry with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter referred to as the Agency) on the basis of State Forestry Service of the Kyrgyz Republic and the National Center for the development of mountainous regions. This Agency assumed environmental protection functions, appropriate personnel and financing from the Ministry of ecology and emergency situations of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Agency serves as a successor of the above mentioned public institutions as well as the responsible structure for the implementation of commitments of the Kyrgyz Republic in respect of international environmental conventions, these functions are envisaged pursuant the Regulations on the State Agency on environmental protection and forestry with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic approved by the Resolution of the Kyrgyz Government dated December 26, 2005 No 617 “Issues of the State Agency on environmental protection and forestry with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic”.

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The Agency is a republican state structure in charge of environmental protection and management of forestry resources, which conducts unified policy in the area of environmental protection, preserving bio-diversity, rational use of natural resources, development of mountainous regions, forestry and hunting and ensuring environmental security of the country. It also acts as the executive agency in implementing the commitments of the Kyrgyz Republic related to the international environmental conventions.

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The department of chemicals, plant protection and quarantine of the Ministry of agriculture is responsible for the regulation of pesticides and chemicals which are approved for the application in the Kyrgyz Republic as well as keeps the state register.

The control over the circulation of strong acting and poisonous substances (SAPS) is effected by the agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Ministry of emergency situations is responsible for the control over the storage, registration and use of the SAPS in industry.

The Agency keeps a cadastre of waste dividing it into four classes – extremely toxic, highly toxic, dangerous and less dangerous.

The Ministry of emergency situations is keeping a register of waste storage sites and dumps which contains the waste of mining industry enterprises.

The Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic is regulating the circulation of medicines as well as performs their state registration.

Potentially toxic chemicals (PTC) except for pharmaceutical preparations manufactured on the territory of the Republic as well as those procured abroad for the domestic and business activity are subject to the state registration.

The state registration of PTC is effected by the Department of state sanitary and epidemiological supervision (DSSSES) of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The monitoring of pollution of environment, food products and human organism with persistent toxic substances was started in the 70ies of the XX century by the Hydro-meteorological Service of the Republic as well by the agencies of the Ministries of Agriculture and Health of the Republic.

The Kyrgyzhydromet was conducting systematic surveys over the meteorological and hydrological conditions which affect the crops as well as pastures, it also conducted the analysis of tendencies, forecasting of extremely high levels of pollution and notification thereof to state agencies and business structures. For a long time the Kyrgyzhydromet was defining the concentration of the DDT and the products of its decay in water and soil. The samples of water and soil were taken from control plots with pre-defined time interval.

The Ministry of agriculture has in its structure the Department of chemicals, plant protection and quarantine, which has two control and toxicological laboratories. These services are responsible for the control and oversight over the safe storage, transportation and economically justified and ecologically grounded application of plant protection substances and mineral fertilizers. The laboratories were in charge of defining the residual quantity of DDT as well as its decay products such as aldrin, chlordane and hexachlorbenzol. Seasonal studies were conducted at four control plots. Currently all these activities were terminated due to sharp reduction of their financing.

The Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic is responsible for the organization and maintenance of national register of potentially toxic chemicals, it also approves the rules of transportation, storage and use of dangerous

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substances, approves the sanitary and hygienic norms of pesticides content in the environment and food products. The toxicological monitoring within the system of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic is performed by two organizations: the DSSSES and Scientific and production association "Preventive medicine". The DSSSES is in charge of toxicological control over the livestock and crops raw products as well as foodstuffs, conducts oversight over the imported and exported products by issuing the certificates of correspondence. The products which are on sale in the domestic market, are subject to sample control throughout the whole territory of the Republic. The control measures include the measurement of concentration of the DDT as well as the products of its decay such as hexachlorbenzol, aldrin and heptachlor. The Scientific and production association "Preventive medicine" in accordance with the nature of its operations, conducted a number of toxicological surveys. During the period of 1985 to 1995 the surveys of quality of drinking and surface water, soil and air in respect of the content of the DDT and hexachlorbenzol were conducted in Suzak rayon of the Osh oblast. Currently the laboratory of the Scientific and production association "Preventive medicine" does not exist.

The State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture are responsible for the management of chemicals including the protection of human health and the environment from their negative effects. The management of toxic chemicals, plant protection chemicals and their residues, as well as the drafting of legislation, inspections and international cooperation regarding chemicals management, are also among their responsibilities.

The Ministry of Health is responsible for the preparation of regulations with regard to poison management. It provides guidance and procedures for: plant protection substance management; classification of new poisonous chemical substances; and, their inclusion in the list of approved chemicals. Its Pharmaceuticals Department prepares the primary and secondary regulations on poisons and plant protection substance residues present in goods. The State Sanitary Inspectorate / Sanitary and Epidemiologic Surveillance Department of Ministry of Health of the KR are also involved in the procedure. The Ministry of Health is also involved in poison and plant protection related inspections.

Laboratory analysis on plant protection substance residues is performed by the State Sanitary Inspectorate under the Ministry of Health.

The Department of Chemical Protection and Quarantine Plant Protection undertakes the first phase on plant protection substance registration (toxicological assessment of active ingredients and preparation and classification in the right toxicity groups). The enforcement of the above mentioned regulations is under the MA.

### **1.3 Project Objectives**

The Kyrgyz Republic's objectives for this project are to work with UNDP, and the support of UNEP Chemicals, in implementing the generic next steps<sup>3</sup> for strengthening the domestic sound management of chemicals (SMC) regime consistent with SAICM, including:

- a) Development of an Initial National Chemicals Profile and accumulation of basic data on areas of high/risk/exposure for the environment and human health within the country;
- b) Qualification of the links between priority major chemical management problem areas and human health and environmental quality in the country, and quantification of the costs of inaction/benefits of action in planning/finance/economic language regarding major chemical management problem areas;

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<sup>3</sup> Countries typically go through certain steps to advance their national sound management of chemicals regime. These steps are described by UNDP as (a) Development of Initial Chemicals Profiles/Inventories (i.e. what chemicals, where, how much, produced, used etc.); (b) Accumulation of basic data on areas of high/risk/exposure for the environment and human health within the country (e.g. serious chemical contamination of a major fishery, contaminated sites impacting food production, stockpiles destroying ground water, etc.); (c) Quantification of the links between major chemical problem areas and human health and environmental quality (i.e. analyzing and explaining the linkages in understandable language for policy decision makers); (d) Developing or filling-out an integrated chemicals management program (i.e. understanding what is needed to enhance SMC related governance capacity relative to the countries chemicals profiles so that current problems can be addressed and future problems prevented); (e) Quantification/estimation of the costs of inaction/benefits of action in major chemical risk areas from (c) above (i.e. the economic analysis that can be compelling for national planning and finance ministries; speaking the development planner's language); and (f) Mainstreaming in development planning to foster national budget commitments in partnership with donor assistance to address the most serious problems/potential benefits at the nexus between sound management of chemicals and sustainable forms of development.

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- c) Identification of the areas of its national SMC governance regime that need strengthening most urgently and development of a realistic phased plan to address these needs;
  - d) Strengthen its national capacity relative to SMC and enhance general knowledge and understanding on SMC issues amongst decision makers, managers, the industry, NGOs and the public;
  - e) Propose a path forward for our country to mainstream the highest priority SMC issues in our country's development planning processes and plans and prepare a strategic national document which will express Government commitment towards the implementation of environmentally sound chemicals management; and
  - f) Development and formulation of a National Plan (NP) on the implementation of SAICM's Global Plan of Action.

These project objectives are entirely consistent with advancing the overall objective of the QSP to use trust fund resources to "support initial enabling capacity-building and implementation activities in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, Small Island Developing States, and countries with economies in transition".

The country further acknowledges that the QSP Trust Fund does not contain sufficient resources to fund the initial SAICM enabling activities of all eligible countries, and that building case study examples will help donor and recipient countries to better assess how to mobilize and target additional resources for implementation of SAICM going forward. For this reason, this project advances the country's national objectives in the implementation of SAICM and will allow the country to contribute replicable examples that will benefit other countries under SAICM.

## II. Project Strategy

This project will be delivered through adoption of a partnership approach involving government officials, local experts and UNDP/UNEP experts working closely together as a team in order to share guidance, experience, information and knowledge to support delivery of concrete results against the various project activities.

UNDP, in its role as Implementing Agency, and the MA in its role as Senior beneficiary and project focal point, will lead project partners in working to attain objectives a-f outlined in section 1.3 above.

UNDP, as the Implementing Agency, will bring to the project its extensive and broad experience in providing support to client countries with respect to chemicals management issues (e.g. as IA for the POPs/Ozone focal areas of the GEF, IA for the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and as initiator in the development of a SAICM "guidance document/tool"<sup>4</sup> that will be used during implementation of this project).

The 6 project objectives stated in Section 1.3 above, are to be attained through Project Activity Areas and Associated Major Tasks described in section 2.1 below. The Project Activity Areas and Associated Major Tasks stipulated in Section 2.1 are based on general steps to advance national SMC regimes, outlined in the UNDP guidance on SMC for the MDGs.

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<sup>4</sup> UNDP, since the adoption of SAICM in 2006, has invested in the development of a guidance document to assist national governments and UNDP Country Teams in recognizing and assessing opportunities for incorporating SMC into national development priorities, processes and plans. The SMC "mainstreaming guide/tool" addresses considerations for integrating SMC of chemicals into the three core MDG Support services extended to UNDP partners countries, namely:

(1) *SMC's application to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)*, including diagnostics, investment and planning

(2) *SMC's relevance to widening policy options and choices via national, sectoral and other policy reforms and frameworks* needed to accelerate equitable growth and promote long-term human development.

(3) *Strengthening national capacity for effective service delivery* at national and local levels as applicable to incorporating goals, objectives and activities for SMC within national plans and sector strategies.

Part I of the guide provides background on sound management of chemicals, the synergies that exist between SMC and prominent development goals, and broad sectoral concerns at the country level, and the current capacity of developing nations for SMC.

Part II of the guide elaborates on the steps or "entry points" for determining SMC capacity building needs and priorities and for integrating SMC into national plans and sector-based strategies.



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Through adoption of the programmatic approach espoused by the UNDP-UNEP Partnership Initiative, UNEP-Chemicals will be invited to provide guidance to country partners in support of project objectives a - c (as stated above), with UNDP participating in the dialogue and contributing strategic advice as necessary. Following suit, UNDP will take the lead in providing support to country partners under project objectives d - f.

A cross-sectoral, Interagency Coordinating Mechanism, composed of stakeholders and representatives from ministries, associations, NGOs, private sector representatives, etc, will be initiated by decision of MA and SAEPP and act as an advisory committee. The committee will meet on a quarterly basis to discuss issues related to chemicals management and review new chemicals management plans, draft legislation, etc.

Project monitoring, periodic reporting and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP procedures and will be undertaken by the Project Manager, with support from the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) and UNDP Montreal Protocol Unit (MPU)/Chemicals, as explained in more detail in section 5.5 of this document.

## **2.1 Project Activities**

### **2.1.1 Project Activity Area 1:**

#### **Designating a National Project Management team and Project Initiation**

The first *three tasks* [Major Tasks l(a), l(b and l(c))] of the Project Manager will include:

- a) Project initiation and final planning with UNDP;
- b) Notification of and briefing about the project for government ministries, government commissions, major private sector associations and other NGOs that might be relevant to the project, including requesting that these organization designate a project contact point charged with project communications, gathering information in support of the project and identifying stakeholders among their constituencies, etc.; and
- c) Building a comprehensive database on organizations by category (ministerial, academia, private sector, etc.). This will be used to track invitations to stakeholders to participate in consultative processes under this initiative and also for soliciting information.

Tasks 1 (b) and 1 (c) are essential prerequisite for *Activity Area 2* of the project.

### **2.1.2 Project Activity Area 2:**

#### **Establishing a Cross-sectoral, Multi-Stakeholder Coordinating Mechanism**

Effectively moving SMC issues into the development-planning context relies on broad stakeholder discussion of the issues, consistent with typical development planning processes. This initiative will produce the documentary materials that will communicate SMC, in an appropriate manner, in planning processes, and the Kyrgyz Republic, by supporting this initiative, is expressing its willingness to follow-through on this work.

The Project Manager, with the support of UNDP, will establish a cross-sectoral, Interagency Coordinating Mechanism (ICM) that will support the work of the project and act as its advisory committee. The National SMC coordinating mechanism will include but not limited to the representatives from the Kyrgyz Republic Ministries directly responsible for chemicals management and associated legislation (e.g. State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Agriculture (MA)).

Ministries that might be engaged in aspects of chemicals management (in addition to ministries mentioned above), whether or not their role is recognized as an official one for chemicals, could be the Ministry of Labor and Social Development, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economy Development and Trade and the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

A number of countries have established formal interagency mechanisms to coordinate their response to commitments under a chemicals-related international agreements and decisions. These experiences, to be shared via UNDP, will inform work under this project. In particular, because chemicals-related international agreements and decisions have substantial synergies with one another, the country will consider the viability of consolidating its chemicals expertise within one SMC coordination mechanism consistent with the integrative aspects of SAICM. Such a mechanism, to be facilitated by the Project Manager (Major Task 2(b)), will have as its main

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objectives, during and beyond the life of this project, development and review of SMC-related priority setting, policy and implementation efforts, as well as provision of advice to other processes on which SMC has a bearing, including national development planning activities. The implementation of this project will in effect provide training through experience for the coordinating mechanism participants with respect to these objectives.

The Multi-Stakeholder Coordinating Mechanism will be asked to consider and comment early in the project on the methodology outlined in the UNDP guidance on incorporation of SMC into national development planning processes.

### **2.1.3 Project Activity Area 3:**

#### **Research, Analysis and Planning in Support of Improved SMC Governance Consistent with the Strategic Objectives of SAICM**

*Major Task 3(a): Information gathering and analysis to develop an updated ('National SMC Situation Report' (Consultations/Communication Document)*

The National Project Management Unit (NPMU) will set-up Working Groups/Task Teams consisting of representatives of all stakeholders with expertise on (i) Legislation, (ii) Institutional Aspects and (iii) preliminary data and information regarding production, consumption, export, import, etc of chemicals, to assist in the information gathering and analysis for the formulation of a National SMC Report/National Chemical Profile.

Building on previous work done in the country, objectives and tasks of the working groups would be to:

- Collect and analyze the existing legislation and perform a gap analysis;
- Assess institutional aspects and structures of the different Government organizations, NGOs and other institutions familiar with chemical issues, their interconnection, cooperation with stakeholders, etc.
- Create a preliminary database of chemical generation, emissions, production, trade, etc, using existing information, inventories, polluters' cadastre, etc.
- Gather, assess and compilation of the data collected
- Formulate a National Chemical Profile/National SMC Situation<sup>5</sup> with emphasis on:
  - o Qualification of the links between major chemical management problem areas and human health and environmental quality in the Kyrgyz Republic (i.e. explaining the major issues for the environment, human health, worker safety and economic development etc. in the country in terms that the non-expert policy decision-makers can understand); and
  - o Identifying what areas of the national SMC governance regime (policies, legislation, institutions and processes) need strengthening to improve capacities to:
    - Ultimately achieve the strategic objectives of SAICM generally;
    - Facilitate actions to begin addressing over time significant legacy issues associated with previous unsound chemicals management;
    - Facilitate actions to avoid, as much as possible, major problems associated with unsound chemicals management from building-up or occurring as accidents/emergencies in the future; and
    - Facilitate the country's ability to capitalize on the sustainable development benefits of the chemicals industry.

The National Chemical Profile/National SMC Situation Report also functions as an awareness-raising tool for familiarizing government decision-makers and stakeholders with the strengths and weakness and overall capacity for SMC within the country and what is most important to be addressed. This is particularly relevant for Major Task 3(b) discussed below.

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<sup>5</sup> Development of a National Situation Report on sound management of chemicals represents an important first step that a nation can take to identify a "baseline" of capacity for SMC. These reports should be developed as part of a process that identifies gaps, needs and opportunities. Once these are identified, the country can then proceed to a priority-setting exercise and, ultimately, to integration within national policy and legislative frameworks, and as grounded within broader national goals and objectives for health, the environment, poverty reduction and sustainable development. Where such reports are considered in isolation from such a wider process their utility is limited. This project will therefore, work to mainstream the country's SMC priorities into the development planning process in later stages of this project.

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**Major Task 3(b): Multi-stakeholder Consultation and Awareness Raising Workshop**

Stakeholder consultation and awareness-raising will be an ongoing process throughout the project's work and activities, drawing on the results and networks of Major Tasks 1(b) and 1(c).

In addition, at this point in the project, an awareness-raising and consultation workshop will be held to discuss the results of the National Chemical Profile/National SMC Situation Report. The objectives of this workshop are to:

- Raise awareness of major chemical management problems in the country;
- Indicate major gaps in the national regime for the sound management of chemicals that can be addressed in a phased manner, and what the priorities for these actions should be; and
- To seek stakeholder opinions on the highest priority issues that might be the subject of mainstreaming SMC opportunities in national development planning processes and documents;

Participation at the workshop will be multi-sectoral, including senior government representatives from key ministries, representatives of industry associations, labor and other NGOs.

**Major Task 3(c): Identification of National SMC-Specific Opportunities and Priorities to Address Gaps in the National SMC Regime and Other Major Chemical Management Problems/Opportunities**

Based on the results of the National Chemical Profile/National SMC Situation Report in *Task 3(a)* and the multi-stakeholder workshop of *Task 3(b)*, the government, supported by UNDP, will be in a position to deliberate on the country's priorities for:

- Addressing gaps in the National SMC Regime in light of the strategic objectives of SAICM, and to prevent future significant problems associated with the unsound management of chemicals;
- Actions to begin addressing over time significant legacy issues associated with previous unsound chemicals management that are negatively affecting human health, the environment and development prospects in the country; and
- Facilitating the country's ability to capitalize on the sustainable development benefits of the chemicals industry.

To facilitate these deliberations, a priority-setting background document will be prepared building on the previous applicable National Plan of Action Document and brainstorming workshop will be held with senior government officials/decision makers from key ministries of the government that make-up the Interagency Coordinating Mechanism (ICM) [initiated under *Activity Area 2*], including finance and planning ministries.

The results of this 2-day briefing and brainstorming will be a brainstorming workshop summary report "The SAICM National Policy Strategy" put together by the NPMU that will guide the work of *Activity Area 4* by narrowing down the analysis to actions that are of the highest priority for the government over a planning cycle of the next 5 years.

**2.1.4 Project Activity Area 4:**

**Planning To Implement Priority Actions, Including Via Mainstreaming In National Development Plans**

**Major Task 4 (a): A Phased Plan for Addressing Priority Gaps in the National SMC Regime and Qualitative Rationale for Mainstreaming Certain of the Highest Priority SMC Issues in National Development Plans**

As a result of work under Project Activity Area 3, a shortlist of the highest priority areas for work over the next 5 years will have been identified to begin addressing important gaps in the national SMC regime relative to the strategic objectives of SAICM. In this *Task 4 (a)*, a National Plan of Action Document will be developed to:

- Propose options for how important gaps in the national SMC regime can be addressed, including the preparation of project concepts that could potentially be the subject of partnerships between the government and international donors to support implementation of SAICM going forward;

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- Qualitatively describe the most significant legacy issues associated with previous unsound chemicals management that are negatively affecting human health, the environment and development prospects in the country; and
  - Qualitatively describe the most significant opportunities to facilitate the country's ability to capitalize on the sustainable development benefits of the chemicals industry.

Plans developed to implement SAICM within the country would include identification of capacity building actions, costing, identification of partners, etc., and programmatic opportunities as applicable to MDGs and other national development plans.

A one-day briefing and brainstorming workshop will be held with senior government officials/decision makers from key ministries of the government that make-up the ICM, including finance and planning ministries, to discuss and comment on the National Plan of Action Document. Based on comments received, a final National Plan of Action Document will be prepared for use by the government, including in consultations with international donors.

The NPMU will create a Working Group for the preparation of the National Plan of Action. The WG will define: Work areas; Activities to be undertaken; Main actors; Time frame; Indicators of progress; and, Implementation aspects. The NPMU in cooperation with the WG will finalize the list of identified actions.

***Major Task 4 (b): Demonstration Of Building An Economic Analysis/Development Case For Mainstreaming Certain Of The Highest Priority SMC Issues In National Development Plans***

One of the main challenges associated with mainstreaming sound management of chemicals issues into national development plans is making the case for mainstreaming in an "economic language" that finance and development planning agencies can understand. Very little of this "economic rationale" work has been done to date to serve as examples to developing countries regarding how to apply similar methodologies to other important SMC issues within the country.

As such, work under Task 4 (b) will serve to provide an example of applying a methodology for making the economic case for mainstreaming in development planning of an issue associated with unsound chemicals management that is negatively affecting human health, the environment and/or development prospects in the country.

The economic analysis example will be shared with Interagency Coordinating Mechanism to encourage further similar work in the country to support the mainstreaming of high priority SMC issues in the national development planning process.

***Major Task 4 (c): Proposing a Road Map (National Plan) for Mainstreaming the Highest Priority SMC Issues in the Country's Development Planning Process***

For the non-development planning expert, national development planning processes can seem extremely complex and difficult to engage with priority SMC issues that appear, at least to finance and planning officials, as "highly technical". However, this project will, by this point in the work, have produced substantial documentary material to begin influencing national development planning processes. What will be needed at this stage is a clear plan and schedule regarding what national development plans to try to influence, at what point in the planning cycles, and with what approaches with respect to information sharing, multi-stakeholder consultations and other factors.

This Task 4 (c) will, therefore, develop a "Mainstreaming Road Map/National Plan" document tailored to the country's national development planning processes focusing on the best opportunities to influence these processes for purposes of mainstreaming high priority SMC issues in the appropriate development plans, in particular SMC issues that, i) are having significant negative affects on human health, the environment and/or development prospects in the country, and/or ii) show the most significant opportunities to facilitate the country's ability to capitalize on the sustainable development benefits of the chemicals industry.

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The NPMU will be responsible for the preparation of the final "Mainstreaming Road Map/National Plan". The documentation produced during the project implementation will be reviewed and consolidated in a clear document. The "Mainstreaming Road Map/National Plan" will be submitted to all members of the Interagency Coordinating Mechanism to be reviewed and commented. Recommendations and suggestions made by the Interagency Coordinating Mechanism will be incorporated in the final document.

The draft-"Mainstreaming Road Map/National Plan" will be put on the web-site of the MA in order for all involved stakeholders to participate in the definition of its final version. Prior to its posting, a public announcement will be published in one of the Macedonian daily newspapers.

The final version of the document will be promoted on the final workshop with participation of all considered stakeholders.

The "Mainstreaming Road Map/National Plan" will be shared with Interagency Coordinating Mechanism, including finance and development planning officials, to encourage readiness to support SMC mainstreaming efforts in the country's development planning processes going forward.

According to the legal rules of procedure the final "Mainstreaming Road Map/National Plan" will be sent to the Government for its adoption.

### **2.1.5 Expected Results**

The partners for this initiative acknowledge that the SAICM QSP does not contain sufficient resources to fund the initial SAICM enabling activities of all eligible countries, and that building case study examples using other sources of financing will help donor and recipient countries to better assess how to mobilize and target additional resources for future implementation of SAICM, including in support achievement of the MDGs. For this reason, the pilot project is proposed to advance national objectives in the implementation of SAICM and allow all partners to contribute to replicable examples that will benefit other countries under SAICM, and in support of the MDGs.

Indicators of success for this initiative are:

1. Wide distribution of and use by client countries and UN Country Teams and Bretton Woods institutions of the revised and refined UNDP guidance document, UNEP/WHO resources and UNDP/UNEP resources resulting from the pilot project;
2. The country giving fuller consideration to SMC issues directly within its MDG-based national development planning processes; and
3. Wide dissemination of the results and practical lessons learned from this project to facilitate replication in other developing countries, including as part of the UNDP MDGS.

UNDP will actively monitor and be able to report on these indicators within one year of the conclusion of this project.

### **III. Management Arrangements**

Due to the Fast Track Procedures in force till 31 December 2011 all projects launched within the period of 4 April 2010 till 31 December 2011 must be applied direct execution (DIM) modality. Therefore the Project will be temporarily executed using the direct execution (DIM) modality, with a possibility to change to the national execution (NIM) modality, if security situation in Kyrgyzstan allows so, in accordance with UNDP guidelines. Given the pilot nature of the work to be undertaken and the need to feed national results into a global monitoring and evaluation exercise that UNDP and UNEP will be presenting to the meetings of the International Council on Chemicals Managements (ICCM), an International Support Services component is included in the project. This component will be executed directly through the Montreal Protocol-Chemicals Unit of UNDP, and will cover the following activities: technical expert consultancies, contributions of invited experts from specialized agencies as needed during project implementation, as well as reporting and evaluation activities.

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The MA will temporarily serve as the Senior beneficiary (MA SB) with partial responsibility for project implementation. The MA SB is accountable to the focal point and UNDP for the government's participation in the project. The MA SB staff and/or experts will be utilized when needed in accordance with UNDP guidelines, and will facilitate interaction among relevant public organizations, research institutions and private organizations. The MA SB will partially be responsible for project implementation and the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives.

Day-to-day Project Management and Implementation: NPMU led by the Project Manager (see Annex 3 for sample ToR) will be set-up to ensure adherence to the project work plan. The Project manager will assume the day-to-day project implementation responsibility and coordination among partner organizations. The Project manager will report to the UNDP CO National Programme Officer and a Project Board. The NPMU will coordinate daily implementation with the Department of chemicals, plant protection and quarantine of the Ministry of agriculture. The NPMU in coordination with the department will monitor all technical aspects of the project and consequently will provide advice for improvement.

The UNDP Country Office (CO) will be responsible for: the recruitment and appointment of the Project manager and AFA; overseeing project budgets and expenditures; project evaluation and reporting; result-based project monitoring; and organizing independent audits to ensure the proper use of funds. Procurement, Recruitment, Financial transactions, auditing and reporting will be carried out in compliance with UNDP rules and regulations.

Decision-making: A Project Board will be established as a main decision making body for the project. The Project Board will consist of representatives of the major stakeholders:

- 1) **Executive:** UNDP, representing the project ownership to chair the group;
- 2) **Senior Supplier:** UNDP, representing the interests of the parties, which provide funds and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing); and
- 3) **Senior Beneficiaries:** MA, SAEPF and Institute of Chemistry under National Academy of Science. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

The Project Board is responsible for making by consensus management decisions for the project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including approval of project work plans and revisions. In order to ensure accountability, the Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure the project's integrity and transparency.

The Project Board approves the Annual Work Plan (AWP) presented at the project inception meeting by the Project Manager, and the Project Board may review and approve quarterly project plans thereafter when required and authorizes any major deviation from the agreed quarterly plans. While the Project Board practices authority to sign off the completion of each quarterly plan and start the next quarterly plan, it also ensures that required resources are committed, and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems between the project and external bodies. In addition, it approves any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities.

Project reviews by the Project Board are made at designated decision points defined in the AWP during the running of the project, or as necessary when raised by the Project manager. The Project Board is consulted by the Project Manager for decisions that are over the problem solving tolerance level set for the Project Manager by the Project Board when the Board approves the AWP, normally in terms of time and budget.

In addition, a National Interagency Coordinating Mechanism (ICM) - comprising of various ministries - shall be established and will be chaired by MA. The ICM will serve as an advisory body, with its main functions being policy input and overall coordination amongst the national stakeholders for the purposes of the project.

In order to accord proper acknowledgement to UNEP and SAICM QSP TF for providing funding, a UNEP and QSP TF should appear on all relevant project publications, including among others, project hardware and vehicles purchased with UNEP and QSP TF funds. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by

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UNEP and QSP TF should also accord proper acknowledgment to SAICM. The UNDP logo should be more prominent -- and separated from the UNEP and SAICM logo if possible, as UN visibility is important for security purposes.

#### **IV. Monitoring and Evaluation**

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP procedures and will be provided by the Project Manager, with support from the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) and UNDP MPU/Chemicals. Aligned with SAICM QSP Trust Fund requirements, this project also includes an independent national monitoring and evaluation component.

Additionally, in the broader context of SAICM implementation and this pilot project fulfilling the role of establishing a replicable methodology for the integration of sound management of chemicals in national development strategies, The Kyrgyz Republic, UNDP and UNEP will work towards collecting information on a set of national pre-SAICM activities in order to be able to design global indicators that, in future, will allow for the evaluation of the value-added that SAICM implementation brings to global management of chemicals.

#### Ongoing Project Monitoring and Reporting

*Day to day monitoring of implementation* progress will be the responsibility of the National Project Management Team, based on the project's annual work plan (AWP). The National Project Management Team should inform UNDP and MA of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

*Periodic monitoring of implementation* progress may also be undertaken by the UNDP-CO through quarterly meetings with the project proponents. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.

UNDP requires that *annual monitoring* occur through a Tripartite Review (TPR) meeting held once a year. This is the highest policy-level meeting of the parties directly involved in the implementation of a project. The Project Manager prepares an Annual Project Report (APR) and submits it to the UNDP-CO and UNDP MPU/Chemicals for review and comments. The APR is a UNDP requirement and part of UNDP's Country Office central oversight, monitoring and project management. It is a self - assessment report by project management to the CO. The format of the APR should include the following:

- An analysis of project performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced and, where possible, information on the status of the outcome
- The constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these
- The three (at most) major constraints to achievement of results
- AWP, CAE and other expenditure reports (ERP generated)
- Lessons learned
- Clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing key problems in lack of progress

UNDP-CO also conducts Terminal Tripartite Reviews in the last month of project operations. Once again, the Project Management Team is responsible for preparing the Terminal Report and submitting it to UNDP-CO and UNDP MPU/Chemicals for review and comments. The terminal tripartite review considers the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objective. It decides whether any actions are still necessary, particularly in relation to sustainability of project results, and acts as a vehicle through which lessons learnt can be captured to feed into other projects under implementation of formulation.

#### Independent Evaluation

In accordance with the SAICM requirement to conduct independent evaluation, the project will be subjected to at least two independent external evaluations as follows. An independent Mid-Term Evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the first year of implementation. The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the

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effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Montreal Protocol-Chemicals Unit of UNDP in BRC. An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the terminal tripartite review meeting, and will focus on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation. The final evaluation will also look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals. The Final Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Montreal Protocol-Chemicals Unit of UNDP.

#### **Audit Clause**

UNDP will engage legally recognized auditor to conduct regular audit of the project according to UNDP Rules and Procedures and provide a copy of the Audit Report to the MA SB.

#### **V. Legal Context**

This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 30 October 1995. The host country implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the government co-operating agency described in that Agreement.

*The UNDP Resident Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic is authorized to effect in writing the following types of revision to this Project Document, provided that he/she has verified the agreement thereto by the Montreal Protocol-Chemicals Unit of UNDP in BRC and is assured that the other signatories to the Project Document have no objection to the proposed changes:*

- a) Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;*
- b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;*
- c) Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility; and*
- d) Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments only as set out here in this Project Document*



### 3.1 Strategic Results Framework

<b>UNDAF Outcome</b>	Effective and equitable management of natural resource and environmental protection based on the principles of sustainable development ensures
<b>CP Outcome</b>	The country obligations related to the ratified environmental conventions met.
<b>CPAP output</b>	Capacities to implement the ratified Multilateral Environmental Agreements/Protocols improved
<b>Narrative summary</b>	This project was developed in support of SAICM, the global policy network under which international action and management of chemical hazards is being organized. It aims to assist the country to integrate national chemical management priorities into its development planning priorities in response to SAICM's Global Plan of Action and Overarching Policy Strategy. It is part of a larger partnership initiative in support of sound management of chemicals that UNDP is undertaking with UNEP and as such it will draw on UNEP's technical expertise and experience.
<b>Goal</b>	The main goal of the project is to support the Government to assess its sound management of chemicals (SMC) regime and to put a plan to begin addressing gaps in the national regime, and to help improve the incorporation of national sound management of chemicals into the national development planning agenda

	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Risks and Assumptions</b>	<b>Risk Mitigation</b>
<b>Long Term Objective (Purpose):</b> Strengthen focus on improved cross-sectoral governance for SMC at the national and local levels and establish stronger SMC links with national development planning priorities, processes and plans to achieve the MDGs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SMC Plan adopted by government OR a process clearly established to achieve this.</li> <li>- Development policies, plans and programs that reflect prioritization and mainstreaming of chemicals management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documentation of development policies, Plans and programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Time constraints.</li> <li>- Revision of policies, plans and programs is based on fixed schedules.</li> </ul>	UNDP is leading the MDG monitoring process in the country and therefore is very much informed on the timeframes/schedules of these processes. Close monitoring of the review processes will be carried out by the project team in cooperation with the UNDP programme areas that work on the development planning assistance provision.
<b>Output 1:</b> Functional national cross-sectoral, inter-ministerial coordination body in support of sustainable SMC mainstreaming established and strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Project Director appointed;</li> <li>- Project Manager appointed; and,</li> <li>- Cross-sectoral team established</li> <li>- Briefing package distributed to key government decision-making bodies and other stakeholders.</li> <li>- Electronic stakeholder list, roles and responsibilities available for project use.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review of all documented information and correspondences (Letters of invitations of stakeholders and corresponding assignment as NSC members.)</li> <li>- Inception meeting report and reports of other meetings.</li> <li>- Project documents specifying roles and responsibilities of stakeholders.</li> <li>- The briefing package produced.</li> <li>- Stakeholder endorsement of assigned responsibility and nomination of repre-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate representation of Stakeholders.</li> <li>- Inadequate communication between NSC and Project Manager and all stakeholders.</li> <li>- Inadequate communication with stakeholders.</li> <li>- Package not easily understood by stakeholders.</li> <li>- Inadequate stakeholder analysis.</li> <li>- Stakeholders may not be able to fully participate</li> </ul>	As this project is part of a pilot initiative, it will benefit from the already established experiences in some of the other pilot countries where the initiative has already started. Therefore, some of the lessons learned in Macedonia, Uganda and Zambia on recruitment, preparation of the briefing package, preparation of the Inception Workshop and well as TORs for project personnel will be shared with the Project Management Team in The Kyrgyz Republic.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- representatives.</li> <li>- Documentation of stakeholders by category.</li> <li>- Attendance lists in minutes and reports of stakeholders meetings/Workshops/Seminar.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Output 2:</b> Links between priority chemical management problems and human health and environmental effects qualified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Chemical SMC Situation Report, with readers'</li> <li>- Comments Sheet, available in electronic format and discussed with stakeholders in cross-sectoral inter-ministerial meetings</li> <li>- Decision taken on the application of the HELI methodology for subsequent analysis</li> <li>- Workshop held. Report produced.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TORS and Contracts1 assignment letters for Technical Sectoral Teams, National Consultants and International Expert Consultancies.</li> <li>- TORS and contracts endorsement by NSC</li> <li>- SMC Situational Report Task Teams.</li> <li>- Report on Workshop of stakeholders to adopt the HELI methodology.</li> <li>- Report of the workshop.</li> <li>- List of participants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delays in recruitment of competent consultants and Task teams due lack of expertise, procurement laws procedures.</li> <li>- Not all sources of relevant information are covered by the Situational Report.</li> <li>- Short exposure to HELI methodology for participants to make adequate contributions and decision.</li> <li>- Inadequate preparations and involvement/participation of stakeholders</li> </ul>	<p>The stakeholders will be kept informed throughout the stages of the project implementation through various forms of communication (meetings, briefings, invitations etc...). At the beginning of the project, the stakeholders will be informed not only on the activities but also their particular role and its importance in achieving the project's results. Clarifying their role, ensuring all stakeholders are participants and not passive observers, accompanied by continuous communication of progress will lead to better understanding of the processes and ensure stakeholder participation remains high as a result of invited interest representation.</p>
<p><b>Output 3:</b> Requirements for strengthening SMC governance regime identified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision taken by the National Interagency Coordinating Committee to proceed with development of a phased plan for strengthening the national SMC governance regime</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minutes of NSC meeting.</li> <li>- TORS and Contract for International Consultant.</li> <li>- Multi-stakeholder Workshop to identify gaps and prioritization.</li> <li>- Priority setting background document.</li> <li>- Brain storming Workshop Summary Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delays in procurement of competent consultant.</li> <li>- Inadequate stakeholder representation in the workshop.</li> <li>- Review may not be adequate</li> </ul>	<p>As this project is part of a pilot initiative, it will benefit from the already established experiences in some of the other pilot countries where the initiative has already started. Therefore, some of the lessons learned in Macedonia, Uganda and Zambia on recruitment of national consultants, formation of national sectoral teams, preparation of the national situation report, stakeholder and ICM engagement will be shared with the Project Management Team in The Kyrgyz Republic. As such some of these risks will be of a lower nature.</p> <p>Nonetheless, the project team supported by international technical expertise and UNDP Chemicals (New York/Bangkok) and UNEP Chemicals (Geneva) will ensure that the information collected covers all necessary areas. The existence of the National Profile is a very good foundation that will allow for further data collection.</p> <p>The project is developed in a way that provides for a</p>

				detailed plan for consultations and as such it ensures the information is distributed in time and digested by all participants. If there is a need for further understanding, the UNEP/UNDP Chemicals teams will provide the needed support. Additionally the project can benefit from WHO experts based on specific needs that arise.
<b>Output 4:</b> A phased plan for strengthening national SMC governance regime developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Endorsement on SMC Plan of Action secured at national and local levels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Multi-stakeholder Workshop SMC Plan of Action document.</li> <li>- Brainstorming workshop Report</li> <li>- Regional stakeholder Endorsement Workshop Reports.</li> <li>- National Endorsement workshop Report.</li> <li>- Final SMC Plan of Action.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate stakeholder representation in the workshops.</li> <li>- Work plan and time schedules inconsistent with each other</li> </ul>	<p>As mentioned above, because this project is part of a pilot initiative, it benefits from the opportunities presented in this particular situation. As such, because of its nature, for all the pilot countries involved, the contract for technical expertise to be provided by the international consultant has already been developed and undergone the UNDP procurement process. Furthermore, the project foresees various consultations and information providing means that will ensure adequate review of the document.</p> <p>UNDP is leading the MDG monitoring process in the country and therefore is very much informed on the timeframes/schedules of these processes. Close monitoring of the review processes will be carried out by the project management team in cooperation with the UNDP programme areas that work on the development planning assistance provision.</p> <p>The Government has evaluated this particular need as a priority and its addressing has been voiced clearly by them in the document. The Government's commitment to this process will help mitigate time constraints related to law drafting. International resources and experience will also assist the process.</p>
<b>Output 5:</b> Costs of inaction/benefits of action in management of chemical issues quantified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agreement from central planning and finance agencies on the relevance of the methodology tested for costing SMC priorities into national development planning processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TORS and Contract for National and International Consultants.</li> <li>- Economic analysis document</li> <li>- Minutes of Meetings to discuss economic analysis document (NSC, Finance and Planning Agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delays in procurement of competent consultants.</li> <li>- Delays in obtaining comments and meetings to discuss economic analysis documents.</li> </ul>	<p>Stakeholder representation and involvement will be ensured through clear communications that will support their interests and roles in the process. The project team will work to develop the detailed work plan based on the time schedules being implemented in the country. This initiative has already done this in some of the other pilot countries faced with similar situation.</p> <p>This project is closely linked to the other pilots being implemented under the initiative and as such will</p>

				benefit from the extensive information sharing/communication strategy package that will showcase not only The Kyrgyz Republic' situation but also at least five other countries' experiences. By presenting the lessons learned and structural outcomes as part of a complex, multi-country package, a diverse experience will be available to other countries. Subsequently, it will be the methodology and its applicability in various circumstances that will gain the focus and respective interest of other countries.
<b>Output 6:</b> Priority SMC issues in national development policies and plans mainstreamed	- Government willing to explore national budgetary commitments in partnership with donor assistance to implement programmatic and project opportunities	- Mainstreaming and buy-in Meetings/Workshop Reports. - Project Concept Documents. - Plan and Schedule of national development plans to influence/Road map.	- Inadequate stakeholder representation in meetings/workshops. - Project Concept documents inadequate in content. - National development plans have fixed schedule.	-
<b>Output 7:</b> Replicable results produced	- Interest generated in other countries to adopt the SMC mainstreaming methodology	- Lessons Learned Report. - Methodology and guidance documents	- Countries inertia to buy-in into lessons learned, methodologies and guidance documents developed in another country.	-

**Annex I PROJECT WORK PLAN AND SCHEDULE**

Activity Areas/ Major Tasks	Months (Project completion over 16 months)	Month 1-2	Month 3	Month 4-5	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7-8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 11-12	Month 13-14	Month 15-16	Month 17-18	Month 19-20	Month 21-22	Month 23-24	
<b>Activity Area 1:</b>																		
Major Task 1(a)																		
Major Task 1(b)																		
Major Task 1(c)																		
<b>Activity Area 2:</b>																		
Major Task 2(a)																		

Major Task 2(b)																																										
<b>Activity Area 3:</b>																																										
Major Task 3(a)																																										
Major Task 3(b)																																										
Major Task 3(c)																																										
Major Task 3(d)																																										
<b>Activity Area 4:</b>																																										
Major Task 4(a)																																										
Major Task 4(b)																																										
Major Task 4(c)																																										
Major Task 4(d)																																										

- Task 1(a): Project Initiation and Final Planning
- Task 1(b): Notification of and Briefing about the Project for Government Ministries/Stakeholders
- Task 1(c): Building a Comprehensive Database on Stakeholder by Category (Ministerial, Academia, Private Sector, etc.)
- Task 2(a): Identify, Brief and bring into the project activities as appropriate those government ministries with important responsibilities for chemicals management
- Task 2(b): Consolidating Chemicals Expertise/Focal Points within One SMC Coordination Mechanism Consistent with the Integrative Aspects of SAICM
- Task 3(a): Information Gathering and Analysis to Develop an Updated “National SMC Situation Report” (Consultations/Communications Document)
- Task 3(b): Multi-stakeholder Consultation and Awareness Raising Workshop
- Task 3(c): Identification of National SMC-Specific Opportunities and Priorities to Address Gaps in the National SMC Regime and Other Major Chemical Management Problems/Opportunities
- Task 3(d): Preparation of a Priority Setting Background Document and Brainstorming Workshop
- Task 4(a): A Phased Plan for Addressing Priority Gaps in the National SMC Regime and Qualitative Rational for Mainstreaming Certain of the Highest Priority SMC Issues in National Development Plans
- Task 4(b): Briefing and Brainstorming Workshop to Comment on Plan of Action Document
- Task 4(c): Demonstration of Building an Economic Analysis/Development Case for Mainstreaming Certain of the Highest Priority SMC Issues in National Development Plans
- Task 4(d): Proposing a Road Map for Mainstreaming the Highest Priority SMC Issues in the Kyrgyz Republic’ Development Planning Process

## Annual Work Plan

Expected output	Key activities	Timeframe				Implementing Agency	Planned budget							
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Fund	Donor	Dept	IA	Budget description	Amount \$		
Mainstreaming SMC Priorities into National development Planning Processes/Frame works	Designating a Project Manager and Project Initiation	X	X			TBI		SAICM QSP TF			71300	National Consultants	36,000	
											72200	Office equipment	14,500	
												74500	Sundries	4,750
	<b>Subtotal:</b>												<b>55,250</b>	
	Establishing a Cross-sectoral, Multi-Stakeholder Coordinating Mechanism		X			TBI		SAICM QSP TF			72100	Contractual services	2,500	
											71600	Travel	10,000	
	<b>Subtotal:</b>												<b>12,500</b>	
	Research, Analysis and Planning in Support of Improved SMC Governance Consistent with National Development Objectives and SAICM Strategic Objectives				X	X	TBI				71300	National Consultants	10,000	
											72100	Contractual services	2,500	
										B0084		71200	International Consultant	6,000
										B0084		71600	Travel of UN Affiliated expert	2,500
	<b>Subtotal:</b>												<b>21,000</b>	
	Planning to Implement Priority Actions, Including through Mainstreaming In National Development Plans	X	X			TBI			B0084		71200	International Consultant	10,000	
										B0084		71400	Contractual services: Report	10,000
										B0084		72100	Contractual services: Evaluation	5,000
<b>Subtotal:</b>												<b>15,000</b>		
<b>1<sup>st</sup> year total budget</b>												<b>113,750</b>		
Mainstreaming SMC Priorities into National development Planning Processes/Frame works	Designating a Project Manager and Project Initiation	X	X			TBI				71300	National Consultants	36,000		
											72200	Office equipment	4,500	
												74500	Sundries	4,750
	<b>Subtotal:</b>												<b>45,250</b>	
	Establishing a Cross-sectoral, Multi-Stakeholder Coordinating Mechanism	X									72100	Contractual services	10,000	
											71600	Travel	11,000	
	<b>Subtotal:</b>												<b>21,000</b>	
	Research, Analysis and Planning in Support of Improved SMC Governance Consistent with National Development Objectives and SAICM Strategic Objectives	X	X			TBI					71300	National Consultants	15,000	
											72100	Contractual services	17,500	
										B0084		71200	International Consultants	5,000
									B0084		71600	Travel	2,500	
<b>Subtotal:</b>												<b>40,000</b>		

Planning to Implement Priority Actions, Including through Mainstreaming In National Development Plans	X	X			TBI		B0084	71200	International Consultants	10,000
							B0084	71400	Contractual services: report	15,000
							B0084	72100	Contractual services: Evaluation	5,000
	<b>Subtotal:</b>									<b>30,000</b>
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> year total budget</b>										<b>136,250</b>

**ANNEX II:  
DRAFT Terms of Reference: International Expert**

**Background**

*The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), adopted February 2006, supports the achievement of the WSSD goal to ensure that, by the year 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health. Two major value-added features of the Strategic Approach, relative to the international management of chemicals work that preceded it, are:*

- *A strengthened focus on improved cross-sectoral governance for the sound management of chemicals at the national and local levels (i.e. rather than addressing chemicals on a chemical by chemical for chemicals class basis exclusively); and*
- *Recognition that for sound management of chemicals to be advanced significantly beyond the pre-SAICM situation, there will need to be much stronger links established with the development planning priorities, processes and plans of developing countries.*

**Deliverables**

In close coordination with the UNDP and the Project Manager, the international consultant expert will assist the project partners to assess:

- 1) gaps in the country's approach to the management of chemicals and needs in terms of sustainable development and the protection of health and the environment (Activity Area 3 - see Annex);
- 2) potential and actual country priorities for sound chemicals management (SCM) in the context of cost benefits and overall national development priorities (Activity Area 3 and 4 - see Annex); and,
- 3) opportunities for mainstreaming SCM in development planning and policy (Activity Area 4).

More specifically, under the case study work, the consultant will be expected to:

- Assist in the design (methodology) and planning for data collection in cooperation with the Project Manager and UNDP personnel.
- Participate in implementation of the national data collection plan, including a review of relevant data, studies and tools (country studies, country environmental assessments, and poverty assessments), the regulatory and policy framework at the national and provincial/state levels, as well as enforcement capacity.
- Analyze data based on the methodology and develop recommendations for discussion at appropriate times during the course of the project, including the planned stakeholders' workshop.
- Assist in the organization and conduct of the planned stakeholder workshop and other meetings involving the interagency coordinating mechanism.
- Work with the Project Manager and UNDP personnel to consult other development partners to obtain a broader development perspective; and
- Assist in the development of draft and/or final reports that assess gaps in and needs for sound chemicals management across relevant sectors for the country and prospects for mainstreaming SCM in national development plans.

**Qualifications**

The international consultant will have extensive experience with at least over 10 years working experience on/with:

- Multilateral and bilateral development agencies in the area of environmental capacity assessment and capacity building, including the development of country development assistance plans/frameworks, project design and delivery;
- Sound management of chemicals capacity building in developing countries;
- Multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and decisions in the chemicals and wastes cluster;



- Government officials at the senior policy level, including with environment, health, industry, planning commission and finance ministries;
- Industry groups on chemicals and waste management related issues, especially regarding consultation processes and awareness-raising; and
- UN Agencies and MEA Secretariats in the chemicals and wastes cluster, including understanding the way these international organizations operate in terms of program and project planning, implementation and reporting.

In addition, the consultant should have a detailed understanding of the features, processes and objectives of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).

## **Draft Terms of Reference: Project Manager**

### **Background:**

The "Development and Mainstreaming of a National Plan on SAICM Implementation for the Kyrgyz Republic" is being advanced by the Government and UNDP to assist the Government, through MA, to take up the second and third strategic priorities of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Quick Start Programme (QSP), namely:

- "the development and strengthening of national chemicals management institutions, plans, programmes and activities to implement the Strategic Approach, building upon work conducted to implement international chemicals-related agreements and initiatives"; and,
- "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".

The activities listed above will be executed by the National Project Management Unit (NPMU) within SAEPF, MH and Institute of Chemistry under National Academy of Science. The NPMU will be managed by the Project Manager.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

The Project Manager will manage the project on a day-to-day basis and is ultimately responsible for ensuring the achievement of outputs and objectives including the production of a NP. Three major tasks of the Project Manager will include:

- Project initiation and final planning together with the implementing agency;
- Notification of and briefing about the project for government ministries, government commissions, major private sector associations and other NGOs that might be relevant to the project, including requesting that these organizations designate a project contact point charged with project communications, gathering information in support of the project and identifying stakeholders among their constituencies, etc.,
- Building a comprehensive database on organizations by category (ministerial, academia, private sector, etc.). This will be used to track invitations to stakeholders to participate in consultative processes under this initiative and also to soliciting information.

In detail, the PM has the following principal responsibilities:

- To lead and coordinate the day-to-day management of the project and the project staff, including administration of the project, accounting for the project and the timeliness of project implementation.
- To lead the development of the detailed project design, in collaboration with the concerned experts and in consultation with the NPMU. This includes the production of a work plan; preparation of the terms of reference for international and national experts recruited under the project, drafting of contracts for experts, preparation of technical specifications for equipment purchased under the project; cost estimation; activity scheduling, and reporting on the forward planning of project activities and budget expenditures.
- To be fully aware of and familiar with all financial and technical rules, regulations and procedures relevant to project implementation. The PM will also be responsible for ensuring that project staff are aware and familiar with these rules, regulations and procedures, and with their application.
- To ensure the implementation of activities stipulated in the work plan.
- To coordinate, monitor, and supervise the activities of experts providing input to the project, including supervision of the implementation of the activities undertaken by consultants and experts; logistics; the review of technical and progress reports; the achievement of project outputs and objectives; and cost control.

- To liaise with the implementing agency to obtain the assistance needed during project implementation, which may include technical directives for project activities or assistance in identifying and engaging experts.
- To liaise regularly with the NPMU and the project team and to ensure that the decisions and recommendations of the NPMU and the opinions of the project team are fully incorporated within the scope of the project's implementation.
- To ensure that all national stakeholders are identified and are adequately informed of and involved.

**Qualifications and experience**

The **PM** should preferably possess the following or broadly equivalent experience:

- Advanced university degree in natural sciences, agriculture environmental sciences, engineering.
- Minimum of 5-10 years of professional experience in the field of environmental/chemicals management.
- Experience with the design and implementation of environmental programmes and projects, including the writing of environmental management plans.
- Good communication and management skills
- Computer skills
- Language skill is an additional asset.



# The UNDP-UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Integration of Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC) Considerations into Development Planning Processes: Maximizing Return on Investment

## OBJECTIVE

To facilitate the integration of sound management of chemicals, as part of the poverty-environment linkage, into national development planning processes to support sustainable development in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

## INTRODUCTION

*The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), adopted February 2006, supports the achievement of the WSSD goal to ensure that, by the year 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health.*

*Four major value-added features of the Strategic Approach, relative to the international management of chemicals work that preceded it, are:*

- *A strengthened focus on improved cross-sectoral governance for the sound management of chemicals\*\* at the national and local levels (i.e. rather than addressing chemicals on a chemical-by-chemical or chemicals class basis exclusively);*
- *An acknowledgement that the sound management of chemicals is essential for achievement of sustainable development, including the eradication of poverty and disease, the improvement of human health and the environment and the elevation and maintenance of the standard of living in countries at all levels of development;*
- *Recognition that for sound management of chemicals to be advanced significantly beyond the pre-SAICM situation, there will need to be much stronger links established with the development planning priorities, processes and plans of developing countries with the goal of integrating chemicals management into development planning (ICDP) and,*
- *Addressing, in a more comprehensive / holistic manner, the increasing gap in the capacity of developed and developing countries to manage risks posed by chemicals.*

\*\* The sound management of chemicals (SMC) is here defined as the application of best management practices throughout the life cycle of chemicals to minimize, and where feasible eliminate, the potential for exposure of people and the environment to toxic and hazardous chemicals, as well as those chemicals suspected of human and/or environmental toxicity.



Judicious use of chemicals can significantly contribute to poverty reduction. However, to ensure that they do not cause harm to human health they have to be used and handled properly. SMC is hence essential for a healthy environment and working conditions of the poor, as it can increase the sustainable use of land, freshwater and other ecosystems on which poor communities depend. Secured livelihoods can help free up time for other activities, including education.

## THE UNDP/UNEP PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE

In support of these four prominent value-added features of SAICM, and in line with the Global Partnership between UNDP and UNEP that aims to increase collaboration and joint activities between the two agencies to better support internationally agreed environment and sustainable development goals espoused by partner countries, UNDP and UNEP have developed a Partnership Initiative for the Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC) to help countries to:

1. Identify specific areas of chemicals management which are likely to result in concrete environment, health and economic benefits and put in place a plan to begin addressing the identified gaps;
2. Assess their national development strategies relative to protecting the environment and human health from adverse effects through sound management of chemicals, and,
3. Improve where relevant the integration of chemicals management priorities into the national development discourse and planning agenda.

This Partnership Initiative draws on the unique support services that can be provided by the cooperating agencies:

### UNDP Support Services

- Capacity development
- Integrated policy design
- Support to MDG-based national development assessment and investment planning processes
- Implementation guidance at the country level

### UNEP Support Services

- Normative development
- Technical assessment and analysis
- Established collaborative arrangements with relevant IGOs for sound management of chemicals
- Piloting of innovative approaches - such as UNEP-WHO Health and Environment Linkages Initiative (HELI)
- Science-based guidance and knowledge services

## PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE CRITERIA

The partnership initiative will, in its initial phases, test the available guidance in a number of pilot countries. Given the limited pilot funding available, the criteria for selecting pilot countries is as follows:

- ✓ The country has a National Chemicals Management Profile in place;
- ✓ The country has some understanding of the economic sectors in the country, and populations and environment at risk;
- ✓ The country has a good sense, or at the very least suspects, where major chemicals management problems/exposure risks exist.
- ✓ The country has a poverty reduction strategy or similar in place

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Children are particularly sensitive to adverse effects from use of chemicals. In particular pesticides used in agriculture and chemicals most commonly used in households are groups of major concern. Raising awareness about the potential dangers and the importance of the sound management of chemicals is essential to help protect children from these adverse effects and safeguard their mental and physical development so they can fully benefit from primary education.

## THE BASIS of UNDP-UNEP PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE GUIDANCE

### UNDP

UNDP promotes the sound management of chemicals as an important component of the global poverty reduction effort. In line with its role as the UN's development network, UNDP advocates the importance of addressing issues related to chemicals management and chemically linked pollution in developing countries by encouraging integration of rigorous chemicals management schemes into national development policies and plans. UNDP also works with countries to identify necessary resources and sources of funding to improve their chemicals management regimes to achieve desired results.

Following the adoption of SAICM in 2006, UNDP, with support provided by the Norwegian Government, invested in the development of a guidance document to assist governments and UNDP Country Teams to recognize and assess opportunities for incorporating SMC into national development planning processes. The "UNDP Technical Guide for Mainstreaming the Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC) in MDG-Based Policies and Plans" is one of several tools that the Environment and Energy Group/Bureau for Development Policy has developed to enhance assistance to partner countries through a comprehensive approach to sustainable development

The guidance document is very much a learning tool. It is a primer, providing substantive background on SMC, explanation of the synergies that exist between SMC and prominent development goals, as well as broad sectoral concerns at the country level, and an assessment of current capacity of developing nations for SMC. It is also a practical manual that identifies the steps required in determining SMC capacity building needs and priorities, and elaborates "points of entry" for integrating SMC into national development plans and sector-based strategies. Each step is accompanied by a description of key considerations and includes detailed "how-to" information targeted to country decision makers/ managers engaged in development, implementation and monitoring/reporting of plans, as well as to UN Country Teams, whose support for country-driven plans and projects includes advice, assessment and evaluation.

In addition, in recognition of the fact that the level of exposure to toxic chemicals – and the resulting impacts on human health – are determined by social as well as biological factors, the guidance also targets the mainstreaming of gender considerations into SMC planning.

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SMC can improve women's working and living conditions, increase their knowledge on the handling and health implications of chemicals and thereby help protect them and their families. Proper integration of gender dimensions in SMC initiatives can increase women participation in regulatory, management and policy decision-making processes that relate to chemical safety and its management, putting women and their voice at the core of decision making processes, ranging from the household to the political level.



### UNEP

UNEP is working to make the world safer from toxic chemicals at the global, regional and national level by helping governments take action for the sound management of chemicals through development of guidance on technical issues and the building of legal and institutional frameworks together with promoting the exchange of information on chemicals, and by helping to build capacity for safe production, use and handling of chemicals in countries around the world. The activities also include development of general guidance to assist countries in implementation of MEAs of relevance for chemicals, such as the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions together with targeted actions at the regional and national level. Nevertheless little guidance exists for ministries of environment, health, finance and planning on how to link sound management of chemicals to sustainable development and poverty reduction, and how to integrate such assessments into development plans and poverty reduction strategies.

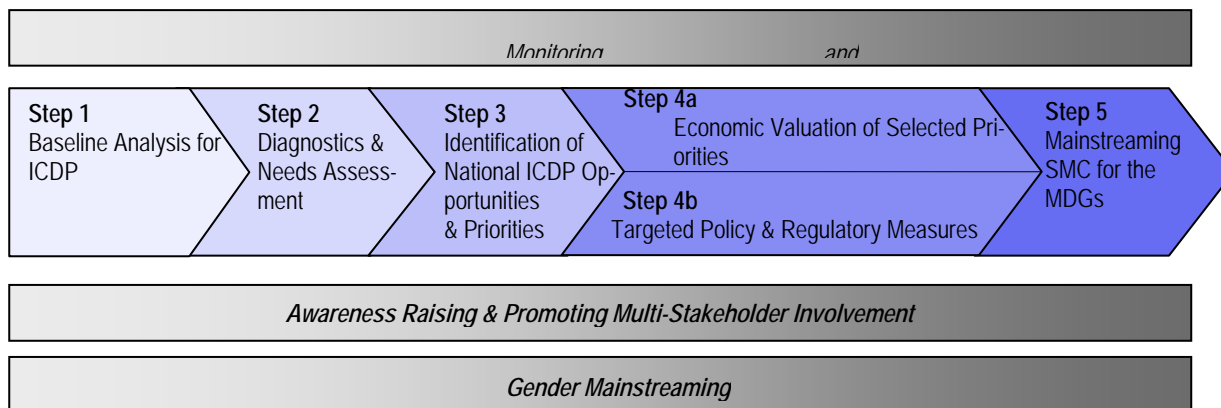
In response to these needs UNEP brings to the Partnership Initiative the above experience including its recent work with the WHO on the Health and Environment Linkages Initiative (HELI). The initiative promotes a proactive, inter-sectoral approach to the decision-making process.

The HELI toolkit includes:

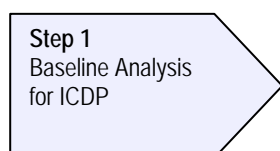
- A joint WHO-UNEP web portal that contains nearly 1,000 links to critical resources in the field of environment and health, organized by categories relevant to policy-making; Synthesis of issues in terms relevant to government sectors; illustration of best practice policy approaches and their cost-effectiveness; and easy access to materials for training, guidance and other resources.
- Improved Tools decision-making including:
  - Global review of needs of decision-makers in environment and health issues, and opportunities for action;
  - Critical reviews of the existing methodologies that support decision making and proposed ways to adapt and improve them to a wide range of settings; and,
  - Technical guidance to support the conduct of integrated health and environment assessments incorporating economic valuation.

## MAPPING the MAINSTREAMING PROCESS

In conceptualizing the Partnership Initiative in support of integrating chemicals management into development planning (ICDP), UNDP and UNEP contemplated the steps that countries typically go through to advance their national SMC regimes. These steps can be described generically as follows:



### STEP 1 -Baseline Analysis



- Purpose:** Determine what exists and record it, based on an updated National Profile and other relevant sources (i.e. what? where? quantities produced/ consumed?)
- Goal:** Development of a National Situation Report on integrating SMC into national development planning (ICDP).
- Rationale:** A National Situation Report is an essential prerequisite in or to proceed with an integrated assessment and analysis of the linkages between SMC and its related economic, health and environmental impacts.

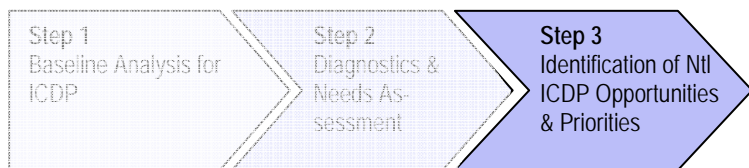
### STEP 2 - Diagnostics/ Needs Assessment



- Purpose:** Determine areas of high risk/exposure for the environment such as biodiversity, vulnerable ecosystems, and human health within the country, addressing both acute problems and potential long term effects.
- Goal:** Allows for an in-depth assessment of chemicals management issues relevant for national MDG-based development planning. Builds upon a National SAICM Capacity Assessment, as appropriate (and if available).<sup>6</sup>
- Rationale:** From the outset, the ICDP assessment should begin consideration of policy alternatives so that the root health and environmental drivers are fully addressed.

<sup>6</sup> The guidance document "Developing a Capacity Assessment for the Sound Management of Chemicals and National SAICM Implementation" was endorsed in May 2007 by all IOMC Participating Organizations as an IOMC document (IOMC/UNITAR, May 2007).

STEP 3 - Identification of National opportunities and priorities



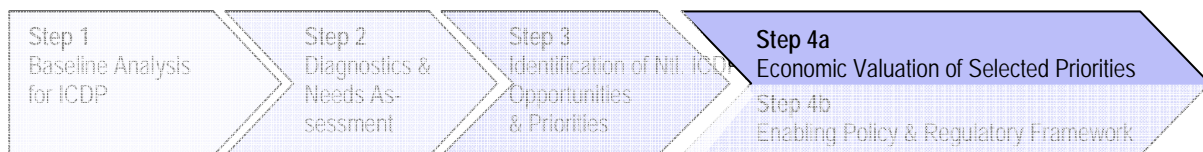
**Purpose:** Qualification of the links between major chemical problem areas and human health and environmental quality, based on a blend of quantitative and qualitative scientific analysis and its validation, depending largely on the nature of the data available and on the stakeholder concerns and priorities identified.

**Goals:**

- List and describe opportunities including legal, technical and institutional aspects;
- Once opportunities have been identified, a priority-setting exercise can be undertaken (identification of drivers possible).

**Rationale:** A priority issue should lie at the intersection of the health, environment and development nexus. Describing the links between the drivers of environmental states and conditions, their effects on environment and health exposure, and ultimately on the health of human populations is the basis for identifying the full range of actions that can help to improve conditions, including influencing upstream drivers. The focus on identifying and evaluating opportunities and interventions is a crucial distinction between a purely research driven exercise and policy assessment to improve decision-making.

STEP 4 a - The Economics of Selected SMC Priorities



**Purpose:** Estimation/quantification of the costs of inaction/benefits of action in major chemical risk areas to identify appropriate (efficient and equitable) choices and to document the trade-offs in different approaches.

**Goals:**

- Determination of hidden economic costs and benefits of policy options targeting national priorities to address a SMC problem;
- Valuation is a crucial tool to secure the buy-in of central finance and economic development agencies of government.

**Rationale:** Demonstrating a threat does not provide in itself a solution. Identifying and measuring environment and health impacts is often not enough to ensure that they are given the attention required when policy decisions are made. Actions to address these impacts involve resources - from the direct financial costs of interventions, to negative or positive effects on economic development. Determining hidden economic costs and benefits of policy options for SMC helps decision-makers to understand and act on the outcomes of the assessment, and measure efficiency either by reaching a defined health and environmental goal with low financial implications or by obtaining the greatest level of benefit from a defined level of resources.

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SMC will reduce unnecessary exposure of children to chemicals and, combined with better nutrition, can improve children’s working and living conditions and decrease their sensitivity to chemicals. SMC can help lower child mortality by ensuring that in the fight against vector borne diseases chemicals are used responsibly and information is made available on safer alternatives.



## ANNEX VI: UNDP-UNEP Partnership Initiative

### STEP 4 b - The Policy and Regulatory Response for Selected Priorities



**Purpose:** Development of targeted policy and regulatory responses for specific chemicals management priorities considered a priority from a national development planning perspective.

**Goal:** Initiation of legislative and institutional reform to implement the selected priorities.

**Rationale:** It is important to consider the wide range of potential interventions that could be implemented. Beyond economic incentives, technological interventions, social measures such as health promotion, and legal and regulatory measures must be fully considered. Focusing on policies and regulatory framework that are either in development or already “on the table” can help to ensure that the assessment is relevant to local needs at which level interventions takes place. Building capacity at country level remains a key factor in determining the success of a long-term and integrated approach to development.

### STEP 5 - Integrating Chemicals Management into MDG-based national development planning processes



**Purpose:** Mainstreaming SMC into national development planning to foster national budget commitments, in partnership with donor assistance, to address the most serious problems/potential benefits at the nexus between SMC and other factors for sustainable development.

**Goals:**

- SMC-MDG linkages for finance, treasury and aid agency officials are clear;
- Awareness-raising targeted to political decision makers;
- SMC priorities figure in national policy and planning documents.

**Rationale:** By inviting agencies that are typically engaged in aspects of SMC (e.g. environment, health agriculture, industry, forestry, etc.) to work together from the outset of the process and reach joint recommendations, increases the scope and quality of an assessment and strengthens the case for coherent and cost-effective government actions. Decision-makers are far more likely to opt for sustainable modes of development when the health and environmental costs of alternative policies are fully valued in terms of natural resource depletion/conservation, human mortality and morbidity, costs in health care, lost wages, etc. Significant responses to hazards often only occur when a long-standing environmental risk erupts into a health, economic or political emergency. By moving from a reactive to a proactive policy approach, risks that might develop into full-scale environmental and health emergencies can be mitigated, limiting or even preventing crises that otherwise might have serious implications for a country’s economic, political and physical infrastructure.



Sound management of chemicals will lower exposure to toxic chemicals thereby reducing women’s risk of contamination, improve maternal health and therefore the health of future generations.

## **PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE ACTIVITIES UNDERWAY**

With the support of funding secured through the SAICM Quick Start Programme (QSP) Trust Fund and the Swedish Government, the Partnership Initiative was launched in Uganda and Zambia in November 2007 and in Macedonia in March 2008. The status on progress for the three country projects are provided in Annex I.

Based on funding from QSP Trust Fund, the Initiative is in 2008 being expanded to Belarus, Belize, Ecuador and to Cambodia based on support from the Swedish Government.

Simultaneously the Partnership Initiative will seek to assess the possibility of expansion of its services to other countries interested in cooperating with the partnership.

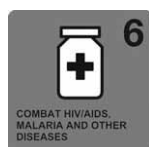
Countries interested in the partnership are welcomed to contact the UNDP and UNEP representatives of whom the contact information is indicated on page 9.

### **Enhancing UNDP-UNEP Joint Programming: Broadening the Partnership Initiative's Horizons**

Due to the cross sectoral characteristics of sound management of chemicals, the UNDP and UNEP PI team has been investigating the potential to broaden the initiative's scope through involvement of partners from a number of sectors and expansion of services to additional countries.

For instance, the Partnership Initiative will solicit the comparative advantage and expertise of other relevant programmes and organizations, in particular WHO, FAO, UNIDO and UNITAR, based on the results of national priority-setting exercises implemented during the mainstreaming process. The partnership considers a number of activities and guidance from these programmes and organizations as useful contributions to a successful and effective implementation of the Initiative.

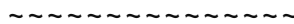
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Insecticides, repellants and larvicides can help avoid transmission of malaria and other diseases. These chemicals might, however, at the same time cause adverse effects to health. SMC will reduce exposures to a minimum while ensuring that the benefits of their use may be exploited. SMC also promotes safe handling and disposal of expired medications and health care waste and encourages the use of environmentally friendly vector disease control practices to help minimize negative impacts on the environment.

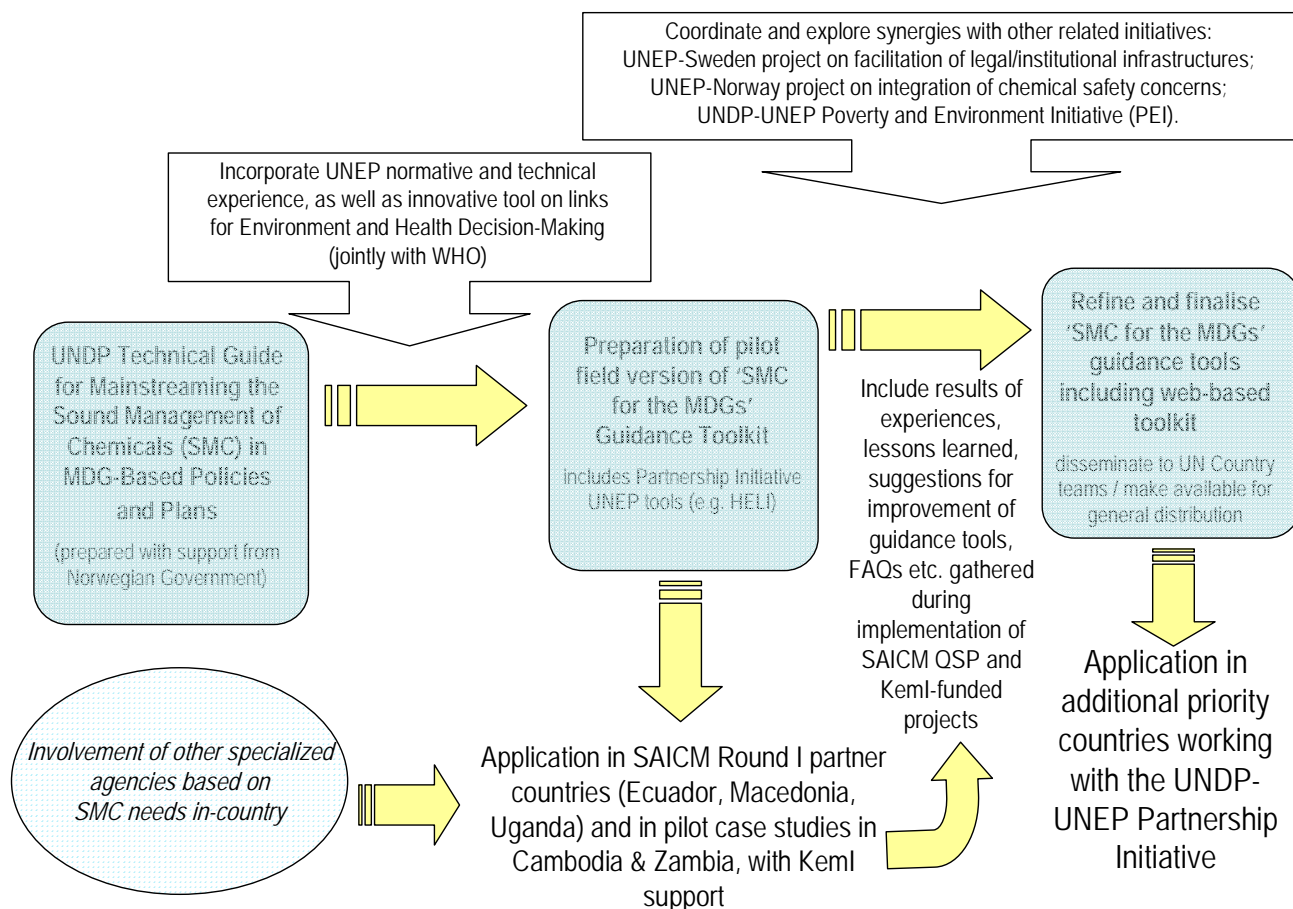
PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE ACTIVITIES UNDERWAY (cont'd)

Establishing a Critical Mass	Partnering with Bilateral Donors	Coordinating with Other Specialized Agencies
<p>One such opportunity is complementarity with the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI), a comprehensive joint programme recognized as a model for UN reform that seeks to enable countries to more effectively integrate environmental considerations into their poverty reduction strategies and other national development planning processes. Uganda is currently implementing a PEI pilot project. UNDP and UNEP, recognizing the potential that reinforcement of cross-programmatic synergies can lend to each of these efforts, has established a broader dialogue at the national level relative to SMC, strategic environmental management and the MDGs.</p> <p>Dialogue has also been initiated with UNDP, UNEP and Ugandan colleagues associated with the GEF-funded National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) and National Dialogue Initiative (NDI) processes, as well as with the UNEP-implemented National Convention Coordination Group. Information-sharing between projects being implemented or recently completed in-country is encouraged under the UNDP-UNEP PI in order to build on foundations laid by other successful activities.</p>	<p>Thanks to support provided by the Government of <i>Sweden</i> through the Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate (KemI), the Partnership Initiative is applying its programmatic approach in Cambodia and Zambia, again with a view to provide guidance required to incorporate SMC into their national development discourse. In tandem, efforts will be made to coordinate UNDP-UNEP PI activities with a Swedish-funded project managed by UNEP that focuses on facilitation of legal and institutional infrastructures on SMC in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p><i>Similarly, activities under the UNDP-UNEP PI will also be coordinated with a project funded by the Government of Norway on the integration of chemical safety concerns into development agendas, with focus on poverty reduction strategies.</i></p>	<p>To achieve incorporation of SMC considerations into national development planning processes requires partnership and harmonization. Working in concert with other specialized agencies - including UNITAR, WHO, the Secretariats of relevant MEAs, UNIDO/UNEP (through Cleaner Production Centres) and FAO - to name a few - the UNDP-UNEP Partnership Initiative will invite substantive input on specific chemicals-related policy and economic issues in existing projects.</p>



Production, use and handling of chemicals contribute to climate change and ozone depletion which can adversely affect and endanger environmental species and biodiversity. It can furthermore cause severe environmental degradation and disrupt ecosystems through the contamination of water, soil, air and flora and fauna. SMC will prevent and/or minimize harmful exposures to chemicals, ensure a healthier environment and reduce the need for difficult and costly environmental remediation.

THE 2008-2009 UNDP-UNEP PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE CYCLE



WHERE TO GET FURTHER INFORMATION?

UNDP:

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 Programme Specialist  
 Montreal Protocol Unit/Chemicals  
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 (Fax) + 421-918-42-62-91  
 (Cell) + 421-918-42-62-91  
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[www.undp.org/montrealprotocol](http://www.undp.org/montrealprotocol)

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[www.chem.unep.ch/unepsaicm/default.html](http://www.chem.unep.ch/unepsaicm/default.html)



International co-ordination and co-operation efforts towards improved chemicals management, such as through the recently adopted Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and chemicals related Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), create global partnerships, efforts and initiatives that help countries build capacities for SMC and integrate chemicals objectives pertaining to SMC into national and local development policies and plan and catalyze necessary finance.

## **ANNEX VI: UNDP-UNEP Partnership Initiative**

### **Progress in Countries participating in the Partnership**

#### **Progress in the Former Yugoslav Republic of MACEDONIA**

The QSP TF supported project "*Mainstreaming Sound Management of Chemicals Considerations into MDG-based National Development Planning*" started implementation in March 2008 when an "strategy development" mission visited FYR Macedonia with the objective to develop a detailed plan of action to reach the project's objectives.

Extensive meetings were held with (among other entities) the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy, Macedonia's Customs Administration and the Office of the Project for Development the National Strategy for Sustainable Development.

In comparison with other countries that are part of UNDP-UNEP Partnership Initiative, FYR Macedonia does not undergo a PRSP preparation/review process (the last interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper was produced in November 2000) nor does it develop/review national development planning frameworks. It is for this reason that for the purposes of mainstreaming national priorities relative to the Sound Management of Chemicals the Sustainable Development (SD) process is of most interest.

With the current SD process being finalized in July 2008, the project (similar to the project's set-up in Uganda) has adopted:

- i) A "fast track" process to meet the July 2008 deadline of the SD process that focuses on mainstreaming of short term priorities; and
- ii) A "normal speed" mainstreaming process that would focus on mainstreaming of medium and long term priorities during the SD mid-term review that will take place in 2.5 years.

As of the beginning of May 2008 the national project management team has supported the integration of chemicals related language into the SD document and is currently in the process of preparing a chemicals annex to the SD document that is anticipated to be finalized by the end of May 2008. The chemicals annex will focus on known short term national priorities relative to the management of chemicals such as hazardous waste infrastructure, pesticide overuse, and industrial location planning for chemicals intensive industries as well as hot spots.

#### **Progress in ZAMBIA**

The Sweden (Keml) supported project "*UNDP-UNEP Case Study in Partnership with Zambia: Mainstreaming Sound Management of Chemicals Issues into MDG based National Development Planning*" was officially launched at the Project's Inception Workshop Project Inception Workshop (14-15 November 2007, Lusaka) by the Zambian Minister of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources, Honourable Michael L. Kaingu, MP.

The wide diversity of ministries represented - 20 government ministries and agencies - and the participation of private sector, academics and NGOs reinforced the understanding among participants of the cross-sectoral relevance of chemicals management and its economic significance. The active involvement and commitment to the project process by the Ministry of Finance and National Planning was a clear sign of the strategic value of the proposed approach by the project. This set of positive factors along with the participation of the highest country environmental authorities led the organizers to consider the project as set on solid basis to succeed in achieving its objectives.

Since the beginning of May 2008, a critical analysis of the chemicals national situation conducted by sector teams is underway to help define the main chemicals priority issues relevant to Zambia's national development objectives. The sectoral teams receive guidance from a core group constituted of an economist, environment and health expert, on the economic and environment data as well as health evidence needed to describe the economic characteristic of their respective sectors. It is expected that a draft of the chemicals national situation report will be ready by the end of June which (once finalized) will function as a suitable basis for national priority setting.

A critical analysis of the chemicals national situation report will support an economic cost benefits analysis of the social and financial costs of relevant interventions. Options and interventions related to chemicals management to foster development while improving health and environment conditions in the country will also be presented.

The Zambian Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP) will undergo a mid-term review in 2009, which will be an opportunity to mainstream the highest national chemical management priorities into Zambia's national development plan.

#### **Progress in UGANDA**

The QSP TF supported project "*Uganda/UNDP/UNEP Initiative for the implementation of SAICM*" was officially launched at the Project's Inception Workshop (7-8 November 2007, Kampala) by the Ugandan Minister of State for Environment, Mrs. Jessica Eriyo.

## ANNEX VI: UNDP-UNEP Partnership Initiative

76 representatives from Ministries such as Health, Environment, Planning and Finance as well as industry associations, NGOs, universities and chemicals related institutions responded to the invitation of the Ugandan National Environmental Management Agency (NEMA) to support the project and to work toward the main objectives of the partnership Initiative to mainstream the highest chemicals management priorities into the national development planning processes in support of SAICM and national development priorities.

Uganda's Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), which is Uganda's comprehensive development framework, will be expiring in July, 2008. The expiry of the PEAP offers an opportunity to review the gains realized and address the challenges and constraints faced during its implementation as well as the emerging issues, opportunities and new challenges. The revised PEAP will inform and eventually be transformed into the New Five Year National Development Plan (NDP). The revision process will be guided by several sector working papers and consultations around the contents of the Draft NDP. One of the working papers to inform the new plan is a sector paper on Environment, Natural Resource and Climate Change (ENR).

The Stakeholders at the workshop recognized and agreed that it would be extremely important for this project to contribute to the review process of the PEAP and try to mainstream known national chemicals management priorities into the revised PEAP in order to influence the NDP and meet SAICM objectives. The project's stakeholders agreed to two parallel processes for mainstreaming:

- i) A "fast track" process to meet the deadline of the PEAP review that would focus on mainstreaming of short term priorities; and,
- ii) A "normal speed" mainstreaming process that would focus on mainstreaming of medium and long term priorities.

"fast-track": In order to incorporate chemicals management issues into the revised PEAP a sub sector working paper on chemicals management has been finalized that will help construct the ENR sector working paper that subsequently will inform the NDP.

"normal-speed": National sector teams have been constituted and under the guidance of a core group constituted of an economist, environment and health expert, will be drafting Uganda's chemicals national situation report. When finalized a critical analysis of the chemicals national situation will help to define the main chemicals priority issues relevant to Uganda's national development objectives, which together with the national situation report will be represented to the Inter-agency Coordinating Mechanism (ICM) end of June 2008.