

United Nations Development Programme

Country: Suriname

PROJECT DOCUMENT



Project Title: “Suriname /UNEP /UNDP partnership for the integration of sound management of chemicals into development planning and processes”

UNDAF Outcome(s): UNDAF Outcome 1: *By the end of 2011, pro-poor policies in place to ensure that vulnerable groups in society benefit from growth and have equitable access to opportunities, assets, resources and decent work*

Outcome One: UNDAF Outcome 1.4: A sustainable and participatory natural resources planning and management system is in place.

Expected CP Outcome(s):

1.4: An enhanced sustainable natural resources planning and management system is in place.

Expected CPAP Output (s)

1.4.1: Responsible organizations have the capacity to plan, implement and monitor a mechanism for the management of mineral resources.

1.4.3: Responsible organizations have the capacity to: design, implement and monitor systems for the management, sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity; to implement measures on the adaptation and mitigation of the effects of climate change.

Executing Entity/Implementing Partner: Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment

Implementing Entity/Responsible Partners: Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment (ATM), Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (LVV), Ministry of Public Health (VG), the Ministry of Finance (Fin), the Ministry of Defence (Def) and the Anton de Kom University of Suriname (ADEKUS).

Brief Description

Suriname is proposing this project as part of a partnership initiative being advanced by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to assist developing countries to take up the second and third strategic priorities of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Quick Start Programme (QSP) (See Annex 1), 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”.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Programme Period:	<u>2008 - 2011</u>
Atlas Award ID:	00063067
Project ID:	00080384
Start date:	<u>Nov 2011</u>
End date:	<u>Nov 2013</u>
Management Arrangements:	<u>NIM</u>
PAC Meeting Date	<u>Sept 2011</u>

Estimated annualized budget: Y1: USD 128,320	
Y2: USD 102,918	
Total resources required	\$231,238
Total allocated resources:	
Regular	\$231,238
Other:	
In-kind contributions	
• In Kind	\$TBD
Programme Support Cost:	8% (USD18, 480)
TOTAL BUDGET:	

Agreed by (Government): Mrs. Adelen Wijnerman, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

24/November/2011

Agreed by (Implementing Partner): Mr. Ginmardo Kromosoeto, Minister of Labour, Technological Development and Environment

24/November/2011

Agreed by (UNDP): Dr. Thomas Gittens, Country Director

24/November/2011

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Dutch name	English name
ADEKUVS	Anton de Kom Universiteit van Suriname	Anton de Kom University of Suriname
AWP	Jaar werk plan	Annual Work Plan
APR		Annual Project Report
ATM	Ministerie van Arbeid, Technologische Ontwikkeling en Milieu	Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment
BC	Basel Conventie	Basel Convention
BOG	Bureau voor Openbare Gezondheid	Bureau for Health
CP	Landelijk project	Country project
DCs	Districtscommissarissen	District Commissioners
Def	Ministerie van Defensie	Ministry of Defence
DNA	De Nationale Assemblée	The National Assembly
FAO	Voedsel-en Landbouw Organisatie van de Verenigde Naties	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
Fin	Ministerie van Financiën	Ministry of Finance
FP		Focal Point
GEF		Global Environment Facility
HI	Ministerie van Handel en Industrie	Ministry of Trade and Industry
JP	Ministerie van Justitie en Politie	Ministry of Justice and Police
LVV	Ministerie van Landbouw, Veeteelt en Visserij	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries
NCC	Nationale Chemicaliën Commissie voor Chemicaliënbeheer	National Commission for Chemical Management
NCCR	Nationale Coördinatie Commissie Rampenbeheersing	National Coordination Commission Disaster Management
NPS	Nationaal Chemicaliën Profiel Suriname	National Chemical Profile Suriname
NIMOS	Nationaal Instituut voor Milieu en Ontwikkeling in Suriname	National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname
NGO	Niet Gouvernementeale Organisatie	Non-Governmental Organization
NH	Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen	Ministry of Natural Resources
NIP	Nationaal Implementatie Plan	National Implementation Plan
PA	Project Assistent	Project Assistant
OW	Ministerie van Openbare Werken	Ministry of Public Works

PE				Polyethylene
POPs	Persistente organische verontreinigende stoffen			Persistent Organic Pollutants
PM	Project Manager			Project Manager
QSP				Quick Start Programme
SC	Stockholm Verdrag			Stockholm Convention
SMC	Duurzaam Beheer Chemicaliën			Sound Management Chemicals
SAICM				Strategic Approach to International Chemical Management
UNEP	Verenigde Naties Milieu Programma			United Nations Environment Programme
TPR				Tripartite Review
VG	Ministerie van Volksgezondheid			Ministry of Health
WHO	Wereldgezondheidsorganisatie			World Health Organization

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Project Document

NATIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Physical, Demographic and Economic context

The Republic of Suriname is situated between 2-6⁰ Northern latitude and 54-58⁰ Western longitudes in the Northern part of South America. The capital is Paramaribo. Suriname borders are the Atlantic Ocean in the north, Brazil in the south, Guyana in the west and French Guiana in the east. The total area of Suriname is 163,820 km², which consists of a swampy coastal plain, a central plateau region containing broad savannahs and swamp forests, and to the south a highland region with dense tropical rainforest. The country has a typical tropical climate, a mean daily temperature about 27⁰ C and an annual average rainfall varying from 1900 mm along the coast and 2700 mm in the center of the country. There are two wet seasons from April to August and from November to February as well as two dry seasons from August to November and February to April.



Figure 1.1 Suriname in Latin America

Suriname has a small culturally diverse population of 492.829¹. This comes down to an average of 3.1 inhabitants per km². In the Caribbean context this figure is relatively low, since the average population density in the Caribbean is 182 inhabitants² per km². The average density does not reflect the spatial distribution of the population in Suriname. Approximately 90% of the population lives along the coast of Suriname. The medium age of the population is 26.5 years while 59% (292,089 people) are in the age group of 15-59³..

Population density in the urban areas

Paramaribo: 1,327.6; Wanica: 194.1

Population density in the rural areas

Nickerie: 6.8; Coronie: 0.7; Saramacca: 4.4; Commewijne: 10.5; Para: 3.5

Population density in the interior

Marowijne: 3.6; Brokopondo: 1.9; Sipaliwini: 0.3

Box1.1 Population Density in the urban- and rural areas as well as the interior of Suriname (source: Suriname census 2004 vol. 1, ABS 213-2005/02

The population is characterized by an ethnic diversity: Hindustani, 27.4%; Creoles, 17.7%; Maroons, 14.7%; Javanese, 14.6%; Mixed, 12.5%; Others (Chinese, Indigenous peoples, Lebanese, Chinese, European, etc) 6.5%; Not reported, 6.6%.

The birth rate per 1,000 in 2003 is 20.24⁴ and the life expectancy in 2002 is 71.1 years at birth⁵.

Dutch is the official language but more than 16 other languages are spoken. Suriname has a literacy rate of 89.6%⁶.

¹ ABS, 2005

² ABS, 2010

³ Suriname Census 2004 Vol. 2

⁴ ABS Data of 2003

⁵ PAHO Health Data

⁶ www.indexmundi.com/g/g.aspx?c=ns&v=39

Figure 1.2 Map of Suriname divided in 10 districts



The economy is dominated by the mining industry, with exports of alumina, gold, and hydrocarbons accounting for about 85% of exports and 25% of government revenues, making the economy highly vulnerable to mineral price fluctuations. Other export products include bananas, shrimp and fish, rice, and lumber. After mining and extraction, the major industrial sectors in Suriname are manufacturing (food industry, textile and clothing goods, wood-, plastic- and paper products, metal works and other manufacturing) and agriculture.

The major economic activities are located in the coastal plain. Agriculture with rice farming on a large scale is concentrated nearby district Nickerie. In de west of Suriname other crops such as bananas, fruits and vegetables are cultivated in rural areas. Industrial manufacturing facilities are located primarily or nearby the capital city Paramaribo.

Within the agriculture sector the use of pesticide is not frequently monitored. The consequences there for are a high percentage of pesticide within the crops, land degradation and water contamination.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (LVV) is mainly responsible for the import and management or the use of pesticides in Suriname.

The gold mining sector has both a formal and an informal component. The informal component is a highly unregulated, untaxed, small-scale service gold mining sector. This sector also has been linked to different social, health, environmental and criminal issues, the former ones due to considerable releases of mercury and other contaminants. Gold mining on a small to medium scale that can be characterized as artisanal mining is located in the Green Stone Belt. Suriname is in the process to regulate the small scale gold mining sector, within this regulation will be formulated

with the focus areas of paying tax, health and environment. In the large scale gold mining sector Rosebel Gold Mine (RGM), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Canadian firm IAMGOLD, remains the only operator at this moment. Industrial mining and extraction facilities of bauxite and gold are located in the Para, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini districts respectively. The interest to invest in Suriname has also reached other state-owned company's like e.g Surgold.

The sector with the most promising outlook for rapid, near-future expansion is the oil sector. In 2008, Staatsolie, the state-owned oil company, produced a record 6 million barrels, which was an increase of 8.5% over 2007⁷. Staatsolie is by law the only company with the right to operate in Suriname's oil sector. Other companies can only access the market through production-sharing agreements with Staatsolie. Oil exploration is located in the continental shelf zone and coastal plain, with exploitation in the latter. The oil is transported from district Saramacca by pipeline to the sole oil refinery at Tout Lui Faut area just outside the capital in the south.

Chemical goods are mainly imported to Suriname and the customs maintain a relatively complete registry of it. Besides from that, other relevant data on chemicals is scattered and not always easily accessible except for pesticides.

Since 2002, the Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment (ATM) coordinates the environmental policy within the government. However, the environmental legislation of Suriname is fragmented and far from effective from an operational point of view. Sectoral legislation is with the specialized ministries as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (LVV), Public Health (VG), Natural Resources (NH) and other ministries and institutions. Most of these ministries have sectoral legislation which includes very little environmental issues. The environmental capacity in terms of staff and knowledge in these ministries is very limited. The situation can best be described as reactive and not proactive.

Suriname has started the process to ratify the Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Basel Convention (BC) on Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous wastes; there are no indications of illegal imports of chemical waste.

Status of National Chemical Profile

The National Chemical Profile of Suriname (NPS) was prepared during the 2004-2005 project "National Profile Preparation, Priority Setting and Information Exchange for Sound Chemicals Management". The project was supported by United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), with financial support from the European Union and the government of Switzerland. .

The findings of the 2004-2005 NPS are that the data on chemical production, import, export and use were inadequate. Data on chemicals waste was mainly descriptive of nature. One of the consequences of the increased economic activities in the country since year 2000 is a high increase in the use of industrial chemicals.

An update of the NPS was under taken in 2011 under the project named "Initial Assistance to Enable Suriname to fulfill its obligations under the SC on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)". The Global Environment Facility (GEF) approved financial support for the implementation of this project through the UNDP. The implementing partners is the Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment (ATM).

In the updated version there is more quantitative and qualitative data available of the different kind of chemicals imported and exported.

⁷ <http://www.staatsolie.com/annual.html> (annual report 2008)

Problem statement

In general, the ineffective unsound chemicals management is a serious problem in Suriname. Identified problem areas in chemicals management are the handling and use of pesticides and mercury, import, (hazardous) waste management, handling of obsolete chemicals (including pesticide stocks), soil contamination and disposal of asbestos containing building materials.

The majority of people exposed to chemicals are unaware of the impact on their health and the environment. There is also a lack of awareness of the socio-economic costs and consequences of inaction on chemical issues among decision makers.

Suriname, has very limited resources and capacity to deal with the above mentioned problems on a national and local level.

The human resources are available at the key ministries and/or agencies involved in chemicals management, environment, health, labour, defense and agriculture. However, due to the absence of a coordination mechanism for chemicals management at the national level, this capacity is not as efficiently used as it could be. This causes a weakness of the current arrangements at the various ministries and agencies to address chemicals management.

Apart from an effective coordination mechanism, strengthening and capacity building of supportive staff at the individual ministries and agencies are needed. Awareness raising for chemicals management at relevant institutions is essential for further development of sound chemicals management in the country, including training in data collection and management. Professionals of the key ministries and agencies involved in chemicals management also need specific training in risk assessment and communication.

The local impacts of small and large scale mining activities are significant as the illegal gold mining sector is growing. The uncontrolled use and spill of mercury applied in the small scale gold mining process causes direct human exposures and has also severe negative impacts on the water quality of the inland rivers and forms a very persistent threat, also to human health, due to the accumulation of mercury in the food chain (fish).

In the urban areas municipal waste water is not treated, solid waste is only partly collected and the not collected solid waste is often dumped at illegal sites. High use of pesticides leads to strong contamination of the environment..

Chemical waste from household; industries or laboratories, building or demolition debris e.g asbestos containing building materials are all dumped together on garbage sites. There is no practice of wastewater; photo- and laboratory wastewater or wastewater from small scale or informal industries are disposed of into the sewage system, which in some areas is composed of open channels. All these chemicals are spreading through soil and surface water.

However the multinational mining companies use environmental management systems and some of the small- medium scale industrial companies also use environmental management systems, because of required ISO quality standards and environmental certification for their exports. Large scale industries are expected to improve their own performance through the adoption of cleaner technologies, energy saving practices and their own environmental monitoring systems.

Presently, Suriname has no legislation that is specifically aimed at addressing chemicals, except for the Pesticides Act. There are several laws and regulations that can be applied in the absence of chemical legislation.

The legislative framework for environmental management is based on the constitution of the Republic of Suriname, which entrusts the State with the responsibility to create and promote conditions, necessary to protect nature and preserve the ecological balance. In addition, the State must supervise the production, availability, the handling and trade in chemicals and other products. The Ministry of ATM has drafted an environmental framework law. Currently, this draft is under review to streamline it with the policy of the newly established Government. The monitoring of abovementioned products and professions will be enforced by law.

The import and export of chemicals are regulated through the State Order Negative List (within the portfolio of the ministry of Trade and Industry) which regulates the import and export of goods. This list is being amended regularly to comply with international conventions ratified by Suriname. Amendments to this State Order have been made based on the Montreal Protocol for Ozone Depleting Substances, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Negative list and the Convention on Chemical Weapons. This regulatory instrument is flexible in comparison with Acts approved by The National Assembly (DNA). Only the approval of the Government is required to make any adjustments to the aforementioned list.

The Ministry of LVV has prepared comprehensive legislation covering the management of pesticides. The Pesticides Act which was lastly amended in 2005 incorporates the international techniques for the management of pesticides. The FAO Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides provides the inspiration and guidance for the Pesticides Act and Pesticides State Order. The Pesticides Act further gives the authority to the ministers of LVV and VG regulate the use or the ban of certain pesticides. In accordance with the Pesticides Act, it is prohibited to transport, import, and store, sell or use pesticides for agricultural use, that are listed on the 'Negative List' of the FAO. This list is automatically adjusted whenever the Rotterdam Convention prohibits a pesticide.

Environmental degradation has always been a concern of the Government. The Government has ratified several international environmental agreements in order to improve our efforts to protect nature. The efforts for bringing social and economic development for the country and environmental management at the same time have been very challenging.

Project Description

Expected Project Outcomes & Outputs.

Project Activity Area 1: Designating a National Project Manager/Coordinator and Project Initiation.

OUTCOMES:

- Increased awareness by government officials about SAICM, including the value of:
 - 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 chemical class basis exclusively); and
 - Recognition that for the 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 Suriname.

OUTPUTS:

Task 1(a):

- Project manager and project assistant designated.
- Project initiation meeting held and summary meeting report produced.
- Final project implementation plan produced.

Task 1(b):

- Briefing package for government ministries/stakeholders produced, including description of the value of mainstreaming.

Task 1(c):

- Comprehensive database on stakeholders by category developed (ministerial, academia, private sector, etc.).

Project Activity Area 2: Establishing a Cross-sectoral, Interagency Coordinating Mechanism/Steering Committee.

OUTCOMES:

- A sustainable interagency coordinating mechanism for SMC at the national level is set in motion and operating beyond the life of this project, with experience accumulated through this project as a foundation for future activities.

OUTPUTS:

Task 2(a):

- Interagency coordinating mechanism/steering committee established.
- Project briefing meeting held.

Task 2(b):

- Focal points for other international chemical and waste agreements and decisions invited to participate and integrate their activities into the interagency coordinating mechanism.

Project Activity Area 3: Situation Analysis, Priority Setting and Support of Improved SMC Governance Consistent with the Strategic Objectives of SAICM

OUTCOMES:

- Strengthened awareness within government and stakeholder organizations regarding the country's situation relative to the strategic objectives of SAICM.
- Enhanced set of strategic priorities that have general government support regarding filling gaps in the SMC regime at the national level going forward.

OUTPUTS:

Task 3(a):

- National Situation Report produced with updated Chemical Profile and governmental, institutional and political contexts assessment.
- Institutional and capacity strengthening needs for mainstreaming identified'.

Task 3(b):

- Multi-stakeholder consultation and awareness raising workshop held to comment on the National Situation Report and raise general awareness on the issues associated with the project.
- Workshop summary report.
- Established partnerships for SMC mainstreaming.

Task 3(c):

- Document produced to identify, based on previous project activities, national SMC-specific opportunities and priorities, including to address gaps in the national SMC regime. (design priorities document)
- Two-day briefing and brainstorming workshop held with senior government officials/decision makers from key ministries of the government, including the interagency coordinating mechanism, to consider the priorities document.
- Brainstorming workshop summary report "The SAICM National Policy Strategy" that guides the work of Activity Area 4 by narrowing down the

analysis to actions that are of the highest priority for the government of Suriname over a planning cycle of the next 5 years.

Project Activity Area 4: Planning To Implement Priority Actions

OUTCOMES:

- Enhanced understanding and buy-in within government, including with national development planning agencies, to support SMC mainstreaming efforts in the country's development planning processes going forward.
- Enhanced buy-in from government and amongst key stakeholders regarding a phased plan of action for addressing gaps in the national SMC regime.
- Enhanced understanding within the government and amongst key stakeholders on an approach and methodology for making the economic case for mainstreaming that can be subsequently used for other SMC issues beyond the life of this project.

OUTPUTS:

Task 4(a):

- Planning document (National Plan of Action Document) produced for how priority gaps in the national SMC regime can be addressed in a phased manner, including a qualitative rationale for mainstreaming certain of the highest priority SMC issues in national development plans.
- A one-day briefing and brainstorming workshop held with senior government officials/decision makers from key ministries of the government, including the interagency coordinating mechanism, including finance and planning ministries, to discuss and comment on the "National Plan of Action Document".

Task 4(b):

- Economic analysis report produced demonstrating an approach/methodology for building an economic case for mainstreaming one or several high priority SMC issue in national development planning.
- Formal distribution of the economic analysis report to the interagency coordinating mechanism to encourage further similar work in the country.

Task 4(c):

- "Road map/National Plan" document produced for mainstreaming the highest priority SMC issues in the country's development planning process.
- "Mainstreaming Road Map/National Plan" document is formally shared with the 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.
- Working mechanism for SMC mainstreaming established.

Project Activity Area 5: Communication and Dissemination of Results.

OUTCOMES:

- National development and treasury departments are aware of SMC linkages with the overall national development goals. They approve the text on key SMC issues to be addressed in

the selected development plans. They understand the wider societal benefits of addressing key SMC priorities.

- Other stakeholders are aware of the linkages between sound chemicals management and development within their respective area of interest. They also understand what they may benefit from addressing key SMC priorities.

OUTPUTS: Task 5(a):

- Text addressing key SMC priorities to be included in the selected development plans.

Logical Framework Analysis

Full project description and logical framework analysis is provided in Annex 2.

ANNUAL WORK PLAN BUDGET SHEET

Time Frame: 12 months

ROJECT ACTIVITY AREAS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Budget Description	Amount
Activity 1: Designating a National Project Manager/Coordinator and Project Initiation	- project initiation and final planning					ATM	Miscellaneous	520
	- Hiring of PM and PA						Local Consultants	28,000
	- PMU develop comprehensive partner database						Information Technology Equipment	3,100
	- Establishment of Cross Sectoral interagency Coordinating Mechanism						Professional Services	4,000
							Travel	4,000
	- Conduct Inception Workshop/ project awareness activities						Contractual Services- Companies Communications and Audio Visual	7,500
							2,500	
- Final Project planning					Travel	4,000		
Activity 2: Establishing a Cross-sectoral, Interagency Coordinating Mechanism/Project Steering Committee	- Identify, brief and bring into the project activities as appropriate those government ministries with important responsibilities for chemicals management					ATM	Local Consultants	15,000
						Contractual Services- Companies	5,000	

	- Consolidating chemicals expertise/focal points within one SMC coordination mechanism consistent with the integrative aspects of SAICM						International Consultants	10,000
							Contractual Services-Companies	5,000
PROJECT ACTIVITY AREAS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Budget Description	Amount
Activity 3: Situation Analysis, Priority Setting and Support of Improved SMC Governance Consistent with the Strategic Objectives of SAICM	- Information gathering and analysis to develop a “National Situation Report (NSR)”					ATM	Local Consultants	5,000
	- Raising awareness and building partnerships: Multi-stakeholder consultation and awareness raising workshop to discuss NSR						Audio Visual and Printing Production Cost	-
	- Identification of national SMC-specific opportunities and priorities to address gaps in the national SMC regime and other major chemical management problems/opportunities						International Consultants	14,200
Activity 4: Planning To Implement Priority Actions	- Elaboration of a phased plan for addressing priority gaps in the national SMC regime and qualitative rationale for integrating certain of the highest priority SMC issues in national development plans 1. development of plan of action (briefing and brainstorm workshop 1)					ATM	Local Consultants	4,000
							Contractual Services-Companies	1,500
	- Demonstration of building an economic analysis/development case for mainstreaming certain of the highest priority SMC issues in national development plans						International Consultants	5,000
							Local Consultants	5,000
	- Proposing a road map for mainstreaming the highest priority SMC issues in the country’s development planning process					Local Consultants	-	

PROJECT ACTIVITY AREAS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Budget Description	Amount
Activity 5: Communication and dissemination of results	- Convening a multi-stakeholder workshop to review project results and the proposed SMC mainstreaming road map					<i>ATM</i>	Local Consultants	5,000
	- Dissemination of final project results to all stakeholders and media					<i>ATM</i>	Audio Visual and Printing Production Cost	-
PROJECT TOTAL								128,320

Project Title:	Suriname /UNEP /UNDP partnership for the intergration of soundmanagement of chemicals into development planning and processes
Sheets	Project Activity Areas/Atlas Activity
ImplementingPartner (Executing Agency)	Ministry of Labour, Technologocal Development and Environment

Project Activity Areas/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Note:
Activity 1: Designating a National Project Manager/Coordinator and Project Initiation	ATM		SAICM: Quick Start Programme Trust Fund	71300	Local Consultants	28,000	20,000	48,000	Salaries: Project Manager and Assistant
				71600	Travel	8,000	7,000	15,000	Mission Cost: Airfare/ DSA
				72800	Information Technology Equipment	3,100		3,100	Computer and IT equipment (PMU)
				74500	Miscellaneous	520	918	1,438	Support PMU
				72400	Communications and Audio Visual	2,500	1,500	4,000	Support PMU
				71400	Professional Services	4,000	14,000	18,000	Monitoring and Evaluation
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	7,500		7,500	Project Inception Workshop (Including travel/ DSA of UN Experts)
					sub-total Activity 1	53,620	43,418	97,038	

Project Activity Areas/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Note:
Activity 2: Establishing a Cross-sectoral, Interagency Coordinating Mechanism/Project Steering Committee	ATM		SAICM: Quick Start Programme Trust Fund	71300	Local Consultants	15,000		15,000	Consultancies: National Counterparts Supporting - Development of National SMC Situation Report - SMC Prioritization Exercise (Draft Priority Action Plan)
				71200	International Consultants	10,000		10,000	Consultancies: Rates include Airfare and DSA - Development of National SMC Situation Report - SMC Prioritization Exercise (Draft Priority Action Plan)

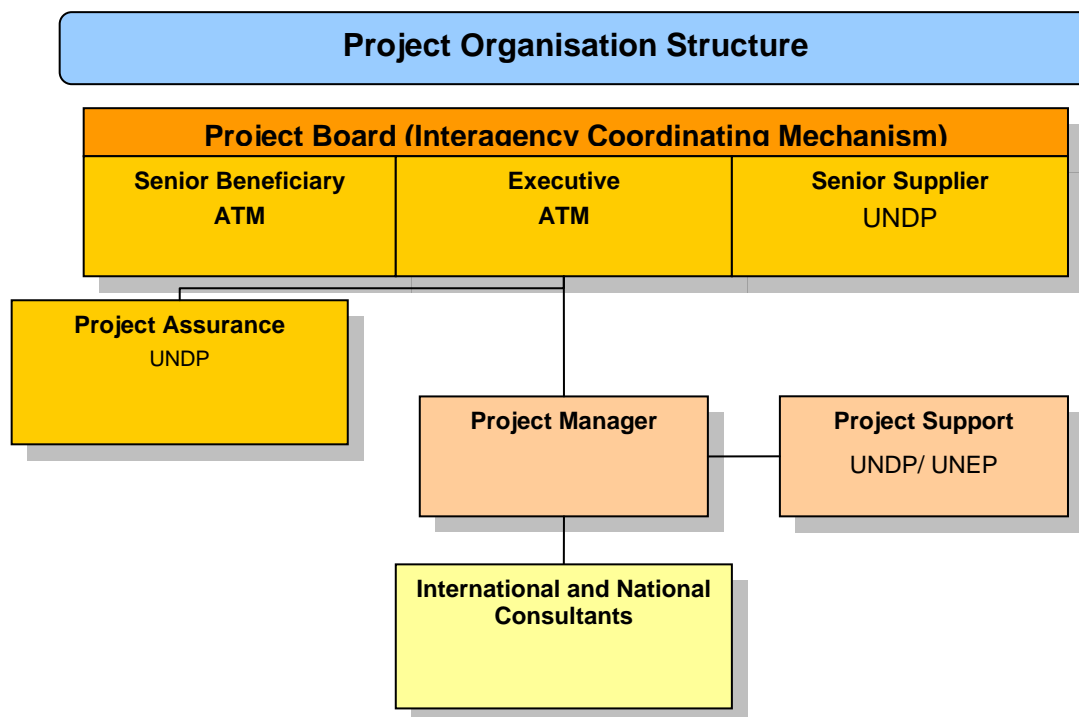
				72100	Contractual Services- Companies	10,000	5,000	15,000	Meetings/ Workshops: -Multi stakeholder Consultation and Awareness Raising (Promulgation of SMC Sit. Report) - Priority Setting (Validation of Draft Priority Setting Document) -Research Centers/ Labs/ NGO's
					sub-total Activity 2	35,000	5,000	40,000	
Project Activity Areas/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetar y Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Note:

Activity 3: Situation Analysis, Priority Setting and Support of Improved SMC Governance Consistent with the Strategic Objectives of SAICM	ATM	SAICM: Quick Start Programme Trust Fund	71300	Local Consultants	5,000	5,000	10,000	Consultancies: National Counterparts - Economic Analysis for mainstreaming Priority SMC Issues - SAICM Implementation Plan - Roadmap for mainstreaming SMC in Development
			71200	International Consultants	14,200	10,500	24,700	Consultancies: Rates include Airfare and DSA - Economic Analysis for mainstreaming Priority SMC Issues - SAICM Implementation Plan - Roadmap for mainstreaming SMC in Development Processes
			72100	Contractual Services- Companies		10,000	10,000	- Validation Final Action plan/ Road Map - NGO
			74200	Audio Visual and Printing Production Cost		2,500	2,500	Printing and Dissemination Project Output Documents

					sub-total Activity 3	19,200	28,000	47,200	
Project Activity Areas/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Note:
Activity 4: Planning To Implement Priority Actions	ATM		SAICM: Quick Start Programme Trust Fund						
				71300	Local Consultants	9,000	10,000	19,000	Consultancies: National Counterparts Supporting - Economic Analysis for mainstreaming Priority SMC Issues - SAICM Implementation Plan - Roadmap for mainstreaming SMC in Development Processes
				71200	International Consultants	5,000	5,000	10,000	Consultancies: Rates include Airfare and DSA- Economic Analysis for mainstreaming Priority SMC Issues
				72100	Contractual Services- Companies	1,500	2,250	3,750	Workshop/meeti ngs
				74200	Audio Visual and Printing Production Cost		750	750	Printing and Dissemination Project Output Documents

sub-total Activity 4										
Project Activity Areas/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Description	Budget	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Note:
Activity 5: Communication and dissemination of results	ATM		SAICM: Quick Start Programme Trust Fund	71300	Local Consultants		5,000	7,000	12,000	Consultancies: National Counterparts Supporting - Economic Analysis for mainstreaming Priority SMC Issues - SAICM Implementation Plan - Roadmap for mainstreaming SMC in Development Processes
				74200	Audio Visual and Printing Production Cost			1,500	1,500	Printing and Dissemination Project Output Documents
sub-total Activity 5										
Project Activity Areas/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Description	Budget	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Note:
					Direct Project Cost		128,320	102,918	231,238	
					Programme Support Cost		\$10,184	\$8,296	\$18,480	
					PROJECT TOTAL		138,504	111,214	249,718	

Management Arrangements



The project will be delivered as a partnership, with government officials, local experts and UNDP/UNEP experts working closely together as a team throughout the various activities of the project in order to share experiences, information and knowledge and develop capacity for the benefit of Suriname.

In this partnership approach, UNEP will lend support to the Suriname partners for project objectives 1-3, with UNDP assisting:

1. Qualification of the links between major chemical management problem areas and human health and environmental quality in Suriname, emphasizing key development sectors.
2. Identifying what areas of Suriname's national SMC governance regime needs strengthening.
3. Development of a realistic phased plan for strengthening Suriname's national SMC governance regime, in particular as applicable to priority development sectors.

To ensure UNDP's accountability for programming activities and the use of resources, while fostering national ownership, appropriate management arrangements and oversight of UNDP programming activities will be established. The management structure will respond to project's needs in terms of direction, management, control and communication. As the project is cross-functional and involves various stakeholders, its structure will be flexible in order to adjust to ongoing changes in the context. The UNDP Project Management structure consists of roles and responsibilities that bring together the various interests and skills involved in, and required by, the project.

Government Cooperating Agency: The Government Cooperating Agency is the governmental unit directly responsible for the government's participation in each UNDP-assisted project. In the case of the initiative developed under the SAICM QSP, the Government Cooperating Agency is represented by the Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment (ATM).

Implementing Partner: UNDP, through the office in Suriname, will serve as the Implementing Agency (IA) of Project Suriname /UNEP /UNDP partnership for the integration of sound management of chemicals into development planning and processes with the Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment serving as an Implementing Partner/ Executing Agency (EA). The EA is responsible and accountable for managing the different components of the project according to the approved work plan, including the daily monitoring of project interventions. The EA may contract service providers to assist in successfully delivering project outputs.

Project Execution Group/ Project Board: The Project Execution Group(PEG)/ Project Board (PB) is the group responsible for making by consensus, management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager. Responsibilities of the PEG/PB include making recommendations for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, the PEG/PB decisions should be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. The PEG/PB shall be represented by officials within the Ministry of ATM.

In case a consensus cannot be reached within the PEG/PB, final decision shall rest with the chair person within the PEG/PB, in exceptional cases when a decision cannot be agreed on the Permanent Secretary of the ministry of ATM shall have the make to make a decision. In addition, the PEG/PB plays a critical role in UNDP commissioned project evaluations by quality assuring the evaluation process and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. This group is consulted by the Project Manager for decisions when Project Manager's tolerances (normally in terms of time and budget) have been exceeded (flexibility). Based on the approved annual work plan (AWP), the PEG/PB may review and approve project quarterly plans when required and authorizes any major deviation from these agreed quarterly plans. It is the authority that signs off the completion of each quarterly plan as well as authorizes the start of the next quarterly plan. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems between the projects and external bodies. In addition, it approves the appointment and responsibilities of the Project Manager and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities.

This group contains three roles:

1. Executive: individual representing the project ownership to chair the group.
2. The primary function within the Project Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project.
3. The primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

Within the Ministry of ATM a coordinating mechanism already exist which is named the National Coordinating Commission for Chemical Managemant (NCC). The NCC was established by the Ministry of ATM and is responsible for coordinating national activities directed towards the management of chemicals. An official with in the Ministry of ATM is the chair person of the commission.

NCC had the goal to develop a National Action Plan against mercury contamination and a national strategy for dangerous chemicals and waste as well as to identify synergies between the Rotterdam Convention, Basel Convention and Montreal Protocol. The NCC consists of members of the Ministry of ATM; National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS); Ministry of Public Works (OW), Ministry of Trade and Industry (HI), Ministry of LVV; Ministry

of Finance (Fin); Bureau for Public Health (BOG); Ministry of Public Health (VG), Anton de Kom University of Suriname (ADEKUvS and the Society for Surinamese Businesses (VSB).

Therefore the NCC will be the coordinating mechanism in the SAICM, QSP project Suriname and will fulfil as the Cross Sectoral interagency Coordinating Mechanism.

Project Assurance: Project Assurance is the responsibility of each Project Board member; however the role can be delegated. The project assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. Project Assurance has to be independent of the Project Manager; therefore, the Project Board cannot delegate any of its assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. A UNDP Program Officer typically holds the Project Assurance role.

Project Manager: The Project Manager has the responsibility for running the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results (outputs) specified in the project document-, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

Project Support: The Project Support role provides project administration, management and technical support to the Project Manager as required by the needs of the individual project or Project Manager. UNDP Finance/ Operations Managers will provide financial, administration and management support to the Project Manager as required by the needs of the project or Project Manager. Additional support roles will be undertaken by UNDP, the Ministry of ATM and the Project Assistant who's being hired to the project.

Monitoring Framework 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 Suriname Country Office (UNDP-Suriname).

Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the PM to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis, a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) shall be submitted by the PM to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- a project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- a Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events.

Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the Project Manager, based on the project's annual work plan (AWP). The PM should inform the Ministry of ATM and the UNDP 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 UNDP-Suriname 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 Ministry of ATM), UNDP-Suriname for review and comments.

The APR is a UNDP requirement and part of UNDP's Suriname Office central oversight, monitoring and project management. It is a self-assessment report by project management to UNDP-Suriname. The format of the APR is flexible but 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
- Lessons learned
- Clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing key problems if a lack of progress is experienced.

UNDP- Suriname also conducts **Terminal Tripartite Reviews** in the last month of project operations. Once again, the PM is responsible for preparing the Terminal Report and submitting it

to UNDP-Suriname 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

The project will be subjected to an independent national external final evaluation.

Mid-term Evaluation

A Mid-Term Evaluation may 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 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, with guidance provided by UNDP-CO.

Final Evaluation. A Final Evaluation will take place prior to the terminal tripartite review meeting. The final evaluation will 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. Terms of Reference for the final evaluation will be prepared following consultation between the parties implementing the project, with guidance provided by UNDP-Suriname.

Audit Clause

UNDP implemented projects are subject to audit. The Government will provide the UNDP Resident Representative with certified periodic financial statements, and with an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of UNDP managed activities according to the established procedures set out in the UNDP Programming and Finance manuals . The Audit will be conducted by the legally recognized auditor .

Project Responsibility and Management

The ministries and agencies that are planned to be involved in the interagency coordination mechanism/project steering committee will be involved in the project implementation. NGOs, academia and other relevant institutions and relevant trade unions will be involved in the project implementation. All relevant stakeholders, ministries and agencies will be agreed at inception workshop.

The Ministry of ATM will be the implementing partner and will have the overall responsibility for the technical aspects of the project outputs, including the final review and approval of technical reports. This in close communication and cooperation between experts and relevant institutions like the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (LVV), Ministry of Defence (Def), Ministry of Education (onderwijs), Ministry of Health (VG), etc.

An experience gathered as a result of National strategy, different action plans development, stakeholders' involvement in planning process experience including those in frame of international agreements implementation is a guarantee of successful implementation of proposed project.

Quality Management for Project Activity Results

Replicate the table for each activity result of the AWP to provide information on monitoring actions based on quality criteria. To be completed during the process “Defining a Project”. This table shall be further refined during the process “Initiating a Project”.

OUTPUT 1:		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID</i>	Start Date: End Date:
Purpose	<i>What is the purpose of the activity?</i>	
Description	<i>Planned actions to produce the activity result.</i>	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>

ANNEX 1: RISK ANALYSIS

MODIFIED OFFLINE RISK LOG

Project Title: Suriname /UNEP /UNDP partnership for the integration of sound management of chemicals into development planning and processes	Award ID:	Date: 15/08/2011
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#	Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner
1	Lack of complete buy-in by stakeholder groups	Strategic	Insufficient buy-in by project primary stakeholders can result in failure of the project to adequately realize project deliverables, particularly sustainability of the actions proposed by the project. P = 3 I = 5	To ensure stakeholder buy-in into the process the project required that letters of support be provided by the main stakeholder ministries and group. Activities to improve understanding and awareness by the project are also expected to be ongoing throughout the scope of the project.	Project Manager/ATM
2	Insufficient Commitment by Government	Political	Since the development of the project, respected governmental partner ministries have undergone significant changes to staffing resulting in the possibility of lack of continuity	Project needs to engage in active awareness building exercises. There is a need to reintroduce the project to policy makers within the respected governmental partner ministries	ATM/ UNDP

			and possible loss of momentum. P = 3 I = 5		
3	Disruption of Project processes due to natural disasters	Environmental	Traditionally natural disasters have resulted in significant time lags in projects as resources are directed away from the project to responding to the disasters. P = 3 I = 3	This risk is considered under UNDP's Business Continuity Plan.	ATM/UNDP
4	Inadequate levels of national capacity to respond to advertised consultancies	Operational	Experiences with the POPs Project and other projects of a technical nature implemented through the UNDP Environment Programme are that the process of recruitment of national consultants have been complicated by the fact that there exists a limited pools of consultants with the required capacities. P = 3 I = 4	In an effort to build national capacities, all consultancies are undertaken through a team approach in which nationals involved delivery development are paired with international experts who guide and validate the process and the delivery.	Project Manager/ATM/UNDP

Annex 2: The UNDP/UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Integration of Sound management of Chemicals Considerations in Development Planning and Processes approved by SAICM QSP Trust Fund