

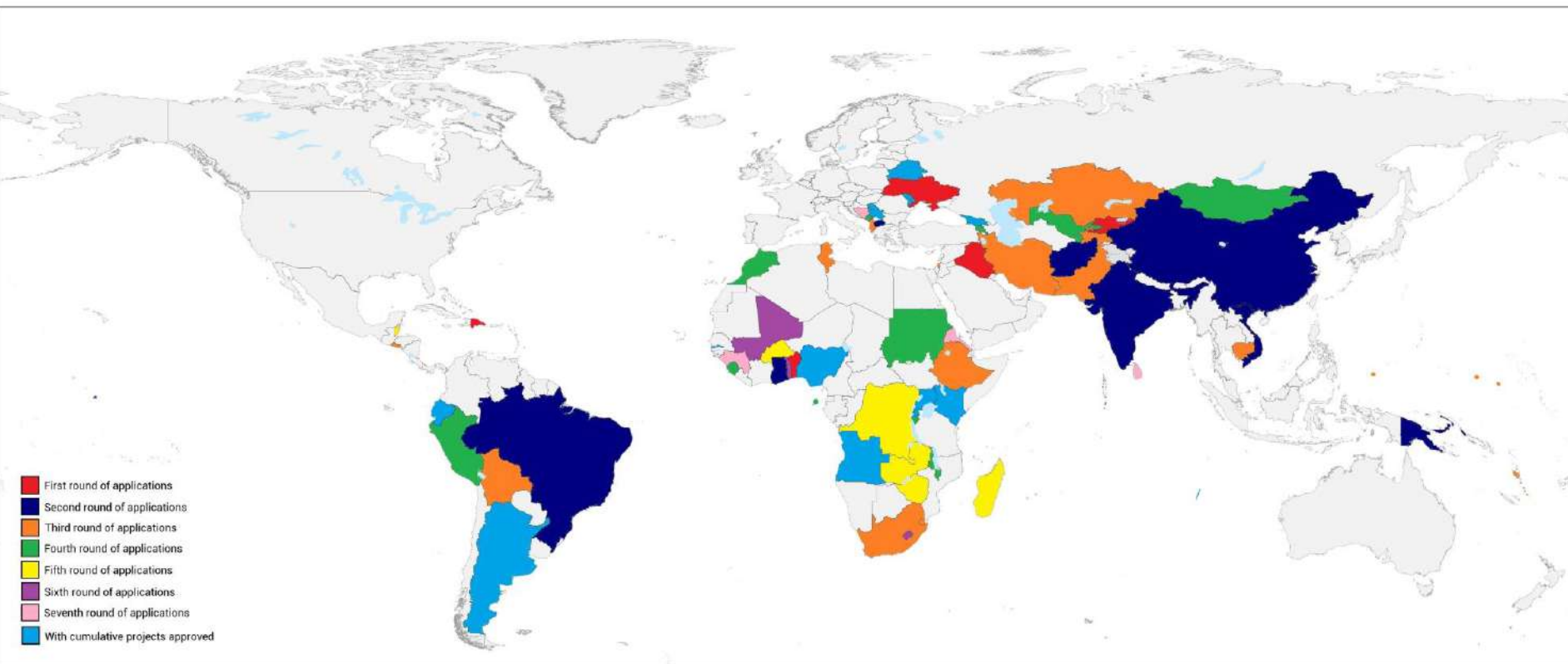


What is a Special Programme project?



Summary of the Special Programme

Summary of the Special Programme



Special Programme

Established under
UNEA 1/5; Extended
under UNEA 5/7

Decision-making body

Executive Board

Trust Fund

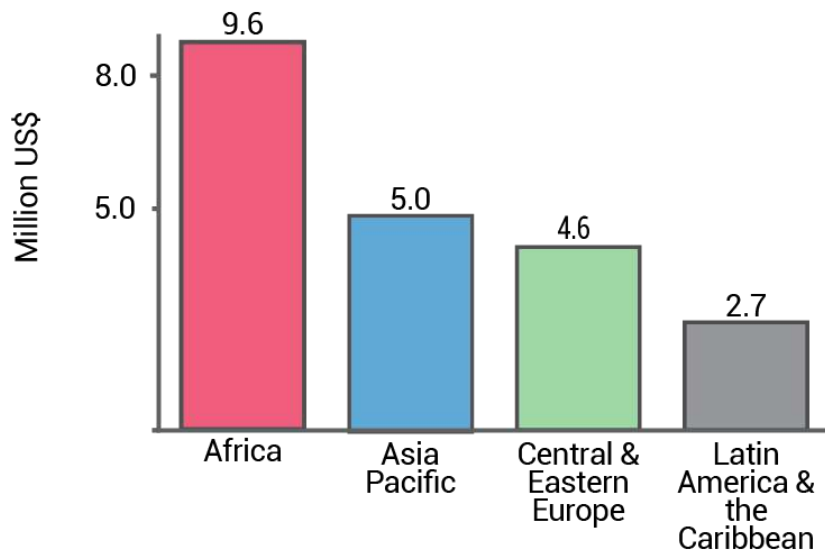
US\$ 34,397,592

Application rounds

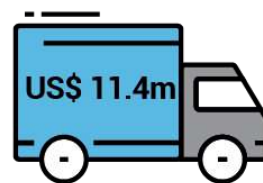
Funding 83 projects
Eighth round of
applications ongoing

Summary of the Special Programme

Projects totaling US\$ 21,854,841 by region:



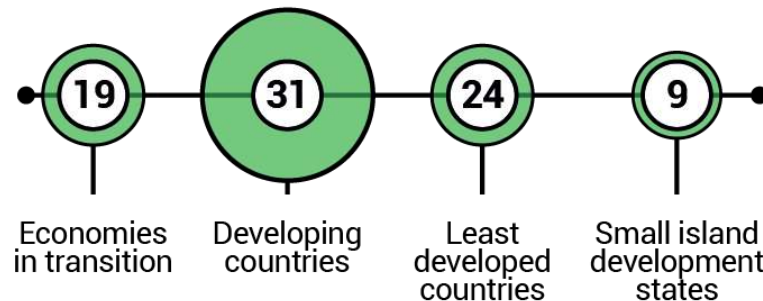
In-kind country contributions



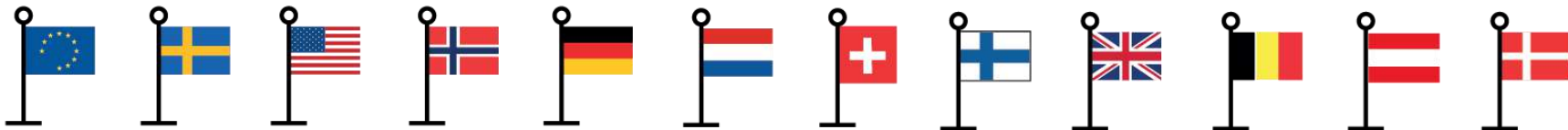
Application rounds



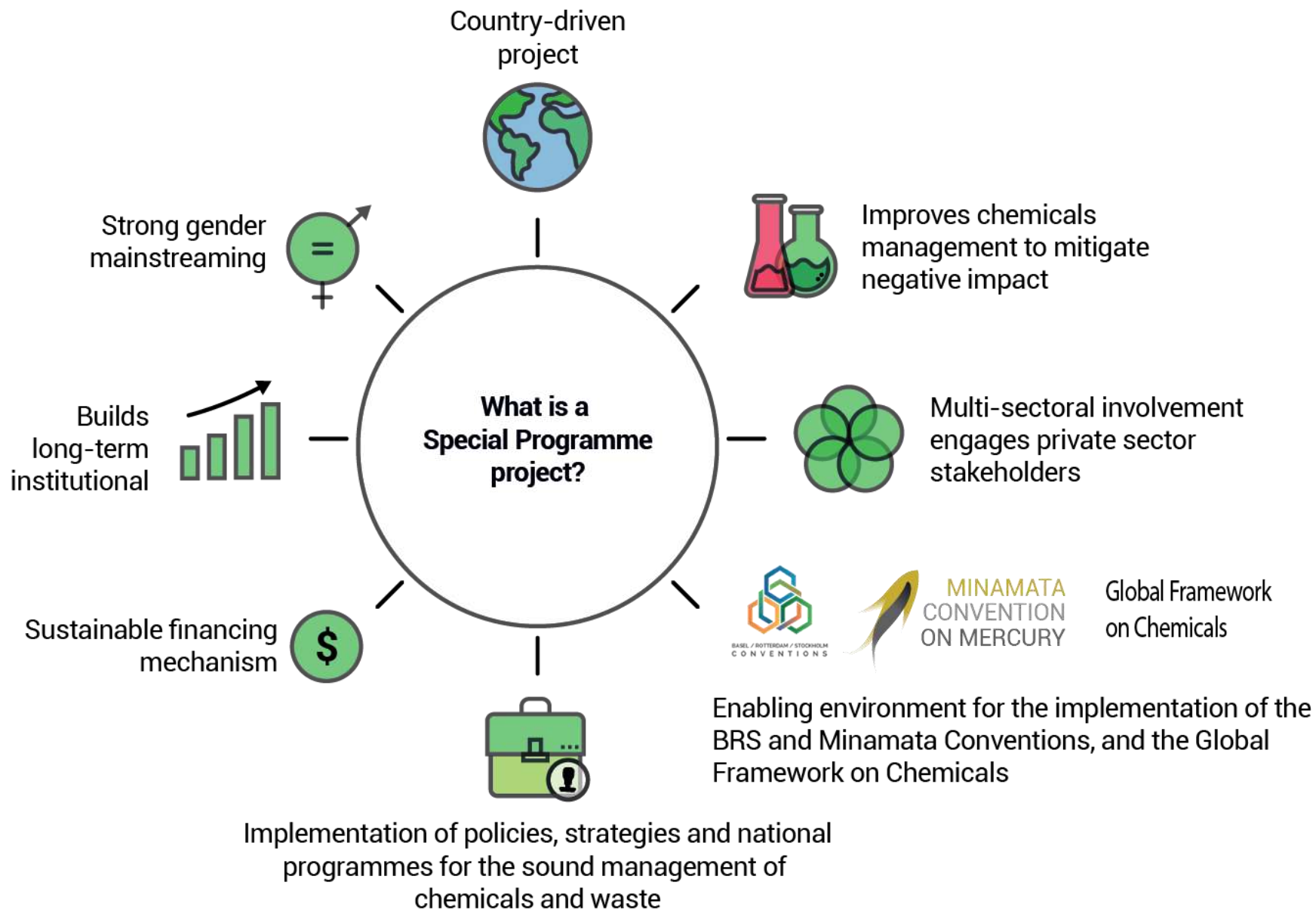
Country classification



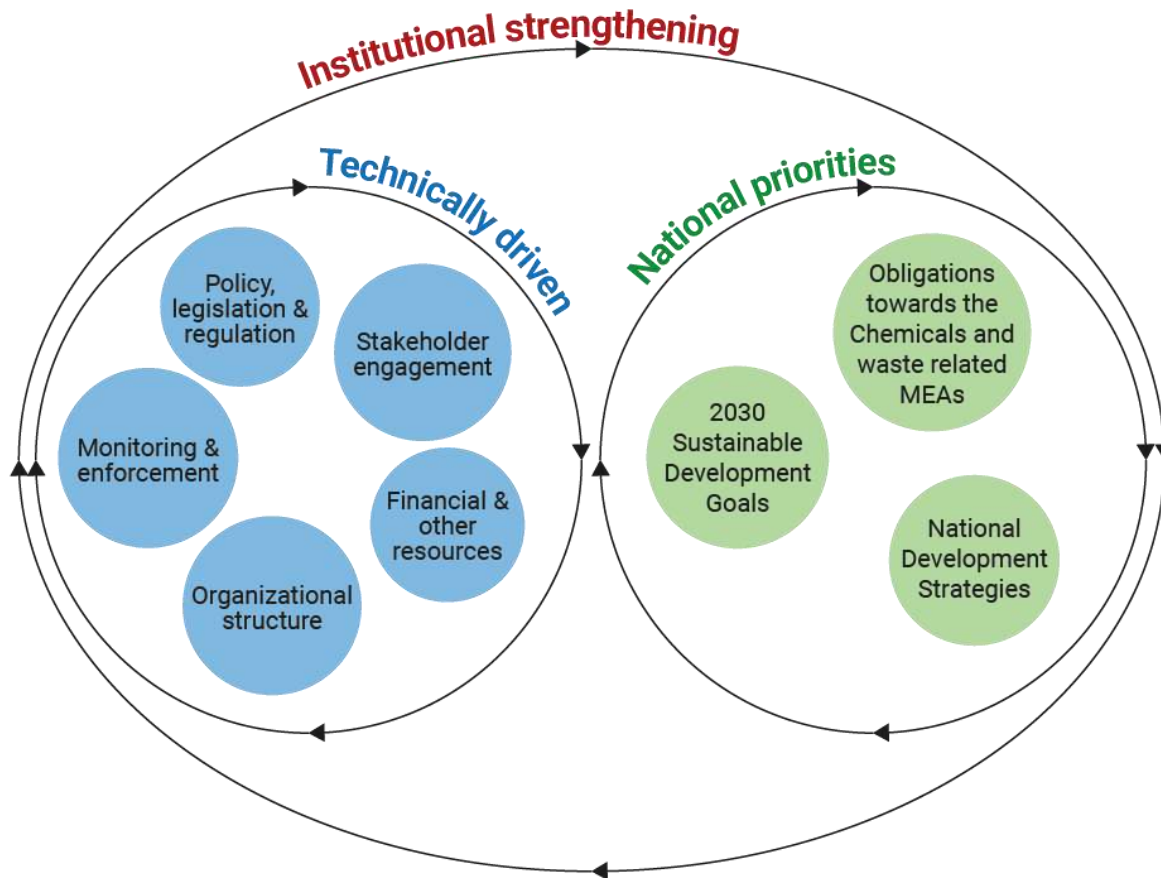
Special Programme Donors (as of March 2024)



Summary of the Special Programme



Summary of the Special Programme



Institutional strengthening defined as:

"Enhancing the sustainable institutional capacity of Governments to develop, adopt, monitor and enforce policy, legislation and regulation, as well as gain access to financial and other resources, to ensure sound chemicals and waste management throughout their life cycle"

Submitting an Application for Funding

Eligibility for support from the Special Programme

- Eligible countries are developing countries, (taking into account the special needs of least developed countries and small island developing States), and countries with economies in transition, with priority given to those with least capacity.
 - The Special Programme funds activities that fall outside the mandate of the Global Environment Facility;
 - Applicants are eligible if they are Party to any one of the relevant conventions or have demonstrated that they are in the process of preparing for ratification of any one of the conventions;
 - Applications must include identification of the associated domestic measures to be taken to ensure that the national institutional capacity supported by the Special Programme is sustainable in the long term;
 - The Special Programme accepts applications directly from national Governments.
-



Applying for Funding

Guidance on the scope of the Special Programme



Guidance on the scope of the Special Programme

Eighth round of applications

Call for Applications opens: 24 April 2024
Application Deadline: 23 August 2024

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Guidance on the scope of the Special Programme available at:
<https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/chemicals-waste/what-we-do/special-programme>

Guidance on the scope of the Special Programme

Frequently Asked Questions

Who can apply for funding from the Special Programme?	Eligible Governments
Does the Special Programme accept regional projects?	Yes
What amount of support is available?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Up to 275,000 USD for standard projects• Up to 500,000 USD under exceptional circumstances
Are there any budget limits or caps?	Yes, there are recommended budget limits
Are cumulative allocations permitted?	Yes
What is the maximum duration of a project?	36 months
In what language should I submit my application?	English only

Guidance on the scope of the Special Programme

Possible scope of projects

- Enhancing legal and institutional frameworks and enforcement
- National coordination for the exchange of information on chemicals and wastes
- Support to customs officers in combating illegal trafficking of chemicals
- Enhancing national capacities to strengthen international trade control measures
- Strengthening national reporting and information
- Promoting the sound management of chemicals and wastes management into national goals
- Strengthening of the science-policy-business interface and life-cycle of chemicals and wastes

3. Possible Scope of Projects

The Special Programme supports strengthening institutional capacity for the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions, the Minamata Convention and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management. The projects must take into account national priorities and the goals of national development plans. The projects may include components such as:

Enhancing legal and institutional frameworks and enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identifying and documenting the needs and challenges that parties have in developing, implementing and enforcing integrated chemicals and wastes policies and legislation;• Promoting full legislative implementation of the BRS conventions; and• Identifying possible elements of a national strategy for the effective implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and other relevant agreements, e.g. measures, steps and best practices for strengthening national institutional, regulatory and legal frameworks.
National coordination, the exchange of information on chemicals and wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identifying and documenting the needs and challenges that Parties have in developing, implementing and enforcing integrated chemicals and wastes policies and legislation;• Enhancing the data collection and information exchange for the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and SAICM;• Supporting parties to develop a national strategy for the effective implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and other relevant agreements.
Support to customs officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promoting dialogue between customs officials, focal points of the Conventions and other national stakeholders towards a coordinated approach to support the objectives and requirements of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions;• Improving understanding of the trade control issues, the role of customs and other stakeholders, their challenges and needs, and how best to address them.
Enhancing national capacities to	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hands-on training on practical application of the procedures for the import and export of the hazardous chemicals and wastes regulated by the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions;

Guidance on the scope of the Special Programme

CASE STUDY: Public Private Partnerships In Angola

Through its first Special Programme project, Angola:

- Established a pilot public private partnership to demonstrate the management of marine plastics within the framework of a circular economy.
- Produced a draft strategy on value chain markets for urban waste to contribute to updating the national plan for waste management.
- Produced a report on training needs and conducted training on plastic waste management, training for the private sector on chemicals and hazardous material as well as training on pesticides and on enforcement.
- Issued a Presidential decree creating an inter-ministerial commission to work on ban of plastics.



Guidance on the scope of the Special Programme

CASE STUDY: Improved Data Collection for the Fulfillment of Obligations Towards the BRS Conventions in the Republic of Moldova

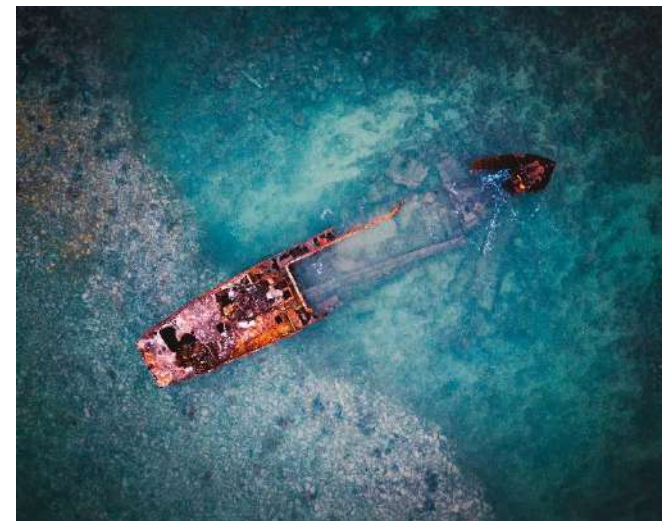
- Through its Special Programme project, the Republic of Moldova has, amongst other things, successfully developed a prototype of a Chemicals Registry System that will be used to track the flow of chemicals within the country.
- This specialized information database of chemicals is facilitating the fulfilment of reporting obligations towards the relevant conventions in the Republic of Moldova.
- Following the successful implementation of its Special Programme project, the Republic of Moldova sought to build on the work it has done and has successfully secured funding for a second project from the Special Programme to facilitate the expansion of the Chemicals Registry System.



Guidance on the scope of the Special Programme

CASE STUDY: COUNTRY DRIVEN ASSESSMENT AND UPDATE OF CURRENT LEGISLATION IN SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

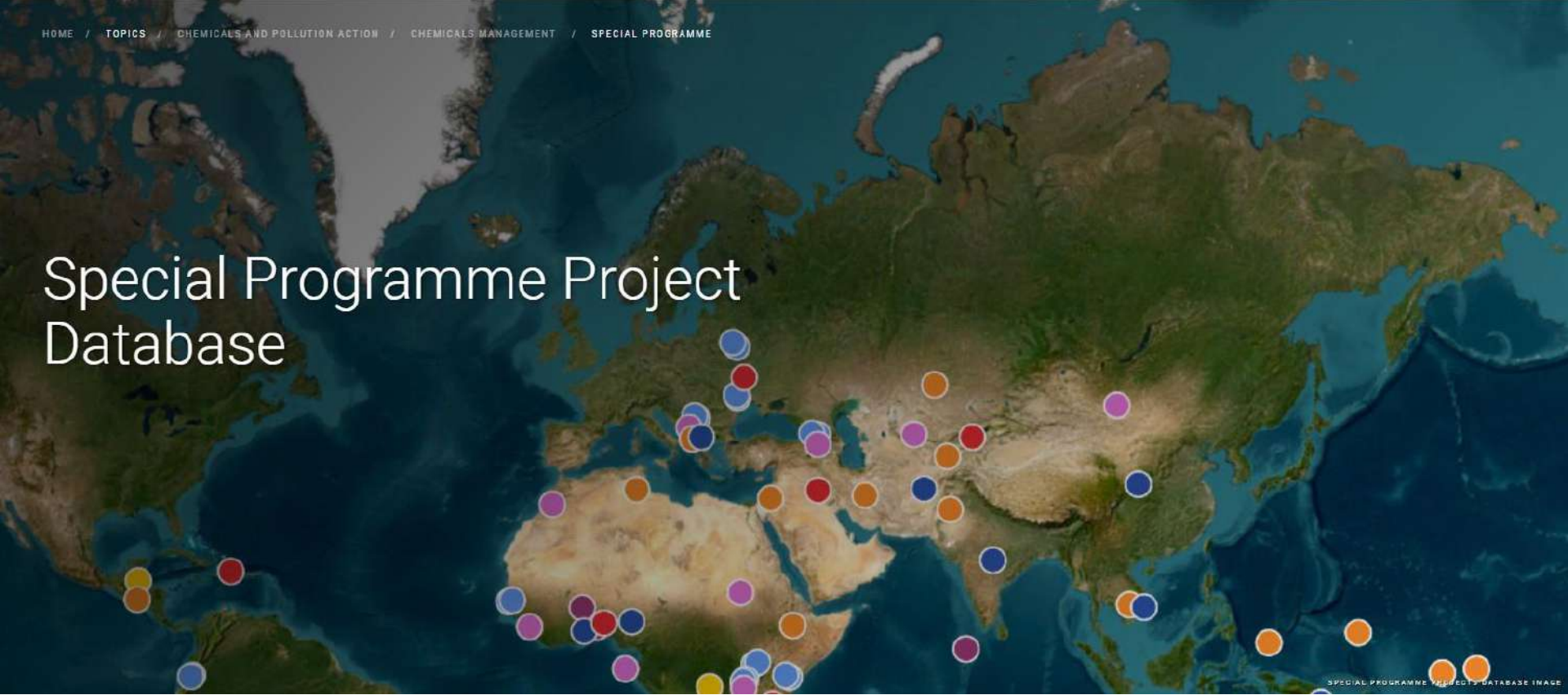
- Through its Special Programme project, Sao Tome and Principe is planning to strengthen its chemicals and waste management by strengthening the capacities and governance structures to enhance national coordination of Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm, and Minamata Conventions and the SAICM implementation.
- The project will strengthen the implementation and compliance of the chemicals and waste management legislation including the extended producer responsibility (EPR) law.
- This is being carried out through a comprehensive assessment of the national EPR legislation and policies concerning chemicals and waste management related activities including the compliance levels.
- The roles of government ministries and agencies in supporting the enforcement of the national legislation for the sound management of chemicals and wastes, and the implementation of the BRS and Minamata Conventions is also being assessed.



Guidance on the scope of the Special Programme

HOME / TOPICS / CHEMICALS AND POLLUTION ACTION / CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT / SPECIAL PROGRAMME

Special Programme Project Database



Please visit our website to view more Special Programme projects <https://bit.ly/3lkkTSr>

or scan this QR code



Guidance on the scope of the Special Programme



Gender mainstreaming

Human rights and indigenous peoples



Guidance on the scope of the Special Programme

The terms of reference stipulate that the Special Programme should avoid duplication and proliferation of funding mechanisms and associated administration and should fund activities that fall outside the mandate of the GEF.

**CHEMICALS
AND WASTE
MANAGEMENT
PROGRAMME**





Secretariat Support

Special Programme e-learning Platform



CHEMICALS
AND WASTE
MANAGEMENT
PROGRAMME



You are logged in as  Dina Abdelhakim ▾



Special Programme Trust Fund

The Special Programme, also known as the Chemicals and Waste Management Programme, provides funding to governments for institutional strengthening. Find out more on our website or through the Frequently Asked Questions below.



Special Programme Elearning Course

This course aims help countries applying for a Special Programme grant to create a quality project proposal, worthy of funding.

- [See the course syllabus here](#)
- [Sign up to take the course](#)



Special programme projects database

The programme is currently funding projects from 42 countries spanning four world regions. We invite you to learn about the major chemicals & waste issues and proposed solutions of all SP projects here.

Eighth round of applications

Deadline 23 August 2024

Available at: <https://bit.ly/3yLOSyF>





Submitting your application

Submitting an Application for Funding

HOME / TOPICS / CHEMICALS AND POLLUTION ACTION / CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT

Special Programme

The Special Programme, also known as the Chemicals and Waste Management Programme, supports institutional strengthening at the national level for the sound management of chemicals and waste.

Eighth round of applications

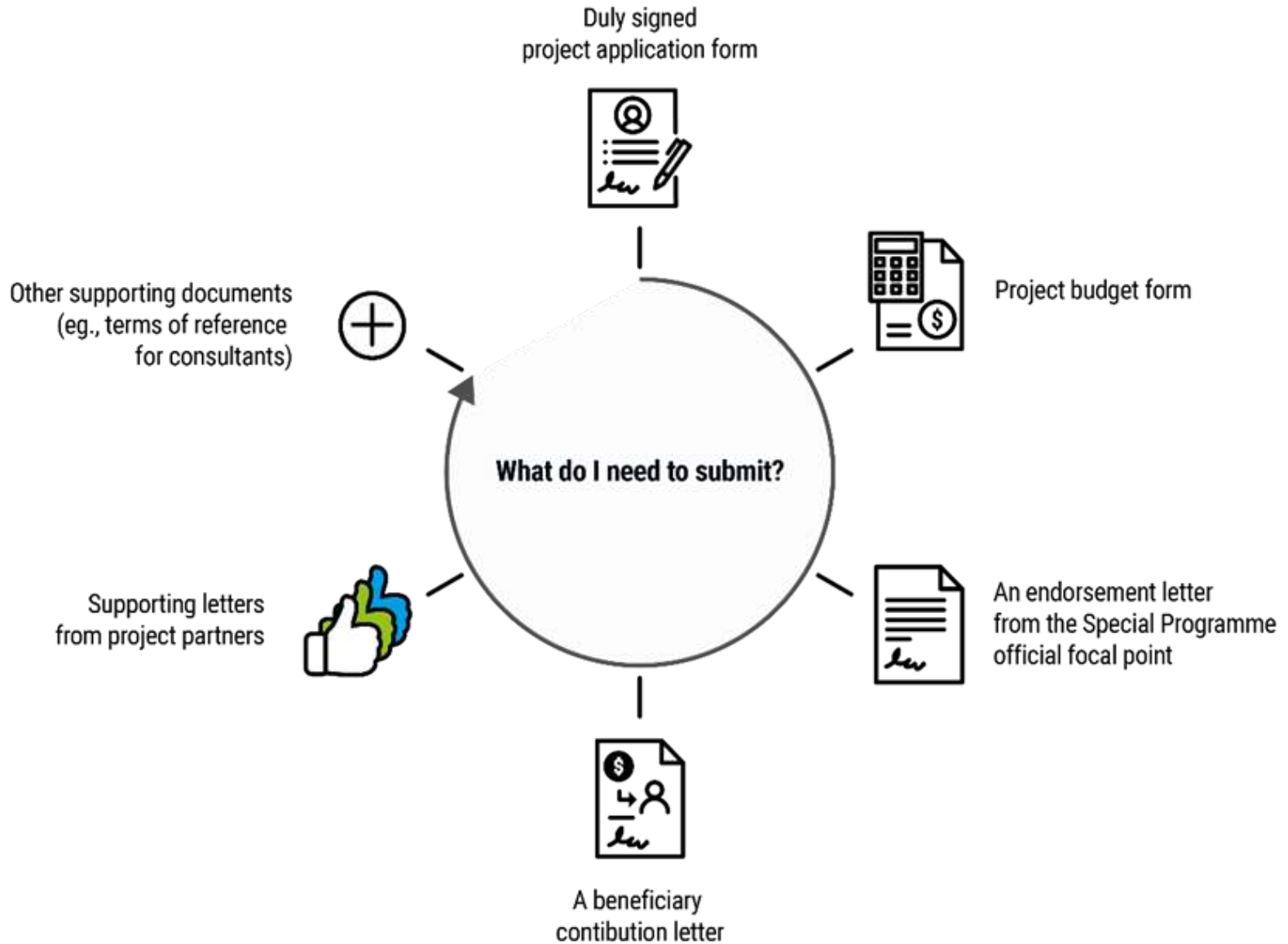
Deadline 23 August 2024

Countries are invited to submit their applications.

More information available at: <https://www.unep.org/topics/chemicals-and-pollution-action/chemicals-management/special-programme>

E-mail: unepchemicalsspecialprogramme@un.org

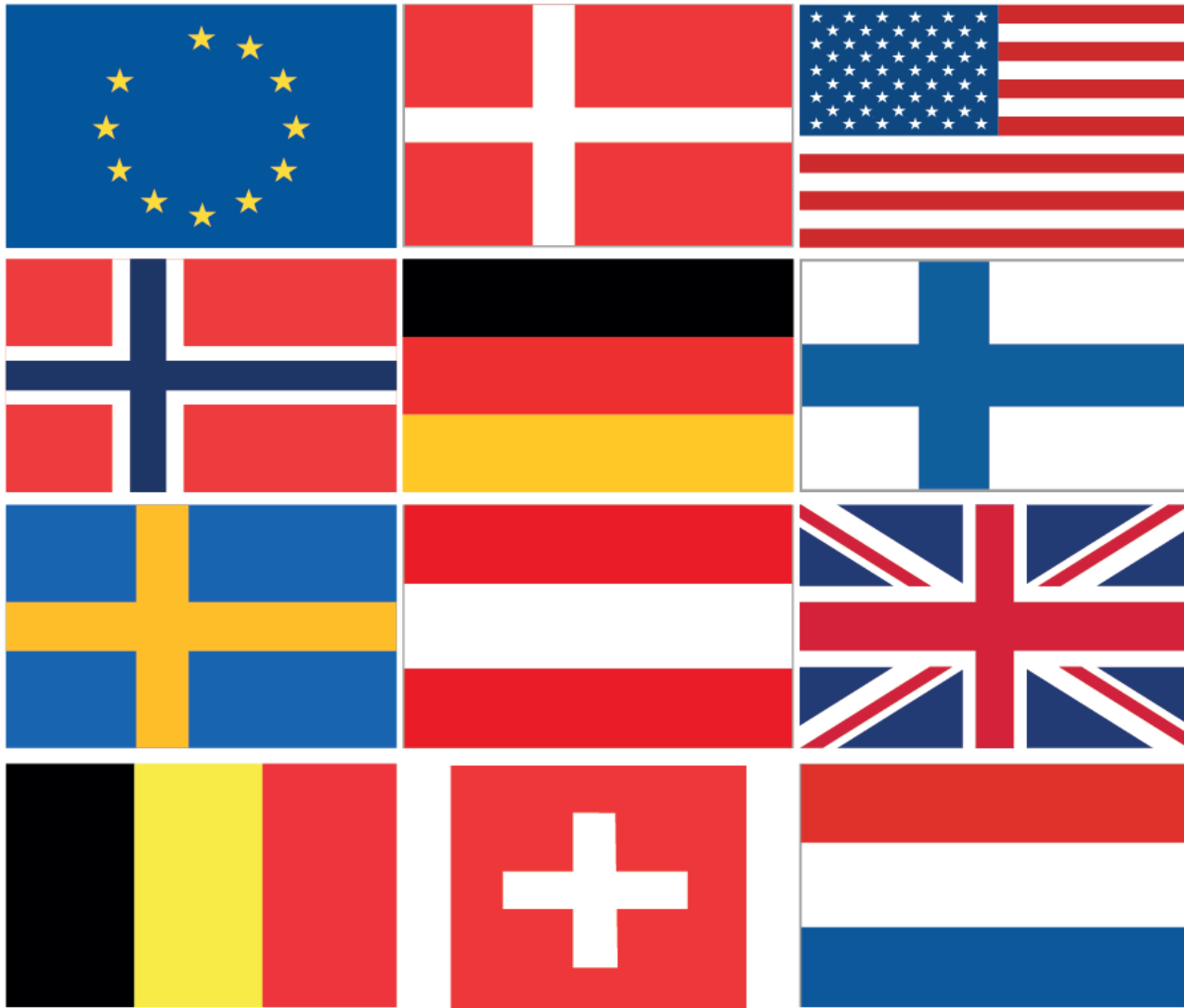
Submitting an Application for Funding



Timeline for review and appraisal of application



Thank you to the Special Programme Donors





Presentations from the Secretariats of
the Instruments, and regional offices



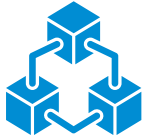
Q&A Session



Thank you

Timeline for review and appraisal of application

Additional Criteria for applications requesting more than **US\$ 275,000**:



- All relevant sectors are involved in project implementation, for example environment, health, agriculture, customs and labour. The roles and responsibilities of the relevant sectors in project implementation should be clearly defined and letters of support from the relevant ministries should be



- Institutional stakeholders including, but not limited to, the private sector and civil societies are involved. Roles and responsibilities of the relevant stakeholders in project implementation should be clearly defined. Letters of support from these stakeholders should be included as part of the application package



- Projects are based on circular or green economy initiatives. The project should demonstrate how the outcomes and outputs of the project encourage sustainable consumption and efficient use of resources, as well as how the project aims to achieve sustainable development
-

Timeline for review and appraisal of application

Additional Criteria for applications requesting more than US\$ 275,000:

- Links with investment and development banks for investment opportunity are highlighted at the national, regional and global levels, as appropriate. Information should be provided showing the ways in which these investment opportunities can foster long-term sustainability of the Special Programme project;
 - Mainstreaming and overall integration at the national level should be demonstrated, as should the ways in which the efforts can be scaled up at the regional level in a synergistic manner. The project should list activities that can be scaled up from national to regional level, and areas of cooperation at the regional level that are or could be synergistic;
 - Builds on existing projects from other programmes and obligations under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, the Minamata Convention and the Global Framework on Chemicals. The project should demonstrate how it builds upon the outcomes of previous or ongoing projects as appropriate, and how these outcomes will enhance the objectives of the Special Programme project.
-

Timeline for review and appraisal of application

Additional Criteria for applications from the eighth round of funding onwards:

- Level of country ownership, impact and sustainability of the project;
 - Country classification by the World Bank:
 - Country's ability to implement the project by its own financial means and capabilities;
 - Threshold of the beneficiary contribution from the applicant;
 - Other factors relating to the country's capacity that should be taken into account.
-

Timeline for review and appraisal of application

Criteria to support appraisal and approval of projects:

- Proposal of measures within the objectives of the Special Programme
 - Sustainability of the project outcome(s)
 - Contribution of resources equal to the value of at least 25% of the total allocation requested in the application
 - Performance targets to measure progress achieved by the Special Programme
 - Identification of mainstreaming of the sound management of chemicals and waste in various sectors
 - Participation and commitment of relevant actors and sectors including agriculture, environment, health, labor, industry and other sectors in the implementation of the measures proposed
 - Project intervention on more than one instrument
 - Identification of the conventions to which the applicant country is a party and/or of actual participation in the Global Framework on Chemicals.
-

Timeline for review and appraisal of application

Criteria to support appraisal and approval of projects:

- Determination of cumulative allocations to a country, based on the contributions received and the needs expressed in the applications submitted;
 - Account should be taken of reports on earlier projects involving countries applying for a second time and whether the project implementation was considered satisfactory considering the approved timeframe and budget allocations
 - It may be sought to avoid duplication of projects in the same country, however consideration may be given towards replicating a successful project(s) for other countries
 - Whether the project promotes enhanced coordination and cooperation at the national level to implement the Instruments
 - Whether the project builds upon previous initiatives and institutional mechanisms already established
 - Whether the project proposes regional activities, provided that these are in line with the objective of the SP
 - Gender considerations/mainstreaming.
-



Special Programme Webinar: 8th Round of Applications

Minamata Convention on Mercury

Tuesday, 4 June 2024

Marianne Bailey, Senior Coordination Officer

Maria Irene Rizzo, Associate Expert

Minamata Convention Provisions



Control Measures

Reduce the use and presence of mercury in the economy, industry and society

Keep mercury underground

Art. 3.5 (a): Stocks

Art. 3.3: No new primary mines

Art. 3.5 (b): Excess mercury from decommissioned chlor-alkali facilities

Art. 3.4: Existing mines - 15 years

Art. 3.6 – 3.10: Trade of mercury

Art. 4: Mercury-added Products

Art. 5: Manufacturing Processes

Art. 7: ASGM

Art. 10: Interim Storage

Art. 11: Mercury wastes

Art. 12: Contaminated sites

Reduce mercury to the environment

Art. 7:
ASGM

Art. 8:
Emissions

Art. 9:
Releases



Enabling / Supportive Context

Art. 13: Financial Resources and Mechanism

Art. 14: Capacity-building, technical assistance and technical transfer

Art. 15: Implementation and Compliance Committee

Art. 16: Health aspects

Art. 17: Information Exchange

Art. 18: Public information, awareness and education

Art. 19: Research, development and monitoring

Art. 20: Implementation plans

Art. 21: Reporting

Art. 22: Effectiveness evaluation

Art. 23: Conference of the Parties

Art. 24: Secretariat

Arts. 25-35: Various procedural articles



Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Assessments, inventories, national action plans, implementation projects...



Financial mechanism

Specific International Programme

Capacity building and technical assistance



Special Programme

Institutional strengthening



Related fund

Financial mechanism to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury

SIP Fourth Round and Special Programme Eight Round



SIP Fourth Round
of applications
opened on 24
April
until 31 July 2024

Special Programme Eight
Round of applications
opened on 24 April
until 23 August 2024

- Which fund meets your current needs?
- Which fund should you apply to?

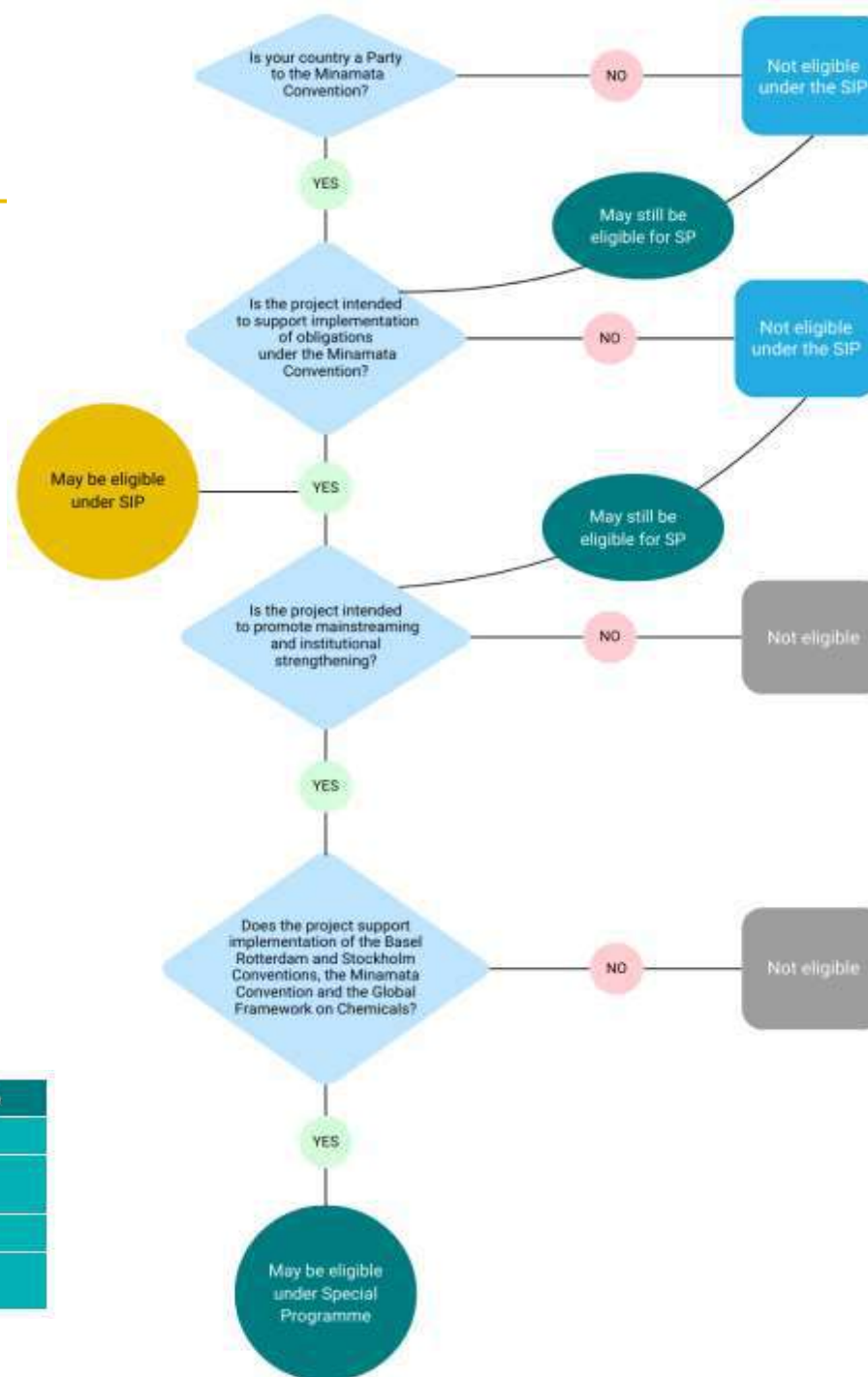
Specific International Programme vs. Special Programme



Specific International Programme	Special Programme
FOCUS = Support for implementation of Minamata Convention per Party needs	FOCUS = Institutional Strengthening across Chemicals and Waste MEAs, SAICM, and the Global Framework on Chemicals
Provides support to implement Convention's obligations	Provides support to promote mainstreaming and institutional strengthening
Developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition can apply	Developing countries and countries with economies in transition that are Parties and non-Parties to the Minamata Convention can apply
Applicant contribution not required	Applicant contribution required
Convention-specific projects	Projects must strengthen capacities across more than one MEA/GFC
Direct access for Parties – no Implementing Agencies	Direct access for countries – no Implementing Agencies
Operates under guidance of the COP. Overseen by its Governing Board	Operates under UNEA decisions and resolutions. Overseen by its Executive Board

Decision Tree

The Secretariats of the Minamata Convention and the Special Programme have created a [decision tree](#) for prospective applicants to determine whether they are eligible to submit projects under the SIP Fourth Round and the Special Programme Eight Round of applications



	SIP	Special Programme
The country is a Party to the Minamata Convention	Y	Y
The project is intended to support the implementation of obligations under the Minamata Convention	Y	Y
The project is intended to promote mainstreaming and institutional strengthening	N	Y
The project supports the implementation of the Basel Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the Minamata Convention and the Global Framework on Chemicals	N	Y

Support to implement Convention obligations



[Compilation of deadlines](#) under the Minamata Convention on Mercury as per the Convention text and applicable annexes to the text.

Date	Article	Description
2018	Art. 5, para. 2, and annex B	Acetaldehyde production in which mercury or mercury compounds are used as a catalyst is to be phased out.
2020	Art. 4, para. 1, and annex A	Manufacture, import or export of various mercury-added products is no longer allowed (including batteries, switches and relays, compact and linear fluorescent lamps, high pressure mercury vapour lamps, cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps for electronic displays, cosmetics, and pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics, as well as barometers, hygrometers, manometers, thermometers and sphygmomanometers).
	Art. 5, para. 3, and annex B	In vinyl chloride monomer production, reduce the use of mercury in terms of per-unit production by 50 per cent by the year 2020 against 2010 use. For sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate, reduce emissions and releases in terms of per unit production by 50 per cent by 2020 compared to 2010.
2023 ¹	Art. 4, para. 3, and Annex A	The use of mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners is excluded or not allowed. Use of dental amalgam for the treatment of deciduous teeth, of patients under 15 years and of pregnant and breastfeeding women is excluded, not allowed or recommended against except when considered necessary by the dental practitioner based on the needs of the patient.
2025 ²	Art. 4, para. 1, and annex A	Manufacture, import or export of various mercury-added products is no longer allowed (compact and linear fluorescent lamps with an integrated ballast, cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps of all lengths for electronic displays, strain gauges to be used in plethysmographs, melt pressure transducers, melt pressure transmitters and melt pressure sensors, mercury vacuum pumps, tyre balancers and wheels weights, photographic film and paper, propellant for satellites and spacecraft).
2025	Art. 5, para. 2, and annex B	Mercury-cell chlor-alkali production is to be phased out.
2027	Art. 5, para. 3, and annex B	For sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate, reduce the use of mercury, aiming at phase-out of this use as fast as possible and within 10 years of entry into force of the Convention.
2027	Art. 5, para. 3, and annex B	For production of polyurethane using mercury containing catalysts, take measures to reduce the use of mercury, aiming at the phase out of this use as fast as possible, within 10 years of the entry into force of the Convention
2017*	Art. 3, para. 3	Primary mercury mining that was not being conducted within a party's territory at the date of entry into force of the Convention for that party is not allowed.
2017*	Art. 5, para. 6	Use of mercury and mercury compounds is not allowed in a facility using the processes listed in Annex B that did not exist prior to the date of entry into force of the Convention for that party.
2032*	Art. 3, para. 4	Primary mercury mining that was being conducted within a party's territory at the date of entry into force of the Convention for that party is to cease 15 years after that date.
2020*	Art. 5, para. 5 (c)	Submit to the secretariat, no later than three years after the date of entry into force for the party, information on the number and types of facilities that use mercury or mercury compounds for processes listed in annex B, and the estimated annual amount of mercury or mercury compounds used in those facilities.
	Art. 7, para. 3 (b)	For a party that determines that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing in its territory is more than insignificant, submit a national action plan to the secretariat no later than three years after the date of entry into force for the party or three years after the party notifies the secretariat of its determination, whichever is later.
	Art. 9, para. 3	Identify relevant point source categories no later than three years after the date of entry into force for the party.

¹ The use of mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners is excluded or not allowed. Use of dental amalgam for the treatment of deciduous teeth, of patients under 15 years and of pregnant and breastfeeding women is excluded, not allowed or recommended against except when considered necessary by the dental practitioner based on the needs of the patient.

² Same as above.

Support to implement Convention obligations

[Compilation of deadlines](#) under the Minamata Convention on Mercury as per the Convention text and applicable annexes to the text.

2021*	Art. 8, para. 3, and art. 9, para. 4	Submit an implementation plan, if one has been developed, within four years of the date of entry into force for the party.
2022*	Art. 8, para. 4	For its new sources, each party shall require the use of best available techniques and best environmental practices to control and, where feasible, reduce emissions, as soon as practicable but no later than five years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for that party.
2022*	Art. 8, para. 7	Each party shall establish, as soon as practicable and no later than five years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for it, and maintain thereafter, an inventory of emissions sources.
	Art. 9, para. 6	Each party shall establish as soon as practicable and no later than five years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for it, and maintain an inventory of release sources.
2027*	Art. 8, para. 5	For its existing sources, each party shall include in any national plan, and shall implement, one or more of the following measures, taking into account its national circumstances, and the economic and technical feasibility and affordability of the measures, as soon as practicable but no more than 10 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party.
Five years after the relevant phase-out date	Art. 6, para. 5	Unless a shorter period is indicated in the register by a Party, all exemptions pursuant to paragraph 1 shall expire five years after the relevant phase-out date listed in Annex A or B.
Five years after the phase-out date for the relevant product or process listed in Annex A or B, or ten years after the relevant phase-out date	Art. 6, para. 8	No State or regional economic integration organization may register for an exemption after five years after the phase-out date for the relevant product or process listed in Annex A or B, unless one or more Parties remain registered for an exemption for that product or process, having received an extension pursuant to paragraph 6. In that case, a State or regional economic integration organization may, at the times set out in paragraphs 1 (a) and (b), register for an exemption for that product or process, which shall expire ten years after the relevant phase-out date.
Ten years after the phase-out date for a product or process	Art. 6, para. 9	No Party may have an exemption in effect at any time after 10 years after the phase-out date for a product or process listed in Annex A or B.
Every three years after submission of the action plan	Art. 7, para. 3 (c)	For a party that determines that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing in its territory is more than insignificant, provide a review every three years of the progress made in meeting its obligations under this Article and include such reviews in its reports submitted pursuant to Article 21.

* Denotes first possible date, depending on when the Convention entered into force for that party.

Minamata Convention Obligations: Ongoing needs that can benefit from Special Programme support



Ongoing Needs

Article 3: supply and trade	Implement trade measures including import consent procedures
Article 10: interim storage	Strengthen institutional capacity for sound storage of chemicals including mercury
Article 12: contaminated sites	Strengthen institutional capacity to develop national site management strategies
Article 13: financial resources	Strengthen institutional conditions for mobilizing resources at national level
Article 15: compliance	Strengthen national compliance monitoring and review
Article 16: health	Chemicals and health communication including mercury
Article 17: information exchange	Chemical information exchange including mercury
Article 19: public information	Awareness-raising and training of public, stakeholders
Article 20: implementation plans	Strengthening abilities for voluntary governmental planning efforts
Article 21: reporting	Developing institutional capacity to facilitate preparation and transmission of national reports



MINAMATA
CONVENTION
ON MERCURY

Thank you for your attention

Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury
United Nations Environment Programme
11-13, Chemin des Anémones - 1219 Châtelaine, Switzerland

WEB: www.mercuryconvention.org
MAIL: MEA-MinamataSecretariat@un.org
TWITTER: [@minamataMEA](https://twitter.com/minamataMEA)
[#MakeMercuryHistory](https://twitter.com/minamataMEA)

8th round of the Special Programme
Webinar
04 June 2024



BASEL / ROTTERDAM / STOCKHOLM
CONVENTIONS

The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

Frank Moser, Head of Programme Resources and Oversight Unit, Executive Office
Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

BASEL CONVENTION

ON THE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS
OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL

PROTOCOL ON LIABILITY AND COMPENSATION
FOR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM TRANSBOUNDARY
MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL

TEXTS AND ANNEXES

REVISED IN 2019

ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

ON THE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURE
FOR CERTAIN HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS
AND PESTICIDES IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

TEXT AND ANNEXES

REVISED IN 2019

STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

ON PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPS)

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REVISED IN 2019



Dumping of hazardous wastes in
developing countries



Increased international trade of
chemicals
+
Vulnerability of developing
countries to control imports



Persistent Organic
Pollutants

Scope of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions



Hazardous waste

- Hazardous Wastes
- Other wastes (including household waste)



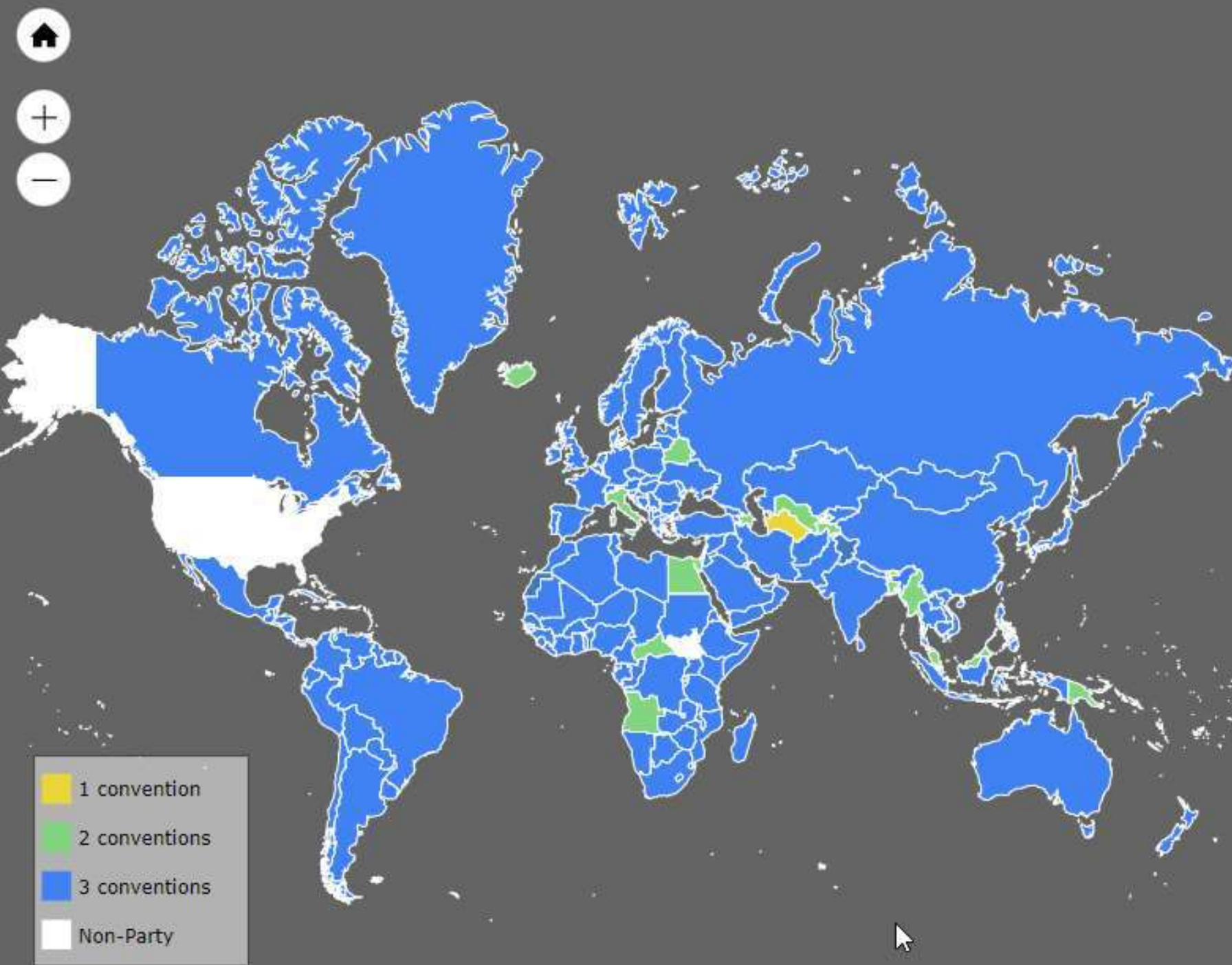
52 Chemicals in Annex III

- Industrial chemicals
- Pesticides
- Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulations



30 Persistent Organic Pollutants

- Industrial chemicals
- Pesticides
- Unintentional production



Geographical Coverage of the Conventions



BASEL CONVENTION



189
PARTIES



ROTTERDAM CONVENTION



165
PARTIES



STOCKHOLM CONVENTION



185
PARTIES

Basel Convention: Party obligations

- ✓ PREVENT AND MINIMIZE
- ✓ ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT
- ✓ CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS



Rotterdam Convention: Party Obligations

- Notify final regulatory actions for chemicals (pesticides and Industrial chemicals)
- Provide import responses for Chemicals listed in Annex III





Stockholm Convention: party obligations

Elimination of production/use of Annex A chemicals

Restriction of production/use Annex B chemicals

Reduction/elimination of release of Annex C chemicals

Identification /management of obsolete stocks, wastes with POPs



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



SDG 12.4

By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment



Key BRS areas for Special programme projects

- **General approach: consider gaps**
- **Specific focus:**
 - Ratification status
 - Reporting obligations (BC-SC)
 - Submission of NIPs
 - Submission of FRAs (RC)
 - Nomination of focal points
 - Legislation
- **Links with ongoing BRS projects and with projects under the compliance mechanisms**
- **Interministerial coordination**
- **Technical assistance**

Sustainability of project interventions



Thank you for your attention!
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Global Framework on Chemicals

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A planet free of harm from chemicals and waste

Special Programme Webinar Series

Guidance workshop to support countries in
submitting applications under the eighth round
of funding

Secretariat of the Global Framework on
Chemical

June 4 2024 (online workshop)



Global Framework on Chemicals

For a Planet Free of Harm
From Chemicals and Waste

The Bonn Declaration

A Global Framework on Chemicals Fund



5 Strategic Objectives



28
Targets



Multisectoral and multistakeholder

We the ministers, heads of delegation, and stakeholder leaders, having gathered in Bonn, Germany, at the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM5) to strengthen action to tackle the crisis of pollution from chemicals and waste

A UNEP-administered Global Framework on Chemicals Fund time-limited, that allow multilateral, bilateral and private sector sources was established

Bonn Declaration for a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste



United Nations entities and other relevant international organizations, including the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization, are invited to strengthen their role in generating reliable chemicals- and waste-related data, and to facilitate relevant action and collaboration based on scientific evidence.

The governing bodies of those organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, are invited to strengthen their cooperation and coordination to support the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, and to integrate its goals into their programmes of work and budgets.



The Framework covers the life cycle of chemicals, including in products and waste.

- A vision for a planet free of harm from chemicals and waste for a safe, healthy and sustainable future.
- A scope which promotes initiatives to enhance the sound management of chemicals and waste, takes due account of other chemicals and waste instruments that have been developed to date, and is flexible enough to take account of new instruments.
- Multi-stakeholder and multisectoral in nature.



5 strategic objectives

- **Legal frameworks, institutional mechanisms and capacities** are in place
- Comprehensive and sufficient knowledge, **data and information** are generated, available and accessible
- **Issues of concern** are identified, prioritized and addressed.
- **Safer alternatives and innovative and sustainable solutions** in product value chains **are in place**
- **Enhanced implementation** occurs through increased and **effective resource mobilization, partnerships, cooperation, capacity-building**

28 Targets



Target A1 - By 2030, Governments have adopted, and are implementing, and enforcing legal frameworks; and have established appropriate institutional capacity to prevent or where prevention is not feasible, minimize adverse effects from chemicals and waste as appropriate for their national circumstances.

Target B1 – By 2035, comprehensive data and information on the properties of chemicals are generated and made available and accessible.

Target C1 – Processes and programmes of work including timelines are established, adopted and implemented for identified issues of concern

Target D1 – By 2030, companies consistently invest in and achieve innovations towards advancing sustainable chemistry and resource efficiency throughout the life cycle of chemicals.

Target D2 – By 2035, Governments implement policies that encourage production using safer alternatives and sustainable approaches throughout the life cycle, including best available techniques, green procurement and circular economy approaches.

Target D3 – By 2030, the private sector, including the finance sector, incorporates strategies and policies to implement the sound management of chemicals and waste in its finance approaches and business models and applies internationally recognized or equivalent reporting standards.



5 Strategic Objectives



28 Targets



Multisectoral and Multistakeholder

The Framework confirms an integrated approach to financing: mainstreaming, private sector financing, and dedicated external financing.

28 Targets (cont'd)

Target E1 – By 2035, **Governments have mainstreamed the sound management of chemicals and waste** through implementation in all relevant sectoral plans, budgets and development plans and development assistance policies and programmes.

Target E2 – By 2030, **partnerships and networks among sectors and stakeholders are strengthened** to achieve the sound management of chemicals and waste.

Target E3 – **Adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources** from all sources needed to support achieving the sound management of chemicals and waste are **identified and mobilized in alignment with the vision, strategic objectives and targets** of the Framework in all sectors by and for all stakeholders, including by leveraging private finance and promoting innovative and blended-finance schemes.

Target E4 – **Funding gaps** for the implementation of sound management of chemicals and waste **are identified and considered for capacity-building**, including through the **Global Framework on Chemicals Fund**.

Target E5 – By 2030, Governments have taken measures to put in place policies to **internalize the costs of the sound management of chemicals and waste** through different approaches.

Target E6 – By 2030, **stakeholders identify and strengthen**, as appropriate, **synergies and linkages between chemicals and waste management and other key environmental, health and labour policies**, such as those related to climate change solutions, biodiversity conservation, human rights protection, universal health coverage or primary health care



5 Strategic Objectives



28 Targets



Multisectoral and Multistakeholder

The Framework confirms an integrated approach to financing: mainstreaming, private sector financing, and dedicated external financing.

International Conference resolution on international cooperation and coordination:

- **Bringing and endorsing** the Global Framework on Chemicals by the governing bodies of relevant intergovernmental organizations and multilateral agreements;
- Also **considering the incorporation in the programmes of work**, mutually supportive activities that contribute to the achievement of the strategic objectives and targets of this Framework;
- Encouraging all relevant international organizations **to continue promoting the broad engagement of stakeholders and sectors** in national and regional efforts related to chemicals and waste;
- **Encourages** the ED of the **UNEP to work closely with the IOMC**, other relevant United Nations organizations, instruments and frameworks, and the secretariats of relevant multilateral agreements **to foster effective cooperation and collaboration in promoting and implementing the GFC**;
- Also encouraging **to consider the important interlinkages with chemicals- and waste-related aspects of the 2030 Agenda**, and also those with other instruments and measures for addressing other international development challenges, in particular in relation to poverty, health, food, energy, labour, water, sanitation, climate change and biodiversity loss.

International Conference resolution on implementation arrangements:

- **Noting the valuable preparatory activities undertaken by the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals** together with diverse stakeholders in the area of integrated chemicals and waste management, including for an implementation programme **to scale up action by economic and industrial sectors along value chains,**
- **Urges** intergovernmental organizations **to comprehensively implement** the Framework.
- **Invites** the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, Governments, stakeholders, as well as other international organizations to collaborate on and **develop proposals for implementation programmes,** for further consideration at the International Conference in 2026, the following possible areas of work:
 - **Developing integrated national chemicals and waste management systems and capacities** at the national and regional levels;
 - **Integrating sound chemicals and waste management in economic and industrial sectors** along value chains;
 - **Integrating sound chemicals and waste management in sustainable development decision-making processes,** as appropriate;
 - **Addressing issues of concern,** as appropriate.

International Conference resolution on measurability structure

- **Decided** to establish an **open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators** that will work by electronic means with the aim of **preparing recommendations for the finalizing of the measurability structure and a proposal for a set of indicators** for annex III to the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste.
- The first and second segments of **the first meeting of the open-ended ad-hoc group on measurability and indicators took place** on-line respectively on 16 April and 13 May 2024. Major progress made on:
 - the criteria and the factsheets to be presented at the next meeting of the group;
 - the establishment of 3 workstreams;
 - the work plan for the ad-hoc group; and
 - next steps

ICCM5 resolution V/3 on financial arrangements and consideration of the Special Programme

- In its resolution 5/3 on financial considerations, the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its fifth session (**ICCM5**) **explicitly includes the Special Programme.**
 - **Welcomes with appreciation** UNEA5 resolution 5/7 to **extend the duration of the Special Programme to support institutional strengthening** at the national level for the implementation of the BRS conventions, the Minamata Convention and the SAICM for a period of five years, and to include the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 in the Special Programme;
 - **Encourages States members of the UNEA to consider reviewing the terms of reference of the Special Programme** to support institutional strengthening at the national level for the implementation of the BRS conventions, the Minamata Convention and the GFC at its next session, taking into consideration the need for the implementation of the Framework

Global Framework on Chemicals Fund Executive Board and interim solution

- **ICCM5 decided**
 - to establish the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund Executive Board, consisting of **two national Government representatives of each United Nations region and representatives of all the bilateral and multilateral donors and other contributors** to the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund.
 - that, at each session of the Conference, **two national Government representatives of each United Nations region will be appointed to the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund Executive Board for the following intersessional period.**
 - **Given insufficient time to hold an election** at ICCM5 for the Executive Board, **an interim solution is needed** to operationalize the Executive Board and ensure the continuation of activities mandated at ICCM5 until a decision can be taken by the first Conference that is scheduled to take place in 2026.
 - **A silent procedure** on a draft decision on the Ad interim composition of the Executive Board of the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund **was adopted on 28 March 2024**

Global Framework on Chemicals Fund and Pledges to Date

Pledges for the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund	
Germany	22 070 098
The Netherlands	213 605
United Kingdom	190 865
Switzerland	438 116
QSP left over	2 917 225
Spain	292 017
ICCA	500,000
TOTAL (USD)	26 621 926

Update on ongoing activities

- **Three GFC Bureau meetings** were held in November and December 2023 and in February 2024.
- **The fourth GFC Bureau meeting** is scheduled on 15 June in Geneva, Switzerland. On its agenda: Implementation of the Framework and ICCM5 Resolutions on:
 - Financial considerations.
 - Measurability structure.
 - Development of guidelines for national focal points.
 - Implementation arrangements.
 - Mainstreaming a gender perspective and promoting gender equality.
- The **first meeting of the Executive Board** was held on 8-9 April 2024 in Geneva, Switzerland. A Joint information sharing session was held on the Special Programme, Specific International Programme and Global Framework on Chemicals Fund.
- The **second meeting of the Executive Board** is scheduled on 12-14 June in Geneva, Switzerland. To decide on:
 - Proposed **composition of the Executive Board** of the of the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund.
 - **Workplan, staffing and budget** to implement the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund
 - **Project application cycle**: draft guidance on the scope of the Framework Fund as well as a template to use for project proposals.



CHEMICALS
AND WASTE
MANAGEMENT
PROGRAMME



Thank you
