



Final evaluation of the UNDP project

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

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Acronyms and abbreviations

| | |
|--------|---|
| EECCA | Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| HELI | Health and environment linkages initiative |
| SAEPF | State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| DDT | Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane |
| ICMIDP | Integration of chemicals management into development processes |
| KR | Kyrgyz Republic |
| PB | Project Board |
| ICC | Interagency Coordination Committee |
| MAM | Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration |
| MES | Ministry of Emergency Situations |
| NIA | National Implementing Agency |
| RA | Regulatory Acts |
| NGO | Non-governmental organization |
| SMC | Sound Management of Chemicals |
| ODS | Ozone-depleting substances |
| PMU | Programme management unit |
| PTC | Potentially Toxic Chemicals |
| QSP | Quick Start Programme |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| TSDP | Transition to Sustainable Development Programme |
| PCB | Polychloride biphenyl |
| GHS | Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals |
| HTS | Highly Toxic Substance |
| SAICM | Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management |
| POPS | Persistent Organic Pollutants |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goals |
| FAO | World Food Organization |
| FE | Final evaluation |
| UNEP | United Nations Environments Programme |
| USD | United States of America Dollar |

1. SUMMARY

1.1. *Brief project description*

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

- Development and strengthening of national chemicals management institutions, plans, programmes and activities to implement the Strategic Approach, building upon work conducted to implement international chemicals-related agreements and initiatives; and,
- Undertaking analysis, interagency coordination, and public participation activities directed at enabling the implementation of the Strategic Approach by integrating - i.e. mainstreaming - the sound management of chemicals in national strategies, and thereby informing development assistance cooperation priorities.

Extensive experience has been gathered and can be shared between countries with respect to the first strategic priority (SPI), that is to develop or update national chemicals profiles¹, but much less experience has been accumulated with respect to the two other strategic priorities. In order to best support the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to:

- i. assess their sound management of chemicals regime relative to the strategic objectives of the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy and put in place a plan to begin addressing gaps in the national regime; and,
- ii. help improve the incorporation of national sound management of chemicals priorities into the

National development planning agenda, UNDP will apply guidance contained in its Technical Guide for Mainstreaming the Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC) in MDG-Based Policies and Plans, to assist the government and the UN Country Team to recognize and assess opportunities for incorporating SMC into national development policies and planning in support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

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

1.2. *Evaluation purpose*

This final evaluation (FE) was initiated for an independent evaluation of the project. The FE is focused on evaluation of project relevance, effectiveness, sustainability and impact, including contribution to capacity development and achievement of global environmental goals. The FE will also provide recommendations on the follow-up actions, evaluation of project results and lessons learned to improve sustainability of the project benefits, and will also help in overall strengthening of the UNDP programme activities.

¹ "Development or updating of national chemical profiles and the identification of capacity needs for sound chemicals management."

1.3. Main conclusions, recommendations and lessons learnt

- The project start was delayed due to political instability in the country in 2010.
- The Project Coordinator was hired with a two-month delay, which caused the delay in the project activities.
- Due to these delays, it was proposed, through the mid-term evaluation of the project, to extend the project duration on a non-cost basis, and the project was subsequently extended for 10 months.
- The project management has established good relationship between the project and the project partners, who seem to perceive the results of this project as the national ownership, and this has ensured the success of the project.
- Most of the risks were under control except for the one related to political instability, which affects the long-term success of the project.
- The impact study included possible impact on women, minorities, poor communities and industry. Due to the fact that the poor residents of Jalal-Abad and Naryn regions are involved in illegal excavation of the POPs contained in the landfills, as well as in illegal trading of POPs pesticides imported from China into the country. In order to address these problems, the project has established cooperation with the project implemented by the NGO "EKOIS".
- Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration was assigned as the national responsible partner and was represented by Mr. Duisheev N., State-Secretary and Mr. Pak V., Deputy Director of the Department of Chemicalization and Plant Protection Products
- The Interagency Coordination Committee was established to facilitate the sound management of chemicals, including PCBs (Government Order # 335 of 12.07.2012)
- The Regulation on Interagency Coordination Committee was developed, agreed upon by all the stakeholders and approved by the Vice-Prime Minister, Mr. Sarpashev, on 5.04.2013.
- The documents were prepared to conduct the first meeting of the Committee. The meeting agenda, the list of participants, reports and draft decisions were passed to the Government for making decision on the date of the meeting.
- Assessment of linkages between the main problem areas in chemicals management, human health and environment was undertaken in accordance with the WHO HELI methodology and the MDG goals. During discussion of application of the HELI methodology, it was decided to apply this methodology to preparation of analytical reviews and reports, thus this methodology has already been used. The prospects of its application were included into the "Review of the chemicals management situation in the Kyrgyz Republic", the articles on its application were placed on the CARNet website.
- On the basis of the research conducted, the "Review of the chemicals management situation in the Kyrgyz Republic" was prepared, published, presented and disseminated, including the electronic format placed on the CARNet website
- The 20-minute informative film about the chemicals management in the Kyrgyz Republic and the short video for displaying on TV were made. The films were copied to CDs, disseminated among mass media and shown to participants during the round table meetings. The films were also uploaded to YouTube.
- With support of UNEP, the Regional Training Workshop on assessment of costs on inaction/benefits of actions on chemicals management and legislation improvement was conducted jointly with UNDP-Kazakhstan and the state representatives of Kazakhstan. Capacity of 30 specialists of the two countries was increased;
- 11 articles on safe handling of chemicals were published on the CARNet website and other Mass Media;

- The “Review of international practices in chemicals management” was prepared, published and disseminated among the stakeholders and libraries, including the libraries belonging to educational institutions.
- The Training Module on safe handling of chemicals was developed. Two trainings for trainers were conducted based on the Module. 20 trainers were trained. The Module was disseminated for future trainings.
- Meeting with 15 journalists (press club) was conducted on 31.05.2013 to present the issue of safety of chemicals, including pesticides and PCBs. The event was reflected in printed press.
- Priority SMC issues in the Kyrgyz Republic were identified. The existing projects and programmes related to chemicals management were assessed and analyzed in order to identify unfulfilled objectives and the reasons for their unfulfillment. Recommendations were developed to address this issue and identify priorities, which may be integrated into development plans and processes. Possible priorities were discussed. After exchange of views of the stakeholders during the round table meeting, 6 out of 19 proposed priorities were selected and later integrated into the plans.
- Justifications for the selected priorities, as well as the steps for their implementation, were developed for further inclusion into the SMC Plan.
- In accordance with the approved priorities, the key economic sectors were identified. The proposals on SAICM integration were prepared for their inclusion into development plans of these sectors. Selection of priorities was reflected in the “Review of chemicals management situation in the Kyrgyz Republic”.
- The documents on resumption of registration of PTC are pending approval by the Government
- The chemical safety issues were integrated into the National Programme on Transition of the Kyrgyz Republic to Sustainable Development through participation in the working groups created for preparation of this Programme and development of specific proposals. The following issues were integrated into the draft Programme: occupational health; organic farming; safety of products; chemicals-related disaster prevention; GHS incorporation; preparation for disposal of 150 tons of obsolete pesticides; arrangement of temporary storage for PCB-containing waste; interagency coordination; improvement of legislation, including customs-related legislation, in order to prevent illegal import of hazardous chemicals and strengthen control.
- 2 project concepts - on harmonization on the 3 Environmental Conventions (Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel) and on unintentional releases of POPs- were developed. The approval was obtained for the second concept and the amount of \$ 1.6 million was secured for it. The process is underway on seeking the donors to support the other 2 concepts. The joint work with the NGO "Ekois" on development of project concept on disposal of obsolete pesticides is in progress.
- The expertise was provided for preparation of 6 regulatory acts on management of waste. The documents were posted on the Government website for discussion.
- Assistance was provided for development of Technical Regulations on safe handling of pesticides.
- Support was provided for development of the new version of the Law “On production and consumption waste” and improvement of the forms of statistical reporting on hazardous waste. The draft document was discussed and is to be agreed upon by Ministries and Agencies. In cooperation with UNEP, the Regional Training Workshop on economic assessment of costs of inactions/benefits of actions on chemicals management was organized jointly with specialists from Kazakhstan (30 specialists of the two countries). The economic assessment methodology was tested during this workshop. Given the fact that up-to-date there have been very few cases of conducting such analysis, the two countries have faced certain difficulties in its implementation, and this has created the need for such workshop to be organized. The international experts conducted the training course for participants on the economic assessment.

- 30 specialists of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan were trained to apply the methodology to development of legal and institutional framework for sound management of chemicals and measures for cost recovery of the national administration. Methodology was translated from English into Russian, but, as a test version, it is not allowed to be circulated.
- The methodology of analysis of the costs of inaction/benefits of actions was tested using the example of Mercury-containing energy-saving bulbs. A round-table meeting to discuss the possibility of application of such methodology in the Kyrgyz Republic was conducted. As the experience has proved, the country lacks sufficient statistical data on cost of treatment of diseases, caused by impact of chemicals, and this does not allow conducting comprehensive cost-benefit analysis. Besides, no systematic studies of linkages between diseases and impact of chemicals have been performed and this also does not allow for such assessment to be made.
- The National Plan on Sound Management of Chemicals and the Action Plan for its implementation were drafted, discussed at 2 round table meetings, revised based on the discussion results and prepared for submission to the partners and further discussion at the ICC meeting.
- The project identified the key gaps in legal and institutional areas and provided specific suggestions for elimination of these gaps. To address most of these gaps, the issues of development of regulatory acts and introduction of amendments to the existing laws were included into the developed draft National Plan. After approval of the draft, the implementation of these actions will be monitored by the SAEPF and MAM. Part of the documents developed under the project and submitted for further approval requires completion of the procedures associated with their submission for legislative approval (6 regulatory acts on toxic waste, 1 technical regulation on safe handling of pesticides, and 1 new version of the Law on production and consumption waste, etc.)
- With regard to institutional development, the project suggested to ensure that the ICC functions on a regular basis and assign the persons responsible for implementation of the Plan by the Ministries and Agencies whose scope of functions cover the issues of chemicals management; start registration of PTC (potentially toxic chemicals). The draft Decree is pending approval by the Government.
- Soon a new project to facilitate integration of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) will be launched; the Ministry of Economics of the Kyrgyz Republic will act as an implementing agency at the national level. The project aims to inform about hazards of chemicals and appropriate measures for their control, which requires an integration of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) in the nearest future. This will increase public awareness of impact of harmful factors of environment on human health through integration of GHS.
- The project has been collaborating with the ongoing UNDP/GEF project "Management and Disposal of PCBs in Kyrgyzstan". Specifically, collaboration has been performed in the area of capacity building and awareness raising, and through the joint Project Board meetings. Given the importance of the phase-out of the PCB-containing equipment and its safe disposal, the issue exists on the safe collection and storage of such waste. Provision of temporary guarded storage was included into the Transition to Sustainable Development Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic. Control over the implementation of this action is required.
- Mapping of hazardous waste landfills. Updating the maps is subject to updating the inventory by other projects (website: uranium-ca.net).
- Disposal of obsolete pesticides. The problems concerning the presence of the large amount of obsolete pesticides in the country, including POPs, lack of proper storage and safe disposal technologies require government approach. In this connection, in collaboration with the project on safe management of obsolete pesticides being currently implemented in the country, the project included into the TSDP the issue of export of 150 tons of obsolete pesticides for safe disposal.

- Mobilization of resources for SMC. According to the draft National Plan developed, investment is needed for many remaining issues and gaps related to SMC integration in the country to be addressed, requiring investment. Within the framework of the project, the project concepts were developed, including the ones that have found support of the donors: Healthcare waste management- 1.6 million USD, which will address the issues of unintentional releases of POPs and mercury. Coordination of projects under implementation is required in order to ensure the optimal use of resources and avoid duplication. The project concept on 3 chemicals conventions requires for donors search to be continued. This project concept will be submitted to SAEPF and sent to the Bratislava Regional Center.
- Capacity building and awareness raising in the field of SMC. This work is included into the TSDP and the SMC National Plan and will be performed on an ongoing basis, as well as in cooperation with other projects. The Training Module can be used in the future for capacity building trainings regularly conducted by MES and others. Specialists trained under this Module can act as capacity building trainers. The awareness raising programs developed under the SMC National Plan will aim to increase awareness of people residing in potentially dangerous areas. Awareness raising is incorporated into all priorities of the SMC National Plan. In addition, this year a project on integration of GHS will be launched in Kyrgyzstan, which has partly become possible due to support of the SAICM project. The review of the chemicals management situation in the country prepared by the project and conducted analysis of regulatory acts will help facilitate the integration of GHS. Integration of the system will enable the public to obtain information about the chemicals used in the country and this will reduce the risks of chemicals poisoning.
- Management of production and consumption waste. This issue was included in the TSDP and the draft SMC National Plan, implementation of which will legalize safe management of such waste and practically minimize their impact on environment through creation of temporary storage facilities for their safe storage until their disposal by 2025. The project also supported the development and formalization of the 6 regulatory acts and 1 draft technical regulation on safe handling of pesticides and safe handling of hazardous waste. Development of the draft new version of the Law "On production and consumption waste", supported by the project, will ensure regulation of management of Mercury-containing waste, PCB-containing waste, batteries, waste oils, plastic waste, unintentional releases of POPs, electronic waste and old cars. This will provide sustainability of their safe management at the legislative level. The draft Law will be submitted to the SAEPF for its formulation in accordance with the current legislation on regulatory acts.
- Health and environment. The issues and environment protection and health were included into the TSDP and the draft SMC National Plan. As shown by the study undertaken by the project, Kyrgyzstan has a big problem related to analysis or assessment of impact of environment on health. Such studies have not been carried out on a systematic level, ie there is practically no biomonitoring in the country. There have only been one-time studies under individual projects. Also, no sufficient monitoring has been practiced for such assessments to be conducted. In addition, programs to control the pollution in the workplace have been reduced. The project included these issues into the TSDP and the draft SMC National Plan. Significant resources are required for improvement of the monitoring system. Therefore, mobilization of resources and co-operation with other projects and programmes are required. With support of the UNDP/GEF project "Management and disposal of PCBs in Kyrgyzstan", the laboratory of the Ministry of Health was provided with the PCB-detecting equipment, which will reduce the risks of contamination of environment by PCBs and thereby minimize harmful effects on health. Other than the TSDP, the project also included its suggestions into the sectoral section of the Plan related to healthcare development. It is planned to increase the set of pollutants to be detected in environment and in

products, resume the programs on tracking the occupational diseases, accredit 13 laboratories and formalize 23 regulatory acts related to chemicals management.

- Economic mechanisms. The methodology for assessment of costs of inaction and benefits of actions on management, proposed by UNEP, has some shortcomings, which had been identified by the participants of the Regional Workshop conducted in Bishkek and the project experts. The shortcomings mainly concern the absence of data on impact of environment on disease incidence, which does not allow conducting financial assessment of the costs and benefits of performance or non-performance of certain actions to minimize the impact of chemicals. Also, the lack of bio-monitoring system does not allow conducting such an assessment. These issues were included in the TSDP and SMC National Plan. The methodology of the cost-benefit analysis needs revision, and UNEP is currently working on it. The methodology was prepared to conduct economic assessment of the measures developed and was applied to development of the SMC National Plan. It is necessary to track the status of revision of the cost-benefit methodology by UNEP for future application to development of strategic documents. At the same time, it is required to facilitate the integration of the biomonitoring system. Development of the programme was included into the SMC National Plan, but appropriate expensive equipment is needed, which requires mobilization of additional resources.
- Organic farming. Good agricultural practice is one of the fundamental principles of SAICM. Integration of organic farming is included into the TSDP and the SMC National Plan. Organic farming aims to prevent the use of chemicals. According to the TSDP, development of programme to develop organic farming is planned. Besides that, the use of biological methods of treatment of crops has been promoted and the access to less harmful pesticides is provided.
- Interagency Coordination. For the effective management of chemicals in order to minimize their harmful effects in the absence of a unified body responsible for chemicals management, it is required to activate and maintain the functioning of the established body on a regular basis. The main responsible state bodies, to which the results and outcomes of the project will be passed, are the Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration of the Kyrgyz Republic and the State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (SAEPF). In view of the fact that the scope of functions of the SAEPP covers monitoring of harmful effects on environment in all the sectors, it is preferable to transfer the ICC working body to this Agency.
- At least 30% of women participated in all the project events

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. *Project background and its goals*

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

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

SAICM, supports the achievement of the WSSD goal to ensure that, by the year 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human

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

- i. A strengthened focus on improved cross-sectoral governance for the sound management of chemicals at the national and local levels (i.e. rather than addressing chemicals on a chemical-by-chemical for chemicals class basis exclusively);
- ii. An acknowledgement that the sound management of chemicals is essential for achievement of sustainable development, including the eradication of poverty and disease, the improvement of human health and the environment and the elevation and maintenance of the standard of living in countries at all levels of development;
- iii. Recognition that for sound management of chemicals to be advanced significantly beyond the pre-SAICM situation, there will need to be much stronger links established with the development planning priorities, processes and plans of developing countries with the goal of integrating chemicals management into development planning (ICDP) and,
- iv. Addressing, in a more comprehensive / holistic manner, the increasing gap in the capacity of developed and developing countries to manage risks posed by chemicals. In support of these prominent value-added features of SAICM, UNDP and UNEP have developed the 'Partnership Initiative for the Integration of SMC Considerations into Development Planning Processes' in order to facilitate the integration of SMC, as part of the poverty- environment linkage, into national development planning processes to support sustainable development in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. (More information on the Partnership Initiative is contained in Annex 6).

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

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

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

The list of international documents ratified and initiated for ratification by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic

| No: | International Document | Year of ratification |
|-----|--|--|
| 1 | Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants | Law of KR on ratification dated 13.06.2006 |
| 2 | Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal | Resolution of KR Parliament on ratification dated 30.11.1995 (No. 225-1) Resolution of KR Parliament on joining dated 18.01.1996 (No. 304.1) |
| 3 | Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure regarding several hazardous chemical substances and pesticides in international trade | Law of KR on ratification dated 15.01.2000 (No. 15) |
| 4 | Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision Making and Access to Justice on environmental issues | Law of KR on ratification dated 1.01.2001 (No. 5) |
| 5 | UN Framework Convention on Climate Change | Law of KR on joining dated 14.01.2000 (No. 11) |
| 6 | Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on the Climate Change | Law of KR on ratification dated 15.01.2003 |
| 7 | Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution | Law of KR on ratification dated 15.01.2000 (No. 16) |
| 8 | Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and Montreal Protocols on Ozone Depleting Substances | Law of KR on ratification dated 15.01.2000 (No. 16) |
| 9 | Convention on environmental impact assessments in the trans-boundary context | Law of KR on joining dated 12.01.2001 (No. 6) |
| 10 | United Nations Convention to combat desertification in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa | Law of KR on ratification dated 21.06.1999 (No. 85) |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3 Project Objectives

The Kyrgyz Republic's objectives for this project are to work with UNDP, and the support of UNEP Chemicals, in implementing the generic next steps² for strengthening the domestic sound management of chemicals (SMC) regime consistent with SAICM, including:

- a) Development of an Initial National Chemicals Profile and accumulation of basic data on areas of high/risk/exposure for the environment and human health within the country;
- b) Qualification of the links between priority major chemical management problem areas and human health and environmental quality in the country, and quantification of the costs of inaction/benefits of action in planning/finance/economic language regarding major chemical management problem areas;
- c) Identification of the areas of its national SMC governance regime that need strengthening most urgently and development of a realistic phased plan to address these needs;
- d) Strengthen its national capacity relative to SMC and enhance general knowledge and understanding on SMC issues amongst decision makers, managers, the industry, NGOs and the public;
- e) Propose a path forward for our country to mainstream the highest priority SMC issues in our country's development planning processes and plans and prepare a strategic national document which will express Government commitment towards the implementation of environmentally sound chemicals management; and
- f) Development and formulation of a National Plan (NP) on the implementation of SAICM's Global Plan of Action.

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

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

²

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

As per the project document, the overall project budget is 400,000 USD, of which 250,000 USD is funded by the SAICM QSP Trust Fund and 150,000 USD is in-kind contribution of the Government.

This medium-size project is implemented by UNDP Country Office in Kyrgyzstan, the implementing partner is the Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration.

The project document was signed on 11 April 2011 and the duration was set for 24 months.

The Project Manager was hired on 11 July, 2011. The Administrative Finance Assistant was hired on 30 July, 2011. On 27 July, 2011 the Work Plan was approved and the project started.

On 15 November, 2011 the Inception Workshop was held, at which the project document and the planned project activities were discussed in detail with the project partners.

The mid-term evaluation of the project was conducted in March, 2012.

2.2. Evaluation purpose

This final evaluation was conducted upon request of the UNDP Country Office in Kyrgyzstan. The final evaluation was conducted in June, 2013 and provides evaluation of the project progress, as well as recommendations for similar UNDP/UNEP projects.

2.3. Key issues

The following key issues were addressed:

- **Relevance** reflects the general assessment, whether the project corresponds with the policies of the donors, national and local needs and priorities
- **Effectiveness** measures achievement of formal results or how likely it is to be achieved, as well as the level of effectiveness of use of the financial, human and material resources.
- **Impact** shows long-term project results, including positive and negative effects.
- **Sustainability** shows how likely the positive impacts are to continue after the project completion.

Results of the evaluation are reflected in the Annex 2.

2.4. Evaluation methodology

The project evaluation was conducted from 3 June to 25 June, 2013. The main methods included:

- Study of the project documents and reports.
- Meetings with the stakeholders, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration, the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the KR, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the Ministry of Economy, NGO “Independent Ecological Expertise”, NGO “EKOIS”, NGO “BIOM” and others.
- Discussions with Project Coordinator and other UNDP staff members.
- Review of the minutes of the meetings/workshops.

The list of persons interviewed is reflected in Annex 4.

2.5. *Evaluation framework*

The evaluation framework complies with the requirements of the Terms of References (Annex 1), in accordance with the Guidelines for planning, monitoring and assessment of results.

3. THE PROJECT AND ITS DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

3.1. *Project start and its duration*

The project document was signed on 11 April 2011 with duration of 24 months.

The Project Manager was hired on 11 July, 2011, and on 27 July, 2011 the work plan was approved and the project started.

On 15 November, 2011, the Inception Workshop was held, at which the project document was discussed in detail with the project partners and the project activities were planned.

3.2. *Problems that the project addressed*

- The absence of unified state policy and programmes on SMC
- Lack of control over the import of chemicals
- Imperfect legislation
- Fragmented institutional governance
- Inadequate accounting and reporting
- Absence of national registration of chemicals
- Improper implementation of the POPs action plan
- Fragmented information on SMC and difficult access to information
- Lack of monitoring and special chemicals disposal facilities

3.3. *Objectives of the project*

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

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

- c) identification of the areas of its national SMC governance regime that need strengthening most urgently and development of a realistic phased plan to address these needs;
- d) strengthening its national capacity relative to SMC and enhance general knowledge and understanding on SMC issues amongst decision makers, managers, the industry, NGOs and the public; e) proposing a path forward for our country to mainstream the highest priority SMC issues in our country's development planning processes and plans and prepare a strategic national document which will express Government commitment towards the implementation of environmentally sound chemicals management;
- f) development and formulation of a National Plan on the implementation of SAICM's Global Plan of Action. This project will be implemented in collaboration with UNEP as part of UNDP/UNEP "Partnership Initiative for the integration of SMC Considerations into Development Planning Processes".

3.4. Main project stakeholders

- Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration
- SAEPF
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Energy and Industry
- Ministry of Economy
- Ministry of Emergency Situations
- State Customs Service
- NGOs
- UNDP CO

3.5. Potential stakeholders

- Projects of similar nature
- Academic institutions
- Private sector
- Stakeholders from other countries

3.6. Results expected

The partners under this initiative recognize that the QSP Trust Fund does not have sufficient resources to fund the initial SAICM activities in all relevant countries and that examples of specific cases will help donors and recipient countries to better assess how to mobilize earmarked resources to promote the implementation of SAICM, including support of the MDG goals. For this purpose, the project will contribute to the national goals of the country through the implementation of SAICM and will allow countries to use the replicable experience of other countries implementing SAICM, as well as in support of the MDGs goals.

The indicators of success of this initiative are:

1. The wide dissemination and use of the reviewed and modified UNDP guidelines, UNEP/WHO resources and UNDP/UNEP resources, obtained from the pilot project, by client countries and the United Nations country teams and the Bretton Woods institutions,;

2. The country provides opportunities for full consideration of the issues under the national development processes, based on MDGs, and
3. The wide dissemination of results and lessons learned from this project to facilitate replication of similar projects in other developing countries, including in the framework of the UNDP MDGs.

UNDP will be actively monitoring and reporting on these indicators within one year after project completion.

3.7. Implementation status

At the time of the final evaluation, the project was in the last month of implementation, ie 96% of the planned project time was used.

Due to political situation, the project started with delay and as of 25 June, 2013 the project spent 207,5 USD, ie 89,8% of the total budget of 231,000 USD, considering that part of the payments were not yet made.

The current status of achievement of expected project results is given below.

Output 1: The established cross-sectoral, inter-ministerial coordination mechanism (National Interagency Coordination body in support of sustainable SMC mainstreaming is established and strengthened) is functioning

- The national responsible partner was identified- the Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration represented by the State-Secretary, Duisheev N. A and Deputy Director of the Department of Chemicalization and Plant Protection Products, Pak V.
- The Interagency Coordination Commission to facilitate sound management of chemicals, including those containing PCBs, was established (Government Order number 335 of 12.07.2012)
- The ICC Regulation was developed, agreed upon by all the stakeholders and approved by the Vice-Prime Minister, Mr. Sarpashev on 5.04.2013
- The documents were prepared for the first ICC meeting (agenda, list of participants, reports, draft decision) and sent to the Government for making decision on the date of the meeting.
- The Project Board was established, the composition of the Board and the Regulation were approved. 3 Project Board meetings were conducted, decisions were made.
- The Inception Workshop was conducted on 15.11.11 with participation of the international consultant and all the project partners and stakeholders. The minutes of the Workshop were taken and shared with all the stakeholders.
- The project leaflet was produced and disseminated among all participants of the Inception Workshop
- The monitoring of the project implementation has been performed. The mid-term and final evaluations of the project were conducted. The recommendations were provided. The results of the mid-term evaluation were communicated to all the project partners. The project work was assessed as satisfactory as per the GEF evaluation system. Upon results of the mid-term evaluation, the Management Response to recommendations provided by the evaluation report was prepared. All of the recommendations at the time of the final evaluation were met.
- Project participants and stakeholders has been informed on and involved in the project activities and meetings. The project experts have been conducting meetings with the stakeholders, when required. The minutes of the meetings were taken.
- Meetings with UNDP CO staff members have been held on a regular basis.

Output 2: Research, analysis and planning in support of improved SMC governance consistent with the strategic objectives of SAICM are conducted

- Consultants on legislation and institutions, collection of data on chemicals throughout their life cycle, assessment of linkages between health and environment, awareness raising, the costs-benefit analysis were recruited;
- Assessment and analysis of the existing legislation and institutional aspects governing chemicals management in the Kyrgyz Republic were performed. Upon assessment results, the gaps were identified and analyzed and recommendations on their elimination were prepared.
- The project created the data library, in which all materials of the project were collected and systematized. The data is available for the stakeholders on the CDs.
- Assessment of linkages between the main problems areas of chemicals management, human health and environment was conducted in accordance with the HELI methodology and MDGs. During discussion of application of the HELI methodology, it was decided to apply this methodology to preparation of analytical reviews, and thus the methodology has practically been used. Possibilities of application of the methodology are reflected in the "Review of chemicals management situation in the Kyrgyz Republic" and the articles available on the CARNET website.
- Based on the studies conducted, the "Review of chemicals management situation in the Kyrgyz Republic" was prepared, published, presented and disseminated, including in electronic format on the CARNET website.

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

- To increase awareness of the major issues and problems of chemicals management, 12 round table meetings and 2 trainings were conducted to discuss the draft documents developed, make proposals on priorities, hold trainings in safe handling of chemicals, cost-benefit analysis, improvement of legislation, and exchange the international experience in chemicals management;
- The 20-minute informative film about chemicals management in the Kyrgyz Republic and the short video for displaying on TV were made. The films were copied to CDs and disseminated among mass media and shown to participants during the round table meetings. The films were also uploaded to YouTube.
- With support of UNEP, the Regional Training Workshop on assessment of costs on inaction/benefits of actions on chemicals management and legislation improvement was conducted jointly with UNDP-Kazakhstan and the state representatives of Kazakhstan. Capacity of 30 specialists of the two countries was increased;
- 11 articles on safe handling of chemicals were published on the CARNET website and other Mass Media;
- "Review of international practices in chemicals management" was prepared, published and disseminated among the stakeholders and libraries, including the libraries of educational institutions.
- The Training Module on safe handling of chemicals was developed. Two trainings for trainers were conducted based on the Module. 20 trainers were trained. The Module was disseminated for future trainings.
- Meeting with 15 journalists was conducted to present the issues of safe handling of chemicals, including PCBs. The event was reflected in printed press.

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

- Justifications for the selected priorities were prepared for further inclusion in the SMC National Plan, along with the steps for their implementation;
- In accordance with the approved priorities, the key economic sectors were identified. The SAICM suggestions were prepared for their inclusion into development plans of these sectors.
- Selection of priorities was reflected in the “Review of chemicals management situation in the Kyrgyz Republic”.
- Registration of PTC is resumed

Output 3: Planning to implement priority actions, including via mainstreaming in national development plans is realized

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

- The chemical safety issues were integrated into the National Programme on Transition of the Kyrgyz Republic to Sustainable Development through participation in working groups created for preparation of this Programme and development of specific proposals. The following issues were integrated into the draft Programme: occupational health; organic farming; safety of products; chemicals-related disaster prevention; GHS incorporation; preparation for disposal of 150 tons of obsolete pesticides; arrangement of temporary storage for PCB-containing waste; interagency coordination; improvement of legislation, including customs-related legislation, in order to avoid illegal import of hazardous chemicals and strengthen control.
- The working group of experts was established to develop the SMC National Plan based on each priority. The tasks and duration were identified. Every expert prepared justification for priorities, policy measures, objective and activities, with expected funding. The draft materials have been discussed in the working group and at the round table meetings.
- Proposal on SMC was included into the Country Development Programme for 2012 - 2014 in the form of "Development and approval of the National Plan on Sound Management of Chemicals". The Programme was approved on 12.04.2012 by the Government Decree # 239. However, the Program was revoked on November 23, 2012.
- 2 project concepts - on harmonization on the 3 Environmental Conventions (Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel) and on unintentional releases of POPs- were developed. The approval was obtained for the second concept and the amount of \$ 1.6 million was secured for it. The process is underway on seeking the donors to support the other 2 concepts. The joint work with the NGO "Ekois" on development of project concept on disposal of obsolete pesticides is in progress.
- 2 round table meetings were conducted to discuss the SMC National Plan
- The expertise was provided for preparation of 6 regulatory acts on management of production waste. The documents were posted on the Government website for discussion.
- Assistance was provided for development of Technical Regulations on safe handling of pesticides.
- Support was provided for development of the new version of the Law “On production and consumption waste” and improvement of the forms of statistical reporting on hazardous waste. The draft document was discussed and is to be agreed upon by Ministries and Agencies.

Major Task 4 (b): Demonstration of Building an Economic Analysis / Development Case for Mainstreaming Certain of the Highest Priority SMC Issues in National Development Plans

- In cooperation with UNEP, the Regional Training Workshop on economic assessment of costs of inactions/benefits of actions on chemicals management was organized jointly with specialists from

Kazakhstan (30 specialists of the two countries). The economic assessment methodology was tested during this workshop. Given the fact that up-to-date there have been very few cases of conducting such analysis, the two countries have faced certain difficulties in its implementation, and this has created the need for such workshop to be organized. The international experts conducted the training course for participants on the economic assessment.

- The national experts of the two countries asked difficult questions regarding application of this methodology. Up to now, the methodology has not been approved by UNEP.
- The project provided translation of the methodology from English into Russian and its disseminated it only among the experts, since the version proposed by UNEP is not allowed for circulation.
- 30 specialists of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan were trained in using the methodology for development of legal and institutional framework for sound management of chemicals and measures for cost recovery of the national administration.
- The methodology of analysis of the costs of inaction/benefits of actions was tested on the use of Mercury-containing energy-saving bulbs. A round-table meeting to discuss the possibility of application of such a methodology in the Kyrgyz Republic was conducted. As the experience has proved, the country lacks sufficient statistical data on costs of the treatment of diseases, caused by impact of chemicals, and this does not allow conducting comprehensive cost-benefit analysis. Besides, no systematic studies of linkages between diseases and impact of chemicals have been performed and this also does not allow for such assessment to be made.

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

- The draft SMC National Plan was developed, along with the action plan for its implementation. The draft was discussed at the 2 round table meetings, modified based on the discussion results and prepared for discussion at the ICC meeting
- During the project implementation, the international experience have been constantly studied, in order to adapt it to integration of the SMC issues into development plans and processes. In addition, the project has been holding regular consultation and exchange of experiences with the projects in Kazakhstan and Mauritius.
- Cooperation with other projects and programmes: FAO project "Management of obsolete pesticides", WHO/UNEP project «Demonstration of benefits and wider usage of safe alternatives to DDT in malaria vector control» Demonstrate the benefits and wider application of safe alternatives to DDT", UNEP/UNITAR project "Strengthening capacity to implement Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management in Kyrgyzstan; preparation and facilitation of the GHS project in Kyrgyzstan, cooperation with the SAICM project in Kazakhstan, project on safe handling of primary mercury.
- Additionally, the second Regional Workshop was conducted to exchange the experiences in integration of the SAICM issues and PCB management between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. The experience exchange provided an opportunity of direct communication for coordination and search for solutions to common problems in the countries.

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1. Project description

The project is implemented by the UNDP County Office in Kyrgyzstan; the implementing partner is the Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration.

The project document was signed on 11 April, 2011; the project duration was set for 24 months.

The Project Manager was hired on 11 July 2011. The Administrative Finance Assistant was hired on 30 July 2011. On 27 July 2011 the Annual Work Plan was approved and implementation started.

The Inception Workshop was conducted on 15 November 2011, at which the project document with the planned project activities was discussed in details with the project partners.

4.1.1. *Project relevance and implementation approach*

This project was implemented through adaptation of the cooperation approach, involving the government authorities, local experts and UNDP/UNEP experts, who closely worked with each other and shared the information and knowledge in order to achieve specific results in relation to various project activities.

UNDP serves as an executing agency, the MAM – as an implementing agency, and the project team- as responsible party providing involvement of partners in teamwork to achieve the project goals.

UNDP, as an executing agency, contributed into the project its extensive experience in the field of chemicals management (experience as an executing agency of the GEF projects on POPs/Ozone; executing agency of multilateral fund for implementation of the Montreal Protocol; as an initiator of development of the SAICM "guidelines/instruments", which have been used during implementation of this project).

UNDP also played a leading role in supporting the Government in establishment of the cross-sectoral, interagency coordination mechanism, composed of the stakeholders and representatives of ministries, associations, non-governmental organizations, private sector, etc., which was launched by the decision of the Government and is an Interagency Coordination Committee .

Project monitoring, periodic reporting and evaluations have been performed in accordance with the established UNDP procedures by the Project Coordinator with support of the Country Office (UNDP CO).

4.1.2. *Replication*

The project helps donors and recipient countries to better assess how to mobilize resources for integration of SMC. For this purpose, the project has been providing support in integration of SMC into national strategic documents, as well as in establishment of mechanisms for intersectoral and interagency coordination, which can be successfully replicated in other countries.

4.1.3. *Linkages between the project and other interventions within the sector*

The project worked closely with other projects, such as "Capacity Building for Improved National Financing of Global Environmental Management in Kyrgyzstan", "Management and Disposal of PCBs in Kyrgyzstan", "The problem of obsolete pesticides in the EECCA region", "Capacity building for implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management" and "Reduction of global and local environmental risks from mercury mining in the Aydarken village of the Kyrgyz Republic"

Moreover, UNDP also supports dissemination of environmental knowledge to the general public through the "Environmental information for Central Asia and Russia" (CARNet) website. All of the above mentioned projects have the goals related to addressing the issues of environmental degradation and conservation of natural resources through action plans and legislation improvement, as well as assistance to global environmental management in Kyrgyzstan.

4.1.4. Management arrangements

In accordance with the Fast Track Procedures, which are effective since December 31, 2011, all projects launched from April 4, 2010 to December 31, 2011, must be managed under direct execution modality (DEX).

This component has been executed directly through UNDP unit and covered: technical consultations of experts, contribution of external experts from specialized agencies when required during implementation, as well as reporting and evaluation of activities.

The MAM is the National Implementing Agency (NIA), responsible for the implementation of the project. The NIA is accountable to a responsible official and UNDP for involvement of the Government in the project. The NIA employees and/or experts have been involved when required, in accordance with the UNDP guidelines and have been facilitating the cooperation with the relevant non-governmental organizations, research institutions and the private sector. The NIA is responsible for project implementation and timely achievement of the project goals.

In close collaboration with the UNDP CO, the NIA is responsible for: recruitment and appointment of Project Manager, monitoring of project budget and expenditures, project evaluation and reporting, and the results of the project on the basis of monitoring. Procurement, recruitment of staff, financial operations and reporting have been performed in accordance with the UNDP procedures on national execution, based on the agreement signed between UNDP and the MAM.

The day-to-day management and implementation of the project: the UNDP National Programme Implementation Unit and national project coordinator act as a tool to ensure the implementation of the project work plan. The project coordinator has been performing the day-to-day management of and responsibility for project implementation and coordination of the partner organizations. The project coordinator has been reporting to the Project Board.

Decision making: the Project Board (PB) was established as the main decision-making body for the project. The Project Board is composed of representatives of the main stakeholders.

1. **Chair- Deputy Director of the SAEPF; Deputy Chair- State Secretary of the MAM, project owner;**
2. **Main supplier:** UNDP represents the interests of parties that provide funds or technical expertise to the project (design, development, assistance, procurement, implementation), and
3. **Main beneficiaries:** the MAM, the SAEPF, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the Ministry of Economy. The key main function of the main beneficiaries under the PB is to ensure the achievement of the project results.

The Project Board is responsible for making decisions through consensus of decisions on project management, when Project Coordinator grants an authority to approve the project work plans to the management. To ensure accountability, the PB decisions are taken in accordance with the standards that must ensure project integrity and transparency.

The PB reviews an annual work plan presented by Project Coordinator; the PB also reviews any significant deviations from the approved plans, when required. The PB has the authority to guarantee that the necessary resources are available and acts as a resolver of any conflicts emerging during the project implementation or solves any problems between the project and external bodies. In addition, it approves delegation of authority of the project.

The National Interagency Coordination Mechanism (ICC), whose composition involves various Ministries, was established and is chaired by the Vice Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic. The ICC will also serve as a coordinating and advisory body with basic functions, policies and overall coordination of national stakeholders for achievement the SMC goals.

4.2. Project implementation

4.2.1. Financial management

The total project budget is 400,000 USD, of which 250,000 are funded by the SAICM QSP Trust Fund and 150,000 USD are the in-kind contribution of Government.

At the time of the final evaluation, the project was in the last month of implementation, ie 96% of the planned project time was used.

Due to political situation, the project started with delay and as of 25 June, 2013 the project spent 207,5 USD, ie 89,8% of the total budget of 231,000 USD, considering that part of the payments were not yet made.

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the project have been performed in accordance with the standard UNDP procedures. The plans of actions and achievement of the project results have been approved by the PB on a regular basis. The annual work plans, the annual progress reports, the quarterly reports and the project implementation reports have been prepared on a regular basis and passed for approval.

The mid-term evaluation of the project was conducted in February-March 2012 at the end of the first year of the project implementation.

4.2.2. Management and coordination

The Programme Management Unit is responsible for the overall execution of the project. The PB oversees the implementation of the project and approves Annual Work Plans and Annual Reports. The UNDP Country Office supports the PMU and processes the project payments.

4.2.3. Identification of management risks (Adaptive management)

The project document outlined 23 risks and assumptions and proposed mitigation strategy for each risk. The following table lists these risks and the strategies to mitigate them:

| | Риски | Стратегия смягчения рисков |
|--|---|--|
| Long Term Objective: Strengthen focus on improved cross- sectoral governance for SMC at the national and local levels and establish stronger SMC links with national development planning priorities, processes and plans to achieve the MDGs. | Time constraints. | UNDP is leading the MDG monitoring process in the country and therefore is very much informed on the timeframes/schedules of these processes. Close monitoring of the review processes will be carried out by the project team in cooperation with the UNDP programme areas that work on the development planning assistance provision |
| | Revision of policies, plans and programs is based on fixed schedules. | |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Output 1: Functional national cross-sectoral coordination body in support of sustainable SMC main streaming established and strengthened</p> | <p>UNDP is leading the MDG monitoring process in the country and therefore is very much informed on the timeframes/schedules of these processes. Close monitoring of the review processes will be carried out by the project team in cooperation with the UNDP programme areas that work on the development planning assistance provision</p> | <p>As this project is part of a pilot initiative, it will benefit from the already established experiences in some of the other pilot countries where the initiative has already started. Therefore, some of the lessons learned in Macedonia, Uganda and Zambia on recruitment, preparation of the briefing package, preparation of the Inception Workshop and well as TORs for project personnel will be shared with the Project Management Team in The Kyrgyz Republic.</p> |
| <p>Output 2: Links between priority chemical management problems and human health and environmental effects qualified</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Delays in recruitment of competent consultants and Task teams due lack of expertise, procurement laws procedures. -Not all sources of relevant information are covered by the Situational Report. -Short exposure to HELI methodology for participants to make adequate contributions and decision. -Inadequate preparations and involvement/participation of stakeholders | <p>The stakeholders will be kept informed throughout the stages of the project implementation through various forms of communication (meetings, briefings, invitations etc...). At the beginning of the project, the stakeholders will be informed not only on the activities but also their particular role and its importance in achieving the project's results. Clarifying their role, ensuring all stakeholders are participants and not passive observers, accompanied by continuous communication of progress will lead to better understanding of the processes and ensure stakeholder participation remains high as a result of invited interest representation</p> |
| <p>Output 3: Requirements for strengthening SMC governance regime identified</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Delays in recruitment of competent consultant - Inadequate preparations and involvement/participation of stakeholders at the workshop -Inadequate review is possible | <p>As this project is part of a pilot initiative, it will benefit from the already established experiences in some of the other pilot countries where the initiative has already started. Therefore, some of the lessons learned in Macedonia, Uganda and Zambia on recruitment of national consultants, formation of national sectoral teams, preparation of the national situation report, stakeholder and ICM engagement will be shared with the Project Management Team in The Kyrgyz Republic. As such some of these risks will be of a lower nature.</p> <p>Nonetheless, the project team supported by international technical</p> |

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| | | <p>expertise and UNDP Chemicals (New York/Bangkok) and UNEP Chemicals (Geneva) will ensure that the information collected covers all necessary areas. The existence of the National Profile is a very good foundation that will allow for further data collection.</p> <p>The project is developed in a way that provides for a detailed plan for consultations and as such it ensures the information is distributed in time and digested by all participants. If there is a need for further understanding, the UNEP/UNDP Chemicals teams will provide the needed support. Additionally the project can benefit from WHO experts based on specific needs that arise.</p> |
| Output 4: A phased plan for strengthening national SMC governance regime developed | -Inadequate stakeholder representation in the workshops. Work plan and time schedules inconsistent with each other | <p>As mentioned above, because this project is part of a pilot initiative, it benefits from the opportunities presented in this particular situation. As such, because of its nature, for all the pilot countries involved, the contract for technical expertise to be provided by the international consultant has already been developed and undergone the UNDP procurement process. Furthermore, the project foresees various consultations and information providing means that will ensure adequate review of the document.</p> <p>UNDP is leading the MDG monitoring process in the country and therefore is very much informed on the timeframes/schedules of these processes. Close monitoring of the review processes will be carried out by the project management team in cooperation with the UNDP programme areas that work on the development planning assistance provision.</p> <p>The Government has evaluated this particular need as a priority and its addressing has been voiced clearly by them in the document. The Government's commitment to this process will help mitigate time constraints related to law drafting. International resources and experience will also assist the process.</p> |

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| <p>Output 5: Costs of inaction/benefits of action in management of chemical issues quantified</p> | <p>-Delays in procurement of competent consultants. -Delays in obtaining comments and meetings to discuss economic analysis documents</p> | <p>Stakeholder representation and involvement will be ensured through clear communications that will support their interests and roles in the process. The project team will work to develop the detailed work plan based on the time schedules being implemented in the country. This initiative has already done this in some of the other pilot countries faced with similar situation.</p> <p>This project is closely linked to the other pilots being implemented under the initiative and as such will benefit from the extensive information sharing/ communication strategy package that will showcase not only The Kyrgyz Republic' situation but also at least five other countries' experiences. By presenting the lessons learned and structural outcomes as part of a complex, multi-country package, a diverse experience will be available to other countries. Subsequently, it will be the methodology and its applicability in various circumstances that will gain the focus and respective interest of other countries.</p> |
| <p>Output 6: Priority SMC issues in national development policies and plans mainstreamed</p> | <p>-Inadequate stakeholder representation in meetings/workshops. -Project Concept documents inadequate in content. National development plans have fixed schedule</p> | |
| <p>Output 7: Replicable results produced</p> | <p>Countries inertia to buy-in into lessons learned, methodologies and guidance documents developed in another country.</p> | |

4.3. *Project results*

4.3.1. *Attainment of outputs and expected results*

- The project start was delayed due to political instability in the country in 2010.
- The Project Coordinator was hired with a two-month delay, which caused the delay in the project activities.

- Due to these delays, it was proposed through the mid-term evaluation of the project to extend the project on a non-cost basis, and the project was subsequently extended for 11 months.
- The project management has established good relationship between the project and the project partners, who seem to perceive the results of this project as the national ownership, and this has ensured success of the project.
- Most of the risks are under control except for the risk related to political instability, which affects the long-term success of the project.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration was assigned as the national responsible partner and was represented by Mr. Duisheev N., State-Secretary and Mr. Pak V., Deputy Director of the Department of Chemicalization and Plant Protection Products
- The Interagency Coordination Committee was established to facilitate sound management of chemicals, including PCBs (Government Order # 335 of 12.07.2012)
- The Regulation on Interagency Coordination Committee was developed, agreed upon by all the stakeholders and approved by the Vice-Prime Minister, Mr. Sarpashev on 5.04.2013.
- Assessment of linkages between main problem areas in chemicals management, human health and environment was undertaken in accordance with the WHO HELI methodology and the MDG goals. During discussion of application of the HELI methodology it was decided to apply this methodology to preparation of analytical reviews and reports, thus this methodology has already been used. The prospects of its application are included into the "Review of the chemicals management situation in the Kyrgyz Republic", the articles on its application are placed on CARNet website.
- On the basis of conducted research, the "Review of the chemicals management situation in the Kyrgyz Republic" was prepared, published, presented and disseminated, including the electronic format placed on the CARNet website
- With support of UNEP, the Regional Training Workshop on assessment of costs on inaction/benefits of actions on chemicals management and legislation improvement was conducted jointly with UNDP-Kazakhstan and the state representatives of Kazakhstan. Capacity of 30 specialists of the two countries was increased;
- The Training Module on safe handling of chemicals was developed. Two trainings for trainers were conducted based on the Module. 20 trainers were trained. The Module was disseminated for future trainings.
- The existing projects and programmes related to chemicals management were assessed and analyzed in order to identify unfulfilled objectives and the reasons for their unfulfillment. Recommendations were developed to address this issue and identify priorities, which may be integrated into development plans and processes. Possible priorities were discussed. After exchange of views of the stakeholders during the round table meeting, 6 out of 19 proposed priorities were selected and later integrated into the plans.
- Justifications for the selected priorities were prepared for further inclusion in the SMC National Plan, along with the steps for their implementation;
- In accordance with the approved priorities, the key economic sectors were identified. The SAICM suggestions were prepared for their inclusion into development plans of these sectors. The set of selected priorities was reflected in the "Review of chemicals management situation in the Kyrgyz Republic".
- Registration of PTC is resumed
- The chemical safety issues were integrated into the National Programme on Transition of the Kyrgyz Republic to Sustainable Development through participation in working groups created for preparation of this Programme and development of specific proposals. The following issues were integrated into the

draft Programme: occupational health; organic farming; safety of products; chemicals-related disaster prevention; GHS incorporation; preparation for disposal of 150 tons of obsolete pesticides; arrangement of temporary storage for PCB-containing waste; interagency coordination; improvement of legislation, including customs-related legislation, in order to avoid illegal import of hazardous chemicals and strengthen control.

- 2 project concepts - on harmonization on the 3 Environmental Conventions (Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel) and on unintentional releases of POPs- were developed. The approval was obtained for the second concept and the amount of \$ 1.6 million was secured for it. The process is underway on seeking the donors to support the other 2 concepts. The joint work with the NGO "Ekois" on development of project concept on disposal of obsolete pesticides is in progress.
- The expertise was provided for preparation of 6 regulatory acts on management of production waste. The documents were posted on the government website for discussion.
- Assistance was provided for development of Technical Regulations on safe handling of pesticides.
- Support was provided for development of the new version of the Law "On production and consumption waste". The finalized document was discussed and submitted for coordination by Ministries and Agencies.
- In cooperation with UNEP, the Regional Training Workshop on economic assessment of costs of inactions/benefits of actions on chemicals management was organized jointly with specialists from Kazakhstan (30 specialists of the two countries). The economic assessment methodology was tested during this workshop. Given the fact that up to date there have been very few cases of conducting such analysis, the two countries have faced certain difficulties in its implementation, and this has created the need for such workshop to be organized. The international experts conducted the training course for participants on the economic assessment.
- 30 specialists of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan were trained in using the methodology for development of legal and institutional framework for sound management of chemicals and measures for cost recovery of the national administration. The methodology was translated from English into Russian, but since it is a test version, it is not allowed for circulation
- The analysis of the costs of inaction/benefits of actions was conducted through the example of the use of Mercury-containing energy-saving bulbs. A round-table meeting to discuss the possibility of application of such a methodology in the Kyrgyz Republic was conducted. As the experience has proved, the country lacks sufficient statistical data on costs of the treatment of diseases, caused by impact of chemicals, and this does not allow conducting comprehensive cost-benefit analysis. Besides, no systematic studies of linkages between diseases and impact of chemicals have been performed and this also does not allow for such assessment to be made.
- The National Plan on Sound Management of Chemicals and the Action Plan for its implementation were drafted, discussed at 2 round table meetings, revised based on the discussion results and prepared for submission to the partners and discussion at the ICC meeting.
- The project identified the key gaps in legal and institutional areas and provided specific suggestions for elimination of these gaps. To address most of these gaps, the issues of development of regulatory acts and introduction of amendments to the existing laws were included into the developed draft National Plan. After approval of the draft, the implementation of these actions will be monitored by the SAEPP and MAM. Part of the documents developed under the project and submitted for further approval, requires completion of the procedures associated with their submission for legislative approval (6 regulatory acts on toxic waste, 1 technical regulation on safe handling of pesticides, and 1 new version of the Law on production and consumption waste, etc.)

- With regard to institutional development, the project suggested to ensure that the ICC functions on a regular basis and assign the persons responsible for the implementation of the Plan by the Ministries and Agencies whose scope of functions cover the issues of chemicals management; start registration of PTC (potentially toxic chemicals). The draft Decree is pending approval by the Government.
- Soon a new project to facilitate integration of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) will be launched; the Ministry of Economics of the Kyrgyz Republic will be an implementing agency at the national level. The project aims to inform about hazards of chemicals and appropriate measures for their control, which requires a integration of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) in the nearest future. This will increase public awareness of impact of harmful factors of environment on human health through integration of GHS.
- The project has been collaborating with the UNDP/GEF project "Management and Disposal of PCBs in the Kyrgyzstan", the implementation of which is currently continuing. Specifically, collaboration has been performed in the area of capacity building and awareness raising, and joint Project Board meetings. Given the importance of the phase-out of the PCB-containing equipment and its safe disposal, there is an issue of safe collection and storage of such waste. Provision of temporary guarded storage was included into the Transition to Sustainable Development Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic. Control over implementation of this action is required.
- Mobilization of resources for SMC. According to the developed draft Plan, investment is needed for many remaining issues and gaps related to SMC integration in the country to be addressed, requiring investment. Within the framework of the project, the project concepts were developed, including the ones that have found support of the donors: Healthcare waste management- 1.6 million USD, which will address the issues of unintentional releases of POPs and mercury. Coordination of projects under implementation is required in order to ensure the optimal use of resources and avoid duplication. The project concept on 3 chemicals conventions requires for donors search to be continued. This project concept will be submitted to SAEPP and sent to the Bratislava Regional Center.
- Capacity building and awareness raising in the field of SMC. This work is included into the TSDP and the SMC National Plan and will be performed on an ongoing basis, as well as in cooperation with other projects. The Training Module can be used in the future for capacity building trainings regularly conducted by MES and others. Specialists trained under this Module can act as capacity building trainers. The awareness raising programs developed under the SMC National Plan will aim to increase awareness of people residing in potentially dangerous areas. Awareness raising is incorporated into all priorities of the SMC National Plan. In addition, this year a project on integration of GHS will be launched in Kyrgyzstan, which has partly become possible due to support of the SAICM project. The review of the chemicals management situation in the country prepared by the project and conducted analysis of regulatory acts will help facilitate the integration of GHS. Integration of the system will enable the public to obtain information about the chemicals used in the country and this will reduce the risks of chemicals poisoning.
- Management of production and consumption waste. This issue was included in the TSDP and the draft SMC National Plan, implementation of which will legalize safe management of such waste and practically minimize their impact on environment through creation of temporary storage facilities for their safe storage until their disposal by 2025. The project also supported the development and formalization of the 6 regulatory acts and 1 draft technical regulation on safe handling of pesticides and safe handling of hazardous waste. Development of the draft new version of the Law "On production and consumption waste", supported by the project, will ensure regulation of management of Mercury-containing waste, PCB-containing waste, batteries, waste oils, plastic waste, unintentional releases of POPs, electronic waste and old cars. This will provide sustainability of their safe management at the legislative level. The

draft Law will be submitted to the SAEPP for its formulation in accordance with the current legislation on regulatory acts.

- Health and environment. The issues and environment protection and health were included into the TSDP and the draft SMC National Plan. As shown by the study undertaken by the project, Kyrgyzstan has a big problem related to analysis or assessment of impact of environment on health. Such studies have not been carried out on a systematic level, ie there is practically no biomonitoring in the country. There have only been one-time studies under individual projects. Also, no sufficient monitoring has been practiced for such assessments to be conducted. In addition, programs to control the pollution in the workplace have been reduced. The project included these issues into the TSDP and the draft SMC National Plan. Significant resources are required for improvement of the monitoring system. Therefore, mobilization of resources and co-operation with other projects and programmes are required. With support of the UNDP/GEF project "Management and disposal of PCBs in Kyrgyzstan", the laboratory of the Ministry of Health was provided with the PCB-detecting equipment, which will reduce the risks of contamination of environment by PCBs and thereby minimize harmful effects on health. Other than the TSDP, the project also included its suggestions into the sectoral section of the Plan related to healthcare development. It is planned to increase the set of pollutants to be detected in environment and in products, resume the programs on tracking the occupational diseases, accredit 13 laboratories and formalize 23 regulatory acts related to chemicals management.
- Economic mechanisms. The methodology for assessment of costs of inaction and benefits of actions on management, proposed by UNEP, has some shortcomings, which had been identified by the participants of the Regional Workshop conducted in Bishkek and the project experts. The shortcomings mainly concern the absence of data on impact of environment on disease incidence, which does not allow conducting financial assessment of the costs and benefits of performance or non-performance of certain actions to minimize the impact of chemicals. Also, the lack of bio-monitoring system does not allow conducting such an assessment. These issues were included in the TSDP and SMC National Plan. The methodology of the cost-benefit analysis needs revision, and UNEP is currently working on it. The methodology was prepared to conduct economic assessment of the measures developed and was applied to development of the SMC National Plan. It is necessary to track the status of revision of the cost-benefit methodology by UNEP for future application to development of strategic documents. At the same time, it is required to facilitate the integration of the biomonitoring system. Development of the programme was included into the SMC National Plan, but appropriate expensive equipment is needed, which requires mobilization of additional resources.
- Organic farming. Good agricultural practice is one of the fundamental principles of SAICM. Integration of organic farming is included into the TSDP and the SMC National Plan. Organic farming aims to prevent the use of chemicals. According to the TSDP, development of programme to develop organic farming is planned. Besides that, the use of biological methods of treatment of crops has been promoted and the access to less harmful pesticides is provided.

4.3.2. Project relevance

The need to integrate the SMC is noted by all the project partners and confirmed by their active involvement in the project activities. This was also reflected through inclusion of the SMC issues in the draft Government Programme on Transition to Sustainable Development for the years of 2013-2017.

4.3.3. Project effectiveness

Practically all of the expected project goals and objectives are achieved.

4.3.4. Project impact

The project substantially raised the awareness of SMC issues among the stakeholders and involved them in the project activities through the workshops, training and round table meetings. All project partners have expressed their interest in further development of SMC and the need to develop this subject across the sectors.

4.3.5. Sustainability

The project budget is composed of 250,000 USD from UNEP and 150,000 USD (in-kind) from the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic for the period of two years, and, from a financial point of view, the project was sustainable.

Despite the fact that the political situation caused the delay in the project start, the project management was able to engage in the project activities the involvement of the middle management level representatives of the Ministries and Agencies concerned from the very beginning and to ensure close cooperation with them. This decreased the impact of changes in the structure of the Government on the project implementation. The Interagency Coordination Committee, which was established with support of the project, will act as a primary mechanism for the integration of the SMC aspects in the medium term and the long term. In order to strengthen the practice of conducting the regular ICC meetings, it is necessary to actively use this mechanism for addressing the objectives of the existing and planned relevant projects.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Corrective measures on project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

- Practically all project goals and objectives were achieved on time. No corrective measures are required at the final stage of the project implementation.

5.2. Actions to enhance the project results

- It seems logical to transfer the functions of the ICC working body from the MAM to the SAEPP, since the scope of functions of the Agency is designed to monitor the state of environment in all the sectors.
- It is necessary to further increase the capacity of the ICC and all the stakeholders.
- The latest case of the livestock mortality in the Suzak district demonstrates the need to raise awareness of the SMC issues among not only decision-makers, but also the wider population, taking into account the gender aspect.
- Consideration of the issues related to POPs-containing pesticides and PCBs at the ICC meeting is seen as one of the most important needs.
- The future projects related to chemicals management should be based on the results achieved by this project. This will ensure effective use of project resources and long-term sustainability of the results of this project

5.3. *Suggestions for future directions for attainment of the main objectives*

- Efforts should be made for further progression of the regulatory acts, submitted for approval.
- Mobilization of additional resources s required for the further development of the SMC in Kyrgyzstan. The project has already prepared 2 project concepts, but the project partners have already expressed the interest in development of the SMC issues at the sectoral level.
- It is necessary to involve women's organizations in discussion of the issues and development of the plans on chemical safety, at the national and local levels

5.4. *Best practices and lessons learnt*

High level of involvement of the key stakeholders was ensured from the very beginning of the project, and this created their sense of ownership and motivation to further integrate the SMC. These conclusions were obtained from the analysis of the responses of the representatives of the Ministries, Implementing Agencies and other project participants. This advantage will help overcome the risks associated with political and other reasons.

6. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Terms of References

| TERMS OF REFERENCE For National Consultant for Independent Final Evaluation | |
|--|---|
| Project Name | Kyrgyzstan, UNDP and UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Integration of Sound Management of Chemicals Considerations into Development Plans and Processes (SAICM). (00076614) |
| Short title of Assignment: | National Consultant for Independent Final Evaluation |
| Duty station: | Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic |
| Application deadline: | n/a |
| Type of Contract: | Individual Contract |
| Duration of Contract: | 22 working days |

BACKGROUND

With the support of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Quick Start Programme (QSP) Trust Fund, UNDP will work with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic – and call upon the expertise of the Chemicals Branch of the United Nations Environment Programme, Division for Technology, Industry and Economics (UNEPIDTIE) - to assist the country in addressing strategic priorities of the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy.

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.

In order to implement this goal following should be done:

- to assess sound management of chemicals regime relative to the strategic objectives of the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy and put in place a plan to begin addressing gaps in the national regime;
- help improve the incorporation of national sound management of chemicals priorities into the National development planning agenda, UNDP will apply guidance contained in its Technical Guide for Mainstreaming the Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC) in MDG-Based Policies and Plans.

UNEP Chemicals will lend its expertise to the implementation of the project through guidance contained in the Health and Environment Linkages (HELI) Initiative.

SAICM, supports the achievement of the WSSD goal to ensure that, by the year 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health.

OBJECTIVE

In accordance with UNDP M&E policies and procedures, all projects are required to undergo a final evaluation upon completion of implementation. An independent Final Evaluation (FE) shall take place prior to the terminal tripartite review meeting, and will focus on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation. The final evaluation will look at **relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact**, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals. The Final Evaluation should provide recommendations for follow-up activities; assess the achievement of project results, and to draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits from this project, and aid in the overall enhancement of UNDP programming.

The FE will be conducted according to the guidance, rules and procedures established by UNDP reflected in the UNDP Monitoring and Evaluation Policy: <http://web.undp.org/evaluation/policy.htm>.

SCOPE OF WORK - EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHOD

An overall approach and method for conducting project final evaluations of UNDP supported projects have been developed over time. The evaluator is expected to frame the evaluation effort using the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact, as defined and explained in the UNDP Guidance for Conducting Final Evaluations of UNDP-supported Projects. A set of questions covering each of these criteria have been drafted and are included with this TOR (see Annex C). The evaluator is expected to amend, complete and submit this matrix as part of an evaluation report, and shall include it as an annex to the final report.

The evaluation must provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful. The evaluator is expected to follow a participatory and consultative approach ensuring close engagement with government counterparts, UNDP Country Office, project team, Montreal Protocol-Chemicals Unit of UNDP based in the region and key stakeholders. Interviews will be held with the following organizations and individuals at a minimum:

- Project team;
- UNDP Country Office;
- Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration of the KR;
- State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry & GEF Focal Point;
- UNDP “Environment for Sustainable Development” Programme;
- UNDP/GEF “Management and disposal of PCBs” Project;
- UNDP/UNEP “Poverty & Environment Initiative” Project;

The evaluator will review all relevant sources of information, such as the project document, project reports – including Annual APR, project budget revisions, midterm evaluation, progress reports, project files, national strategic and legal documents, and any other materials that the evaluator considers useful for this evidence-based assessment. A list of documents that the project team will provide to the evaluator for review is included in Annex B of this Terms of Reference.

EVALUATION CRITERIA & RATINGS

An assessment of project performance will be carried out, based against expectations set out in the Project Logical Framework/Results Framework (see Annex A), which provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. The evaluation will at a minimum cover the criteria of: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact. Ratings must be provided on the following performance criteria. The completed table must be included in the evaluation executive summary. The obligatory rating scales are included in Annex D.

| Evaluation Ratings: | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|
| 1. Monitoring and Evaluation | rating | 2. IA& EA Execution | rating |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---|---------------|
| M&E design at entry | | Quality of UNDP Implementation | |
| M&E Plan Implementation | | Quality of Execution - Executing Agency | |
| Overall quality of M&E | | Overall quality of Implementation / Execution | |
| 3. Assessment of Outcomes | rating | 4. Sustainability | rating |
| Relevance | | Financial resources: | |
| Effectiveness | | Socio-political: | |
| Efficiency | | Institutional framework and governance: | |
| Overall Project Outcome Rating | | Environmental : | |
| | | Overall likelihood of sustainability: | |

PROJECT FINANCE / COFINANCE

The Evaluation will assess the key financial aspects of the project, including the extent of co-financing planned and realized. Project cost and funding data will be required, including annual expenditures. Variances between planned and actual expenditures will need to be assessed and explained. The evaluator will receive assistance from the Country Office (CO) and Project Team to obtain financial data in order to complete the co-financing table below, which will be included in the final evaluation report.

| Co-financing (type/source) | SAICM financing (US\$) | QSP (mill. | Government (mill. US\$) | | Partner Agency (mill. US\$) | | Total (mill. US\$) | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| | Planned | Actual | Planned | Actual | Planned | Actual | Actual | Actual |
| Grants | | | | | | | | |
| Loans/Concessions | | | | | | | | |
| • In-kind support | | | | | | | | |
| • Other | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | | | | | | | | |

MAINSTREAMING

UNDP supported projects are key components in UNDP country programming, as well as regional and global programmes. The evaluation will assess the extent to which the project was successfully mainstreamed with other UNDP priorities, including poverty alleviation, improved governance, the prevention and recovery from natural disasters, and gender.

IMPACT

The evaluator will assess the extent to which the project is achieving impacts or progressing towards the achievement of impacts. Key findings that should be brought out in the evaluations include whether the project has demonstrated: a) verifiable improvements in ecological status, b) verifiable reductions in stress on ecological systems, and/or c) demonstrated progress towards these impact achievements.

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS & LESSONS

The evaluation report must include a chapter providing a set of conclusions, recommendations and lessons.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The principal responsibility for managing this evaluation resides with the UNDP CO in Kyrgyzstan. The UNDP CO will contract the evaluator. The Project Team will be responsible for liaising with the Evaluator to set up stakeholder interviews, arrange field visits (if needed), and coordinate with the Government etc.

EVALUATION TIMEFRAME

The total duration of the evaluation will be 22 working days according to the following indicative plan:

| Activity | Timing (indicative) | Completion Date (indicative) |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Preparation (desk review) | 5 days | |
| Evaluation Mission – interviews | 8 days | |
| Draft Evaluation Report | 3 days | |
| Final Report | 6 days | |

EVALUATION DELIVERABLES

| Deliverable | Content | Timing | Responsibilities |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|
| Draft Final Report | Full report, (per annexed template) with annexes | | Evaluator submits to UNDP CO and Project. |
| Presentation | Initial Findings | End of evaluation field mission | To project management, UNDP CO and key stakeholders |
| Final Report* | Revised report. Integrating all comments. | | |

*When submitting the final evaluation report, the evaluator is required also to provide an 'audit trail', detailing how all received comments have (and have not) been addressed in the final evaluation report.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Consultant will be submitting the reports based on the results achieved in agreed format stating all actions taken during the assignment. Report to be submitted after each deliverable result achieved according to schedule. Upon completion of the assignment the Consultant will submit final report for the whole assignment to be approved by SAICM Project Coordinator and serve as a justification for final payment.

QUALIFICATION AND COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS

- ✓ University degree in Economics/Finance/Business Administration;
- ✓ At least 5 years of professional experience in implementation of development projects. Experience in Environment area will be an asset;
- ✓ Proven track record of application of results-based monitoring and evaluation approaches to evaluation of development projects;
- ✓ Experience in developing strategic documents and action plans in areas relevant to the project;
- ✓ Excellent computer (MS Office; Windows XP), communication, negotiation, report writing and analytical skills.
- ✓ Language proficiency in both written and oral Russian; knowledge of English will be an asset.

EVALUATOR ETHICS

Evaluation consultants will be held to the highest ethical standards and are required to sign a Code of Conduct (Annex E) upon acceptance of the assignment. UNDP evaluations are conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the UNEG 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluations'

PAYMENT MODALITIES AND SPECIFICATIONS

The evaluator will be responsible for all personal administrative and travel expenses associated with undertaking this assignment including office accommodation, printing, stationary, telephone and electronic communications, and report copies incurred in this assignment. For this reason, the contract is prepared as a lump sum contract.

The remuneration of work performed will be conducted as follows: lump sum payable in 1 installment, upon satisfactory completion and approval by UNDP of all deliverables, including the Final Evaluation Report.

| % | Milestone |
|------|---|
| 100% | Following submission and approval (UNDP-CO and UNDP BRC) of the final evaluation report |

SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS

The following documents should be submitted:

1. Current and complete P.11 form;
2. Letter of interest, explaining why they are the most suitable for the work describing a brief description of proposed approaches/methodology to achieve the set objectives of the assignment;
3. At least two recommendation letters;
4. Financial proposal. Financial proposal should specify a total lump sum amount (including fee and other costs related to fulfillment of the assignment).

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR RECOMMENDED CONTRACTORS

Recommended contractors over 62 years of age on assignment requiring travel should undergo a full medical examination including x-rays and obtaining medical clearance from an UN approved Doctor prior to taking up their assignment. UNDP will cover the expenses.

Contracted Consultants are required to have vaccinations/inoculations at their own expense when traveling to certain countries, as designated by the UN Medical Director. A copy of the list should be provided to the subscriber prior to signing the agreement so that his/her personal physician can attest to the required vaccinations/inoculations having been performed, as part of the certification described above.

TRAVEL REQUIREMENTS

The assignment does not include any trips.

UNDP INPUT

UNDP will provide the Individual Consultant with organizational & logistical support in organization of events.

ANNEX B: LIST OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVIEWED BY THE EVALUATORS

General documentation

- UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP);
- UNDP Handbook for Monitoring and Evaluating for Results;
- GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy;
- GEF Guidelines for conducting Terminal Evaluations

Project documentation

- Project document;
- Annual Work Plans;
- Annual Project Reports;
- Project Implementation Review;
- GEF Operational Quarterly Reports;
- MTE report;
- Management response to MTE;
- Revised Project Logframes;
- Project Board Meeting minutes.

ANNEX C: EVALUATION QUESTIONS

This is a generic list, to be further detailed with more specific questions by CO and UNDP BRC Technical Adviser based on the particulars of the project.

| Evaluative Criteria Questions | Indicators | Sources | Methodology |
|---|------------|---------|-------------|
| Relevance: How does the project relate to the main objectives of the GEF focal area, and to the environment and development priorities at the local, regional and national levels? | | | |
| • | • | • | • |
| • | • | • | • |
| • | • | • | • |
| Effectiveness: To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved? | | | |
| • | • | • | • |
| • | • | • | • |
| • | | • | • |
| Efficiency: Was the project implemented efficiently, in-line with international and national norms and standards? | | | |
| • | • | • | • |
| • | • | • | • |
| • | • | • | • |
| Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, social-economic, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results? | | | |
| • | • | • | • |
| • | • | • | • |
| • | • | • | • |
| Impact status: Are there indications that the project has contributed to, or enabled progress toward, reduced environmental stress and/or improved ecological status? | | | |
| • | • | • | • |



| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p><i>Ratings for Outcomes, Effectiveness, Efficiency, M&E, I&E Execution</i></p> <p>6: Highly Satisfactory (HS): no shortcomings 5: Satisfactory (S): minor shortcomings 4: Moderately Satisfactory (MS) 3: Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): significant shortcomings 2: Unsatisfactory (U): major problems 1: Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): severe problems</p> | <p><i>Sustainability ratings:</i></p> <p>4. Likely (L): negligible risks to sustainability 3. Moderately Likely (ML): moderate risks 2. Moderately Unlikely (MU): significant risks 1. Unlikely (U): severe risks</p> | <p><i>Relevance ratings</i></p> <p>2. Relevant (R) 1.. Not relevant (NR)</p> <p><i>Impact Ratings:</i></p> <p>3. Significant (S) 2. Minimal (M) 1. Negligible (N)</p> |
| <p><i>Additional ratings where relevant:</i></p> <p>Not Applicable (N/A) Unable to Assess (U/A)</p> | | |

Evaluators:

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
5. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
6. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study imitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.

Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form³**Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System****Name of Consultant:** _____**Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant):** _____**I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.**Signed at place on date

Signature: _____

³www.unevaluation.org/unegcodeofconduct

- i. Opening page:
 - Title of UNDP supported project
 - UNDP project ID#s.
 - Evaluation time frame and date of evaluation report
 - Strategic Program
 - Implementing Partner and other project partners
 - Evaluation team members
 - Acknowledgements
- ii. Executive Summary
 - Project Summary Table
 - Project Description (brief)
 - Evaluation Rating Table
 - Summary of conclusions, recommendations and lessons
- iii. Acronyms and Abbreviations
(See: UNDP Editorial Manual⁵)
1. Introduction
 - Purpose of the evaluation
 - Scope & Methodology
 - Structure of the evaluation report
2. Project description and development context
 - Project start and duration
 - Problems that the project sought to address
 - Immediate and development objectives of the project
 - Baseline Indicators established
 - Main stakeholders
 - Expected Results
3. Findings
(In addition to a descriptive assessment, all criteria marked with (*) must be rated⁶)
- 3.1 Project Design / Formulation
 - Analysis of Results Framework (Project logic /strategy; Indicators)
 - Assumptions and Risks
 - Lessons from other relevant projects (e.g., same focal area) incorporated into project design
 - Planned stakeholder participation
 - Replication approach
 - UNDP comparative advantage
 - Linkages between project and other interventions within the sector
 - Management arrangements
- 3.2 Project Implementation
 - Adaptive management (changes to the project design and project outputs during implementation)
 - Partnership arrangements (with relevant stakeholders involved in the country/region)
 - Feedback from M&E activities used for adaptive management
 - Project Finance:
 - Monitoring and evaluation: design at entry and implementation (*)
 - UNDP and Implementing Partner implementation / execution (*) coordination, and

⁴The Report length should not exceed 40 pages in total (not including annexes).

⁵ UNDP Style Manual, Office of Communications, Partnerships Bureau, updated November 2008

⁶ Using a six-point rating scale: 6: Highly Satisfactory, 5: Satisfactory, 4: Moderately Satisfactory, 3: Moderately Unsatisfactory, 2: Unsatisfactory and 1: Highly Unsatisfactory, see Guidelines for conducting Terminal evaluations: <http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/1905>.

- operational issues
- 3.3 Project Results
- Overall results (attainment of objectives) (*)
 - Relevance(*)
 - Effectiveness & Efficiency (*)
 - Country ownership
 - Mainstreaming
 - Sustainability (*)
 - Impact
4. Conclusions, Recommendations & Lessons
- Corrective actions for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project
 - Actions to follow up or reinforce initial benefits from the project
 - Proposals for future directions underlining main objectives
 - Best and worst practices in addressing issues relating to relevance, performance and success
5. Annexes
- ToR
 - List of persons interviewed
 - List of documents reviewed
 - Evaluation Question Matrix
 - Questionnaire used and summary of results
 - Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form
 - Co-financing table

ANNEX G: EVALUATION REPORT CLEARANCE FORM

(to be completed by CO and UNDP Technical Adviser based in the region and included in the final document)

Evaluation Report Reviewed and Cleared by
UNDP Country Office

Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

UNDP RTA

Name: Mr. Maksim Surkov

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Implementation Approach includes an analysis of the project's logical framework, adaptation to changing conditions (adaptive management), partnerships in implementation arrangements, changes in project design, and overall project management.

Some elements of an effective implementation approach may include:

- The logical framework used during implementation as a management and M&E tool
- Effective partnerships arrangements established for implementation of the project with relevant stakeholders involved in the country/region
- Lessons from other relevant projects (e.g., same focal area) incorporated into project implementation
- Feedback from M&E activities used for adaptive management.

Country Ownership/Drivenness is the relevance of the project to national development and environmental agendas, recipient country commitment, and regional and international agreements where applicable. Project Concept has its origin within the national sectoral and development plans

Some elements of effective country ownership/drivenness may include:

- Project Concept has its origin within the national sectoral and development plans
- Outcomes (or potential outcomes) from the project have been incorporated into the national sectoral and development plans
- Relevant country representatives (e.g., governmental official, civil society, etc.) are actively involved in project identification, planning and/or implementation
- The recipient government has maintained financial commitment to the project
- The government has approved policies and/or modified regulatory frameworks in line with the project's objectives

For projects whose main focus and actors are in the private-sector rather than public-sector (e.g., IFC projects), elements of effective country ownership/drivenness that demonstrate the interest and commitment of the local private sector to the project may include:

- The number of companies that participated in the project by: receiving technical assistance, applying for financing, attending dissemination events, adopting environmental standards promoted by the project, etc.
- Amount contributed by participating companies to achieve the environmental benefits promoted by the project, including: equity invested, guarantees provided, co-funding of project activities, in-kind contributions, etc.
- Project's collaboration with industry associations

Stakeholder Participation/Public Involvement consists of three related and often overlapping processes: information dissemination, consultation, and "stakeholder" participation. Stakeholders are the individuals, groups, institutions, or other bodies that have an interest or stake in the outcome of the GEF-financed project. The term also applies to those potentially adversely affected by a project.

Examples of effective public involvement include:

Information dissemination

- Implementation of appropriate outreach/public awareness campaigns

Consultation and stakeholder participation

- Consulting and making use of the skills, experiences and knowledge of NGOs, community and local groups, the private and public sectors, and academic institutions in the design, implementation, and evaluation of project activities

Stakeholder participation

- Project institutional networks well placed within the overall national or community organizational structures, for example, by building on the local decisionmaking structures, incorporating local knowledge, and devolving project management responsibilities to the local organizations or communities as the project approaches closure
- Building partnerships among different project stakeholders
- Fulfillment of commitments to local stakeholders and stakeholders considered to be adequately involved.

Sustainability measures the extent to which benefits continue, within or outside the project domain, from a particular project or program after GEF assistance/external assistance has come to an end. Relevant factors to improve the sustainability of project outcomes include:

- Development and implementation of a sustainability strategy.
- Establishment of the financial and economic instruments and mechanisms to ensure the ongoing flow of benefits once the GEF assistance ends (from the public and private sectors, income generating activities, and market transformations to promote the project's objectives).
- Development of suitable organizational arrangements by public and/or private sector.
- Development of policy and regulatory frameworks that further the project objectives.
- Incorporation of environmental and ecological factors affecting future flow of benefits.
- Development of appropriate institutional capacity (systems, structures, staff, expertise, etc.) .
- Identification and involvement of champions (i.e. individuals in government and civil society who can promote sustainability of project outcomes).
- Achieving social sustainability, for example, by mainstreaming project activities into the economy or community production activities.
- Achieving stakeholders consensus regarding courses of action on project activities.

Replication approach, in the context of GEF projects, is defined as lessons and experiences coming out of the project that are replicated or scaled up in the design and implementation of other projects. Replication can have two aspects, replication proper (lessons and experiences are replicated in different geographic area) or scaling up (lessons and experiences are replicated within the same geographic area but funded by other sources). Examples of replication approaches include:

- Knowledge transfer (i.e., dissemination of lessons through project result documents, training workshops, information exchange, a national and regional forum, etc).
- Expansion of demonstration projects.
- Capacity building and training of individuals, and institutions to expand the project's achievements in the country or other regions.
- Use of project-trained individuals, institutions or companies to replicate the project's outcomes in other regions.

disbursement issues), and co-financing. If a financial audit has been conducted the major findings should be presented in the TE.

Effective financial plans include:

- Identification of potential sources of co-financing as well as leveraged and associated financing⁷.
- Strong financial controls, including reporting, and planning that allow the project management to make informed decisions regarding the budget at any time, allows for a proper and timely flow of funds, and for the payment of satisfactory project deliverables
- Due diligence due diligence in the management of funds and financial audits.

Co-financing includes: grants, loans/concessional (compared to market rate), credits, equity investments, in-kind support, other contributions mobilized for the project from other multilateral agencies, bilateral

⁷ Please refer to Council documents on co-financing for definitions, such as GEF/C.20/6. The following page presents a table to be used for reporting co-financing.

development cooperation agencies, NGOs, the private sector and beneficiaries. Please refer to Council documents on co-financing for definitions, such as GEF/C.20/6.

Leveraged resources are additional resources—beyond those committed to the project itself at the time of approval—that are mobilized later as a direct result of the project. Leveraged resources can be financial or in-kind and they may be from other donors, NGO's, foundations, governments, communities or the private sector. Please briefly describe the resources the project has leveraged since inception and indicate how these resources are contributing to the project's ultimate objective.

Cost-effectiveness assesses the achievement of the environmental and developmental objectives as well as the project's outputs in relation to the inputs, costs, and implementing time. It also examines the project's compliance with the application of the incremental cost concept. Cost-effective factors include:

- Compliance with the incremental cost criteria (e.g. GEF funds are used to finance a component of a project that would not have taken place without GEF funding.) and securing co-funding and associated funding.
- The project completed the planned activities and met or exceeded the expected outcomes in terms of achievement of Global Environmental and Development Objectives according to schedule, and as cost-effective as initially planned.
- The project used either a benchmark approach or a comparison approach (did not exceed the costs levels of similar projects in similar contexts)

Monitoring & Evaluation. Monitoring is the periodic oversight of a process, or the implementation of an activity, which seeks to establish the extent to which inputs, work schedules, other required actions and outputs are proceeding according to plan, so that timely action can be taken to correct the deficiencies detected. Evaluation is a process by which program inputs, activities and results are analyzed and judged explicitly against benchmarks or baseline conditions using performance indicators. This will allow project managers and planners to make decisions based on the evidence of information on the project implementation stage, performance indicators, level of funding still available, etc, building on the project's logical framework.

Monitoring and Evaluation includes activities to measure the project's achievements such as identification of performance indicators, measurement procedures, and determination of baseline conditions. Projects are required to implement plans for monitoring and evaluation with adequate funding and appropriate staff and include activities such as description of data sources and methods for data collection, collection of baseline data, and stakeholder participation. Given the long-term nature of many GEF projects, projects are also encouraged to include long-term monitoring plans that are sustainable after project completion.

Annex 2: Project Rating System

| Aspects | Rating |
|---|---------------------|
| Project relevance, country ownership/drivenness | Highly Satisfactory |
| Stakeholder involvement | Highly Satisfactory |
| Management arrangements | Satisfactory |
| Project budget and duration | Satisfactory |
| Design of project M&E system | Satisfactory |
| Project's adaptive management | Satisfactory |
| Stakeholder participation, partnership strategy | Satisfactory |
| Sustainability | |
| Financial resources | Moderately Likely |
| Socio-political | Moderately Likely |
| Institutional framework and governance | Moderately Likely |
| Environmental | Moderately Likely |
| | |
| Progress towards achievement of intended outputs, outcomes/measurement of change | |
| Relevance | Satisfactory |
| Effectiveness | Satisfactory |
| Efficiency | Satisfactory |

*** Project outcomes, effectiveness, M&E, project implementation will be rated as follows:**

- *Highly Satisfactory (HS)*: The project has no shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives.
- *Satisfactory (S)*: The project has minor shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives.
- *Marginally Satisfactory (MS)*: The project has moderate shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives.
- *Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU)*: The project has significant shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives.
- *Unsatisfactory (U)*: The project has major shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives.
- *Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)*: The project has severe shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives.

Project sustainability will be rated as follows:

- *Likely (L)*: minor risks for sustainability.
- *Moderately Likely (ML)*: moderate risks for sustainability.
- *Moderately Unlikely (MU)*: Significant risks for sustainability.
- *Unlikely (U)*: Severe risks for sustainability.

Project impact will be rated as follows:

- Significant
- Satisfactory
- Minor
- Insignificant

Rating table showing status of objective/outcome against the measurable indicators

| OBJECTIVE | MEASURABLE INDICATORS FROM PROJECT LOGFRAME | STATUS OF DELIVERY * | RATING** |
|-----------|---|----------------------|----------|
| | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------|
| Long Term Objective: Strengthen focus on improved cross-sectoral governance for SMC at the national and local levels and establish stronger SMC links with national development planning priorities, processes and plans to achieve the MDGs. | Plan adopted by government OR a process clearly established to achieve this. | Documentation of development policies, Plans and programmes | Satisfactory |
| | Development policies, plans and programs that reflect prioritization and mainstreaming of chemicals management. | | Satisfactory |
| Output 1: Functional national cross-sectoral, inter-ministerial coordination body in support of sustainable SMC mainstreaming established and strengthened | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -National Project Director appointed; -Project Manager appointed; and, -Cross-sectoral team established -Briefing package distributed to key government decision-making bodies and other stakeholders. -Electronic stakeholder list, roles and responsibilities available for project use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of all documented information and correspondences (Letters of invitations of stakeholders and corresponding assignment as NSC members.) -Inception meeting report and reports of other meetings; -Project documents specifying roles and responsibilities of stakeholders. -The briefing package produced. -Stakeholder endorsement of assigned responsibility and nomination of representatives. -Documentation of stakeholders by category. -Attendance lists in minutes and reports of stakeholders meetings/Workshops /Seminar. | Satisfactory |
| Output 2: Links between priority chemical management problems and human health and environmental effects qualified | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -National Chemical SMC Situation Report, with readers' -Comments Sheet, available in electronic format and discussed with stakeholders in cross-sectoral inter-ministerial meetings -Decision taken on the application of the HELI methodology for subsequent analysis -Workshop held. Report produced. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -TORS and Contracts¹ assignment letters for Technical Sectoral Teams, National Consultants and International Expert Consultancies. -TORS and contracts endorsement by NSC -SMC Situational Report Task Teams. -Report on Workshop of stakeholders to adopt the HELI methodology. -Report of the workshop. -List of participants | Satisfactory |
| Output 3: Requirements for strengthening SMC governance regime identified | Decision taken by the National Interagency Coordinating Committee to proceed with development of a phased plan for strengthening the | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minutes of NSC meeting. -TORS and Contract for International Consultant. -Multi-stakeholder Workshop to identify gaps and prioritization. -Priority setting background document. | Satisfactory |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| | national SMC governance regime | Brain storming Workshop Summary Report» | |
| Output 4: A phased plan for strengthening national SMC governance regime developed | Endorsement on SMC Plan of Action secured at national and local levels | -Multi-stakeholder Workshop SMC Plan of Action document. -Brainstorming workshop Report -Regional stakeholder Endorsement Workshop Reports. -National Endorsement workshop Report. -Final SMC Plan of Action. | Satisfactory |
| Output 5: Costs of inaction/benefits of action in management of chemical issues quantified | Agreement from central planning and finance agencies on the relevance of the methodology tested for costing SMC priorities into national development planning processes | -TORS and Contract for National and International Consultants. -Economic analysis document -Minutes of Meetings to discuss economic analysis document (NSC, Finance and Planning Agencies) | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Output 6: Priority SMC issues in national development policies and plans mainstreamed | -Government willing to explore national budgetary commitments in partnership with donor assistance to implement programmatic and project opportunities | -Mainstreaming and buy-in Meetings/Workshop Reports. -Project Concept Documents. -Plan and Schedule of national development plans to influence/Road map | Satisfactory |
| Output 7: Replicable results produced | - Interest generated in other countries to adopt the SMC mainstreaming methodology | -Lessons Learned Report. -Methodology and guidance documents | Moderately Satisfactory |

**** Project outcomes are rated as follows:**

- *Highly Satisfactory (HS):* The project has no shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives.
- *Satisfactory (S):* The project has minor shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives.
- *Marginally Satisfactory (MS):* The project has moderate shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives.
- *Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU):* The project has significant shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives.
- *Unsatisfactory (U):* The project has major shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives.
- *Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):* The project has severe shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives.

Annex 3: Itinerary of the National Expert on final evaluation of the UNDP project “Kyrgyzstan, UNDP and UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Integration of Sound Management of Chemicals Considerations into Development Plans and Processes ”, Bishkek, June 2013.

| Date | Meetings | Venue |
|-------------|--|---|
| 5.06.13 | Filkova T.N., Project Coordinator Tynaliyeva Zh., Administrative-Finance Assistant Ishalina D., project expert Balybina N., project expert | UNDP Environment Programme office |
| 7.06.13r. | Asan A., Project Coordinator, UNDP/GEF project “Management and disposal of PCBs in Kyrgyzstan” | UNDP Environment Programme office |
| 10.06.13 | Vashneva N.S., Senior Specialist, Ministry of Health | Ministry of Health |
| 11.06.13 | Chekurova Ch., Senior Specialist, Ministry of Emergency Situations | Ministry of Emergency Situations |
| 11.06.13 | Jakipova I., Head, NGO “EKOIS” | EKOIS office |
| 12.06.13 | Korotenko B., NGO “BIOM” | BIOM office |
| 12.06.2013 | Ten L.I., Advisor, Ministry of Economy | Ministry of Economy |
| 13.06.2013 | Pak V.A., Deputy Director, Department of Chemicalization and Plant Protection Products, Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration | Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration |
| 15.06.13 | Pechenyuk O., Chair, NGO “Independent Ecological Expertise” | Independent Ecological Expertise office |
| 17.06.13 | Chyngojoev A.T., Deputy Director, SAEPF Bekkulova J.E., Head of Department of Environmental Policy, SAEPF Salykmambetova B.N., Head of International Department, SAEPF Tolungutov B., Director of Environmental Safety Center, SAEPF Baidakova N., Deputy Head of Department of Environmental Policy and Strategy, SAEPF | SAEPF |
| 19.06.13. | Asylbekova N., Gender Coordinator, UNDP | UNDP office |
| 19.06.13 | Ibragimov D., Programme and Policy Analyst, UNDP CO | UNDP CO |
| 19.06.13 | Касыбеков Э., Assistant Resident Representative, UNDP CO | UNDP CO |

Annex 4: List of persons interviewed

- Filkova T., Project Coordinator
- Tynaliyeva Zh., Administrative Finance Assistant
- Asan S., Project Coordinator, UNDP/GEF project “Management and disposal of PCBs in Kyrgyzstan”
- Asylbekova N., Gender Coordinator, UNDP in Kyrgyzstan
- Ibragimov D., Programme and Policy Analyst, UNDP in Kyrgyzstan
- Kasybekov E., Assistant Resident Representative, UNDP in Kyrgyzstan
- Chyngojoev A., Deputy Director, SAEPP
- Bekkulova J.E., Head of Department of Environmental Policy, SAEPP
- Salykmambetova B.N., Head of International Department, SAEPP
- Tolongutov B., Director of Environmental Safety Center, SAEPP
- Baidakova N., Deputy Head of Department of Environmental Policy and Strategy, SAEPP
- Ten L.I., Advisor to Minister, Ministry of Economy
- Pak V.A., Deputy Director, Department of Chemicalization and Plant Protection Products, Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration
- Vashneva N.S., Senior Specialist, Ministry of Health
- Chekirova Ch., Senior Specialist, Ministry of Emergency Situations
- Ishalina D., project expert
- Balybina N., project expert
- Jakipova I., Head, NGO “EKOIS”
- Korotenko B., NGO “BIOM”
- Pechenyuk O., Chair, NGO “Independent Ecological Expertise”

Annex 5: Summary of field visits

No field visits were undertaken.

Annex 6: List of documents reviewed

General documentation

- UNDP programme and operational policies and procedures
- UNDP guidelines for monitoring and evaluation

Project documentation

- Project document «Kyrgyzstan, UNDP and UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Integration of Sound Management of Chemicals Considerations into Development Plans and Processes».
- Annual Work Plans for 2011-2013
- Reports
- Project implementation review
- Minutes of the Project Board meetings
- Minutes of the workshops, trainings and round table meetings
- Training Module on safe handling of chemicals
- Training Module on PCB management in the Kyrgyz Republic
- Needs analysis and definition of mechanisms for effective dissemination of the SMC-related information among the key stakeholders
- Review of the chemicals management situation in the Kyrgyz Republic
- Mid-term evaluation of the project
- Management response to the mid-term evaluation of the project
- Revised logical framework of the project

Annex 7: Questionnaire used

The questions were based on the Terms of References, and the interviews were focused on stakeholders' views and assessment of the project, communication and coordination between implementing agencies, management aspects, interaction between the project management and project board, achievements, risks, etc.



**United Nations Development Programme
Country: Kyrgyzstan
Annual Work Plan**



*Empowered
Resilient nation*

Project title: Kyrgyzstan, UNDP and UNEP partnership initiative for the integration of sound management of chemicals considerations into development plans and processes

UNDAF Outcome: By the end of 2016 sustainable management of energy, environment and natural resources practices operationalized

Expected Output(s):
(Those that will result from the project and extracted from the CPAP)

Output 5.1. Approaches to low emission development (LED) promoted and sustained
Output 5.2. Strategies on transition to climate resilient economies and ecosystems via development of climate change adaptation are supported
Output 5.3. Principles of sustainability are integrated into national and sectoral SNRM management/local development plans

**Executing agency /
Senior Beneficiary**

UNDP Kyrgyzstan / Ministry of Agriculture of KR

Summary

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

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

This project will be implemented in collaboration with UNEP as part of UNDP/UNEP "Partnership Initiative for the integration of SMC Considerations into Development Planning Processes".

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Project Period: | 2011-2013 | Total Project budget | \$231,481.00 |
| Programme Component: | Environment for Sustainable Development | AWP 2013 budget | \$ 66,418.00 |
| Project Name: | Kyrgyzstan, UNDP and UNEP partnership initiative for the integration of sound management of chemicals considerations into development plans and processes | Regular (TRAC): | 0.00 |
| Atlas PID: | 00076614 | Others (SAICM QSP): | \$ 66,418.00 |
| Start date: | July 2011 | Government: | 0.00 |
| Completion date (TBD): | May 2013 | In kind contribution: | |

Approved by UNDP:

Mr. Pradeep Sharma,
Deputy Resident Representative

Signature:

Date:

25.01.13



Annual Work Plan
UNDP

Period: January - May 2013

Project ID: 00076614

Project title: Kyrgyzstan, UNDP and UNEP partnership initiative for the integration of sound management of chemicals considerations into development plans and processes

| EXPECTED OUTCOMES, BASELINE, INDICATORS, TASKS | OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES | TIMEFRAME | | RESPONSIBLE PARTIES | Planned budget | | | |
|---|--|-----------|-----|--|----------------|--|---|---------------|
| | | Q 1 | Q 2 | | SOURCES | | Budget account | Amount USD |
| | | | | | DONOR | Others | | |
| Output 1 Baseline: 1.1.2 Absence of Government-approved long-term, unified SMC programme or plan in the country 1.1.4 The established ICC has not yet conducted the meeting to discuss the SMC issues Target: 1.1.2 The National Plan on sound management of chemicals in the Kyrgyz Republic is approved at the Interagency coordination committee (ICC) Meeting. The gender issues have been reflected in the Plan. 1.1.4. Report on the conducted ICC meeting is approved Indicators: 1.1.2 Availability of the National Plan on sound management of chemicals in the Kyrgyz Republic. Extent to which gender issues are reflected in the Plan. 1.1.4 Existence of the Report on the conducted meeting. | Output 1. The established cross-sectoral inter-ministerial coordination mechanism is functioning | | | | | | | |
| | Activity result 1.1. Activities of the inter-ministerial coordination committee on chemical management are carried out | | | | | | | |
| | 1.1.1. Arrangements for the ICC meeting (logistics, definition of work plans and programs of the Committee for 2013) | X | | Ministry of Agriculture, SAEP&F, Ministry of Energy and Industry | SAICM QSP TF | | Local experts, (71300) | 3343 |
| | 1.1.2. Conduct the ICC meeting on review and approval of the developed draft documents with consideration of gender aspect (National Plan on SMC, etc) | X | | | | | Contractual services (71400) | 1690 |
| | 1.1.3. Develop documents upon the meeting results | | X | | | | 6% Payroll charges (71400) | 100 |
| | 1.1.4. Prepare meeting report with recommendations for further functioning of the ICC | | X | | | | Rent of Conference hall & Equipment (73100) | 260 |
| | 1.1.5. Conduct final evaluation of the project | | X | | | | Meeting of participants (71600) | 1000 |
| | | | | | | | Stationery (72500) | 110 |
| | Subtotal: | | | | | | | 6503 |
| | Output 2. Research, analysis and planning in support of improved SMC governance consistent with the strategic objectives of SAICM are conducted | | | | | | | |
| | Activity result 2.1. National SMC Situation Report is applied under sectoral development planning | | | | | | | |
| | 2.1.1 Present the SMC Situation Review with an emphasis on gender aspect | X | | Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration, SAEP&F, NSA KR, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Healthcare, Ministry of Economics, National Statistical Committee, NGO | SAICM QSP TF | | Local experts (71300) | 9000 |
| | 2.1.2 Develop the SMC National Action Plan with consideration of gender aspect | X | | | | | Contractual services (71400) | 11660 |
| | 2.1.3. Discuss the Plan, finalize the Plan as per the discussion results | | X | | | | 6 % Payroll charges (71400) | 700 |
| Output 2 Baseline: 2.1.1 The low level of awareness and understanding of the sound chemicals management issues 2.1.2 Assessment of links between priority chemicals management problems, human health and state of environment in the country has not | | | | | | Rent for Conference hall & Equipment (73100) | 200 | |

| EXPECTED OUTCOMES, BASELINE, INDICATORS, TASKS | OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES | TIMEFRAME | | RESPONSIBLE PARTIES | Planned budget | | | |
|---|--|-----------|-----|---|----------------|--------|---|--------|
| | | Q 1 | Q 2 | | SOURCES | | Budget account | Amount |
| | | | | | DONOR | Others | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| been properly conducted and requires research at a systematic level, including research on health of women and children 2.4.1. In planning the SMC activities, the economic cost-benefit analysis tool has not been used 2.1.4., 2.2.1 Absence of database on chemicals, including the chemicals brought to the country 2.3.3. The chemicals management regime does not ensure safety of chemicals for environment and health 2.5.1. Capacity of the specialists, including women, in chemicals management area is insufficient, considering the interagency disunity Targets: 2.1.1. The situation review of chemicals management in Kyrgyzstan is disseminated 2.1.2 The draft National Plan on strengthening of the national SMC regime with consideration of the gender aspect is approved 2.1.4. The chemicals database is developed and passed over to the national partners on CDs 2.2.1. The registration of hazardous chemicals by the Ministry of Health is resumed 2.3.3 The action plan on implementation of the SMC National Plan is passed to government authorities for approval 2.4.1. The economic assessment of the planned activities is approved by finance agencies 2.5.1. Capacity of 50 specialists of NGOs and others working in the area of chemical management is increased, at least 50% saying their | 2.1.4 Develop the database on chemicals management in Kyrgyzstan | X | | | | | Meeting of participants (71600) | 500 |
| | | | | | | | Stationery (72500) | 95 |
| Activity result 2.2: Requirements for strengthening of the SMC regime are defined | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.2.1 Facilitate resumption of hazardous chemicals | X | | Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration, SAEP&F, NSA KR, Ministry of Healthcare, MES, National Statistical Committee, NGO | SAICM QSP TF | | Local experts (71300) | 4395 |
| | 2.2.2. Prepare justifications for the selected priorities to include into National SMC Action Plan and their discussion, with consideration of the gender issues | X | | | | | Rent of Conference hall & Equipment (73100) | 220 |
| | 2.2.3. Facilitate improvement of legislation in the area of finalization of Technical Regulations on SMC. Discuss the Technical Regulations. | X | | | | | Meeting of participants (71600) | 500 |
| Activity result 2.3: Phased plan on strengthening of national SMC regime is developed | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.3.1 Prepare the draft Action Plan on implementation of the National Plan with consideration of the issues of safety of women and children | X | | Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration, Ministry of Healthcare, SAEP&F, NSA KR, Ministry of Economics, MES, NGO | SAICM QSP TF | | Local experts (71300) | 7000 |
| | 2.3.2 Discuss the draft Action Plan. Finalize of the Plan upon discussion results. | X | | | | | Rent of Conference hall & Equipment (73100) | 400 |
| | 2.3.3 Facilitate of approval of the draft Action Plan | X | X | | | | Meeting of participants (71600) | 600 |

| EXPECTED OUTCOMES, BASELINE, INDICATORS, TASKS | OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES | TIMEFRAME | | RESPONSIBLE PARTIES | Planned budget | | | | |
|--|--|-----------|-----|--|-----------------|--------|---|------------------|--------------|
| | | Q 1 | Q 2 | | SOURCES | | Budget account | Amount USD | |
| | | | | | DONOR | Others | | | |
| <p>skills improved as result; 30 % of the specialists are women</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>2.1.1. Existence of situation review of chemicals management in Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>2.1.2. Availability of draft National Plan on strengthening of the national SMC regime with consideration of the gender aspect</p> <p>2.1.4. Availability of database</p> <p>2.2.1. Progress with regard to registration of hazardous chemicals by the Ministry of Health</p> <p>2.3.3. Existence of action plan on implementation of the SMC National Plan</p> <p>2.4.1. Availability of economic assessment of the planned activities</p> <p>2.5.1. # of specialists (% of women participants) of NGOs and others working in the area of chemical management trained and saying their skills improved as result</p> <p>Output 3</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>3.1.2. poor understanding of the need to mainstream the SMC issues into development plans and processes</p> <p>3.2.1. The international experience in mainstreaming of the SMC issues requires additions based on specific conditions.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>3.1.2. The Roadmap on integration of the SMC priority issues with consideration of the gender aspect is approved and adopted for applying to country and sectoral development planning</p> <p>3.2.1. Kyrgyzstan experience in mainstreaming of SMC into plans and processes is published on web-</p> | 2.3.4 Search for potential resource mobilization opportunities | X | X | | | | Stationery (72500) | 70 | |
| | Activity result 2.4: Costs of inaction/benefits of action on chemical management issues are calculated | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.4.1 Conduct economic assessment of the developed action plan | X | X | Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration, SAEP&F, NSA KR, Ministry of Healthcare, MES, Ministry of Economics, Ministry of Finance, NGO, Private sector | SAICM QSP TF | | Local experts (71300) | 9500 | |
| | 2.4.2. Discuss the document on financial support for the plan, finalize it as per comments and develop its final version | X | | | | | Rent of Conference hall & Equipment (73100) | 300 | |
| | 2.4.3 Conduct meetings and negotiations with Finance agencies to obtain their approval of the planned activities | X | X | | | | Meeting of participants (71600) | 300 | |
| | Activity result 2.5: Increase of awareness level and capacity building related to management of chemicals | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.5.1 Conduct two workshops on the project work results for the stakeholders | | X | Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration, SAEP&F, NSA KR, NGO, Ministry of Healthcare, Private sector | | | Rent of Conference hall & Equipment (73100) | 500 | |
| | 2.5.2 Organize media coverage of project results and work plans on a regular basis | X | | | | | Meeting of participants (71600) | 700 | |
| | | X | X | | | | | | |
| | Output 3: Planning to implement priority actions, including via mainstreaming in national development plans is realized | | | | | | | Subtotal: | 46640 |
| | Activity result 3.1 Road map for integration of priority SMC issues into national development plans and strategies is developed | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.1.1. Finalize the road map on integration of priority issues into development plans and processes taking into account the new approaches and structure of the Government as well as gender aspect. Discuss the map and finalize it in accordance with comments | X | | Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration, SAEP&F, NSA KR, NGO, Ministry of Economics, Ministry of Healthcare, MES | SAICM QSP TF | | Local experts (71300) | 5357 | |
| | | | | | | | Contractual Services-companies (72100) | 523 | |
| | 3.1.2. Facilitate approval of the Roadmap | | X | | | | Rent of Conference hall | 240 | |

| EXPECTED OUTCOMES, BASELINE, INDICATORS, TASKS | OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES | TIMEFRAME | | RESPONSIBLE PARTIES | Planned budget | | | |
|---|--|-----------|-----|--|----------------|--------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| | | Q 1 | Q 2 | | SOURCES | | Budget account | Amount USD |
| | | | | | DONOR | Others | | |
| site | 3.1.3. Discuss final version of National Plan at the ICC meeting | X | | | | | & Equipment (73100) | |
| Indicators: 3.1.2. Existence of Roadmap on integration of the SMC priority issues with consideration of the gender aspect 3.2.1. Availability of publication on Kyrgyzstan experience in mainstreaming of SMC into plans and processes on a web site. | | | | | | | Meeting of participants (71600) | 255 |
| Activity result 3.2 Interest is raised in other countries to the experience of Kyrgyzstan in SMC mainstreaming methodology | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.2.1 Kyrgyzstan experience is summarized and published on the website | X | X | Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration, SAEP&F, NSA | SAICM QSP TF | | Local experts (71300) | 2400 |
| | 3.2.2 Arrangements for discussion of the experience on the website | | X | KR, NGO, Private sector, Ministry of Healthcare | | | | |
| Subtotal: | | | | | | | | 8775 |
| Project management (Designating a Project Management unit and Project Initiation) | | | | | | | | |
| | Communication (Internet) | X | X | UNDP | | QSP TF | Internet (72400) | 180 |
| | Communication (e-mail) | X | X | UNDP | | QSP TF | E-mails (72400) | 75 |
| | Stationery & other office supplies | X | X | UNDP | | QSP TF | Stationery & other supplies (72500) | 150 |
| | Office rent | X | X | UNDP | | QSP TF | Office rent (73100) | 2300 |
| | Office utilities | X | X | UNDP | | QSP TF | Utilities (73100) | 1795 |
| Subtotal project management: | | | | | | | | 4500 |
| Grand Total: | | | | | | | | 66418* |

*inclusive of ISS and bank charges

Approved by UNDP:
Mr. Pradeep Sharma
Deputy Resident Representative

Signature: _____ Date: 25.01.13