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Brainstorming project proposals on the SMCW

Serbia workshop

Geneva - 13 September, 2023

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Get into two groups

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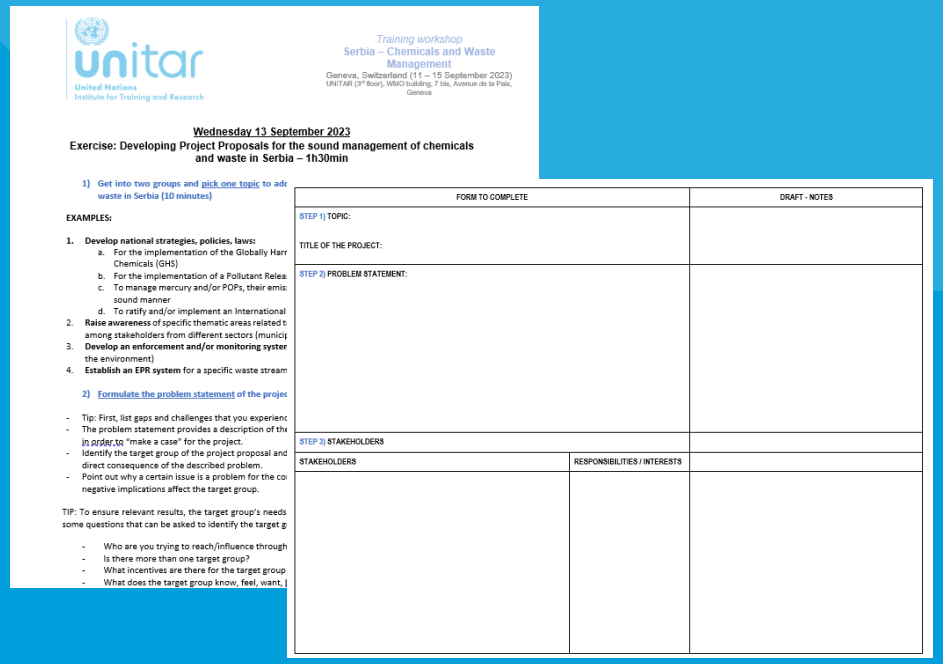
Grab one form

(our use the digital file)



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Training workshop
Serbia – Chemicals and Waste Management
Geneva, Switzerland (11 – 15 September 2023)
UNITAR (3rd floor), WMO building, 7 bis, Avenue de la Paix, Geneva

Wednesday 13 September 2023
Exercise: Developing Project Proposals for the sound management of chemicals and waste in Serbia – 1h30min

1) Get into two groups and pick one topic to ad
waste in Serbia (10 minutes)

EXAMPLES:

1. **Develop national strategies, policies, laws:**
   a. For the implementation of the Globally Harr Chemicals (GHS)
   b. For the implementation of a Pollutant Relea
   c. To manage mercury and/or POPs, their emis sound manner
   d. To ratify and/or implement an International
2. **Raise awareness** of specific thematic areas related t among stakeholders from different sectors (municip
3. **Develop an enforcement and/or monitoring syster** the environment)
4. **Establish an EPR system** for a specific waste stream

2) Formulate the problem statement of the projec

- Tip: First, list gaps and challenges that you experienc
- The problem statement provides a description of the in order to "make a case" for the project.
- Identify the target group of the project proposal and direct consequence of the described problem.
- Point out why a certain issue is a problem for the co negative implications affect the target group.

TIP: To ensure relevant results, the target group's needs some questions that can be asked to identify the target g

- Who are you trying to reach/influence through
- Is there more than one target group?
- What incentives are there for the target group
- What does the target group know, feel, want,

FORM TO COMPLETE		DRAFT - NOTES
STEP 1) TOPIC: TITLE OF THE PROJECT:		
STEP 2) PROBLEM STATEMENT:		
STEP 3) STAKEHOLDERS		
STAKEHOLDERS	RESPONSIBILITIES / INTERESTS	

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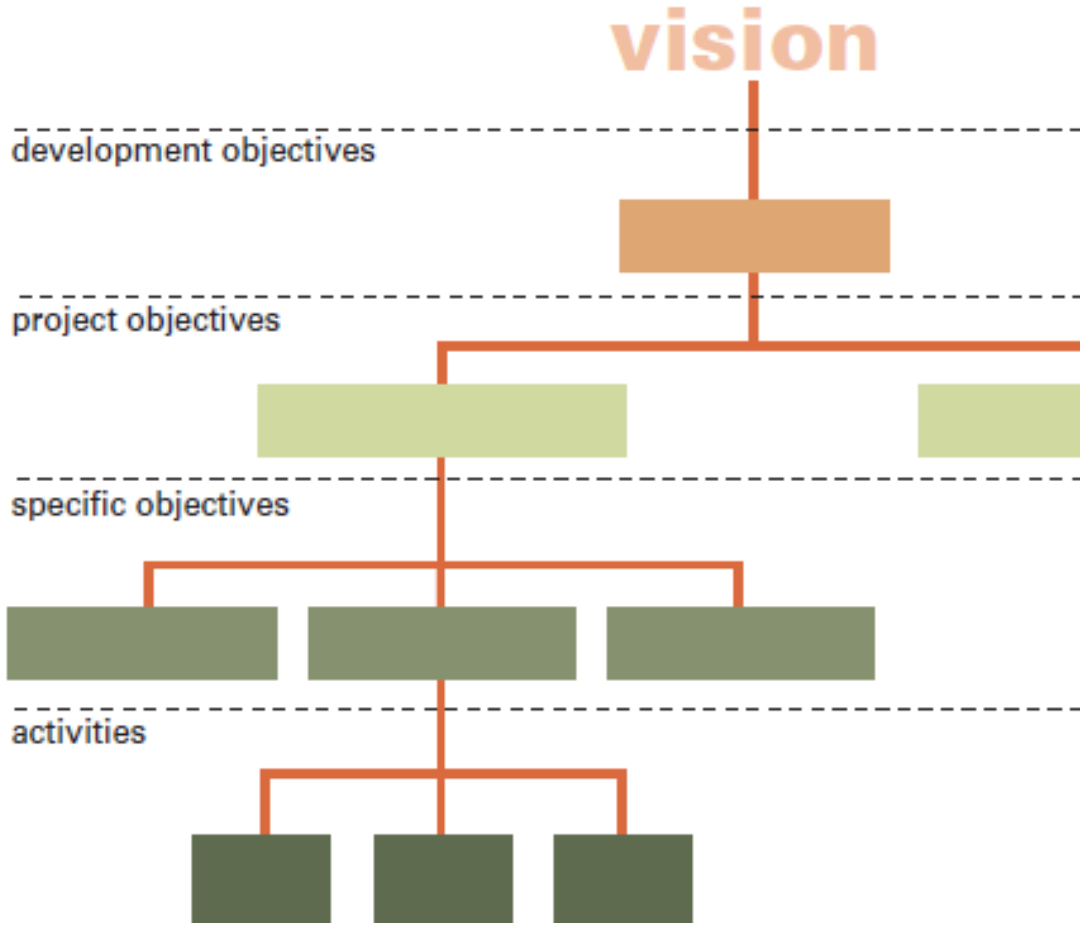
INTRO

Project proposals and funding sources

Logical Framework Approach (LFA)

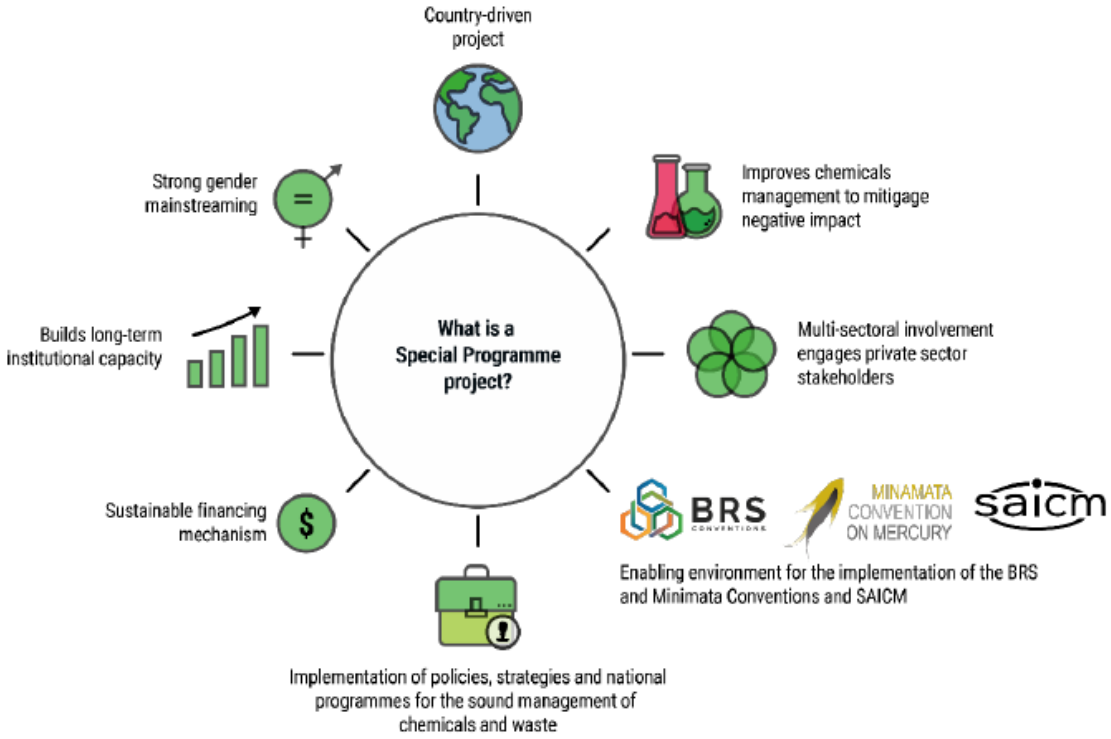


The Special Programme

An example of a funding source

The expected outcome is to strengthen the capacities of national institutions to:

- Develop and monitor the **implementation of national policies, strategies, programmes and legislation** for the SMCW;
- Promote the **adoption, monitoring and enforcement** of legislation and regulatory frameworks;
- Promote the **mainstreaming of the SMCW** into national development plans, budgets, policies, legislation and implementation frameworks;
- Work in a **multisectoral, effective, efficient, transparent, accountable and sustainable** manner in the long term;
- Facilitate **multisectoral and multi-stakeholder cooperation and coordination** at the national level;
- Promote **private sector responsibility, accountability and involvement**;
- Promote the **cooperative, coordinated and effective implementation** of the BRS Conventions, the Minamata Convention, and SAICM



SOURCE:
https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/chemicals-waste/what-we-do/special-programme

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STEP 1)
Topic

10 minutes

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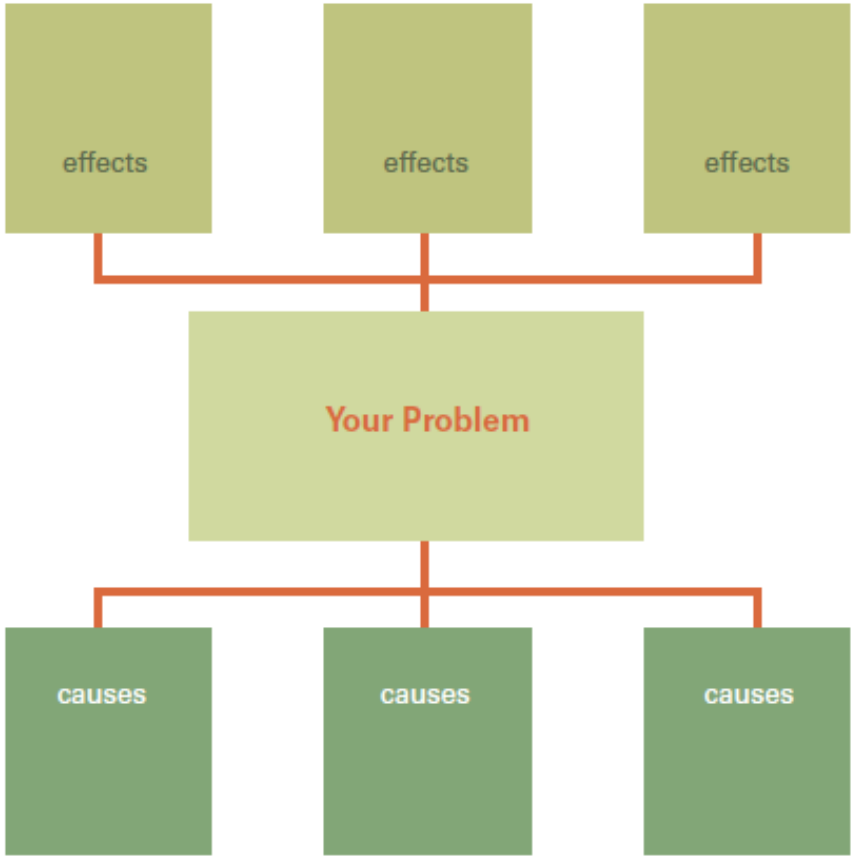
STEP 2) Problem statement

15 minutes



Problem statement:

The tree approach

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STEP 3) Stakeholders analysis

10 minutes

Government

- **Ministries of Agriculture** are generally concerned with the use of agricultural chemicals for the benefit of securing food supplies;
- **Customs Authorities** are generally responsible for ensuring that chemicals do not enter or leave the country contrary to government regulations, and tariffs and duties;
- **Ministries of Environment** are generally concerned with the direct and indirect effects of releasing chemicals into the environment as emissions and wastes to air, water, and land;
- **Ministries of Finance** have a central role in financial resource allocations for chemicals related activities;
- **Ministries of Foreign Affairs** usually coordinate all international aspects of chemicals management, such as participation in relevant international agreements and conventions and sometimes foreign aid;
- **Government printing/publications offices** are generally concerned with the publication and distribution of laws, regulations and other government documents, and can play a role in raising public awareness;
- **Ministries of Health** are mainly concerned with the short- and long-term health impacts of chemicals (including emergencies and poisonings) on the general public or specific population groups;
- **Ministries of Industry** are often concerned with the production of chemicals and chemical products and the introduction of cleaner production technologies;

Government

- **Ministries of Justice or Legal Affairs** are generally concerned with the development and enforcement of laws and regulations, and often deal with issues concerning public access to information, the protection of confidential business information, criminal and forensic issues, and accidents/incidents/terrorism;
- **Ministries of Labour** are generally concerned with occupational health and safety issues related to the use and handling of chemicals at the workplace;
- **Ministries of Planning** primarily deal with economic planning (and land use/regional development). This ministry can also often deal with the donation or receipt of development assistance, which could include chemicals for agricultural use, technical or financial assistance for the development of chemical industries, or technical assistance for the management of chemicals;
- **Ministries of Science and Technology** play an important role in deciding the future direction and resource allocations for research and, at least indirectly, action on chemicals;
- **Ministries of Trade** are generally responsible for regulating the import and export of chemical substances and often have the authority to issue relevant trade permits; and
- **Ministries of Transport** are generally concerned with the safe transportation and storage of chemicals during the distribution phase.

Other sectors

Most stakeholders can be found in various identifiable categories. Such categories include:

- industry associations and industrial enterprises;
- the agricultural sector (e.g. farmers, agricultural associations, cooperatives);
- retailers and distributors;
- public health professionals;
- workers and workers' unions;
- public interest groups (e.g. environmental groups, consumer protection groups);
- research institutes and academia;
- women's organisations;
- communities; and
- individual citizens.

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STEP 4) Overall objective

10 minutes

Outcome statement examples

From the SP guidelines

Examples of Weak Outcome Statements	Issue	Examples of Strong Outcomes
Use of plastic is reduced	Does not identify for whom or where the expected change will occur. Not achievable in the context of one project	Use of single use plastic bags by the public is phased out and reusable alternatives are promoted
Plastic waste is soundly managed	Does not specify direction of expected change, nor whom, specifically, it will affect Not achievable in the context of one project	Reduced transboundary movement of illegal plastic waste into country X
Better chemicals and waste policy	Statement is too vague Very difficult to know what to measure when selecting indicators. Would be very difficult to report on the impact of such an objective	Improved coherence and comprehensiveness of existing chemicals and waste legislation in country X in the context of its obligations towards the Chemicals and Waste related Conventions

Outcome statement examples

From the SP guidelines

EXAMPLE: PROJECT SUMMARY / OBJECTIVE: DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR THE PROJECT AND THE PROJECT'S INTENDED OBJECTIVE OR OUTCOME	The country's institutional capacity for the sound management of chemicals is enhanced through the establishment of a chemicals and waste management unit that will be responsible for the implementation of activities in line with the country's obligations of the BRS Conventions and the Minamata Convention, to which the country is Party. A specific focus on the impacts of chemicals and waste on gender related issues will also be examined. The country will also work towards improving its ability to report on its obligations under the Basel and Stockholm Conventions, and the Minamata Convention. This will be carried out by establishing a sustainable data collection clearing house mechanism to facilitate the monitoring of necessary information that will contribute towards the country's reporting obligations.

Overall project Objective/outcome	Indicators	Means of verification
The country's institutional capacity for the sound management of chemicals and waste is enhanced, particularly in the context of gender, and ability to report on obligations under chemicals and waste related Conventions is improved	Include at least one of the two outcome level indicators provided for in the Special Programme Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Toolkit [All indicators should have a measurable Baseline and Target listed in brackets]	Insert both data source and method for measuring progress against indicator target

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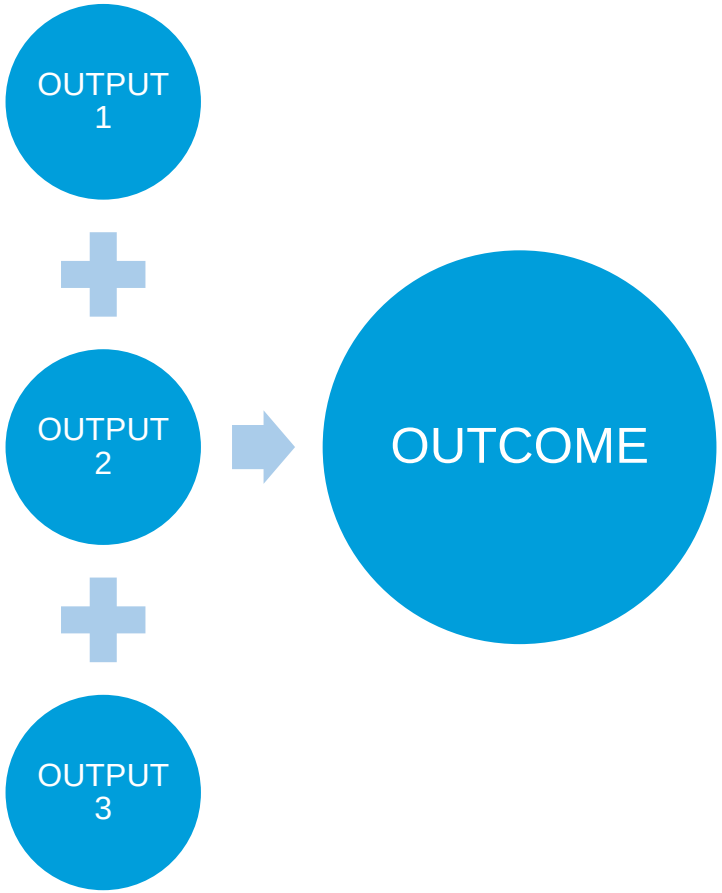
STEP 5) Outputs

15 minutes

Outputs concept



Examples of weak output/ proposed measure	Issue	Examples of strong output/ proposed measure
Identify major barriers and priority measures needed to improve national legislation on chemical management.	The output does not describe the specific products or services the country is actually expected to deliver, such as technical assistance, or training, or mentorship, etc. It contains the term "improved." Only outcome statements start with an adjective that indicates direction (increased, improved, strengthened, etc.); outputs do not.	Chemicals and waste related legislation reviewed, updated and endorsed by relevant Government officials. Chemicals and waste management mainstreamed in the Government's upcoming national development plan and budget
Planning the project, Establish the project management team, Data gathering, conducting workshop and Training on CP Techniques and Risk and Impact Assessment,	These outputs are detailed at the activity level, leading to a longer list of outputs than needed. Combines multiple outputs into one.	Project management team established Research conducted to gather data on cleaner production techniques within the chemicals industry Training provided to workers in the chemicals industry on Risk and Impact Assessment
Undertake an awareness raising and education campaign	The output does not describe the specific products or services the country is actually expected to deliver, such as technical assistance, or training, or mentorship, etc. The output does not specify the target group or provide a qualifier about the scope of the campaign. The output does not reflect how the country will fulfil its obligations towards the Chemicals and Waste related conventions and SAICM objectives.	Awareness raising and education campaign for the general public on chemical safety conducted

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Outputs statement examples

From the SP guidelines

Indicators

From the SP guidelines

	Purpose	Examples	Data sources
Quantitative indicators	- Measure actions, variations, tendencies and levels of knowledge - Helps determine: how many? How much? How often? - Close ended: variables or themes are predefined before data collection begins	Number of – Frequency of – Increase/decrease of Ratio of – Percentage of –	- Project records - Service statistics - Survey at the program level - Survey at the population level (local, national)
Qualitative indicators	- Provides information about attitudes, perceptions and motivations. - Answer why? - Usually structured in an open-ended fashion (allow spontaneous info)	Level of… Compliance with… Extent to… Quality of… Presence of… Perception of…	- In-depth interviews - Case studies - Focus Groups - Observations - Client studies

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Presentations

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Thanks!

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