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## Linking Science to Policy

The UNEP strategy for Persistent Organic Pollutants and Ozone Depleting Substances for GEF V is based on the three pillars of the UNEP MTS 2010-2013, which are described as follows:

- (A) That States and other stakeholders have increased capacities and financing to assess, manage and reduce risks to human health and the environment posed by chemicals and hazardous wastes;
- (B) That coherent international policy and technical advice is provided to States and other stakeholders for managing harmful chemicals and hazardous waste in a more environmentally sound manner, including through better technology and best practices;
- (C) That appropriate policy and control systems for harmful substances of global concern are developed and in place in line with States' international obligations.

All proposed interventions, whether POPs or Ozone, are complementary to UNEPs Program of Work for the years 2010 and 2011 for the Subprogram 5 (Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste) executed by UNEP DTIE OzonAction and Chemicals Branch.

UNEP, working in partnership with Convention secretariats and other GEF Agencies, will enhance the credibility of the GEF by responding to the challenges set out above and ensuring that GEF resources result in important impacts. UNEP will provide the lead role for the POPs and Sound Chemicals Management focal area, establishing and applying technical, socio-cultural and economic knowledge to facilitate global risk reduction.

UNEP is an Implementing Agency of the GEF with the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It is the only GEF Agency whose sole focus is the environment.

UNEP plays a key role in supporting countries to develop and execute GEF projects, with a focus on:

- Scientific assessments, monitoring, early warning;
- Linking science to policy (Capacity Building, Enabling Activities) at national, regional and global levels;
- Innovation, technology transfer and lifting barriers;
- Regional and global cooperation;
- Awareness raising, advocacy, and Knowledge management.

UNEP also plays an important role in supporting the strategic and policy directions of the GEF, operationalising the Trust Fund and enhancing its scientific rigour and relevance. UNEP hosts the secretariat of the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP).

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For more information on POPS and ODS projects, please visit [www.unep.org/dgef](http://www.unep.org/dgef)

# UNEP and GEF in POPs and ODS

2010





## Levels of Intervention

UNEP will work at three different levels:

### Collaboartion with the Science and Technical Advisory Panel of the GEF (STAP)

In close cooperation with STAP: UNEP will provide:

- provide targeted strategic and applied research addressing globally-important aspects of the release, transportation, accumulation and risk posed by POPs and other chemicals of concern;
- build the knowledge systems and methodologies required by Parties to the Stockholm Convention and to related chemicals and waste agreements;
- develop techniques and approaches, accessible to developing county Parties to the Conventions, for cost-effective monitoring of chemical burdens and the evaluation of intervention impacts;
- provide a cross-focal area analysis of GEF interventions, highlighting the role of Health and Environment in project planning, execution and in the national agendas, inline with SAICM priorities.

### Portfolio level

At portfolio level UNEP, in partnership with other agencies, will or continue to:

- Provide guidance and methodologies to enable national institutions to mainstream the Stockholm Convention and related chemicals and wastes agreements and initiatives into national policy and decision-making; to improve regulatory

frameworks; to monitor, enforce, evaluate effectiveness and report progress; and to engage key stakeholders;

- Initiate and demonstrate the viability and cost-effectiveness of preferred methods and innovative approaches through interventions at global and regional levels or in individual countries with particular potential to generate global benefits. Of particular interest will be flexible and differentiated approaches adapted to countries at various stages of development enabling them to:
  - a. improve management practices in agriculture, disease vector control and other relevant areas to reduce or eliminate POPs, including uPOPs generated from open and uncontrolled burning, and other hazardous pesticide use including those traded and used illegally;
  - b. develop and implement POPs wastes management and eradication plans, namely PCBs and POPs pesticides, by introducing innovative methods for ESM of POPs and other chemicals wastes;
  - c. introduce to industry, including the informal sector, methods to reduce and phase-out POPs and other chemicals of concern. Approaches may include; risk-based management, process optimization and enhanced business models (e.g. cleaner production, chemical leasing), schemes for cost sharing and internalization, responsible investment in BAT/BEP; and shared initiatives providing co-benefits;
  - d. develop and implement, in partnership with key stakeholders, effective planning tools for environmental sound management of chemicals, taking into consideration all stages of chemicals life cycle;

- e. implement the regional plans to address POPs and other chemicals of concern, making optimal use of regional resources and knowledge;
  - f. manage and reduce chemical wastes and sites contaminated by them; and improve waste collection, recycling and disposal to reduce open and uncontrolled combustion;
  - g. support countries to address SAICM strategies priorities and to analyze the situation regarding mercury management at the national, regional and global level;
  - h. manage data and make best use of existing resources to register chemical related data and apply innovative approaches to integrate it and disseminate nationally and regionally.
- Disseminate lessons learned, successful approaches and good practices (through inclusion of all key stakeholders, including NGOs) to enhance the impact of GEF interventions at national level through replication and sustainability.
  - Provide the required assistance to countries to assess the situation regarding the new chemicals adopted at COP4 and to update national implementation plans.

### Project Level

At project level, UNEP will use its leadership role to work with Implementing Agencies and Executing Agencies to ensure that GEF-supported interventions at country level are coherent, linked to national policies, initiatives and programmes, and take full advantage of the expert knowledge and best practices developed globally.