

# Regional Programme: Towards a non-toxic environment in South-East Asia Phase II



## Inception and progress report 2013 (September – December)

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# 1 Acronyms and abbreviations

Acronym	
ABD	Agro-biodiversity
APPPC	Asia & Pacific Plant Protection Commission
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CECAD	Center for Environment and Community Assets Development
CEDAC	Centre d'Études et de Développement Agricole Cambodgien
CGFED	Research Center for Gender, Family and Environment in Development
CPAM	Community-based Pesticide Action Monitoring
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DALY	Disability Adjusted Life Year
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FFS	Farmer Field School
GHS	Globally Harmonised System
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
ICEVN	Initiative for Community Empowerment
IFCS	International Forum for Chemical Safety
IPCS	International Program on Chemical Safety
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KemI	Swedish Chemicals Agency
LFA	Logical Framework Approach
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoA(I)	Ministry of Agriculture (and Irrigation)
MoAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
MAFF(F)	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry (and Fishery)
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
NALD	Non-profit Association for Development and Environment
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
OISAT	Online Information Service on non-chemical pest management in the Tropics
PAN-AP	Pesticides Action Network Asia & Pacific
PAN-NA	Pesticides Action Network North America
PEAC	Pesticide Eco Alternative Center
PIA	Pesticide Impact Assessment
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutants
RBM	Result-based Management
RCRD	Research Center for Rural Development
REAL	Rural Ecological Agriculture for Livelihood
SAEDA	Sustainable Agriculture & Environment Development Association
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemical Management
SEK	Swedish kroner
SENSA	Swedish Environmental Secretariat for Asia
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
TFA	The Field Alliance
TEF	Thai Education Foundation
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHO	World Health Organisation

## 2 Executive summary

The second phase of the programme has now started. During year 2013, partners worked intensively to end the first phase and at same time use the experience to develop and start the new phase. Partners succeeded and have now begun to implement the programme under the new results framework. Key organisations as well as key persons still remain in the programme. During the period, much effort was also put into establishing new commitments with concerned governments, institutions and CSOs. Partners have also been able to establish initial contacts with relevant stakeholders in the new partner country Myanmar. A positive sign of Myanmar's interest in chemicals management was when the government made a commitment to host the next regional chemicals management forum in Yangon in 2014.

Some new areas of attention for this phase are:

- Involvement of the private sector where this can contribute to fulfilment of objectives without conflict of interest.
- Linking farmers to consumers and value chains where this can be beneficial to farmers in obtaining recognition for their agro-ecological approaches in the form of higher prices or preferential market access that helps stabilise production.
- Use of new media platforms for advocacy purposes and for dissemination of project materials will be explored and developed.
- Consumer awareness on food safety issues will be promoted to develop the demand-side for products that have been produced with minimal use of chemicals

## 3 Background

Over the past few decades, there has been a growing concern that chemicals, while essential for virtually every aspect of modern life and the economy, can cause significant adverse effects on human health and the environment. Many countries lack the capacity to handle chemicals management issues and are in great need to develop institutions, legislation, knowledge and general awareness. As a response to this, the programme "Towards a Non-Toxic Environment in South-East Asia" was initiated in January 2007. A second phase of the programme was approved by Sida in 2013. The programme builds on a strong partnership with well-established organisations that together have many years of experience on dealing with chemicals management issues in the region. Implementing partners are the Swedish Chemicals Agency, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Pesticide Action Network – Asia and the Pacific (PAN-AP) and the Field Alliance (TFA). The geographical scope of the Programme is South-East Asia and has a primary focus on the Greater Mekong Sub-region. Partner countries are Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam. Regional activities under this programme might also involve other countries from the region.

The programme's overall aim is to contribute to reduced health and environmental risks and better management of agricultural, industrial and consumer chemicals.

## **4 Sector development in the region**

Chemicals and their health and environmental impact are of great concern in the Region. As awareness about pesticides and other chemicals is growing, people demand clean food and water. Legislation is being revised and lists of approved pesticides are being reviewed. Enforcement capacity, however, remains limited in many countries. Areas commonly identified as weak areas requiring assistance include: formulation of secondary legislation; strengthening of enforcement capacity; improvement of registration procedures based on risk assessment; availability of non-toxic or low-toxic alternatives; management of empty pesticide containers. Many of these areas will be addressed during Phase II. There also remains considerable potential for further collaboration at regional level. A large regional workshop on practical aspects of pesticide risk assessment and phasing out of highly hazardous pesticides is foreseen as part of the inception process.

The instable political situation in Thailand tends to delay development within the Thai government. It's harder for civil servants to do their work and the reform of chemical management in the country can be delayed. Neighbouring countries also tend to suggest other venues for meetings than Bangkok making logistics more complicated and expensive.

While capacity for pesticide management is developing, similar capacity for control of industrial chemicals has lagged behind. The programme has made a good start and provided an agenda for closer collaboration that will be developed during the second phase.

In Cambodia the insecure situation after the election has led the present government to restrict public meetings which has made it more difficult for CSOs to work in the country. Local partners have found new ways to meet.

## **5 Inception and progress report**

Because of the transition from Phase I to Phase II as of 1 September 2013, this report only covers the period 1 September 2013 – 31 December 2014. The period 1 January 2013 – 31 August 2013 is covered by the final report for Phase I. The report contains information about approaches and plans for future work within the programme.

### **5.1 Cross-cutting issues**

#### **5.1.1 Gender issues**

The programme will remain pro-active on gender issues and continue to recognise and address specific risks to women. Community based activities by FAO, PAN-AP and the Field Alliance are having an established track record of pro-active approach to gender issues. The beneficiaries of the programme are women, men as well as children in the communities. Most of the output and impact data are gender specific and are being utilized for gender-sensitive intervention planning. In many countries, Farmer Field Schools resulted in noticeable empowerment of women. Opportunities for women to participate in community-based activities, policy advocacy and campaigns are included. Emphasis will be given to enhance the capacities and leadership of women to ensure they become aware of their rights, build their confidence and become actively involved in the programme

planning, implementation and evaluation. Their active involvement will then facilitate their empowerment in the communities.

During the period partners made an additional gender assessment and proposed changes of the result framework. In addition, partners will develop a gender specific baseline study or case study during 2014 to be implemented during 2015. The study will be led by PAN-AP and carried out in cooperation with partners.

### **5.1.2 Poverty perspective**

Through chemicals risk reduction, the programme has a direct positive impact on poverty reduction through improved livelihoods for the rural poor. Pesticide risk reduction activities supported by the programme have a significant effect on reducing negative health impacts of pesticides on the rural poor and associated economic costs such as medical treatment and loss of labour time. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that the promotion of IPM increases income of farmers through higher yields and reduced production costs. Notably the elimination of overuse of pesticides has, besides the positive health aspect, a significant positive impact on farmer income, as pesticides often constitute the largest component of production costs. Where possible and relevant, the project assists farmers in linking to produce value chains, which enables them to obtain better supply arrangements. The program now continues to expand these activities.

The program also acknowledges the rights perspective. Many problems for the most poor, is the lack of rights or the possibility to exercise their rights. The right to information and training/education as wells as the right to access and control resources. The program aim to increase the efforts to strengthen these rights thru training and awareness raising activities. Targeting foremost small scale farmers and farm labour.

### **5.1.3 Sustainability**

Sustainability is promoted by gradual integration of operating costs into government budgets. For instance, the inspection schedules are designed to enable government to continue inspections on the very limited government budget that is available. No support is provided for laboratories that are unlikely to generate sufficient cost-recovery to continue independently. In such cases, preference is given to facilitating collaboration with existing laboratories in neighbouring countries.

Sustainability is also ensured by working through existing on-going regional programmes that build capacity in national and local partners that increasingly draw on sources of funding outside the programme. Established links with existing regional institutions (e.g. Asia & Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC) and ASEAN) will be further strengthened. For industrial and consumer chemicals issues, a regional forum has been established and efforts to further increase regional collaboration will be supported. A joint activity regarding pesticides registration with the APPPC is planned to take place in 2014.

The programme encourages governments to take decisions and allocate funds for permanent support to IPM field programmes and development and implementation of curriculum for agro-biodiversity. Sustainability of efforts to reduce pesticide risks is consolidated by linking broad IPM field programmes that help farmers to change their pest management practices with regulatory

reform. Improved pesticide legislation and strengthened capacity for enforcement of such legislation are expected to sustainably consolidate pesticide risk reduction. Likewise, for the management of industrial and consumer chemicals, efforts will focus on developing regulatory frameworks and institutional capacity building.

#### **5.1.4 Anti-corruption**

Anti-corruption measures are handled in a two- fold way in the programme, both on output/outcome level and on internal level. Anti-corruption is a permanent topic on the agenda for the coordination group meetings. The partners are all well aware of the risk of corruption in the field of chemical management. On internal level of the programme, continuous audits are made on a yearly basis at each partner organisation.

By the broad capacity building approach in the programme, working with both governments and strengthening of the civil society, the programme has unique opportunities to enhance transparency in national activities regarding chemicals management. Strengthening of the regulatory framework generally results in better transparency, responsibility and accountability. Requirements are written down in laws and regulations and it becomes clearer who is responsible and accountable.

Regarding enforcement, the project is aware of risk of abuse of power by inspectors given the very low salaries of inspectors. A system of checks and balances will be developed in collaboration with CSO programme partners.

#### **5.1.5 Communication/information**

In 2013, partners arranged a communication workshop and identified a number of issues that will be developed/investigated during the new phase.

- *Internal communication* – Assign one communication person per organization, develop a virtual platform for information using dropbox, google calendar etc, highlight upcoming activities (first platform already in use)
- *Working with media*, - List the most important media, investigate possibilities to conduct a workshop for media persons among partners, share media contacts
- *Information production/storytelling* - develop methods for storytelling and share stories about farmers who have improved their lives through more sustainable agriculture, about governments that have stopped illegal pesticides, about persons who was effected by highly hazardous pesticides etc. (activities already started).
- *Website* – Use joint information and publish at all partners websites, publish stories that also make reference to partners in the program and their websites
- *Social media* – Look at possibilities to build relations with bloggers and other actors involved in ICT4D (Information, Communication, Technology for Development) use of blogs and tweets, joint monitoring of social media,

#### **5.1.6 Results and risk management**

The programme partners are working according to the principles of RBM, which includes making continuous risk analysis and risk management plans and, if found necessary, make adjustments in the programme plan. There is and will continue to be an exit strategy and risk management



approach in the programme by involving a broad group of stakeholders at different levels of the society. The broad capacity development approach is made possible through the mix of competences and focus among the partner organisations.

In connection to the development of the new programme proposal, partners made a thorough risk analysis and identified possible risk mitigation measures. The result of the exercise was presented as a risk matrix (see appendix 1). During the current reporting period, no major changes of the risk levels has been observed.




Partners will include the risk matrix with estimated risk values for the coming year in the annual work-plans and present planned risk mitigation measures. A follow-up of the estimated risk levels and implemented measures will be presented in the annual report.

## **5.2 Highlighted regional activities**





In November 2013, FAO hosted a Regional Meeting on Community Education for Pesticide Risk Reduction in Chiang Mai, Thailand. All the partners in the regional program, as well as Sida, were present. The meeting was a useful start for the new phase and included several possibilities to study field work.

In December, the 7<sup>th</sup> regional chemicals management forum was held in Sihanoukville, Cambodia. The Forum was hosted by the Ministry of Environment and Keml. This was also a good start for the new phase of the programme and at the end of the forum participants from Myanmar announced that their country was willing to host the next regional forum in Yangon in 2014.

## 5.3 Phase II Programme Objective – Situation at the end of 2013

 = According to plan    
  = Small deviations compared to plan    
  = Not according to plan

### 5.3.1 Results summary






Programme objective (med-term objective)					
Strengthened capacity and regional collaboration for efficient pesticide risk reduction and chemicals management within and among partner countries					
Indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Result 2013	Assessment of status	Comments
1. Examples of cases where field data from programme areas have been fed into national and international processes related to chemicals management	2 cases	Approximately 3 more cases	Nil.		Preparatory plans are being made to undertake the documentations.
2. Number of farmers in the region implementing pesticide management according to IPM.	Approximately 44 000 farmers	Approximately 100 % increase	Approximately 4 000 additional IPM farmers have reduced pesticide use and made increased use of biological control		
3. Examples of chemicals management measures taken in partner countries	No available baseline	Approximately 20 examples of chemicals management measures	Vietnam signed the new Minamata convention on mercury.		
4. Examples of regional cooperation on pesticide risk reduction and chemicals management	No available baseline	Approximately 10 examples of regional cooperation on pesticide risk reduction and chemicals management	At Forum 7, Cambodia expressed a wish to create a regional secretariat for chemicals management.		





### 5.3.2 Narrative report

At this early stage there are no results to report on this level.

## 5.4 Immediate objective 1

### 5.4.1 Results summary

Immediate objective 1 (short-term outcome)					
Increased awareness and enhanced capacity in farming communities, schools, institutions and among consumers within partner countries to reduce the risk associated with pesticide use and enhanced use of alternatives					
Indicators:	Baseline	Target (2018)	Result 2013	Assessment of status	
1.1 Examples of cases where field data from programme areas have been fed into national and international processes related to chemicals management	2 cases	Approximately 3 more cases	PAN-AP: Nil TFA: On-going documentation		Partners are planning to document poisoning cases in the next few years.
1.2. Various measures taken by target communities and partner organizations to create awareness and reduce pesticide use	Approximately 8000 persons in target communities and partner organizations	Approximately another 7 500 persons	PAN-AP: Approximately 1000 persons TFA: Approximately 135 persons attended the exchanged meeting in Laos; over 500 persons attended the forum in Thailand. Over 500 persons attended the local exhibitions and campaign in Cambodia and Vietnam.		
1.3. The number of farmers, women, youth and other sectors participating in schemes to apply alternative and ecological practices	Approximately 4 000 persons	Approximately 100 % increase	PAN-AP: Approximately 500 persons TFA: Approximately 685 from Laos, 450 from Cambodia, 800 from Vietnam and 1,000 farmers, students and concerned agencies participated during 2013.		
1.4. Media and internet coverage on pesticide issues	PAN AP website generated 10,953,956 hits	Approximately another 10 000 000 hits	PAN-AP: 273 274 hits		
	431 Likes on	Approximately another 1 000	PAN-AP: Current likes 748		More infographics and

	Facebook	likes on Facebook			visual based information will be shared.
	REAL project televised 3 times	At least 4 REAL project televised	No results to report.		
	Approximately 600 viewers on school projects at Youtube	At least 4 articles/papers published At least 4000 hits on website and Facebook	No results to report.		
1.5 The quality of training programs.	No baseline available.	Refined curriculum utilized in target schools, adult/farmer education programme and college.	One regional and 2 countries curriculum development workshop workshops were organized.		
	No baseline available	At least 25 in-countries meetings/trainings and 4 regional meetings/training/exchange workshops	One regional collaboration workshop was organized with FAO.		

#### **5.4.2 Narrative report PAN-AP**

To highlight the negative impacts of pesticides on children's lives, the book "Poisoning Our Future: Children and Pesticides" was launched on December 3, on the first day of the No Pesticide Use Week.

On our special outreach, PAN-AP has managed its Facebook page with better guidelines to make the posts more interesting for wider outreach. Its key programme and campaign staff has posted a total of 196 posts for the whole year. By end of the year, the PAN-AP Facebook page has a total of 748 likes. On other social media tools, few entries were posted on the PAN-AP blog. However, the blog metrics indicate that there is a good number of following with a yearly total of 4,527 page views. PAN-AP recognises these as challenges and opportunities and will be further enhanced to effectively make use of the available social media platforms.

In addition to a general list serve of 340 (368) contacts and 6 e-groups, PAN-AP is also maintaining a media list serve of 385(443) contacts where regular news and media releases from PAN AP and relevant sources are being sent for information outreach and sharing to further support its programmes and campaigns.

Over the 2nd half of the year, the PAN AP website generated a monthly average of 273 274 hits, 15 846 visitors and 42 476 page views.

#### **China, local partner PEAC**

Ongoing efforts in public education on the impacts of pesticide have garnered support for PEAC by the government, the media and CSO partners. For instance, public education on the impacts of pesticides has been listed in the Annual National Publicity Campaign by the Provincial Science and Technology Bureau. The Bureau also invited PEAC to organize campaigns on pesticide impacts during their National Publicity Week.

PEAC has also published materials on HHPs, pesticides and its impacts both in print and on-line media. PEAC along with Mercy Corp organized seven trainings on pesticide risks and ecological agriculture at 7 villages in Hui Ze county for 313 villagers (male: female = 207:106). PEAC has also been invited to co-author training modules on Community-based Pesticide Action Monitoring (CPAM) and pesticide risk awareness by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and Food and Agriculture Organization.

PEAC was invited to co-write "a Brochure to Reduce Pesticide Risks" with FAO officials and Ministry of Agriculture. PEAC compiled case studies on pesticide hazards and risks to human health for the brochure. In addition, thousands of publicity materials including calendars and a brochure for eco-alternative were distributed in a pesticide risk workshop organized by the government in Lincang City.

In order to expand the network, PEAC organized an on-line training on 6 weidu (PEAC online E-training module on pesticide impacts) for 16 participants including CSO's and government officers. Also, after attending the online training of 6weidu, one participant from the Shenzhen New Modern Social Work Service Centre organized a follow-up training about pesticide risk in rural and urban

communities. Similarly, after the training, participants from the Southwest Forestry University organized learning groups on the impacts of pesticide. Next, PEAC was invited by one of the participants to conduct trainings for 284 farmers at 8 villages in Si Chuang Province.

PEAC also promoted and organized an organic market together along with other partners to link farmers and consumers. A workshop on ecological agriculture for 24 participants including key farmers, consumers, government officials, and CSO's was organized to facilitate an exchanging experiences, challenges and practices of ecological agriculture and women's issues.

### **Cambodia, local partner CEDAC**

CEDAC, PAN AP's local partner in Cambodia, has conducted training, campaigns, seminars and workshops for approximately 1000 people. CEDAC has organized 3 general commune workshops for 56 farmers included 26 women living in Ampel Krau, Romlech, and Chrey Khmom commune attended these workshops. The workshops covered various issues including the adverse impacts of the pesticides on health and environment, types of banned pesticide and highly hazardous pesticides and alternatives (organic farming and biodiversity-based ecological agriculture).

CEDAC staff and CFAs (Community-based field assistants) had conducted regular field visits to provide follow-up advice to key farmers and farmers in target communes included Sambour (Traing district of Takeo province), Svay Phlors and Prek Kraboa commune (Peamchor of Prey Veng province) and other 3 communes in Kampong Siem district of Kampong Cham provinces and Trapaing Pring commune of Kampot province to monitor pesticide use and good practices.

During the Development of Food Security and Safety in Cambodia event, CEDAC invited 6 key farmers from the target provinces Takeo, Prey Veng, Kampong Cham and Kampot to participate in the 4th National Farmer Forum themed "Working Together to Strengthen Farmers' Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change to Improve Food Security and Nutrition". The Forum was organized in Phnom Penh and attended around 550 participants (35% women).

Also, CEDAC staff and CFAs (Community-based field assistants) conducted regular field visits to provide follow-up consults to key farmers and farmers to assist in the monitoring surveys. Furthermore, CEDAC conducted monitoring of pesticide shops in target areas showed that around 40% of pesticide containers are labelled in Khmer language. In addition, 15 villages (411 farmers included 156 women farmers attended the trainings) from 3 Ampel Krau, Romlech, and Chrey Khmom commune were trained on the impacts of and ecological agriculture including organic SRI.

CEDAC continues to air their radio show on Radio Sarika on new farming techniques and bio-diversity based ecological practices. The shows airing slots have increased from once a week to twice a week to increase awareness and to receive a broader outreach. During the live session of the programme there are at least two to six calls to ask the questions on what they are facing in their communities while contributing their experiences in agricultural practices. Over 1000 materials on green manure and impacts on pesticides have been distributed.

### **Vietnam, local partner RCRD**

In the next few years, RCRD will be expanding their project site to Binh Hoa commune and Vinh Phuoc commune, where farmers grow a variety of the Vietnamese traditional rice called the floating rice. Trainings and capacity building for farmers include making pest traps, seed selection, rotational cropping, organic farming, bio-fertilizers, ecological alternatives and impacts of pesticides on human health for local farmers (62 males and 42 females).

Another, 10 farming households with 30 people (14 males and 16 females) applied bio-diversity based ecological methods and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to their paddy fields. Furthermore, this model has been applied and promoted by Plant Protection Department of An Giang province and Plant Protection Sub-Department of Chau Thanh district to other districts/provincial farmers as a model site.

RCRD collaborated with Cultural & Art Department of faculty of Art and Culture of An Giang university and organized a drawing contest to create awareness on the adverse effects of pesticide use on human health and environment for 14 senior students (6 females and 8 males).

### **Vietnam, local partner CGFED**

An educational training was organized for the Women's Union of Hai Hau on the impacts of pesticides on health and the overall impact of the green revolution in their community. In the course of the training there was a completion and performance by the participants that also created awareness on traditional Vietnamese agriculture and culture.

Publications that were translated and distributed include 100 copies of book "Pesticides and breast cancer: A wake up call". 300 copies of leaflet on Pesticides and breast cancers and 200 copies of book "Sowing poison, growing hunger and reaping sorrow" for farmers, scientists, students, CSOs and policy makers.

### **Lao PDR, local partner SAEDA**

Various posters, information materials and documents on pesticide impacts were distributed and displayed during the No Pesticide Use Week Campaign. There was also a quiz and education session in the Phonsavanh organic market of Xiengkhuang province and Phukham public garden of Pek district, Xiengkhuang province for 95 participants including government officials, farmers and women.

### **Philippines, local partner PAN Philippines**

Initial CPAM health impact surveys are being conducted for communities exposed to pesticides in banana plantations in Tboli, South Cotabato, and Mindanao. Training for farmers and the youth on pesticides impacts have been conducted in, Surallah, South Cotabato and Budoy Villages.

### 5.4.3 Narrative report TFA

During this period, much effort was spent on administration, proposals and plans with partner organisations. A regional curriculum development and planning workshop was held during 27-29 August, 2013, in Chonburi, Thailand. Key staff from 5 countries met to review and integrate additional contents related to household chemicals, food security and domestication of ABD, gender, reporting system for Rotterdam Convention and program planning.

TFA co-hosted and organized the 2013 FAO Regional Workshop during November 12 – 15, 2013 in Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Two subsequent teachers training workshops were organized in Lao PDR (October 10 -13) and Thailand (August 24-25) to review and pilot the new curriculum. Monitoring of program field activities on pesticides containers (Cambodia), ABD conservations and safe vegetables productions (Vietnam) were conducted as well as identification of new project sites were achieved in Cambodia (5 schools, 1 college and 5 communities) and Vietnam.

Thai Education Foundation was invited as one of the CSO to provide inputs to the drafting of the national chemical management as well as inputs to propose banning of pesticides.

Collaborations and contributions of funding from the Thai Non-Formal Education Office to support the program expansion in 12 border provinces in 2014 were achieved and the policy supports to replicate the NFE program in Lao PDR and Vietnam also solicited.

In 2014, the Agricultural and Technology Services Association (ATSA) in Cambodia is works closely with the district education office to continue the supports for 5 existing schools/communities and expand to 5 new schools and one agricultural college.

The Community Development and Environment Conservation Foundation (CDECF) will continue the supports to 10 schools/communities in Xaythani District of Vientiane province and expand to 10 new schools/communities in Kam Mouan province bordering of Thailand. The CDECF will also provide technical supports to expand the program to 10 schools/communities in Phonexay district of Luangprabang province and 10 schools/communities in Phukoud district of Xieng Khuang provinces through the collaborations with the FAO/ABD program, district and provincial education offices. Through the collaboration with the Department of the Non-Formal Education, CDEF will explore the mechanism to provide technical supports to the NFE Mobile Teacher program covering 3 southern provinces. A national workshop for dissemination the lessons learned is tentatively planned at the end of 2014.

In Myanmar, NEE-Burma expressed interested to pilot the REAL program in Myanmar and in the process of developing proposal for initiation in the second half of 2014.

Thai Education Foundation (TEF) will continue to provide technical supports to the Office of the Non-Formal Education to build capacity of NFE trainers to implement the training for farmers in 10 provinces bordering Thailand and Laos with the implementing budget supports from the NFE. TEF will also provide ABD and PIA training supports to schools/communities surrounding the wetlands listed under the Ramsar Convention in Bungkarn and Chiangrai provinces. TEF also providing



technical supports to build capacity for the IPM/ABD trainers from district agricultural and forestry office, teachers and farmers in Phokhoud district of Xieng Khuang, Lao PDR.





In Vietnam, ICERD will continue the supports for the piloted 3 schools/communities in Phuc Tho district of Hanoi and working the Department of Continuing Education to expand the program in 3 Community Learning Center (CLC) and schools in each province of Bac Giang and Nghe bordering Laos and Vietnam. ICERD will assist the department to integrate the ABD and pesticides content for materials to be used in the CLC and schools.


The Center for Environment and Community Assets Development (CECAD) is working with the Hanoi University to continue the supports the REAL program in 4 schools Than Lac district of Hanoi and will expand to 4 new communes in the same communes under the requests from the district education office. CECAD is also exploring marketing system to support the organic production supplying prospect venues in Hanoi.

During the next 5 years, the Rural Ecological Agriculture for Livelihood (REAL) program will continue to expand through formal education and non-formal education programs in rural poor communities. The continuation of the agrobiodiversity conservation will provide food security, incomes and necessities to improve community's livelihood as well as preserving important habitats in the farmland. The pesticides impacts assessment to health and environment activities will continue to document and disseminate information of pesticides uses and the impacts to farmers' health, children, foods, animals and the environment to community and stakeholders to make decisions and take responsive actions to reduce the risks. The ecological agriculture practices will continue to help communities increase production, reduce the costs and increase nutritional needs through integrated cropping and domestication of various plants, animals, insects and aquatic species. The lessons learned will be documented and disseminated at the local, national and regional levels.

## 5.5 Immediate objective 2

### 5.5.1 Results summary

Immediate objective 2 (short-term outcome)					
Enhanced international, national, and local advocacy on sustainable pest management/agriculture					
Indicators:	Baseline	Target (2018)	Result 2013	Assessment of status	Comments
2.1 Examples of advocacy measures taken by partner organisations in the region.	15 workshops /national seminars and national campaigns on highly hazardous pesticides initiated	Approximately 5 additional workshops /national seminars and 2 regional exchanges and 5 national campaigns on highly hazardous pesticides	National seminars on HHPs have been held in China, Cambodia and Vietnam.  One regional exchange has been held in Thailand on BEA practices.		
	2 Provincial and 1 National forum held in the region	Approximately 5 additional national forum/campaigns held in the region	No pesticide use week campaigns have been held in 5 countries in the project		
2.2 Examples of cases when documentation of pesticide poisonings and other incidents have been utilized for advocacy at all levels.	4 communes with about 30 communities participated and 1000 copies of Asian Regional report on documentation of pesticide problems distributed	Report adherence of the on the FAO Code of Conduct completed and published and 2000 copies distributed and downloaded and documentation of pesticide problems in 40 communities available	More than 4 communes have already undertaken the documentation of pesticide poisonings and other incidents in China and Cambodia.  Approximately 700 downloads of the Asian Regional Report from the PAN AP website		Asian regional reports and other CPAM surveys could be more widely distributed.
	Community pesticides impacts	Community pesticides impacts assessment data utilized in approximately 50	No results to report.		

Immediate objective 2 (short-term outcome)					
Enhanced international, national, and local advocacy on sustainable pest management/agriculture					
Indicators:	Baseline	Target (2018)	Result 2013	Assessment of status	Comments
	assessment data used in 20 communities	additional communities and at least 5 times at the national level			
2.3 The degree of participation of CSOs in formulating policy making and legislative measures at all levels	No baseline available	Participation in meetings of Stockholm, Rotterdam Conventions, SAICM, FAO, etc. (including 2 interventions on pesticide issues).	PAN AP in collaboration with PAN International participated in the Joint meetings of the Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel Conventions (SuperCOP).		

### **5.5.2 Narrative report PAN-AP**

PAN AP drafted two papers, on HHPs and on endocrine disrupting (ED) pesticides, which were used to advance resolutions on HHPs and ED Pesticides at the 5th SAICM regional meeting of Latin America and the Caribbean on August 19-23, 2013 and the 5th SAICM African regional meeting on November 18-22, 2013. These regional resolutions are planned strategically to advance a global resolution on HHPs and possibly on ED pesticides at the next International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM4) in 2015. Governments in the region and around the world are requesting information on HHPs and on safer alternatives which is an indication that PAN AP's long campaign on these issues is paying off.

PAN AP participated in POPRC 9 and PIC CRC 9 that convened back to back on October 13-25, 2013 in Rome, Italy. PAN AP will prepare documentation to support the listing of trichlorfon, methamidophos, and fenthion in the Rotterdam Convention.

PAN AP and Lao partner SAEDA, released a report on Illegal Pesticide Trade in Lao PDR. The report was presented at the Second Workshop of the Regional Enforcement Network for Chemicals and Waste (REN) in Bangkok, Thailand, 19-22 November, 2013. Participants expressed interest in curtailing illegal pesticide trade and a lively discussion raised the possibility of increased synergies among the conventions by exploring the "Take Back" mechanism of the Basel conventions to return illegal pesticides to their country of origin.

Building leaders of the future, the Women in Agriculture (WIA) programme conducted its 2nd Rural Women's Leadership Training in Southeast Asia in Rizal, Philippines in January. Over 7 days, 24 rural women from 6 countries - Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Cambodia, Vietnam and China – came together, shared their experiences and built their knowledge on various issues during this training. As part of building the capacities of rural women, exchange training was held in Thailand with several partners, who were part of the leadership training.

#### **China, local partner PEAC**

PEAC has continually advocated for the ban of endosulfan and promotion on the alternatives while collaborating with the MOA and PAN International. Additionally, PEAC gives policy suggestions on enhancing public education for pesticide risks and management of the package of pesticides through the local media. PEAC also compiled over 80 alternatives to endosulfan for reference to ban endosulfan. During the Fourth Meeting of the Twelfth National People's Congress of China on August 30, 2013 two amendments on the Stockholm convention on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) listing nine new chemicals and endosulfan was ratified.

#### **Cambodia, local partner CEDAC**

CEDAC highlighted community struggles in the discussion on the draft law of the agriculture cooperative during bi-monthly meetings. In addition, CEDAC continued advocacy efforts in the National Interception Workshop on Reviewing and updating of the national Implementation. Project had translated the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides into Khmer language. The translated version of this international code was shared to other NGOs and

local partners through the meeting of the Network for Development of Food Security and Safety in Cambodia.

#### **Vietnam, local Partners RCRD, CGFED and SRD (Sustainable rural development)**

In joint collaboration partners in Vietnam increased awareness and enhanced capacity in farming communities, schools, and institutions and among consumers within partner countries to reduce the risk associated with pesticide use and enhanced use of alternatives in Yen Bai, Nam Dinh and An Giang province, Vietnam while working closely with the local government including the district level and commune level government departments such as the Plant Protection Department and the Women's Union.

The 3 organizations are currently preparing a CPAM survey incorporating CPAM tools from the Asian Regional Report and various international instruments such as the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides and the PIC incident reports. Surveys will be conducted by CPAM facilitators and researchers during mid-2014 whereby results of the survey will be shared at the local and national level in the near future.

#### **No Pesticide Use Week Campaign**

Every 3 - 10 December, communities and organisations all over the world celebrate the No Pesticides Use Week (NPUW) to highlight the dangers of highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs), advance healthier alternatives and increase awareness on corporate accountability for widespread pesticide poisoning. During the week, various communities and organisations conduct community awareness-raising activities, training workshops, advocacy efforts and media engagement. The NPUW commemorates the chemical tragedy in Bhopal on 3 December and joins the international community in celebrating International Human Rights Day on 10 December. The campaign garnered the support of more than 500 participants including farmers, youth, teachers, school children, women and government officials.




This year, PAN AP is launching "Poisoning Our Future: Children and Pesticides" by Dr Meriel Watts, PAN AP's Science Advisor and Co-Chairperson of the Pesticides Task Force. The book gathers the latest in academic and scientific research and on-the-ground monitoring data to expose how dangerous pesticides are to children's health.



The Field Alliance's partners in Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam had contact with the national focal point of the Rotterdam Convention to explore the collaborations to support the incidental reporting systems.




In Thailand, TEF is supporting the Ministry of Public Health to extend the awareness raising on household chemicals as well as participate as one of the CSO to drafting of chemical management strategies for Thailand. TEF also participate in the committee propose list for banning pesticides with the PAN Thai and incidental reporting with the Pollution Control Department under the Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment.

## 5.6 Immediate objective 3

### 5.6.1 Results summary

Immediate objective 3 (short-term outcome)					
Strengthened capacity to innovate and scale-up Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and pesticide risk reduction training for sustainable intensification of crop production in partner countries.					
Indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Result 2013	Assessment of status	Comments
3.1 The quality of IPM/pesticide risk reduction training materials and national FFS standards developed and the degree of implementation/utilization of the training materials and standards in partner countries	Quality training materials developed in 4 and national FFS standards in 2 partner countries	Quality training materials and national FFS standards developed in 6 partner countries	A Pesticide Risk Reduction (PRR) Training Manual was finalized and published in Mandarin. Guidelines for Curriculum Development for PRR training is under review. Impact Assessment Report "Empowering Farmers to Reduce Pesticide Risks" documenting impacts of PRR training in Cambodia and Vietnam published. M&E instrument being field tested in Cambodia.		
3.2 The number of (and gender-disaggregated data) on IPM trained extension workers and farmers in partner countries	Approximately 300 government extension workers and farmer trainers and 44 000 farmers	Approximately 100 % increase of the number of trained IPM extension workers, farmer trainers and farmers	24 (7 women) new government extension workers trained in Lao PDR during the reporting period. PRR skills upgrading for existing IPM Trainers carried out for 60 (15 women) IPM trainers and Provincial Coordinators in Cambodia (3-6 Dec), Laos (9-19 Dec) and Vietnam (8-12 Oct).		
3.3 The quality of cooperation and sharing of experiences in the regional networks of programme partners established on national and regional level as to ensure implementation of more relevant, innovative and effective training programmes with a focus on pesticide risk	Annual Regional Meeting held for Programme Evaluation and Planning	5 Annual Regional Meetings held for Programme Evaluation and Planning & IPM technical subject matters	1 Regional Meeting on Community Education for PRR held on 11-15 November 2013 in Chiang Mai, Thailand for programme evaluation and strategic planning and with participation of all programme		

Immediate objective 3 (short-term outcome)					
Strengthened capacity to innovate and scale-up Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and pesticide risk reduction training for sustainable intensification of crop production in partner countries.					
Indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Result 2013	Assessment of status	Comments
reduction			partners, including government and CSO representatives.		
	Number of website hits: 71 782 hits to date on FAO Asia IPM website: www.vegetableipmasia.org	Approximately 150 000 hits on FAO Asia IPM website: www.vegetableipmasia.org	About 88 218 hits as of end December 2013 on FAO Asia IPM website: www.vegetableipmasia.org		
3.4 The degree of institutionalization of IPM in the partner countries	Preliminary state of institutionalization of IPM and local buy-in in 2 partner countries	Advanced state of institutionalization and buy-in in at least 2 partner countries and preliminary stage of institutionalization in 2 additional partner countries	National Directive issued by PPD-MARD incorporating environmental, production and plant protection indicators from FAO-supported community education PRR programmes into the Government of Vietnam's model for New Rural Development (Nong thon moi/Tam Nong). In China, the MOA-DSTE has taken up FFS as an important part of agriculture extension reform and is funding FFS training. In Cambodia and Lao PDR, governments are endorsing the use of IPM strategies and FFS approaches by other donor-funded projects. The government of Cambodia has taken initial steps towards institutionalization with annual allocation of funding for FFS.		

Immediate objective 3 (short-term outcome)					
Strengthened capacity to innovate and scale-up Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and pesticide risk reduction training for sustainable intensification of crop production in partner countries.					
Indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Result 2013	Assessment of status	Comments
	Government investments in IPM-FFS programme 15 Million US\$ on annual basis	Approximately 100 % increase of government annual investments in IPM-FFS	In China, FFS training in 800 counties nation-wide are ongoing under the 800 million RMB (around US\$132 million) project funded by MOA-DSTE. Cambodia's MAFF allocates 87,861,000 Riels (around US\$21,965) for FFS under the National IPM Programme. In two pilot PRR provinces in Vietnam alone, local governments have allocated about US\$235,000 for FFS training in 2013.		
3.5 The level of use of IPM and biological control options by farming communities	Approximately 44 000 IPM farmers trained to date have reduced pesticide use (50 %) and 90 % of trained farmers have made increased use of biological control	Approximately 90 000 IPM farmers trained to date have reduced pesticide use (50 %) and 90 % of trained farmers have made increased use of biological control	Approximately 48 297 IPM farmers trained as of December 2013 have reduced pesticide use (50 %) and 90 % of trained farmers have made increased use of biological control		
	40 % of trained farmers have stopped use of WHO Class I pesticides	Approximately 70 % of trained farmers have stopped use of WHO Class I pesticides	Approximately 70 % of trained farmers have stopped use of WHO Class I pesticides		



### 5.6.2 Narrative report FAO RAP

The FAO Regional Programme Management Unit, based at the FAO Regional Office in Bangkok, continued to provide coordination and programme development support to programme staff and counterparts in the member countries during this reporting period. For the purpose of capacity building for project planning by national counterparts and as to ensure development of regional and country relevant strategies and implementation plans, FAO has had, during previous reporting periods, intensive consultations with national counterparts in all of the participating GMS countries with regards to formulation of revised Country Strategy Papers (CSPs) for the project extension period July 2010-June 2013. These CSPs are posted on the FAO-IPM Programme website:

<http://www.vegetableipmasia.org/Documents/Reports.html#CountryStrategyPapersGCPRAS229SWE20102013>

Project implementation during this reporting period generally followed strategies outlined in these CSPs, albeit with minor modifications as to ensure that strategies and work-plans remain relevant and continue to address emerging developments and needs as identified by Member Country governments and other project stakeholders in the GMS. In the Regional Meeting on Community Education for Pesticide Risk Reduction held on 11-14 November, National IPM Programmes and local partner civil society organizations (CSOs) evaluated the progress of and identified strategies to strengthen collaboration in the implementation of community education for PRR. These will be reflected in updated CSPs for the new phase September 2013-June 2018.

In Vietnam, the FAO-RIPMP continued to support activities in Nam Dinh province in line with the Government of Vietnam's (GoV) Model for New Rural Development (Nong thon moi/Tam Nong). As part of its contribution to the GoV's umbrella programme, a national directive was issued by the main counterpart agency, the Plant Protection Department, incorporating indicators from FAO-supported community education programmes on pesticide risk reduction for compliance by all provinces and for reporting on to MARD. These are:

- (1) 100% private sector engaged in production and trading of pesticides have licenses and apply requirements of production and trading pesticides
- (2) no pesticide containers in the field and establishment of designated areas for collection and disposal of containers
- (3) over 70% of agriculture labour force trained in treatment of containers, pesticide application, food safety and economics in crop production

The FAO-RIPMP also continued to provide backstopping to work on the development of alternative pest management strategies to reduce pesticide risks such as *Metarhizium* for brown plant hoppers in rice and *Trichoderma harzianum* for disease management in peanuts, and the parasitoid *Anagyrus lopezi* for cassava pink mealybug.

In Cambodia, the FAO-RIPMP continued to provide backstopping to the activities implemented by the National IPM Programme and support to farmer training activities under other projects implemented by the main counterpart agency, the General Directorate of Agriculture. Some 300 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) are ongoing under the IFAD-supported Project for Agricultural Development and

Economic Empowerment (PADEE) and the Rural Livelihoods Improvement Project (RULIP). In addition to IPM and pesticide risk reduction, these field schools cover aspects of integrated agricultural production aimed at improving livelihoods and food security. Steps continued towards handing over the IPM Clubs/Self-help Groups to local government have been initiated as part of phasing out of support from the National IPM Programme. Fifty-seven (57) active Clubs have established Saving Funds and total savings in the amount of 331,331,400 Riel (approximately US\$ 82,827.00) - calculated at the end of December 2013 - is now available from members' contributions for loans to improve crop production or livestock raising activities and emergency personal needs.

In China PR, the FAO Regional Programme continued technical assistance for pesticide risk reduction training in Yunnan and Guangxi Province with farmer training activities funded by local governments. FAO-TA focused on development of a training manual on pesticide risk reduction for use by government extension/plant protection workers in China.

In Lao PDR, support for pesticide risk reduction farmer training continued in 4 northern Lao provinces, with good national and local government support. A recently conducted M&E mission confirms that communities benefit from training received, resulting into substantial behavioural changes in the handling of pesticides and use patterns, overall indicating a reduction in pesticide risks as communities implement their risk reduction action plans.

In Myanmar, the GCP/RAS/229/SWE project provided consultancy inputs for a mid-mango season review of IPM implementation results in mid-June 2013, indicating that good implementation progress had been made but that further TA is needed. For more details on this new initiative, see web link: <http://www.vegetableipmasia.org/News/News50.html>




At Regional level, the extension of the Phase II programme – and of FAO project GCP/RAS/229/SWE - came into effect in July 2013. During the period September-December 2013, FAO-RIPM coordinated inputs for final requirements for the project document for Phase II.

FAO-RIPM staff participated in the 28th Session of the Asia Pacific Plant Protection Commission Meeting held in Jeju, Republic of Korea during 23-27 September 2013. Inputs were provided for the plenary presentation of the progress report of the Standing Committee of IPM and staff participated as observers in the planning sessions for next biennium (2014-15) workplans of the SC-IPM meeting held during APPPC meeting. A new chair for the SC-IPM (Dr. Yang Puyun, NATESC, China) and Vice-Chair (Dr. Watchreeporn Orankanok, DoAE, Thailand) were elected. For a news update on the 28th APPPC session, see web link: <http://www.vegetableipmasia.org/News/News58.html>

The Memorandum of Agreement between FAO and AIT was signed in December 2013 to implement the action research/training component of the EU-supported regional project “Sustaining and Enhancing the Momentum for Innovation and Learning around the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in the Lower Mekong River Basin”. FAO-RIPM will be involved in providing technical oversight and through its networks of National IPM Programmes is expected to stimulate local innovation using SRI/FFS approaches to sustainably improve agricultural productivity and food security in the context of climate change adaptation. Activities under project GCP/RAS/288/AIT will commence in the first quarter of 2014.

## 5.7 Immediate objective 4

### 5.7.1 Results summary

Programme objective 4 (med-term objective)					
Strengthened regulatory framework for the control of pesticides in selected partner countries.					
Indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Result 2013	Assessment of status	
4.1 The number of legislative instruments that have been updated or newly introduced.	2 countries adopted new primary instruments	4 countries have new primary instruments	The new Law on Plant Protection and Pesticides was adopted in Vietnam		
4.2 The number of inspectors trained and the number of inspections conducted.	Pilot completed and initial scaling up in Lao PDR	Inspection schemes established and scaled up in 3 countries	Work is ongoing in Lao to clarify the mandate of inspectors in order to enable punishment of shops that continue to violate the regulation.		
4.3 Percentage of pesticide labels in local language	No baseline available	Main distributors in two countries have labels in local language on their products	No results to report.		No activities under this heading were undertaken during the brief reporting period of 4 months.

### **5.7.2 Narrative report FAO HQ**




During the four month reporting period, considerable work had to be done to enable the administrative transition from Phase I to Phase II, including extension of contracts. Preparations have started for a regional workshop in China on practical aspects of pesticide registration and the phasing out of highly hazardous pesticides. This workshop is being organised in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Asian Pacific Plant Protection Commission and ICAMA (the Chinese authority responsible for pesticide registration). The workshop is tentatively scheduled for May 2014 and will involve participants from about 20 Asian countries. Exploration of potential for closer collaboration is an important objective. Preparations also started for a national workshop in Cambodia on implementation of the Rotterdam Convention. This is in follow up to Cambodia's ratification of the Convention earlier in 2013. The workshop is being organised in close collaboration with the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention. A first draft was prepared for a report on the state of pesticide management in Lao PDR, which serves to provide an update to an earlier report from 2006. Additional data collection in Lao is ongoing.

### **5.7.3 Narrative report Swedish Chemicals Agency**

The Swedish Chemicals Agency has initiated drafting of a guidance document on how to access information from the EU registration process for pesticides. The aim of the guidance is to facilitate use of available information on active substances in national pesticide registration processes.

## 5.8 Immediate objective 5

### 5.8.1 Results summary

Programme objective 5 (med-term objective)					
Strengthened chemicals management capacity within authorities, industries and among relevant CSOs in the partner countries					
Indicators	Baseline	Target (2018)	Result 2013	Assessment of status	Comments
5.1 Number of staff trained and participating in programme activities on chemicals management.	Approximately 165 persons	Approximately 80 % increase in the number of participants	38 new participants (13 women and 25 men) took part in Forum 7 in Cambodia.		
5.2 Participant's opinion of enabling activities and the degree of usefulness of programme activities on chemicals management for participants/relevant ministries.	No baseline available	A majority of the participants consider the programme activities to be very useful in their work on chemicals management.	Evaluation of Forum 7 showed that the mean score was 4.5 (of 5). More than 85 % of the participants expressed that the topics are highly relevant for their work and they find the network and knowledge very useful.		
5.3 Examples of chemicals management measures (highlighting measures for protection of vulnerable groups) taken at different institutions in partner countries.	No baseline available	Approximately 50 examples of chemicals management taken at different institutions in partner countries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vietnam signed the new convention on mercury (Minamata)</li> <li>2. Myanmar agreed to host the 8<sup>th</sup> Regional chemicals Management Forum.</li> </ol>		

### 5.8.2 Narrative report Swedish Chemicals Agency

During the period September to December, one Forum Working Group meeting was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Representatives from Myanmar participated for the first time in this kind of meeting. The meeting decided on timing and topics for the 7<sup>th</sup> Regional Chemicals Management Forum, discussed and agreed on forms for collaboration during the coming five years.

The 7<sup>th</sup> Regional Chemicals Management Forum was hosted by the Ministry of Environment of Cambodia and took place from 17 to 19 December in Sihanoukville, Cambodia. 49 participants (13 women and 36 men) from the Forum member countries participated in the 3 day meeting. Two additional participants from Indonesia were invited as observers.

The following topics were presented and discussed:

- Recent development in the Forum member countries
- Chemicals in products
- Screening of the Swedish documentary “Submission” by Stefan Jarl
- International chemicals conventions (Rotterdam and Minamata)
- Enforcement
- Study visit to harbour and chemicals storage facility



Evaluation of the Forum showed that the participants were very satisfied with the topics, discussions and network that have been created. Mean score for the meeting was 4.5 of 5. More than 95 % of the participants expressed that the topics have very high or high relevance for their work. Between 85 and 90 % said that the network and knowledge that they have gained have very high or high usefulness.

During autumn 2013, The Swedish Chemicals Agency initiated preparations for the stationing of one programme manager in Bangkok, Thailand.

Two participants from the Swedish Chemicals Agency participated in the FAO Regional Workshop in Chiang Mai, November 12 – 15.

## **6 Organisation and administration**

In order to further strengthen the coordination of the different programme components, KemI has decided to place one programme coordinator in Bangkok, Thailand, during 1-2 years, from August 2014. This will facilitate everyday contacts with partners and Sida as well as participation in activities and meeting organised within the region. The programme coordinator will have an office space at the regional office of Stockholm Environment Institute (located at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok). This will give valuable insight in activities that are carried out in areas related to chemicals management and sustainable development.

### **6.1 Collaboration with other projects and organisations**

The programme has had continuous dialogue with persons responsible for the Sida funded project CASP. In December, Ule Johansson from the Swedish Chemicals Agency participated in a consultative meeting at the Asia Development Bank (ADB) in Bangkok. Valuable contacts were made and ADB decided that they would support some participants to take part in the Sida funded International Training program, Strategies for Chemicals Management, held at KemI in Sweden. Presence of KemI's programme coordinator in the region will further facilitate networking and contacts with other actors in relating areas.

### **6.2 Private sector collaboration**

Private sector involvement will increase. The Swedish Chemicals Agency will initiate activities concerning chemicals in products and industry involved in production and trade of these products. Product groups like textiles, electronic products and toys will be highlighted.

The program will also explore how it can contribute to the development of sustainable cities. The rapid development of cities calls for increased awareness of the products used to build the cities.

In the first phase the program took some initiative to support the development of value chains. How the products produced in a healthier and more environmental friendly way can reach the market and receive good value. This is challenging for the program since it involves new stakeholders, like transporters, traders, market specialists and other private companies. Nevertheless the program will continue to partner with private sector companies and organizations that promote sustainable agricultural production. The collaboration ranges from support to ecologically sound pest management, providing certification for agriculture produce, linking up farmers' groups with domestic and international markets and directly buying produce from IPM/PRR Farmers' Groups. Examples of these companies are the India-based Biological Control Research Laboratory (BCRL) that provides semio-chemicals (i.e., pheromones such as cue lures and methyl eugenol) for the control of fruit fly species *Bactrocera cucurbitae*, *B. dorsalis* and *B. correcta* that are common pests of fruits and vegetables in the region. Another example is the Malaysia-based Pupuk Alam Co. Ltd. that produces protein baits used for the management of fruit flies. The Thailand-based Organic Agriculture Certification Thailand (ACT) is a private sector certification body that provides professional organic certification services for all farm production as well as processing and handling operations. Organic chilli farmers from Cambodia supported by the project were certified by ACT Thailand for a Thailand-based company Thai Organic Farm (TOF) that exports chilli sauce to Europe. In Myanmar, the project provides technical backstopping to training of farmers' groups who are members of the Myanmar

Fruits and Vegetables Producers (MFVP) to address product quality concerns specifically pesticide residue in fruits and vegetables that could affect marketability and export potential.

### **6.3 Coordination group meetings**

A coordination group meeting was held in connection to the regional meeting on FAO Regional Workshop in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Partners discussed the gender assessment, work plans for 2014, final reporting for phase 1 of the programme and reporting of the new phase. Minutes from the meeting are available.

### **6.4 Other meetings**

Keml has had separate meetings with representatives of Mapua Institute of Technology (Philippines), Uppsala University, Karolinska Institute and Sida representative for research support in Bangkok, Renée Ankarfjärd. The purpose of these meetings has been to investigate the possibilities and need for research and education in the field of toxicology and sustainable development in the region. Keml will continue to be in contact with Mapua during their development of a separate project proposal, intended to be submitted to Sida later this year.



## 7 Budget follow-up

Budget follow up 2013 (Sept-Dec)		Budget according to agreement (USD)	Budget according to agreement (SEK)	Transferred by Keml (SEK)	Expenditure (SEK)	Percentage of total expenditure	Balance (SEK)	Comments	
Objective	Organisation								
1	Increased awareness and enhanced capacity in farming communities, schools, institutions and among consumers within partner countries to reduce the risk associated with pesticide use and enhanced use of alternatives.	PAN AP	137 750	964 250		797 923	75		
		TFA	127 289	891 023		356 683	87		
2	Enhanced international, national and local advocacy on sustainable pest management/agriculture	PAN AP	56 250	393 750		246 121	23		
		TFA	9 494	66 458		13 140	3		
Administration		PAN AP	6 000	42 000		15 858	1		
Administration and programme management		TFA	13 217	92 519		42 009	10		
		<b>Total PAN AP</b>	<b>200 000</b>	<b>1 400 000</b>		<b>1 059 902</b>			<b>340 098</b>
		<b>Total TFA</b>	<b>150 000</b>	<b>1 050 000</b>		<b>411 832</b>			<b>638 168</b>
3	Strengthened capacity to innovate and scale-up Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and pesticide risk reduction training for sustainable intensification of crop production in partner countries.	FAO RAP	480 000	3 360 000		1 749 538	96		The transition between the two agreements resulted in a slow start of activities in 2013. Unspent funds from 2013 are however being spend in 2014.
4	Strengthened regulatory framework for the control of pesticides in selected partner countries.	FAO HQ	125 000	875 000		79 786	4		
		<b>Total FAO</b>	<b>605 000</b>	<b>4 235 000</b>	<b>1 829 324</b>		<b>2 405 676</b>		
4	Strengthened regulatory framework for the control of pesticides in selected partner countries.	Keml	50 000	350 000	165 147	9			
5	Strengthened capacity for chemicals management within authorities, industries and among relevant CSOs in the partner countries.		214 000	1 498 000	1 010 279	57			
General technical support to the programme			60 000	420 000	131 106	7			
Overall programme coordination			40 000	280 000	473 473	27			
			<b>Total Keml</b>	<b>364 000</b>	<b>2 548 000</b>	<b>1 780 005</b>			<b>767 995</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1 319 000</b>	<b>9 233 000</b>	<b>6 685 000</b>		<b>4 151 937</b>		



## Appendix 1: Risk matrix

Risks	Risk Value (1-25)	Suggested risk mitigation measures
<b>Short-term objective 1 and 2 (implemented by PAN AP and TFA):</b>		
1	General backlash	<p>12-20</p> <p>Immediate response to crisis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal support</li> <li>• Media and publicity</li> <li>• Direct community assistance</li> <li>• International support</li> <li>• Financial support to potential victims</li> <li>• Using the UN HR mechanisms</li> </ul> <p>Responding to long-term needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community livelihood projects and financial sustainability</li> <li>• Medical assistance</li> <li>• Building resilience</li> <li>• Psychological support</li> </ul>
2	People turnover, brain drain (internal and external)	<p>8-16</p> <p>Internal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a bigger pool of resource persons</li> <li>• Continuous head hunting</li> <li>• Social contract</li> <li>• Building skills and better incentives</li> <li>• Good working environment</li> </ul> <p>External:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration with interested parties</li> <li>• Develop a bigger pool of partners/resource persons/institutional and community links</li> <li>• MoU</li> </ul>
3	Policy Change	<p>9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More and wider Advocacy – lobbying at legislative level, HR groups at national level</li> <li>• Lobby at international levels – SAICM, HR committees</li> </ul>
4	Funding uncertainties	<p>12-20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved access to other resources at all levels – explore local contribution, individual donations, new donors,</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build community resilience – livelihood projects, organising, building a pool of volunteers</li> <li>• Improve cost effectiveness of implementation to achieve project objectives – advocacy for local government to take ownership and involve other actors and partners</li> </ul>
5	Aggressive corporate campaigns	8-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education campaigns</li> <li>• Document their practices and publicise it</li> <li>• Advocacy campaigns – legislative</li> <li>• Strengthen existing regulations</li> <li>• Publicize existing and new corporate accountability mechanisms</li> </ul>
<b>Short-term objective 3 (implemented by FAO RAP):</b>			
1	Brain drain	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standardize incentive cost norms and continue training new people</li> <li>• Issue contracts to secure participation of trained staff in project</li> </ul>
2	Aggressive marketing strategies of pesticide companies	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate promotion and access to alternatives to chemicals for pest management</li> </ul>
3	Limited access to additional donor resources to ensure maximization of implementation capacities	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active mobilization of resources</li> <li>• Outreach on cost-recovery basis</li> </ul>
4	Low interest from Ministry of Agriculture in project participation (Myanmar)	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with different stakeholders</li> </ul>
5	Low potential for programme stakeholder collaboration (China)	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to bring stakeholders together at regional for exchange and trust-building</li> </ul>
<b>Short-term objective 4 (implemented by FAO HQ and Kemi):</b>			
1	Change of key staff within Ministry (notably Lao)	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain dialogue with department, anticipate changes, advocate continuity, encourage succession planning.</li> <li>• If needed, re-train</li> </ul>
2	Countries do not ask FAO assistance for formulation of regulations	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This risk is anticipated for one country, but there will be different ways to provide inputs that will be used. There still will be new regulations but they may be less good.</li> </ul>
3	Abuse in inspections	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited risk to the programme, but necessary to manage as much as we can to uphold good governance</li> <li>• Establishment of a mechanism of double checking by CSO partners</li> </ul>
4	External risks beyond the control of the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conflicting interests - corruption</li> <li>• Staff changes</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to monitor risk and anticipate and accommodate change.</li> </ul>

	• Mandate changes		
<b>Short-term objective 5 (implemented by Kemi):</b>			
1	Brain drain	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train more staff.</li> <li>• Training of trainers (ToT).</li> <li>• Develop introduction manual.</li> </ul>
2	Lack of resources within partner countries (time and funds)	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simplify the work. Use existing knowledge and experiences.</li> </ul>
3	Lack of political will	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main objective of the program is to get political interest and commitment regarding chemicals management.</li> <li>• Use scheduled high level fora to develop the agenda (e.g. SAICM and ASEAN regional meetings)</li> <li>• Invite key countries in the region.</li> <li>• Participatory approach.</li> </ul>
4	Conflicts between or within partner countries	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow the development.</li> </ul>
5	Suboptimal donor coordination.	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep updated about on-going activities within the area of chemicals and other relevant sectors.</li> </ul>
6	Difficult to identify and reach relevant and committed stakeholders	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invite observers to the Forum</li> <li>• Make information about the programme available</li> </ul>