



Project: Strengthening national institutional capacity in sound management of chemicals and waste in Uganda

Independent Assessment of the Closed Projects under the Special Programme Report (December 2022)

RESULTS

Overall Assessment

Most of the project objectives were met. The project contributed to mainstream the sound management of chemicals in Uganda's Vision 2040 and the National Development Plans and Sectoral Plans.

Implementing partner:
National Environment Management Authority

Agreement timeframe:
May 2018 to June 2022¹

Budget: 250,005USD

Results & progress by Core Indicator Criteria

The Project covered four of the existing eight Core Indicator Criteria, namely:

Criterion 1.1: Level of development of national chemical/waste database

RAITING



0 No database or registry

1 Database or registry covering 1 Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEA)

2 Database or registry covering 2 MEAs

3 Database or registry covering 3 MEAs

4 Database or registry covering 4 MEAs

5 Database or registry covering 4 MEAs and SAICM

SPECIFIC RESULTS:

The project developed the **Uganda National Chemicals and Waste Database** which provides information on chemicals across their entire lifecycle. The database is integrated under URA² and under MoGLSD³, but only partially. For the database to be fully operational, the regulations on hazardous chemicals management need to be first finalized.

Criterion 1.2: level of necessary for chemical/waste management expertise

RAITING



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| <p>0 No knowledge or expertise available</p> <p>1 Not enough personnel in at least one priority Ministry, Department or Agency have basic training in chemical and/or waste management</p> <p>2 Enough personnel in at least one priority Ministry, Department or Agency have basic training in Chemical and/or waste management</p> | <p>3 Enough personnel from 1 or 2 Ministry, Department or Agency have been trained in chemical and /or waste management and know how to apply it into country planning</p> <p>4 Enough personnel in 3 or 4 Ministries, Departments or Agencies have been trained in chemical and/or waste management and can transfer their knowledge to colleagues for day-to-day use</p> <p>5 All the required personnel have necessary expertise and can integrate chemical management into the development planning process</p> |
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SPECIFIC RESULTS:

The project strengthened the capacities on chemicals and waste management of different stakeholders.

- The project developed training materials for the sound management of chemicals and waste⁴.
- The project **trained staff on how to use the National Chemicals and Waste Database**. The two training events included staff from UNBS⁵, URA⁶, Ministry of Agriculture, MAAIF⁷ and MoGLSD⁸ as well as from NEMA⁹ to ensure the database is fully understood within host institution.
- The project conducted **two trainings focusing on oil and gas stakeholders** for about 50 participants.

In addition, the project undertook awareness raising workshops on chemicals and waste for different groups. Information was also disseminated through print media and radio

Criterion 1.4: Level of development of multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism for chemical/waste management

RAITING



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| <p>0 There was no multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism</p> <p>1 There was a multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism with very limited and irregular participation from Government and non-Government bodies</p> <p>2 There was a multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism with more regular and structured participation from Government and non-Government bodies</p> | <p>3 There was a multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism with regular meetings and adequate participation from Government and non-Government bodies</p> <p>4 There was coordinated planning and a common knowledge exchange mechanism in addition to a multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism with regular meetings and adequate participation from Government and non-Government bodies</p> <p>5 The multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism reached full maturity with full participation from all Governmental and non-Governmental stakeholders and a joint community of practice</p> |
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SPECIFIC RESULTS:

A **Multi-Sectoral Technical Committee** on chemicals management was established and started being operational. The Committee is composed of 22 members of the National Government, NGOs¹⁰, CSOs¹¹ and private sector. Members include among others: UMA¹², NAPE¹³, Universities, Ministries and other bodies.

The Committee led the preparation of the national positions for participation in 2019 and 2022 to the BRS COPs and drafted the regulations for the management of hazardous chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals. These regulations establish a **Committee on Chemicals Management** with a clear mandate, membership and roles.

Criterion 2.1: Level of development and implementation of chemical/waste management policy, plan or strategy

RAITING



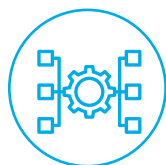
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|--|--|
| 0 There was no strategy, policy or plan | 2 The strategy, policy or plan was adopted |
| 1 The strategy, policy or plan was proposed | 3 The strategy, policy or plan was in place and being implemented |

With support of the project, the **National Chemicals Profile** was updated from the 2003 version to a new 2020 version, and subsequently endorsed by the Minister of Water and Environment in January 2021. The Profile contains the **Strategies for Chemicals and Waste**. These define how the sound management of hazardous chemicals and e-wastes should be promoted and call for establishing a modern waste management infrastructure. They are part of Uganda's Vision 2040 for a green and clean environment with no water and air pollution.

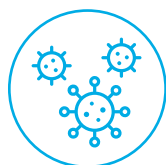
FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE



Gender: The Project was not gender responsive in its design. However, up to 45% of participants in activities such as workshops and trainings were women.



Institutional structure: During the implementation of the project, the National Environment Fund which received the money from the Special Programme was merged with another Government fund. As a result, the funds aimed at recruiting project staff were not immediately available. To mitigate this situation, the Authority assigned staff within their own institution to start executing the project.

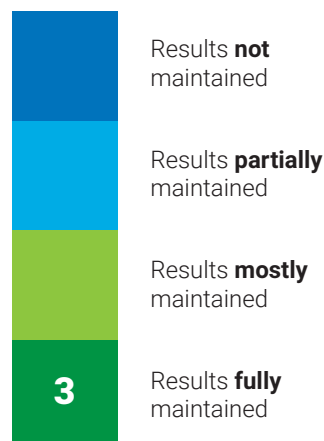


COVID-19: The pandemic affected the timeline of the project. Due to the second lockdown, consultative meetings and awareness activities had to be rescheduled. As a result, the project had a no cost extension.

SUSTAINABILITY

- The project results have been **fully sustained**.
- Financing for chemicals management has been integrated in the activities of NEMA and other Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies.
- Through the National Environment Act of 2019, new Technical Committees with specific NEMA budget lines will be created. To be fully operational, the corresponding regulations will need to be finalized which will spell out the mandate of the Technical Committees.
- The National Chemicals and Waste Database will be fully operational once the regulations on hazardous chemicals management will be finalized.
- The capacity building programmes, such as training activities and knowledge sharing platforms will continue after the project end and ensure the sustainability of results.

RAITING After the End of the Project



LESSONS LEARNED

Not having a fully operational project team due to administrative delays affects the timely execution of the planned activities.

Having a multi-sectoral team implementing the project brings many advantages. It ensures that different skills, knowledge and expertise are covered, and contributes to overcome the siloed approach of institutions. In addition, the likelihood of the results being sustained is much higher as the level of ownership is stronger.

The project was successful in implementing its project activities. However, to maintain its results, sustained technical and financial support from stakeholders and development partners is needed.

¹ The PCA is still valid till 30 June 2023

² Uganda Revenue Authority

³ Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

⁴ Example of training materials: Chemical Waste Management, Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP) for Chemicals, Testing, Monitoring and Reporting for Chemicals, Understanding Classification and Labelling of Chemicals using GHS

⁵ Uganda National Bureau Standard

⁶ Uganda Revenue Authority

⁷ Ministry for Animal Industry and Fisheries

⁸ Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

⁹ National Environment Management Authority

¹⁰ Non-Governmental Organizations

¹¹ Civil Society Organizations

¹² Uganda Manufacturers Association

¹³ National Association of Professional Environmentalists

