



TANZANIA

Project: Strengthening institutional capacity for sound management of chemicals and waste in the United Republic of Tanzania

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

RESULTS

Overall Assessment

The project objectives were largely met. The project contributed to strengthening institutional capacity of the country by a) developing an IT infrastructure for synergistic data collection and reporting under BRS-M Conventions, b) building capacities of relevant stakeholders on SCM issues, c) establishing a coordination mechanism for the management of chemicals and waste, d) developing a national strategy & updating an existing policy and e) developing a new regulation on mercury. The project also supported in the preparation of reports to meet the obligations of the conventions. However, not all reports were submitted.

Implementing partner:
Vice President's Office -
Division of Environment

Agreement timeframe:
June 2017 to September 2021

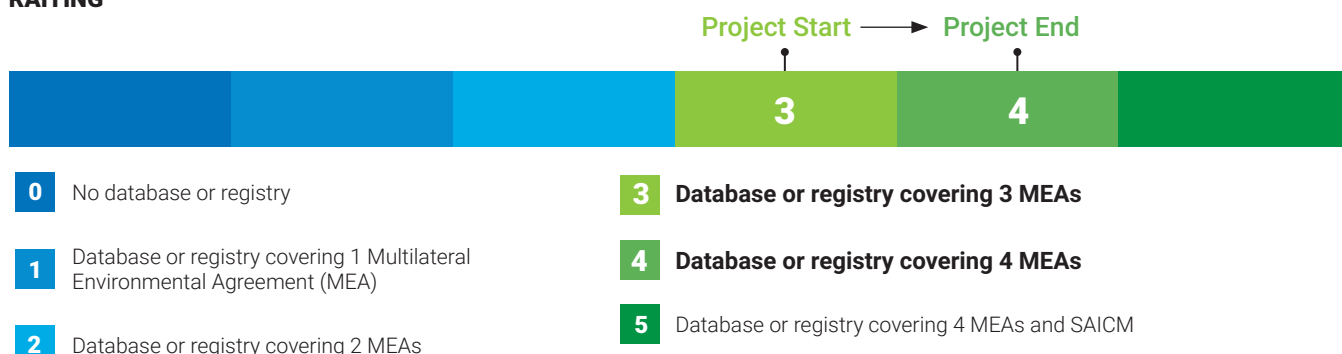
Budget: 235,000 USD

Results & progress by Core Indicator Criteria

The project covered six of the existing eight Core Indicator Criteria, namely:

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

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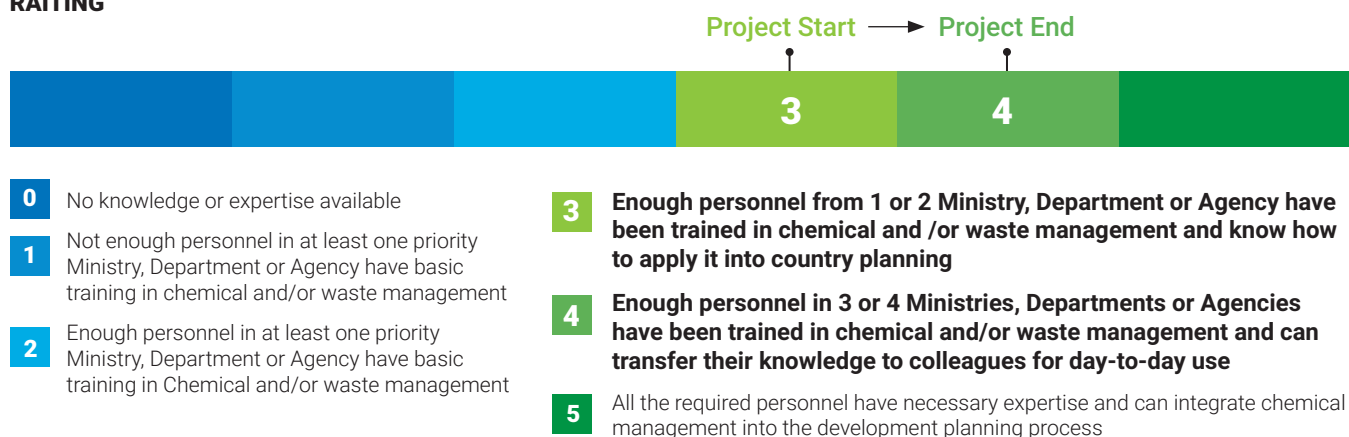
SPECIFIC RESULTS:

Before the project start, Tanzania had several information registries covering the chemicals and wastes related to the BRS Conventions. However, these information systems were separate and not integrated. Thanks to the project, Tanzania **developed an integrated database** called *Chemicals and Waste Information Management System*. This new database gathers data from local government authorities, Ministries, Departments and Authorities related to chemicals and hazardous waste.

Since Tanzania ratified the Minamata Convention in 2019, the new integrated database directly **included information related to the Minamata Convention**. The database will be of great support in preparing the reports to be submitted to the Secretariat of the four conventions. The new integrated database is about to be operational thanks to the support of IT services and trained users.

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

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SPECIFIC RESULTS:

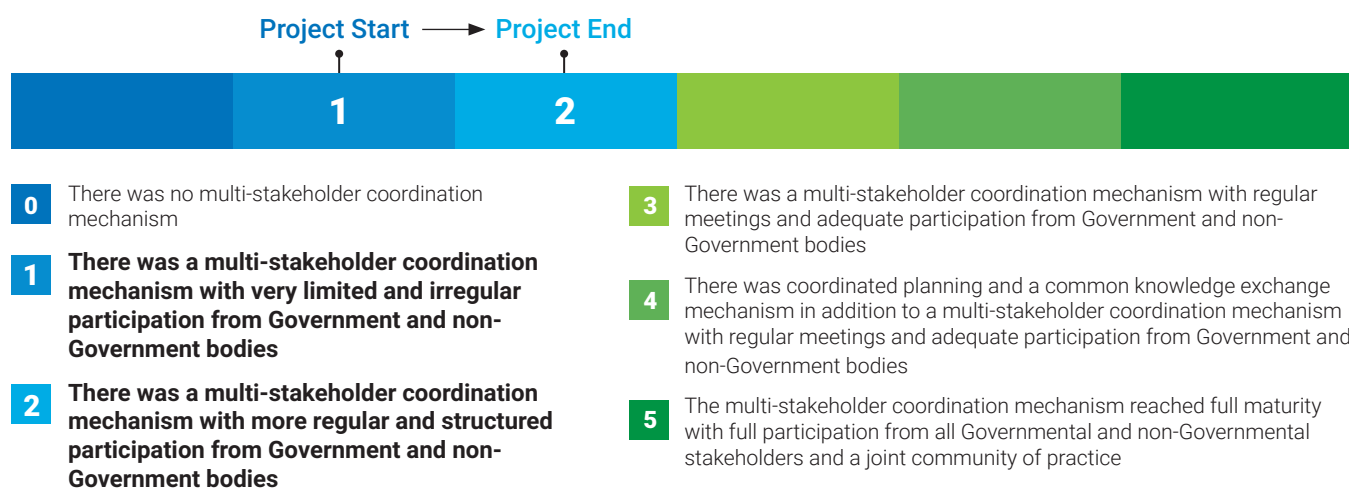
The project drafted a Capacity Needs Assessment Report on chemicals and waste management in Tanzania. Based on it, **four training workshops** were conducted between October 2018 and January 2019. Training manuals were prepared and disseminated to participants during training sessions.

Further, trainings have been replicated to other groups of population to achieve sound management of chemicals and waste in the country as a whole, such as:

- In collaboration with Government Chemists Laboratory Authority (GCLA) and Tropical Pesticides Research Institute (TPRI), **125 Agriculture Extension Officers** were trained on chemicals and waste management including pesticides management.
- In collaboration with GCLA, **157 persons from Regulatory Authority and Local Government Authorities** were trained on chemicals and waste management in oil and gas sector.

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

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SPECIFIC RESULTS:

At the start of the project, there were several mechanisms that facilitated the coordination management between the government, private agencies, and non-state actors. These mechanisms covered the management of very specific chemicals such as: pharmaceuticals, pesticides, radioactive materials, petroleum products and industrial and consumer chemicals. However, the status of a fully operational multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism for the national sound chemicals and waste management was not yet reached.

The **project established a Multi-sectoral Technical Group** under the Vice President's Office, which comprises 15 members from Government Ministries and Agencies, Academia and NGOs. It assisted in executing project activities. The structure will be maintained and its aim is to coordinate and undertake the activities related to chemicals and waste management in the country.

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

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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

SPECIFIC RESULTS:

- The project developed a **National Strategy** for Sound Management of Chemicals and Hazardous Waste (2020 – 2025). The Strategy provides a national framework for enhancing sound management of chemicals and waste in the areas of chemicals management, environmental management, public health and sustainable development in the country. The strategy is now being implemented.
- The project did not develop the new “National chemicals and waste management policy” it had planned. Instead, the project **updated the existing National Environmental Policy**. In its revision, it included six new issues to comply with the MEAs, including e-waste. This revised policy entered into force in October 2021 and provides a new approach for the integrated planning and sustainable management of chemicals and waste in Tanzania.

Criterion 2.3: Level of development of regulatory framework/secondary legislation

RAITING



0 Nothing was done

2 The regulations were adopted

1 The relevant authority proposed to develop regulations

3 The regulations were in place and being implemented

SPECIFIC RESULTS:

In addition to the existing regulations covering the obligations under the BRS conventions, the project **developed Regulations on the Control and Management of Mercury** between September 2018 and November 2019 in collaboration with key stakeholders through technical working sessions. These Regulations aim at i) ensuring domestication of legal obligations of the Minamata Convention, ii) enforcing national standards on allowable mercury emissions and releases from point sources; and iii) facilitating effective implementation of the Minamata Convention.

Criterion 2.4: Submission of reports to MEAs to which the country is a party to

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- | | |
|--|---|
| 0 No reports were submitted | 2 The reports were drafted |
| 1 Only the outlines of the reports were prepared (unfinished draft) | 3 The reports were submitted to the relevant MEA Secretariat |

SPECIFIC RESULTS:

The new Chemicals and Waste Information Management System helped in the **preparation of draft reports** to meet the reporting obligations under the chemicals and waste Conventions. However, not all the reports were submitted to the Secretariats¹. The Regulations on the Control and Management of Mercury facilitated the ratification of the Minamata Convention in October 2020 and guided the inputs to the report submitted to the Minamata Convention Secretariat.

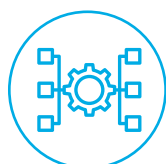
FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE



Gender: One of the main deliverables - the National Strategy for Sound Management of Chemicals and Hazardous Waste directly includes gender into its action points. The participation of women in project activities only reached 30%.



Financial factor: The vast majority of the project activities were finalized in time, although the project output “monitoring and evaluation report” could not be finalized until September 2021 due to budget issues.



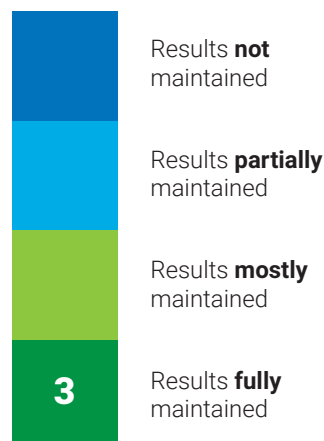
Institutional structure: The project was well managed as the VPO-DoE² enabled the timely coordination of the project activities. Small delays occurred due to the following reasons:

- Some stakeholders did not deliver the required inputs for the production of various documents in time.
- Government Offices moved from the old Headquarters in Dar es Salaam to the new Headquarters in Dodoma City.

SUSTAINABILITY

- The project results have been **fully sustained** through government domestic financing and in-kind support. The new capacities and mechanisms were maintained.
- The Project Steering Committee continues overseeing the execution of chemicals and waste related activities: i) Enforcement of "Regulations on the control and management of mercury and mercury compounds (2020)"; ii) Implementation of the "National Strategy for Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste (2020-2025)"; iii). Dissemination of the project outputs, including the training materials to various stakeholders on chemicals and waste; and iv) Undertaking initiatives to address issues identified in the Institutional Capacity Needs Assessment Report, including development of funding proposals.

RAITING After the End of the Project



LESSONS LEARNED

The high-level coordination by the VPO-DoE and the efficient project organization set up contributed to the success of the project. In specific terms, a **Project Steering Committee** was set up with 16 senior officials from relevant government departments who endorsed the annual work plans and project progress, and a **Project Management Unit** was set that facilitated the project activities and approved the associated resources.

The project used government and non-state institution experts to implement some project activities instead of hiring consultants. This had a double positive effect as it i) fostered the involvement of all key stakeholders including Ministries, Departments and Agencies; NGOs; and Private sector; and ii) contributed to creating their capacities and sharing knowledge among them.

The project was able to overcome implementation challenges by setting clear priorities and implementing **mitigation measures**.

The project attracted **investment from private sector**³ for hazardous waste management. About 40 permits for hazardous waste management were issued to private companies between July 2018 and July 2019.

The long-time experience of the project implementer VPO-DoE and the partners GCLA⁴ and TPRI⁵ and the fact that they integrated NEMC⁶ and OSHA⁷ in their trainings contributed to the success of the training activities on chemical and waste management.

¹ Tanzania did not submit the Basel Convention annual reports for 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020. It also did not send the Stockholm Convention quadrennial reports for 2014, 2018 and 2022. The quadrennial reports for 2007 and 2012 were submitted late.

² Vice President Office Division of Environment

³ Most of the treatment and disposal facilities for industrial and healthcare in the country are privately owned, e.g. oil and gas extraction waste, health care waste, mining related chemical waste, which are inadequate and inefficient for the chemical and waste management in the country. The project facilitated locating more facilities and improving capacity regarding types of waste to be handled.

⁴ GCLA - Government Chemist Laboratory Authority

⁵ TPRI - Tropical Pesticides Research Institute

⁶ NEMC - National Environment Management Council

⁷ OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Authority