UGANDA/UNDP/UNEP PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC APPROACH TO INTERNATIONAL CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT (SAICM)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAUNCH/INCEPTION WORKSHOP

SESSION ONE

HELD AT

NEMA BOARD ROOM 5-6 NOVEMBER 2007

SESSION TWO

HELD AT

HOTEL EQUATORIA, KAMPALA 5-8 NOVEMBER 2007

HOSTED BY

National Environmental Management Authority

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Executive Summary

The launch and inception workshop for The Uganda/UNDP/UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Implementation of Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) was held in two sessions. Session one consisting of project team, UNEP/UNDP Experts and the Interagency Coordinating Mechanism (ICM) was intended to work towards mainstreaming Uganda's chemicals management priorities into the country's development planning processes and plans consistent with SAICM priorities. In this session, the project team discussed the project work plan in detail including roles and responsibilities for the project team. The project work plan was presented to the ICM for comments.

Session two consisted of a larger group of major stakeholders involved in the management/use of chemicals in Uganda.

The workshop was facilitated by mainly the UNEP/UNDP Experts: Hilda Van Dee Veen, Pierre Quiblier and Thomas Conway. The methodology for the launch/inception workshop included paper presentations, group exercises, discussions and group presentations.

Details of the launch/inception workshop are presented in this report.

List of abbreviations

AP	Action Plan
DDT	Dichlro Diphyoyl Trichloroethane
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
HCB	Hexachlorobenzene
IGO	Intergovernmental Organisations
LDCs	Less Developed Countries
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries
MDCs	More Developed Countries
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MTTI	Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry
MWLE	Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation
NDA	National Drug Authority
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
ODSs	Ozone Depleting Substances
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
UMA	Uganda Manufacturers Association
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
ICM	Interagency coordinating Mechanism
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
QSP	Quick Start Programme
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SMC	Sound Management of Chemicals
TOR	Terms of Reference

INTRODUCTION

1. Background

The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), adopted by the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) on 6 February 2006 in Dubai, is a policy framework for international action on chemical hazards.

SAICM was developed by a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral Preparatory Committee and supports the achievement of the goal agreed at the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development of ensuring that, *by the year 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health*.

Uganda developed a pilot project in partnership with UNDP and UNEP for the implementation of SAICM under the SAICM Quick Start Programme Trust Fund to:

1. Assess its sound management of chemicals (SMC) regimes relative to the strategic objectives of the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy, and put in place a plan to begin addressing gaps in the national regime; and
2. Improve the incorporation of national sound management of chemicals priorities into the national development planning agenda (e.g. PEAP, PAF, MDG, etc.).

Under the project, a situation analysis report of chemicals in each sector will be developed to serve as a basis for preparation of an updated National SMC Situation Report. Development of situation analysis reports represents an important first step that a nation can take to identify a "baseline" of capacity for SMC. These reports should be developed as part of a process that identifies gaps, needs and opportunities. Once these are identified, the country can then proceed to a priority-setting exercise and, ultimately, to the integration of SMC priorities within national policy and legislative frameworks, and as grounded within broader national goals and objectives for health, the environment, poverty reduction and sustainable development.

2. Outline of the launch and inception workshop

The launch/inception workshop was conducted in two sessions. Session one consisting of Project Team Members, the UNEP/UNDP Experts and the ICM was held at the NEMA Board room 5-6 November 2007 whereas section two consisting of a larger group of stakeholders in management of chemicals in Uganda was held at Hotel Equotoria,7-8 November 2007. The four -day workshop was organised by UNEP and UNDP in collaboration with the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA).

Participants included members of the Project Team, Interagency Coordinating Mechanism (ICM), and members of the stakeholders in chemical management.

The ICM members are representatives of government ministries, research institutions and academic institutions, Non-governmental organisations and the private sector.

The workshop's programme is attached to this report in Annex I. The full list of participants is attached as Annex II.

Day one

Introduction and opening of the workshop

Dr. Gerald Sawula, the Deputy Executive Director NEMA, welcomed the participants to the first session of the workshop. He conveyed apologies from the Executive Director, NEMA (the National Focal point for the SAICM Project) who was away on other National duties. Dr. Sawula recognised the presence of the Hilda Van Dee Veen, Thomas Conway and Quiblier Pierre. He told participants that the launch/inception workshop had been attempted since July 2007 and that invitations had been made for the stakeholders to participate in session two of the workshop.

Presentation one: OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT WORK PLAN, BUDGET AND SCHEDULE by **Hilda Van Dee Veen**

Hilda Van Dee Veen (UNDP MP Unit/Chemicals) gave an overview of the project work plan, budget and Schedule.

Detailed presentation is attached in annex iii.

PRESENTATION TWO: SOUND CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:A RATIONALE FOR ACTION BY THOMAS CONWAY

Mr. Thomas Conway gave an overview of the presentation on Sound Chemicals Management and Development Planning: ARationale for Action. He pointed out the key aspects of his presentation which include;

i. The growing importance of chemicals in Developing Economies
ii. Environment and health implications of under developed SCM capacities
iii. Burgeoning of new policies, but institutions and enforcement need improvement
iv. Numerous capacity development needs identified and need prioritization in development planning

The detailed presentation is attached in annex iv

Presentation three: DISCUSSION OF THE PROJECT WORK PLAN, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Mr Evaristo Byekwaso guided the participants through the roles and responsibilities of the Project Manager.

He also guided the participants through the duties of the Technical Project Assistant whose overall objective is to provide technical assistance to the Project manager in implementing project activities.

The Deputy Executive Director, supplemented that a project website will be developed and that it's the role of the Project assistant to ensure that the website is well maintained for dissemination of information to the stakeholders. He also pointed out that in terms of financial management, all project accountabilities will be audited by the auditor General as per the MOU between Government of Uganda and UNDP. He noted that further auditing by UNEP may be required as it has been the case with other projects that are executed by UNEP.

Mr. Byekwaso explained in detail the roles and responsibilities of the National Steering Committee (NSC). He noted that in general, the committee will be responsible for policy input, functional guidance and overall coordination of the project activities among the national stakeholders.

The NSC is composed of twenty three representatives from Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED), Ministry of Internal Affairs (Government Analytical Laboratories), Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Education and Sports to mention but a few.

He mentioned that in order to plan and implement the project activities in a more coordinated manner, an Interagency Working Group (IWG) shall be established with approval of the National Steering Committee. The IWG will be composed of representatives from NSC representing the following organizations ,Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED), Ministry of Internal Affairs (Government Analytical Laboratories), Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (Agricultural Chemicals Board), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, Uganda Revenue Authority (URA), Department of Chemistry – Makerere University; and National Drug Authority (NDA).

He further noted that the Interagency Working Group will be responsible for review of periodical/final work plans and reports, and coordination of the sectoral and cross-sectoral project activities among the national stakeholders

Detailed presentation attached as annex v

Discussions and comments

1. The Deputy Executive Director explained that it was not possible to have a full time competent Project Manager due to the fact that the project was to run for only 18 months.

2. He further explained that on realizing the importance of this activity and the speed at which the project has to be run, the national focal point formed a project Management unit from within NEMA and with a background on SAICM to assist the Project manager build his own capacity during the implementation of the project activities. He noted that NEMA is responsible for the overall management of the project and the PMU is responsible for the overall management of the day to day delivery of project activities to achieve the specific results including the use of inputs in producing outputs.

3. A participant noted that there is need to leave room for adjustment in the composition of the NSC and ICM due to the experience obtained from POPs Project, where the interest of the inputs are lacking thus need to assign responsibilities to other persons.

4. Another participant posed a question on whether there is a smaller group that will be working closely with the project team on reviewing the documents other than the ICM. The Deputy Executive Director responded that a smaller group of ten persons referred to as the IWG was drawn from the ICM and will meet regularly to look at various reports, and this will essentially work closely with the Project Management Unit.

5. A participant wanted clarification on whether the IWG would handle the leadership as close as that of the project manager in instances where we need to have several technical analysis on socio-economic aspect, technical chemical aspect, health aspect and environmental aspect. Dr. Sawula informed the participants that the sectoral Teams will assist in undertaking some of the mentioned activities and that the IWG was to make contributions which were to be expanded by the sectoral teams and then obtain their reports and results thus can become part of the wider stakeholder. However, the list of identified sectoral teams can be expanded.

6. Another participant suggested that Ministry of Water and Environment and Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development should be represented under the IWG which is composed of ten persons.

Day one-Afternoon session

The Deputy Executive Director NEMA welcomed the participants to Uganda/UNDP/UNE initiative for the SAICM Project which was essentially aimed at coming up with a strategy for mainstreaming chemicals management in Uganda. He pointed out that the ICM form a core component of the project team as far as the implementation of the project is concerned.

Presentation one: ***Sound Chemicals Management and Development Planning: A Rationale for Action***

Mr. Conway guided the participants through his presentation.

Refer to annex iv for the detailed presentation.

Discussions and Comments

Dr. Sawula noted that there is an increasing number of chemicals that are being brought onto the market of Uganda which has caused concern which is the reason why there is need to find a comprehensive solution to this problem. He further mentioned that the Agrochemical sector has a lot to contribute since they assist in the production of crops. He informed the meeting that Uganda does not import or export hazardous

The areas of main focus during the discussion include, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Ministry of Health to mention but a few.

Mr. Conway explained the existence of other conventions such as the Basel Convention, Stockholm Convention and Rotterdam Convention and noted that SAICM is looking at all the chemicals in the country unless the Stockholm Convention that only focuses on POPs.

Presentation two: Overview Project Work Plan, Budget and Schedule
Roles and Responsibilities

Hilda Van Der Veen informed the participants that the first part of the project activity was to appoint a National Project Manager and Project Assistant and this had been completed. Part two of the project activity was project initiation of which the project was the reason why the workshop was being held.

She further mentioned that part three of the project activity was identification of the National SMC opportunities and priorities to address the National SMC regime and other major chemical management problems/opportunities.

Part four involves of the project activities is demonstration of building an economic analysis/development case for mainstreaming some of the highest priority SMC issues in national development plans.

Refer to Annex iii for the detailed presentation.

Presentation three: DISCUSSION OF THE PROJECT WORK PLAN, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Mr. Evaristo Byekwaso guided the participants through the roles and responsibilities of the Project Manager, Project assistant, ICM and IWG.

Refer to annex v for details of the presentation

Discussions and comments

One participant noted with concern that there is need to bring on board more members of the ICM group.

Another participant mentioned that NDA had written a proposal on coming up with an incinerator and is working closely with the Uganda Investment Authority to put up the incinerator in the industrial park. Therefore there is need to involve the UIA in this activity. The Deputy Executive Director responded that UIA would be presented at the larger stakeholders workshop to be held on 7th November 2008.

A participant pointed out that there was need to bring on board a representative from the Uganda Manufactures Association (UMA) under the IWG who would capably represent the private sector in Uganda.

One participant noted that the area of sensitization and awareness should clearly be addressed under this project as experience from the POPs project indicate that there is a weakness in terms of awareness. She further mentioned that political involvement in the awareness program and legislators should be targeted.

She also noted that law enforcement in Uganda is still weak therefore if possible, police could be brought on board to strengthen the area of enforcement. She informed the meeting that there was lack of inter ministerial/institutional coordination and thus this area needs to be strengthened.

A participant wondered whether the small scale industries were covered under the Uganda Manufacturers Association as it is an area where the area of awareness is very low and they are a threat to the environment in terms of pollution.

The Deputy Executive Director responded that the area of sensitization and awareness would be clearly addressed in this workshop as it was one of the main targets of the workshop. He

further mentioned that it was our target to have political involvement to appreciate the benefits of chemical management in Uganda.

Dr. Sawula explained that UMA is part of the ICM which is the overall body as far as steering of this project is concerned. However, UMA can be brought on board under the IWG. He said that UMA doesn't cover the small scale industries but the NGOs and other community based communities. Two NGOs were represented under the ICM would be tasked to target the small scale industries. He also explained that inter-institutional cooperation was one of the objectives under this project.

He asked the participants to contribute towards the work plan, and whether the approach used will address the objectives of the project in Uganda since it is the ICM that was accountable as far as implementation of this project is concerned.

A participant informed the participants that the small scale industries have an association referred to as the Uganda Small Scale Industries Association (USSIA) which is supported by UNIDO and UCPC in terms of addressing environmental issues and social impacts. He however paused two questions;

(i) How is SAICM related to the out puts of the National Profile that is currently being undertaken under the Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention.

(ii) What does mainstreaming mean in terms of the funding mechanism.

Mr. Conway responded that mainstreaming means a strategy for translating health and environmental effects of inadequacies in management of chemicals into a language that is being understood by development and finance ministries.

It was agreed that Ministry of Defence and UMA would be added in the composition of the IWG. The composition of the ICM was approved.

A participant wondered how efforts of NGOs that try to promote the use of alternatives such as the Organic Agricultural Movement would be enhanced under this project.

A participant asked the workshop whether the Organic Agricultural Movement should be brought on board under the composition of the ICM. Another participant reiterated that the Organic Agricultural Movement have interests that contradict with the use of chemicals that are being strategically managed under this project thus bringing them on board as part of the ICM could lead to conflict of interest.

A participant advised that the issue of alternatives should be considered after the national workplan has been developed, which should have addressed the issue of alternatives and thereafter recommendations put across not only basing on organic farming but across the board.

Another participant advised that the police should be included in the composition of the ICM to ensure enforcement under this project. The Deputy Executive Director, NEMA responded that Ministry of Internal Affairs was already represented by the Government Analytical Government under the ICM of which having two departments from one Ministry would enlarge the group.

A participant suggested that the National Council of Science and Technology could be included in the composition of the ICM. Another participant responded that NCST is a sub department of Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

Another participant cautioned about the size of the ICM. He expressed that usually, larger groups are always slower in terms of delivery which is not expected under this project provided that it has a time frame of only 18 months.

The participants agreed that the ICM had a representative from Ministry of Defence while Uganda Manufacturers Association (UMA) was represented under the IWG.

The inception meeting adopted the project concept and objectives as the working documents under the project. However, the members were urged to study the documents carefully and provide input if any in the last two days of the inception workshop.

A member of the project team informed the participants that the project document had been signed despite the fact the participants had earlier received a non signed project document.

The Deputy Executive Director, NEMA thanked the members for their active participation and input into the workshop.

Day two

The project team together with the International project team members (UNEP and UNDP) had an overview of the comments that arose from the ICM.

The team further had an overview on the additions and changes to the workplan. A time frame was proposed and included with in the work plan.

Day 3

OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT AND WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES BY MR. BYEKWASO EVARISTO

Mr. Byekwaso Evaristo, the Project Manager introduced his presentation by highlighting the background of SAICM. He mentioned that a policy framework for international action on chemical hazards was adopted by the International Conference on Chemicals Management

(ICCM) in February 2006 in Dubai to support the achievement of the goal agreed at the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development:

He also guided the workshop through the institutional framework and the composition of the ICM.

Detailed presentation is attached as annex vi

Welcome remarks from the Executive Director- NEMA

Dr. Aryamanya Mugisha, the Executive Director NEMA, welcomed the participants to the official inception workshop of the Uganda/UNDP/UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Implementation of Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).

He reminded the workshop that in 1995, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) was created by an Act of Parliament, and was mandated to manage all aspects of the environment. In addition, a framework law on the environment, namely, the National Environment Statute (NES), was passed by Uganda's Parliament in 1995.

This Statute clearly requires that NEMA shall, in the consultation with other lead agencies, establish criteria for the classification of toxic and hazardous chemicals and materials and further, shall issue guidelines and prescribe measures for the management of toxic and hazardous chemicals and materials with respect to their: registration; labeling; packaging; advertising; control of imports and exports; distribution; storage; transportation; handling; monitoring of their effects on human health and the environment; disposal; as well as restriction and banning of the controlled chemicals.

He said that there is a clear policy on the overall mandate regarding chemical management; but the day-to-day operationalisation and coordination of the various stakeholders with respect to chemicals management, is still weak.

The Executive Director pointed out that all the relevant stakeholders in the area of chemicals management are charged with the responsibility of working very closely in a coordinated manner to generate the information for the situation report.

Detailed remarks attached as Annex vii.

Remarks from the UNDP representative

He informed the participants that he was pleasured to join you on the occasion they were all gathered together as stakeholders to move forward a process of collaboration which was initiated a couple of years ago by the two sister UN agencies, UNDP and UNEP, that agreed to jointly focus on the need to develop a programme for sound management of chemicals globally.

This inception workshop and launch of the Uganda/UNDP/UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Implementation of Strategic Approach for International Chemicals Management (SAICM) project in Uganda was a key step in broadening that collaboration to include important stakeholders at national level.

He pointed out that although Uganda is signatory to several conventions and agreements related to the management of chemicals, and has prepared a National Chemicals Profile of 2003 which clearly indicates that there exists legislation and regulations applicable to management of chemicals, especially with respect to pesticides, there is an immediate need for the development of a comprehensive action plan in order to address all aspects of chemicals management in Uganda.

Detailed speech attached as Annex viii

Opening remarks by the Minister of State for Environment by Hon. Jessica Eriyo

The Minister welcomed the participants to the official launch of the inception workshop of the Uganda/UNDP/UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Implementation of SAICM. She specifically thanked the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for advancing this partnership to assist developing countries and Uganda in particular.

She mentioned that this project will be delivered as a partnership, with government officials and local experts and UNEP/UNDP experts working closely together as a team throughout the various activities of the project in order to share experiences, information and knowledge for the benefit of the country.

She highlighted the following recommendations which were made as part of the National Profile's priority assessment:

- Improvement in capacity to collect, collate and disseminate information on chemicals management in order to facilitate informed decision making;
- Undertaking of a thorough chemicals inventory in the country;
- Intensification of efforts aimed at education as well as awareness raising and training of all relevant stakeholders;
- Enhancement of monitoring capacity, hazard and risk assessment as well as interpretation and communication;
- Building capacity for implementing and enforcing compliance with chemicals management regulations;
- Strengthening technical infrastructure of laboratories, training institutions and NGOs;
- Promotion of the adoption of suitable strategies for pollution prevention and waste minimization such as cleaner production concepts/principals in relevant industrial sectors;

- Strengthening of weak legislation to ensure the availability of safe and effective chemicals management.

The detailed speech is attached as annex ix

Presentation: Sound Chemicals Management and Development Planning: A Rationale for Action by Mr. Conway

The presenter highlighted the key themes of the presentation which include;

i. The growing importance of chemicals in Developing Economies
ii. Environment and health implications of under developed SCM capacities
iii. Burgeoning of new policies, but institutions and enforcement need improvement
iv. Numerous capacity development needs identified and need prioritization in development planning

Refer to annex iv for the detailed presentation.

PRESENTATION TWO: MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS IN UGANDA BY DR.GERALD MUSOKE SAWULA

Dr. Gerald Musoke Sawula the Deputy Executive Director, NEMA highlighted the countries chemical profile. He gave an overview of the chemical profile in Uganda pointing out that the demand for chemicals use in Uganda is increasing and new chemical substances are being introduced on the market.

Detailed presentation is attached as annex x

Presentation: THE CURRENT STATUS OF UGANDA'S DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND PRIORITIES by Mr. John Bosco Kavuma

Mr. John Bosco Kavuma introduced his presentation by highlighting the overview of development planning in Uganda.

The detailed report is attached as annex xi

Presentation: An Introduction to the Project Purpose and Objectives by Hilda van der Veen

She mentioned that the Management of Chemicals is a priority area of concern and will need to be addressed in order to protect human health, the environment and a country's economy.

Hilda informed the workshop that the Project Objective is to develop a plan of action for mainstreaming of national priorities relative to the Sound Management of Chemicals

into Uganda's national development plans and programmes to reach the objectives of SAICM.

She defined mainstreaming as a strategy for translating health and environmental effects of inadequacies in management of chemicals into a language that is being understood by development and finance ministries.

Comments and discussions

1. A participant wanted advice on how the issue of sector budgets and sealings would be handled due to the fact that most sectors are interested in mainstreaming environment issues and concerns in their daily programmes but they always face difficulties due to budget sealings. The presenter from NPA responded that the country can not do away with sealings because of limited resources to cater for all the needs. He advised that a needs assessment should always be carried out first instead of planning basing on budget and seals.

2. Another participant wanted to know the weakness in the existing laws and wondered why enforcement can not be ensured on the offenders. The Senior Legal Council NEMA responded that the laws in Uganda start with a central approach and that the National Environment Act was put up in 1995 as a framework to make regulations to cut across the board. However, it was required that the sectoral regulations be updated to conform the National Environment Act but this has not been possible. She advised that there is need for awareness raising so that people get to know about the risks of chemicals before we can move to enforcement.

3. Another asked how the issue of transportation of these chemicals was being addressed due to the fact that transportation of some chemicals is at times invisible such as using parachutes. Another participant pointed out that this form of transportation is not common.

4. How will SAICM address the issue of poor disposal methods such as chemicals incorporated in other equipment such as Toys, cells and fluorescent tubes which apparently contain mercury and are existing in huge stockpiles in Uganda.

5. A participant wondered whether SAICM will address the issue of use of Asbestos which is still in use in developing countries.

6. Apparently, there is limited capacity to dispose of chemical waste in Uganda and the only existing incinerator in Nakasongora is not easily accessed. How will this issue be addressed?

7. Another participant raised concern that in the provided TORs of the sectoral teams, there is no task relating to the collection of data on costs and benefits and yet this should be done during data collection in order to collect relevant data

that can be used by the economist. The Deputy Executive Director responded that this was a good observation that would be handled during the review of TORs.

8. A participant pointed out that tear gas should clearly be addressed due to the fact that it is harmful to human health, perhaps, the Police could be provided with guidelines on how to handle tear gas. A participant informed the workshop that during the conference on chemical weapons in Uganda, it was pointed out that tear gas is not a hazardous chemical if used for the purpose it is meant for.

9. Another wanted to know if there is any compensation from the developed world for dumping of chemical waste in developing countries and to what extent have the policies been harmonized within the East African community.

10. Another suggested that the education sector (schools, tertiary institutions)should be targeted to raise public awareness and education on chemical management.

11. One wondered whether there could be other alternatives of chemical waste disposal other than incineration due to the fact that incinerators emit unintentional POPs (dioxins) which are harmful to human health.

12. A suggestion was put forward to consider institutional framework instead of only legislative framework to handle the issue of chemicals management in the country. A participant notified the workshop that this was not practical due to the fact legislation its self is an integrated institution.

13. How will the issue of DDT that will soon be re introduced be handled under SAICM despite the fact that it is toxic to the human health. He was informed that the benefits of using DDT in Uganda outweigh the risks and that Ministry of Health put up mitigation measures to minimize the risks.

14. Another participant raised concern that the composition of the ICM indicted some representatives from various institutions such as UMA, and UNBS but they are not represented that the workshop. He also wanted to know what role will be played by Uganda Cleaner Production center (UCPC) under SAICM. He was notified UNBS was fully represented at the workshop unlike UMA but invitations were sent.

15. Another participant suggested that there should be an indicative statistical analysis showing how Ministry of Finance allocates funds for programmes such as awareness.

PRESENTATION: HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT LINKAGE INITIATIVE (HELI) BY MR. CORNELIOUS KAZOORA

Mr. Kazoora outlined the structures of his presentation. The structure of presentation included

- Rationale of the livestock sector
- Problem statement
- Developmental challenges
- Goal and objectives of HELI, 2005
- Methodology
- Framework for identifying impacts of livestock development on health and environment

While Structure of presentation 2 included the following;

- Analytical tool for decision making-Extended CBA
- Results from private perspective
- Results from society's perspective
- Results of chemical testing
- Context of SAICM
- Conclusion
- Health and environment priorities identified

The detailed report is attached as annex xii

Comments and discussion

1. A participant informed the presenter that most of the water/dams of live stock is separated from the water consumed by humans. He mentioned that this was observed in Nakasongola district during celebrations to mark World Environment day.

2. Another participant wanted clarification on whether analysis results were taken to other international laboratories other than relying on only Ugandan laboratories. The presenter responded that equipment with International standards were brought in to analyse the samples thus the results are accurate.

3. Another wondered whether the social positive aspect of livestock was considered basing on the fact that cow dung is used for manure.

4. A participant asked the presenter how the gaps that were not filled during the study would be addressed.

5. One commented that it was important to identify gaps not only in the live stock sector but also within the chemical sector. The policy justification is very important thus critical that we learn the HELI activity because SAICM is going to follow the key steps in trying to mainstream chemicals management

Day 4

The Deputy executive Director, NEMA welcomed the participants to the second and last day of workshop and informed the there was need for review of the work plan, and study the TORs for the sectoral teams.

Mr. Byekwaso, the Project Manager guided the workshop through the TORs for the sectoral teams. He informed the participants that seven (7) sectoral teams would be established for purposes of undertaking surveys of chemicals management namely: 5 thematic sectors of agriculture; industry; health; energy and mining; and water and sanitation, and 2 cross-cutting sectors of research; and trade & transportation had been established as attached in the

Detailed TORs attached in Annex xiii.

He highlighted the overall objective of the task teams, which is to develop situation analysis reports of chemicals used in the country with an emphasis on:

- Qualifying the links between major chemical management problem areas and human health and environmental quality in Uganda (i.e. explaining the major issues for the environment, human health, worker safety and economic development etc. in the country in terms that the non-expert policy decision-makers can understand); and
- Identifying which areas of the national SMC governance regime (policies, legislation, institutions and processes) need strengthening to improve capacities.

This report will serve as a basis for an updated National SMC Situation Report and subsequent priority setting and planning actions for strengthening SMC regime.

Mr. Thomas Conway guided the workshop on the formation of Sectoral Teams.

Comments and discussion

1. A participant informed that workshop that whereas National Drug Authority manages the veterinary and medical drugs, Ministry of Agriculture is directly responsible for the policy of using Veterinary drugs.
2. Another participant wanted to know under which sector meteorology department falls. He was informed that due to the importance of its meteological data, it would fall under the water and sanitation.
3. A participant from ministry of Justice wondered which team she would fall. She was informed that due to the cross cutting nature of her institution, she would be required in all teams but was advised to join the planning and finance sector because the team was less represented.

Presentations from working groups

Working Group: Health Sector

Members of the Group

1. Mwesigwa Denis
2. Muyambi Ellady
3. Gubya Phoebe
4. Paul Nteza
5. Odongipou Jessica
6. Kabisyanga Emmanuel
7. Businge Prossy
8. David Mugisha
9. Kutesakwe Jennifer

REVIEWING TERMS OF REFERENCE

- Members agreed with the terms of reference. However, they suggested that there is a need to indicate how often the sectoral team will meet. On the very note, they suggested that members should meet twice every month.

IDENTIFYING SHORT, MEDIUM AND LONG TERM PRIORITIES

- Short term – Research
- Medium – Public awareness
- - Capacity building
- Long term – Infrastructure development
- - Monitoring and evaluation

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING FOR THE SHORT TERM PRIORITIES

Members suggested and agreed on research as a short term priority

The following were agreed upon under this component

i) Develop a work plan and budget
ii) Develop, pre-test and approve data collection tools
iii) Establishment of the secretariat (secretarial services)
iv) Facilitation
- Transport allowances
- Meals and refreshments
- Accommodation
- Communication
- etc

v) Report writing and presentation

Comments and discussions

1. A participant asked how all the medical waste would be handled. How many pharmaceuticals are coming into the country? The presenter responded that this information would only be obtained after carrying out an inventory.

Working group 2: Industry Sector

Comments on TORs

- Clearly identify the economic variables to be considered during data collection

PRIORITIES

SHORT TERM

- Inventory of chemicals and industries using them
- Establish and prioritize good storage facilities
- Health and safety programmes
- Training and sensitization
- Implement cleaner production practices
- Put in place effective environmental documentation and reporting mechanism
- Infrastructure for disposal of hazardous waste
- Promote recycling and alternative use of waste

MEDIUM TERM

- Comprehensive law to harmonize and coordinate chemical management efforts
- Training and sensitization
- Support industry to develop and implement practical environment policies
- Proper labeling and identification of chemicals (internal systems)
- Strengthen and increase testing capacities
- Infrastructure for disposal

LONG TERM

- Put in place incentives to encourage and reward voluntary compliance
- Full involvement of media

ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IMPORTANCE

- Water/air pollution and land degradation (relevant planning/programmes)
- Reduction on health cost burden for illness/accidents related to chemical quality of life
- Agriculture export sector
- Productivity
- Cost saving
- Energy saving
- Profitability

- Cleaner production practices

Comments and discussions

1. It was proposed that putting in place incentives to encourage and reward voluntary compliance identified in the long term strategies should be short term because it demonstrates good promotion of the economic development.

2. There was a proposal that this sector should have representatives from the petroleum supply, oil companies due to the oil exploration taking place in Uganda which may result into threat to the environment at the stage of refinery.

3. Participants were urged to identify all the possible areas that can be mainstreamed in the development plan so that they can be included in the PEAP come July 2008.

AGRICULTURE

Priorities	**Short**	**Medium**	**Long**
Government Capacity: Policy, law, institutions, compliances, promotion and enforcement			
• Inadequate capacity for enforcement and or compliance of the existing legal framework	*	*	*
• Harmonization and coordination of existing legal framework as step towards a comprehensive agriculture chemical management legislation	*	*	*
• Formulation and strengthening of the existing legal framework		*	*

AGRICULTURE- PRIORITIES Cont.

Priorities	Short	Medium	Long
Agriculture industry; pollution prevention and mitigation, capacity building			
• Promotion of integrated pest/vector management	*	*	
•Improve capacity to monitor chemical residues and contaminants	*	*	

AGRICULTURE- PRIORITIES cont.

Priorities	Short	Medium	Long
Fisheries/livestock			
•Promotion of ethical/rational usage of drugs and chemicals	*	*	
•Promotion of safe use of drugs and chemicals in processing industries for the agricultural products	*	*	
•Improve capacity to monitor chemical residues and contaminants	*	*	*

AGRICULTURE- PRIORITIES cont.

Priorities	Short	Medium	Long
Science, chemical inventory and monitoring •Capacity to have up to date information of the chemical inventory to be used in chemical management	*		

AGRICULTURE- PRIORITIES cont.

Priorities	Short	Medium	Long
Knowledge, training and public awareness raising •Awareness raising of the effects of chemical use to all stakeholders(policy makers, consumers, handlers, legislators, general public)	*	*	*
•Safe handling and disposal	*	*	*

AGRICULTURE- PRIORITIES cont.

Priorities	Short	Medium	Long
Infrastructure development for chemical management			
•Improve and or develop technical infrastructure for chemical management		*	*
•Disposal facilities of used chemicals	*	*	*
•Obsolete chemicals and chemicals containers	*	*	*

Comments and Discussion

1. A participant wanted to know how the issue of re-labelling will would be handled. This will be ensured by analysing the contents using some of the existing equipment such as GC.
2. how will data on legal imports be identified as reflected in the TORs for the sectoral team? The presenter informed the workshop that results obtained from the inventory would be compared to the registered Agricultural chemicals in the compendium and the balance would be estimated as the illegal imports.

Working group 4: Energy and mining

Othieno John – Chairperson
Nditusawa Gordon

Review of TORs
Transport and storage of chemicals added within the TORs
Bullet 8 of the TORs amended to include impact of chemical. It was amended to read (Assess the impacts of chemical use in the energy and mining sector on health, environment, work safety and economic development)

SECTOR

Electricity: Genration, Transmission, and Distribution.

Mining and development minerals

Exploration and mineral development
Oil and gas – refilling stations
Policy (MEMD)

Identification of Issues has Short, Medium and Long term

Short	Medium	Long
Policy		
		- Regulation to used oil by public inadequate
Health		
- Employees/users of oil handling inadequate - Fluorescent tubes disposal	- Used oil drums disposal inadequate	
Environment		
	- Creosol and grease contamination of soil and water - Recycling and used oil disposal in garages and refilling stations - Inadequate inventory of oil cycle in the sector(disposal, storage, use and transport)	- Used oil and creosole disposal inadequate
- SHE training among uses inadequate(oil use) - SHE awareness among public inadequate - Environment contamination during exploration and use of oil		- Inadequate disposal infrastructure for used oil creosote

Comments and discussion

1. A participant wanted to know the concerns raised by the small scale miners in terms of human health and environment.

2. A concern was raised on the how the quarries are handled under SAICM due to the fact that they use chemicals/explosives for blasting the rocks.

3. Another participant suggested that Biofuels should clearly be addressed

Working group 5: Water and Sanitation

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Approved

ISSUES

- NEMA writes to the employer of the nominated sectoral team leader
- How the sectoral team leader and his/her team be facilitated

Other sectors/partners to be included

i) UWASNET
ii) Meteorological department
iii) Water and Natural Resources
iv) Wetland department

Short term priorities

- Collection of data
- Inventories
- Situation analysis on public awareness

Medium term priorities

- Collection of information on research and study
- Highlighting chemical priority areas
- Proposing priority areas of the national SMC

Long term priorities

- Collecting and assessing relevant information on policy, legislation monitoring
- Qualifying the links between chemical management, problem areas and human health

Economic/development planning, importance of the short term priorities

- During data collection, existing quantities and the status of chemicals will determined, hence reduce on the cost of importation of similar chemicals

Working group 6: Trade and industry

TRADE AND TRANSPORT

1. Data collection should be centralized with focal persons in each sector

- For uniformity
- For easy accessibility
- For comprehensive inventory
- For accountability
- Possibility of coming up with database

SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM
- Capacity to detect these chemical at entry points i.e. need for equipment and personnel - Handling of chemicals i.e. gloves and protective wear - Labeling storage and transportation - Public awareness - Identify the available laws and institutions - Pollution mitigation - Inventory of chemical and monitoring (continuous process) - Identification of training needs - Identify and use of available facilities - Training of personnel to handle accidents	- Training should be done with custom officials, traders, transporters and traffic guides - Plan and put up infrastructure for disposal	- Revision of existing policies and laws - Economic instrument to ensure that the polluter pays

4. Immediate cost on training, however, people would be required for training

Comments and discussion

1. It was pointed out that there is need to encourage institutions to recruit trainable personnel with a background in science instead of training officers without a science background. A participant from URA commented that recruiting persons with adequate backgrounds was a common practice in the institution and that he himself has a background in chemistry.

2. Another person raised concern on the mode of transport in the country and there is need to be mindful of the risks exposure to the public. He gave an example of fuel tankers using the same route as the other public transportation. It was noted that the northern by-pass currently under construction within the country will address the mode of transport.

3. Another participant wanted to know how the chemicals used in school laboratories are handled after being disposed off in the sinks. He was informed that modern laboratories have isolated tanks where the chemicals are discharged for dilution before being discharged to the main drainage system. However, there is need to look into this matter due to the fact that most laboratories are not properly constructed.

Working group 7: EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

1. Make a comprehensive and quantitative as well as qualitative wherever possible inventories of chemicals is use in research sector

- Submit a workplan of the sectoral team with time schedule within four weeks from date of signing contract with NEMA
- Policy and legislation: Domestication of international conventions relevant to chemical management

2. Collect information on expired absolute chemicals

SHORT TERM

- Listing dangerous chemicals
- Publising dangerous chemicals
- Sensitize public about global warming as a result of certain activities
- Implementation of alternative chemicals instead of POPs
- Identification of unknown expired and absolute chemicals
- Training modules at institution level as building capacity to sensitize

MEDIUM TERM

- Integration of chemical awareness at all levels of education
- Establishment of an authority in charge of chemical management

LONG TERM

- Distillation and purification of chemicals

3. Promote technologies which reduce net production of GHGs ie Biogas collection
   - on a small scale: composting
   - Infrastructure which allows re-use and recycle.

- Dissemination of information to the public through media, seminars in various languages
- Special infrastructure for disposal of chemicals by sorting and incineration.

Comments and discussion

1. A participant commented that some institutions such as security institutions had been left out yet they use chemicals. He was informed that the chemicals used in the security institutions lied under Ministry of Health.

2. Another participant pointed out that there is need for domestication of different treaties that have been ratified to ensure enforcement.

3. The team was advised to put emphasis on the technical capacity such as having a strong science curriculum and teachers with adequate training in science as a long term priority.

4. Another participant proposed that specific groups should be targeted to raise awareness within different sectors such as farmers, bankers who lend money, factory managers etc.

Annex i: Workshop Programme

UGANDA/UNDP/UNEP PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC APPROACH TO INTERNATIONAL CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT (SAICM)

INCEPTION WORKSHOP AGENDA

(5- 8 NOVEMBER 2007, KAMPALA, UGANDA)

The main objectives of the inception workshop are as follows:

- To launch this cooperation project, led by the Government of Uganda and supported by the UNDP-UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Implementation of SAICM (UNDP-UNEP SPI), which is intended to works towards mainstreaming Uganda's chemicals management priorities into the country's development planning processes and plans consistent with SAICM priorities.
- Introduce the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), the project, and its objectives, to the main stakeholders in the government and UN Country Team;
- Present to key stakeholders the rationale for integrating the sound management of chemicals (SMC) into the national country development planning dialogue and processes, with emphasis on the methodology proposed for mainstreaming the sound Management of Chemicals and the tools by which to do so;
- Agreement upon composition and establish an Inter-agency Coordinating Mechanism (ICM) that involves representatives from central planning and finance ministries; and,
- Reach agreement on a finalized Plan for Action (work plan) for the project's implementation.

SESSION 1: DAY 1: 5TH November 2007		
TIME	**ACTIVITY**	**RESPONSIBLE**
9:00 – 9:30 A.M	A ROUNDTABLE OF INTRODUCTIONS	NEMA : EVARISTO BYEKWASO
9:30 – 10:15 A.M	OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT WORK PLAN, BUDGET AND SCHEDULE	UNDP/UNEP REPRESENTATIVES
10:15 – 10:30 A.M	COFFEE BREAK	ALL
10:30 – 11:00	DISCUSSION OF THE PROJECT WORK PLAN, BUDGET AND SCHEDULE	NEMA: PATRICK KAMANDA
11:00 – 12:00 PM	DISCUSSION OF THE PROJECT WORK PLAN, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	NEMA STAFF BYEKWASO EVARISTO
12:00 – 12:30 PM	PRE-RUN OF A DRAFT PRESENTATION TO THE INTERAGENCY COORDINATING MECHANISM (ICM) ON THE PROJECT PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES AND WORK PLAN	Mr. Thomas Conway INTERNATIONAL EXPERT: RESOURCE FUTURES INTERNATIONAL
12:30 – 1:00 PM	DISCUSSION ON DESIRED CHANGES TO THE DRAFT PRESENTATION TO THE INTERAGENCY COORDINATING MECHANISM (ICM).	PROJECT TEAM
1:00 – 2:00 PM	LUNCH	
2:00 – 2:15 PM	WELCOME AND ROUNDTABLE INTRODUCTIONS	NEMA STAFF: BYEKWASO EVARISTO
2:15 – 3:30 PM	PROJECT PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES, WORK PLAN AND PROPOSED TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE ICM	NEMA STAFF BYEKWASO EVARISTO
3:30 – 5:00 PM	QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS FROM THE INTERAGENCY COORDINATING MECHANISM (ICM) ON THE PROJECT PURPOSE,	NEMA: PATRICK KAMANDA

	OBJECTIVES, WORK PLAN AND PROPOSED TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE ICM	

SESSION 1: DAY 2: 6TH November 2007		
TIME	**ACTIVITY**	**RESPONSIBLE**
9:00 – 9:30 A.M	AN OVERVIEW OF THE ICM COMMENTS FROM THE PREVIOUS AFTERNOON	NEMA STAFF EVARISTO BYEKWASO
9:30 – 10:30 A.M	DISCUSS THE COMMENTS OF WORK PLAN	UNDP/UNEP REPRESENTATIVE PAUL NTENZA
10:30 – 10:45 A.M	COFFEE BREAK	PROJECT TEAM
10:45 – 11:30	REVIEW OF ANY ADDITIONS OR CHANGES MADE TO THE WORK PLAN AND ASSOCIATED ROLES AND RESPONSBILITIES	NEMA STAFF EVARISTO BYEKWASO
11:30 – 12:30 PM	REVIEW OF THE AGENDA AND ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE PUBLIC INCEPTION WORKSHOP	NEMA STAFF EVARISTO BYEKWASO
12:00 – 12:30 PM	PRE-RUN OF A DRAFT PRESENTATION TO THE INTERAGENCY COORDINATING MECHANISM (ICM) ON THE PROJECT PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES AND WORK PLAN	Mr. Thomas Conway INTERNATIONAL EXPERT: RESOURCE FUTURES INTERNATIONAL
12:30 – 1:30 PM	LUNCH	
1:30 – 3:30 PM	REVIEW OF THE PRESENTATIONS PLANNED FOR THE PUBLIC INCEPTION WORKSHOP SOUND CHEMICALS	Mr. Thomas Conway INTERNATIONAL EXPERT: RESOURCE FUTURES INTERNATIONAL Mr. Thomas Conway

	MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING: A RATIONALE FOR ACTION CURRENT STATUS OF SOUND CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT WORK IN UGANDA MOVING BEYOND THE CURRENT STATUS: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES AND THE UNDP/UNEP SPI AN OVERVIEW OF RECENT DONOR TRENDS, POLICIES AND PRIORITIES: AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL LINKAGES INITIATIVE (HELI) WORK IN UGANDA: HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED THE CURRENT STATUS OF UGANDA'S DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND PRIORITIES UNDP GUIDANCE ON MAINSTREAMING IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING: THE BASIS FOR THE PROJECT WORK PLAN	INTERNATIONAL EXPERT: RESOURCE FUTURES INTERNATIONAL DED NEMA DR. SAWULA Mr. Thomas Conway INTERNATIONAL EXPERT: RESOURCE FUTURES INTERNATIONAL SWEDEN REPRESENTATIVE DR. KAZOORA ED NATIONAL PLANNING AUTHORITY UNDP ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT GROUP REPRESENTATIVE
3:30 – 3:45 PM	COFFEE	
3:45 – 4:15 PM	RISKS, BARRIERS AND STRATEGIES FOR PROJECT SUCCESS	Mr. Thomas Conway INTERNATIONAL EXPERT: RESOURCE FUTURES INTERNATIONAL
4:14 – 4:45 PM	OPEN DISCUSSION	NEMA STAFF

		EVARISTO BYEKWASO
4:45 – 5:00 PM	FINAL WORDS ON BEING PREPARED FOR THE PUBLIC WORKSHOP SESSION	DED NEMA DR. SAWULA

SESSION 3: DAY 3: 7TH November 2007		
TIME	**ACTIVITY**	**RESPONSIBLE**
9:00 – 9:10 A.M	WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION TO THE WORKSHOP	ED NEMA
9:10-9:20A.M	REMARKS BY THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT	MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT
9:20-9:25A.M	REMARKS/INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT PARTNERS AND PARTICIPANTS	UNDP/UNEP REPRESENTATIVES
9:25-9:30 A.M	WORKSHOP ORGANIZATION AND LOGISTICS	NEMA : PATRICK KAMANDA
9:30 – 10:15 A.M	SOUND CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING: A RATIONALE FOR ACTION	Mr. Thomas Conway INTERNATIONAL EXPERT: RESOURCE FUTURES INTERNATIONAL
10:15 – 10:30 A.M	COFFEE BREAK	
10:30 – 11:15	CURRENT STATUS OF SOUND CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT WORK IN UGANDA	DED NEMA DR. SAWULA
11:15 – 11:45 PM	MOVING BEYOND THE CURRENT STATUS: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES AND THE UNDP/UNEP SPI	Mr. Thomas Conway INTERNATIONAL EXPERT: RESOURCE FUTURES INTERNATIONAL
11:45 – 12:30 PM	THE CURRENT STATUS OF UGANDA'S DEVELOPMENT PLANS	ED UGANDA PLANNING

	AND PRIORITIES	AUTHORITY
12:30 – 1:30 PM	LUNCH	
1:30– 2:15 PM	AN OVERVIEW OF RECENT DONOR TRENDS, POLICIES AND PRIORITIES: AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE	Mr. Thomas Conway INTERNATIONAL EXPERT: RESOURCE FUTURES INTERNATIONAL
2:15 – 3:00 PM	OVERVIEW OF RECENT DONOR TRENDS, POLICIES AND PRIORITIES IN UGANDA	SWEDEN REPRESENTATIVE
3:00 – 3:15 PM	COFFEE	
3:15 – 4:00 PM	HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL LINKAGES INITIATIVE (HELI) WORK IN UGANDA: HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED	DR. KAZOORA
4:00 – 4:45 PM	UNDP GUIDANCE ON MAINSTREAMING IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING: THE BASIS FOR THE PROJECT WORK PLAN	UNDP ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT GROUP REPRESENTATIVE
4:45 – 5:00 PM	SUMMARY OF DAY PROCEEDINGS AND OVERVIEW OF NEXT DAY SESSION. COMMENTS	NEMA: EVARISTO BYEKWASO

SESSION 2: DAY 4: 8TH November 2007		
TIME	**ACTIVITY**	**RESPONSIBLE**
9:00 – 9:45 A.M	AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT WORK PLAN	NEMA: EVARISTO BYEKWASO
9:45 – 10:30 A.M	POSSIBLE CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING POSSIBLE CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND THE ROLE OF THE SECTOR BREAKOUT GROUPS	Mr. Thomas Conway INTERNATIONAL EXPERT: RESOURCE FUTURES

		INTERNATIONAL
10:30 – 10:45 A.M	COFFEE BREAK	
10:45 – 12:30	SECTOR BREAKOUT GROUPS – ALLERTING THE PROJECT TEAM TO POSSIBLE CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES IN UGANDA TO INFORM INITIAL WORK ON THE SITUATION REPORT	ALL
12;30 – 1:30 PM	LUNCH	
1:30 – 2:30 PM	SECTOR BREAKOUT GROUPS CONTINUED – PREPARING THE PRESENTATION TO PLENARY	ALL
2:30 – 4:15 PM	REPORTS TO PLENARY SHOULD BE APPROXIMATELY 10 MINUTES IN DURATION EACH WITH 5 ADDITIONAL MINUTES FOR QUESTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS (COFFEE 3:15 – 3:30)	ALL
4:15 – 4:45 PM	A PANEL COMPRISED OF UGANDAN PROJECT TEAM MEMBERS, UNDP/UNEP SPI REPRESENTATIVES AND THE INTERNATIONAL EXPERT WILL REACT TO THE REPORTS FROM THE BREAKOUT GROUPS	ALL
4:45 – 5:00 PM	COMMENTS BY THE WORKSHOP ORGANIZERS	

Annex ii: List of Participants

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FOR THE LAUNCH/INCEPTION WORKSHOP ON STRATEGIC APPROACH TO INTERNATIONAL CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT (SAICM)

NO.	Name	Organization
1	Mr. Muzale Paul	Ministry of Sports and Education
2	Dr. Wesonga WSN	Ministry Of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
3	Kiranda M. Stephen	Kikandwa Environmental Association
4	Kayiam Moses	NEMA
5	Stephen Byantwale	Ministry Of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
6	Tonny Sserubiru	Petroleum Exploration and Production department
7	Emodek Phenela	NEMA
8	Odata Deo	Water Resources Management Directorate
9	Pierre Quiblier	UNEP
10	Busingye P	NEMA
11	Ivan Tumuhairwe	Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda
12	Thomas Conway	RFI
13	Hilda Van Dee Veen	UNDP
14	Slyvia Naklumba	Ministry of Justice
15	Enid Turyahikayo	NEMA
16	Margeret Aanyu	NEMA
17	Kwagala Triphosa	NEMA
18	Edward Nyakahuma	Climate Development Initiative
19	Percy Arishaba	NEMA
20	Semanda Kassim	Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry
21	Emopus Patrick	NEMA
22	David Mugisa	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Socio Development
23	Ludigo James	Uganda Cleaner Production centre
24	Kabishaga Emmanuel	New Horizons
25	Paul Nteza	UNDP
26	Muhumuza Juliet	Kyambogo University
27	Jennifer kutesakwe	NEMA
28	Ann Musoke	Uganda Batteries Ltd
29	Peter Wamboga	SCIFODE/Ug. Media Trust
30	Barugahare v.	Wetlands Management Department

31	Suuny Byakagaba	Government Analytical Laboratory
32	Aloysius Kagoro	Meteorology
33	Dr. Stephen Nyanzi	Chemistry Department, Makerere University
34	John Othieno	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited
35	Oboth Julius	Uganda Revenue Authoruty
36	Gilbert Gilbert	Masimo Associtess
37	Martin Imalingat	Uganda Bureau Of Standards
38	Dr. Festus Bagoora	NEMA
39	Christine Akello	NEMA
40	Pheobe Gubya	Kampala City Council
41	Geoffrey Wabomba	KKakira Sugar Works Ltd
42	Evaristo Byekwaso	NEMA
43	Bonnie Birungi	NEMA
44	Dr. Gerald Sawula	NEMA
45	Odata Deo	Directorate of Water Resources
46	Eliphazi Bazira	Ministry of Water and Environment
47	Gerald Tenywa	New Vision
48	Dr. Agaba Friday	Ministry of Health
49	Deo Habyarimana	UBC-TV
50	Christopher Kanyesigye	National Water and Sewerage Cooperation
51	Jogn Bosco Kavuma	National Planning Authority
52	Ronald Kaggwa	NEMA
53	Beatrice Adimola	NEMA
54	Albert Lugo	Law Development Centre
55	Sandra Kirenga	National Planning Authority
56	Muyambi Ellady	PROBICOU
57	Kaswbuli Joshua	Conservation Trust
58	Serwanga David	Nature Uganda
59	Akankwasa Immaculate	Abantu for development Uganda
60	Peter Musoke	National Water and Sewerage Cooperation National Water and Sewerage Cooperation
61	Nabende Mike	Environment Management Centre
62	Sula Muzira	Rural Community Development Initiative
63	Byarugaba Martin	NEMA
64	Bakunda Chris	DFR-MAAIF
65	Methodius Wako	Uganda Environment Education Foundation
66	Wanyama Julius	Makerere University
67	Goretti Kituti	NEMA
68	Onyango Tom	NEMA
69	Aggrey Mugisa	Uganda Network on Toxic free malaria

		Control(UNETMAC)
70	Ssenkubuga Nathan	Water Affects
71	Odongipou Jessica	PROBICOU
72	Daniel Mwangi	CPDI-Uganda
73	Kazungu Muhummuza	Conservation Trust
74	Sam Musana	National Plannig Authority
75	Zainabu Birungi	Sustainable Development Centre
76	Lakidi Francis	VEMCO Ltd
77	Fredon. Oketcho	ETAU-Uganda
78	Aggrey M. Rushere	Abantu for Development
79	Pathias Karekona	UMTE

Annex iii : Overview Project Work Plan, Budget and Schedule,Roles and Responsibilities

Session 1:

- **Overview of Project Work Plan, Budget and Schedule**

Roles and Responsibilities

Project's Objective

- **Strengthen focus on improved cross-sectoral governance for SMC at the national and local levels**
- **To develop strategies for integration of sound management of chemicals into national development plans and programmes**

	Project Activity Area	**Schedule (Month)**	**Roles & Respon.**
1	▪ Appointing a National Project Manager and Project Assistant ▪ Project initiation	Nov '07 Oct - Nov '07	NEMA PM
2	Establishing a Cross-sectoral, Multi stakeholder Coordinating Mechanism	Nov 07 until end of the project	NEMA
3	Research, Analysis and Planning in Support of Improved SMC Governance Consistent with the Strategic Objectives of SAICM		
3A	Information Gathering and Analysis	Dec 07 – March 08	PMT
	• Develop an Updated "National SMC Situation Report"		
3B	Multi-stakeholder Consultation and Awareness Raising Workshop	April 08	PTM + ICM

	• Present/discuss conclusions and recommendations of the situation report • Summary of workshop Report		PMT PMT
3C	Identification of Nat. SMC opportunities and priorities to address the National SMC regime and other major chemical management problems/opportunities	May – June '08	PMT + ICM
	▪ Preparation Priority Setting background document ▪ Two-day ICM briefing/brainstorming workshop ▪ Brainstorming Workshop Summary Report –highest priority actions for the next 5 years		PMT & Inter. Consultant PMT + ICM PMT
4	Planning To Implement Priority Actions, Including Via Mainstreaming In National Development Plans		
4A	A Phased Plan for Addressing Priority Gaps in The National SMC Regime and Qualitative Rational for Mainstreaming Certain of the Highest Priority SMC Issues in National Development Plans	July – August 2008	PMT
	▪ Development of a Draft Plan of Action Dcoument ▪ One day ICM Briefing & Brain storming workshop ▪ Finalisation of Plan of Action Document		PMT + Intern. Consul. PMT PMT + Intern. Consul.
4B	Demonstration of building an economic analysis/development case for mainstreaming some of the highest priority SMC issues in nat. development plans	Sept – Nov '08	PMT
	Preparation of economic analysis document Example applying costs-analysis methodologies		PM & Int. Cons.

4C	Proposing a Road Map For Mainstreaming The Highest Priority SMC Issues In the Country's Development Planning Process	Nov 08 – Jan 09	PMT + ICM
	▪ Preparation of a "mainstreaming roadmap" that contains a clear plan and schedule regarding which national development plans to influence ▪ Preparation of concept documents for donar interes		PMT + Intern. Consult. PMT + Intern. Consult.

2007 Budget

Key Activities	Impl. Entity	Budget	Description	Amount
Designation of a National Project Manager and Project Initiation	NEMA	71300	National Consultancies	7,500
	NEMA	71100	National Staff Salaries	6,000
	NEMA	72200	Office Equipment	2,481
	NEMA	74500	Sundries	2,667
	NEMA	73100	Rental of Office Space	2,000
Subtotal				20,648
Establishing a Cross-Sectoral, Multi-Stakeholder Coordinating Mechanism	NEMA	72100	Contractual Services: Meetings & Workshops	2,000
	NEMA	71600	Travel: PMT & Sectoral Teams	5,000
	UNDP HQ	71600	Travel: UN Staff	4,000
Subtotal				11,000
Research, analysis and planning in support of improved SMC Governance consistent with the Strategic Objectives of SAICM	NEMA	72100	Contractual Services: NGO and other participation	3,750
	UNDP HQ	71200	International Consultants	6,750
	NEMA	71600	Travel: PMT & Sectoral Teams	4,000
Subtotal				12,500
Total budget for 2007				44,148

2008 Budget

Key Activities	Impl. Entity	Budget	Description	Amount
Designation of a National Project Manager and Project Initiation	NEMA	71300	National Consultancies	22,500
	NEMA	71100	National Staff Salaries	18,000
	NEMA	74500	Sundries	5,333
Subtotal				45,833
Research, analysis and planning in support of improved SMC Governance consistent with the Strategic Objectives of SAICM	NEMA	72100	Contract Serv.: NGO and other participation	11,250
	NEMA	72100	Contract Serv.: Meetings & Workshops	23,000
	UNDP HQ	71200	International Consultants	20,250
	NEMA	71600	Travel: PMT & Sectoral Teams	6,000
Subtotal				62,500
Planning to implement priority actions, including via mainstreaming in national development plans	NEMA	72100	Contract Serv. : Meetings & Workshops	15,000
	UNDP HQ	72100	International Consultants	30,000
	UNDP HQ	71200	Travel: UN Staff	4,000
	UNDP HQ	71600	Contract Serv.: Report	20,000
	UNDP HQ	72100	Contract Serv.: Evaluation	10,000
Subtotal				79,000
Total budget for 2008				187,333

Annex iv: Sound Chemicals Management and Development Planning: A Rationale for Action

Key Themes of the Presentation

The Global Chemicals Industry

- By 2005, global chemicals sector output had reached over $2.5 trillion

- Chemical industry predictions point toward continued growth in this sector over the next two decades that will mirror GDP growth
- Conservative estimates anticipate an 85% higher global output by 2020 over turn of the century levels
- Industry is growing at about 4% annually (as compared to a global gas industry valued at $600 billion growing at 2.8%)
    - In 2003, world exports of chemicals accounted for nearly 15% of global trade in manufactured goods, exceeding in value world trade in automotive products

The Role Of Developing Countries

- 80% of the world's total output of chemicals was produced by 16 nations in 2001; production concentrated in OECD countries
- But, by 2020, developing nations are expected to lead the world in growth rates for high-volume industrial chemicals
- Developing nations are expected to increase their share of world chemicals production to 31%; fastest growth is occurring in Asia (China, India, Taiwan, Japan, Thailand, etc.) and the Middle East, but Africa will be following suit
- In addition to the shift in basic chemicals *production,* chemical *consumption* is anticipated to grow much faster in developing nations than in the past and could account for a third of global consumption by 2020
- <u>This can be a positive story for development, but if not carefully managed will leave a legacy of extreme costs to society, especially the poor</u>

Growth In Context Of Limited Developing Country Sound Chemicals Management Capacities

- Some of the world's worst domestic levels of pollution with associated costs to worker productivity and attendant health care and agricultural productivity costs are

occurring in the developing countries

- For instance, the World Bank estimates that health costs in major Asian cities associated with mismanagement of chemicals and the environment represent 15% to 18% of urban income
- In India, the World Bank observes that domestic costs associated with chemicals equals 4.53% of its GDP
- We are all exposed to both domestic and global sources of pollution to varying degrees; none of use can be happy about this outcome

Chemical Emissions Will Increase

Sector	Examples of Sector Relevant Chemicals / Chemical Classes
Agriculture & Pest Mgmt	Organophosphates, POPs, PTSs, ODS
Energy	SO_2, NOx, PCBs, Dioxin, HAPs, VOCs,
Extractive Industries	Heavy metals
Healthcare	Dioxin, DDT
Households	Particulates (SO_2, NOx), dioxin
Industry	All (heavy metals, POPs, other toxics)
Infrastructure	Heavy metals, POPs, asbestos
Manufacturing	Solvents, Heavy Metals, PVCs, ODS
Telecommunications & Info. Technology	Heavy metals, solvents
Transportation	Lead, SOx, NOx, dioxin, hydrocarbons, PAH
Waste Management	Dioxin, organic solvents, PCBs
Water Resources	PAH, Heavy metals, PCPs, PCBs

Intensive Use Of Water And Energy Will Increase

- In addition to pollution, the chemicals sector is an intensive user of energy and water and also results in land taken out of productive uses for agriculture
- OECD estimates that at the turn of the century the chemical industry used approximately 7% of the world's energy, resulting in 4% of the world's CO2 generation (newer numbers have been generated but are yet to be formally released)
- In the United States and the European Union, their respective chemicals sectors are the largest industrial energy users and, taken together, account for roughly 5% of global primary energy use (including feed stocks)
- Within the EU, the chemical industry in 1990 consumed nearly 10% of the total primary energy consumption. The chemical sector in the EU is responsible for nearly 60% of its industrial oil consumption and 11% of overall oil consumption

Risks Of Accidents Will Increase

- With increased economic activity in the global chemicals sector, the number and magnitude of accidents can be expected to increase
- For instance, many developing nations have chemical facilities located near low-lying

coastal areas, rivers and floodplains prone to massive flooding during each monsoon season

- Global warming increases the number and severity of extreme weather events and this in turn increases the potential for accidents at chemical facilities
- The outfall of chemical sector accidents—pollution and related stresses placed on resources and people (e.g., loss of fisheries and attendant rise in hunger and poverty)— are a significant risk for sustainable development, primarily in localized communities, but also having broader national and international human health and environmental implications

Chemical Wastes and Legacy Issues Will Increase

- Increases in chemical activity and intensity within developing nations will also produce a much higher volume of chemical sector wastes generated domestically
- This will compound the already existing problem of transboundary movement of wastes (or products that become stockpiled wastes) to developing countries from developed countries
- This will be a serious problem is light of:
  - The lack of adequate pollution prevention practices and weak recycling capacity that could minimize waste generation
  - Virtual absence of environmentally sound waste disposal infrastructure in many countries e.g. wastes of all types are discarded in open-air landfills that lack liners or other features designed to prevent releases to air and water

THE SITUATION IN UGANDA

Increasing Chemical Demand

- **Demand for chemicals use is increasing and new chemical substances are being introduced on the market**

- **Main areas of concern with regard to the unsound management of chemicals:**

- Pesticide use in the agricultural sector
- Storage of stockpiles
- Disposal of obsolete chemicals and containers
- Transport
- Illegal imports

Use Patterns

- Chemicals are used in mostly agriculture, industry, health, energy and mining, water supply and sanitation, and research sectors.

- Data and information on chemical production, import, export and use in Uganda is not comprehensive and is lacking in a number of aspects.
- Chemicals are used in mostly agriculture, industry, health, energy and mining, water supply and sanitation, and research sectors.
-
- Data and information on chemical production, import, export and use in Uganda is not comprehensive and is lacking in a number of aspects.
- *Storage and Disposal*
- Uganda does not import or export chemical waste for processing or disposal purposes.

- Some chemical wastes generated such as used oils, are utilized by some industries (tea and sugar) as furnace fuels, while some used oil is are also put to use as wood preservatives.

- There are, however, substantial amount of expired chemicals especially in institutions (laboratories) as well as some pesticides and obsolete chemicals such as Polychlorinated Biphenyl's (PCBs) in old transformers that need to be disposed of.

- Presently, there are no comprehensive guidelines on chemical waste management.
- Uganda does not import or export chemical waste for processing or disposal purposes.

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- There are, however, substantial amount of expired chemicals especially in institutions (laboratories) as well as some pesticides and obsolete chemicals such as Polychlorinated Biphenyl's (PCBs) in old transformers that need to be disposed of.

- Presently, there are no comprehensive guidelines on chemical waste management.

EXISTING LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS

- A review of existing legislation indicates that the management of chemicals has been impeded by deficiencies in the law and factors, which hinder law enforcement.

- Main impediments include: inadequate or un-coordinated legislation; insufficient information on chemicals in use; lack of health or environmental monitoring; lack of trained staff, equipment and other resources; faulty packaging and lack of proper labeling or repackaging; inappropriate transportation; unsafe storage; lack of or failure to use protective equipment or clothing; and, lack of safe disposal facilities for waste chemicals.

- There is no single piece comprehensive legislation on chemicals management.
- It is not easy to track down trafficking of drugs and other chemicals.

- A number of chemicals that are useful are misused by the public.

- Chemicals for public health use and cosmetics particularly are not yet effectively managed.

- Most laboratories have basic facilities to handle general chemical analysis and they utilize recognized protocols such as ISO, Codex, WHO-guidelines, UNEP guidelines, EPA- standard methods, AOAC, Safety Guides, Quality assurance **manuals and many** others.

- Most laboratories lack technical expertise for equipment repairs. On the whole, national programs for improvement of performance quality of laboratories are not in place.

CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

- Uganda faces a series of challenges in achieving sound management of chemicals:
  - *Lack of and scattered information on all aspects of chemicals management*
  - *Lack of a comprehensive and harmonized legal framework*
  - *Weak institutional capacity and lack of financial resources therein*
  - *Lack of awareness on the benefits of strategic chemicals management*

Chemical management priorities for Uganda

- strengthening national capabilities for the management of chemicals;
- information exchange on toxic chemicals and risks;
- prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous chemical products;
- establishment of risk reduction programmes;
- harmonization of classification and labeling of chemicals; and
- expanding and accelerating international assessment of chemical risks.

SAICM IMPLEMENTATION CAN HELP

The Challenge Confronted by SAICM

- Previous piecemeal approach to chemicals management
- Fragmented and differing responses to problems encountered
- Obstacles to trade
- Uneven playing field for industry
- A growing gap in chemicals management
- Lack of capacity in developing countries
- Illegal international traffic
- Lack of financial and technical resources

The Negotiations

- UNEP GC 2002

- WSSD in Johannesburg 2002
- finalization of negotiations by 2005

the 2020 goal that chemicals should be used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment

Globally Harmonized System (GHS) by 2008

- A multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral consultation
- Representatives of Governments, NGOs and IGOs from sectors such as agriculture,

environment, health, science, industry and labour
- Rules of procedure unique
- 11-member SAICM steering committee formed in 2002 to guide the development process:
  - 7 participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals or IOMC (FAO, ILO, OECD, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, WHO)
  - Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS)
  - GEF
  - UNDP
  - World Bank

The Result

- A non-legally binding policy framework
- Reach the 2020 WSSD goal
- Actions and coordinated measures at all levels
- Close the widening gap
- Elimination and reduction of risks associated with the life-cycle management of chemicals
- Multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder
- Precaution as in Rio Declaration
- Quick Start Programme: of which strategic priority 3 is mainstreaming in development planning
- The Dubai Declaration
- Overarching Policy Strategy
- Global Plan of Action

The Dubai Declaration

- Agreed by ministers, heads of delegations and leaders of industry and civil society
- Fundamental changes are needed in the way chemicals are managed
- Achieve chemical safety
- "The sound management of chemicals is essential if we are to achieve sustainable development, including the eradication of poverty and disease, the improvement of human health and the environment and the elevation and maintenance of the standard of living in countries at all levels of development."

Overarching Policy Strategy (OPS)

- Introduction
- Scope
- Statement of needs
- Objectives
- Financial considerations
- Principles and approaches
- Implementation and taking stock of progress

OPS - Scope

- Environmental, economic, social, health and labour aspects of chemical safety

- Agricultural and industrial chemicals, with a view to promoting sustainable development and covering chemicals at all stages of their life-cycle, including in products

OPS Objectives

- Risk reduction
- Knowledge and information
- Governance
- Capacity building and technical cooperation
- Illegal international traffic

Global Plan of Action

- Recommended for use and further development
- 36 work areas, 273 activities, actors, targets/timeframes, indicators of progress, implementation aspects
- Structured in accordance with the 5 categories of SAICM objectives
- Priority chemicals; PBTs, vPvB, CMRs, reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous system toxicants, POPs, mercury and other chemicals of global concern, HPV chemicals, dispersive use chemicals, and other chemicals of concern at the national level

Mainstreaming In Development Plans Given Substantial Emphasis

- ***Mainstreaming:***
  - Reality is that comparatively much more money that is potentially applicable to SCM is moving through multilateral and bilateral official development assistance relative to dedicated environmental financial mechanisms (e.g. the GEF)
  - SCM, as an issue for sustainable development, must directly or indirectly receive a larger share of those resources than is currently the case
  - This could come from integrating or mainstreaming SCM in national policy documents; this requires financial and technical assistance in its own right
  - However, the process is actually iterative, requiring mainstreaming also in programming of bilateral assistance agencies in donor countries

Annex v. TORs

DRAFT Terms of Reference (ToRs)
Uganda / UNEP / UNDP Partnership Initiative for the Implementation of SAICM

National Project Manager

Background:

The Uganda / UNEP / UNDP Partnership Initiative for the Implementation of SAICM is being advanced to assist the Government, through the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), to take up the second and third strategic priorities of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Quick Start Programme (QSP), namely:

- "the development and strengthening of national chemicals management institutions, plans, programmes and activities to implement the Strategic Approach, building upon work conducted to implement international chemicals-related agreements and initiatives"; and,
- "undertaking analysis, interagency coordination, and public participation activities directed at enabling the implementation of the Strategic Approach by integrating – i.e. mainstreaming – the sound management of chemicals in national strategies, and thereby informing development assistance cooperation priorities".

The activities listed above will be executed by the national Project Management Unit (PMU) within the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) which is the national implementing agency for the project. The PMU will be managed by the National Project Manager (NPM).

Duties and responsibilities:

The National Project Manager represents the project at the highest levels at the national level, conducts overall management of the project, coordinates with UNEP/UNDP personnel involved in the project, and coordinates the involvement of project staff at the national level.

He/she is responsible for the overall management of the Project including (inter alia):

- Facilitating project initiation and preparing periodical/final work plans and reports (performance and financial) to incorporate comments of the national government
- Notifying of and briefing about the project to related organizations, including requesting that each organization designates a project contact point charged with project communications, gathering information in support of the project and identifying stakeholders among their constituencies
- Building a comprehensive database of organizations by category (ministerial, academia, private sector, etc.)

- Developing project documents including National Chemical SMC Situation Report, several workshop reports and National Plan of Action
- Developing the priority setting background document including the criteria and objectives for setting national priorities for strengthening SMC governance
- Ensuring that Activities Area 2* are completed promptly in the first phases of the project.
- Liaising with UNEP/UNDP and the appropriate involved government officials and national stakeholders regarding the completion of Activity Areas 3 and 4*
- Providing general technical support and advice to the Project

(refer to outline of Activity Areas in project document)*

Qualifications and Experience:

- Senior management position in a lead agency for chemicals management at the national level (e.g. Environment or Health);
- 10 years of experience in managing major, complex projects including project scheduling and meeting deadlines, and assuring that projects are developed and delivered effectively taking into consideration gender equality issues;
- Working knowledge of environmental and health management capacity, professionals and stakeholders at the national level;
- Capacity building experience would be an asset; and
- Experience working with UN Agencies would be an asset.

ANNEX 4: Terms of Reference: National Technical Assistant

DRAFT Terms of Reference (ToRs)
Uganda / UNEP / UNDP Partnership Initiative for the Implementation of SAICM

National Technical Assistant

Background:

The Uganda / UNEP / UNDP Partnership Initiative for the Implementation of SAICM is being advanced to assist the Government, through the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), to take up the second and third strategic priorities of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Quick Start Programme (QSP), namely:

- "the development and strengthening of national chemicals management institutions, plans, programmes and activities to implement the Strategic Approach, building upon work conducted to implement international chemicals-related agreements and initiatives"; and,
- "under-taking analysis, interagency coordination, and public participation activities directed at enabling the implementation of the Strategic Approach by integrating – i.e. mainstreaming – the sound management of chemicals in national strategies, and thereby informing development assistance cooperation priorities".

The activities listed above will be executed by the national Project Management Unit (PMU) within the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) which is the national implementing agency for the project. The PMU will be constituted of the National Project Manager (NPM) assisted by the National Technical Assistant.

Duties and responsibilities:

The National Technical Assistant will assist the National Project Manager (NPM) in the day to day running of the project activities. Specifically, the responsibilities of the Technical Assistant will be to:

i. Participate in day-to-day activities relating to project implementation and provide assistance to the National Project Manager;
ii. To be responsible for day to day communication with project partners;
iii. Participate in the Project Management Unit and the National Steering Committee (NSC) and the Interagency Working Group (IWG) meetings, preparing the minutes of the meetings and distributing them to participants and maintaining the day to day records of project implementation;
iv. Assist in organizing workshops and training programmes;

v. Assist in developing project documents including National Chemical SMC Situation Report, several workshop reports and National Plan of Action;
vi. Assist in developing the priority setting background document including the criteria and objectives for setting national priorities for strengthening SMC governance
vii. Assist in preparing work plans and budgets for all project activities;
viii. Assist in preparing the requisite progress reports on implementation of project activities;
ix. Prepare the requisite accountabilities for the project funds (prepare Cash Advance Statements and Quarterly Expenditure accounts);
x. Make arrangement and preparing the necessary documentation for all payments for activities under the project;
xi. Manage the payroll and cash reserves of the project;
xii. Compile the financial documentation to be submitted regularly;
xiii. Liaise with the Finance and Administration Department and the Bank to ensure timely availability of resources including financial, human and equipment;
xiv. Maintain the registers for inventory of non-expendable equipment and ensure that the equipment is safe and in proper working conditions; and
xv. Maintain the project website.

Qualifications and Experience

The Technical Assistant shall posses the following qualifications and experience:

- A university degree in chemistry, environmental sciences, natural sciences, or economics. A combination of these qualifications together with accounting qualifications is preferred.
- Minimum of 1 year experience assisting in project management.
- Experience in project implementation.
- Familiarity with financial and technical rules, regulations and procedures relevant to project implementation.
- Good communication and management skills.
- Computer skills especially use of spreadsheets and accounting profession packages.

DRAFT Terms of Reference (ToRs)
Uganda / UNEP / UNDP Partnership Initiative for the Implementation of SAICM

Interagency Working Group

Background:

Under SAICM Quick Start Programme, Uganda in partnership with UNEP and UNDP developed a proposal for implementation of SAICM which has been approved for funding. The project's main goal is to strengthen focus on improved cross-sectoral governance for the sound management of chemicals (SMC) at the national and local levels and establish stronger SMC links with national development planning priorities, processes and plans. The expected output of the project is a National Plan for Strengthening SMC Governance which will be prepared with participation and guidance of a cross-sectoral inter-ministerial coordinating body with full participation of stakeholders.

The project is intended to review the existing actions in the area of chemicals management in order to advance the sound management of chemicals by identifying gaps and proposing concrete projects and priorities to incorporate chemical safety issues into the development agenda of Uganda.

In order to plan and implement the project activities in more coordinated manner, an Interagency Working Group (IWG) shall be established with approval of the National Steering Committee. IWG will be composed of representatives from NSC representing the following organizations:

- Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED);
- Ministry of Internal Affairs (Government Analytical Laboratories);
- Ministry of Water and Environment;
- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (Agricultural Chemicals Board);
- Ministry of Health;
- Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry;
- Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development;
- Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
- Uganda Revenue Authority (URA);
- Department of Chemistry – Makerere University; and
- National Drug Authority (NDA)

Functions of the Interagency Working Group (IWG):

In general, the Interagency Working Group will be responsible for review of periodical/final work plans and reports, and coordination of the sectoral and cross-sectoral project activities among the national stakeholders

Specific Terms of Reference:

Consistent with the function above, the specific Terms of Reference for the Interagency Working Group are to:

i. Review and revise as appropriate a detailed work plan and timetable for the National Plan for SMC development taking comments by NSC into consideration;
ii. Review and revise as appropriate sectoral work plans ensuring that cross-sectoral issues are adequately addressed;
iii. Review and revise as appropriate project documents including National Chemical SMC Situation Report, several workshop reports and National Plan of Action;
iv. Provide policy guidance and assistance in developing the priority setting background document including the criteria and objectives for setting national priorities for strengthening SMC governance;
v. Facilitate the organization of multi-stakeholder workshops;
vi. Propose a path forward to integrate the outcomes of the projects into government priority development programmes;

In the execution of its work, the IWG will hold regular and extra-ordinary committee meetings. A Secretariat of the IWG will be served by NEMA.

Outputs:

The expected output of the project is a National Plan for Strengthening SMC Governance with the development needs and priorities of Uganda and resources addressed.

Duration:

The tenure of the Interagency Working Group is limited to the duration of the project (up to 18 months)

Remuneration:

Each member of the Interagency Working Group will earn a seating allowance and transport refund for every meeting attended.

TERMES OF REFERENCE INTER-AGENCY COORDINATING MECHANISM (ICM) UGANDA/UNEP/UNDP PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SAICM

1.0 Background

Under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Quick Start Programme (QSP), Uganda has developed in partnership with UNEP and UNDP a proposal for implementation of SAICM that has been approved for funding under the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund.

The project's main goal is to strengthen focus on improved cross-sectoral governance for the Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC) at the national and local levels and to establish stronger SMC links with national development planning priorities, processes and plans. The project is expected to result in a National Plan for strengthening Uganda's Sound Management of Chemicals regime that will be prepared with participation and guidance of an Inter-Agency Coordinating Mechanism (ICM) and in full participation with national stakeholders that have a bearing to chemicals management.

The project will analyze Uganda's national situation relative to the national, sector and local management of chemicals and result in an updated national SMC situation report for Uganda that will be developed as part of a process that identifies gaps, needs, and opportunities. Once these are developed, the project will assist Uganda in a priority-setting exercise and, ultimately, to the integration of SMC priorities within its national policy and legislative frameworks, and within broader national goals and objectives for health, the environment, poverty reduction and sustainable development for Uganda.

2.0 Functions of the Inter-Agency Coordinating Mechanism (ICM)

The Inter-Agency Coordinating Mechanism, under the leadership of Uganda's National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) will be responsible for policy input, functional guidance and overall coordination of the project activities among the national stakeholders and will ensure that the government's sectoral interests are represented and integrated into the project in an efficient and timely manner.

The Inter-Agency Coordinating Mechanism will play a critical role in raising awareness on the importance of the integration of Sound Management of Chemicals priorities and related development activities in the Uganda Poverty Eradication Action Plans (PEAP). In particular the ICM will engage the Ministry of Finance and the Central Planning Committee by establishing awareness on the major issues linking the Sound Management of Chemicals to national goals related to environment, human health, workers safety and economic development.

The Inter-Agency Coordination Mechanism will preferably consist of representatives from ministries engaged in aspects of the Sound Management of Chemicals (whether or not their role is recognized as an official one for chemicals) such as Agriculture, Central Planning Commission, Economic Development, Health, Environment, Energy, Finance, Industry, Labour, Trade etc). Uganda's Inter-Agency Coordination Mechanism could be composed of representatives from the ministries/institutions indicated in Annex I.

3.0 Specific Terms of Reference - Inter-Agency Coordinating Mechanism (ICM)

Consistent with the function outlined above, the more detailed and descriptive Terms of Reference for the Inter-Agency Coordinating Mechanism are to:

i. Provide advice, policy guidance and oversee project implementation.
ii. Approve a detailed *Work Plan* and feasible *timetable* for implementation of the National Plan for SMC Development.
iii. Undertake monitoring and evaluation of project activities.
iv. Review sectoral team Work Plans and ensure that cross-sectoral issues are adequately addressed.
v. Oversee the establishment of the criteria for setting national priorities for strengthening Uganda's Sound Management of Chemicals regime.
vi. Oversee the formulation of national objectives with regard to Uganda's priorities relative to its Sound Management of Chemicals regime.
vii. Review and provide inputs to project reports including action plans and strategy documents.
viii. Ensure that project outcomes are integrated into Uganda's development programmes (e.g. review process of the PRSP).
ix. Spearhead further resources mobilization for implementation of the project outcomes.
x. Mobilize necessary support for implementation of project activities and outputs at all policy and decision-making levels.
xi. Raise awareness on SMC issues among local and central governmental authorities.
xii. Secure policy and technical support from represented entities to ensure integration of SMC priorities into institutional strategies.
xiii. Coordinate with similar existing mechanisms to attain complementarity of national chemicals-related initiatives.
xiv. Ensure institutional coordination when planning to address SMC issues.

In the execution of its work, the ICM will hold regular and extra-ordinary Committee meetings. A secretariat for the project activities has been set up at Uganda's National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

4.0 Outputs

The expected output of the project is a National Plan for Strengthening Uganda's Sound Management of Chemicals regime that aims to meet Uganda's national development needs and priorities relative to chemicals management, address the availability of necessary resources and provide guidance to help improve the incorporation of national sound management of chemicals priorities into the national development planning plans.

5.0 Duration

The tenure of the National Steering Committee is limited to the duration of the project (up to 16 months starting November 2007)

ANNEX I:

- Office of the Prime Minister
- Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED)
- Ministry of Local Government
- Ministry of Water and Environment
- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry
- Ministry of Education and Sports
- Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
- Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
- Uganda Revenue Authority (URA)
- National Planning Authority (NPA)
- Uganda National Bureau of Standard (UBOS)
- Makerere University
- National Drug Authority (NDA)
- Uganda Cleaner Production Center (UCPC)
- Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL)
- Uganda Manufacturers Association (UMA)
- Climate Development Initiative (CDI)
- National Association of Plantation Workers of Uganda (NAPWU)
- New Vision Printing and Publishing Company Limited
- Health, Safety and Environment Committee for Oil Companies (Total Uganda**)**

Annex vi: OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT AND WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES by Mr. Byekwaso Evaristo

Background - SAICM

- A policy framework for international action on chemical hazards
- Adopted by the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) in February 2006 in Dubai
- Support the achievement of the goal agreed at the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development:

"by the year 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health"

SAICM comprises three core texts:

- Dubai Declaration

  Commitment to SAICM by minister levels
- Overarching Policy Strategy

Scope, needs, objectives, principles and financial/institutional arrangements

- Global Plan of Action
  Proposed work areas and activities as guidance document

The strategic priorities of SAICM are:

- Develop/update national chemical profiles and identify capacity needs for sound management of chemicals (SMC)
- Develop/strengthen national chemicals management institutions, plans, programmes and activities to implement SAICM
- Undertake analysis, interagency coordination, and public participation activities directed at enabling the implementation of SAICM by integrating SMC into national development strategies

SAICM Quick Start Programme

- Established by ICCM to support initial enabling capacity building and implementation activities in developing countries
- *Uganda* was selected as one of the *first case countries* in QSP Trust Fund to *build replicable examples* for mobilizing and targeting additional resources for implementation of SAICM

Uganda/UNEP/UNDP Partnership Initiative

Partnership initiative was developed to assist the Government of Uganda, through NEMA, to:

- *Assess their SMC regimes relative to the strategic objectives of the SAICM, and put in place a plan to begin addressing gaps in the national regime*
- *Improve the incorporation of national SMC priorities into the development planning agenda (e.g. PEAP, PMA, PAF, MDG, etc)*

- Project Duration
  18 months
- Executing Agency
  MFPED
- Implementing Agency
  NEMA
- Partnering Agency
  UNDP and UNEP
- Advisory Body
  National Steering Committee (NSC) with 24 Ministries/Organizations

Objectives of the Project

- *To develop strategies for integration of SMC into national development plans and programmes which will be prepared with the full participation and guidance of a National Steering Committee (NSC) through MDG-based planning for enhancement of environmental sustainability*

Project Implementation Steps

1. *Qualify the links between priority major chemical management problem areas and human health and environmental quality in Uganda*

2. *Identify which areas of Uganda's national SMC governance regime needs strengthening most urgently*
3. *Develop a realistic phased plan for strengthening Uganda's national SMC governance regime*
4. *Quantify the costs of inaction/benefits of action in planning/finance/economic language regarding major chemical management problem areas*
5. *Formulate a path forward to mainstream the highest priority SMC issues in Uganda's development planning processes and plans*

Expected Output

Qualify the links between priority major chemical management problem areas and human health and environmental quality *Updated National SMC Situation Report*

2. Identify which areas of Uganda's national SMC governance regime needs strengthening most urgently

Priority-setting Document

3. Develop a realistic phased plan for strengthening Uganda's national SMC governance regime

National Plan of Action

4. Quantify the costs of inaction/benefits of action in planning/finance/economic language regarding major chemical management problem areas

Economic Analysis Report

5. Formulate a path forward to mainstream the highest priority SMC issues in Uganda's development planning processes and plans

Mainstreaming Road Map

Workshop objectives

- To launch this cooperation project, led by the Government of Uganda and supported by the UNDP-UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Implementation of SAICM (UNDP-UNEP SPI), which is intended to work towards mainstreaming Uganda's chemicals management priorities into the country's development planning processes and plans consistent with SAICM priorities.
- Introduce the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), the project, and its objectives, to the main stakeholders in the government and UN Country Team;

National Steering Committee/ICM

NSC will be responsible for policy input, functional guidance and overall coordination among stakeholders

Members of the ICM	Uganda Revenue Authority (URA)
the Prime Minister's Office	National Planning Authority (NPA)
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)
Ministry of Internal Affairs	Makerere University
Ministry of Local Government	National Drug Authority (NDA)
Ministry of Water and Environment	Uganda Cleaner Production Center (UCPC)
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL)
Ministry of Health	Uganda Manufactures Association (UMA)
Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry	Climate Development Initiative (CDI)
Ministry of Education and Sports	National Association of Plantation Workers of Uganda (NAPWU)
Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	New Vision Printing and Publishing Company Limited
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	Health, Safety and Environment Committee for Oil Companies (Total Uganda)
Ministry of Defence	

Interagency Working Group

IWG will be responsible for review of periodical/final work plans and reports, and coordination of the sectoral and cross-sectoral project activities among stakeholders

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
Ministry of Internal Affairs	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
Ministry of Water and Environment	Uganda Revenue Authority (URA)
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	Makerere University
Ministry of Health	National Drug Authority (NDA)
Uganda Manufacturers Association	

Workshop objectives

- Present to key stakeholders the rationale for integrating the sound management of chemicals (SMC) into the national country development planning dialogue and processes, with emphasis on the methodology proposed for mainstreaming the sound Management of Chemicals and the tools by which to do so;
- Agreement upon composition and establish an Inter-agency Coordinating Mechanism (ICM) that involves representatives from central planning and finance ministries; and,
- Reach agreement on a finalized Plan for Action (work plan) for the project's implementation.

Annex vii: Opening remarks of the Executive Director

WELCOME REMARKS BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – (NEMA) AT THE INCEPTION WORKSHOP OF THE UGANDA/UNDP/UNEP PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SAICM

The Honorable Minster of State for Environment
The Permanent Secretary
The Representative of the United Nations Development Programme
The Representative of the United Nations Environment Programme,
Our Development Partners,
Distinguished Participants,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Introduction

1. On behalf of the National Environment Management Authority and on my own behalf, I wish to very warmly welcome you all to this official inception workshop of the Uganda/UNDP/UNEP Parternship Initiative for the Implementation of Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).

2. As you are aware in 1995, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) was created by an Act of Parliament, and was mandated to manage all aspects of the environment. In addition, a framework law on the environment, namely, the National Environment Statute (NES), was passed by Uganda's Parliament in 1995. This Statute clearly requires that NEMA shall, in the consultation with other lead agencies, establish criteria for the classification of toxic and hazardous chemicals and materials and further, shall issue guidelines and prescribe measures for the management of toxic and hazardous chemicals and materials with respect to their: registration; labeling; packaging; advertising; control of imports and exports; distribution; storage; transportation; handling; monitoring of their effects on human health and the environment; disposal; as well as restriction and banning of the controlled chemicals.

3. Thus, there is a clear policy on the overall mandate regarding chemical management; however, the day-to-day operationalisation and coordination of the various stakeholders with respect to chemicals management, is still weak.
4. You may recall that in June 1992, representatives of 178 nations, including Uganda, met in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to decide on what actions were needed to provide for environmentally and socially sustainable development. The Earth Summit, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), devised integrated strategies meant to halt and reverse the negative impact of human activities on the environment, and to promote environmentally sustainable economic development in all countries. This global programme of action is what has now referred to as Agenda 21. Sustainable development, it was concluded, could only be achieved through a global partnership.

5. Subsequently, in 1994, at an International Conference on Chemical Safety held in Stockholm (also attended by Uganda), a number of priorities were identified to enable implementation of Chapter 19 of Agenda 21, and establish an operational mechanism. Chapter 19 of Agenda 21 focuses on environmentally sound management of chemicals, as well as illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products. This conference that brought together representatives from over 100 countries established the Inter-Governmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), through which countries can discuss their activities and priorities for the sound use and management of chemicals.

6. In recognition of the importance of assessing the existing infrastructure for chemicals management in various countries, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), under the umbrella of the International Organisation for the Management of Chemicals (IOMC), extended a programme to assist countries in preparing national profiles to assess their infrastructure for the sound management of chemicals. The National Profile to Assess the Chemical Infrastructure in Uganda was concluded in 2003.

Honorable Minister, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

7. SAICM was developed by a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral Preparatory Committee and supports the achievement of the goal agreed at the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development of ensuring that, *by the year 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health*.
8. Adopted by the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) on 6 February 2006 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) is a policy framework for international action on chemical hazards.
9. Over time in Uganda, an extensive array of chemical substances, which never existed in the environment, and for which the environment cannot provide natural conditions to cause their degradation or break down, now predominates in the name of development. This has had consequences at the public health, environmental health and socio-political levels, and calls for a sound mechanism of managing the chemicals for the benefit of people's livelihoods.
10. Uganda is a signatory to various international chemical related agreements and initiatives which the SAICM Project seeks to harmonize and provide synergies. This would fit in well with building upon earlier initiatives like the National Profile to Assess the Chemical Infrastructure in Uganda (2003) prepared by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and other chemicals management initiatives such as those under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).
11. SAICM is generally seen as an overarching strategy that should bring together the different sectors and areas of chemicals management and enable a more coherent, efficient and effective approach to chemicals and waste management.

Dear Participants

12. The one and a half year pilot project aims at developing strategies to assist government in incorporating sound management of chemicals (SMC) into the national development policies and planning to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This will allow for a strengthened focus on improved cross-sectoral governance for the sound management of chemicals at the national and local levels (i.e. rather than addressing chemicals on a chemical by chemical basis exclusively). The project will bring to the fore, the recognition that for sound management of chemicals to be advanced significantly beyond the pre-SAICM situation, there will need to be much stronger links established with the development planning priorities, processes and plans of the country. The primary beneficiaries in this project will be (i) Government departments (ii) local experts and (iii) multi-sectoral ministry level policy makers consistent with sound chemical management. The project will be implemented by NEMA in close collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Environment and other collaborating institutions over one and a half year period.
13. Uganda is proposing this project as part of a partnership initiative being advanced by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to assist developing countries to take up the second

and third strategic priorities of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Quick Start Programme (QSP) , namely:

- "Development and strengthening of national chemicals management institutions, plans, programmes and activities to implement the Strategic Approach, building upon work conducted to implement international chemicals-related agreements and initiatives"; and

- "Undertaking analysis, interagency coordination, and public participation activities directed at enabling the implementation of the Strategic Approach by integrating – i.e. mainstreaming – the sound management of chemicals in national strategies, and thereby informing development assistance cooperation priorities".

14. Extensive experience has been gathered and can be shared between countries on the first strategic priority of the QSP, namely to develop or update national chemical profiles, but much less experience has been accumulated with respect to the other two strategic priorities for wider replication in developing countries.
15. The **goal of the Uganda/UNEP/UNDP Partnership Initiative project** is to develop strategies for integration of sound management of chemicals into national development plans and programmes which will be prepared with the full participation and guidance of a National Steering Committee (NSC) through MDG-based planning for enhancement of environmental sustainability. It aims to achieve in the long term strengthening focus on improved cross-sectoral governance for sound management of chemicals at the national and local levels and establishing stronger SMC links with national development planning priorities, processes and plans.
16. This project will be delivered as a partnership, with government officials and local experts and UNEP/UNDP experts working closely together as a team throughout the various activities of the project in order to share experiences, information and knowledge for the benefit of the country. In this partnership approach, UNEP will lead support to the country partners for project objectives 1-3, with UNDP assisting:
    - Qualification of the links between major chemical management problem areas and human health and environmental quality in Uganda.
    - Identifying what areas of Uganda's national SMC governance regime needs strengthening.
    - Development of a realistic phased plan for strengthening Uganda's national SMC governance regime.

UNDP will lead support to the country partners for project objectives 4-5, with UNEP assisting:

- Assistance for Uganda to quantify the costs of inaction/benefits of action in planning/finance/economic language regarding major chemical management problem areas.

- Propose a path forward to mainstream the highest priority SMC issues in Uganda's country's development planning processes and plans.

Honorable Minister, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

17. The main objectives of SAICM range over several fields which require strengthened measures for sound management of chemicals (SMC):

(a) Risk reduction

- To implement comprehensive, efficient and effective risk management strategies, including risk reduction, risk elimination and pollution prevention strategies, to prevent unsafe and unnecessary exposures to chemicals.

(b) Knowledge and information

- To ensure that knowledge and information on chemicals and chemicals management, and chemical safety is adequate, appropriate, accessible and user-friendly to enable chemicals to be dealt with safely throughout their life cycle by all actors, including regulators, producers, suppliers, consumers and disposers.

(c) Governance

- To achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle by means of national and international regimes that are comprehensive, effective, efficient, transparent, inclusive and which ensure accountability.
- To promote the integration of chemicals within the sectors that are of special importance to chemicals management, such as agriculture, trade, industry, consumers, academics, transport, development cooperation, environment, health and occupational health.
- To maximize respect for, and compliance with, international and national laws and regulations regarding chemicals as well as relevant instruments such as codes of conduct, including those relating to corporate environmental and social responsibility;
- To ensure meaningful public participation, including by women, in regulatory and decision-making processes that relate to chemical safety.

(d) Capacity-building and technical cooperation

- To develop sustainable capacity-building strategies for chemicals management in developing countries and countries with economies in transition and promote cooperation between these countries.
- To establish or strengthen partnerships and mechanisms for technical cooperation between developed countries and developing countries and countries with economies in transition.
- To ensure access to information on capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals and enhance transparency regarding donor interests and recipient needs.

(e) Illegal international traffic

- To prevent and control illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous chemicals.
- To strengthen control mechanisms in existing multilateral agreements which contain provisions relating to the prevention of illegal international traffic.

18. Uganda further acknowledges that the QSP Trust Fund does not contain sufficient resources to fund the initial SAICM enabling activities of all eligible countries, and that building case study examples will help donor and recipient countries to better assess how to mobilize and target additional resources for implementation of SAICM going forward. For this reason, this project advances our national objectives in the implementation of SAICM and allows us to contribute to replicable examples that will benefit other countries under SAICM. We are therefore strongly supporting this initiative at the national level.

Honourable Minister, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

Project Activities

This project is divided into 4 main project activities

19. ***Activity Area 1:*** *Designating a National Project Manager and Project Initiation*

(a) The Government of Uganda has already identified a National Project Manager (NPM), who will manage the project for the country from start to end.

(b) Notification of and briefing about the project for government ministries, government commissions, major private sector associations and other NGOs that might be relevant to the project, including requesting that these organization designate a project contact point charged with project communications, gathering information in support of the project and identifying stakeholders among their constituencies, was conducted on 10th of August 2007 in a Local project Appraisal meeting LPAC.

(c) Building a comprehensive database on organizations by category (ministerial, academia, private sector, etc.). that will be used to track invitations to stakeholders to participate in consultative processes under this initiative and also for soliciting information was accomplished in August – September and shall be presented to you for approval.

20. ***Activity Area 2:*** *Establishing a Cross-sectoral, Multi-stakeholder Coordinating Mechanism*

The Project Management Team established a cross-sectoral multi-stakeholder coordinating mechanism to oversee and guide the implementation of the project activities. The coordinating mechanism consists of the National Steering Committee (NSC) and Interagency Working Group (IWG) of which some of you are present here. Such a mechanism, ill have as its main objectives of development and review of SMC-related priority setting, policy and implementation efforts, as well as provision of advice to other processes on which SMC has a bearing, including national development planning activities.

- NSC will be responsible for policy input, functional guidance and overall coordination of the project activities among stakeholders.
- IWG will be responsible for review of periodical/final work plans and reports, and coordination of the sectoral and cross-sectoral project activities among stakeholders

21. ***Activity Area 3:*** *Research, Analysis and Planning in Support of Improved SMC Governance Consistent with the Strategic Objectives of SAICM*

Building on previous work done in the country, including the national chemical profile, the updated National SMC Situation Report will be developed. From the situation report, the countries priorities for SMC shall be developed with emphasis on:

- Addressing gaps in the national SMC regime in light of the strategic objectives of SAICM, and to prevent future significant problems associated with the unsound management of chemicals;
- Identifying actions to address over time significant legacy issues associated with previous unsound chemicals management that are negatively affecting human health, the environment and development prospects in the country; and
- Facilitating the country's ability to capitalize on the sustainable development benefits of the chemicals industry.

The final output shall be a priority-setting background document.

22. ***Activity Area 4:*** *Planning to Implement Priority Actions, Including via Mainstreaming in National Development Plans*

(a) Based the propriety setting document, a Plan of Action document will be developed to:

- Propose options for how important gaps in the national SMC regime can be addressed, including the preparation of project concepts that could potentially be the subject of partnerships between the government and international donors to support implementation of SAICM going forward;
- Describe qualitatively the most significant legacy issues associated with previous unsound chemicals management that are negatively affecting human health, the environment and development prospects in the country; and
- Describe qualitatively the most significant opportunities to facilitate the country's ability to capitalize on the sustainable development benefits of the chemicals industry.

(b) The Project Management Unit (PMU) will quantify/estimate the costs of inaction and benefits of action in major chemical risk areas to complete the Pan of Action Document. This document will serve to provide an example of applying a methodology for making the economic case for mainstreaming in development planning of an issue associated with unsound chemicals management that is negatively affecting human health, the environment and/or development prospects in the country.

(c) As the final stage, a "Mainstreaming Road Map" document will be tailored to the country's national development planning processes focusing on the best opportunities to influence these processes for purposes of mainstreaming high priority SMC issues in the appropriate development plans, in particular SMC issues that,

i) are having significant negative effects on human health, the environment and/or development prospects in the country, and/or

ii) show the most significant opportunities to facilitate the country's ability to capitalize on the sustainable development benefits of the chemicals industry.

The "Mainstreaming Road Map" will be shared with NSC to encourage readiness to support SMC mainstreaming efforts in the country's development planning processes going forward.

23. Uganda is of the view that these project objectives are entirely consistent with advancing the overall objective of the QSP to use trust fund resources to "support initial enabling capacity-building and implementation activities in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, Small Island Developing States, and countries with economies in transition".

Honorable Minister, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

24. The main objectives of the workshop are:

- Introduce the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), the project, and its objectives, to the main stakeholders in the government and UN Country Team;
- Present to key stakeholders the rationale for integrating the sound management of chemicals (SMC) into the national country development planning dialogue and processes, with emphasis on the methodology proposed for mainstreaming the sound Management of Chemicals and the tools by which to do so;
- Agreement upon composition and establish an Inter-agency Coordinating Mechanism (ICM) that involves representatives from central planning and finance ministries; and,
- Reach agreement on a finalized Plan for Action (work plan) for the project's implementation.

25. Development planning requires considerable public consultation. The project team wants to hear stakeholder views on: (a) chemical management priorities within the country and within specific sectors of society, (b) what effects chemical management issues are having on development, human health and the environment within the country, and (c) what actions the country might take to maximize the potential development benefits of chemicals, and to minimize costs to development, human health and the environment associated with unsound chemicals production, use and recycling or disposal. Your contribution to this workshop is therefore very important.

26. As members of the National Steering Committee and Inter Agency Working Group, as mentioned, you will be responsible for policy input, functional guidance and overall coordination of the project activities among the national stakeholders.

27. In turn, the Team Leaders/ National Experts and National Consultants are charged with the responsibility of working very closely with all the Task Team Members in a coordinated manner to generate the information for the situation report. In so doing, this category of persons is supposed to get guidance from the International Consultant. In view of this therefore, this category is advised to take advantage of the services of the International Consultant as much as possible when he is here with us and establish contacts to continue getting the services when he is away.

28. May I at this juncture appeal to stakeholders, where you will be undertaking visits for purposes of data collection, regarding the management of chemicals to volunteer the requisite data and avail you the necessary cooperation during the inventory process.

29. I want also to use this opportunity to assure the stakeholders that the information we are collecting during the preparation of the situation report is not intended for enforcement but for Uganda to know the situation regarding chemicals management for purposes of addressing the chemical management priority concerns in a systematic manner with International support and with the full participation of all stakeholders.

With those remarks, I wish you fruitful deliberations.

Thank you for listening to me.

Annex viii: Remarks of the UNDP resident representative

REMARKS OF THE UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE AT THE STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP ON STRATEGIC APPROACH TO INTERNATIONAL CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT (SAICM) AT HOTEL EQUATORIA ON WEDNESDAY 7TH NOV 2006.

The HON. Minister of State for Environment,

The Executive Director of NEMA,

Colleagues from UNEP - Geneva & UNDP – New York

Distinguished participants,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to join you on this occasion when we are gathered together as stakeholders to move forward a process of collaboration which was initiated a couple of years ago by the two sister UN agencies, UNDP and UNEP, that agreed to jointly focus on the need to develop a programme for sound management of chemicals globally. As you are all aware, in 2006, the two agencies signed the Dubai Declaration on the need for sound management of chemicals globally. This declaration emphasized the need for sound management of chemicals as an essential prerequisite to achieving sustainable development and eradication of poverty and disease and for improvement of human health and the environment.

This inception workshop and launch of the Uganda/UNDP/UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Implementation of Strategic Approach for International Chemicals Management (SAICM) project in Uganda is therefore a key step in broadening that collaboration to include important stakeholders at national level. I wish in that regard to extend gratitude to

the Government of Uganda, and in particular the Ministry of Water and Environment which, through the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), has spearheaded the process of planning and designing the project whose launch we are witnessing through this inception workshop. I extend UNDP's appreciation of the personal commitment that the Hon. Minister of State for Environment has given to this process and the contribution of NEMA staff that have driven this process forward.

As UNDP, it is always our pride to be associated with partnerships for development, such as this one with the government of Uganda and UNEP which compliments our mandate of creating capacity at national level. The collaboration with UNEP has continued to be based on complementary roles of our two agencies and drawing on each others comparative advantage. In the UNDP/UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI), UNEP has provided financial and technical support for environmental assessments related to poverty-environment linkages as UNDP provides programming and technical support towards mainstreaming environment into national development plans & strategies in realization of project management support at country level.

Although currently Africa is neither a major consumer nor producer of chemicals in global terms, the level of risk it faces is higher than regions which have sufficient resources to effectively manage and monitor chemical use. With economic growth, Africa, and Uganda in particular, is likely to grow as a producer and consumer of chemical products, and this will increase the risks to many aspects of life and welfare of our citizens. This project is thus timely in assisting Uganda develop its capacity to;

- Assess her sound management of chemicals regimes relative to the strategic objectives of the SAICM, and put in place a plan for addressing gaps in the national regime; and,
- Improve the incorporation of sound management of chemicals into the national development discourse and planning agenda.

Hon Minister, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Although Uganda is signatory to several conventions and agreements related to the management of chemicals, and has prepared a National Chemicals Profile of 2003 which clearly indicates that there exists legislation and regulations applicable to management of

chemicals, especially with respect to pesticides, there is an immediate need for the development of a comprehensive action plan in order to address all aspects of chemicals management in Uganda.

On behalf of UNDP, it is my conviction that this project is setting the ground for a comprehensive programme for development of a national framework for sound management of chemicals and integration of chemicals management into the broader development programmes of Government. This integration would also go along way towards contributing to achievement of MDGs through aspects such as reducing water-source contamination which often leads to a decrease in environmental goods and services freshwater systems supply. Improved chemicals management will also improve public health through reduction of pollution.

In addition to years of accumulated experience, UNDP has, since the adoption of SAICM in 2006, invested in the development of a guidance document to assist national governments and UNDP Country Teams to recognize and assess opportunities for incorporating the Sustainable Management of Chemicals into national development priorities, processes and plans. The guide is one tool within the UNDP's new MDG Support Services (MDGS) for enhancing its assistance to partner countries through a holistic approach to sustainable development. This mainstreaming guide addresses considerations for integrating sound management of chemicals into the three core MDG Support services:

1. *SMC's application to Millennium development Goals (MDGs)*, including diagnostics, investment and planning;

2. *SMC's relevance to widening policy options and choices via national, sectoral and other policy reforms and frameworks* needed to accelerate equitable growth and promote long-term human development;

3. *Strengthening national capacity for effective service delivery* at national and local levels as applicable to incorporating goals, objectives and activities for SMC within national plans and sector strategies.

As I conclude, I would like to thank our colleagues in UNEP – chemicals Quick Start Programme Trust Fund (QSP-TF) for the partnership and continued collaboration. I would also like to thank colleagues from UNDP – Montreal Protocol Unit (MPU) for the backstopping that they have continued to provide to our national systems for domestication of this good

global initiative. Once again I extend UNDP's gratitude to the Government of Uganda, through you Hon. Minister, and pledge our continued support to promoting a sustainable development agenda through initiatives such as this one on sound chemicals management.

It is our hope that this will culminate into the development of a bigger initiative to highlight the successes of long-term investments in sound management of chemicals.

I thank all the organizers of this workshop, and all the participants

I thank you all and wish you fruitful deliberations and success in project implementation.

Annex ix: Speech by the Minister

SPEECH BY THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AT THE INCEPTION WORKSHOP OF THE UGANDA/UNDP/UNEP PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SAICM

The Permanent Secretary
The Representative of the United Nations Development Programme
The Representative of the United Nations Environment Programme,
The Executive Director, NEMA
Our Development Partners,
Distinguished Participants,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Introduction

1. On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Uganda and on my own behalf, I wish to very warmly welcome you all to this official inception workshop of the Uganda/UNDP/UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Implementation of Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). First of all I would like to thank the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for advancing this partnership to assist developing countries and Uganda in particular.

2. Distinguished guests, Uganda takes the protection of human health and the environment as a priority. The National Environment Management Policy 1994

promotes sustainable development, while the National Environment Act Cap 153 specifically provides for the establishment of the criteria for the classification of toxic and hazardous chemicals and materials, and the monitoring of their effects on human health and the environment as well as restriction and banning of the controlled chemicals.

3. In addition, I am informed that Uganda is a signatory to various international chemical related agreements and initiatives which the SAICM Project seeks to harmonise and provide synergies. This would fit in well with building upon earlier initiatives like the National Profile to Assess the Chemical Infrastructure in Uganda (2003) prepared by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and other chemicals management initiatives such as those under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

4. Dear participants, as you may be aware, in February 2006, more than 100 environmental and health ministers, heads of delegation and representatives of civil society and the private sector, in their *Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management*, remarked upon the significant contribution that Sound management of Chemicals (SMC) can make toward achievement of the MDGs, observing that "***the sound management of chemicals is essential if we are to achieve sustainable development, including the eradication of poverty and disease, the improvement of human health and the environment and the elevation of the standard of living in countries at all levels of development.***" The contributions that SMC makes to achievement of the MDGs adopted at the 2005 World Summit, are explicitly recognized within this 2006 Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management. The Government of Uganda participated in both conferences.

5. Dear participants, this project will be delivered as a partnership, with government officials and local experts and UNEP/UNDP experts working closely together as a team throughout the various activities of the project in order to share experiences, information and knowledge for the benefit of the country. Effective incorporation of SMC issues into the development-planning context relies on ensuring broad stakeholder discussion of these issues in a consistent way with typical development planning processes. This initiative will produce the documentary materials that will communicate SMC, in an appropriate manner, in planning processes, and Uganda, by supporting this initiative, is expressing her willingness to follow-through on this work. This is the reason why you have been invited to participate in this workshop.

6. You may wish to know that SMC is best considered in a cross-sectoral context, especially for purposes of development planning, as overseen by a national coordinating body that comprises ministries involved with key aspects of chemicals management. At a minimum, a national SMC coordinating mechanism should include representatives from ministries of environment, health, agriculture, industry or labor, along with finance and development planning ministries or commissions. They are the primary

target groups of the pilot activities to improve country capacities to mainstream SMC issues in development planning at the national level.

7. In addition, the experience accumulated through the mainstreaming efforts will enhance capacities at the UN country team level, working alongside national and local government officials beyond the life of these specific project activities.

8. As you may be aware, National Profile to Assess the Chemical Infrastructure in Uganda (2003) prepared by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) indicates that there exists legislation and regulations in force, especially with respect to pesticides, but that the legal framework in general is not adequate and that there is an immediate need for the development of a comprehensive package in order to address all aspects of chemicals management.
9. In addition, the National Drug Authority (NDA), NEMA and the Agricultural Chemicals Board oversee inter-ministerial mechanisms that relate to chemicals management within their respective areas of responsibility.
10. Dear participants, I am made to understand that the following recommendations were made as part of the National Profile's priority assessment:

- **Improvement in capacity to collect, collate and disseminate information on chemicals management in order to facilitate informed decision making;**
- **Undertaking of a thorough chemicals inventory in the country;**
- **Intensification of efforts aimed at education as well as awareness raising and training of all relevant stakeholders;**
- **Enhancement of monitoring capacity, hazard and risk assessment as well as interpretation and communication;**
- **Building capacity for implementing and enforcing compliance with chemicals management regulations;**
- **Strengthening technical infrastructure of laboratories, training institutions and NGOs;**
- **Promotion of the adoption of suitable strategies for pollution prevention and waste minimization such as cleaner production concepts/principals in relevant industrial sectors;**
- **Strengthening of weak legislation to ensure the availability of safe and effective chemicals management.**

11. I am also informed that this inception workshop has ***three (3)*** main objectives:
    (a) To launch this cooperation project, led by the Government of Uganda and supported by the UNDP-UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Implementation of SAICM (UNDP-UNEP SPI), which is intended to works towards mainstreaming Uganda's chemicals management priorities into the country's development planning processes and plans consistent with SAICM priorities.

    (b) To discuss with Ugandan government and non-government stakeholders the:

i. Rationale for why it is important for developing countries to mainstream chemicals management priorities into national development plans;
ii. Issues, opportunities and potential barriers to overcome for prioritizing and mainstreaming chemicals management issues in development planning;
iii. Tools that have been developed to assist countries to mainstreaming chemicals management priorities into national development plans; and
iv. Proposed work plan for this cooperation project.

UNDP and UNEP have invested significant resources for the development of tools to assist countries with the implementation of SAICM, including guidance directed at the issue of mainstreaming chemicals management priorities into national development planning. These tools will be described and discussed in the workshop to increase awareness of their contents and use, including for this project's work plan.

(c)To share information with and hear the views of Ugandan stakeholders from all sectors of society regarding the chemical management issues that they believe should be priorities for consideration under this project.

12. Distinguished guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, development planning requires considerable public consultation. The project team wants to hear your stakeholder views on:

(a) Chemical management priorities within the country and within specific sectors of society,

(b) What effects chemical management issues are having on development, human health and the environment within the country, and

(c) What actions the country might take to maximize the potential development benefits of chemicals, and to minimize costs to development, human health and the environment associated with unsound chemicals production, use and recycling or disposal.

13. Finally, distinguished participants, your input is therefore of paramount importance in developing A Phased Plan for Addressing Priority Gaps in The National SMC Regime and Qualitative Rational for Mainstreaming Certain of the Highest Priority SMC Issues in National Development Plans.

14. With those remarks, I wish to declare this launch Workshop on Uganda/UNDP/UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Implementation of Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) open. I wish you fruitful deliberations.

Thank you for listening to me.

Annex x; Management of Chemicals in Uganda By Dr. Gerald Musoke Sawula Deputy Executive Director, NEMA.

1. INTRODUCTION

- Uganda has a total area of 241,551 km2.
  - water area is about 36,330 km2 or 15.3% of total area.

- Uganda's population is estimated at 27 million with a growth rate of about 3.4%.annually.
  - About 86% of the total population live in rural areas.
  - Rural population densities are generally lower than 100 per km2 and most people are concentrated in a wide area band around lakes Victoria, Kyoga and Albert.
- The economy has grown at an average rate of 5.7% per annum over the past five years.

- On the sectoral basis, industrial production saw the highest rate of growth, averaging 10.4% per annum between 1990/91 and 2002/03 as a whole.

2. CHEMICAL PROFILE OVERVIEW

- In recognition of the importance of assessing the existing infrastructure for chemicals management in various countries, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), under the umbrella of the International Organisation for the Management of Chemicals (IOMC), extended a programme to assist Uganda in preparing national profiles to assess their infrastructure for the sound management of chemicals. Uganda concluded the **National Profile** in 2003.
- **Demand for chemicals use is increasing and new chemical substances are being introduced on the market**

- **Main areas of concern with regard to the unsound management of chemicals:**
  - ***Pesticide use in the agricultural sector***
  - ***Storage of stockpiles***
  - ***Disposal of obsolete chemicals and containers***
  - ***Transport***
  - ***Illegal imports***

2.1 Production and trade

- Trade liberalization and economic growth have led to increase in flow of goods into and out of the country. Increased industrial activities have led to an increase in the use of chemicals especially in the industrial and agricultural sectors.

- The production of chemicals In Uganda account for less than 2% of the total amount available within the country.

- Major suppliers to Uganda include Israel, Kenya, China, South Africa and Arab-gulf countries
- Uganda does not export chemicals.

- It is a transit country to transport large quantities of chemicals through to neighboring countries like Sudan, Congo and Rwanda.

- Due to the contiguous nature of borders as well as weak border control, chemicals could be or are being imported or re-exported in a manner that makes it difficult to be accounted for by the concerned authorities. Thus, illegal import and transportation of chemicals, in particular, hazardous ones constitutes an area of concern.

2.2 Use

- **Chemicals are used in mostly agriculture, industry, health, energy and mining, water supply and sanitation, and research sectors.**

- Data and information on chemical production, import, export and use in Uganda is not comprehensive and is lacking in a number of aspects.

- Herbicides are now commonly used on large plantations of tea, sugarcane, coffee and bananas.

- The common ones widely used against broad-leaved weeds are 2-4-D, 2-4-5-T as well as Gramoxone. In sugar estates Dalanpon and Atrazine are used in addition to Gramoxone.

- Seed dressing prior to planting is also practiced widely in Uganda. Kidney- beans, groundnuts, wheat and cottonseeds are dressed to protect them against attacks by fungi and insects.

- There is a significant use of pesticides for the preservation of wood, and a wide variety of pesticides are used in different activities in the forestry sector.

- Pesticides are also widely used in horticulture. Pyrethrum is most widely used against foliage pests, while Dothan (dithiocarbamate) is used against fungal damage. The organophosphates (Dursban, Sumithion) are used against any leaf-eating pest on any crop.

- **Major threats to the health of workers are mainly due to;**
  - **Insufficient knowledge on risks of chemicals**
  - **Unsafe code of practice e.g. without putting on protective gear**

- **The reuse of empty containers of chemicals for other purposes is the cause of ill effects on human health and the environment.**

- **Health effects include acute and chronic poisoning, allergic diseases, tumours, genetical diseases, attack on the immune system, and deformities among the offspring of the species. Acute effects alone have been responsible for over 170,000 cases of poisoning in Uganda annually . 1% of these cases are fatal.**

- major area of concerns regarding chemical use is pollution of land, water and air.

- Gaseous emissions and liquid effluents from industrial establishments are sometimes discharged into the environment with no or little pretreatment
- The drainage system in Uganda is dominated by the Lake Victoria basin.

- Notable rivers are the Nile, Kagera, Katonga, Kafu and Mpanga, which form part of the intricate drainage systems in the country.

- **The large single drainage system in Uganda implies the vulnerability to the chemical pollution: once the Lake Victoria basin is polluted, the effects could spread widely across the country through the networks of surface and ground water.**

2.3 Storage and Disposal

- Uganda does not import or export chemical waste for processing or disposal purposes.

- Some chemical wastes generated such as used oils, are utilized by some industries (tea and sugar) as furnace fuels, while some used oil is are also put to use as wood preservatives.

- There are, however, substantial amount of expired chemicals especially in institutions (laboratories) as well as some pesticides and obsolete chemicals such as Polychlorinated Biphenyl's (PCBs) in old transformers that need to be disposed of.

- Presently, there are no **comprehensive** guidelines on chemical waste management.

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Each of the key institutions of Government such as the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Services, Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, among others, has a specific mandate and programs that address the concerns relating to various aspects of chemical management.

3.1 Sectoral Responsibilities

Agriculture

- The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal, Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) controls mainly the use of agricultural chemicals especially pesticides in Uganda.
- Ministry's central role includes development of relevant policies, guidelines, standards and provision of technical support supervision and resource mobilization for the districts.
- The local authorities are to implement activities at the local and community levels.

DIAZINON 60% EC

- **Agrochemicals Control Board**, under MAAIF, is responsible for controlling the use of agricultural chemicals in Uganda, mainly for phyto-sanitary plant/ crop protection purposes.

- This body regulates the following categories of chemicals: herbicides; pesticides (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fumigants, biopesticides); fungicides; fertilizers; plant-growth regulators; seed treatment chemicals; Chemicals for wood industry (petroleum and wood treatment); vector control; and the Board also handles chemicals for the control of epidemic pests and diseases.
- The **National Agricultural Research** Organisation (NARO) is responsible for all agricultural research in the country. The research mandate of the various institutes established is expressly spelt out and research on chemical management in Uganda can only be implied from the general provisions of the respective Statute.

- **Namulonge Agricultural and Animal Production Research Institute** (NAARI) is responsible for undertaking research in animal industry and food crops; crop and livestock management systems and pasture.

- The **Fisheries Research Institute** (FIRI) undertakes research in freshwater fisheries, fish technology, aquaculture and fish production systems.
- **Health**

- The Ministry of Health (MOH) is responsible for health care management and policy at the national level.

- The **National Drug Authority** (NDA) under the Ministry of Health is to ensure that the entire population of Uganda has access to safe, good quality and cost–effective pharmaceutical products. The National Drug Policy and Statute 1993, mandates it to carry out functions that include:
  - Control of the importation/exportation of pharmaceutical products;
  - Licensing of all pharmaceutical outlets in the country;
  - Regulation of veterinary drugs and chemicals;
  - Regulation of chemicals for public health use such as, insecticides, rodenticides, fumigants, and disinfectants.

- **The National Medical Stores (NMS**)

NMS handles over 350 human pharmaceutical products including chemicals for public health use and over 100 laboratory chemicals. Its responsibility starts at the ports of entry in case of imported drugs. Drugs are then distributed to the districts

- **Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI)**

UVRI uses chemicals and reagents for purpose of diagnosis and research. Categories of chemicals include reagents, disinfectants, culture media, drugs and radioactive materials. Most chemicals are imported from well-established companies as finished products, however, some are reconstituted at the source.

Water and Sanitation

The mandate of the Ministry of Water and Environment is to promote and ensure the rational and sustainable utilization and development and safeguard of water resources and the environment, for social and economic welfare and development as well as for regional and international peace. In addition, the Ministry promotes the utilization of weather and climatic information for sustainable development.

Energy and Mining

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral resources and its departments of Energy and Mineral Development, Geological Survey and Mines, Petroleum Exploration and Petroleum Supplies, are responsible for setting and regulating the energy sector as well as the mining sectors.

Industry

- Uganda Manufacturers' Association (UMA)
- Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)

Education and Research

- **The Ministry of Education** is responsible for all types of formal education and, therefore, its ultimate role in the management of chemicals is related to teaching the subject of chemistry at levels ranging from secondary school through post-graduate training.

- **The Ministry of Internal Affairs** has the **Government Chemist Laboratories** that provide support services for forensic analysis. Other departments under this Ministry that utilize chemicals are the **Fire (Brigade) Department** and the **Explosives Department**.

3.2 EXISTING LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS

- A review of existing legislation indicates that the management of chemicals has been impeded by deficiencies in the law and factors, which hinder law enforcement.

- Main impediments include: inadequate or un-coordinated legislation; insufficient information on chemicals in use; lack of health or environmental monitoring; lack of trained staff, equipment and other resources; faulty packaging and lack of proper labeling or repackaging; inappropriate transportation; unsafe storage; lack of or failure to use protective equipment or clothing; and, lack of safe disposal facilities for waste chemicals.

- There is no single piece **comprehensive** legislation on chemicals management.
- **Legislation**

Due to the cross-sectoral nature of chemical management the there are several pieces of legislation, including the Constitution of Uganda 1995, in place.

These include the following: the National Environment Statute 4/1995; Water Statute 9/1995; Factories Act. Cap 198; Pharmacy and Drugs Act 39/1970; Control of Agricultural Chemicals Statute 8/1989; Investment Code Statute 1/1991; Uganda Oil Board Statute 2/1994; Uganda National Bureau of Standards Act 1/1983; National Agricultural Research Organization Statute 19/1992; Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act 7/85; Employment Decree 4/1975; National Drug Policy and Authority Statute 13/1993; Workmen's Compensation Act Cap. 197 as amended by Act 5/1969; Petroleum Act Cap 97; Phosphorous Matches Act Cap. 98; Public Health Act Cap. 269; Food and Drugs Act Cap. 271; Explosives Act Cap 309; Roads Act Cap 345; Specified Goods (Conveyance) Act Cap. 344; Inland Water Transport (Control) Act Cap 348; and, the Ratification of Treaties Act 5/1998,

Non-Regulatory Mechanisms

Mechanisms that apply to the management of chemicals can also be in the form of economic incentives or voluntary agreements.

- Positive economic incentives include: reduced taxes or customs duty on the purchase of clean equipment or re-modeling a facility for cleaner production; award of bonuses for environmentally sound management of chemicals; deposit-refund systems in which money is returned when pollution is avoided.

- Negative economic incentives include: charges or taxes for using or emitting certain harmful chemicals; government levies on certain products to fund research; creation of a "pollution-added tax" similar to the value added tax; and security bonds for enterprises that handle chemicals.

- It is not easy to track down trafficking of drugs and other chemicals.

- A number of chemicals that are useful are misused by the public.

- Chemicals for public health use and cosmetics particularly are not yet effectively managed.

- Most laboratories have basic facilities to handle general chemical analysis and they utilize recognized protocols such as ISO, Codex, WHO-guidelines, UNEP guidelines, EPA- standard methods, AOAC, Safety Guides, Quality assurance manuals and many others.

- Most laboratories lack technical expertise for equipment repairs. On the whole, national programs for improvement of performance quality of laboratories are not in place.

3.3 International Linkages

- A number of organizations and agencies are collaborating in the area of chemical management, and have been involved in activities that have addressed issues pertaining to chemical management. These include: Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS); United Nations Environment Program (UNEP); Industry and Environment / Program Activity Centre (IE/ PAC); International Program on Chemical Safety (IPCS); World Health Organization (WHO); Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO); United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); International Iabour Organization (ILO); World Bank; African Development Bank (ADB); the East African Community (EAC), and Common Market for Eastern and Southern Countries (COMESA).

- Uganda is signatory to several conventions and agreements related to the management of chemicals. However, the national implementation of the principles of these agreements has been limited. Some commendable efforts and activities, however, have been realised relating to, the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol, the

Stockholm Convention, the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention as well as the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol

Uganda is currently implementing two ODS Phase-out projects, with funds received from the Multilateral Fund Secretariat. The two projects are:

- the Refrigeration Management Plan/Project (RMP) for phase-out of Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector; and

- phase-out of Methyl bromide in the Cut-flower sector.

In addition, the National (Management of Ozone Depleting Substances and Products) Regulations were gazetted in 2001; and the process for putting place and implementing the ODS licensing system to control importation of ODSs into Uganda, has been initiated; and includes registration of importers.

THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

- The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

- Pesticides: - aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mirex and toxaphene;
- Industrial Chemicals: - polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and hexachlorobenzene (also a pesticide);
- Unintentional combustion by-products: - dioxins and furans.

The Project for the Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention is on-going in Uganda and has five stages:

- Establishment of Coordinating Mechanism and a Process organization;
- Establishment of POPs Inventories and Assessment of National Infrastructure and Capacity;
- Priority Assessment and Objectives Setting;
- Formulation of National Implementation Plan (NIP);
- Endorsement and Submission of the NIP

4.0 CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

Uganda faces a series of challenges in achieving sound management of chemicals:

- ***Lack of and scattered information on all aspects of chemicals management***
- *Lack* ***of a comprehensive and harmonized legal framework***
- ***Weak institutional capacity*** *and* ***lack of financial resources therein***
- ***Lack of awareness on the benefits of***

strategic chemicals management

Some chemical management priorities for Uganda

- **strengthening national capacities for the management of chemicals;**
- **information exchange on toxic chemicals and risks;**
- **prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous chemical products;**
- **establishment of risk reduction programmes;**
- **harmonization of classification and labeling of chemicals; and**
- **expanding and accelerating international assessment of chemical risks**.

SAICM

- SAICM is an overarching strategy that should bring together the different sectors and areas of chemicals management and enable a more coherent, efficient and effective approach to chemicals and waste management

- SAICM was developed by a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral Preparatory Committee and supports the achievement of the goal agreed at the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development of ensuring that, *by the year 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health*.

- To facilitate communication, nationally and internationally, each of the participating Governments has designated a SAICM national focal point to act as an effective conduit for communication on Strategic Approach matters and information dissemination.

- **Dr. Aryamanya-Mugisha**, Executive Director of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), was nominated and designated as the national focal point of SAICM in Uganda.

Under the SAICM project, various ministries and institutions are expected to address issues pertaining to:

- awareness-raising;
- creation of appropriate institutions that promote chemicals management;
- training of personnel in techniques that promote adequate chemicals management;
- making of an inventory of the various chemicals used in the country;
- networking in chemicals management issues;
- harmonizing legislation and putting in place appropriate policies;
- and making chemicals management a priority by providing adequate funding and equipment

Annex Xi: THE CURRENT STATUS OF UGANDA'S DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND PRIORITIES by Mr. John Bosco Kavuma

OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN UGANDA

(a) Policy framework

- Since 199, the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) has been the main framework guiding development planning in Uganda.
- In the year 2000, the PEAP was adopted as the Uganda's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).
- It has undergone two revisions and the current PEAP (2004/05-2007/08) is expiring in July 2008. **Institutional framework**
- The key actors in the planning process;
- National level
- MFPED
- NPA – created by Act 15, 2002
- Sectors
- Local level
- Districts
- Lower local government

Why the PEAP Revision?

- *Government's commitment to revising the PEAP*
- *Emerging opportunities and challenges*
- *Emerging Planning frameworks and initiatives*
- *Multiparty system of Governance and NRM Election Manifesto*
- *Cabinet Decision*

DESIGN AND PROGRAMMING OF THE PROCESS

- The review exercise is planned to take place in four distinct stages:
  - Stage I: Preparatory activities for the PEAP Revision
  - Stage II: PEAP Evaluation
  - Stage III: Designing the National Plan
  - Stage IV: Launch and Dissemination
- **Institutional Framework**
  - A tripartite PEAP revision team (NPA, MFPED and OPM).
- Two taskforce committees:
  - PEAP Revision Secretariat – this is a coordinating team overseeing PEAP Evaluation, Consultation, Studies and Drafting.
  - The PEAP Revision Steering Committee – this high level technical committee for PEAP Revision.
- Sector working groups
  - **To be created based on various Thematic areas of the plan**

DESIGN OF THE NEW STRATEGY

- A new strategy will be a 5- year National Development Plan
- Consistent with:
  - Political Guidance on planning (cabinet memorandum on National Vision)

        - A 30- year National vision.
        - Three 10-Year National Development Plans
        - Six 5- Year National Strategic Plans3
        - Twelve – 21/2 Year Mid- Term Reviews
        - Thirty – Annual Plans and Budgets
    - This is consistent with new planning dispensation advanced by NPA – CNDPF

- A new strategy/plan developed based on thorough needs assessment and prioritisation
- Costed plan with annualized budgets

UPDATE ON PROGRESS

- **The PEAP Revision process has been officially pronounced:**
    - Official communication sent out to stakeholders
    - Official launch is expected early December

- **Political Guidance**
    - Cabinet memo on National Vision
    - High Level Retreat for MFPED and NPA at Statistics House
    - Top Management of MFPED

- **Operational issues**
    - The institutional arrangement for PEAP revision agreed upon
    - The PEAP Revision Steering Committee sits every Thursday
    - PEAP Revision Secretariat sits every Tuesday and whenever there is business
    - Sector Working Groups have been mobilised and primary consultations
- Technical Aspects
    - The PEAP revision concept paper was finalised
    - PEAP Evaluation exercise kick started (Procurement of the consultant)
    - Concept paper on consultations with stakeholders has been produced
    - Planning guidelines for Local Government & sectors have been drafted
    - The Draft Outline of 5-Year National Plan has been drawn.

NEXT STEPS

- Sector and zonal consultations
- Official launch (5th December, 2007)
- Drafting of the New Strategy
- Completion of PEAP evaluation

Annex xii: HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT LINKAGE INITIATIVE (HELI) By Cornelius Kazoora ,Sustainable Development Centre

Structure of presentation-1

- Rationale of the livestock sector
- Problem statement
- Developmental challenges
- Goal and objectives of HELI, 2005
- Methodology
- Framework for identifying impacts of livestock development on health and environment

Structure of presentation-2

- Analytical tool for decision making-Extended CBA
- Results from private perspective
- Results from society's perspective
- Results of chemical testing
- Context of SAICM
- Conclusion
- Health and environment priorities identified

Rational-1

- Livestock is central to PEAP and promoted under PMA and NAADS

- It promotes 3 PEAP pillars

-economic transformation
-raising incomes of the poor
-enhancing quality of life

- It is one of strategic exports

Rationale -2

- Contributes 12.7% to agricultural GDP

- Contributes 5.2 % to total GDP

- Contributes 20% to food processing industry

- Earned $ 8m in 2005

- 22% of all households are livestock keepers

- 60% of households in cattle corridor are livestock keepers

Contribution of natural resource base to GDP

Rationale-5

- **Source of animal protein**
- **Used by households as savings and insurance**
- Provides drought power for ploughing
- Source of socio-cultural values e.g. dowry, gifts, and pride

Problem statement-1

- Promoting livestock development purely for economic growth is not sustainable because:

- It is imposing negative externalities and costs to other sectors e.g health and environment

- It is associated with rangeland degradation

- It imposes health care costs and loss in labour productivity between $25-35 million annually

- It exposes biodiversity conservation to risk due to use of agro-chemicals which are on the rise.

Problem statement-2

- The management of livestock, and the analysis of its performance to the economy has tended to take a sectoral approach

- The above approach is in contradiction with the objective: *To integrate environmental costs and benefits into economic planning and development at all levels of government in order to reflect the true costs and benefits of development* as per Environment Management Policy,1994

- Lack of capacity for an integrated approach to development was also identified during NEAP

Developmental challenges

- **How to maximize the returns from livestock stocking patterns to meet local and external market needs**

- **How to integrate impacts of the livestock sector on other sectors , particularly health and environment**

- **How to reduce the incidence of trypanosomiasis by say 30 %**

- **How to build capacity for integrated approach**

Goal of the HELI,2005

- To catalyze an intersectoral assessment process that brings together existing knowledge, identifies gaps, creates additional knowledge and maximizes policy alternatives for sustainable management of livestock and development of the sector.

Specific Objectives-1

- to identify the linked health and environment impacts of livestock development alternatives, including:
    - the optimal balance between exotic and local breeds,
    - trade-offs within diverse geographic/economic & social contexts where there is exclusive livestock production and mixed agriculture/livestock production and
    - shared human and animal use of water resources.

Specific Objectives-2

- to provide a poverty-sensitive and gender sensitive analysis of the health, environment and economic policy tradeoffs.

- to examine health impacts within the following parameters: diet and nutritional status, food safety, occupational and employment issues, water and vector –related diseases, and zoonoses.

- to examine environmental impacts within the following parameters: impacts of pesticides use on water, soil, and air resources, levels of chemical residues in food, water and soil, and their links to livestock management practices.

- to provide a poverty-sensitive and gender sensitive analysis of the health, environment and economic policy tradeoffs.

- to examine health impacts within the following parameters: diet and nutritional status, food safety, occupational and employment issues, water and vector –related diseases, and zoonoses.

- to examine environmental impacts within the following parameters: impacts of pesticides use on water, soil, and air resources, levels of chemical residues in food, water and soil, and their links to livestock management practices.

Specific Objectives-3

- to generate knowledge to inform decisions on livestock management, economic development, trade and poverty reduction policy.

- to build multi-sectoral capacity for the integrated assessment and analysis

Methodologies-1

- a multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral team participated in the project.

- Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment at that time coordinated experts and policy makers from several institutions.
    - Ministry of Agriculture,
    - Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF),
    - Ministry of Health,
    - National Drug Authority (NDA),
    - National Environment Management Authority (NEMA),
    - Government Chemist and Analytical Laboratory,
    - Faculty of Veterinary Medicine-Makerere University

Methodologies -2

- Experts provided secondary data and information from their sectors and institutions

- Analytical tests of chemical and pharmaceutical residues in animal products, soils and water

Livestock management regimes studied

- Pastoral system

- Agro-pastoral system

- Semi-mixed system (cross-cattle with crop production)

- Commercial system

Framework for identifying impacts of livestock development on health and environment

Impacts of livestock on other sectors

Type of impact	Productivity on other sectors (Market data)		Welfare impacts to society (non-market data)	
鼷log 屬 琰苣 ₠滇	Health	Environment	Health	Environment
Positive impacts (benefits)	鼷log屬 琰苣₠滇	• Productivity gains provided by livestock that are enjoyed by other sectors e.g crop	• Nutrition values from consumption of livestock products	鼷log屬 琰苣₠滇

		production.		
Negative impacts (costs)	• Productivity loss e.g loss due to illness from livestock related diseases like sleeping sickness • Cost incurred by hospitals to treat livestock related diseases.	• Productivity losses e.g costs to NWSC of removing nitrate and pesticides pollution from drinking water or for treating waste water before discharge • Costs to local governments of dredging stream channels and maintaining feeder roads due to soil erosion	鐵log屢 琰苣 滇	• Loss of biodiversity due to pollution • Cost of dealing with nuisance complaints e.g. conflicts over water for domestic and livestock use. • Travel costs to look for water when existing sources are polluted. • Ozone depleting

Analytical tool (CBA)-private perspective

NPV = Bd-Cd ..... (1).....where

NPV = Net present value

Bd = direct project benefits

Cd = direct project costs

From private perspective, the enterprise that yields the highest Net Present Value (NPV) or Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) or Internal Rate of Return (IRR),

is chosen.

Limitation

- The previous tool does not integrate or mainstream "sustainability" because it does not incorporate the positive as well as negative externalities to other sectors

By definition an externality arises whenever a choice by one person affects another person's utility and the side effects are not taken into consideration in the decision making process.

- The previous tool has to be modified to incorporate other society's considerations

Extended CBA-from society's perspective

NPV = Bd + Be – Cd- Ce,.....(2)..... Where

NPV = Net Present Value

Bd = direct project benefits

Be = external (and/or environmental) benefits

Cd = direct project costs

Ce = external (and/or environmental) costs.

The decision rules of NPV, BCR, and IRR would remain the same

Cost benefit analysis at private level. Example of Management Regime-1

		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Stocking rate Per SqKM (# of heads)	100.0	102.0	104.0	106.1	108.2	110.4	112.6	114.9	117.2
Scenario I	Average live weight (kgs per animal)	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0
	Average Price (US$ per animal)	352.9	423.5	432.0	440.6	449.5	458.4	467.6	477.0	486.5
Pastral System	Average Price ('000 Ugshs per animal)	600.0	720.0	734.4	749.1	764.1	779.4	794.9	810.8	827.1
	Milk Production ('000 litres per year)	29.0	29.5	30.1	30.7	31.3	32.0	32.6	33.3	33.9
	Average pice of Milk Per litre (ugshs)	180.0	180.0	180.0	180.0	180.0	180.0	180.0	180.0	180.0
	Economic Value in '000 Ugshs ('Animal Heads)	60,000.0	73,440.0	76,407.0	79,493.8	82,705.4	86,046.7	89,523.0	93,139.7	96,902.5
	Economic Value in '000 Ugshs (from milk)	5,212.8	5,317.1	5,423.4	5,531.9	5,642.5	5,755.4	5,870.5	5,987.9	6,107.6
	Total Economic Value ('00Ugshs) - Benefits	**65,212.8**	**78,757.1**	**81,830.4**	**85,025.7**	**88,347.9**	**91,802.0**	**95,393.4**	**99,127.5**	**103,010.1**
	Discount factors	***0.909***	***0.826***	***0.751***	***0.683***	***0.621***	***0.564***	***0.513***	***0.467***	***0.424***
	Discounted Benefits	59,278.4	65,053.3	61,454.6	58,072.5	54,864.0	51,776.3	48,936.8	46,292.6	43,676.3
		489,405.0								
	Use of Acaracide									
	Stocking rate Per SqKM (# of heads)	100.0	102.0	104.0	106.1	108.2	110.4	112.6	114.9	117.2
	Average liveweight (kgs per animal)	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0
	Cattle dipping in Decatrix (av.1.125 lts/animal) litres	900.0	774.0	665.6	572.5	492.3	423.4	364.1	313.1	269.3
	Cost per litre of decatrix ('000 Ugshs)	45.0	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7
	Cost of other Disease control ('000 Ugshs)	80.0	84.0	88.2	92.6	97.2	102.1	107.2	112.6	118.2
	Total Cost Disease control	112,500.0	77,167.8	69,160.0	62,002.1	55,601.4	49,875.7	44,752.0	40,165.2	36,057.8
	Cost to Health (proxy index of 3% of toatl control)	4,500.0	4,365.0	4,234.1	4,107.0	3,983.8	3,864.3	3,748.4	3,635.9	3,526.8
	Cost to Environment (proxy index 2% of total control)	3,375.0	2,126.3	1,339.5	843.9	531.7	334.9	211.0	132.9	83.8
	Tota Economic Cost (000 Ugshs)	**120,375.0**	**83,659.1**	**74,733.6**	**66,953.0**	**60,116.9**	**54,075.0**	**48,711.4**	**43,934.1**	**39,668.4**
	Discount factors	***0.909***	***0.826***	***0.751***	***0.683***	***0.621***	***0.564***	***0.513***	***0.467***	***0.424***
	Discounted Costs	109,420.9	69,102.4	56,124.9	45,728.9	37,332.6	30,498.3	24,988.9	20,517.2	16,819.4
		410,533.5								
	Total Net Benefit	**(55,162.2)**	**(4,902.0)**	**7,096.8**	**18,072.6**	**28,231.0**	**37,727.0**	**46,682.1**	**55,193.5**	**63,341.8**
	Discount factors	***0.909***	***0.826***	***0.751***	***0.683***	***0.621***	***0.564***	***0.513***	***0.467***	***0.424***
	Discounted Net Benefits	**(50,142.4)**	**(4,049.0)**	**5,329.7**	**12,343.6**	**17,531.4**	**21,278.0**	**23,947.9**	**25,775.3**	**26,856.9**
	NPV=	**78,871.4**								
	B/C Ratio=	**1.2**								

Main challenges

- Lack of data to facilitate rigorous valuation of health and environmental impacts

- Difference in understanding of extended cost benefit analysis

- Needed more engagement and time to use a more rigorous tool like Multi-criteria Analysis (MCA)

Policy relevance of extended CBA

- It adopts a *holistic and integrated* approach of assessing the performance of livestock sector

- We can use it to identify where to give *incentives* to promote positive impacts and *disincentives* to curb negative impacts to other sectors

- We can use it as entry point for understanding green accounting, where we adjust the GDP of the sector for its costs of degradation and costs to the environment

Main findings from chemicals analysis

Table 4.5 The total number of samples

Sample	Water	Meat	Liver	Soil	Milk	T
Number	25	31	7	17	25	1

- **the results obtained from all samples for alpha Cypermethrin, Cypermethrin, Amitraz, Chlorfenvinphos, flumethrin, streptocymicin, Oxytetracycline and sulphadimidine were below the detectable levels.**

- **Nonetheless it is important to be cautious of chemical use and other environmental concerns. (See next figure)**

Reaction of market to environmental problems in fisheries sector

Context of SAICM-Oil Spill fines-1

- Polar Tankers fined $2.5m last week in USA for oil spill in the Pacific Ocean in 2004
- $2million went to National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
- $500,000 fine, a crew member who blew the whistle took half of this
- Former BP fined $375million for oil-related offences committed in Alaska in 2006

Context of SAICM-PEAP 2

- The concept note for the revision of PEAP and formulation of 5- year National Development Plan has flagged out the need to look at oil discovery and mineral development for growth and prosperity

- However, the tone of the concept paper is to ensure that oil discovery is not a *curse,* implying likelihood of failure to sustainably manage and invest the huge revenues associated with it.

- We should equally plan to address environmental and human development aspects.

- Thus, we should use the plan as an entry point to address chemical issues holistically.

Main conclusions from HELI

- There is concern about high burden of disease, some of which originates from the livestock management practices. Both *Rhodesiense* and *Gambiense* types of sleeping sickness affect human health

- the use of agro-chemicals to curb livestock diseases is harmful to the environment, and unless well handled, can also be risky to human population

- At private level, the motive for maximizing financial returns overshadows the societal objective of maintaining a clean and healthy environment. Yet, society incurs costs to deal with health related issues, and to clean up the environment.

Health and Environment Priorities Identified-1

- To zone water resources for livestock and for human consumption in order to minimize the risks of livestock diseases to humans – a crucial priority for the government

- The government needs to re-appraise the competitiveness of the livestock sub-sector from a *market* approach.

- to minimize the use of agro-chemicals in livestock sub-sector needs to be fully studied to tap a slowly but growing consumerism for organic livestock.

Health and Environment Priorities Identified-2

- The recognition for a multisectoral preventive approach in sustainable development stimulated under HELI should now offer a great opportunity to the country to improve the manner in which laws, policies, regulations, standards and FINES are formulated e.g. chemical spill bond.

Annex xiii: Tors for the Sectoral Teams

Terms of Reference (TORs) for the Sectoral Teams for Situation Analyses under the Uganda/UNDP/UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Implementation of SAICM

1. Background

The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), adopted by the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) on 6 February 2006 in Dubai, is a policy framework for international action on chemical hazards.

SAICM was developed by a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral Preparatory Committee and supports the achievement of the goal agreed at the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development of ensuring that, *by the year 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health*.

Uganda developed a pilot project in partnership with UNDP and UNEP for the implementation of SAICM under the SAICM Quick Start Programme Trust Fund to:

3. Assess its sound management of chemicals (SMC) regimes relative to the strategic objectives of the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy, and put in place a plan to begin addressing gaps in the national regime; and
4. Improve the incorporation of national sound management of chemicals priorities into the national development planning agenda (e.g. PEAP, PAF, MDG, etc.).

Under the project, a situation analysis report of chemicals in each sector will be developed to serve as a basis for preparation of an updated National SMC Situation Report. Development of situation analysis reports represents an important first step that a nation can take to identify a "baseline" of capacity for SMC. These reports should be developed as part of a process that identifies gaps, needs and opportunities. Once these are identified, the country can then proceed to a priority-setting exercise and, ultimately, to the integration of SMC priorities within national policy and legislative frameworks, and as grounded within broader national goals and objectives for health, the environment, poverty reduction and sustainable development.

2. Structure of Sectoral Teams

Seven (7) sectoral teams will be established for purposes of undertaking surveys of chemicals management namely: 5 thematic sectors of agriculture; industry; health; energy and mining; and water and sanitation, and 2 cross-cutting sectors of research; and trade & transportation. A list of sectoral teams is attached in Annex.

Members of sectoral teams will be persons working with stakeholder institutions including representatives from government agencies responsible for regulation, the private sector, research and academic institutions and NGOs.

The sectoral teams will be led by Sectoral Team Coordinators, selected from the nominees, who are responsible for:

- Conducting the overall management of the sectoral team;
- Assigning roles and responsibilities amongst the members of the sectoral team;
- Ensuring all the tasks are completed in line with the agreed plan/schedule;
- Ensuring financial accountability of funds disbursed to the sectoral team for facilitating data collecting and report writing;
- Reporting any results and outstanding issues to NEMA in a timely manner; and
- Writing/Compiling a situation analysis report of their assigned sector.

3. Objectives of Sectoral Team Function

The overall objective of the task teams is to develop situation analysis reports of chemicals used in the country with an emphasis on:

- Qualifying the links between major chemical management problem areas and human health and environmental quality in Uganda (i.e. explaining the major issues for the environment, human health, worker safety and economic development etc. in the country in terms that the non-expert policy decision-makers can understand); and
- Identifying which areas of the national SMC governance regime (policies, legislation, institutions and processes) need strengthening to improve capacities.

This report will serve as a basis for an updated National SMC Situation Report and subsequent priority setting and planning actions for strengthening SMC regime.

4. Tasks

4.1 Agriculture

The sectoral team coordinator will have to review the TORs given to the sectoral team and take the lead in conducting the following tasks:

- Collect data and information on import, export (re-export), production, use (as substances or in products), storage and disposal of chemicals in the agriculture sector including the use in fumigation and fishery, taking into account highlighted fields in the Overarching Policy Strategy and Global Plan of Action of SAICM;
- Make a comprehensive and *quantitative wherever possible* inventories of chemicals in use in the agriculture sector;
- Collect and assess the relevant information on available techniques/technology and practice for the management (use, storage and disposal) of chemicals;
- Collect and assess the information on research and study relevant to the sector including environmentally-sound technology/practice in chemical use/disposal, human health and environmental effects that chemicals used in the sector have, and alternatives or alternative processes;

- Collect and assess the relevant information on policy, legislation, control/monitoring system, institution, infrastructure, resources and capacities;
- Assess the situation of users/public awareness and collect information on information, awareness and educational programmes for chemical use, alternatives and their human and environmental effects in the sector;
- Highlight major chemical management problem areas in the sector and identify gaps for the sound management of chemicals;
- Qualify the links between major chemical management problem areas and human health and environmental quality in Uganda (i.e. explaining the major issues for the environment, human health, worker safety and economic development etc. in the country in terms that the non-expert policy decision-makers can understand);
- Propose priority areas of the national SMC governance regime (policies, legislation, institutions and processes) that need strengthening to improve capacities taking into account the Overarching Policy Strategy and Global Plan of Action of SAICM;
- Submit a workplan of the sectoral team with time schedule within two (2) weeks from the date of signing a contract with NEMA;
- Submit a progress report highlighting findings in the activities and outstanding issues every month from the date of signing of the contract; and
- Submit an interim report two (2) months from the date of signing of the contract and a final report at the conclusion of the contract.

4.2 Industry

The sectoral team coordinator will have to review the TORs given to the sectoral team and take the lead in conducting the following tasks:

- Collect data and information on import, export (re-export), production, use (as substances or in products), storage and disposal of chemicals in the industry sector (manufacturing and servicing) , taking into account highlighted fields in the Overarching Policy Strategy and Global Plan of Action of SAICM;
- Make a comprehensive and *quantitative wherever possible* inventories of chemicals in use in the industry sector;
- Collect and assess the relevant information on available techniques/technology and practice for the management (use, storage and disposal) of chemicals;
- Collect and assess the information on research and study relevant to the sector including environmentally-sound technology/practice in chemical use/disposal, human health and environmental effects that chemicals used in the sector have, and alternatives or alternative processes;
- Collect and assess the relevant information on policy, legislation, control/monitoring system, institution, infrastructure, resources and capacities;
- Assess the situation of users/public awareness and collect information on information, awareness and educational programmes for chemical use, alternatives and their human and environmental effects in the sector;
- Highlight major chemical management problem areas in the sector and identify gaps for the sound management of chemicals;

- Qualify the links between major chemical management problem areas and human health and environmental quality in Uganda (i.e. explaining the major issues for the environment, human health, worker safety and economic development etc. in the country in terms that the non-expert policy decision-makers can understand);
- Propose priority areas of the national SMC governance regime (policies, legislation, institutions and processes) that need strengthening to improve capacities taking into account the Overarching Policy Strategy and Global Plan of Action of SAICM;
- Submit a workplan of the sectoral team with time schedule within two (2) weeks from the date of signing a contract with NEMA;
- Submit a progress report highlighting findings in the activities and outstanding issues every month from the date of signing of the contract; and
- Submit an interim report two (2) months from the date of signing of the contract and a final report at the conclusion of the contract.

4.3 Health

The sectoral team coordinator will have to review the TORs given to the sectoral team and take the lead in conducting the following tasks:

- Collect data and information on import, export (re-export), production, use (as substances or in products), storage and disposal of chemicals in the health sector including the use in hospitals, pharmacies and household, and for vector control, taking into account highlighted fields in the Overarching Policy Strategy and Global Plan of Action of SAICM;
- Make a comprehensive and *quantitative wherever possible* inventories of chemicals in use in the health sector;
- Collect and assess the relevant information on available techniques/technology and practice for the management (use, storage and disposal) of chemicals;
- Collect and assess the information on research and study relevant to the sector including environmentally-sound technology/practice in chemical use/disposal, human health and environmental effects that chemicals used in the sector have, and alternatives or alternative processes;
- Collect and assess the relevant information on policy, legislation, control/monitoring system, institution, infrastructure, resources and capacities;
- Assess the situation of users/public awareness and collect information on information, awareness and educational programmes for chemical use, alternatives and their human and environmental effects in the sector;
- Highlight major chemical management problem areas in the sector and identify gaps for the sound management of chemicals;
- Qualify the links between major chemical management problem areas and human health and environmental quality in Uganda (i.e. explaining the major issues for the environment, human health, worker safety and economic development etc. in the country in terms that the non-expert policy decision-makers can understand);
- Propose priority areas of the national SMC governance regime (policies, legislation, institutions and processes) that need strengthening to improve capacities taking into account the Overarching Policy Strategy and Global Plan of Action of SAICM;

- Submit a workplan of the sectoral team with time schedule within two (2) weeks from the date of signing a contract with NEMA;
- Submit a progress report highlighting findings in the activities and outstanding issues every month from the date of signing of the contract; and
- Submit an interim report two (2) months from the date of signing of the contract and a final report at the conclusion of the contract.

4.4 Energy and Mining

The sectoral team coordinator will have to review the TORs given to the sectoral team and take the lead in conducting the following tasks:

- Collect data and information on import, export (re-export), production, use (as substances or in products), storage and disposal of chemicals in the energy and mining sector including the use for power generation and transmission, petroleum refining, and mining, taking into account highlighted fields in the Overarching Policy Strategy and Global Plan of Action of SAICM;
- Make a comprehensive and *quantitative wherever possible* inventories of chemicals in use in the energy and mining sector;
- Collect and assess the relevant information on available techniques/technology and practice for the management (use, storage and disposal) of chemicals;
- Collect and assess the information on research and study relevant to the sector including environmentally-sound technology/practice in chemical use/disposal, human health and environmental effects that chemicals used in the sector have, and alternatives or alternative processes;
- Collect and assess the relevant information on policy, legislation, control/monitoring system, institution, infrastructure, resources and capacities;
- Assess the situation of users/public awareness and collect information on information, awareness and educational programmes for chemical use, alternatives and their human and environmental effects in the sector;
- Highlight major chemical management problem areas in the sector and identify gaps for the sound management of chemicals;
- Qualify the links between major chemical management problem areas and human health and environmental quality in Uganda (i.e. explaining the major issues for the environment, human health, worker safety and economic development etc. in the country in terms that the non-expert policy decision-makers can understand);
- Propose priority areas of the national SMC governance regime (policies, legislation, institutions and processes) that need strengthening to improve capacities taking into account the Overarching Policy Strategy and Global Plan of Action of SAICM;
- Submit a workplan of the sectoral team with time schedule within two (2) weeks from the date of signing a contract with NEMA;
- Submit a progress report highlighting findings in the activities and outstanding issues every month from the date of signing of the contract; and
- Submit an interim report two (2) months from the date of signing of the contract and a final report at the conclusion of the contract.

4.5 Water and Sanitation

The sectoral team coordinator will have to review the TORs given to the sectoral team and take the lead in conducting the following tasks:

- Collect data and information on import, export (re-export), production, use (as substances or in products), storage and disposal of chemicals in the water and sanitation sector including the use for water supply, sewage and waste treatment and forestry, taking into account highlighted fields in the Overarching Policy Strategy and Global Plan of Action of SAICM;
- Make a comprehensive and *quantitative wherever possible* inventories of chemicals in use in the water and sanitation sector;
- Collect and assess the relevant information on available techniques/technology and practice for the management (use, storage and disposal) of chemicals;
- Collect and assess the information on research and study relevant to the sector including environmentally-sound technology/practice in chemical use/disposal, human health and environmental effects that chemicals used in the sector have, and alternatives or alternative processes;
- Collect and assess the relevant information on policy, legislation, control/monitoring system, institution, infrastructure, resources and capacities;
- Assess the situation of users/public awareness and collect information on information, awareness and educational programmes for chemical use, alternatives and their human and environmental effects in the sector;
- Highlight major chemical management problem areas in the sector and identify gaps for the sound management of chemicals;
- Qualify the links between major chemical management problem areas and human health and environmental quality in Uganda (i.e. explaining the major issues for the environment, human health, worker safety and economic development etc. in the country in terms that the non-expert policy decision-makers can understand);
- Propose priority areas of the national SMC governance regime (policies, legislation, institutions and processes) that need strengthening to improve capacities taking into account the Overarching Policy Strategy and Global Plan of Action of SAICM;
- Submit a workplan of the sectoral team with time schedule within two (2) weeks from the date of signing a contract with NEMA;
- Submit a progress report highlighting findings in the activities and outstanding issues every month from the date of signing of the contract; and
- Submit an interim report two (2) months from the date of signing of the contract and a final report at the conclusion of the contract.

4.6 Research

The sectoral team coordinator will have to review the TORs given to the sectoral team and take the lead in conducting the following tasks:

- Collect data and information on import, export (re-export), production, use (as substances or in products), storage and disposal of chemicals in the research sector including the use in academic and research institutions and laboratories, taking into

account highlighted fields in the Overarching Policy Strategy and Global Plan of Action of SAICM;

- Make a comprehensive and *quantitative wherever possible* inventories of chemicals in use in the research sector;
- Collect and assess the relevant information on available techniques/technology and practice for the management (use, storage and disposal) of chemicals;
- Collect and assess the information on research and study relevant to the sector including environmentally-sound technology/practice in chemical use/disposal, human health and environmental effects that chemicals used in the sector have, and alternatives or alternative processes;
- Collect and assess the relevant information on policy, legislation, control/monitoring system, institution, infrastructure, resources and capacities;
- Assess the situation of users/public awareness and collect information on information, awareness and educational programmes for chemical use, alternatives and their human and environmental effects in the sector;
- Highlight major chemical management problem areas in the sector and identify gaps for the sound management of chemicals;
- Qualify the links between major chemical management problem areas and human health and environmental quality in Uganda (i.e. explaining the major issues for the environment, human health, worker safety and economic development etc. in the country in terms that the non-expert policy decision-makers can understand);
- Propose priority areas of the national SMC governance regime (policies, legislation, institutions and processes) that need strengthening to improve capacities taking into account the Overarching Policy Strategy and Global Plan of Action of SAICM;
- Submit a workplan of the sectoral team with time schedule within two (2) weeks from the date of signing a contract with NEMA;
- Submit a progress report highlighting findings in the activities and outstanding issues every month from the date of signing of the contract; and
- Submit an interim report two (2) months from the date of signing of the contract and a final report at the conclusion of the contract.

4.7 Trade and Transportation

The sectoral team coordinator will have to review the TORs given to the sectoral team and take the lead in conducting the following tasks:

- Collect data and information on import, transit, export (re-export), storage and transportation/distribution of chemicals, taking into account highlighted fields in the Overarching Policy Strategy and Global Plan of Action of SAICM;
- Make a comprehensive and *quantitative wherever possible* inventories of chemicals imported into the country;
- Collect and assess the relevant information on available techniques/technology and practice for the management (use, storage and disposal) of chemicals in trade and transportation;
- Collect and assess the information on research and study relevant to the sector including environmentally-sound technology/practice in chemical use/disposal, human

health and environmental effects that chemicals used in the sector have, and alternatives or alternative processes;

- Collect and assess the relevant information on policy, legislation, control/monitoring system, institution, infrastructure, resources and capacities;
- Assess the situation of users/public awareness and collect information on information, awareness and educational programmes for chemical use, alternatives and their human and environmental effects in the sector;
- Highlight major chemical management problem areas in the sector and identify gaps for the sound management of chemicals;
- Qualify the links between major chemical management problem areas and human health and environmental quality in Uganda (i.e. explaining the major issues for the environment, human health, worker safety and economic development etc. in the country in terms that the non-expert policy decision-makers can understand);
- Propose priority areas of the national SMC governance regime (policies, legislation, institutions and processes) that need strengthening to improve capacities taking into account the Overarching Policy Strategy and Global Plan of Action of SAICM;
- Submit a workplan of the sectoral team with time schedule within two (2) weeks from the date of signing a contract with NEMA;
- Submit a progress report highlighting findings in the activities and outstanding issues every month from the date of signing of the contract; and
- Submit an interim report two (2) months from the date of signing of the contract and a final report at the conclusion of the contract.

5. Expected Output

Expected output is a situation analysis report of each sector which includes all the information listed in the corresponding subsection of the sector within 4 above with executive summary, methodology, conclusions and recommendations. The report will be presented in soft and a hard copy.

6. Institutional Arrangements and Responsibilities

- The Sectoral Team Coordinator should cooperate with NEMA and other relevant organizations, and other sectoral teams in undertaking this assignment;
- NEMA will facilitate the Sectoral Team Coordinator's access to relevant materials and documents within its responsibility and assist in securing clearance for access to materials and documents from other sources belonging to other ministries, sectors and relevant stakeholders;
- The Sectoral Team cannot release nor communicate to anyone any unpublished information made known to them in the conduct of the activity without consent of NEMA

7. Duration of the Work

It is expected that the assignment will be completed in a period of four (4) months, starting from the official date of the contract. All expected outputs should be submitted to NEMA according to the agreed plan/schedule of activities.

8. Duty Station

The sectoral team coordinators will hold office outside NEMA but should be available for discussion on the progress of the activities and to address any outstanding issues for the duration of the project and submit the reports as agreed in the plan/schedule.

9. Professional Competencies and Experience

The sectoral team coordinators shall possess the following or broadly equivalent qualifications and experience:

- Advanced degree in physical sciences, environmental sciences, natural sciences, engineering or economics or a first degree with a relevant combination of academic and professional qualifications.
- Should be conversant with use of relevant standardized tools for identification and quantification of chemicals
- Understanding of legislation in the area of environment and chemicals management relevant to the assignment
- Professional experience in the field of chemicals management
- Knowledge on SAICM and related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) (e.g. Stockholm Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Basel Convention, Montreal Protocol, Kyoto Protocol, etc.)
- Experience in work as task team

Nominated sectoral team coordinators should submit the curriculum vitae highlighting the following areas;

- Educational attainment;
- Relevant trainings;
- Relevant experience in the area of chemical management.

Members of sectoral teams should be conversant with technical aspects of chemicals and processes that are relevant to their sectors.

10. Schedule of Payments

The corresponding percentages of the contract price that will be paid to the Sectoral Team Coordinator per milestone are as follows:

- 30% down payment upon signing of the contract;
- 20 % upon submission of the interim report;

- 50% upon submission of the final report

11. Annexes to the Terms of Reference

- Dubai Declaration
- Overarching Policy Strategy
- Global Plan of Action
- Table of Sectoral Teams

12. Commencement of Work

The sectoral team coordinators shall commence the work immediately after receiving the Notice to Proceed, which shall be issued after the signing of the Contract and the transfer of the first payment.

Annex: List of Sectoral Teams

Category	Component	Chemicals	Lead ministry	Related ministries
Agriculture 1. Byantwale T. Stephen – C/Person 2. Christopher Kanyesigye 3. Nyakahuma Edward 4. Zainab Birungi 5. Dr. Wesonga W.S.N.	- Crop - Livestock - Fisheries - Fumigation	- Fertilizer - Insecticide - Fungicide - Herbicide - Wood preservatives - Veterinary medicine and drugs	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	- Agricultural Chemicals Board - National Association of Plant Workers of Uganda - National Drug Authority
Industry 1. Ann Musoke 2. Tonny Sserubiri 3. Ivan Twehaireyo 4. Semanda Kassim 5. Ludigo J.W. 6. Martin Imalingat 7. Geoffrey Wabomba	- Manufacturing sector - Servicing sector	- Oil/Lubricant - Petroleum product - Dye/colour - Solvent - Paint - Detergent - Breach - Food additive	Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry	- Ministry of Gender, Labour and S Development - Uganda National Bureau of Stand - Uganda Cleaner Production Center - Uganda Manufactures Association - New Vision Printing and Publi Company Limited
Health 1. Gubya Phoebe 2. Odongipou Jessica 3. Kabishunga Emmanuel 4. Busingye Prossy Mary 5. David Mugisha 6. Kutesakwe Jennifer 7. Muyambi Ellady 8. Mwesigwa Denis William 9. Paul Nteza	- Medical and pharmaceutical sector (hospitals and pharmacies) - Vector control - Household	- Medicine/drug - Pesticide - Insecticide - Germicide - Paint - Detergent - Food additive/residue	Ministry of Health	- Ministry of Gender, Labour and S Development - Ministry of Water and Environmen - National Drug Authority - National Medical Stores
Energy & Mining 1. Kazungu Hamuza	- Power generation and transmission - Petroleum	- Oil/Lubricant - Petroleum product	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	- Uganda Electricity Transmi Company Limited - Health, Safety and Environ

2. Kaswabuli Joshua 3. John Othieno 4. Simeon Owen K.T. 5. Nditusawa Gordon	refining - Mining			Committee for Oil Company
Water & Sanitation 1. Aloysius Kagoro 2. Kiranda M. Stephen 3. Peter Wamboga-Mugiray 4. Barugahare Vincent 5. Odeta Deo Wilbert 6. Enid Turyahikayo	- Water supply - Sewage treatment - Waste treatment - Forestry	- Detergent - Germicide - Wood preservation - Fumigant	Ministry of Water and Environment	Ministry of Health
Cross-cutting Sector				
Research 1. Stephen Nyanzi – C/Person 2. Sylivia Nakalumba 3. Sunny Byakagaba 4. Juliet Muhumuza – Rapporteur 5. Albert Lugo 6. Muzaale Paul	- Academic & research institutes - Analytical laboratories	- All kinds	- Ministry of Internal Affairs - Ministry of Education and Sports	- Makerere University - Uganda National Council of Scier Technology - Uganda National Science Academy - All ministries which have rese institutes - Ministry of Justice
Trade & Transportation 1. Hilda Van Dee Veen 2. Katusiime Cuthbert 3. Emopus Patrick C 4. Akello Christine 5. Oboth Julius	- Trade - Transportation/Distribution	- All kinds	- Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry - Ministry of Works, Housing and Communication	- Ministry of Finance, Planning Economic Development - Uganda Revenue Authority