

Final narrative report

For the United Nations Environment Programme

1 Background information

1.1 Project agreement reference no. **0005787**

1.2 QSP project no.: **QSPTF/06/1/GOV/13**

1.3 Project implementing agency (applicant): **National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) - UGANDA**

1.4 Project executing agency (if any): **UNDP**

1.5 Project title: **Uganda/UNDP/UNEP Partnership initiative for the implementation of SAICM**

1.6 Project commencing date: Project was launched on **November 7th, 2007** though effective operationalisation commenced in **April, 2008**

1.7 Project ending date: Was initially **31st March 2010** but extension granted to **June 30, 2010**

1.8 Reporting period: **November 2007- March 2010**

1.9 Overall objectives of the project (maximum quarter of a page)

The objective of the project was to develop strategies for integration of sound management of chemicals into national development plans and programmes. This objective was 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".

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 Uganda's national objectives in the implementation of SAICM and allows it to contribute to replicable examples that will benefit other countries under SAICM.

1.10 Total budget (USD): (specify other contributions)

Budget: \$ 270,000

Other Allocated Resources:

- Government(In kind) \$ 20,000
- UNDP (SAICM QSP TF) \$ 250,000
- TOTAL \$ 270,000**



1.11 Partners and leveraged resources:

- Describe collaboration with partners and state their role.

The project was implemented by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) while the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) executed the Project. During the implementation of the project, specialised technical guidance was received from both UNDP and UNEP.

List the additional resources leverages (beyond those committed to the project itself at time of approval) as a result of the project (financial and in-kind).

None

2. Project status

Information on the delivery of the project			
	Activities/Outputs	Status (complete/ ongoing)	Results/Impacts (measured against the performance stated in the application)
1.	Output 1: Establish or strengthen a functional national cross-sectoral, inter-ministerial coordination body in support of sustainable SMC mainstreaming.	complete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Project Manager and Technical Assistant appointed. • National Steering Committee and Inter-agency Working Group established. • Briefing package distributed to key government decision-making bodies and other stakeholders. • Electronic stakeholder list, roles and responsibilities available for project use.
2.	Output 2: Qualify links between priority chemical management problems and human health, food security and environmental effects.	complete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National SMC Situation Report with readers' Comments Sheet; available in electronic format and discussed with stakeholders in cross-sectoral inter-ministerial meetings. • An approved national SMC situational analysis report; and • The national SMC situational analysis printed

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on Health and Environment analysis in SMC issues in Uganda produced. • Multi-stakeholder consultation and awareness raising workshop on SMC issues conducted
3.	Output 3: Identify requirements for strengthening SMC governance regime.	complete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A complete set of properly identified priorities for strengthening the SMC governance regime determined through a participatory approach and approved by the interagency committee members (ICM).
4.	Output 4: Develop a phased plan for strengthening national SMC governance regime.	Complete Upcoming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A National Action Plan for strengthening national SMC governance has been prepared through a prescribed appropriate procedure; approved by the ICM of SAICM • <i>A multi-stakeholders' workshop to study & endorse the Action Plan and the workshop report to be conducted.</i>
5.	Output 5: Quantify costs of inaction/benefits of action in management of chemical issues.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A final draft report on the economic analysis of costs of inaction/benefits of action in management of chemicals prepared and reviewed by the ICM.
6	Output 6: Mainstream priority SMC issues in national development policies and plans.	complete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of the Sound Management of Chemicals issues as identified in the National Action Plan have been mainstreamed in the National Development Plan (NDP) which was launched to the country on April 19, 2010.
	Output 7: Produce replicable results.	ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ugandan model could be replicated in other countries taking into consideration the challenges and lessons learned (documented in the Mid-Term Evaluation Report).

2.1 Lessons learned and best practices:

- (i) The implementation of the project was participatory thus having comprehensive data generated from the different stakeholders involved. It is thus very important to consult widely and involve various stakeholders during mainstreaming of SMC.
- (ii) In general, there was inadequate awareness on dangers posed by chemicals to both human health and environment. Sufficient resources and a lot of background work in SMC awareness should be undertaken early enough to all sections of society (Politicians, business community, industrialists, peasants, etc) so that subsequent mainstreaming activities are not belittled in the face of other competing priorities. The project did a lot to create awareness among the key stakeholders and the general public through undertaking awareness raising workshops and involving various stakeholders. Awareness strategy and other awareness materials on SMC issues such as brochures, charts among others have been developed.
- (iii) Since the area of chemical management in the country is a new area, it was a challenge convincing the policy makers to mainstream SMC issues in the National Development Plan. The sector-driven planning framework proved a tough bottle-neck to the mainstreaming as chemicals management faced stiff competition from other priority areas in the various sectors, such as Poverty Eradication, HIV and Malaria pandemics, improving Education services, to mention but a few. However, the involvement of stakeholders from the various sectors and the National Planning Authority in the various activities under the project enabled the incorporation of SMC issues in the NDP.

2.2 State how the project has nurtured sustainability. Is the project or project methodology replicable in other countries or regions?

The project set up an Interagency coordination mechanism (ICM) spearheaded by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) as being the SAICM Focal Point in Uganda. The ICM is composed of representatives of institutions of various stakeholders who are responsible for prioritizing SMC management in the different sectors. The ICM should not be disbanded at end of SAICM project but should be established to continue reporting on the issues of chemicals management in Uganda.

In addition, the project has generated an awareness strategy and awareness materials (for different sections of society such as schools, business community, technocrats, etc) that would be adopted into the framework of the environment management strategies of different sectors.

The project methodology is replicable taking into account the aforementioned challenges and lessons learned (documented in the Mid-Term Evaluation Report) and other countries can adopt this SMC mainstreaming methodology.



2.3 How relevant is the project in terms of national/regional capacity building objectives and the utilization of the technical, human and other resources available in the country (countries)?

The project was conceived against the background of recognition that over time in Uganda, an extensive array of chemical substances, which had never existed in the environment, and for which the environment could not provide natural conditions for their degradation or break-down, predominated in the name of development. This had consequences at the public health, environmental health and socio-political levels and, therefore, called for a sound mechanism for managing the chemicals for the benefit of people's livelihoods.

It has been established through the project that the legal framework is generally inadequate and that there is no national policy on chemicals management. Hence, there is an immediate need for development of a comprehensive package in order to address all aspects of chemicals management.

It has, furthermore, been established that information in relation to SMC is fragmented and scattered in various sectors. There is, thus, an urgent need for a multi-stakeholder integrated management approach, which would strengthen the national capabilities and capacities for SMC in the country.

Whereas trained and knowledgeable personnel maybe existent, as chemicals management has not been a high priority issue, facilitation of SMC activities is grossly below par and facilities necessary for proper SMC realization are also inadequate where they exist although unavailable in most cases. an awareness campaign for the general public to improve the knowledge base is vital along with the allocation of appropriate resources for SMC.

2.4 Has the project been able to ensure synergies with other relevant projects and initiatives that take place in the country (countries)?

The project was conceived against the background that Uganda was a signatory to various international chemical related agreements and initiatives, which the SAICM Project sought to harmonize and provide synergies. These include the Basel Convention, the Vienna Convention, the Convention on the Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling, Transfer and Use of Chemical Weapons and their Destruction. The project thus fit in well with building upon earlier initiatives like the National Profile to Assess the Chemical Infrastructure in Uganda (2003) which was prepared by NEMA through support of UNIDO.

The project was particularly able to work with other conventions relevant to chemicals management in Uganda such as the Stockholm Convention, the Basel convention and Rotterdam convention. The combined efforts of these initiatives contributed greatly to inclusion of SMC issues in the National Development Plan.

2.5 Describe the involvement of stakeholders from different sectors (e. g. health, environment, labour, agriculture, etc.) in the project and groups (e. g. civil society, industry, academia, etc.).

This project was implemented through a participatory approach involving various stakeholders from Government Ministries, the academia and private sector.

The compilation and development of the National Situation Report was done by teams comprising of representatives from the above mentioned stakeholders. Seven key sectors of Agriculture, Health, Trade & Management, Energy & Mining, Water & Environment, Education & Research, and Industry. Through wide consultation by the teams, information and data were gathered from the various sectors formed the basis for the Situation Report from which national priorities were identified and a national Plan of Action subsequently obtained for mainstreaming of chemicals management.

Further, the institutional and management set-up/arrangement was characterized by the cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder involvement where the Inter-agency Coordination Mechanism (ICM) was designed to be at the centre of the policy, strategic direction and technical dimension. The ICM was mainly made up of members of the Interagency Working Group (IWG) comprised of multi institutional stakeholders from:

1. Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)
2. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)
3. Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
4. Ministry of Water and Environment
5. Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry Ministry of Health
6. Ministry of Local Government
7. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
8. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
9. Ministry of Health
10. Uganda Cleaner Production Centre (UCPC)



11. Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL)
12. National Drug Authority
13. Uganda Revenue Authority (URA)
14. Climate and Development Initiative
15. Total Uganda
16. Government Analytical Laboratory
17. National Planning Authority

3. List of attached documents

1. National SMC Situation Report
2. The National Development Plan (NDP)
3. The Health and Environment Linkages analysis report
4. The phased plan of Action for SMC issues in Uganda
5. Economic analysis of actions proposed for strengthening the governance of chemicals management for the agriculture sector in Uganda
6. The awareness strategy and samples of awareness materials
7. The Mid Term Evaluation report for the SAICM project in Uganda

Name and title of official of the executing agency (if any): Dr. Aryamanya-Mugisha, Henry Name of the agency (organization): National Environment Management Authority	Name of project coordinator: Dr. G. M. SAWULA
Signature:  Date: 12-05-2010	Signature:  Date: 12 th May 2010