

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT  
AUTHORITY (NEMA)**

# **ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR 2016/2017**







GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT  
AUTHORITY (NEMA)**

# **ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2016/2017**



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## **NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NEMA)** **Annual PERFORMANCE Report 2016/17**

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*Front cover page photo:* Recovery of Limoto wetland system in Kibuku District.

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# ACRONYMS

ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference of Environment
ASGM	Artisanal Small-Scale Gold Miners
AU	African Union
BER	Biodiversity Expenditure Review
BIOFIN	Biodiversity Finance Initiative
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CERs	Certified Emission Reductions
CFCs	Chlorofluorocarbons
CME	Coordinating Managing Entity
COP	Conference of Parties
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DGAL	Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory
DPP	Director of Public Prosecution
EAC	East African Community
EIAs	Environmental Impact Assessments
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources
EPF	Environmental Protection Force
EPPU	Environmental Protection Police Unit
EPs	Environmental Practitioners
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
ESIAs	Environmental and Social Impact Assessments
ETPs	Effluent Treatment Plants
FY	Financial Year
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHGs	Greenhouse Gas Emissions



GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GoU	Government of Uganda
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IEC	Information Education Communication
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IUIU	Islamic University of Uganda
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority
KCL	Kidepo Critical Landscape
kg	Kilogram
KPAs	Key Performance Areas
KRAs	Key Result Areas
KYU	Kyambogo University
LA	Lead Agency
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LECs	Local Environment Committees
LDO	Light diesel
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MEAs	Multilateral Environment Agreements
MPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MIA	Mercury Initial Assessment
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MTEFs	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan
NEA	National Environment Act, Cap 153
NEF	National Environment Fund
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NEMP	National Environment Management Policy
NIP	National Implementation Plan

NPA	National Planning Authority
NSOER	National State of Environment Report
ODSs	Ozone Depleting Substances
OHS	Occupational Health Safety
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PBs	Project Briefs
PCE	Policy Committee on Environment
PIR	Policy Institutional Review
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
RDCs	Resident District Commissioners
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEEP	School Environmental Education Programme
TORs	Terms of Reference
TOTs	Training of Trainers
TV	Television
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UgX	Uganda Shillings
UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
UMU	Uganda Martyrs' University
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
VFD	Variable Frequency Drive
WHO	World Health Organisation

# FOREWORD



**Dr. Tom.O.Okurut**

The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is a semi-autonomous institution, established in May, 1995, under the National Environment Act, Cap. 153, and became operational in December, 1995, as the principal agency in Uganda, charged with the responsibility of coordinating, monitoring, regulating and supervising environmental management in the country. The mandate and statutory functions of NEMA requires that the authority work in partnership and synergies with other stakeholders (Lead Agencies, Local

Governments and other partners) to ensure effective environment management for sustainable development in Uganda.

NEMA has continued to implement its a 5-year Strategic Plan that focuses on five (5) Key Results Areas (KRAs) based on the mandate and statutory functions aligned to the National Development Framework; the National Vision and the National Development Plan (NDP). The Strategic Plan is also linked to the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), Regional and Global commitments on sustainable development including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Strategic plan is reviewed annually through planning and production of Annual Corporate Reports which enable the authority to provide information on its achievements; outputs and outcomes. The Annual Report is used to assess and identify issues that need to be addressed, and provide appropriate recommendations for continuous improvement and effective environment management in Uganda as well as being an accountability and transparency tool that is statutorily required by Government of Uganda.

This Annual Report highlights the status of implementation of the planned activities, key achievements, outputs, outcomes, challenges, lessons learned relating to the FY20156/176. NEMA recognises and appreciates the support given by Government of Uganda, the Policy Committee on Environment (PCE), the Minister of Water and Environment, the NEMA Board; Ministries, Agencies and Local Governments (MALGs), the Private Sector, Development Partners, Civil Society, the Media and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs). The contributions from Government of Uganda and other partners

have had positive impacts on NEMA's efficiency and effectiveness. The Annual Report will also be disseminated to inform and create awareness and education among policy makers, decision-makers and the general public on the importance of enhancing environment management for sustainable development in Uganda.

Lastly, NEMA will continue to strive for improved institutional relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impacts and sustainability within its mandatory functions of coordinating, supervision and monitoring environment management in Uganda. Such performance improvement strategy is only possible through increased support to NEMA and MALGs for the enhancement of environment management capacity building at both central and local governments, including the private sector.



**Dr. Tom.O.Okurut**  
**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,**  
**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NEMA)**

## The UN Sustainable Development Goals



# BACKGROUND

## 1 BACKGROUND

The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA); referred hereto as the *Authority*, is a semi-autonomous institution established in 1995. The Authority is the Principal Agency with the responsibility of coordinating, monitoring, and supervising environment management in Uganda. Further, the Authority advises Government and spearheads the development of environmental policies, laws, regulations, standards and guidelines for sound environment management in Uganda. NEMA also builds environment management capacity of other Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Local Governments and other stakeholders.

### 1.1 Focus of the FY2016/17 Performance Review

The performance review of NEMA for FY2016/17 focused on the organisation's mandate and statutory functions while taking into cognisance of the National Development Framework, Water and Environment Sector goals, Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) Platinum Indicators, and the Key Results Areas (KRAs) in NEMA's 5-year Strategic Plan (2015/16-2019/20).

The following are the five (5) Key Results Areas are:

1. Environmental compliance, integrity and productivity enhanced;
2. Green economy approach to ENR management developed and promoted;
3. Strategic environment literacy, access to information and popular participation strengthened;
4. Human and financial capacity of NEMA strengthened to perform its mandate and statutory functions; and,
5. National, regional and international partnerships for sustainable development strengthened.

The above KRAs are implemented through Key Performance Areas (KPAs) according to annual work plans and budgets for five years with funding from Government of Uganda, National Environment Fund (NEF), and off-budget support from partners including, the United Nations Organizations, Agencies and Programs, Bilateral Partnerships, Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), among others.



**Outcome of NEMA's intervention of the degraded Lwera wetland: the wetland regenerated after a few weeks' filling using overburden from excavated areas.**



# KEY OUTPUTS PERFORMANCE FOR FY2016/17

## 2 KEY OUTPUTS PERFORMANCE FOR THE FY 2016/17

### 2.1 KRA 1: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE, INTEGRITY AND PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCED

#### 2.1.1 Enhance legal recourse functions, policy and legal reforms

##### **Planned output targets**

- (i) The review of National Environment Management Policy (NEMP) finalized; and;
- (ii) The National legal framework for environmental management reviewed.

##### **Achievements**

- (i) The NEMP was reviewed, while taking into account the new and emerging environmental issues and management challenges; the draft policy document was produced and submitted for final review, by Top Policy Committee at MWE for subsequent adoption by the Policy Committee on Environment (PCE).
- (ii) NEMA coordinated the revision of the National Environment Act (NEA) with input from various Ugandan government institutions, the private sector and civil society. The draft Bill is due for finalization and submission to Cabinet.
- (iii) The authority also spearheaded the revision of key regulations of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), environmental audit, waste, effluents, and noise, with relevant inputs from government institutions, private sector and civil society. The draft guidelines are ready, awaiting enactment of the revised National Environment Bill.
- (iv) New Air Quality Regulations and Oil Spill Management Regulations were developed.
- (v) NEMA developed new sector specific draft regulations, systems, procedures and guidelines regarding petroleum waste as per the provision of the Petroleum Exploration and Production Act.
- (vi) Significant progress was attained in the Review of Environment

Assessment and Audit Regulations, Refinement of the EIA Regulations, Review of Waste Management Regulations, Effluent Regulations and Oil Spills Regulations. Besides, hazardous waste guidelines were developed and the draft guidelines are in place and they will be completed in the next financial year.

- (vii) NEMA supported six (6) districts (Dokolo, Ngora, Isingiro, Ntungamo, Mitooma and Buhweju) to develop byelaws and ordinances on environment and natural resources management to enhance decentralized environment management. The drafted byelaws are being reviewed by the Attorney General's office.
- (ix) The authority has developed guidelines for sand mining (draft).

### **Achieved/expected outcomes**

Incorporation of the new and emerging environmental issues, management challenges and institutional roles and responsibilities in the draft policy, National Environment Bill and the reviewed/new regulations. These interventions will improve NEMA's Mandate of coordinating, monitoring and supervising all environmental activities in Uganda.

### **2.1.2 Strengthen compliance to environmental laws, regulations, standards and guidelines**

#### **Planned output targets**

- (i) 680 EIAs reviewed and approved.
- (ii) 1,360 environmental inspections, audits and compliance follow-ups undertaken.
- (iii) Quarterly high level and multi-sectoral environmental inspections and project monitoring carried out.
- (iv) Environmental monitoring, surveillance and community policing by Environmental Protection Police Unit (EPPU) supported.
- (v) Judiciary and DPP Staff trained on environmental laws and court case management.
- (vi) The ban on the polyethylene carrier bags operationalized.
- (vii) Establishment of collection centre for electronic wastes.
- (viii) Procurement of equipment for environmental monitoring, surveillances and inspections.



## Achieved outputs in FY2016/17

### 2.1.3 Trends in the review and approval of environmental and social assessments (ESIAs)

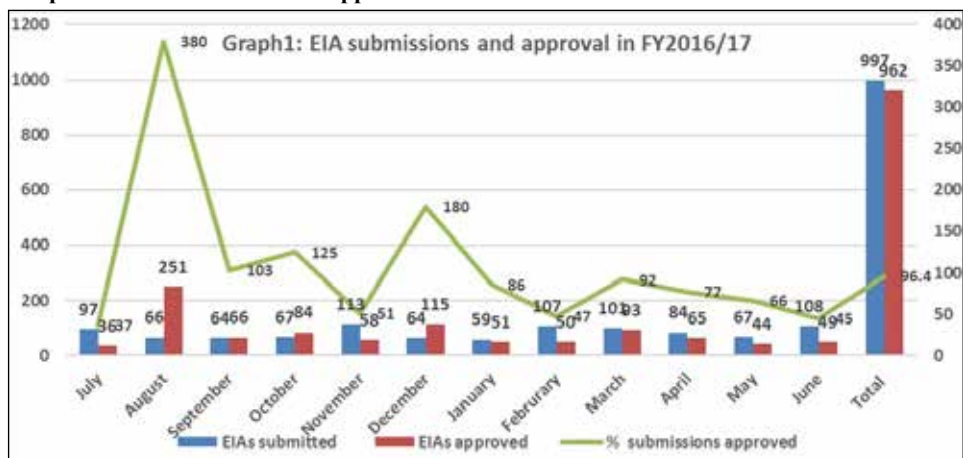
- (i) NEMA approved 962 EIAs (141%) for development projects in order to take care of environmental and social safeguards.
- (ii) The illustrations below show the key trends in the review and approval of ESIAs in FY2016/17:

Table 1 and Graph 1 below show the total numbers of scoping reports/TOR, project briefs (PBs) and environmental impact statements (EISs) submitted to NEMA for approval. It should be noted that in the beginning of the financial year, NEMA had a backlog of EIAs which was effectively handled through the administrative reforms, and use of the EIA database and thus boosting the document review and approval processes; this is evidenced by the 380% increase in the number of documents (Graph 1) reviewed and reviews concluded within the first quarter of the financial year.

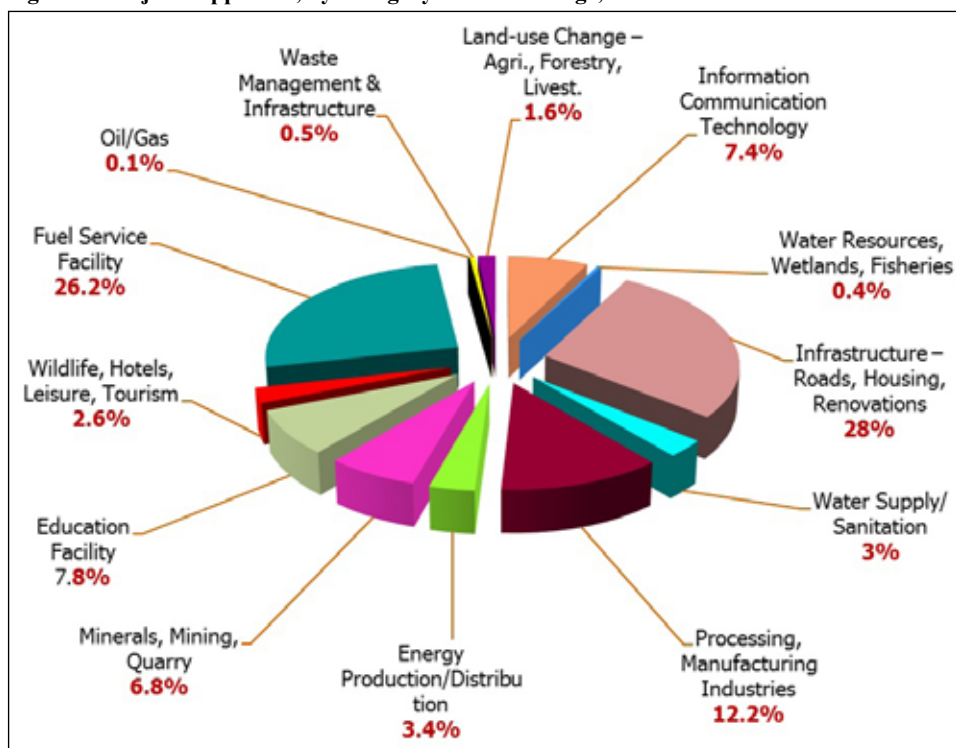
**Table 1: Total Number of Scoping Reports/TOR, PBs and EISs submitted in FY2016/17**

Month	Scoping Reports/TOR	PBs	EISs	Total PBs and EISs Submissions
<b>First half of the Financial Year</b>				
July	45	33	64	97
August	56	32	34	66
September	47	13	51	64
October	61	32	35	67
November	58	29	84	113
December	65	26	38	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>471</b>
<b>Second half of the Financial Year</b>				
January	72	21	38	59
February	63	28	79	107
March	55	31	70	101
April	62	25	59	146
May	63	17	50	130
June	51	28	80	159
<b>Total</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>702</b>
<b>Grand Total for FY</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>1,173</b>

**Graph 1: EIA submissions and approval in FY2016/17**



**Figure 1: Projects Approved, by Category and Percentage, in FY2016/17**

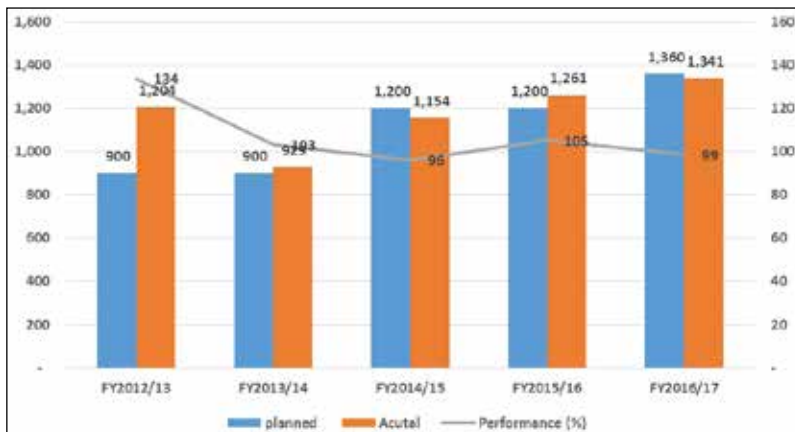


### 2.1.3.1 Environmental audit and inspections

(i) 1,341 (98.6%) environmental inspections and audits were carried on the approved and non-approved projects; the environmental compliance levels attained ranged from 70-75% of which compliance of oil and gas sector was outstanding (75%). Inspections and audits were undertaken across the country, in collaboration with Local Governments and other MDAs. The Kampala Pollution Control Task force whose membership includes NEMA, key Lead Agencies, and the private sector, contributed to the improvement of compliance by facilities within Kampala through awareness programs, compliance assistance, competitions and awards High-level environmental monitoring visits by the sector ministers. The members of the Parliamentary Committee of Natural Resources visited Lwera to inspect on sand mining; wetland restoration activities in kyoga basin, Lugazi sugar Corporation of Uganda, Tembo steel rolling mills, Hopoe tannery, Isimba and Karuma hydropower dams, and key industrial facilities, in order to complement, therefore the efforts of NEMA, Lead Agencies and local governments. The inspection visits by the members of parliament and sector ministers have contributed greatly to the improvement of compliance by the developers especially the sand miners and settlers/cultivators within wetlands in Kyoga basin.

(ii) NEMA carried out monitoring, evaluation and review of selected inspected and audited facilities and projects, and compliance assistance support activities across the country. The results of these interventions were statistically analyzed and the illustrations below show the trends in the performances of the facilities and projects in environmental compliance and enforcement due to the interventions by NEMA and Lead Agencies (other regulators).

**Graph 2: 5-year trends in environmental inspections and trends**



**Table 2(a): Environmental Compliance levels of selected inspected/audited facilities and projects in FY2016/17**

No.	Name of Project/Facility	Category	Overall Environmental Compliance Status/Level
1	AK Oils & Fats (U) Ltd	Industries (processing and manufacturing)	Good (50-74%)
2	Guru Nanak Oil Mills (U) Ltd	Industries (processing and manufacturing)	Very Good (75-100%)
3	Mount Meru Millers (U) Ltd	Industries (processing and manufacturing)	Good (50-74%)
4	Skybeam	Industries (processing and manufacturing)	Good (50-74%)
5	Uganda Technical College, Elgon	ICT, Education facilities and Local Government projects	Good (50-74%)
6	Electromaxx Thermal Plant	Mining, Energy and power	Very Good (75-100%)
7	Tembo Steels	Industries (processing and manufacturing)	Fair (20-49%)
8	Busia Sugar & Allied Ltd	Industries (processing and manufacturing)	Fair (20-49%)
9	Jambo Tannery	Industries (processing and manufacturing)	Good (50-74%)
10	Leather Industries of Uganda	Industries (processing and manufacturing)	Good (50-74%)
11	Abacus Parenteral Drugs Ltd	Industries (processing and manufacturing)	Good (50-74%)
12	Riley Packaging Ltd	Industries (processing and manufacturing)	Good (50-74%)
13	Hoopoe Trading Ltd	Industries (processing and manufacturing)	Very Good (75-100%)
14	EA2-North/Buliisa Area	Mining, Energy and power	Very Good (75-100%)
15	Kingfisher Oil Field	Mining, Energy and power	Very Good (75-100%)
16	Nyamasoga Waste Treatment and Disposal facility	Mining, Energy and power	Very Good (75-100%)
17	Capital Estates, Plot 8, Block 415	Mining, Energy and power	Good (50-74%)
18	Eskom Uganda Ltd Nalubale and Kiira Power stations	Mining, Energy and power	Good (50-74%)
19	Kibimba Rice Scheme	Agriculture, fisheries, forestry, aquatic ecosystems, hotels and recreation facilities	Good (50-74%)
20	River Katonga Investments	Mining, Energy and power	Fair (20-49%)
21	Capital Estates, Plots 4,12 and 24	Mining, Energy and power	Good (50-74%)
22	Capital Estates, Plot 8, Block 149	Mining, Energy and power	Good (50-74%)
23	Tembo Steels	Industries (processing and manufacturing)	Good (50-74%)
24	Tororo Stone Quarry	Mining, Energy and power	Good (50-74%)
25	Mukwano Industries Kiryandongo Farm (AK Oils &	Industries (processing and manufacturing)	Good (50-74%)

**Table 2(a): Environmental Compliance levels of selected inspected/audited facilities and projects in FY2016/17 (contd)**

No.	Name of Project/Facility	Category	Overall Environmental Compliance Status/Level
26	Kehong Uganda Industries	Agriculture, fisheries, forestry, aquatic ecosystems, hotels and recreation facilities	Good (50-74%)
27	Oil well	Mining, Energy and power	Good (50-74%)
28	Ruro Ruti fuel station	Mining, Energy and power	Poor (0-19%)
29	Century Bottling Coca Cola	Industries (processing and manufacturing)	Very Good (75-100%)
30	Pearl Dairy Limited	Industries (processing and manufacturing)	Very Good (75-100%)
31	GBK Dairy Limited	Industries (processing and manufacturing)	Good (50-74%)
32	Lakeside Dairy Limited	Industries (processing and manufacturing)	Good (50-74%)
33	Novelty Tannery Limited	Industries (processing and manufacturing)	Good (50-74%)
34	China-Uganda Yonggiang Energy developing company Ltd	Industries (processing and manufacturing)	Good (50-74%)
35	Mobuku Hydro Power	Mining, Energy and power	Not Sure
36	Reco Industries Limited	Industries (processing and manufacturing)	Not Sure
37	Kazire Health Products	Industries (processing and manufacturing)	Not Sure
38	Hima Cement Limited	Industries (processing and manufacturing)	Not Sure
39	Karuma Hydropower plant	Mining, Energy and power	Good (50-74%)
40	Achwa Hydropower Project 2 (HPP2) PAC SPA LTD	Mining, Energy and power	Good (50-74%)
41	Pride Rice Checks Farm	Agriculture, fisheries, forestry, aquatic ecosystems, hotels and recreation facilities	Good (50-74%)
42	Tangi	Mining, Energy and power	Not Sure
43	Tilda Uganda Ltd	Agriculture, fisheries, forestry, aquatic ecosystems, hotels and recreation facilities	Good (50-74%)

Table 2 (a) above shows a list of facilities and projects that were inspected and audited (43 selected outside the greater Kampala) and their performances were evaluated by NEMA based on the following;

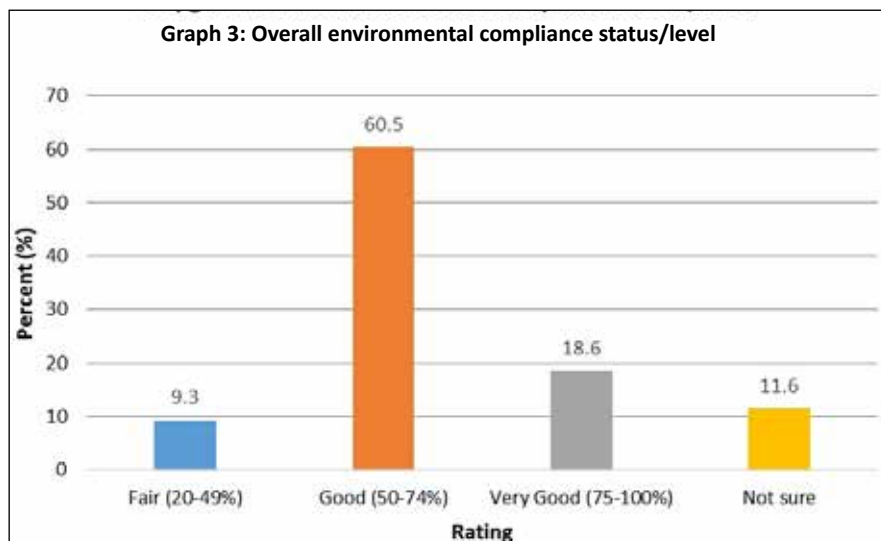
- (i) Environmental compliance;
- (ii) Water conservation;
- (iii) Energy conservation;
- (iv) Waste/material management;
- (v) Green environment conservation; and,
- (vi) Occupational health and safety (OHS) measures.

The performance evaluation also focused on the following categories of interventions;

- (i) Self/internal regulatory interventions;
- (ii) Interventions by NEMA; and,
- (iii) Interventions by other regulators (Lead Agencies)

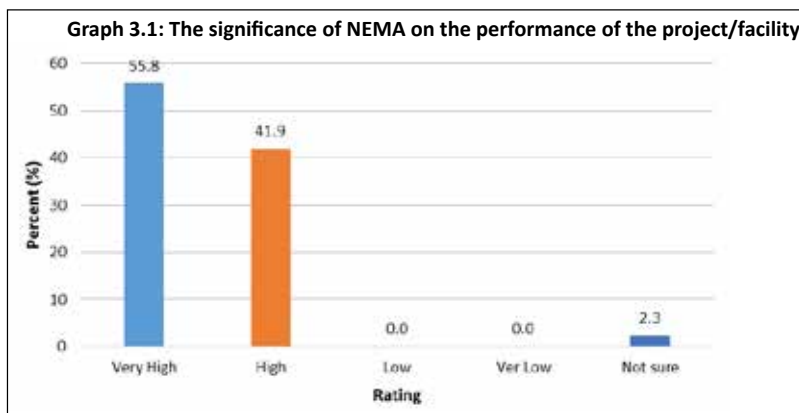
## (b) Overall environmental compliance status/level

**Graph 3: Overall environmental compliance status/level**



Graph 3 above shows the general compliance levels of the selected facilities/projects where 60.5% and 18.6% of the inspected/audited facilities were rated good and very good at compliance to environmental standards respectively

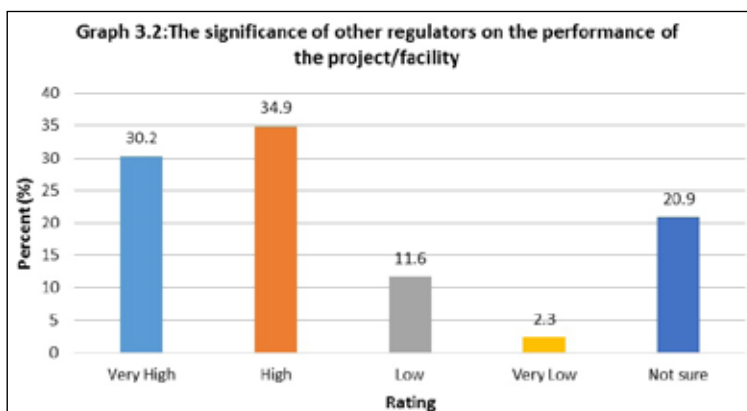
**Graph 3.1: The significance of NEMA on the performance of the project/facility**



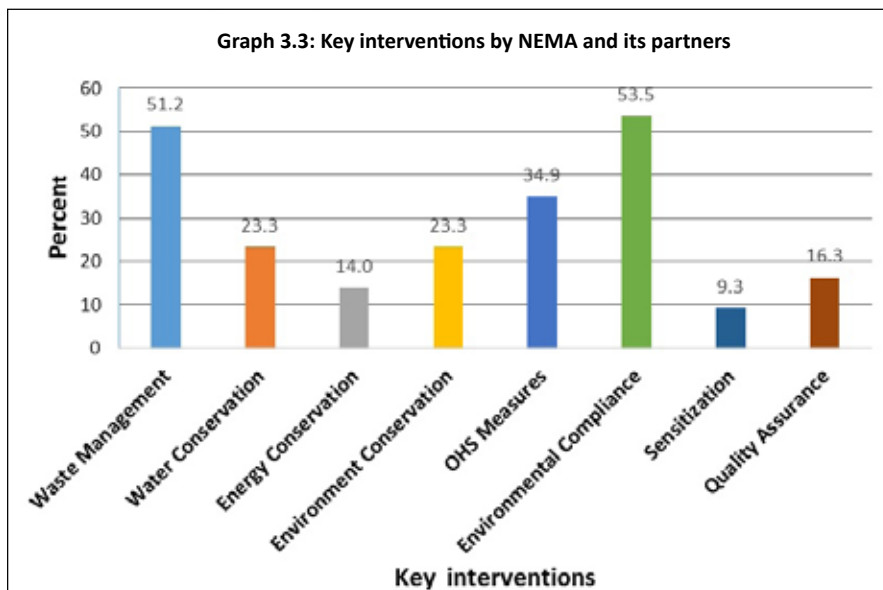
Notably, graph 3.1 above shows that NEMA plays a significant role (55.8% and 41.9% for very and high respectively) and thus the organization's mandate needs to be strengthened through increased staffing level and funding in order to improve its performances in environment management service delivery. This finding shows that the developers are significantly supported by NEMA in order to ensure clean, healthy and sustainable environment in Uganda.

Furthermore, graph 3.2 below demonstrates the significance of the Lead Agencies in ensuring environmental compliance by the investors. Therefore these Lead Agencies and partners to NEMA too need institutional capacity enhancement through staffing, training, financing and tooling in order to improve on their efficiency and effectiveness in environment management.

**Graph 3.2: The significance of other regulators on the performance of the project/facility**



**Graph 3.3:Key interventions by NEMA and its partners**



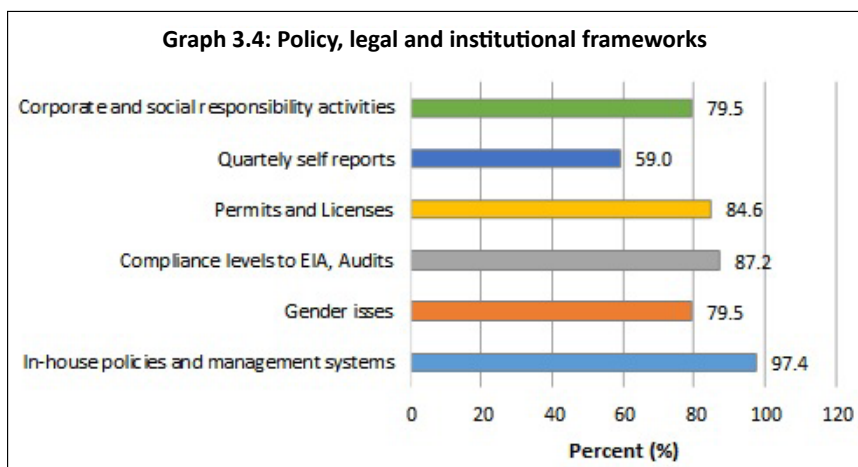
Hon. Cheptoris Sam, Minister of Water and Environment hands over an award to Mr. Jeconious Musingwire as Dr. Tom Okurut, NEMA's ED looks on. Mr. Musingwire, the Mbarara District Natural Resources Officer and NEMA's Focal Personnel for the western region, was awarded for his outstanding contribution in natural resources management and stewardship.



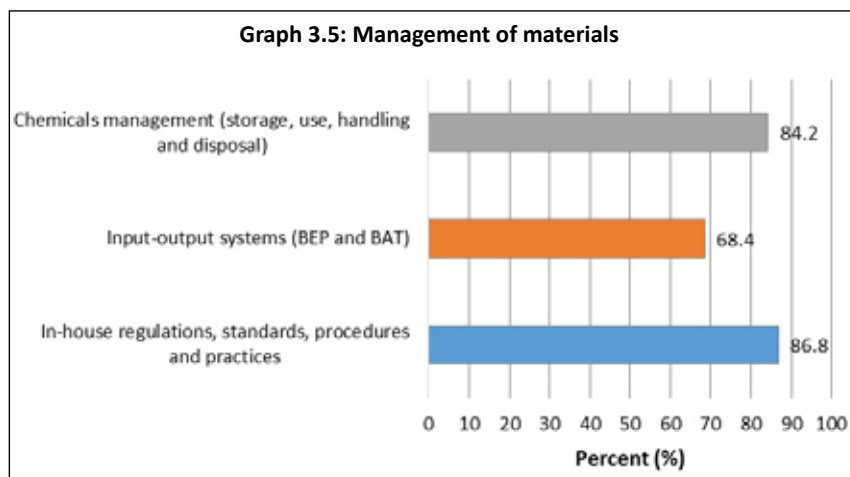
## ***Specific interventions by the developers/investors (companies) due to the efforts of NEMA and its partners***

The following graphs (3.4 - 3.8) show the efforts of the private sector (companies) in ensuring environmental compliance and enforcement as a result of NEMA's interventions and its partners especially the Lead Agencies. These interventions comprise self-regulatory and compliance policies, systems, management procedures and practices.

**Graph 3.4: Policy, legal and institutional frameworks**



**Graph 3.5: Management of materials**



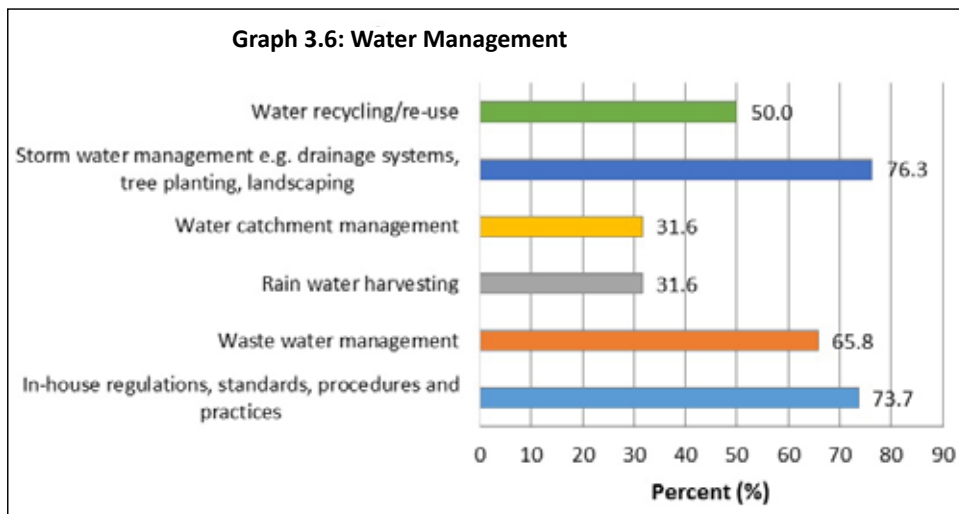
In graph 3.5 above, the common material management practices include;

(i) In-house regulations, standards, procedures and practices like; ISO, Quality Departments to ensure quality, weigh bridges to monitor what comes in to compare with output, use recycled sulphate liquor, in-house effluent standards that are lower than NEMA standards, use of MSD's for chemicals, procedures for blasting and use of explosives, risk assessment based on the MSD, and raw material inspection procedures, among others;

(ii) Input-Output systems (BEP and BAT) that comprises, among others, self-checking systems, alarms installed, systems for ensuring cleaning up fuel before firing it in the engines for power generation, tonnage system which is checked to minimise loss, bio-composting of the waste water produced, chrome recycling, systems for detecting material loss in terms of material input & output, production control cards to show input & output with the required quality control, land filling of wastes and performance appraisals; and,

(iii) Chemicals management (storage, use, handling and disposal) with procedures and practices like; improving system for workplace, hazards information system, partnership with UNIDO to eliminate Ozone depleting substances, proper storage of lubricants, chemical stores in place, chemicals used are in optimum quantities, waste chemical properly kept for disposal, separation of hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals, use of agro-based fuel, workers provided with personal protective equipment, proper/safe disposal of used chemicals, chemical management procedure in place, waste management plan for hydrocarbons, and safety precautions.

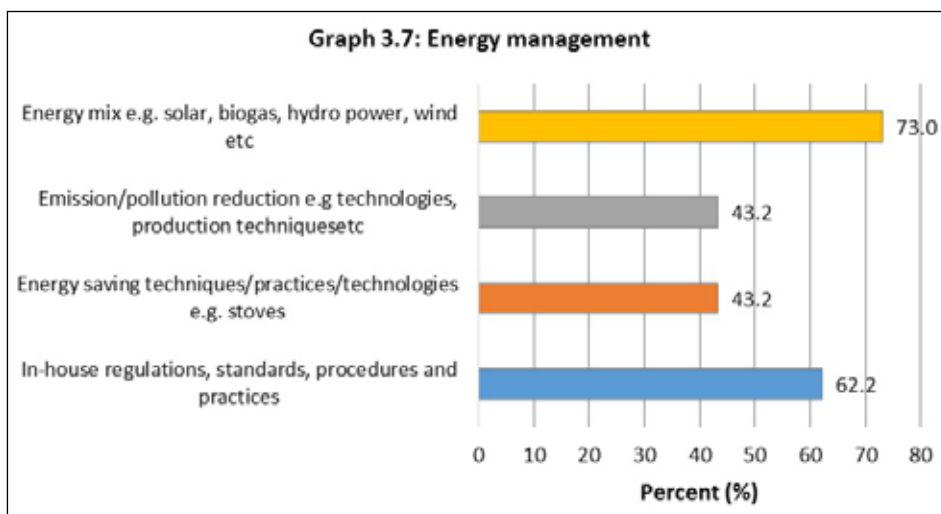
**Graph 3.6: Water Management**



The common procedures and practices for water conservation (sustainable water management) as in graph 3.6 above include the following;

- (i) In-house regulations, standards, procedures and practices like; water recycling, water treatment before use in-house, zero discharge, restoration plans for water related fragile ecosystems like wetlands, among others;
- (ii) Wastewater treatment systems like wastewater treatment plants; effluent treatment plants (ETPs), use of soak pits, among others;
- (iii) Rainwater harvesting through reservoir tanks which collect and store water for industrial processes and emergencies;
- (iv) Water catchment management practices such as use pollution control measures like use of oil water interceptors and ensuring that the wastewater discharged meets the standards, development and implementation of catchment management plans;
- (v) Storm water management like drainage systems, tree planting, landscaping, and use of culverts at designated points; and,
- (vi) Water recycling/re-use practices such as recycling and re-use of water used in industrial processes, use of ETPs before disposal into the environment, use CIP (closed loop), and zero discharge to avoid wastage.

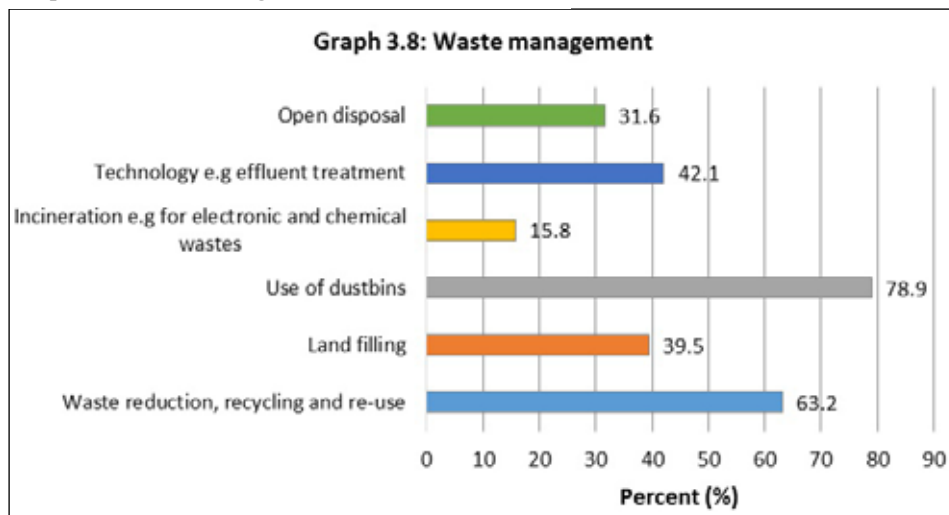
**Graph 3.7: Water Management**



The common practices for sustainable energy management (conservation) as portrayed in graph 3.7 above include the following technologies, self-regulatory procedures and practices;

- (i) In-house regulations, standards, procedures and practices like switching off electricity when not in use, in-house control to monitor consumption of individual equipment, cleaner production training on energy management, and quantification of wood vis-a-vis production, among others;
- (ii) Energy saving techniques/practices/technologies like kerosene stoves, solar panels for lighting, LED bulbs, translucent roofing materials, motion sensors for lights, Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) in motors to save electricity, efficient boilers, and woodlots for alternative energy;
- (iii) Emission/pollution reduction through technologies and production techniques like air filters to clean the emissions before release, limited emissions, wet crushing technology, oxidation plant revamped, and use of activated carbon to reduce smell thus control pollution; and,
- (iv) Energy mix like solar, biogas, hydro power, wind, among others; such as use of agricultural of farm wastes like coffee and rice husks, saw dusts, use of standby generators, hydropower, bio-mass, batteries for storage of power (inverters), hydro carbons for powering machines, HFO for the fuel, furnace or replace furnace with LDO (Light diesel).

**Graph 3.8: Water Management**



The common waste management technologies, procedures and practices as shown in graph 3.8 above include;

- (i) Waste reduction, recycling and re-use; like exportation of powder wood, recycling and re-use of materials and by-products from production processes, use of monitors to avoid energy loss and ETPs for wastewater management and production of bio-compost manure, among others. It is important to note that in this evaluation and review undertaking, the use of dustbins and waste recycling and re-use accounted for 78.9% and 63.2% respectively. Therefore this calls for increased promotion of the latter in order to reduce the demand for landfills (amidst land scarcity for the urban authorities) and avoid environmental degradation due to poor waste management, while reducing material losses (maximising profits) for the companies.
- (ii) Land filling that includes dumping of domestic, agricultural, industrial, trade related, engineering and construction, and health care and medical wastes.
- (iii) Use of dustbins for collecting and storing wastes before they are taken to the landfills and dump sites.
- (iv) Incineration of electronic, plastic and chemical wastes.
- (v) Use efficient technologies such as ETPs and dust interceptors
- (vi) Open disposal in the environment like sludge; this practice accounted for 31.6% among the facilities and projects evaluated; this should be discouraged through the promotion of better waste management like recycling and re-use, incineration and use of efficient technologies.



**President Museveni, who was also the Chief Guest at the National celebrations to commemorate World Environment Day 5<sup>th</sup> June 2017 held at Ibanda, hands over the Private Sector Award to an official from Pearl Diaries. Pearl Diaries Ltd had exhibited exceptional compliance to environmental standards including ETP systems which has improved air quality in the surrounding communities, among others.**

### 2.1.3.2 Support to Lead Agencies

- (i) NEMA trained 60 Judiciary and Directorate of Public Prosecution (DPP) Staff on management of environmental crimes and court cases; EPF personnel on detection and prosecution of environmental crimes in order to contribute to effective enforcement of the law, regulations and standards.
- (ii) The Environmental Protection Force monitored and undertook surveillances, enforcement actions and community policing on activities related to the degradation of the environment like wetland/lakeshore/riverbank degradation, noise pollution, illegal dumping of waste, and quarrying activities which include the following:
  - a) Communal policing events (88);
  - b) Impounding of vehicles that dump murrum in wetlands (30);
  - c) Arresting violators of the environmental laws (62);
  - d) Instituting criminal cases (33);
  - e) Issuing of warning and order notices (58); and,
  - f) Operations and notices on noise pollution (36).

### 2.1.3.3 Management of the environmental aspects of Oil and Gas

Coordination and monitoring of the systems and procedures developed in previous years has continued to ensure effective management of the environmental aspects of oil and gas for the sustainability of the environmental resources and ecological values within the Albertine region through the issuance of EIAs and permits for all Oil and Gas related activities, environmental inspections and audits. Due to the efforts of NEMA and its partners, the oil and gas related activities have attained 75% compliance level, besides, the companies are always willing to cooperate with NEMA and have established environmental and social safe guards.

### 2.1.3.4 Enforcement of the ban on the *polyethylene* carrier bags (*kaveera*)

- (i) The interventions by the Manufacturers' Association and Ministry of Trade and Industry have slowed down the operationalization of the ban on *kaveera* as the latter is proposing legislative review of the ban to prefer recycling to the ban.
- (ii) However, NEMA carried out a survey to determine stakeholders' opinion on the operationalization of the ban on *kaveera* and the findings of the 348 survey points (industries, wholesale, supermarkets and retail shops reveal that;
  - a) 82% are aware of the ban on *kaveera*;
  - b) 31% are aware of the dangers of *kaveera*;

- c) 75% support the ban;
- d) 45% acknowledge and appreciate the role played by NEMA in the operationalization of the ban through public education/awareness and enforcement;
- e) 91.7% are aware of the alternatives to *kaveera* such as paper bags, boxes, sack bags, craft bags, recycled material bags, among others; and,
- f) General recommendation is for the ban on *kaveera* to begin with the major supply points; manufacturers, wholesale and supermarkets.

### **Unachieved targets**

- (i) The operationalization of the ban on *kaveera* were not achieved as planned due to the petition by the manufactures to Government through Ministry of Trade and Industry that has proposed for the review of the law to focus on recycling rather than total ban.
- (ii) The establishment of electronic waste management facility was not effected due to budgetary constraints.
- (iii) Procurement of specialized equipment and tools because of budget cuts.

### **Achieved/expected outcomes**

The outcomes of the increasing efforts of NEMA in environmental compliance and enforcement activities are;

- (i) Industrial facilities such as the cement industries, Hima and Tororo, sugar industries such as SCOUT – Kakira, food processing factories such as Britania, Mogas, Uganda Batteries, Harris International Limited and 20 industries, were trained under the Kampala Pollution Task force. These industries have demonstrated improved compliance by developing internal regulatory policies, systems and technologies like effluent treatment plants (ETPs), waste recycling and re-use, staffing for environment management, submissions of compliance reports to NEMA, and investments in corporate and social responsibility (CSR) among others.
- (ii) There is increased awareness among the developers and the public as evidenced by the increasing demand for EIAs, voluntary audits, public interest litigations, and complains to NEMA.

## 2.1.4 Support the restoration of the degraded critical fragile ecosystems

### Planned targets

- (i) Community sensitization programs and evictions carried; and;
- (ii) Two critical degraded fragile ecosystems restored.

### Achieved outputs

- (i) About 6,000 people were sensitized and or voluntarily vacated from Limoto wetland system in Kibuku and Pallisa Districts to give way for the restoration and recovery of the ecological and socio-economic values of the wetland.
- (ii) NEMA coordinated and supported the restoration of critical and vital wetlands such as Limoto in Kibuku and Pallisa Districts (Mpologoma-Limoto system) of which about 35km<sup>2</sup> is recovering. Furthermore, NEMA has worked closely with the District Local Governments, Resident District Commissioners (RDCs), the clergy and local communities with support from Environmental Protection Force (EPF) in the protection of wetlands. Notably, the RDC Lira District was appointed to coordinate and mobilize RDCs in eastern and northern Uganda to participate in environment protection while the Bishop of Soroti diocese George William Erwin was appointed to create awareness on the protection of the environment. This has proved successful in eastern and northern Uganda where 80% the wetlands, Abelet, Odukurun and Alere have recovered after restoration from cultivation especially rice growing; the affected areas have now regained their ecological functions and socio-economic values such as water supply, fishing and livestock grazing.
- (iii) NEMA coordinated and supported restoration of threatened species especially the shea butter tree in northern and north-eastern Uganda where the Authority carried out enforcement and restoration activities to protect the integrity of shea butter tree in Serere, Soroti, Amuria, Katakwi, Kaabong, Abim, Otuke, Lira, Alebtong, Pader, Agago and Gulu Districts. Notably, 227,489 ha of landscape of shea butter trees in Agago, Abim and Kaabong Districts have been protected; NEMA plans to expand these interventions to the Northern and West Nile districts.
- (iv) Furthermore, a quick-scan evaluation of the status of 525 wetlands in 58 District Local Governments was undertaken and the findings show that only 20% of the enumerated wetlands were ecologically intact while 80% were modified; under gone land use change or completely degraded and thus had lost their ecological values and socio-economic importance. Additionally, the findings show that the common actions planned or taken by Local Governments are sensitization, which account for 62%, compliance (55%) demarcation (19%), and restoration (16%); while recommendations from Local Governments show that the Central Government



(MWE) should take care of demarcation and restoration of wetlands as local governments and other partners focus on sensitization and compliance enforcement. The actions taken by and recommendations made by Local Governments depict that demarcation and restoration are expensive investments and thus Central Government should take up these responsibilities.

### **Achieved/expected outcomes**

The key outcomes of the above interventions are;

- (i) The restored wetlands have re-gained their ecological and socio-economic values shown by the re-emergence of wetland flora and fauna, fishing, crafts, livestock grazing, among others; and,
- (ii) The Limoto wetland system has been chosen as a pilot site for wetland restoration program that focuses on environmental integrity and livelihoods with support from the Green Climate Fund (GCF).



**Limoto wetland system in Kibuku District fully recovers following intervention spearheaded by NEMA, Ministry of Water and Environment and Kibuku District Local Government, through community engagement, sensitization meetings and compliance enforcement.**

## Selected pictorials of Limoto wetland's transition to recovery



**Degraded sections of Limoto Wetland with rice and maize gardens occupying the system.**



## NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NEMA)

# POLICY BRIEF

Issue No. 1 July 2016

By Herbert Nabaasa

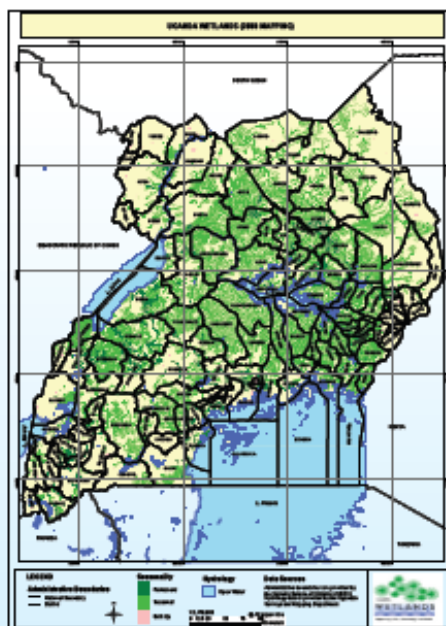
## NEMA's Engagement with Pallisa and Kibuku Local Governments in Wetland Ecosystems Management

### INTRODUCTION

Wetlands are lands where saturation with water is the domination factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities living in the soil and on its surface (NSOER, 2012). Wetlands vary widely because of regional and local differences in soils, topography, climate, hydrology, water chemistry, vegetation and other factors including human disturbance. These variables make wetlands highly dynamic and fragile ecosystems. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (UN 1971) defines wetlands as 'areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters'.

Wetlands in Uganda cover almost 2.9 million hectares. The current status of wetlands as measured in 2008 cover approximately 12.9% of the land surface area down from 15.6% in 1994 (MWE 2012, NSOER, 2010, DWRM, 2013).

They have intrinsic attributes, perform functions and produce goods and services, including, but



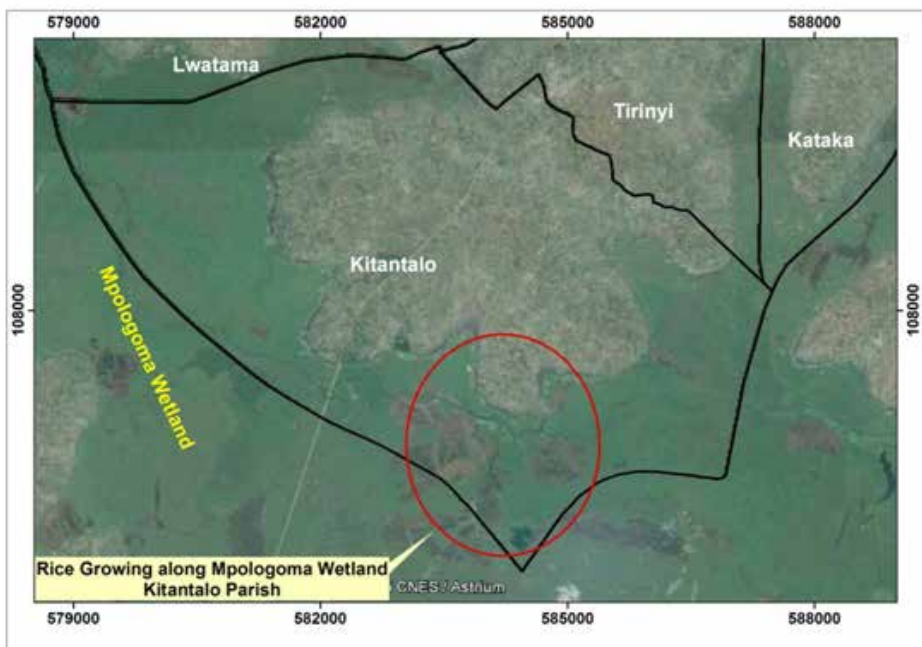
NEMA's Engagement with Pallisa and Kibuku Local Governments in Wetland Ecosystems Management Page 2

An information/educational material targeting involvement of policy and public participation about NEMA's engagement with Pallisa and Kibuku Local Governments in Wetland Ecosystems Management.





**Surveys, stakeholder sensitisation/community meetings within the affected regions were conducted.**



Mapping and demarcation of the affected area was undertaken.



Sign posts were among IEC materials used to educate the public about wetland encroachment in Limoto wetland.



Fish ponds were set up as an intervention by one of the farmers within the Limoto wetland system.

### Restoration of the threatened shea butter trees



Improved technologies to extract oil out of shea nuts



The shea butter tree



A woman displays harvested shea nuts



Products from shea nuts





**State Minister for Environment, Hon. Dr. Goretti Kitutu (2<sup>nd</sup> from right) and teams from NEMA led by the Ms Christine Akello, Deputy Executive Director (with red cap), and the Ministry of Water and Environment, inspecting a site in Lwera, Kalungu District.**



**A sand mining area in Lwera, Mpigi District, where overburden was used to kickstart restoration.**

## 2.2 KRA 2: GREEN ECONOMY APPROACH TO ENR MANAGEMENT DEVELOPED AND PROMOTED

### 2.2.1 Planned targets

- (i) 20 District Local Governments mentored on decentralized environment management and the concepts of Green economy.
- (ii) Regional sensitization meetings for district leaders and managers on decentralized environment management organized.
- (iii) Key sectors and MDAs sensitized and trained on the environmental valuation and integration.

### 2.2.2 Achieved outputs

- (i) NEMA coordinated and supported Local Governments to enhance decentralized environment management through integration of environmental values into the Local Government development planning processes. Sixteen (16) districts of Soroti, Kapchorwa, Abim, Arua, Nebbi, Maracha, Amuria, Bukwo, Kween, Bududa, Ngora, Kumi, Masindi, Buliisa, Manfwa and Kiryandongo, were mentored and 540 community groups sensitized on environment conservation and livelihood. The sensitization programs focused on the responsibilities of Local Governments and the community (including behavioural and attitude change among the communities) to ensure sustainable use of environmental resources for both conservation and livelihood purposes.
- (ii) Regional meetings for District leaders and officials to sensitize them on their roles and responsibilities in decentralized environment management were carried out in Tororo for eastern Uganda, Mbarara for the western region, Arua for west Nile, and Soroti for Teso and Karamoja sub regions; 32 districts (328 leaders and officials) participated in these meetings.
- (iii) 1,025 Local Environment Committees (LECs) in 7 districts of Apac, Amolatar, Buhweju, Mitooma, Kiruhura, Pallisa and Kibuku were sensitized and trained on their roles in decentralized environment management.
- (iv) At national level, NEMA coordinated and supported key MDAs namely; OPM, NPA and UBOS. The integration of environment management in sector planning processes through training programs on the development and use of environmental statistics and economic valuation of environment and natural resources (training on environmental accounting). The two training programs focused on the integration of ENR in key sectors and targeted participants from sectors such as water and environment, energy and mineral development, agriculture, finance and planning, works and transport.



### **2.2.3 Achieved/expected outcomes**

Integration of ENR and Green economy at both national and Local Government levels has strengthened institutional capacity for effective implementation of Green economy concepts and innovations in Uganda.

## **KRA 3: STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL LITERACY, ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND POPULAR PARTICIPATION STRENGTHENED**

### **2.3.1 Planned targets**

- i) Quarterly environmental education and awareness programs carried out.
- (ii) Quarterly media programs on key and salient environmental issues carried out.
- (iii) Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) strategy and the School Environmental Education Program (SEEP) initiated in schools, tertiary institutions and universities.
- (iv) Environmental Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and planning materials and publications produced and disseminated to target stakeholders.
- (v) Draft 2016 National State of Environment Report (NSOER) produced.
- (vi) NEMA Library equipped and digitized with reading material.

### **2.3.2 Achieved outputs**

- (i) Strategic Environmental Education and Awareness programs were carried out to contribute towards increased access to environmental literacy and information. The key interventions include sensitization and awareness programs for artisanal gold miners on better mining methods and practices (300 miners) in Mubende and Kayunga Districts; community sensitization and engagement meetings for the protection of Lake Kyoga and the upper Nile catchment, which are being degraded by rice growing and other human activities.
- (ii) Coordination and support of strategic public education and awareness programs on environmental sustainability through various radio and TV stations, specific publicity programs for media houses, public policy or thematic dialogues, the World Environment Day, workshops and seminars for stakeholders, public lectures in schools, institutions and public platforms. These programs focused on the going concerns about the current environmental degradation related to new and emerging issues such as biodiversity loss or abuse of fragile ecosystems, climate change, electronic waste, oil and gas waste, solid waste and pollution.

(iii) Coordination and support of the School Environmental Education Program (SEEP) through training of trainers (TOTs) in schools, and Education for Sustainable Development strategy (ESD) in Universities and Tertiary institutions. The SEEP activities were conducted in 200 schools in Busia, Manafwa, Kapchorwa, Kyegegwa, Kabarole and Ntoroko Districts; and Mbale Municipal Council. The ESD activities were carried out in Ndejje University, Nyabeyya Forestry College, Uganda Martyrs' University, Nkozi (UMU,) and Islamic University in Uganda (IUIU).

(iv) Coordination of public awareness and education programs through production and dissemination of various tailored/targeted Information, Education and Communication (IEC) planning materials and publications to support and enhance NEMA's diversified activities, topical issues, institutional achievements, trainings, children's activities, fora, National and International fora activities, MEAs and Projects activities, and corporate issues, among others. Over 45000 copies of different sets and/or types of IEC materials were produced and distributed to target stakeholders across the country, including institutions, Local Governments, CSOs, libraries and resource centres, schools, individuals and the general public, different fora as well as on NEMA website, among others. The outcome was increased access to and use of NEMA IEC materials and publications, Information database was enhanced, key institutional achievements highlighted, enhanced partnerships and information sharing, exposure to global environmental systems and issues, among others.

Different materials produced included newsletters, corporate items, information packs, publicity/promotional materials, books, booklets, reports, posters, charts, fliers, brochures, and, exhibition materials/exhibitions, among others.

As part of that of the IEC materials production and dissemination processes, a monitoring, pre-testing and data/information collection exercise was conducted in Mubende and Namayingo Districts.

Enhanced collaboration and partnerships involved different outputs, including Production/design & layout of the Popular Version of the 'Uganda Wetlands Atlas Volume One: Kampala City, Mukono and Wakiso Districts' and the Popular Version of the 'Uganda Wetlands Atlas Volume Two (on Uganda's Watersheds)' - to support policy issues, inspections, among others. The Atlases were funded and coordinated by UNEP.

v) The Draft NSOER for 2016 is under development and its finalisation expected within the first half of FY2017/18.

(vi) The NEMA Library has been digitized; an electronic board has been established with online journals and other reading protocols.

### 2.3.4 Expected/achieved outcomes

The promotion of access to environmental information and public education/awareness are aimed at increasing environmental literacy and popular participation in environmental sustainability initiatives within Ugandan population, as well as enhanced partnerships and collaboration in the ENR sector. For example the survey done on the ban on kaveera reveal that, 45% of the respondents are aware of the ban due to the increasing public education and awareness programs by NEMA, of which 40% is attributed to TV/radio programs. The outcomes of the education programs has led to the introduction of environment management in both academic and non-academic programs of these institutions, and community outreach activities/projects like water and soil conservation, tree planting to restore ecosystems, conservation and climate smart agronomic practices like a case of UMU. Besides, the pupils and students who go through these programs become focal entry points for community-based environment education programs.



**President Museveni addresses a mammoth crowd that turned up to grace World Environment Day 5<sup>th</sup> June National celebrations at Ibanda.**



[illegible]

**May 2016**

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
30	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

1<sup>st</sup> May, Labour Day  
22<sup>nd</sup> May, International Day for Biological Diversity

**June 2016**

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

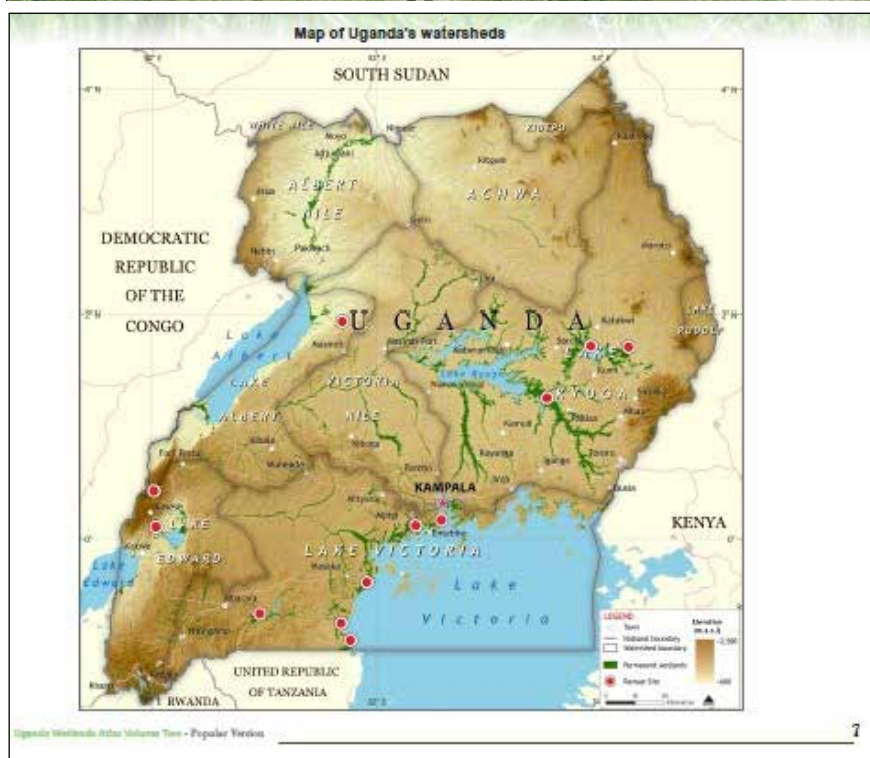
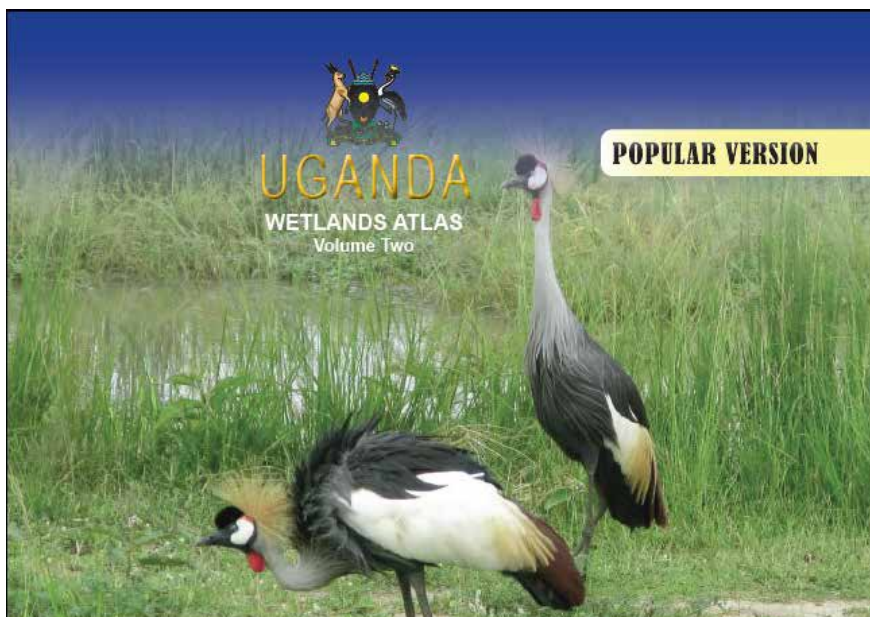
5<sup>th</sup> June, Upgrade Teacher's Day  
17<sup>th</sup> June, World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought  
20<sup>th</sup> June, National Parents' Day



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## **KRA 4: HUMAN AND FINANCIAL CAPACITY OF NEMA STRENGTHENED TO PERFORM ITS MANDATE AND STATUTORY FUNCTIONS**

### **2.4.1 Planned output targets in FY2016/17**

- (i) The Board and PCE functions supported.
- (ii) Statutory functions for financial management strengthened.
- (iii) The Human Resource development function strengthened.
- (iv) Resources to support programme activities mobilized.
- (v) Internal Audit functions supported.
- (vi) Monitoring and evaluation functions supported.

### **2.4.2 Achieved outputs**

- (i) NEMA Management coordinated and supported the PCE functions such as the planned cancellation of land titles in wetlands.
- (ii) Financial management systems are fully functional and operational.
- (iii) Statutory and project financial reports are produced and submitted as required.
- (iv) NEMA Management recruited personnel to fill in all the vacant posts of staff who left NEMA in the course of the financial year.
- (v) Management mobilized funding from the Government to recruit personnel for the 35 posts that were approved by the Ministry of Public Service in FY2016/17 and staff recruitment kick-started in FY2017/18.
- (vi) 2 vehicles were procured to support NEMA's operations.
- (vii) Timely submission of quarterly reports by the Internal Audit office to MFPED was accomplished as required by the law. Periodic Monitoring and evaluation of Government program and projects were undertaken and submission of these reports accomplished as required. .
- (viii) NEMA Senior and Technical staff trained on monitoring and evaluation skills in order to enhance internal efficiency and effectiveness.

### **2.4.3 Unachieved targets**

- (i) The planned Board functions and tasks were not carried out due to the absence of the Board of Directors; the approval of the Board is within the mandate of the Cabinet with submission from the sector Minister without the involvement of Management.
- (ii) Staff training was not as effective as planned due to limited funding.

- (iii) Procurement of environmental compliance and enforcement equipment and tools was not executed due to budget cuts and reduced disbursements by Government of Uganda.

#### **2.4.4 Challenges**

NEMA faces the following challenges in ensuring efficiency and effectiveness in its management operations;

- (i) Inadequate funding for its activities, management operations and support to Lead Agencies, including Local Governments;
- (ii) Staffing gaps to ensure that the functions of the authority are fully operationalized effectively in response to the increasing stakeholders' expectations; and
- (iii) Limited number and low quality of tools and equipment for efficient and effective operations and activities (laboratory equipment, communication and information facilities, transport, among others), for both NEMA and Lead Agencies including Local Governments.

#### **2.4.5 Recommendations**

- (i) Government of Uganda should consider increasing the MTEFs for Lead Agencies and local governments to ensure effective environment and natural resources management; and,
- (ii) Specialized tools and equipment are required for NEMA and the Lead Agencies to facilitate the management of the new and emerging environmental aspects related to Oil and Gas, electronic wastes, pollution (air, soil and water), among others.

Table 3: NEMA GoU FY 2016/17 Budget (MTEF) Performance (billion) as at 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2017

	Approved Budget	Cash limits by End Q4	Released by End Q4	Spent by End Q4	% Budget		% Releases	
					Released	Spent	Spent	Spent
Recurrent Wage	3.700	3.700	3.700	3.691	100.0%	99.8%	99.8%	99.8%
Non Wage	4.221	2.766	2.766	2.714	65.5%	64.3%	98.1%	98.1%
Devt. GoU	1.050	0.435	0.435	0.433	41.4%	41.2%	99.5%	99.5%
Ext. Fin.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>GoU Total</b>	<b>8.971</b>	<b>6.901</b>	<b>6.901</b>	<b>6.838</b>	<b>76.9%</b>	<b>76.2%</b>	<b>99.1%</b>	<b>99.1%</b>
<b>Total GoU+Ext Fin (MTEF)</b>	<b>8.971</b>	<b>6.901</b>	<b>6.901</b>	<b>6.838</b>	<b>76.9%</b>	<b>76.2%</b>	<b>99.1%</b>	<b>99.1%</b>
Arrears	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>8.971</b>	<b>6.901</b>	<b>6.901</b>	<b>6.838</b>	<b>76.9%</b>	<b>76.2%</b>	<b>99.1%</b>	<b>99.1%</b>
<i>A.I.A Total</i>	11.082	5.511	0.000	0.000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20.053</b>	<b>12.412</b>	<b>6.901</b>	<b>6.838</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>34.1%</b>	<b>99.1%</b>	<b>99.1%</b>
<b>Total Vote Budget Excluding Arrears</b>	<b>20.053</b>	<b>12.412</b>	<b>6.901</b>	<b>6.838</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>34.1%</b>	<b>99.1%</b>	<b>99.1%</b>

Source: Finance Department, NEMA



**Table 4: NEF budget performance as at 30th June, 2017**

Recurrent	Annual Budget	Qtrs 1, 2 and 3 Budget	Qtrs 1, 2, 3, 4 Actual	Qtrs 1, 2 and 3 Variance	Absorption
<b>KRA 1:</b> Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Strengthened	3,182,000	3,182,000	2,336,967	845,033	73%
<b>KRA 2:</b> A green economy approach to ENR management developed and promoted	560,000	560,000	409,013	150,987	73%
<b>KRA 3:</b> Strategic environmental Literacy, Access to information and popular participation strengthened	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,523,780	126,220	92%
<b>KRA 4:</b> Human, Financial and Institutional Capacity of NEMA Strengthened to Perform Its Mandate	3,899,723	3,899,723	2,976,567	923,156	76%
<b>KRA5:</b> National, Regional and International partnerships for sustainable development strengthened	910,000	910,000	675,794	234,206	74%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,201,723</b>	<b>10,201,723</b>	<b>7,922,120</b>	<b>2,279,602</b>	<b>78%</b>

Source: Finance Department, NEMA

Development	Annual Budget	Qtr 1, 2 and 3 budget	Qtr 1, 2, 3, 4 Actual	Qtr 1, 2 and 3 Variance	Absorption
<b>KRA 1:</b> Environmental compliance and enforcement strengthened	450,000	450,000	259,100	190,900	58%
<b>KRA 2:</b> A Green Economy approach to ENR management developed and promoted	-	-	-	-	0%
<b>KRA 3:</b> Strategic environment Literacy, Access to information and popular participation strengthened	230,000	230,000	217,877	12,123	95%
<b>KRA 4:</b> Human, Financial and Institutional Capacity of NEMA Strengthened to Perform Its Mandate	200,000	200,000	109,799	90,201	55%
<b>Total</b>	<b>880,000</b>	<b>880,000</b>	<b>586,776</b>	<b>293,224</b>	<b>67%</b>

Source: Finance Department, NEMA

## **KRA 5: NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRENGTHENED**

### **2.5.1 Planned output targets in FY2016/17**

- (i) Participation in Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) processes and other regional and global obligations and fora;
- (ii) MEAs project coordination and implementation functions enhanced; and,
- (iii) Civil society and private sector participation in ENR management enhanced.

### **2.5.2 Participation in key MEAs, regional and global obligations and fora**

NEMA Management participated in the following MEAs, regional and global obligations in the course of FY2016/17;

- (i) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); COP22 in Marrakesh, Morocco;
- (ii) Fora and meetings supported by Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);
- (iii) Fora and meetings of Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs);
- (iv) Vienna Convention and the Montreal protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances and products technical meetings and COP in Kigali;
- (v) Minamata Convention on Mercury technical meetings;
- (vi) Kyoto protocol on greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs); Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), which supports municipal solid waste management and composting in Uganda;
- (vii) UN meetings on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in New York; the high-level political forum and high-level segment;
- (viii) The African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN);
- (ix) IGAD meetings on environment and natural resources management; and,
- (x) Bilateral meetings within EAC and AU on environment and natural resources management.

### **2.5.3 MEAs project coordination and coordination**

Uganda has ratified a number of international conventions on the environment. Among these are: the three Rio Conventions namely, the United Nations Framework

Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The conventions were the outcomes of the Rio Summit on Environment and Sustainable Development that took place in Rio da Janeiro in Brazil in 1992.

NEMA coordinates the implementation of the CBD; the Vienna Convention on Protection of Ozone Layer, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer; the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs); and the Minamata Convention on Mercury; on behalf of Government. At the strategic level, NEMA has taken lead in guiding the domestication of these Conventions into national policies and laws.

**(i) The Vienna Convention on Protection of Ozone Layer, and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

Uganda became signatory to both the Vienna Convention on Protection of the Ozone Layer, and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in 1987; and, subsequently ratified all the Amendments to the Montreal Protocol, namely, the: Copenhagen Amendment (in 1989); London Amendment (in 1990); Montreal Amendment (in 1992), and Beijing Amendment (in 2008).

The main sectors that have phased-out Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs) over the years are:

- (a) Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Sector—that use Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) as refrigerants;
- (b) Aerosols Sector – containing CFCs as propellants;
- (c) Solvents Sector – Carbon tetrachloride used mainly as laboratory solvents in Science laboratories, dry-cleaning facilities, among others;
- (d) Halons Sector – for fire fighting;
- (e) Foam Sector – the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam (mattresses, among others); and,
- (f) Floriculture – use of Methyl bromide in the cut-flower sector to control soil-borne pests.

## ***Outcomes of implementing the Vienna Convention and its Protocols***

The Methyl bromide Phase-out Project ended in the year 2007 (eight years ahead of the target date 2015) while the project for CFC phase-out was completed in the year 2010, Uganda again achieved earlier phase-out of CFCs by the year 2007 (three years ahead of the 2010 target date). The outcomes have been the following:

- a) Uganda received an award from UNEP in the year 2006 for outstanding compliance with the Montreal Protocol.
- b) Government of Uganda (Cabinet) banned the use of second-hand equipment by 2012, because this kind of equipment is source of emissions of ozone-depleting substances into the atmosphere due to their old age, among other factors.
- c) Enhanced collaboration with media houses (electronic and print), out of which Ugandan journalist, Mr. Gerald Tenywa has already won two awards from UNEP, in 2008 and 2010, respectively.
- d) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Kyambogo University (KYU), Kampala and NEMA in 2003 and are being implemented to date. The MoU spelt out that KYU would undertake the following:
  - (i) Integrate in their curriculum studies in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning;
  - (ii) Avail the facilities in their Department of Mechanical Engineering and Heat Transfer to train students enrolled in KYU in matters pertaining to Refrigeration and Air Conditioning;
  - (iii) Avail their facilities for training technicians in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning sector selected from industry and private sector (e.g., hotels, supermarkets, health centres, flower farms), with support from NEMA using funds provided by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat of the Montreal Protocol; and,
  - (iv) Host the National Refrigerants Recycling and Recovery Centre to service RAC equipment; and be a reference point for any study tours by interested parties.

### ***The outcomes of MoU with KYU are substantial and include:***

- (i) Training of students in KYU in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning aspects. Over 300 technicians have been trained and at least 50% of these were awarded certificates by NEMA in collaboration with GTZ;
- (ii) Six (6) Health Centres under the Ministry of Health have had their refrigeration equipment retrofitted/converted to use ozone-friendly

refrigerants (HCFCs) replacing use of CFCs that have been banned; and,

(iii) Both undergraduates and graduates from KYU who have studied the RAC subject have been engaged from time in undertaking national surveys for Uganda to determine the trends in use of different refrigerants and RAC equipment, to enable monitoring of compliance with the Montreal Protocol across different sectors.

NEMA in collaboration with UNEP conducted trainings for Customs Officers from different institutions. These included, Customs Department, Uganda Revenue Authority; Officers from the then Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry; and, Uganda National Bureau of Standards; on matters pertaining to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol—in particular regarding control and monitoring of trade including illegal trade in controlled substances and related equipment.

Four (4) Vocational Training Schools were identified in the country including, Kichwamba, and with the assistance of UNIDO they will receive Refrigeration and Air Conditioning maintenance tool kits and training kits. To initiate and integrate training, in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning for students interested in undertaking studies related to Refrigeration and Air Conditioning to build cater of qualified Refrigeration and Air Conditioning technicians in addition to graduates from universities. In so doing, persons that are more skilled will be able to properly handle Refrigeration and Air Conditioning equipment.

A local (Ugandan) entrepreneur and owner of Gayaza Electronics and TV Services (GETS) Company located in Ndeeba, Kampala, has since 2012 been making and selling RAC equipment that is dependent on refrigerants (hydrocarbons) that are both Ozone-friendly and climate-friendly. He is being supported by one of the national experts in RAC matters and is a staff member in KYU. A trained technician, the entrepreneur is also a member of UNARA. The company may begin exports to countries in the East Africa region and beyond in the very near future.

## **(ii) The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**

Uganda ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on 8<sup>th</sup> September 1993. The Convention entered into force on 29<sup>th</sup> December 1993. Currently there are 196 Parties to the Convention. The Convention has three objectives to which Government policies and laws have been aligned, and these are: (1) the conservation of biological diversity; (2) the sustainable use of its components; and, (3) the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from utilization of genetic resources.

## **Outcomes of implementing the CBD**

Since Government ratified the CBD in 1993, NEMA has been at the forefront of guiding Government and other stakeholders on how to access funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for biodiversity conservation and management. The GEF is the financial mechanism for the CBD.

One of the functions of NEMA is to mobilize, expedite and monitor resources for environmental management. Additionally, projects developed by NEMA under the CBD have created employment for Ugandans. Currently implementation of the following projects supported by the GEF and coordinated by NEMA is on-going:

### ***a) Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Threatened Savanna Woodland in the Kidepo Critical Landscape in North Eastern Uganda***

The objective of the project is to protect the Biodiversity of the Kidepo Critical Landscape in North Eastern Uganda from existing and emerging threats and its the expected outcomes are strengthening management effectiveness of the Kidepo critical landscape protected area cluster; and Integration of protected area management in the wider landscape. The funds for the project are provided by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Uganda Country Office.

The major outputs and outcomes of the project are;

(i) Planting of chilli in areas frequented by elephants as a mitigation measure for human/wildlife (elephant) conflict has been supported by the project. This undertaking has succeeded in some areas mostly in Karenga in Kaabong District and Acholi sub-region (Agago District in particular) where 120 acres of chilli were grown with support from the project and the first harvest made. The communities got on average 2 bags of 80Kgs per acre translating into an average of 240 bags and 19,200 Kgs in the first harvest. A kilo of chilli was sold at UGX 5,000 resulting into an income to the communities of UGX96,000,000.

(ii) In addition to chilli growing, the project supported the formation and training of 14 community wildlife associations in each of the 14 Sub-counties bordering Karenga Community wildlife area. In addition, 146 community wildlife scouts (79 in Karamoja sub-region and 67 in Acholi sub-region) were selected with the guidance and support from the local leaders, trained in basic wildlife management skills. The Community Wildlife Association members, and Community Wildlife Scouts were equipped with basic equipment such as whistles and *mwuzelas* for scaring

away elephants when they stray into their areas. Notably, the chilli growing and other related interventions have reduced the incidences of human-wildlife conflicts as elephants no longer get close to cultivated and settlement areas.

(iii) A community group in Kawalakol Sub-county, Kaabong District was supported by the project in the construction of a cultural centre where now they perform cultural dances to tourist and at the same time sell craft materials to the tourists. The cultural centre has planned to offer cheap accommodation to tourist once completed.

(iv) Furthermore, the project has supported 20 women groups from Otuke (6) and Agago (14) Districts with seven shea oil processing machines (four in Agago and three in Otuke). Unlike the traditional method of processing shea oil, the machines can process 2 litres of shea oil from 8 kgs of shea butter nuts with a capacity to produce 80litres of shea oil in a day. Previously, 20 litres of shea oil processed using the traditional method because of impurities were sold at UGX114,000=. But the same quantity of the machine processed oil which is relatively pure compared to the traditionally processed one now goes at UGX450,000=.



**Buffaloes in the Kidepo National Park. The 'Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Threatened Savannah Woodlands in the Kidepo Critical Landscape (KCL) in North Eastern Uganda' project, through its interventions, is complementing the efforts of protected area authorities and Local Governments in biodiversity conservation.**

**b) *EU, Government of Germany, Norway, Switzerland and Flanders project on Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN)***

BIOFIN is a global partnership that aims at enabling Governments to develop a sound business case for increased investment in biodiversity. The BIOFIN project feeds into the reviewed and updated of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAPII), under coordination by NEMA. The key outcome of the project will be a National Biodiversity Finance Plan implementing NBSAP2.

NEMA, on behalf of Government of Uganda received financial support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to implement a project on Building Transformative Policy and Financing Frameworks to Increase Investment in Biodiversity Management (BIOFIN).

BIOFIN is a global project involving 30 countries in developing and piloting the new methodology, which will be refined through regional and global learning, and made available more widely. These countries include Belize, Brazil, Botswana, Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Zambia and Uganda.

**The goal** of the project is to, “assist countries in transforming national biodiversity financing and thereby enabling them implement the National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP) and achieve the Aichi targets”. Its **objective** is to, “assist developing countries in identifying, accessing, combining and sequencing sources of biodiversity funding, to meet their specific needs, hence closing the global financing gaps for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity”.

**Key achievements of the BIOFIN project**

Analyzing the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in sectoral and development policy, planning and budgeting that led to the development of the policy and institutional review report (PIR). **Workboook1a: Policy and practice drivers of biodiversity and ecosystem change:** identified sustainable and unsustainable policies and practices and analyzing the factors that drive biodiversity and ecosystem changes across a suite of different sectors with a particular focus on matters relevant to biodiversity financing. **Workbook 1b: Institutional review,** analyzed a wide range of institutions across multiple sectors, identifying their roles in biodiversity finance, impacts and dependence on biodiversity, the degree of alignment with national biodiversity goals, and overall levels of capacity of these institutions.



Under **Workbook1c: Public expenditure and effectiveness trends** were reviewed to identify national budgetary and expenditure trends across several years to gain a baseline overview of expenditure by institutional and by major biodiversity strategy, projecting a future baseline scenario, and identify key issues, including ineffective and environmentally harmful expenditures. The output set was to review national budgetary and expenditures to access the trends across 10 years to gain a baseline overview of expenditure by institutional, and the Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER) report was developed. Gender aspects were integrated, and the impacts of certain projects that affect men and women positively and negatively were identified. This will provide guidance for projecting future baseline scenarios; identify key issues including environmentally harmful negative expenditures and design and/or select projects that benefit women and men, youth and children.

Assessing future financing flows, needs and gaps for managing and conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services was undertaken and **Workbook 2a reviewed the strategies , actions, and costs**; identify key strategies and action from the revised NBSAP, including mainstreaming and sustainable use, protection, restoration, ABS an implementation strategies, and assigning realistic costs. **Workbook 2b** identified the finance gaps; summarized all costs and identifying the finance gaps have been undertaken. The output of the workbooks 2a&b have been achieved with the report is indicating the funding needs and gaps based on the revised NBSAPII.

Developing comprehensive national biodiversity finance plan to meet the biodiversity finance gap, **Workbook 3a and 3b** reviewed potential biodiversity finance actors, opportunities, mechanisms and revenue; to identify a full sustainable finance actor(s) and opportunities, identifying, screening and prioritizing specific biodiversity finance mechanisms, and calculating how much revenue each mechanism might generate. This has led to the development of the development of an operational plan for taking the necessary steps in implementing the key financial mechanism, solutions and developing timeframes and budget.

The financing solutions identified under the BIOFIN project have been presented at the 9<sup>th</sup> Joint sector review workshop for the Water and Environment Sector in September 2017 as financing opportunities to increase resources toward the sectors.



**Hon. Dr. Mary Goretti K. Kitutu, State Minister for Environment, launching the BIOFIN Reports on 30<sup>th</sup> May 2017, at Kampala Serena Hotel. Next to the Minister is, Dr. Tom Okurut, ED NEMA. Extreme left is Mr. Francis Ogwal, BIOFIN Project Coordinator and Natural Resources Manager (Biodiversity & Rangelands) at NEMA; followed by Mr. Fred Muwanika, BIOFIN Finance Expert. 2<sup>nd</sup> from Right is Mr. Moses Masiga the BIOFIN Policy Expert; and Ms Monique Akullo, Project Management Officer at NEMA.**

### **(iii) The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)**

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) is a global treaty adopted on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2001 and it entered into force on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2004. Uganda acceded to the Stockholm Convention on 20<sup>th</sup> July 2004. The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic pollutants (POPs) seeks to protect human health and the environment from chemicals that remain intact in the environment for long periods, become widely distributed geographically and bio-accumulate in the fatty tissue of humans and wildlife. These chemicals include; Agricultural pesticides, Industrial Chemicals and other unintentionally produced by anthropogenic processes.


#### **Progress in implementing the Stockholm Convention on POPs**

NEMA has coordinated the review and revision of the first NIP to incorporate new POPs. This has been done through a one-year project, Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Pollutants (POPs) in Uganda.

Through a five-year regional project (2011-2016) ‘Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National

Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs)', NEMA on behalf of Government received financial support to coordinate:

- (i) Revision of the National Environment Act, Cap 153, to incorporate POPs and other chemical management aspects.
- (ii) Preparation of draft sound chemical management regulations. The regulation, however, is still in draft form and awaits finalization and operationalization.
- (iii) Awareness raising of POPs and other chemicals related multilateral environmental agreements among district level staff. However, there is still need for wider scale awareness raising campaigns and trainings among all levels of the population.
- (iv) Initiation of action towards establishing a national network for chemical information exchange.




## PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPs)


### Their Effects to Health and the Environment

**P**ersistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) are a group of toxic chemicals that remain intact in the environment for long periods of time, become widely distributed geographically, resist biodegradation, accumulate in the fatty tissue of humans and wildlife and have adverse effects on human health and the environment. POPs include some industrial chemicals, some pesticides and by-products of combustion such as polychlorinated dioxins and furans. POPs are semi-volatile chemicals that evaporate from the regions in which they are used and are then transported over long distances in the atmosphere and aquatic ecosystems. This results into widespread distribution of POPs across the globe, including regions where they have never been used.


Globally, there are efforts to reduce and eliminate these chemicals through the Multilateral Environmental Agreement, 'The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP)' which was adopted in May 2001 and it came into force on 17th May, 2004. The objective of the Convention is to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of POPs.



**Burning of mixed waste leads to POPs emissions.**




**A heap of dead bees: Effects of agricultural POPs pesticides - Ithungu, Masindi.**



**POPs in the industrial sector - E-waste.**

Some of the reported health effects of POPs include: persistent dioxin compounds (also known as furans), may cause cancer and damage the kidney, liver, and immune and central nervous systems; may cause cancer, diabetes, etc. some and breast cancer; also induce cancer development in pregnant women; reduce reproductive ability of some and women; stimulate in some development, such as structural abnormalities of the heart, cancer, and induced sperm count; Clinical malformations (eg. malformations, clefts); Type 2 Diabetes; Neurologic disorders, learning difficulties; decreased survival capacity; and Early puberty in young girls among others.



**Effects of POPs to humans: cancer and diabetes.**

**It is to be envisaged POPs at National level**

Uganda signed and acceded to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (COPs) on 27 July 2004, hence making it a party to the agreement. By signing the Convention, Uganda agreed to the management and control of POPs through a series of specific measures. The United Nations Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention on POPs (NEMA, 2004) outlines the 10-point action plan for the management of POPs in Uganda, which, if implemented will contribute to significant reduction of these toxic chemicals in our environment and contribute to healthy lives of citizens. It is, therefore, envisaged that the NIP for Uganda will be implemented through a multi-stakeholder approach, with emphasis on mainstreaming the proposed action into the national sectoral plans and budgets. NEMA will continue to coordinate the implementation of the NIP while seeking financial and technical support from local and international partners.

**Your contribution**

1. Do not import or use agricultural pesticides known to be POPs such as Dieldrin, Endosulfan, DDT among others.
2. Avoid open burning of waste paper, plastic, polythene bags (Gunsu) and any other other waste known to contain POPs dioxins and furans.
3. Do not import or use used chemical and electronic equipment which contain POPs dioxins, furans, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) among other chemicals.
4. Collect, store, safely store and dispose of POPs waste in the vehicle (containers, car tires, shoes, bags, and papers) to prevent polluting environment; minimize leakage like water, holes, cracks.
5. Safely dispose of and do not sell or "back wash" contaminated equipment, oil and equipment because these contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), which are POPs.
6. Clean and operation of waste treatment should have waste at high temperature (1800°C) with rate of residence time (two minutes) and have measures controls (breathing, clothing) used.
7. Banter with other associations which usually contain heavy metals (lead, cadmium, chromium, mercury) and organic pollutants among others, are disposed of at designated facilities to avoid existing ground water pollution.
8. Let us involve local levels (communities) to eradicate POPs contaminated sites in the country.
9. Government should collaborate with Government institutions in research and monitoring programme for POPs in Uganda's environment.
10. Health and Environment sector should collaborate to research that links pollution with environment in disease burden.
11. Increase awareness and education, and share information on POPs and their effects on human health and the environment.

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### An educational material highlighting POPs and its effects.

Uganda participated in the first phase of the project, 'Supporting the Global Monitoring Plan on POPs in the Eastern and Southern African region'. The project built capacity of staff at Directorate of Governmental Analytical

Laboratory (DGAL) in the analysis of POPs in human milk and monitoring of POPs in air. A second phase of the project will be launched in the near future. NEMA has coordinated the nomination, preparation and participation of Uganda in the global negotiation meetings or Conference of Parties that are held after every two years. Key stakeholders from Government institutions biannually attend Meetings of the Conferences of the Parties (COP) to review and evaluate the implementation of the Convention.

### **Outcomes of implementing the Stockholm convention on POPs**

NEMA has ensured that private electricity companies such as UMEME implement the convention by eliminating PCB emissions (one of the POPs in the transformer oils) from transformer oils by replacing PCB contaminated transformers with PCB-free transformers.

Over the year, NEMA, using the provisions of Stockholm Convention on POPs has mobilized resources and created employments through projects. Currently, a project proposal based on priority areas of action identified in the revised draft NIP has been submitted to GEF for review. If approved, the proposed POPs project will attract GEF resources as well as additional resources from the Private sector and other bilateral agencies that are likely to collaborate with Government in implementing the five-year project.

### **(iv) The Minamata Convention on Mercury**

Mercury is a toxic chemical that has both health and environmental impacts. It is a chemical of global concern due to its long-range transport in the atmosphere, its persistence in the environment, its ability to bio-accumulate in ecosystems and its significant negative effect on human health and the environment. Uganda signed the convention at this conference in 2013, and ratification is ongoing.

### **Progress in implementing the Convention on Mercury**

Uganda through the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) received Small Scale Funding for the first phase of the 'East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania & Uganda) Project on Dental Amalgam Phase down' for 1 year. The following outputs were achieved by the project:

- a) Trained three (2) trainers of trainers; (Two (2) Dental surgeons and One (1) Technician).
- b) Validated results of country dental amalgam trade data and waste management practices (report sent to UNEP).
- c) Three (3) Amalgam separators installed at the three demonstrations sites

- (Mulago Dental School, Mengo Hospital and Jubilee Dental Clinic).
- d) Trained Dental Health staff at the three demonstration sites include Dental Surgeons, Dental Officers, Administrative Staff, and Chair side Assistants.
  - e) Created awareness among stakeholders (Communities, Dentists, Technicians, Trainers and Policy Makers).
  - f) Printed and distributed dental awareness educational materials developed by WHO, FDI and IDM for dentists, dental aides and clinics; a total of 6800 flyers and 1800 posters were produced.
1. Government through the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is expected to receive additional support from GEF through UNEP for the following;
    - (i) The second phase of the 'East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania & Uganda) Project on Dental Amalgam Phase down' for 18 months. This project will continue with activities of phase 1, by piloting 3 more dental clinic/sites and increase the demonstration sites to 6, print and distribute awareness materials, replace the used amalgam separators and procure 6 new amalgam separators, select and promote environmentally sound management of dental waste.
    - (ii) Mercury Initial Assessment (MIA) Project in Africa for 2 years. The project will prepare ground to ratify the Minamata Convention on Mercury in Uganda, and build national capacity to meet reporting and other obligations under the Convention.
    - (iii) Preparation of the Artisanal Small-scale Gold Miners (ASGM) National Action Plan. This project will cover development of the National Action Plan to reduce and where feasible eliminate the use of mercury in the ASGM sector; and build capacity of the stakeholder/miners/community involved in the ASGM Sector in Uganda; mainly in the districts of Mubende, Busia, Buhweju and the Karamoja region.

### ***Challenges in implementing the International Conventions***

- a) The Conventions are not highly prioritized for resource allocation by Government and this is affecting their implementation.
- b) Inadequate human capacity; The Conventions are additional assignments to officers who serve as Focal Points; they are expected to execute all the programmes and activities under these Conventions in addition to their routine work. It is a tough call for the Focal Points.

### **Planned strategies to enhance implementation**

- a) Mobilize resources for implementing the Conventions through development of project proposals to access funds from GEF, development partners and other donors



- b) Strengthen the Focal Points to effectively coordinate, and implement the Convention through investment in human resources.



**A team of consultants led by NEMA undertakes a field assessment exercise at Lubali ASGM site in Mubende District.**

#### **(v) The Kyoto Protocol: Clean Development Mechanisms**

Solid waste management is increasingly becoming a major environmental challenge in Uganda especially in the urban and peri-urban areas. The challenge of solid waste management is set to increase as the country undergoes urbanization, coupled with the increasing population. The urban authorities are overwhelmed and do not have adequate facilities and resources to effectively manage this enormous challenge. Poor waste management poses health and environmental challenges including contribution to Global warming/Climate Change through the emission of Green House Gases (GHG) such as Methane, Carbon dioxide, among others.

The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) with financial support from the World Bank established Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) composting plants in Mukono, Jinja, Mbale, Soroti, Lira, Arua, Masindi, Hoima, Fort Portal, Kasese, Kabale and Mbarara. Each of these has approx. 120 metric tonne capacity with the exception of Arua and Kabale that have approx. 70 metric tonne capacity (NEMA 2016). Initially, the World Bank provided a resource person from India who carried out a Training of Trainers (TOTs) programme.

The National Environment Management Authority of Uganda (NEMA) is the coordinating /managing entity (CME). NEMA provided capital investments for all the compost plants (projects) with the understanding that the investment would be recovered from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) revenue. NEMA provides the technical knowhow and training support to the municipalities for operation of the compost plants. Transfers of appropriate technologies from India; were supported by the World Bank through NEMA and MoUs were signed between NEMA and Municipalities. NEMA retains a percentage of the Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) to recover capital investments. The Municipal Councils recover a percentage of CERs to cover the operations and maintenance costs. Urban councils undertook EIAs and provided land, infrastructure, utilities, personnel, collect and sort waste, and sell the composted manure.

### **Objectives of the project**

The general concept of the project is to support composting operation that converts municipal solid waste into marketable manure. The activity also intended to strengthen the collection and transportation of municipal solid wastes in the project towns. Specifically the project aims at;

- (i) Reduction in the emission of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere which would contribute to global warming and contribute to climate change;
- (ii) Improve solid waste management in towns; to have clean and healthy towns; and;
- (iii) Control and protection of water catchments from water source pollution as has been before the project.

### **Key outcomes of the CDM Project**

The MSW composting plants have contributed to a clean and healthy environment with Fort Portal now emerging as the cleanest town in Uganda. Other environment benefits include the cutting down of the production of Methane, which contributes to global efforts to climate change mitigation and eliminating the bad smell from the dumpsites. The composting plants have created employment for of average of 22 personnel; but with capacity of 40 workers per site, who are directly employed in the operations of the composting plants (each earning Ugx120,000-140,000 per month). While more employment is being created indirectly such as in organic farming, and generate over an average of 2,220 Kgs of compost manure per day per CDM plant (about 26 metric tons per day from the 12 sites).

The Compost manure generated has the potential of improving agricultural yields and thus contributing to better food security, higher agricultural incomes and poverty reduction.

These achievements notwithstanding, MSW composting is facing various challenges. The carbon financing (returns from the sale of carbon credits) are relatively small, compared to the project start up and maintenance costs.

**Table 4: Status of Municipal Solid Composting project**

No	Municipality	Waste generated (kgs)/day	Waste collected (kgs)/day	Compost (kgs)/day	Revenue Ugx /month	Number employed
1.	Mukono	270,000-240,000	65,000-45,000	1,500	300,000-500,000	32
2.	Jinja	250,000-200,000	50,000-80,000	2,000-3,000	300,000-400,000	20
3.	Mbale	150,000-130,000	70,000-55,000	3,000-5,000	300,000 -500,000	18
4.	Soroti	100,000-90,000	45,000-40,000	1,000	100,000	21
5.	Lira	100,000-90,000	42,000-40,000	1,000	100,000	17
6.	Fort Portal	130,000-120,000	40,000-60,000	1,500-2,000	250,000-300,000	30
7.	Kasese	110,000-100,000	35,000-40,000	1,000-1,300	250,000-300,000	20
8.	Mbarara	200,000-170,000	50,000-60,000	1,000-1,500	200,000-300,000	20
9.	Kabale	120,000-100,000	45,000-50,000	4,000-5,000	200,000-300,000	20
10.	Arua	120,000-100,000	45,000-50,000	4,000-5,000	200,000-300,000	25
11.	Hoima	130,000-120,000	40,000-60,000	1,500-2,000	250,000-300,000	20
12.	Masindi	130,000-120,000	40,000-60,000	1,500-2,000	250,000-300,000	25

Source: NEMA, July ,2017

**Table 5: Status quo of municipal solid waste management in Uganda**

Status	Project Municipal Councils	Non-Project Municipal Councils
1. Generation (Metric tons/day)	80 - 250	50 - 135
2. Management (Metric tons/day)	40 - 70	30 - 45
3. Composition	51.82 % Garden, yard and park waste, 34.62 % Food and food waste, 3.00 % Paper and pulp waste 0.22 % Wood and wood products 0.35 % Textile 9.99% Glass, plastics, metal and inert	73% organic waste; 5.3% paper; 1.7% saw dust; 1.6% plastics; 3.1% metals; 0.9% glass; 8% tree cuttings and 5.5% street debris with the balance(2%) being other wastes

Source: NEMA, 2016, MLHUD, 2013



## Key Lessons from MSW Composting

- (i) The high risks and costs associated with some of the waste to wealth CDM projects makes them un-attractive to the both the local private sectors. This therefore implies that the state/public sector should make the initiative and take a leading and direct role in their setting up, maintenance and implementation;
- (ii) The start-up costs for the waste to wealth CDM projects are too high for potential developers and yet the local commercial banks (both local and foreign) consider them too risky to be accommodated in their loan portfolios. The financial and technical support from the World Bank through NEMA illustrates the strategic role of development banks in the establishment of CDM projects in developing countries and least developed countries in particular. Indeed, this project would not have been set up without the technical and financial support from the World Bank;
- (iii) Another critical lesson to pick from the MSW composting in Uganda is the importance of making partnerships in executing CDM projects in Least Developed Countries. This has been illustrated in the partnership between NEMA, the Municipalities/Town Councils and the World Bank. Each of these partners has obligations to fulfill which exhaustively were discussed; and mutually agreed upon by all the Parties and Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) signed.
- (iv) Sharing of risks and benefits among each of the 3 participating parties made investments in the MSW composting project, and for the Municipalities this was a substantial drain on their merger resources. Indeed, for some Municipalities in order to finance the setting up of the infrastructure the costs were staggered into more than two financial years. The sharing of risks and benefits by all the parties created commitment to ensure the success of the CDM composting project.
- (v) While CDM projects are essentially designed to mitigate the impacts of climate change, they should as well address the short and medium term needs of the communities and Municipalities in terms of local revenue, employment and income. In addition to enhancing agricultural productivity and food security, the project is generally contributing to poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Municipalities in terms of local revenue, employment and income. In addition to enhancing agricultural productivity and food security, the project is generally contributing to poverty reduction and sustainable development.



**Composting at Fort Portal (*top*) and Kasese (*below*) CDM plants, respectively; NEMA staff undertake a monitoring and evaluation exercise at the sites.**



**Composting in progress at the Mbale CDM plant, in Mbale Municipality.**



**The Secretary for Works, Engineering and Environment, Lira Municipal Council display mangoes grown from the demonstration garden at the Lira CDM site; the healthy mangoes were boosted by the CDM manure that is also being utilized by farmers from Lira District.**

#### **2.5.4 Civil Society and the Private Sector participation**

NEMA coordinated and monitored its engagement with the civil society and private sector organizations in its routine/regular and project activities through memoranda of understanding or work programming. Some of these partnership undertakings include; NEMA works with 130 private consultants as Environmental Practitioners (EPs) in the review of environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs) to ensure environmental and social safeguards in investments and development processes; the EPs are registered by NEMA as per the law and engaged by the investors/developers to carry out ESIA. The Authority supports companies (industrial facilities) through compliance assistance to ensure effective environmental compliance. A number of companies have developed self-regulatory policies, systems, procedures and technologies to meet environmental standards as provided by the laws.

A number of private sector organizations including companies and the media houses participate in NEMA's activities and events through partnership and work programming; such activities or events include the World Environment Day celebrations, policy dialogues, and public education/awareness programs. The BIOFIN project has engaged the civil society and private sector during the review of the policy, institutions and biodiversity expenditures.

The results indicate that more engagement is required in order to increase public education and awareness; as well as environmental literacy in biodiversity conservation. The findings further suggest gender responsive identification of projects that will ensure inclusive participation of both men and women in project development and implementation.

Blessed Organic Release is a private company involved in value addition to shea butter tree nuts. The company produces smearing oil and soap from shea butter oil. The Kidepo Critical Landscape project (KCL) collaborates with this company to train women groups in the project districts on post-harvest handling of shea butter tree nuts and has negotiated with it to provide a market for shea butter nuts collected by the women groups. In addition, negotiations with the company are in advanced stages for it to train women groups in soap production locally in their homes. Once this starts, it will be an innovative aspect of the work with this company.

The Kidepo Critical Landscape Conservation Project has engaged a number of community-based organizations (CBOs) to implement the project activities in Kotido, Kaabong, Abim, Otuke, Agago and Kitgum districts; the activities related to shea butter tree and wildlife conservation.

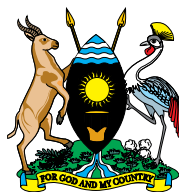




**Hon. Cheptoris Sam, Minister for Water and Environment visits one of the exhibition stalls mounted by a local NGO from Ibanda District during the National celebrations to commemorate World Environment Day (WED), 5<sup>th</sup> June 2017; Behind the Minister is Mr. Paul Mafabi from MWE and also a NEMA Board member.**



**Members of the Climate Change Network Uganda give their remarks on WED.**



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

## NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NEMA)



# ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS IN ENVIRONMENT SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

Effective July 2016



**The Administrative Reforms in Environment Social Impact Assessment Procedures Booklet** (*Front cover page*) produced by NEMA as reference tool to guide the EISA reforms process.



# THE PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVES AND PRIORITIES RELATED TO NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

## 6. THE PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVES AND PRIORITIES RELATED TO NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

The key Presidential Directives and Priorities, which relate directly to the functionality areas of NEMA are as follows;

- (i) Fast tracking mechanisms for approval of EIAs;
- (ii) Stopping encroachment on forests, wetlands, river banks and lake shores;
- (iii) Promoting a clean and healthy environment;
- (iv) Setting up a Fund to support resettlement of people settled in vital ecosystems – wetlands; and,
- (v) Scaling up provision of Water for Production Delivery Strategies.

### 2.6.1 Progress made on the implementation of the Directives and priorities

NEMA has made the following significant progress in the implementation of the Presidential Directives and priorities.

### 2.6.2 Fast-tracking mechanisms for approval of EIAs

NEMA introduced internal administrative reforms effective 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2016 to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in clearing development projects (investments); consequently, review time has reduced and the number of projects reviewed and approved increased significantly. These reforms include:

- (i) Legal reforms - where the National Environment Act (NEA) and regulations on EIAs, audit and permits have been reviewed to meet the new and emerging national priorities and the related environmental and social concerns;
- (ii) Process steps-merger where various steps in the EIA review process have been merged in order to create efficiency through time saving and reduction in the lengths of processes and procedures;
- (iii) Use of electronic database which has been established and operationalized to

enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the review and approval of EIAs and permits.

(iv) Use of software systems and real time data through GIS, remote sensing and satellite applications which are time-saving and more effective.

(v) Electronic transfer of reports to Lead Agencies to save time and avoid unnecessary forward and backward movements of documents. This is where soft copies of the reports are uploaded onto the database. The reviewers download and transmit them electronically to the lead agencies, hence leading to improved timely response to Lead Agencies. Electronic transmission of documents has also reduced the use of paper and hence reducing cost and contributing to long-term initiatives for forest conservation.

(vi) Application of the full cycle process- baseline verifications, monitoring and inspection as well as environmental audits through the cluster teams and use of technology and scientific applications like Google Earth.

(vii) Formation of cluster teams for the review of EIAs on sector basis (such as – energy, mining, infrastructure, manufacturing, agriculture and ICT, among others.

(viii) Joining the One-Stop-Centre with other Government institutions, which are involved in handling of investments such as Uganda Investment Authority (UIA), Uganda Revenue Authority (URA).

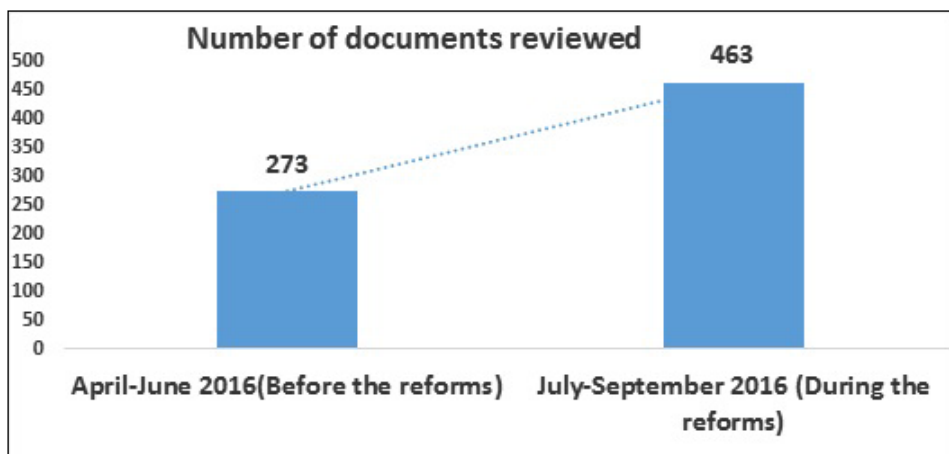
Table 5 below shows the comparative analysis of the reforms within specific timeframes.

**Table 5: Number of documents received in April-September 2016**

Month	TORs	PBs	EISs	Total	Remarks
April	42	25	57	124	
May	45	36	36	117	
June	48	32	39	119	
<b>Before the reforms</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>360</b>	
July	45	33	64	142	
August	56	32	32	120	
Sept	47	13	51	111	
<b>During reforms</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>3% increase during the reforms</b>

Graph 7 shows the number of EIA documents reviewed before and during the reforms and the percentage increase. This further indicates that there has been an increase of **69.5%** of documents reviewed during the reforms.

**Graph 7: Number of EIA related documents reviewed**



**Table 6: Number EIAs approved in April-September 2016**

Month	Number of EIAs approved	Remarks
April	74	
May	101	
June	32	
<b>Before the reforms</b>	<b>207</b>	
July	36	
August	251	
September	66	
<b>During the reforms</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>70% increase during the reforms</b>

Table 6, above demonstrates the efficiency and effectiveness accrued because of the internal administrative reforms that NEMA initiated and operationalized with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2016 where the number of EIAs approved increased by 70% within the first 3 months of the reforms.

**Figure 2: Comparison between EIA-related documents submitted and EIA reports approved, during the July-December, 2016**

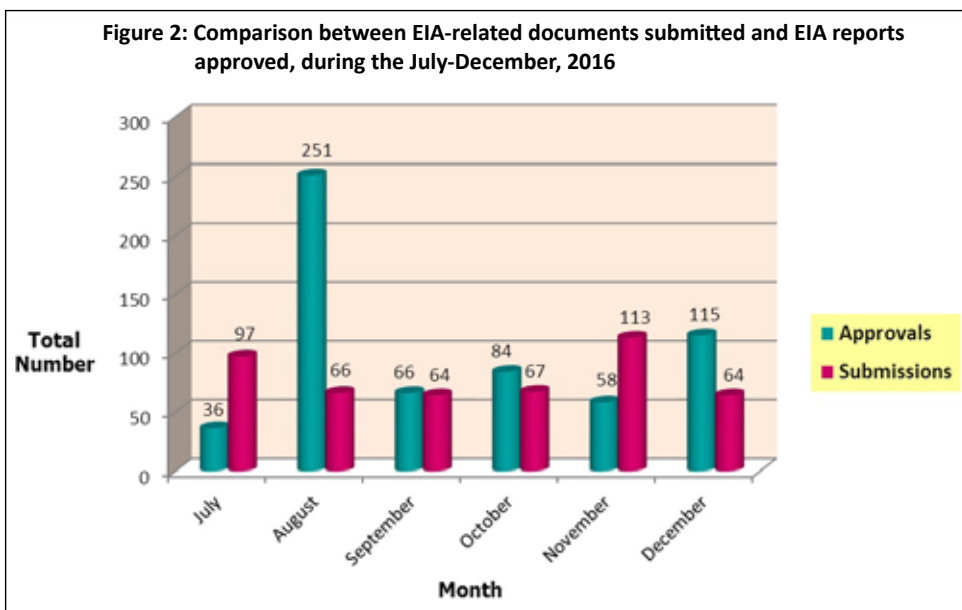


Figure 2 above shows the comparison between the submissions and approvals of EIA-related documents within 6 months of the reforms. Further analysis of this comparison shows increase of efficiency from about 60% before the reforms and 146% during the reforms.

#### **Note:**

- (i) The performance target for EIA approval in FY2016/17 is 680 of which already 610 EIAs have been approved within the first 6 months (July-December, 2016) accounting for 89.7% (during reforms) as compared to the performance in January to June, 2016 (FY2015/16) which had 316 approved EIAs as compared to the target of 500 accounting for 63.2% (before reforms).
- (ii) Further analysis of this performance comparison shows an increase in the number EIAs approved during the reforms by 93%.

### **2.6.3 Halting encroachment on forests, wetlands, river banks and lake shores**

NEMA has made the following attempts to avert the current encroachment and degradation of fragile ecosystems in Uganda;

(i) Strengthening enforcement with support from the Environment Protection Police (EPF), some local governments and lead agencies. Such enforcement interventions include community policing and environmental monitoring/surveillance by the Environment Protection Force and joint operations with MDAs such as Uganda Communication Commission on illegal community radios that noise pollution, noise and industrial pollution control with KCCA, enforcement of the ban on *kaveera* with URA, among others.

(ii) Strengthening the enforcement of the Presidential Directive and the subsequent National Strategy on conservation sustainable use of shea butter tree in northern Uganda through;

- a) Strategic environmental inspections in conjunction with Environment Protection Police, District Local Governments and Resident District Commissioners in the districts of Lira, Otuke, Kitgum, Agago, Pader and Amuria.
- b) Functional partnership with Resident District Commissioners in northern and north-eastern Uganda and religious institutions such as Soroti Church of Uganda Diocese.
- c) Value addition interventions to shea products through support to CBOs including, *Gwokke Kheni* and Agago District Farmers Association, *Fountain of Life and Facilitation for Peace and Development/ FAPAD* in Otuke District, and *Ochamo Anyim Farmers Association* in Kitgum District.
- d) Support to NFA towards restoration through enrichment planting of shea butter tree in Kitgum District.

(iii) Increased public education and awareness programs through the mass media and strategic meetings (or better the theme of these meetings) with the District leaders held on regional basis; in Tororo for eastern region on 26<sup>th</sup> October 2016 involved 71 District Leaders and Officials. In Mbarara for western region on 18<sup>th</sup> December 2016 involved 75 participants from District Local Governments and in Arua for West Nile on 18<sup>th</sup> January 2017 with 72 district participants; while more meetings are planned in Jinja for Busoga sub- region, Soroti for Teso sub-region and Masaka for Buganda area. Community engagements such as *barazas* for the population that is adjacent to the fragile ecosystems, with focus on the conservation of the fragile ecosystems for human livelihoods and environmental sustainability in Pallisa and Kibuku Districts with focus on Limoto and Mpologoma wetland systems.

(iv) Delegation of responsibilities to local governments to empower in decentralized environment management; this has been initiated and implemented in

Kibuku and Pallisa Districts through delegation of responsibilities and signing of MOUs with 30 sub counties in Pallisa and Kibuku Districts.

(v) Strengthening partnerships and synergies with Lead Agencies (MDAs) on environment management through performance MoUs. NEMA has signed MoUs with Uganda Communication Commission, Electricity Regulatory Authority, Uganda Investment Authority, Uganda National Roads Authority, Atomic Energy Council (draft MoU) and Uganda Wildlife Authority.

(vi) Continuous implementation and enforcement of the systems, procedures and guidelines developed for effective management of the environmental aspects of Oil and Gas; over the years, NEMA and its partner institutions developed a number of systems and management instruments for handling the environmental aspects of Oil and Gas.

(vii) Strategic environmental inspections country wide especially in the greater Kampala, Kigezi Tea growing areas (Kisoro and Kabale), River Rwizi catchment areas (Mitooma, Buwheju, Ibanda, Mbarara, Isingiro and Ntungamo), eastern Uganda Rice growing areas (Pallisa, Kibuku, Kumi and Soroti), and northern Uganda (Gulu and Lira). District leaders are always involved in these inspections in order for them appreciate and prioritize the negative impacts of wetland degradation.

## **2.6.4 Promoting a clean and healthy environment**

The following are the on-going initiatives by NEMA to ensure clean, healthy and productive environment in Uganda;

(i) Implementation of the ban on the *polyethylene* carrier bags (*kaveera*) through public education and awareness programs and enforcement where some of the major suppliers such as supermarkets have complied by introducing alternative carrier bags and the support by the public. Notably NEMA carried out operations on the ban on *kaveera* in Kampala (in the major super markets), Mbale, Jinja, Masaka and Mbarara coupled with country-wide public education and awareness programs through electronic and print media. It should be noted that the implementation has slowed down as NEMA awaits the response from the Cabinet to the request made by the Ministry of Trade and Industry for amendment of the law to allow production, distribution and use of *polyethylene* carrier bags.

(ii) Support the Municipal Solid Waste Composting project where 12 Municipalities (Arua, Hoima, Masindi, Lira, Soroti, Mbale, Jinja, Mukono, Fort



Portal, Kasese, Mbarara and Kabale) have been supported through the construction of solid waste composting plants and waste management equipment. Besides, the Municipal Councils of Gulu, Tororo, Busia, Entebbe and Mityana were provided with waste management equipment (wheel loaders, trucks and skips). The project has contributed to improvement in waste management and sanitation where about 65% of the solid waste is collected and processed into manure at the solid waste composting plants and eventually used as organic fertilizers to improve on soil productivity for agriculture.



**Compost manure at the Arua CDM plant.**

(iii) Working with Urban Authorities and KCCA to regulate noise pollution where a number of equipment have been confiscated and prosecutions related to noise are on-going in various courts of law.

(iv) Working with the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP) and the Judiciary where selected Prosecutors, Magistrates and Judges have been trained by NEMA and assigned specifically to handle environment-related crimes and cases; 45 Judicial Officers and Prosecutors participated in this training which focused on awareness creation on environmental laws, environmental crime and case management. Remarkable compliance has been demonstrated by the Oil and Gas companies through establishing and operationalization of systems and procedures for the effective management of the environmental aspects of oil and gas in Uganda.

(v) A number of prosecutions are on going in various Courts countrywide in respect to violation of environmental laws; these include the Bukasa-Namamve cases at High Court of Uganda at Kampala, cases on Nakayiba wetland at Masaka High Court, other cases are at High Court of Uganda situated at Kabale, Mbarara, Masindi, Jinja, Lira, Gulu, and Soroti, among others.

### ***Implementation challenges related to the implementation of the Presidential Directives***

The following key challenges hinder the effective implementation of NEMA mandate in general and the Presidential Directives in particular;

(i) Personnel at NEMA, MDAs and in Local Governments where there are inadequate number of staff and at certain cases lack of specialized staff to handle the new and emerging environmental challenges.

(ii) Limited funding for NEMA, MDAs and Local Governments for effective environment management especially for restoration of the degraded fragile ecosystems, equipment and technology for environmental inspections, monitoring and audit.

(iii) Inadequate institutional coordination and synergies that have contributed greatly to enforcement challenges amidst various institutional mandates, which cause apparent role conflicts and duplications.

(iv) Low capacity (personnel, technology and personnel) to respond to new and emerging environmental challenges like electronic waste and chemicals. The capacity challenges are experienced by NEMA, MDAs and local governments and therefore there is need for deliberate efforts to enhance environment management capacity at all levels due to the new and emerging issues related to environmental aspects like electronic wastes, management of chemicals, biotechnology and biosafety, climate change, among others.

(v) EIAs for development projects in unplanned industrial parks or outside industrial parks take long to be reviewed for decision making due to the fact the processes have to follow all the key steps and procedures to ensure a comprehensive environmental and social impact studies.

### ***Proposed/on-going strategies for the implementation of the Presidential Directives***

(i) Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) provided funding for the wage bill to implement the NEMA structure that has been approved Ministry of Public Service.

- (ii) Introduce provision of specific conditional grants for environment management for operationalized in local governments, while the budgets for the MDAs, should integrate interventions for environmental sustainability.
- (iii) Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development should reconsider and prioritize the program that has been developed by NEMA and approved by the Cabinet for the strategic restorations of lake Victoria shores and selected catchment areas. Besides, strategic actions should be focused towards restore all the critical fragile ecosystems in the country.
- (iv) The responsible Government Ministries and Agencies should expedite the planning and gazetting of all industrial parks in the country and encourage (attract) investors in the gazetted industrial parks rather than in unplanned areas. Such a strategy would facilitate and fast-track EIA processes in which decisions and approvals undertaken within 2-3days.
- (v) Office of the President should organize a national forum on the sustainable use of the fragile ecosystems to ensure sustainable human livelihoods and environmental sustainability. Such a forum would include all development players in Uganda (MDAs, Local Governments, the private sector, development partners, civil society, cultural institutions and the media, among others). The forum is a platform for strategic planning to guide decision making and resolutions identified for and implementation of interventions, which relate to sustainable development in Uganda.

**Continuous research, monitoring, stakeholder consultative engagements, public education and reporting on achievements**





# STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDED STRATEGIES FOR CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

## 7. STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDED STRATEGIES FOR CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

### 2.7.1 Strategic challenges

The following are the strategic challenges that are facing NEMA in ensuring effective environment management in Uganda;

- (i) Inadequate staffing levels within the Lead Agencies (MDAs) and Local Governments; and stakeholders' expectations for effective environment management by NEMA and Lead Agencies have continued to grow amidst the new and emerging environmental challenges related to oil and gas, climate change, electronic waste, chemical management, among others, which require improved or new skills and more personnel. However, NEMA and the Lead Agencies, including Local Governments have low staffing levels, which have significantly affected their performances.
- (ii) Low funding for planned environment management activities for NEMA, in FY 2016/17; notably most MDAs do not have budgets for environment management while the budget performances for environment management in local governments are as low as 2% on average.
- (iii) General apathy towards environment management characterized by lack of co-responsibility, inadequate co-management and irresponsiveness among stakeholders. Most stakeholders assume that the responsibility of ensuring clean, healthy and productive environment in Uganda solely rests on NEMA as a single entity; on the contrary, all stakeholders and the public is expected to be responsive to environmental concerns in the country and participate effectively to support the course of ensuring environmental quality.
- (iv) Uncoordinated and conflicting policy implementations by other MDAs cause conflicting policies, plans, projects, activities and management frameworks, which do not support environmental sustainability in Uganda. These among others include issuance of land titles in fragile ecosystems like wetlands, lakeshores, riverbanks and

forest reserves, poor physical planning, and poor infrastructure planning, designs and development, which do not take care of environmental values.

### **2.7.2 Recommended strategies for continuous improvement**

The following strategies would contribute to continuous improvement in environment management in Uganda;

- (i) MoFPED provided funding for NEMA to recruit 35 staff as per the approval by Ministry of Public Service. However, key MDAs and about 65% of Local Governments still lack key staff for ENR management; and this the need for more support for MDAs and local government.
- (ii) Lobbying the MoFPED, the Parliament and other relevant parties to create a Conditional Grant for environment management in all districts or provide a proportion of the environmental levy (NEF) collected by URA as ENR conditional grant for Local Governments and MDAs.
- (iii) Approval of the new National Environment Management Policy, the National Environment Bill and the regulations to enhance institutional coordination and synergies for effective environment management in Uganda.
- (iv) There is need for more support for continuous environmental education, awareness programs, and increased access to environmental information, and increased public/popular participation in environment management activities to break through the current public apathy and enhance environmental literacy and responsiveness among all the key stakeholders and the public.







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