

# **BASEL CONVENTION CO-ORDINATING CENTRE FOR TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER FOR THE AFRICAN REGION IN NIGERIA (BCCC-AFRICA)**

## **BUSINESS PLAN (Draft)**

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**2012 – 2013**

### **NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE CENTRE**

**Basel Convention Coordinating Centre  
for Training and Technology Transfer  
for the African Region in Nigeria  
(BCCC-Africa)**

**Federal Ministry of Environment-  
University of Ibadan Linkage Centre for  
Cleaner Production Technology and  
Hazardous Waste Management  
University of Ibadan  
Ibadan, Nigeria.**

**Tel: +234 803-301-3378;**

**+234 805 106 8483;**

**E-mail: [info@basel.org.ng](mailto:info@basel.org.ng)**

**Web: [www.basel.org.ng](http://www.basel.org.ng)**

### **HEAD OF THE CENTRE**

**Prof. Oladele Osibanjo  
Executive Director, Basel Conven  
Coordinating Centre for Training  
Technology Transfer for the Afri  
Region in Nigeria (BCCC-Africa),  
Federal Ministry of Environment  
University of Ibadan Linkage Ce  
for Cleaner Production Technolo  
Hazardous Waste Management  
University of Ibadan  
Ibadan, Nigeria.**

**Tel: +234 803-301-3378; +234 1  
109 8486**

**E-mail: [osibanjo@basel.org.ng](mailto:osibanjo@basel.org.ng) or  
oosibanjo@yahoo.com**

**Web: [www.basel.org.ng](http://www.basel.org.ng)**

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on Environment
BAN	Basel Action Network
BAT	Best Available Technologies
BC	Basel Convention
BCRC	Basel Convention Regional Centre
BCCCA	Basel Convention Coordinating Centre for the African Region
BEP	Best Environmental Practice
BRF	Brominated Flame Retardants
CLI	Country Led Initiatives
COP	Conference of the Parties
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ESM	Environmentally Sound Management
EU	European Union
FEPA	Federal Environmental Protection Agency
FMENV	Federal Ministry of Environment
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GE05	UNEP Global Environment Outlook 5
GRC	Geo-Environmental Research Centre
GESAMP	Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals
HZW	Hazardous Waste
HZWM	Hazardous Waste Management
ICCM2	Second International Conference on Chemicals Management
ICCON	Institute of Chartered Chemists of Nigeria
IGO	Intergovernmental Organisation
IITA	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture

IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IWWA	Integrated Waste Management in West Africa
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MPPI	Mobile Phone Partnership Initiative
NA	Needs Assessment
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NIP	National Implementation Plan
PACE	Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PPG	Project Planning Grant
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PTS	Persistent Toxic Substances
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SBC	Secretariat of Basel Convention
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SSC	Secretariat of Stockholm Convention
TOR	Terms of Reference
ULAB	Used Lead Acid Batteries
UK	United Kingdom
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The decision to establish Basel Convention Regional Centres (BCRC) worldwide was taken by the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention pursuant to Article 14 of the Convention which calls for the establishment of such Centres to cater for capacity building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to be able to tackle the technical, legal and institutional requirements for the implementation of the Convention. In consultation with the countries, which expressed interest to host the Centres, and through a series of feasibility studies, the potential host countries were identified and endorsed by the Parties in Decision 111/19. Nigeria was endorsed to serve as the I Basel Convention Coordinating Centre for the African Region (BCCC-Africa) in 1994. The Centre located in University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria was actually the first Basel Convention Regional Centre (BCRC) to be established under the Convention.

The Regional Coordinating Centre in Nigeria, services the entire African continent and its mandate includes the coordination of the three (3) Basel Convention Regional Centres (BCRCs) in the region namely BCRC-South Africa (for Anglophone countries in Africa), BCRC-Senegal (for Francophone countries in Africa), and BCRC-Egypt (for Arab speaking countries in Africa). Its building which was funded solely by the Federal Government of Nigeria was officially commissioned on August 9th 2004. Furthermore, BCCC-Africa was selected by the Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria in 2009 to serve as a Centre of Excellence on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and other persistent toxic substances (PTS) contaminated sites for the West Africa sub region by housing the GEF/UNIDO Geo-Environmental Research Centre (GRC) laboratory.

The Centre plays a key role in building the capacity of the African countries to implement the Basel Convention and its amendments, and to enhance their knowledge of hazardous wastes issues and to address their lack of inventories on waste generation and other infrastructural deficiencies which are expressed in the priority needs of the countries.

This Business Plan is prepared for the period 2012-2013, and it aims at continuing the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration and the Strategic Plan of the Basel Convention, focusing on the priority waste streams according to the current strategic plan under the Basel Convention for 2012-2021, and the priority needs of the African region. The projects, programmes and activities proposed for the period covered by this business plan is intended to consolidate the gains of the past, build on the experiences acquired and enhance the vision of the Centre, which , as the coordinating Centre for the African region, is to strengthen the countries in the region on environmentally sound management (ESM) of hazardous waste

through the process of training, awareness raising, technology transfer, information management and exchange and consulting.

BCCC-Africa plays a strategic role in the African continent. It offers assistance in the areas of development of network of experts and institutions; provide capacity building, development of awareness and training programmes and their implementation in regional and country specific settings including research and development; information management through websites/newsletters with

information for the countries being served; project development and implementation; facilitation of technology assessment and transfer and bring to bear experience in partnership with industry.

Some of the previous capacity building activities by BCCC-Africa include :; organization , of awareness raising and capacity building regional workshops on the MEAs including training on environmentally sound management (ESM) of POPs, and related wastes; regional workshops on global harmonized system (GHS) of classification and labeling of chemicals; development of guidelines on chemical related MEAs; response to country specific requests for support and the implementation of some (12) major projects.

Further to the foregoing, the Centre intends to embark on:

- i) Further strengthening of its Coordinating role of, and to position the BCRCs in Africa as Centres of excellence and as leaders in the control and environmentally sound management of hazardous substances and wastes. The Centre intends to achieve this by reaching out to regional stakeholders through, official meetings of regional groupings e.g. SADC, ECOWAS, AMCEN, country visitations and organization of national and regional workshops.
- ii) Development and strengthening of awareness programs and outreach in the field of ESM of hazardous waste with initial focus on e-waste, POPs wastes and contaminated sites, used lead acid battery (ULAB), mercury wastes, mining wastes, obsolete chemicals and healthcare wastes.
- iii) Strengthening national and regional capacities of countries in the region to implement the obligations of the Basel Convention through training and transfer of technology for minimizing waste generation and prompt the environmentally sound management of hazardous substances and other wastes, minimizing the health and environmental risks and supporting synergy in the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions.

The budget for 2012-2013 is USD 3,755,050 which includes costs associated with maintenance of the Centre and training of staff and the implementation of the activities of the Strategic Plan and country led initiatives (CLI). The implementation of the activities of the strategic plan and country led initiatives (CLI) is budgeted to cost USD 3,636,000. For the execution of these projects and activities, a number of cooperation agencies have been preliminarily identified, one of the very first activities of the term being negotiating agreements that allow for the availability of the necessary resources to implement this budget.

## **I Information on the Basel Convention Coordinating Centre for Africa (BCCC-Africa)**

### **A. Vision**

To assist parties to the convention in Africa in effectively implementing the convention and meeting their obligations on transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes. It is also to strengthen African countries in the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of hazardous and other wastes as a



contribution to promoting sustainable livelihoods and attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These would be achieved through defining programmes and project templates for implementing the Basel Convention and its Amendments and these include:

- Promoting waste prevention, minimization, reuse, recycling, energy recovery and the safe final disposal across the Africa region; and encouraging treatment options that deliver the best overall environmental outcomes.
- Using waste management policy tools and legislation where in existence to strengthen ESM of hazardous and other wastes and where not available, develop a regional template on waste management policy and legislation that can be adapted at the country level to regulate and enforce ESM.
- Raising awareness and educating stakeholders on the dangers of human exposure to hazardous waste from environmentally unsound management practices towards minimizing risks to human health and harm to the environment.

### **Goals and Objectives of the Centre**

The Centre recognises that the responsibility for the attainment of the goals and objectives within the framework of the Convention lies primarily with each party with the involvement of relevant stakeholders.

In line with the goals and objectives set out in the Strategic Framework for 2012-2021, the Centre aims to achieve the following:

#### **i. Goal # 1**

##### **Support parties in the Africa region to effectively implement their obligations on transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes** **Objectives**

- To promote consistency among the parties of the definition, interpretation and terminology of wastes covered by the Convention, including the distinction between wastes and non-wastes across the Africa region.
- To prevent and combat illegal traffic in hazardous and other wastes across countries in the region (through capacity building for policy makers, legislators and enforcement agents in enacting and enforcing legislation).
- To assist parties in meeting requirements pertaining to, among other things, notifications of national definitions of hazardous and other wastes, prohibitions and other control measures (using Centralized regional database, Centre's website, Centre's blog, Facebook page).
- To assist parties in the region with common guidelines and tools for generating, providing, collecting, transmitting and using reliable qualitative and quantitative information and data regarding export, import and generation as required under Article 13 of the Convention.

## **ii. Goal # 2**

### **Strengthening the framework for Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of Hazardous and other wastes across the Africa region**

#### **Objectives**

- To support parties in the Region in the testing and use of the Basel Convention technical guidelines including those of Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment (PACE) and to promote their implementation in the enforcement of national legislations.
- To support and promote capacity-building for BCRCs in the region, including technological capability, through technology needs assessments and technology transfer, to better equip them to fulfill their mandate to countries in the region.
- To facilitate national, regional and international co cooperation with regard to the management of priority waste streams including e-waste, as identified in the programme of work of the Convention, taking into consideration the priorities of countries within the African region.
- To enhance and promote the sustainable use of resources by improving the management of hazardous and other wastes and to encourage the increasing recognition of wastes as a valuable resource.

## **iii. Goal # 3**

### **Promoting the implementation of the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes as an essential contribution to the attainment of sustainable livelihood, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the protection of human health and the environment**

#### **Objectives**

- To assist BCRCs with developing national and regional capacity towards integrating waste management issues into national sustainable development strategies and plans for sustainable livelihood.
- To assist with promoting cooperation among national, regional and international bodies, in particular helping to strengthen the UNEP synergy process involving the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, to improve environmental and working conditions through the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and the sound management of toxic chemicals.

BCCC-Africa in conjunction with BCRC Egypt, BCRC Senegal and BCRC South Africa plays a crucial role in helping to attain these goals and objectives with countries in the African region.

## **B. Background**

The decision to establish Basel Convention Regional Centres (BCRCs) worldwide was taken by the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention pursuant to Article 14 of the Convention which calls for the establishment of such Centres to cater for capacity building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to tackle the technical, legal and institutional requirements for the implementation of the Convention. In consultation with the countries, which

expressed interest to host the Centres, and through a series of feasibility studies, the potential host countries were identified and endorsed by the Parties in Decision 111/19. Nigeria was endorsed to serve as the Regional Coordinating Centre for the African Region, BCCC-Africa, in September 1994 and was actually the 1<sup>st</sup> BCRC to be established under the Convention. The centre located in University of Ibadan, Nigeria's **premier university**, also serves as a linkage Centre of the Federal Ministry of Environment and University of Ibadan for Cleaner Production Technology and Hazardous Waste Management. The building dedicated for BCCC-Africa was solely funded by the Federal Government of Nigeria and was officially commissioned in 2004. Furthermore, BCCC-Africa was selected by the Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria to serve as a Centre of Excellence on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and other persistent toxic substances (PTS) contaminated sites for the West Africa sub region by housing the GEF/UNIDO Geo Environmental Research Centre (GRC) laboratory.

BCCC-Africa is mandated to play a key role in partnership with other BCRCs in the Region in building the capacity of African countries to implement the Basel Convention and its amendments, to enhance their knowledge of hazardous and other wastes issues and to address their lack of inventories on waste generation and other infrastructural deficiencies which are expressed in the priority needs of the countries. The Federal Government of Nigeria has pledged in-cash contributions of USD 100,000 annually to BCCC-Africa. In addition the Centre also receives funding from the Basel Convention Trust fund and other donors through project implementation. Potential future sources of funding for the Centre include revenues from the services provided to 3<sup>rd</sup> parties and donations.

### **The roles and functions of BCCC-Africa include the following:**

1. Ensuring interaction, including exchange of information, between the Secretariat of the Basel Convention and BCRC Egypt, BCRC Senegal and BCRC South Africa, among the sub-regional economic institutions, Parties and other related institutions;
2. Conveying regional consultation to identify priorities and formulate strategies;
3. Supporting and coordinating common tasks of the sub regional centres in the field of policies, information, communication, technical and financial assessment;
4. Defining and executing programmes of regional scope in coordination with the sub regional centres;
5. Identifying, promoting and strengthening the synergies and mechanisms of cooperation among the sub regional centres and other stakeholders in environmentally sound management and the minimization of generation of hazardous waste and technology transfer in and outside the region;
6. Keeping a compilation system for information and making such information accessible to stakeholders.

Thus, the mandate of BCCC-Africa includes the coordination of the three (3) Basel Regional Centres (BCRCs) in the region namely BCRC-South Africa (for English speaking countries in Africa), BCRC-Senegal (for French speaking countries in Africa), and BCRC-Egypt (for Arab countries in Africa) (See Annex I).

### **Priorities of the Centre**

1. In collaboration with the BCRCs in the region, promote complete ratification of the Basel Convention and the Basel Ban Amendment by all countries within the region including their domestication into national legislations.
2. Promoting ESM of hazardous waste including priority wastes peculiar to the African region such as electronic waste, obsolete chemicals including PCBs, used engine oil, used lead acid batteries (ULAB) and used tires; and not the least chemicals and waste contaminated sites.
3. Bridge the information gap on hazardous waste typology, generation and environmental and human health impacts towards the development of a regional database and information exchange with and amongst stakeholders
4. Regional capacity building of major stakeholders including policy makers, the political class, regulatory and enforcement agencies, civil societies including NGOs and CBOs on ESM of hazardous waste.
5. Prevent and minimize illegal traffic and dumping of hazardous waste in the region.
6. Awareness raising and education of stakeholders on the ESM of hazardous waste.
7. Promotion of public-private partnerships in the development of innovative, appropriate, effective and low cost technologies for the ESM of hazardous waste and contaminated sites.
8. Promoting the application and implementation of Basel Convention technical guidelines including those of Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment (PACE).

### **Notable Achievements of the Centre**

Since the inception of the Centre in 1994, some of the notable achievements include:

1. Characterisation of waste from hazardous waste dumpsites in Ibadan and Lagos
2. Leachate characteristics and toxicity testing from hazardous waste dumpsites;
3. Used engine oils (crankcase oil) treatment, recycling and reuse;
4. Environmental impact of waste disposal from a battery manufacturing plant
5. Consultancy service on the construction of the first engineered landfill of hazardous industrial waste, slag (battery manufacturing solid waste) in Ibadan, Nigeria by the defunct West African Battery;
6. Conversion of slag from battery waste into building bricks and tiles (this research is awaiting patenting).
7. Environmental impact of two Waste dump sites in Ibadan and Lagos on groundwater quality;
8. Collection and conversion of waste plastics and polythene films from refuse dumps into useful plastic products;
9. Training workshops on Dioxins and Furans for stakeholders in Lagos, Kano and Port Harcourt in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria;

10. SBC funded Regional workshop on successful case studies of recycling, reuse and resource recovery methods towards the environmentally sound management (ESM) of hazardous wastes in Africa, University of Ibadan, Nigeria (2004);
11. SBC funded Regional technical workshops for the Assessment and Recycling of Used Oil in Nigeria and the rest of Africa culminating in the development of a framework for Used Oil Management in Africa. It is intended that the framework would be replicated across the African region.
12. Contribution to the study of the dumping of electrical and electronic wastes (e-waste) in Nigeria and Africa, with the Basel African Network (BAN), entitled **"The Digital Dump, Exporting Re-use and Abuse to Africa"**. Y2005.
13. Rotterdam Convention funded national workshop to identify elements of a National Action Plan for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention in Nigeria, 2009.
14. UNITAR funded pilot testing workshop on the development of GHS training modules in the context of Africa 2009.
15. Active participation with a lead role in the implementation of the EU funded, SBC E-waste Africa project on **"Building local capacity to address the flow of WEEE destined for reuse in selected African Countries"** which project is nearing completion. Y2009-2012.
16. Initiation of awareness raising on E-waste issues in the Africa region.
17. Building national and regional capacity in Hazardous waste assessment and environmental impact through graduate (Masters/Doctoral) students research programs and activities.
18. International collaborative research between BCCC-Africa, European Environmental agencies and research institutions, NGOs as well as similar institutions and organisations in the West Africa sub region and South Africa on **EU funded "Integrated Waste Management for Western Africa (IWWA)"** project.
19. Stockholm Convention (SC) Secretariat funded project on preliminary assessment of new POPs in particular brominated flame retardants (PentaBDE, OctaBDE and HBB) entering Africa via used electronics / e-waste and the development of a methodology for sampling analysis of PBDEs in e-waste. This pilot study is being undertaken by the BCCC-Africa with the view of using results obtained to enrich the draft guidance document by UNIDO and SC on the new POPs which is meant for global use. Y2010 -2012.
20. Stockholm Convention funded regional workshop for English speaking African countries on new POPs and the Process for Reviewing and Updating National Implementation Plans and Reporting under the Stockholm Convention. 2010
21. Continual management of the safe disposal of expired chemicals for the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan, Nigeria.
22. The Executive Director of BCCC-Africa representing the African Region proposed e-waste as an emerging global policy issue at the 2<sup>nd</sup> international conference on chemicals management (ICCM2) of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) which was adopted as one of the four emerging issues at ICCM2 in Geneva, March 2009.

23. The Executive Director of BCCC-Africa was the Chair of the International workshop on hazardous substances within the life-cycle of electrical and electronic products. This workshop provides a good case study of UNEP synergy processes at work.
24. The Executive Director of the BCCC-Africa is a member of the newly established UNEP 2011 foresight process, a group of 21 experts selected to identify the 21 emerging global environmental issues for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The prepared would be launched at the Rio+20.
25. The Executive Director of the BCCC-Africa is a lead author in the newly introduced chapter on chemicals and waste in UNEP global environment outlook 5 (GEO5). The document would be launched at Rio+20.
26. The Executive Director of BCCC-Africa is co-Chair of Basel Convention Partnership Action on Computing Equipment (PACE) since its inception in 2009.

Recent project activities embarked on by the Centre are listed in the table below

**Table 1: Recent Projects Undertaken by BCCC-Africa**

SN	Project Activity	Countries in Focus
1.	The Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in cooperation with BCCC-Africa, organised a regional workshop for English speaking African countries. The workshop was on New POPs and the Process for Reviewing and Updating National Implementation Plans and Reporting under the Stockholm Convention. The 4-Days workshop was aimed at assisting Parties in implementing their obligations with regards to the new POPs and reporting requirements. The regional workshop was held in IITA, Ibadan, Nigeria in Date: August 2010	English speaking African countries
2.	Collaboration with Lagos State Environmental Protection Agency (LASEPA) and Environmental Law Research Institute (, ELRI), in organizing a 2-day International Summit on Regulation and Management of E-Waste (1st Eko E-Waste Summit) in Lagos Nigeria in February, 2011.	Nigeria
3.	The BCCC-Africa was designated the Executing Agency for <b>UNEP's Project Planning Grant (PPG) Projects on 'Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plan (NIP's) in Africa's least Developed Countries (LDCs).</b> Date: June 2010 – December 2011.	Africa's LDCs
4.	BCCC-Africa in collaboration with University of Northampton, U.K, with funding from the British Council, UK embarked on a pilot project on the feasibility of international recycling cooperation in e-waste , regulatory needs, its possible effect on income generation and poverty alleviation, as well as issues regarding occupational health, safety and environmentally sound management of electrical and electronic waste. Awareness raising workshops on the environmental and health implications of crude recycling of e-waste were organized for the informal sector in June and July 2010 in Lagos, Nigeria. December 2009 to September 2010	Nigeria

## On-going Project Activities

On-going project activities in the Centre include the following;

On-going project activities in the Centre include the following;

**Table 2: On-going Projects in BCCC-Africa**

SN	Project Description	Countries in focus
1	Secretariat of Basel Convention, European Union (EU) funded, Electronic Waste (E-waste) Africa Project on Building local capacity to address the flow of e-waste and electrical and electronic products destined for reuse in selected African Countries and augment the sustainable management of resources through the recovery of materials in e-waste.	Benin, Ghana, Cote D'Ivoire, Liberia, Nigeria, Egypt, Tunisia.
2	Establishment of the GEF/UNIDO Geo-Environmental Research Laboratory for POPs/PTS contaminated sites since 2009	Africa region
3	European Union funded Integrated Waste Management in West Africa (IWWA) project. This project proposes an alternative for the empowerment of authorities, policy makers and key stakeholders that have a role in the Waste Management chain. The project will contribute to the improvement of solid waste management systems in Western Africa, by promoting appropriate management policies at national and regional levels and gathering authorities, policy makers and other stakeholders (private sector, NGOs, general public, etc.) in the design of waste management practices, with the support of African and European experts. This initiative is focused on 4-targeted countries in West Africa: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal. The situation in these countries is representative of the overall situation in West Africa, and project results will provide synergies for the establishment of sustainable solid waste management systems across the region. 2010-2012	Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal
	The Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria in collaboration with the Centre with funding from Stockholm Convention is currently taking an inventory of the nine new Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) to determine the actual status of these chemicals in Nigeria and consequently reduce and eliminate these substances in an environmentally sound manner in Nigeria. 2010 to date	Nigeria
4.	Preliminary Assessment of New POPs Penta PBDE, Octa PBDE, and HBB entering Africa via used electronic waste; development of methodology for sampling and analysis of PBDEs in e-waste with funding from Stockholm Convention Secretariat	Nigeria, USA, European Union and Asia

## **C. Governance**

### **a) Signature of Framework Agreement**

The Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention, at its sixth meeting, held in December 2002, adopted Decision VI/3 that outlines the core elements that all the Framework Agreements should include. In addition, it provides that signature of the Framework Agreements will establish the Centres as legally independent entities. The Framework Agreement for BCCC-Africa was ratified in March 2007.

### **b) Legal Status of the Centre**

BCCC-Africa was established in 1994 subject to the relevant provisions of the Framework Agreement between the Secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and Nigeria on the establishment of the Basel Convention Coordinating Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the African Region. BCCC-Africa

BCCC-Africa is an autonomous institution with its own legal personality and operates in accordance with the laws and regulations of Nigeria taking into consideration the provisions of section 3 (1) (a) of the Treaties (Making Procedure) Act Cap T.20 Laws of Federation 2004.

Currently, BCCC-Africa is located within the University of Ibadan and is governed National laws. BCCC-Africa can be considered a national institution with a regional mandate (i.e. an institution established under the national law of the host Government concludes an agreement with the Secretariat to exercise the regional functions of the Centre).

### **c) Appointment of Director**

The staff rules and regulations follow the standard government rules as pertaining to local staff and internal United Nations rules as pertaining to international Staff, and we foresee continuation of this approach in the future.

The Centre has the following staff:

- An Executive Director
- A Programme Officer
- An Administrative Officer
- An Accountant and
- A Secretary
- Research Associates in the faculties of Science, Technology, Medicine, Social Science, Law and Agriculture on adhoc basis.

All skills areas are covered and capacity exists to contract out for other needed skills such as specialists in required areas for legal experts, and skills in accounting and fund raising. The Centre is also able to leverage the expertise of Research Associates in relevant faculties within the University of Ibadan, other universities in Nigeria and the African continent as well as the international community. Continual development is considered important and general direction to staff is provided through mentoring. Employees participate in institutional and personal objectives setting and knowing what is expected of them. Skill development is included in performance appraisal.



The Honourable Minister of Environment appoints the Executive Director of the Centre on the recommendation of the Vice Chancellor of the University of Ibadan. The current Executive Director of the Centre, Prof. Oladele Osibanjo (Nigerian) is a Professor of Analytical and Environmental Chemistry at the University of Ibadan and well versed in hazardous waste management and cleaner production issues/technologies. He has a B.Sc. Honours Chemistry degree from University of Ibadan, Nigeria and obtained M.sc and PhD degrees in Analytical Chemistry from University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, England. Additional professional qualifications include Diploma in Pesticides Residue Analysis awarded by the International Seminar, University of Uppsala, Sweden, 1980; and Diploma with Distinction in Petroleum & Chlorinated Hydrocarbon Analysis in biological samples awarded by the International Atomic Energy Agency, Monaco, 1986.

He analysed and identified for the Nigerian Government the toxic wastes illegally imported from a European country and dumped in Koko port Nigeria in 1988. This incident led to the beginning of environmental governance in Nigeria with the establishment of the defunct Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) by decree (now act) 58 of 1990. He was appointed Resident Consultant 1990-1992 to the defunct Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) now Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV) and assisted in the development of national programmes, guidelines and regulations on hazardous wastes and cleaner production technology. He was Chairman of GESAMP (Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection) 1994-1996. He is an internationally renowned environmental expert /consultant to several United Nations Agencies including UNIDO, UNEP, IOC/UNESCO and IMO, as well as the World Bank; oil and gas and manufacturing industries in Nigeria. He was the Regional Coordinator for sub-Sahara Africa for the GEF/UNEP Project on Regionally Based Assessment of Persistent Toxic Substances (PTS) March 2001 – September 2003. He was also the National Coordinator for the Development of the National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Nigeria 2002-2007. He is Co-Chair of the new global initiative, Partnership for Action on Computing equipment (PACE) of the Basel Convention since inception in 2009.; and appointed by UNEP Chemicals as the Chairman of the Working Group on 'Electronic Waste as Emerging Global Environmental **Issue**' which produced the background document justifying the adoption of e-waste as emerging global policy issue at the Second International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM2) in May 2009 in Geneva. He is a member of the newly established UNEP Foresight Process on **Emerging Global Environmental Issues that identified 21 issues for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.**

Prof Osibanjo is one of the Recipients of the Zayed Prize awarded to the **Authors of the "Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Report" for Scientific and Technological Achievements in Environment** in February 2006. He is also a Lead Author, Chapter 6 on Chemicals and Wastes; UNEP Global Environmental Outlook Report 5 (GEO 5 Report under preparation) to be released in 2012 just before Rio+20.

Prof. Osibanjo is a past National President of Chemical Society of Nigeria (1991-1995), and Foundation President of the Institute of Chartered Chemists of Nigeria, ICCON (Regulatory body for Chemistry Profession in Nigeria). He is the First Vice President of Waste Management Society of Nigeria (WAMASON) and the

Institute of Quality Assurance of Nigeria (IQAN) respectively. He is also a fellow of the Nigerian Environmental Society (NES), and the Institute of Public Analysts of Nigeria (IPAN).

**d) Bank Account**

The Centre opened current and domiciliary bank accounts with First Bank of Nigeria, University of Ibadan branch, Agbowo, Ibadan in 2010. The Executive Director and the Accountant are the signatories to the centre's account. Prior to this time, the University of Ibadan, where the Centre is located, had opened an account for the BCCC-Africa in the grants section of the university bursary. Auditors from the Accountant General Office of the Federation audited the account books of the centre in February 2012.

The Basel Trust Fund and the Host government are the current main sources of funding. Potential future sources of funding include revenue from the services provided, fees and earned interest charged by the Centres, public-private partnership funding.

**e) Designated National Authority**

Honourable Minister  
Federal Ministry of Environment  
Mabushi  
Abuja, Nigeria.  
Tel: +234 803 322 0410

**f) Steering Committee**

BCCC-Africa is making preparations for the inauguration of a steering committee in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2012. The creation of a Steering Committee shall be established to advise the Coordinating Centre on the development and implementation of the activities relevant to its coordinating role for Africa. According to Article VII of the Framework Agreement between SBC and the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, "The Steering Committee shall be composed of the Directors of the Basel Convention Regional Centres in the African region (Egypt, Senegal and South Africa), one member-State representative from each of the Basel Convention Regional Centres in the African region and one representative of the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The member-State representatives shall be designated and appointed for specific terms in accordance with the criteria and procedure established by the respective Basel Convention Regional Centre. The Directors of the Basel Convention Regional Centres and the representative of the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria shall be permanent members of the Steering Committee". The Steering Committee shall be responsible for developing and endorsing the Business Plan for the Centre and oversee its implementation.

#### **g) Reporting to the Secretariat**

The activities of BCCC-Africa relevant to its coordinating role is carried out under the general guidance and in close coordination with the Secretariat of the Basel Convention.

The Secretariat is responsible for ensuring harmonious implementation of the activities of BCCC-Africa with the work of other BCRCs as well as with the relevant activities of the Parties to the Base I Convention, international organizations, programmes, funds and other institutions established by relevant global and regional conventions.

BCCC-Africa is responsible for keeping the Focal Points of the Basel Convention of the Parties from the African region, the Secretariat, NGOs, government entities, private sector organizations, academic institutions, and other organizations which participate in the activities of BCCC-Africa periodically informed of its activities.

BCCC-Africa is required to submit annual reports to the Secretariat on the implementation of its Business Plan, financial income and expenditures.

#### **D. Contact Information**

##### **Prof. Oladele Osibanjo**

Executive Director, Basel Convention Coordinating Centre for Training & Technology Transfer for the African Region

Federal Ministry of Environment – University of Ibadan Linkage Centre for Cleaner Production Technology and Hazardous Waste Management

University of Ibadan

Ibadan, Nigeria.

Tel: +234 803-301-3378; +234 805 109 8483

E-mail: [osibanjo@yahoo.com](mailto:osibanjo@yahoo.com) copy to [osibanjo@basel.org.ng](mailto:osibanjo@basel.org.ng); : [www.basel.org.ng](http://www.basel.org.ng).

## **II – The Centre and the Basel Convention**

### **A. Performance of the Core functions**

BCCC-Africa has been working according to the core functions defined by Basel Convention in the Framework Agreement between the Secretariat of the Basel Convention and the Federal Government of Nigeria.

The main projects and workshops completed by the Centre include:

- Continual offer of Hazardous waste technology disposal services for obsolete chemicals including pesticides to the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Ibadan, Oyo state Nigeria.
- A preliminary survey of generation, existing recycling operations/procedures for lead acid battery in Nigeria on a pilot scale in the bid to promote Environmentally Sound Management of lead batteries in Nigeria, and the region.
- Research on scientific assessment of heavy metals in mobile phones plastics, printed wire boards and batteries; computer monitors, Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs), printed wire boards; computer games; children electronic toys as well as environmental media impact assessment of sites used for crude

dismantling of e-wastes by the informal sector in Alaba Market. Computer Village and Ojota in Lagos; as well as dumpsites in Benin City in Edo state and Aba in Abia state in Nigeria. The research was carried out by MSc and PhD students in the Department of Chemistry of the University of Ibadan supervised by the Executive Director, BCCC-Africa. The results of these research efforts have resulted in about 20 publications in reputable international journals.

- Organisation of African Regional Workshop on successful case studies of recycling, reuse and resource recovery methods towards the environmentally sound management (ESM) of hazardous wastes in Africa, was organized by the Centre at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, in August 2004.
- Organisation of Technical Workshops for the Assessment and Recycling of Used Oil in Nigeria and Africa 2005. It is intended that the results and lessons learned from this project will be replicated within the African region.
- Participation in the Basel African Network (BAN), famous film "The Digital Dump, Exporting Re-use and Abuse to Africa". 2005 which raised international awareness about the growing problem of e-waste in Lagos, Nigeria and the threat to human health and the environment and the emerging nature of e-waste problem in Africa and other developing countries.
- Pilot Project by BCCC-Africa in collaboration with University of Northampton, U.K, with funding from the British Council UK, on the feasibility of international recycling cooperation in e-waste, regulatory needs, it's possible effect on income generation and poverty alleviation, as well as issues regarding occupational health, safety and environmentally sound management of electrical and electronic waste.
- Active participation with coordination role in the Secretariat of Basel Convention (SBC), European Union (EU) funded Electronic Waste (E-waste) Africa Project on building local capacity to address the flow of e-waste and electrical and electronic products destined for reuse in selected African Countries and augment the sustainable management of resources through the recovery of materials in e-waste. This project covers Nigeria, Benin, **Ghana, Cote D'Ivoire, Liberia, Morocco and Egypt in first phase with** BCCC-Africa as Regional Coordinator. The project is on-going.

### **Other Activities**

The BCCC-Africa serves as a Centre for information collation and dissemination in the region. In this regard it has embarked on the development of Hazardous Waste database, compendium of case studies, the upgrading of the website of the Centre, publication of quarterly newsletters and technical reports. In addition to that, the Director of the Centre participates actively in scientific programmes and activities of Chemical MEAs especially Stockholm Convention, Rotterdam Convention and SAICM. Furthermore he is the author of many scientific articles published in reputable international journals.

The Coordinating Centre has been actively involved in international consultations and expert group meetings on hazardous waste and sound chemicals management. Consultations have been provided to the Governments of Nigeria,

the Republic of Tanzania, the Government of El Salvador and the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS). The Director of the Centre is also diffusing the ESM of hazardous waste message through participation in different international workshops around and outside Africa.

## **B. Opportunities for Improvement**

- BCCC-Africa plans to fulfill its mandate as a coordinating Centre, during the 2012 – 2013 planning period, by strengthening communication between BCRCs in the Africa region, facilitating best practice sharing across the region and ensuring the implementation of global initiatives impacting the region.
- Aggressively promoting and marketing the BCCC mandate to the BCRCs and parties to the convention in the region.
- Establishment of regional Best Practice Networks revolving around the priority projects and initiatives of the Strategic Framework for 2012 – 2021.
- Serve as a key focal point in disseminating information on regional e-Waste multi-stakeholder initiatives by key international organizations.

BCCC-Africa has a key role to play in ensuring that priority waste stream projects and initiatives planned by the Convention for Africa are well coordinated and implemented by the parties through the BCRCs. The priority waste streams under the programme budget for the biennium 2012 -2103 and the priority areas for BCCC-Africa are as follows:

### **1. Electrical and electronic wastes in Africa**

- Addressing the flow of e-waste into Africa and capacity building for environmentally sound management of e-waste across BCRCs in the region
  - Promoting the environmentally sound management of electrical and electronic waste, in Africa to protect the environment and human health, in particular, vulnerable groups (women and children), as well as to provide economic opportunities.
  - To equip parties in the Africa region with tools to enable them to tackle the growing problem and impacts of e-waste, including imports of hazardous e-waste.
2. Persistent organic pollutant wastes and other hazardous wastes
- Promoting the environmentally sound management of persistent organic pollutant wastes through the coordinated implementation of the Basel and Stockholm conventions with particular focus on protecting the health of vulnerable groups, including women and children.
  - Enhancing efforts to explore and pursue opportunities for activities associated with implementation of the Convention to be funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), consistent with the GEF mandate, focal area operational programmes and strategic priorities in Africa.
3. Dismantling of ships
- Assisting coastal countries in the Africa region to minimize the harmful consequences on human health and the environment of ship abandonment or dismantling by promoting safe and environmentally sound ship

- dismantling practices, including the environmentally sound disposal of hazardous waste and other wastes generated by ship dismantling.
- Helping to clarify what control mechanisms are applicable under the Convention to ships destined for dismantling
- 4. Mercury wastes.
- Assisting to promote environmentally sound management of mercury wastes taking into account vulnerable populations, local needs and conditions.

Other priority areas of BCCC – Africa, in line with that of the Convention include:

- Partnerships providing technical assistance and capacity building
- Facilitating the operations and activities of Partnership for Action
- Computing Equipment (PACE) within the Africa Region
- Facilitating the involvement of international organizations and donors in the dissemination of the used lead acid batteries (ULAB) partnership concept through the BCRCs in Africa
- Sound chemicals management and identification of POPs and other Persistent Toxic Substances (PTS) contaminated sites and remediation
- Strengthening enforcement capacity for monitoring and control of transboundary movement of hazardous, other wastes and chemicals in Africa through the implementation of Convention related tools.
- Joint technical assistance and capacity-building programmes with the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions

### **Obstacles To Performance of Core Functions**

In spite of the involvement and the efforts of the BCCC-Africa in many activities related to the implementation of the Basel Convention and collaboration with the Chemical Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), some obstacles were identified militating against the performance of the core functions of the Centre. Among these obstacles are weak political will, financial limitations, paucity of partners/donors, inadequate communication between BCCC-Africa and other BCRCs in the region. The need for technical and financial assistance from the Secretariat of the Basel Convention and other donors is imperative to overcoming the challenges and opportunities below.

**Table 3: Challenges and Opportunities in the African Region**

Challenges	Opportunities
Financial limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible funding partners: ADB; Africa Finance Corporation, GTZ, JICA, FDA, UNIDO, ILO, EU, USEPA, Environment Canada, World Bank,</li> <li>• National: Nigerian Ecological Fund; Nigerian Communication Commission(NCC); NIMASA</li> <li>• Private: Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) of Electronics,; Shipping,</li> </ul>
Absence of Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the partners and prioritize based on level of impact re: implementation of the Basel Convention and Chemicals MEAs .Scope: Regional and Country levels</li> <li>• Establish partnerships with OEM / Electronic Manufacturers and Retailers for E-Waste management programmes; Petroleum industry</li> </ul>
Collaboration between BCCC-Africa and other BCRCs in the Africa Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify cross regional activities e.g. country level assessments on Inventory of e-waste, mercury waste production and disposal, pilot projects</li> <li>• Regional awareness raising on the Country Led Initiative (CLI) approved by COP 10 of Basel Convention.</li> <li>• Establish Best Practice Networks revolving around the priority wastes streams for the region</li> <li>• Monthly cross regional teleconference calls</li> </ul>
Communication between BCCC-Africa and other BCRCs in the Africa Region on Hazardous waste issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to revitalize the African Toxic Waste Dump Watch (collaboration between countries),</li> <li>• Need to develop and implement education outreach programs for the region</li> <li>• Conduct awareness campaigns in the region through the BCRCs and promote the BCRCs as a hazardous waste management Centre of excellence in the region</li> <li>• Develop and upgrade BCCC-Africa's website</li> <li>• Develop and implement regional strategies based <b>on the Convention's priority initiatives</b></li> </ul>
Capacity building for Staff in the various BCCC/BCRCs across the Africa region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize periodic project management workshops</li> <li>• Organize "train the trainer" workshops</li> <li>• Organize regional workshops on the implementation of PACE guidelines in Africa by BCCC-Africa in partnership with the BCRCs</li> </ul>
Insufficient training in new technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct training workshops on Contaminated sites assessment and remediation technologies; Nano technology, and Risk Assessment</li> </ul>
Slow development and implementation of Hazardous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional approach for the development and implementation of the HZW management</li> </ul>

Waste management standards	standards.
Absence of a central repository Best Available Technologies (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a central database IN BCCC with region specific information that can be shared across countries within the Africa region through the BCRCs</li> </ul>
Absence of capacity building programmes for small and medium enterprises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide training and organisational structure to the informal sector to improve dismantling of computing equipment, materials recovery, recycling and reuse</li> <li>• Training in the use of PACE Guidelines</li> </ul>
Lack of information for decision-making, at national and regional levels particularly on waste generation and disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National inventories on hazardous waste generation, collection and disposal</li> <li>• Regional Inventory and hazardous waste database</li> </ul>
Slow deployment of new technologies in the management of hazardous wastes in the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a regional database on African experts and knowledgeable resources on hazardous and chemicals wastes</li> <li>• Create a compendium of commercialized technologies on hazardous wastes that can be successfully deployed in Africa</li> <li>• Implement small scale pilot projects in each country within the region</li> </ul>
Weak enforcement of existing legislation and inadequacy of legislation for general waste and in particular Hazardous Waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collate information on existing legislation for hazardous waste and other wastes in each country towards development of regional hazardous waste legislation and enforcement strategies</li> <li>• Develop training and educational curriculum specific to Hazardous Waste Management in the region and conduct workshops to train manpower on controlling trans-boundary movements of HZW</li> </ul>

### C. Cooperation with the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

In light of the decision IX/10 of the Conference to the Parties of the Basel Convention in regard to the cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, BCCC-Africa is actively involved with all hazardous chemicals covered by Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions which fall within the scope of Basel Convention upon becoming wastes.

In tune with fostering synergies among the three Waste and Chemical Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), the Centre organized the National Capacity Building Project for Nigeria (August 2005) to develop a national Globally Harmonized System of Classification and labeling of Chemicals (GHS) implementation strategy, undertake the task of conducting the comprehensibility Testing on Hazard Communication elements and has built on the experience in developing training manuals. A training manual is being developed.



BCCC-Africa hosted the ECOWAS Commission's regional consultative workshop for the implementation of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) in the ECOWAS region. The workshop was held at the University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria in August 2010.

The Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in cooperation with BCCC-Africa, organised a regional workshop for English speaking African countries on New POPs and the Process for Reviewing and Updating National Implementation Plans and Reporting Requirements under the Stockholm Convention. The 4-day workshop was aimed at assisting Parties in implementing their obligations with regards to the new POPs and reporting requirements. The regional workshop was held in August 2010 in Ibadan, Nigeria.

In regard to the role of the Centre on the implementation of international chemical conventions, the Centre has a long experience in organizing workshops and other scientific activities on chemical MEAs in conjunction with the Secretariats of the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions. The centre also has the infrastructure and technical resources to facilitate the implementation of chemical MEAs in all areas such as project implementation, communications, information sharing and awareness raising/training activities as well as pilot projects.

The Centre is currently making efforts through its host government on becoming a Stockholm Convention Centre.

#### **D. Joint Activities**

BCCC Africa had organized regional and national training workshops for the Secretariats of the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions as well as UNITAR and also maintains strong scientific links with these chemical MEAs through active participation in expert group meetings. Examples include the Rotterdam Convention funded national workshop to identify elements of a National Action Plan for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention in Nigeria in Ibadan in 2009; and UNITAR funded pilot testing workshop on the development of GHS training modules in the context of Africa also in Ibadan in 2009. BCCC-Africa organised a regional workshop for English speaking African countries on New POPs and the Process for Reviewing and Updating National Implementation Plans and Reporting Requirements under the Stockholm Convention in 2010.

BCCC-Africa is a member of the Africa Core Group (regional coordinating mechanism) of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). The Director of BCCC-Africa through the Africa group of SAICM proposed e-waste as an emerging global policy issue which was adopted at SAICM ICCM2 in 2009. BCCC-Africa is presently collaborating with Stockholm Convention Secretariat in the inventory of new POPs in Nigeria as well as undertaking pilot study on the development of methodology for sampling and analysis of brominated flame retardants (PBDEs) in e-waste. BCCC Africa is a member of the National SAICM Steering committee in Nigeria.

## **E. Public-Private Partnership Activities**

BCCC-Africa is very interested in working with the private sector, as this type of partnership would further promote environmentally sound management (ESM) of hazardous waste in the region. Partnership with OEMs will be a primary focus of the Centre.

The Centre has not had many opportunities for establishing partnerships with the private sector, probably due to lack of adequate information on the benefits of such partnership to the private sector. However, BCCC-Africa in 2008 initiated a public-private partnership with a British e-Waste recycling company, Reclaimed Appliances UK for the purpose of establishing e-Waste facilities in Nigeria with BCCC-Africa providing technical support to the company. The draft partnership agreement between BCCC-Africa and the Company was vetted by the Secretariat in Geneva. The partnership is yet to blossom due to various challenges. It turned out that this was the 1<sup>st</sup> ever partnership between a BCRC and industry. However, in spite of the obstacles to partnerships, BCCC-Africa has entered into some partnerships, some of which are listed below:

### **Collaboration with University of Northampton, U.K, with funding from the British Council**

The above collaboration was on a pilot project on the feasibility of international recycling cooperation on e-waste , regulatory needs, **it's** possible effect on income generation and poverty alleviation, as well as issues regarding occupational health , safety and environmentally sound management of electrical and electronic waste. The project commenced in December 2009. Planned outcomes of the project include: training curriculum on waste management education including entrepreneurship in waste management manpower capacity development in the University of Ibadan and the informal sector in Nigeria, employment opportunities and best practice sharing between the UK and Nigeria. . Meetings have been held with the used electronic products sellers in Alaba market, Lagos (the largest Electronics market in Africa) on setting up a future structure that would facilitate e-waste -recycling.

### **GEF/UNIDO Geo-Environmental Research Centre/Laboratory at the BCCC-Africa**

The establishment of the Geo-Environmental Research Centre (GRC) is one of the main outputs of the GEF/UNIDO/Ghana-Nigeria Regional project to develop appropriate strategies for identifying sites contaminated by chemicals listed in Annexes A, B and/or C of the Stockholm Convention. Under this output of the project on capacity building, it was planned to upgrade existing institution in the areas of contaminated sites identification, environmentally sustainable management of identified POPs contaminated sites and development of cost effective and environmentally friendly remediation technologies. Because of the previous track records and experience of the BCCC-Africa in terms of expertise and technical know-how on POPs analysis in Nigeria, BCCC-Africa located at the University of Ibadan, Ibadan was selected to carry out all analysis related to POPs contaminated sites.

The GRC is expected to be linked to private sector and mainly to provide R & D services for potentially contaminated site investigations (with reference to POPs and PTS). The GRC when fully established will develop programmes on contaminated sites. It will also play a key role in technical capacity building in Nigeria on identification of contaminated sites, develop environmental indicators for prioritization of contaminated land, based on risk assessment/ management and develop capacity to select appropriate low cost technology for remediation of POPs contaminated sites. It is expected that industries such as oil and gas will join as partners in running the GRC in line with public-private partnership to share the cost beyond the proposed project, thus making the centre self-sustainable.

### III - Regional Needs Assessment

#### A. Ratification and Implementation of Basel Convention in the African Region

To-date 181 countries have ratified the Convention and 47 of these are from the African region. The table below lists the status of signatures and ratifications by the parties to the Basel Convention in the African region.

**Table 4: Ratification by Parties to the Basel Convention in the African Region**

<b>Participant</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Approval (AA), Formal confirmation (c), Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Succession (d), Ratification</b>	<b>Africa</b>
Algeria		15.09.98 (a)	Africa
Benin		04.12.97 (a)	Africa
Botswana		20.05.98 (a)	Africa
Burkina Faso		04.11.99 (a)	Africa
Burundi		06.01.97 (a)	Africa
Cameroon		09.02.01 (a)	Africa
Cape Verde		02.07.99 (a)	Africa
Central African Republic		24.02.06 (a)	Africa
Chad		10.03.04 (a)	Africa
Comoros		31.10.94 (a)	Africa
Congo (Republic of the)		20.04.07 (a)	Africa
Côte d'Ivoire		01.12.94 (a)	Africa
Democratic Republic of Congo		06.10.94 (a)	Africa
Djibouti		31.05.02 (a)	Africa
Egypt		08.01.93 (a)	Africa
Equatorial Guinea		07.02.03 (a)	Africa
Eritrea		10.03.05 (a)	Africa

**Table 5 Contd.**

Ethiopia		12.04.00 (a)	Africa
Gabon		06.06.08 (a)	Africa
Gambia		15.12.97 (a)	Africa
Ghana		30.05.03 (a)	Africa
Guinea		26.04.95 (a)	Africa
Guinea-Bissau		09.02.05 (a)	Africa
Kenya		01.06.00 (a)	Africa
Lesotho		31.05.00 (a)	Africa
Liberia		22.09.04 (a)	Africa
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		12.07.01 (a)	Africa
Madagascar		02.06.99 (a)	Africa
Malawi		21.04.94 (a)	Africa
Mali		05.12.00 (a)	Africa
Mauritania		16.08.96 (a)	Africa
Mauritius		24.11.92 (a)	Africa
Morocco		28.12.95 (a)	Africa
Mozambique		13.03.97 (a)	Africa
Namibia		15.05.95 (a)	Africa
Niger		17.06.98 (a)	Africa
Nigeria	15.03.90	13.03.91	Africa
Rwanda		07.01.04 (a)	Africa
Senegal		10.11.92 (a)	Africa
Somalia		26.07.10 (a)	Africa
South Africa		05.05.94 (a)	Africa
Swaziland		08.08.05 (a)	Africa
Togo		02.07.04 (a)	Africa
Tunisia		11.10.95 (a)	Africa
Uganda		11.03.99 (a)	Africa
United Republic of Tanzania		07.04.93 (a)	Africa
Zambia		15.11.94 (a)	Africa

The BAN amendment has been ratified by seventy one (71) countries across the globe. Of these, thirteen (13) are from the African region.

**Table 6: Ratification by Parties to the BAN Amendment in the African Region**

Participant	Date *	Region
Botswana	17.06.04 A	Africa
Egypt	27.01.04	Africa
Ethiopia	08.10.03	Africa
Gambia	07.03.01	Africa
Ghana	09.06.05	Africa
Kenya	09.09.09 A	Africa
Liberia	16.09.05 A	Africa
Mauritius	09.11.04	Africa
Morocco	10.09.04 AA	Africa
Nigeria	24.05.04	Africa
Tunisia	26.10.99	Africa
United Republic of Tanzania	26.08.02	Africa
Zambia	27.07.11	Africa

Table 6 below reflects successfully implemented country and regional project/activity by the BCRCs in Africa. These projects/activities are in the priority areas of the Basel Convention that need to be reinforced;

**Table 7: Country and Regional Projects/Activities implemented by the African BCRCs**

BCRC	Project/activity in priority areas of the Basel Convention
<b>South Africa</b>	<p>The Africa Institute, which is the Basel Convention Regional Centre for English speaking African countries is involved in a number of regional and national projects. These include:</p> <p><b>Funded by Denmark:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· e-Waste Knowledge Transfer Project for <a href="#">Lesotho</a>, <a href="#">Namibia</a> and <a href="#">South Africa</a></li> <li>· Inventory of hazardous waste for <a href="#">Botswana</a></li> <li>· National projects on hazardous industrial waste for <a href="#">Tanzania</a>, <a href="#">Mauritius</a> &amp; <a href="#">Nigeria</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Funded by Finland</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Strengthening of regional partnership for environmentally safe management and prevention of hazardous waste in English speaking African countries - A three-year project focused on Basel Convention Activities with workshops, training, scholarships and other activities. The project will assist in developing AI into a sustainable regional knowledge and service centre on hazardous waste issues for the target countries. New mechanisms of twinning or peer review between the target countries will be developed and applied research will be facilitated by scholarships.</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Funded by Swedish Chemical Agency (<a href="#">Kemi</a>)</b>  <i>Management of Chemicals in English-Speaking African Countries</i> - African countries face many problems when they implement international environmental agreements. Having signed and ratified international environmental conventions, implementation in some countries remain poor because most of these conventions require domestication through national policies and programmes. This project is aimed at strengthening the countries in the English speaking African region that are served by the Africa Institute (AI) to control and manage in an environmentally sound manner the movements of chemicals in the context of multilateral environmental agreements that they are parties to. To the extent possible the countries will also exchange experiences since they are at different development levels with regard to chemicals management. The focus of the project will cover chemicals in the broadest sense but more specifically the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions. These are the conventions that are fundamentally the focus of the Institute. This project aims to reduce the hazard that communities face from chemicals that are used domestically, within the agricultural sector and within industries in these countries. Many chemicals are hazardous in nature and they present extremely dangerous situation in African countries where there are poor regulatory mechanisms. The project builds on <a href="#">work done by the BCRC Pretoria</a>.</p> <p><b>Funded by Norway/GTZ:</b> Port enforcement projects for <a href="#">Kenya</a> &amp; <a href="#">Tanzania</a></p> <p><b>Funded under <a href="#">SAICM Quick Start Programme Trust Fund</a> :</b> Project aimed at strengthening the capacity of <a href="#">Mozambique</a> to monitor and control the transboundary movements of chemicals and hazardous wastes and ensure their environmentally sound management</p> <p>Project aimed at strengthening the capacity of <a href="#">Ethiopia</a> to monitor and control the transboundary movements of chemicals and hazardous wastes and ensure their environmentally sound management</p> <p><b>Funded by Norway/SBC:</b> Stockholm Convention PCB elimination project to facilitate a GEF SAPP project on PCBs.</p>
<b>Egypt</b>	<p><b>Funded by Finland (Phase I)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pilot project for instituting Hazardous waste inventories in Egypt and Syria.</li> <li>• Pilot project for developing a waste management Plan for Marrakesh traditional industries</li> <li>• Pilot project for monitoring and auditing Hazardous wastes generation from Industry sector, with the objective to set up a system coordinating all monitoring and auditing tools for specific industrial sectors.</li> </ul>
<b>Senegal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GEF Funded PCB project</li> </ul>

## **B. Status of Legislation in each Country**

There is the need to consult with the countries in the region to obtain comprehensive and current information on existing national legislation.

## **C. Successful Country / Regional Project Activity**

BCCC-Africa has been working according to the core functions defined by the Basel Convention. The main projects and workshops completed by the Centre include:

- Offer of Hazardous Waste technology disposal services to the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA). Ibadan, Oyo state Nigeria.
- Promotion of Environmentally Sound Management of lead batteries in Nigeria, and the region. The Centre carried out a preliminary survey of generation, existing recycling operations/procedures for lead acid battery in Nigeria on a pilot scale.
- Undertaking research on toxic heavy metals in cell phone batteries, printed wire boards and other components; as well as TV and computer monitors (CRTs), and computer games involving M.Sc and PhD students from the Department of Chemistry, University of Ibadan.
- Organisation of regional workshop on successful case studies of recycling, reuse and resource recovery methods towards the environmentally sound management (ESM) of hazardous wastes in Africa at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, in August 2004.
- Organisation of technical workshop for the Assessment and Recycling of Used Oil in Nigeria and Africa. It is intended that the results and lessons of learned from this project will be replicated within the African region.
- Active participation in the study of dumping of electrical and electronic wastes (e-waste) in Nigeria and Africa, with the Basel African Network (BAN), entitled The Digital Dump, Exporting Re-use and Abuse to Africa. 2005.
- Collaboration with University of Northampton, U.K, with funding from the British Council, embarked on a pilot project on the feasibility of international recycling cooperation in e-waste, regulatory needs, **it's** possible effect on income generation and poverty alleviation, as well as issues regarding occupational health , safety and environmentally sound management of electrical and electronic waste.
- Active participation with coordination role in the Secretariat of Basel Convention (SBC), European Union (EU) funded Electronic Waste (E-waste) Africa Project on building local capacity to address the flow of e-waste and electrical and electronic products destined for reuse in selected African

Countries and argument the sustainable management of resources through the recovery of materials in e-waste. This project covers Nigeria, Benin, **Ghana, Cote D'Ivoire, Liberia, Morocco and Egypt** in first phase with BCCC-Africa as Regional Coordinator. The project is on-going.

- Responsibility for a few international consultations in the field of national report, GHS, ULABs and Healthcare wastes. The consultations were provided to the Governments of Nigeria, the Republic of Tanzania, the Government of El Salvador and the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS). The Director of the Centre is also diffusing the ESM of hazardous wastes through the participation in different many workshops around Africa.
- Establishment of the GEF/UNIDO Geo-Environmental Research Laboratory for POPs/PTS contaminated sites for the African region since 2009.

#### **D. Regional Concerns and Needs** ***Waste Management Challenges in Africa***

Africa is not a heavily industrialized region and as such does not produce large amounts of amounts of Hazardous Waste (HW); the region is however very vulnerable to dumping of hazardous waste substances or obsolete technologies (e.g. analog television, CRTs, RoHS restricted products containing lead, mercury, cadmium etc) from developed countries, this is in spite of the fact that a number of countries in the region are signatories to the Basel Convention. This situation is further compounded by inefficiency in the management of waste, hazardous waste inclusive. The region is therefore vulnerable to the harmful effects of hazardous waste due to a number of reasons, these includes; inability to prevent illegal traffic; to collect data on the wastes being imported and generated internally; and to manage hazardous wastes in an environmentally sound manner. It may also depend on hazardous wastes that are used as cheap raw materials by an important local industrial sector. Of recent is the emerging issue of electronic waste (e-waste) finding its way into the African region without adequate management regulations to deal with the problem. In some other cases hazardous waste management problems are due to outdated technology.

#### ***Weak Legislative Frameworks in Africa***

Legislation for the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste in most African countries is non-existent, inadequate or weakly enforced. There is a lack of political will by various African countries to put in place appropriate legislations to deal precisely with the issue of Hazardous Waste Management. The effect of this factor varies among countries.

The time spans for developing legal frameworks for the control and treatment of hazardous waste **are very different in each of the region's countries**; and only a few of the region's countries have domesticated the Basel Convention provisions into national law and/or to manage hazardous an environmentally sound manner.



There exists in the region, inadequacy of legislation for general waste and in particular Hazardous Waste management. Some countries in the region do not have legislation specifically addressing hazardous waste management. Several fragmented pieces of legislation may be housed across several sectors. This in some cases gives rise to situations where a number of government organizations are responsible for the same functions and so implementation of legislation is not effective.

Another obstacle to effective legislation for hazardous waste management is lack of hazardous waste criteria/definition to underpin legislation and control techniques.

The region needs guidance in drafting legislation that transposes Basel Convention provisions into national law, in terms of both waste management and shipment requirements.

### ***Capacity Building Challenges***

There exist in the region insufficient number of adequately trained personnel to identify, establish, enforce, and implement hazardous waste management standards, according to the Basel Convention standards.

There are only few institutions in the region that offer courses in hazardous waste or even waste management in general. Many tend to have programs that deal with environmental management in the broadest sense.

There is insufficient number of regional laboratories to facilitate analysis, monitoring and standardisation for hazardous waste management in the continent; there is also need to improve analytical capacity in order to address the issues of hazardous waste and chemical management in the region. It is obvious that reliance on analytical capacity from the west is not sustainable for these countries. It leaves them vulnerable and unable to independently assess the magnitude of the challenges that they face.

Low understanding and experience in appropriate technologies on environmentally sound management of hazardous waste is also a problem in the region.

Insufficient trained manpower to control trans-boundary movements of hazardous waste. Trans-boundary movement of goods including hazardous materials both on land and in water is a common phenomenon in these countries yet the level of consciousness of port officials to hazardous waste is low to non-existent. The amounts of hazardous wastes produced in these countries is low and the amounts imported are also reportedly low yet these countries remain vulnerable to unscrupulous practices because of low capacity at ports and land borders.

There is also a lack of knowledge and skill to identify technologies affordable by African countries for the environmentally sound management of Hazardous Waste.

### ***Low Funding***

Severe lack of state funds to provide human and physical resources for successful implementation of the Basel Convention, regional and community projects in hazardous waste management

### ***Public Education and Best Practice Sharing***

- There is low public awareness of the nature of Hazardous Waste and the danger it poses to human health and the environment
- There is poor Information exchange concerning best practices in managing various types of hazardous wastes and also regarding waste minimisation and cleaner production techniques in the region.
- It was also identified that there is poor networking and Information exchange in each country between the sectors that deal with hazardous waste and waste in general including the academic institutions, government, NGOs, CBOs, industry and the community in general. There is even poorer networking within the region itself. There is an urgent need to foster greater cooperation between members by providing a platform that could be used for the common purpose
- There is inadequate information for decision-making, particularly on waste management and cleaner production technology. The region needs guidance in surveying for information and national reporting to the Basel Convention. Currently the approach to cleaner technology production and waste minimisation techniques in the Region is fragmented.

### ***Waste Management Data Repositories / Registries***

- The region lacks up to date data on hazardous waste generation inventories and an absence of current and reliable data on the extent of hazardous waste problems. There is a lack of adequate information on the volume, location and sources of Hazardous Waste generated.
- Pointers on efficient means for drawing up hazardous waste generation inventories and inventories existing hazardous wastes disposal options and entering these into database systems is needed for environmentally sound management of hazardous waste. Also, guidance in setting up hazardous waste criteria and in listing hazardous wastes from different sectors is also needed.
- The region needs assistance in developing documentation systems for hazardous wastes generation, transport and disposal.

#### IV - Proposed Activities

Various activities have been proposed under two overarching themes i) Maintenance of the Centre and Staff Training and ii) Implementation of activities related to the Strategic Plan and Country Led Initiatives. The proposed activities below are in line with the Strategic framework which BCCC-Africa plans to implement during the 2012 – 2013 budget period.

##### A. Maintenance of the Centre and Staff Training Activities

**Table 8: Maintenance of the Centre and Staff Training Activities**

SN	Activity	Objective	Scope	Estimated Budget (USD)	Output	Time-frame	Country focus
1 *	Capacity Building for Staff of BCCC Africa, BCRC- Egypt, BCRC-Senegal, BCRC- South Africa  Strengthening of the BCRC's	To increase the capacity of staff of the Centre to meet the increasing challenges of running a regional coordinating Centre in the areas of project, administrative and financial management .	Feasibility study preparation, project management, financial project management, marketing and public/private partnership, policy studies, information technology management, resource mobilization/ fund raising, SBC guided study tours	100,000	Trained Centre staff	24 months	BCCC-Africa (Nigeria), BCRCs : Egypt, Senegal, South Africa
2	Staff participation in relevant international, regional, and national conferences/trainings on management and technology of hazardous wastes and other waste and areas relevant to the Basel Convention.	To increase knowledge base and capacity of staff		25,000		24 months	Regional and International
3	Improvement and Maintenance of BCCC Africa outreach capabilities including website, webinar, facebook etc.	To increase visibility of the Centre and further leverage the internet as a communication tool	Develop in-house capacity to maintain the centre's website	5,000	Improved communication with BRCC's in Africa and other stakeholders An enhanced website with a blog on	24 months	Nigeria

					Centre's activities A Facebook page for the Centre		
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**Total Budget for Maintenance of the Centre and BCRCS Staff Training**

**USD 130,000**

## **B. Activities for the Implementation of the Strategic Plan and Country-Led Initiative**

The aim of the strategic framework is to protect human health and the environment by controlling transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes and by ensuring and strengthening the environmentally sound management of such wastes as a contribution to promoting sustainable livelihoods and attaining the Millennium Development Goals. The activities therein listed below are aligned with the above vision and the strategic goals and objectives of the framework.

**Table 9: BCCC-Africa Activities for the Implementation of the Strategic Plan and CLI**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Activity / Strategic Goal</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Scope</b>	<b>Estimated Budget</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Time-frame</b>	<b>Country focus</b>
1	Information Communication and Cooperation among the Regional Centres	To promote the functions of the coordinating centre and improve on information exchange and networking amongst the Centres in the region. Disseminate information on activities of the Basel Centres in the region & ESM of hazardous wastes.	Collaboration with relevant institutions in the region  Compilation of regional newsletter for the Basel Centres in the region which will be translated into English, Arabic and French versions & distributed every six months in the region with e-copies available on the Centres web sites.	120,000	1. Promoting regional capacity and collaboration Harmonised regional priority programmes.  Informed stakeholders of activities of Basel Centres in the region and ESM of hazardous waste. Good publicity for the Centers and attraction of potential donors.	24 months	Nigeria, South Africa, Egypt, Senegal

	<p>Strategic Goal: # 1</p> <p>CLI recommendation: # 4, # 6</p>		<p>Initiate and promote Best Practice Networks across the region to share best practices and promote and disseminate information on activities and projects in the region;</p>		<p>2. Organized African Region Network on Hazardous waste</p> <p>Regional Database on export, import and generation as required under Article 13</p> <p>3. Coordinate the establishment of national lists of prohibited hazardous wastes for the region through the BCRCs. Regional data base on ESM of hazardous wastes</p>		
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**Table 9 contd.**

2*	Implementation of country led initiative (CLI) in Africa. i. Awareness raising workshop on CLI in the African region j. Promoting ratification of the Basel Ban Amendment & the implementation of the Bamako convention in the African region.	Implementation of Indonesian-Swiss led initiative to improve the effectiveness of the Basel Convention in the African region.		250,000	Implementation of CLI and increased ratification of the Ban Amendment by countries in the African region.		
3	Regional approach to ESM of e-waste in the African region:  i. Regional training and awareness raising workshop on the ESM of e-Waste in the African region. ii. testing of PACE guidelines in the African region on testing, repair , refurbishing, materials recovery & recycling of e-waste.  Strategic goal: #2  CLI recommendation: # 3.2, # 5.5	To raise awareness and promote ESM best practices in the African region.	Representatives from the parties to the Basel Convention, regulatory officers, , participants from relevant companies, electrical electronics equipment manufacturers, , NGOs and stakeholders concerned will be invited;  Contents for the conference will be classified, into legislation, policies,  management, socio-economics, treatment and disposal technologies;  Dissemination of information on ESM of e-waste.	270,000	1, promoting international best practices on ESM of e-waste through awareness raising & hands on-testing of PACE guidelines that promote ESM of e-waste. 2. Establish public-private partnerships with relevant stakeholders to facilitate and implement PACE. 3. Implementation and testing of PACE guidelines promoting recovery, recycling. 4. Increasing the capacity of the informal sector for sustainable collection of e-Waste. 5. Country Needs assessment to combat illegal traffic and importation of hazardous wastes	6 months	Africa Region

**Table 10 contd.**

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4	Prototype development for used engine oil recycling	To initiate public-private partnership with industries in the region. Specifically engine oil manufacturers and importers.	To strengthen capacity to implement cleaner production strategy on priority waste streams in the region	100,000	Development of a prototype and dissemination of guidance materials in the region	12 months	Nigeria
	Strategic Goal: #2						
5a	4 Pilot project Project on biomedical and health care waste management in the African region	To initiate the training of trainers in biomedical waste and health care waste inventory and management.		250,000	Compilation of regional data on generation of biomedical waste and increased capacity of environmental officers and health workers in ESM of biomedical and health care wastes	24 months	South Africa, Egypt, Senegal, Nigeria
5b	Development of a regional strategy for ESM of biomedical wastes in Africa	To identify the needs and the main constraints for ESM biomedical wastes	The Project will be piloted by BCCC Nigeria in collaboration with the Secretariat of the NEPAD. The beneficiary countries will put in place teams for the implementation. These teams will be coordinated by the focal Points of the Basel Convention	500 000	Development of technical and financial management strategic plan for the ESM of biomedical wastes, resulting in the setting up of a regional plan of action	18 months	African region

**Table 9 contd.**

	Strategic Goal:						
6	Development of a regional database of African Experts and proven technologies in ESM of hazardous wastes and chemicals management..	Compilation of a database on African experts on hazardous and chemical wastes that countries in the region can consult and availability of successful technologies on ESM of hazardous waste adaptable to the environment		50,000	Development of a regional database of African experts on hazardous and chemical waste.	12 months	Africa Region
	Strategic Goal:				Readily available expert. Dissemination of information of existing and new technologies for timely ESM of hazardous waste in the region.		
	# 2				Networking amongst experts in the region for successful implementation of the Basel Convention.  Development of a compendium that is available and accessible to the region.		



**Table 9 contd.**

7	Capacity building for enforcement and regulatory officers (ports & customs authorities, Government officials and accreditation authorities) in the region in implementing the Basel Convention, strengthening and enforcing national and international laws and regulations for the prevention and control of illegal traffick on hazardous waste..	To raise the capacity of enforcement and regulatory officers to control transboundry movement of hazardous waste and prevent illegal traffic in the region.		350,000	Enhanced capacity of regulatory and enforcement officers and joint cooperation in the region and internationally in implementing the Basel Convention and combat illegal traffic more effectively.	12 months	
	Strategic Goal:				Development of a regional approach to hazardous waste. And strengthen inter-country/inter-regional collaboration		
# 1							

**Table 9 contd.**

8	Regional training on identification and <b>remediation of POP's contaminated</b> sites.	To enhance the capacity of relevant officers with focus on staff of Basel and Stockholm Centres in the region to identify, remediate POPs contaminated sites.		200,000	: to enhance the regional capacity of countries that are signatories to the Basel Convention to identify, effectively analyse and <b>remediate POP's</b> contaminated sites.	24 months	Nigeria, South Africa, Egypt, Senegal
	Strategic Goal:	To strengthen capacity to implement cleaner production strategy on priority waste streams in the region.			Setting up of regional laboratories and ensuring adequate manpower to facilitate analysis, monitoring and standardisation for hazardous waste management on the African continent		
# 2							

**Table 9 contd.**

9	<p>Training of relevant officials on drafting of appropriate legislation and strengthening of existing legislation towards the development of a regional legislation on the control of hazardous waste and e-waste in particular in Africa</p> <p>Strategic Goal:</p> <p>#1</p>	<p>To strengthen legislation on hazardous waste management in countries in the region.</p> <p>To domesticate the Basel Convention in countries that are signatories in the region.</p>		175,000	To have appropriate legislation and strengthen existing ones in the region to tackle the menace of hazardous waste.	24 months	Nigeria, South Africa, Egypt, Senegal
10	Regional workshop on The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Action Plan for the Environment Initiative	<p><b>To build Africa's capacity to</b> implement regional and international Multilateral environmental agreement and to effectively address African environmental challenges within the overall context of the implementation of NEPAD</p> <p>To reinforce the capacities of Regional Centres of Convention of Basel in Africa for the implementation of the environmental initiative of the The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) relating to wastes and chemicals management.</p>		200,000	Successful implementation of NEPAD environmental initiative in Africa	12 months	

11	<p>Regional Consultations and meetings with BCRCs in Africa the rest of the countries in the region, and regular regional meetings.</p> <p>Strategic Goal: # 1</p>	<p>To have an effective and efficient communication network amongst Centres in the region, through physical meetings, e-mails and telephone/video conferencing.</p> <p>To have an integrated approach to implementation of Basel Convention and other <b>MEA's through identifying and</b> sharing of experts and experiences, working to gather, initiating regional projects to enhance economies of scale and having regular meetings, seminars and workshops.</p>		250,000	<p>Will strengthen cooperation with other BCRCs especially those in Africa.</p> <p>Will improve communication and networking amongst Basel Centres in the region.</p> <p>Will enhance a regional approach to hazardous waste management in the region, and harmonised regional priority programmes</p>	24 months	African Region
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**Table 9 contd.**

12	<p>Regional training on laboratory <b>analysis of POP's</b> in environmental samples.</p> <p>Strategic Goal:</p> <p># 2</p>	<p>To enhance the capacity of relevant officers with focus on staff of Basel and Stockholm Centres in the region to <b>effectively analyse POP's</b> in environmental samples.</p> <p>To strengthen capacity to implement cleaner production strategy on priority waste streams in the region.</p>	Laboratory training on analytical methods for POPs analysis	235,000	Will enhance regional capacity to analyse POPs and familiarize laboratory personnel with new/current POPs analytical equipment.	6 months	African Region
13	<p>Regional awareness and training workshop on environmentally sound management (ESM) of mercury waste.</p> <p>Strategic Goal:</p> <p># 2</p>	To identify the existing situation of mercury management in the region and build capacity on environmentally sound management of mercury in the region.		100,000	<p>Identify current practices of management of mercury in the region.</p> <p>Create awareness on dangers of mercury to relevant stakeholders including regulatory &amp; enforcement officers.</p> <p>Enhance capacity for ESM on mercury</p>	12 months	Regional
14	<p>4 Pilot projects on sustainable e-waste collection, dismantling and recycling.</p> <p>Strategic Goal:</p>	To identify existing practices of e-waste collection and dismantling in the region and build capacity of relevant stakeholders in the region on environmentally sound management of e-waste.		250,000		24 months	

	# 2						
15	National and Regional awareness raising workshops on POPs and its effect on human health and the environment.  Strategic Goal: # 1	To create awareness on dangers of POPs and enhance capacity on ESM of POPs in the region.		100,000	Inform stakeholders on existence of illegal imports of POPs and POPs containing articles into the region. Enhance capacity for ESM of POPs.	12 months	Regional
16	Workshop on Oil Spill contaminated sites management  Strategic Goal: # 1, 2	Empower regulatory and enforcement officers on ESM of oil spill contaminated sites to prevent further environmental pollution.		100,000	Build capacity in the region to manage oil spill contaminated sites.	12 months	Oil producing countries in the region
17	Participate in the development of framework on standards and guidelines for ESM to be submitted at COP 11 for its consideration and possible adoption.			10,000		12 months	
	CLI Recommendation						

#### **Total Budget for the Activities for the implementation of the Strategic Plan & CLI**

**USD 3,636,000**

Bearing in mind the short timeframe of the Business Plan, there may be the need to prioritise the implementation of project activities based on the availability of funding. In that regard, BCCC-Africa regards the following as critical priority areas in the African region to be implemented during the 2012-2013 budget period. These are 1) **Strengthening of the BCCC-Africa & BCRC's, in Africa**

2) Implementation of country led initiative (CLI) in Africa 3) ESM of e-Waste, 4) capacity building, including training on environmental assessment of on POPs contaminated sites & remediation 5) ESM of Healthcare waste and 6) ESM of mercury waste., 7) Regional capacity building on best practices and proven technologies on ESM of hazardous waste including development of data base of experts 8) Regional workshop on NEPAD Action Plan for the Environment Initiative 9) Training on drafting of legislation and strengthening of existing legislation towards the development of a regional legislation on the control of hazardous waste and e-waste in particular management in Africa is also critical in the implementation of the Strategic Plan in the priority waste stream.. Training and awareness workshops in these critical priority areas is imperative in addition to pilot projects.

#### **C. Other Capacity Building Activities (optional)**

Capacity building activities have already been addressed in A. and B. above.

## **V – Financial Information**

### **A. Financial information about the Centre**

The Financial information is also contained in Section C.

### **B. Main Partner Institutions**

#### **Financial Resources**

Current main sources of funding:

- Federal Ministry of Environment
- SBC Trust Fund
- European Union (EU)

Potential Future Sources of Funding:

- GEF
- UNEP/SSC
- UNIDO
- World Bank

Parties in the region

- African Development Bank
- Africa Union
- ECOWAS

Others

External Resources

Current key partners and stakeholders:

- Secretariat of Basel Convention/UNEP
- Stockholm Convention
- European Union
- Federal Government of Nigeria

Key Partners and stakeholders in the future

- **Donors**
- **Governmental departments**
- **Industries**
- **Academic institutions**
- **Non-governmental organizations**

### C. Proposed Budget for Activities (2012-2013)

**Table 11: Estimated Income and Expenditure for 2012 - 2013**

<b>BCCC-Africa - ESTIMATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 2012/2013</b>			
<b><i>INCOMES (ESTIMATE)</i></b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Total</b>
Allocations from host governments	100,000	100,000	200,000
From Basel Convention (Technical Cooperation Trust Fund)			
From other MEAs			
From donors			
Private partners			
Subtotal			
<b>Total Incomes</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES (ESTIMATE)</b>			
<b><i>CORE</i></b>			
Personnel	6,200	8,550	14,750
Subcontracts	6,450	6,450	12,900
Travel and Subsistence	16,200	16,200	32,400
Training/Learning	16,750	16,750	33,500
Equipment, supplies and premises	3,250	3,250	6,500
General operating expenses (telephone, internet, electricity, website maintenance etc)	9,500	9,500	19,000
Subtotal CORE	58,350	60,700	119,050
<b><i>PROJECTS</i></b>			
Project I – B1. Information Communication and Cooperation among the Regional Centres and Database development Compilation, translation & distribution of newsletter of the Basel Centres in the region	60,000	60,000	120,000
Project II – B4. Prototype development for used engine oil recycling	50,000	50,000	100,000
Project III – B5. Project on biomedical and health care wastes management in the African region Development of a regional strategy for ESM of biomedical wastes in Africa	375,000	375,000	750,000
Project IV – B6. Project on the compilation of a regional database on African Experts on hazardous and chemicals wastes and a compendium of successful technologies on hazardous wastes.	50,000		50,000
Project V – B14. Pilot study on sustainable e-waste collection and dismantling.	125,000	125,000	250,000
Subtotal Projects	660,000	610,000	1,270,000
<b>WORKSHOPS AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES</b>			



Activity I – A1 Capacity Building for Staff of BCCC Africa, BCRC- Egypt, BCRC-Senegal, BCRC- South Africa, BCRC-Senegal, BCRC-South Africa in project, administrative & financial management.	50,500	50,500	101,000
Activity II – A2 BCCC-Africa's staff participation in relevant international, regional, and national conferences/trainings	12,500	12,500	25,000
Activity III – B2 Implementation of country led initiative (CLI) in Africa	125,000	125,000	250,000
Activity IV – B3. Regional approach to ESM of e-waste in the African region	270,000		270,000
Activity V - B7 Capacity building for enforcement and regulatory officers (ports & customs authorities, Government officials and accreditation authorities) in the region in implementing the Basel Convention and enforcing national and international laws and regulations on hazardous waste and chemicals management.		350,000	350,000
ActivityV I – B8. Regional training on <b>identification and remediation of POP's</b> contaminated sites.	100,000	100,000	200,000
Activity V11 – B9. Training of relevant officials on drafting of appropriate legislation and strengthening of existing legislation on hazardous waste management in countries of the region.	87,500	87,500	175,000
Activity V111 – B10 Regional workshop on NEPAD Action Plan for the Environment Initiative	100,000	100,000	200,000
Activity IX – B11. Consultation visits to the rest of the countries in the region, and regular regional meetings.	125,000	125,000	250,000
Activity X – B12. Regional training on <b>laboratory analysis of POP's.</b>	117,500	117,500	235,000
Activity XI – B13. Regional workshop on environmentally sound management of mercury waste.	50,000	50,000	100,000
Activity XII - B15. National and Regional awareness raising workshops on POPs and its effect on human health and the environment.	50,000	50,000	100,000
Activity XIII – B16. Workshop on Oil Spill contaminated sites management	100,000		100,000
Activity XIV - B17. Participate in the development of framework on standards and guidelines for ESM to be submitted at COP 11	10,000		10,000

for its consideration and possible adoption			
Subtotal Workshops and Training Activities	1,198,000	1,168,000	2,366,000
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	1,916,350	1,838,700	3,755,050

## **ANNEX I: List of Focal Points and Endorsements**

### COMPETENT AUTHORITY AND FOCAL POINTS

#### **Egypt**

General Director  
Hazardous Chemicals and Waste Department  
Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs  
+202 (25) 26 05 88  
+202 (25) 25 64 90  
[adelshafei@eeaa.gov.eg](mailto:adelshafei@eeaa.gov.eg)  
[adel221261@yahoo.com](mailto:adel221261@yahoo.com)

#### **Nigeria**

The Honorable Minister  
Federal Ministry of Environment  
Mabushi, Abuja  
+234 803 322 0410 (Tel)

#### **Senegal**

Direction de l'Environnement  
Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature  
+221 (821) 07 25 TEL  
+221 (822) 62 12 FAX

#### **South Africa**

The Director General  
Chief Directorate: International Negotiations  
Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism  
+27 (12) 310 37 64  
+27 (12) 320 52 16  
[globalengagements@environment.gov.za](mailto:globalengagements@environment.gov.za)

## List of Focal Points and Endorsements

Country	Contact Person	E-mail	Designation	Tel	Fax No.
Botswana	Moneedi Kgweenyane	mkgweenyane@gov.bw	Principal Waste Management Officer Department of Waste Management and Pollution Control	0267 393 4479 Cell 0267 7214486 966 34	0267 393 4486
Mauritius	Deochan Dookee	gdookee@gmail.com	Senior Project Officer Department of Local Government	230 201 2743 Cell: 230 2593117	230 213 0654
Namibia	Dr Freddy Sikabongo	Freddy_sikabongo@yahoo.co.uk	Acting Director: Directorate of Environmental Affairs	264 61 2842111/2715	266 61 240 339
Nigeria	Mrs. Olufunke Babade	<a href="mailto:Obabade.2002@yahoo.com">Obabade.2002@yahoo.com</a>	Director: Pollution Control and Env. Health	Cell: +234 803 322 0410	
Nigeria	Dr Aisha Usman Mahmod	aishaddly@yahoo.com	Head: Chemicals Management Division Department of Pollution Control Federal Ministry of Environment Abuja, Nigeria	Cell: +234 80 596 49400	
Tanzania	Mr Isariai Mangalili	imangalili@yahoo.co.uk	Principal Environment Officer Division of Environment	Tel: +255 211 3857  Cell: +255 718 6124 74	255 22 212 5297
Tanzania alternate	Rogathe Kisanga	Rogathe2002@yahoo.com	Principal Chemist Pollution Control Division of Environment	255 22 211 3983 Cell: 255 754 3632 88	255 22 211 3856
South Africa	Ms Judy Beaumont	JBeaumont@deat.gov.za	Chief Director: International Environment and Sustainable Development Coordination	27 12 310 3637/ 3532	27 12 320 1421
Lesotho	Mr Thabot Tsasanyane	tsasanyanetk@hotmail.com	Senior Environment Officer: Pollution Control	266 223 117 67 580 358 30	266 22 311 139/3101 94
Lesotho alternate	Apesi Ratsele				
English speaking African countries					
Uganda	Mr Dick Lufafa	<a href="mailto:dlufafa@nemaug.org">dlufafa@nemaug.org</a>	Environmental Audits and Monitoring Officer National Environment Management Authority		

Country	Contact Person	E-mail	Designation	Tel	Fax No.
Alternate	Dr Aryamanya Mugisha		Executive Director National Environment Management Authority	+256 41 251 064 +256 41 251 065 +256 41 251 068	
Eritrea	Tewolde Siratu	<a href="mailto:depenvdg@eol.com.er">depenvdg@eol.com.er</a> or <a href="mailto:tewoldegebreyesus@yahoo.com">tewoldegebreyesus@yahoo.com</a>	Director: Environmental Assessment and Information Department of Environment	291 1 120 311	291 1 126 095
Ethiopia	Dessalenge Mesfin Fanta	<a href="mailto:esid@ethionet.et">esid@ethionet.et</a> or <a href="mailto:epa_ddg@ethionet.et">epa_ddg@ethionet.et</a>	Deputy Director General Environmental Protection Authority	251 11 6464607 Cell: 251 911 846	251 11646 4878
Gambia	Mr Adama Bnea Cham	<a href="mailto:Bnea@gamtel.gm">Bnea@gamtel.gm</a>	Registrar: Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticide Management	220 422 8056 220 422 4867	220 422 9701
Ghana	Mr Kwamenah Quisson	<a href="mailto:kequaison@gmail.com">kequaison@gmail.com</a>	Assistant Director: Environment Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Environment Ghana	233 21 662533	233 21 660005
Kenya	Mr Caroline Wamai	<a href="mailto:Carolwamai@yahoo.com">Carolwamai@yahoo.com</a>	Chemicals and Waste Programmes Coordinator Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources	254 20 273 0808/ +254 20 273 0809 Cell 254 0722 431 110	254 20 273 4722
Liberia	Henry Williams	<a href="mailto:Necolib_pop@yahoo.com">Necolib_pop@yahoo.com</a>	Manager: Inter-sectoral Department Environmental Protection Agency Monrovia	231 6 587 734	
Malawi	Mrs Carol Theka	<a href="mailto:caroltheka@yahoo.com">caroltheka@yahoo.com</a>	Environmental Officer Ministry of Mines, Natural Resources, and Environment	265 1771 111	265 1773 379
Mozambique	Luis Domingos Luis	<a href="mailto:luisluisd@gmail.com">luisluisd@gmail.com</a> Or <a href="mailto:dluis72@hotmail.com">dluis72@hotmail.com</a>	Focal Point and Head of Environmental Audit Department Ministry of Environment	258 21 466 245 Cell: 823 929 9913	258 21 466 245
Swaziland	Mr Mboni Dlamini	<a href="mailto:mdlamini@sea.org.sz">mdlamini@sea.org.sz</a>	Director: Environmental Assessment and Compliance	268 404 6960 Cell: 268 602 5947	268 404 1719
Alternate	Ms Thobile Khumalo	<a href="mailto:tkhumalo@sea.org.sz">tkhumalo@sea.org.sz</a>	Environmental Inspector	268 404 6960 Cell: 268 614 2932	268 404 1719

Country	Contact Person	E-mail	Designation	Tel	Fax No.
Namibia	Mr Frederick Sikabongo	Freddy_sikabongo@yahoo.co.uk	Directorate of Environmental Affairs Ministry of Environment and Tourism	264 61 284 2111	264 61 240 339
Seychelles	Mr Flavien Joubert	f.joubert@env.gov.sc	Department of Environment Director General Wildlife, Enforcement and Permit Division Victoria, Seychelles	Tel : +248 670 566 Fax: +248 610 648	Fax: +248 610 648
Rwanda	Mr Eliezer Ndizeye Rusakana	rusakanael@yahoo.fr	Rwanda Environmental Authority	250 20 580 101	250 20 580 017
Zambia	Mr Paul Banda	<a href="mailto:pbanda@necz.org.zm">pbanda@necz.org.zm</a>	Director National Environment Council of Zambia	Tel: 260 211 254 059 Cell: 260 0955 826 596	260 211 254 164
Alternate	David Kapindula	dkapindula@necz.org.zm			
Zimbabwe	Mr ID Kunene	climate@ecoweb.co.zw	Director: Environment Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Management Private Bag 7753 Causeway Harare	263 470 16813/6912 Cell: 263 11 431 123	263 425 2673
Alternate	Sylvia Yomisi	sylyyomisi@yahoo.com	Environmental Quality Management Agency Environmental Quality Manger Environment Protection Department	263 4 792 772/793915 Cell: 263 23 204 176	263 4 793 123
Arab countries					
Egypt	Eng. Adel Shafie		Head of Hazardous Waste Department Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs 30 Misr Helwan Rd 11728 Maadi, Cairo Egypt	Telephone: (202) 525 64 52	Telefax: (202) 525 64 75 or 525 64 90

Country	Contact Person	E-mail	Designation	Tel	Fax No.
Algeria			Ministere de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Environnement et du tourisme Direction Générale de l'Environnement, Rue des 04 canons - Alger, Algérie	Telefax: (213) 21432897	Téléphone : (213) 2143 2804 or 716 28992 (Baba Karem) or 00213662 053555 (Hinda)
Bahrain	Mr. Abdel Mohsin Al Mohmoud		Head of Waste Management Section Environment and Wildlife Affairs Public Commission for the Protection of Marine Resources, Environment and Wildlife P.O. Box 32657, Isa Town Kingdom of Bahrain	Telefax: (213) 21432897	Téléphone : (213) 2143 2804 or 716 28992 (Baba Karem) or 00213662 053555 (Hinda)
Comoros			e Directeur Général L'Institut National de Recherche pour l'Agriculture, la Pêche et l'Environnement Ministère de la Production et de l'Environnement B.P. 41, Moroni Comores	Telefax (269) 74 46 32	Telephone : (269) 73 66 88 – 750002 – 750003 – 736 200
Djibouti			Ministre Ministre de l'Habitat, de l'Urbanisme, de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire B.P. 11 Djibouti République de Djibouti	Telefax: (253) 35 16 18	Telephone : (253) 35 85 22 or 35 83 57
Jordan			The Secretary General Ministry of Environment P.O. Box 1408, Amman 11941 Jordan	Telephone: (962) 5560113 or 776 296 294	Telefax: (962) 6) 552 53 15

Country	Contact Person	E-mail	Designation	Tel	Fax No.
Kuwait	Mrs. Manal Ahmed Saleh		Environment Public Authority P.O. Box 24395, Safat 13104 Kuwait	Telephone: (965) 48 20 595, 94821285	Telefax: (965) 48 21 724, 4820579
Lebanon			Directeur Général Ministère de l'Environnement P.O. Box 70-1091, Antelias Beirut Lebanon	Telephone: (961) 302 95 47 or 197 655 55	Telefax: (961 1) 976530 or 976531
Libya			Environment General Authority (EGA) P.O. Box 83618 El-Gheran, Tripoli Libyan Araya b Jamahiri	Telephone: (218) 91 370 85 01- 21 48 73 761 (164)	Telefax: (218) 21 48 70 266 or 21 48 71 590
Mauritania	Mr. Moulaybde Moemen  Mr. Hamoud Ould SidAhmed	E-Mail: <a href="mailto:noumine1@maktoob.com">noumine1@maktoob.com</a> or <a href="mailto:deuxvess@yahoo.fr">deuxvess@yahoo.fr</a>	Directeur de la Reglementation et des conventions Internationales Secrétariat d Etat chargé de l Environnement Ministère du Développement Rural et de l'Environnement B.P. 170, Nouakchott Mauritanie	Telephone: (222) 63 48 572 or 65 08 106  (222) 641 08 36	Telefax: (222) 524 31 38  Telefax (222) 252 583 86 or 252 90 115
Morocco	Mr. Abdel Hai Zerouali		Directeur de la Surveillance et de la Prévention des Risques Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de l'Environnement Département de l'Environnement 2, street Oum El Rabie, Agdal, Rabat Morocco	Telephone: (212) 37 576 647 or 37 5766 48	Telefax: (212) 37 576 645
Oman	Mr. Ahmed Ben Said		Director of Coordination and Follow-up Ministry of Regional Municipalities, Environment and Water Resources P.O. Box 323, Muscat 113 Sultanate of Oman	Telephone: (968) 24 6928 471or (968) 994 71115	Telefax(96 (968) 24 692 8)



Country	Contact Person	E-mail	Designation	Tel	Fax No.
Palestinian Authority	Dr. Yousef Abu Safieh  Mr. Mahmoud Abu Shanab		Minister, Chairman of Environment Quality Authority  The Deputy Director General of Environment Protection directorate Environment Quality Authority (EQA)	Tel: ( 970) 599674801or (970) 2 2403495 Fax: (970) 2 2403494	Fax: (970) 2 2403494
Qatar	Mr. Hasan Mohsen Elkhawar		Head of Pollution Control Section Supreme Council for the Environment and Natural Reserves P.O. Box 7634, Doha Qatar	Telephone: (974) 44 371 71 or 504 50 60 or 420 7777	Telefax(974) 441 5246 or 420 7000
Saudi Arabia	Mr. Sulaiman AlZaben		D.G of Chemical Safety and Hazardous Waste Presidency of Meteorology and Environment (MEPA) P.O. Box 9257 Jeddah 21413 Saudi Arabia	Telephone: (966) 5570 60666	Telefax: (966) 265 15 303
Sudan		Email: <a href="mailto:hcenr@sudanmail.net">hcenr@sudanmail.net</a> , <a href="mailto:saadeldinibrahim@yahoo.com">saadeldinibrahim@yahoo.com</a> , <a href="mailto:alispacti@hotmail.com">alispacti@hotmail.com</a>	Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources Gamaa Avenue P.O. Box 10488, Khartoum, Sudan Tel: (249) 183 78 42 79 Fax: (249 ) 183 78 76 17	Tel: (249) 183 78 42 79	Fax: (249 ) 183 78 76 17
Syria	Eng. Fouad El-ok		Ministry of Local Administration and Environment Mazraa, P.O. Box 3773, Damascus Syrian Arab Republic	Telephone: (963 11) 33 360 43 or 4443729 or 57410 23 or 0944646595 (96311) 231 8683 or 231 7873 or 231 8682 or 231 7911	Telefax: (963 11) 44 610 79 or 2320885 or 2316921

Country	Contact Person	E-mail	Designation	Tel	Fax No.
Tunisia		hassinisalah@yahoo.com, khemaies.oueslati@laposte.net,	Ministère de l'Environnement et du développement Durable Centre Urbain Nord Building I.C.F. 1080 Ariana Tunisia	Telephone: (216) 973 49 897	Telefax: (216) 70 728 655
UAE	Mr. Mahbob Hasan Saleh  Dr. Salem Masri Al-Dhaheri	mahboub-saleh@yahoo.com	The Environmental Researcher Federal Environmental Agency (FEA) P.O. Box 5951, Abu Dhabi United Arab Emirates  General Manager Federal Environmental Agency (FEA) P.O. Box 5951, Abu Dhabi	Telephone: (971) 439 65 888 or 504 553 055	Telefax: (971) 439 62 113

## **French speaking African countries**

Country	Contact Person	E-mail	Designation	Tel	Fax No.
Benin			Direction de l'Environnement Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Habitat et de l'Urbanisme B.P. 01-3621 Cotonou Benin	phone: (229) 31 55 96	fax: (229) 31 50 81
Burkina Faso		paul.savadogo@gmail.com	Directeur Générale de l'Amélioration du Cadre de Vie Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie 03 BP 7044 Ouagadougou 03 Burkina Faso	phone: (226) 70 32 16 19	fax: (226) 50 31 75
Burundi		dp-enviro@cbinf.com	Ministre de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Environnement et du Tourisme B.P. 631 Bujumbura Burundi	phone: (257) 22 49 79 or 22 67 18	fax: (257) 22 89 02 or 24 12 05
Cameroun		email: enohpeter@yahoo.fr	Directeur des Normes et du Contrôle Cabinet Technical Adviser No. 1 Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection Yaoundé Cameroon	phone: (237) 99 69 10 25	fax: (237) 22 22 11 25
Central African Republic		email: azouyanguicatherine@yahoo.fr	Directeur des Etudes de la Planification et du Suivi des Projets Ministère des Eaux, Forêts, Chasses et Pêches Chargé de l'Environnement B.P. 830 Bangui République Centrafricaine	phone: (236) 05 13 48	fax: (236) 61 35 61
Chad		email: <a href="mailto:abder_mht@yahoo.fr">abder_mht@yahoo.fr</a>	Le Directeur Général Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Eau B.P. 447 N'Djamena Chad	phone: (235) 52 67 86	fax: (235) 52 67 88

Country	Contact Person	E-mail	Designation	Tel	Fax No.
Comoros		email: <a href="mailto:lnrape@yahoo.fr">lnrape@yahoo.fr</a>	Le Directeur Général Institut National de Recherche pour l'Agriculture, la Pêche et l'Environnement Ministère de la Production et de l'Environnement B.P. 41 Moroni Comores	phone: (269) 73 66 88	fax: (269) 74 46 32
Congo, Democratic Republic		email: <a href="mailto:dzabadorl@yahoo.fr">dzabadorl@yahoo.fr</a>	Direction Général de l'Environnement Ministère du Tourisme et de l'Environnement B.P. 958 Brazzaville Congo		fax: (242) 81 03 30
Cote d'Ivoire		email: <a href="mailto:zadid@aviso.ci">zadid@aviso.ci</a>	Point Focal de la Convention de Bâle Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie 20 BP 650 Abidjan 20 Côte d'Ivoire	phone: (225) 20 21 04 95	fax: (225) 20 21 60 26 or 05 78 34 05
Djibouti		email: <a href="mailto:adouale@yahoo.fr">adouale@yahoo.fr</a>	Ministry of Housing, Urban Affairs, Environment and Land Planning MHUEAT P.O. Box 11 Djibouti Republic of Djibouti	phone: (253) 35 00 06 or 35 83 57	fax: (253) 35 16 18

Country	Contact Person	E-mail	Designation	Tel	Fax No.
Equatorial Guinea		email: <a href="mailto:ebang1960@yahoo.es">ebang1960@yahoo.es</a>	Punto Focal de la Convención Dirección General de Medio Ambiente Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente C/Presidente Nasser s/n. Malabo (Bioko Norte) Guinea Ecuatorial	phone: (240) 27 85 03	fax: (240) 09 10 07
Gabon		email: <a href="mailto:sergemolly05@yahoo.fr">sergemolly05@yahoo.fr</a>	Directeur Technique Ministère de l'Environnement Centre National Antipollution B.P. 3241 Libreville Gabon	phone: (241) 07 70 85 28	fax: (241) 72 14 90
Guinea		email: <a href="mailto:ozone-gui@mirinet.net.gn">ozone-gui@mirinet.net.gn</a>	Directrice National de l'Environnement et Chef de la Division Pollutions Ministère de l'Energie et de l'Environnement Direction Nationale de l'Environnement B.P. 3118 Conakry Guinea	phone: (224) 41 46 16	fax: (224) 41 47 21
Madagascar		email: <a href="mailto:sjc.claude@yahoo.fr">sjc.claude@yahoo.fr</a>	Point Focal National de la Convention de Bâle Chef de Division d'Etude de Norme de l'Environnement Direction de Contrôle et de l'Amélioration de l'Intégrité Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts et du Tourisme B.P. 571 Ampandrianomby Antananarivo 101 Madagascar	phone: (261 33) 118 16 76	fax: (261 20) 224 19 19

Country	Contact Person	E-mail	Designation	Tel	Fax No.
Mali		email: <a href="mailto:diakebouca@yahoo.fr">diakebouca@yahoo.fr</a>	Directeur National Adjoint Direction Nationale de l'Assainissement et du Contrôle des Pollutions et des Nuisances Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Assainissement Rue Dravela Bolibana 415 Porte 191 Bamako Mali	phone: (223) 20 29 24 10 or 20 29 38 04	fax: (223) 20 29 50 90
Niger		email: <a href="mailto:smahazou@intnet.net">smahazou@intnet.net</a>	Chef de Division Lutte contre les Pollutions et Nuisances Direction de l'Environnement Ministère de l'Hydraulique, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte Contre la Désertification B.P. 578 Niamey Niger	phone: (227) 73 33 29	fax: (227) 73 55 91/73 27 84
Rwanda		email: <a href="mailto:imanzi2jm@yahoo.com">imanzi2jm@yahoo.com</a>	Environmental Officer Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) P.O. Box 7436 Kigali Rwanda	phone: (250) 55 10 00 53 or (250) 08 61 45 16 (mobile)	fax: (250) 58 00 18
Senegal			Direction de l'Environnement Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature 23, rue Calmette B.P. 4049 Dakar Senegal	phone: (221) 821 07 25	fax: (221) 822 62 12
Togo		email: <a href="mailto:denv_togo@yahoo.fr">denv_togo@yahoo.fr</a>	Direction l'Environnement BP: 4825 Lomé Togo	phone: (228) 221 33 21 or 221 51 97	fax: (228) 221 03 33