



**BASEL CONVENTION COORDINATING CENTRE FOR
TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER FOR THE
AFRICAN REGION, in Nigeria (BCCC-AFRICA)**

BUSINESS PLAN / WORK PLAN

For the Period

(01 January 2016 – 31 December 2019)

Submitted by:

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June, 2016

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AU	African Union
BAN	Basel Action Network
BCCC-Africa	Basel Convention Coordinating Centre for Training & Technology Transfer for the African Region
BCRC	Basel Convention Regional Centre
CBRA	Cross Border Research Association
CRC	Chemicals Review Committee
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DOTCOM	Development of Tools to Counter Illegal Management and Trade of Waste
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
ESM	Environmentally Sound Management
EU	European Union
GC-ECD	Gas Chromatograph with Electron Capture Detector
GC-MS	Gas Chromatograph – Mass Spectrometer
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GMP	Global Monitoring Plan
GRC	Geo-Environmental Research Centre
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMPEL	European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law
IWWA	Integrated Waste Management for West Africa
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LASEPA	Lagos State Environmental Protection Agency
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals

MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NESREA	National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substance(s)
OEMs	Original Equipment Manufacturers
PACE	Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment
PBDE	Polybrominated diphenyl ether
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PENAf	Ports Environmental Network Africa
PIP	Person-in-the-Port
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PTS	Persistent Toxic Substance(s)
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SBC	Secretariat of the Basel Convention
UEEE	Used Electrical & Electronic Equipment
ULAB	Used Lead Acid battery
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNU	United Nations University
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WEEE	Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Environmentally sound management (ESM) of hazardous and other wastes in Africa still remains far from being fully achieved despite years of intervention by the Basel Convention. The major obstacles still remain, among others, lack of public awareness, poor political will, absence of legislation and standards, inadequate training and skills of relevant regulatory and enforcement officials, lack of funds, infrastructure, investments and technical equipment for recycling, treatment and sound disposal, lack of adequate data on waste flows, and inadequate international cooperation towards ESM. In fulfilling its mandate, the BCCC-Africa has designed this 2016-2019 business plan towards making impactful and sustainable contribution to eradicating the problem. To ensure relevance, activities are based on items of the Country-Led Initiative, proposals by the sub--regional BCRCs in Egypt, Senegal and South Africa, and consultation with some national focal points in Africa.

The core of the programmes of the business plan, which are Africa-regional in scope, hinges on activities and projects that are designed to:

- raise awareness among the general populace on the hazardous nature of some wastes and the need for ESM
- develop skills and technical capacities of relevant officials and other stakeholders, through training workshops, conferences and meetings that deal with various types of waste streams (e-waste, mercury-containing wastes, medical wastes, used lead acid batteries (ULAB), used oils, asbestos, tyres, etc.)
- reactivate dormant international cooperation agreements, strengthen existing ones, and work to create new ones
- execute pilot programmes on the ESM of various waste types in parts of Africa for the purposes of clean-up of contaminated environmental media, and intervention by direct training of locals on best practices; and
- enhance the capacities of the BCCC-Africa and the sub-regional BCRCs to carry out their missions.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Progressive development within the African region has been associated with uncontrolled and unsustainable consumption of goods and services, including imported and locally manufactured ones. Concomitant to this is the increasing generation of a variety of streams of hazardous wastes and chemical substances. In addition, in attempts to manage wastes cheaply and avoid pollution of the environment in developed countries, the illegal trafficking in hazardous wastes and chemicals to Africa has become a prominent global problem. The varied streams of wastes to tackle include but are not limited to e-wastes, used oils, used tyres, used lead acid batteries (ULAB), medical wastes, asbestos, mercury containing materials, POPs containing wastes, plastics, mining wastes and household wastes. For example, the generation rate of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) for Africa, which is estimated by the United Nations University (UNU) to be about 1.9 million tonnes annually, has outstripped the capacity of African countries to manage in an environmentally sound manner. Despite being Parties to the Basel Convention, African countries have generally not been effective in implementing the provisions of the convention. This has resulted in preventable damage to the environment and human health to varying degrees and in various ways across the continent. The BCRCs and the BCCC-Africa within the region have as their mandate, to identify the constraints to implementation of the Basel Convention, and assist the parties in various ways towards overcoming these.

Environmentally sound management (ESM) of wastes and chemicals in Africa has been hindered by numerous problems that are being addressed in this Business Plan of the BCCC-Africa. Prominent among these challenges are that:

- Data is generally lacking on the volume and flow patterns of waste generated, for various waste types. Accurate data is required for sound planning to achieve ESM
- Most African countries do not yet have policy documents, legislations, guidelines, regulations and manuals required to handle specific waste types. This constitutes a very major problem in the management of e-waste.
- Knowledge, skills and competences are still grossly inadequate amongst critical sectors required to manage wastes, vis: regulators, enforcement agencies, judiciary, legislators, private entrepreneurs. Massive and appropriate training on various waste streams is required across the continent.
- Technical infrastructure such as laboratory facilities, personnel, recycling equipment, collection and disposal equipment are grossly inadequate.
- Access to financial resources needed to procure facilities for ESM of wastes is not readily available.
- In many cases, African countries have not been able to benefit from international cooperation that could provide necessary support for the management of hazardous wastes.
- African countries have diverse approaches that are not very effective for ESM of wastes. The approaches need to be harmonised towards attainment of more effective regional and sub-regional solutions. Cooperation and communication among various countries and the various Basel Regional and Coordinating Centres in Africa is critical in this regard.
- Participation of the private sector in the management of hazardous wastes and chemicals is inadequate. In most cases, appropriate profitable business models have not been developed to motivate such participation.
- The general populace is in most cases ignorant of the hazardous nature of certain chemicals and wastes, and the dangers associated with not managing these in a sound manner.

The BCCC-Africa, which was established in 1994, has a regional mandate covering the entire African region. It coordinates the three African BCRCs that are sub-regional in mandate. In deriving a business plan for the period under consideration, BCCC-Africa liaised with the three BCRCs (in Egypt, Senegal and South Africa) to ensure effective delivery of the programmes, as most of the activities will be carried out in consultation and conjunction with the BCRCs. The afore-mentioned problems which militate against ESM of wastes and chemicals in Africa will be tackled, in partnership with the BCRCs, essentially through regional deliveries that will involve:

- Organisation of training workshops and conferences on various wastes and chemical issues, as a means of capacity training of relevant stakeholders.

- Conduct of studies and projects designed to better understand some sectoral problems, generate needed data, ameliorate environmental degradation, and prevent hazards to human health.
- Promotion of the establishment of linkages among Parties in Africa, and between such parties and various international agencies.
- Organisation of awareness raising activities designed to educate and sensitise the populace on the need for ESM of hazardous wastes and chemicals, and
- Strengthening of the capacities of the BCCC-Africa and the African BCRCs to effectively fulfil their mandates.

2.0 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

2.1 GOALS

From the foregoing elaboration of the challenges associated with the ESM of wastes and chemicals in Africa, the goals of the BCCC-Africa during the 2016-2019 plan period will be to address the challenges through:

- (a) Development of the knowledge base, competence and skills of various stakeholders that should be involved in the ESM of various hazardous wastes and chemicals.
- (b) Generation of critically needed data on waste types, volumes and flows.
- (c) Identification and amelioration of environmental media already degraded through improper waste management, achieving prevention of further degradation, and thereby ensuring that human health is not negatively impacted.
- (d) Establishing effective linkages among Parties in Africa, and between such parties and various international agencies.
- (e) Educating and sensitising the populace on the need for ESM of hazardous wastes and chemicals.
- (f) Strengthening the capacities of the BCCC-Africa and the African BCRCs to fulfil their mandates.

2.2 OBJECTIVES

The following objectives are derived from the goals, and will constitute the activities and projects that will ensure that the goals are achieved:

A: Conferences/Workshops/Summits/Training Programmes:

BCCC-Africa proposes to:

- (a-i) Organise regional training workshops on the ESM of e-waste, especially on the use of the new guideline “Technical guidelines on transboundary movements of electrical and electronic waste and used electrical and electronic equipment, in particular regarding the distinction between waste and non-waste under the Basel Convention”. Critical participants

will be identified (e.g., customs, ports staff, regulators, importers, judiciary) and selected from at least thirty countries in Africa, in consultation with the BCRCs.

(a-ii) Organise regional workshops on the development of national policies, legislation and guidelines for the ESM of UEEE and WEEE. Participants will be drawn from about thirty countries, and will include regulators, legislators, enforcers, policy makers and civil society organisations (CSOs).

(a-iii) Organise regional workshops on the development and management of effective frameworks/models for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programmes for e-waste and other wastes in African countries. Participants will include regulators, importers, manufacturers, the OEMs, revenue boards, etc.

(a-iv) Organise regional workshops on the ESM of special wastes - I (used lead acid batteries [ULAB], used oils, used tyres).

(a-v) Organise regional workshops on the ESM of special wastes –II (medical wastes, asbestos, pesticide stockpiles, waste PCBs and equipment containing PCBs).

(a-vi) Organise regional workshops on the ESM of wastes and materials containing mercury

(a-vii) Organise the second and third phases of capacity building training workshop on POPs analysis for countries served by the BCRC-Egypt. The first phase of this training programme lasted for two weeks and was held in the GRC laboratory of the BCCC-Africa in October-November 2015. This is in furtherance of cooperation amongst regional centres.

(a-viii) Organise a south-south training programme for relevant African officials at various waste management facilities in China. This programme which is still at the planning stage will involve cooperation between BCCC-Africa and BCRC-China. African countries will benefit from the skills and experiences of China in management of hazardous wastes. Selected African experts will also participate as facilitators.

B: Studies and Projects:

(b-i) Conduct the second phase of the Person-in-the Port (PIP) project in partnership with the United Nations University (UNU) and the USEPA. The project is designed to embed a PIP at two harbours in Lagos, Nigeria where the PIP will work closely with customs and ports officials in inspection of containers for the purpose of understanding the flow characteristics of UEEE and WEEE into Nigeria through these ports. This second phase is being funded by the German GIZ.

(b-ii) Participate in the DOTCOM Waste (Development of Tools to Counter Illegal Management and Trade of Waste) project – a two-year project funded by the EU, coordinated by the UNU, and involving a consortium of several other partners (BCCC-Africa, BCRC-China, PENAf, CBRA, Compliance & Risks, TECOMS, and the Public Prosecutor Office of Bari).

(b-iii) Organise a survey and intervention project on e-waste management in some African universities. About ten universities selected from various sub-regions of Africa will participate in this survey.

(b-iv) Participate in the second phase of the Global Monitoring Programme (GMP) of POPs in the African region. The facilities of Geo-Environmental Research Centre (GRC) laboratory of the BCCC-Africa (which has been selected by UNEP as participant in the project) will be deployed for this project.

(b-v) Conduct a pilot survey and development of sound e-waste management strategies at two major trading markets for UEEE and WEEE (the Computer Village market and the Alaba International market) in Lagos, Nigeria. These two markets are known hubs for the flow of e-waste into the Nigerian environment. Information and experience gained from this will be deployed to regional advantage at other centres/hotspots.

(b-vi) Conduct surveys on the flow of, and management of ULAB, in selected African countries. This will involve the participation of two to three countries from each of the three BCRCs.

(b-vii) Conduct surveys on the distribution and management practices of hazardous materials in household wastes in selected African cities. The information generated will be valuable for the organisation of the regional workshop on the ESM of household wastes.

(b-viii) Conduct regional project, in conjunction with BCRCs in Africa, on development of prototypes for waste engine oil recycling.

(b-ix) Conduct regional project, in conjunction with the BCRCs, on destruction of ODS & POPs in Africa – experience sharing with BCRC El-Salvador.

C: Remediation of Contaminated Sites

(c-i) Conduct pilot remediation of some contaminated ‘hotspot’ sites in Nigeria and one East African or other country (e.g. Kenya). In Nigeria, possible spots are a ULAB contaminated site in Ibadan, and a WEEE contaminated site in Lagos. Experience gained will be deployed to regional advantage.

D: Fostering International Networks and Treaty Ratifications/Implementations

(d-i) Convene the 2nd African forum on e-waste and other wastes. The 1st African e-waste forum was in 2010.

(d-ii) Work closely with IMPEL, NESREA, and other African regulatory agencies to reactivate and sustain the EU-Africa Network of Enforcement Agencies. The network will be reconvened, and a functional secretariat established.

(d-iii) Reactivate and sustain the existing cooperation agreements and activities between BCCC-Africa and BCRC-China, BCCC-Africa and SCRC-Sao Paulo, Brazil, as well as some other BCRCs (Egypt, El-Salvador, etc.)

(d-iv) Promote ratification of the Basel BAN Amendment & the implementation of the Bamako convention in the Africa region

E: Awareness Raising

(e-i) Organise biannual awareness raising activities to educate and sensitise some sectors of the populace on the hazardous nature of some wastes, waste management hierarchy, and general ESM of wastes. Participants will include school children and market women. This will be organised in selected countries during celebrations of World Environment Day and other suitable dates.

F: Strengthening the Capacities of the BCCC-Africa & BCRCs

(f-i) Organise regular meetings of the steering committee of the BCCC-Africa.

(f-ii) Organise training of staff of the BCCC-Africa to enhance their capacity to meet the challenges of running a regional coordinating centre.

(f-iii) Sponsor BCCC-Africa staff participation at relevant international, regional and national capacity building programmes.

(f-iv) Improve and maintain the centre's outreach capabilities/facilities, including website, newsletters, webinar, etc.

(f-v) Promote information communication and cooperation among the coordinating and regional centres in Africa.

(f-vi) Equip the GRC laboratory of the BCCC-Africa for enhanced capacity (equipment and staff) to analyse samples for POPs and other hazardous substances.

(f-vii) – Establishment of a roster of experts in hazardous wastes and chemicals in Africa.

3.0 CONSTRAINTS AND RESOURCES:

3.1 CONSTRAINTS:

There are several constraints that may militate against the smooth delivery of the objectives stated above. These include the following:

(a) In most African countries there is the lack of the political will at the top levels of government (executive and legislative) to support activities such as the ESM of hazardous wastes. This often stems from a crippling lack of awareness of the importance of sound management of wastes, and the tendency for officials to erroneously believe that these are not directly/visibly productive ventures. Thus, little or no financial commitment is ever made in support of such activities. Even existing nationally endorsed commitments to support the BCCC-Africa and the other BCRCs are hardly met. *It is proposed as part of this business plan, to organise a series of workshops and conferences targeted at top government officials in the executive, legislative and judicial arms, for the purpose of awareness raising amongst this sector.*

(b) Lack of awareness on hazardous wastes is also rife among the local populace in African countries. This often militates against support for projects in some communities and localities. *Awareness raising projects targeted at the general populace (women, children, students, NGOs, etc) have been proposed as part of this business plan.*

(c) Some governmental departments, agencies and parastatals' processes often pose bottlenecks in obtaining approvals and administrative support for projects. A lot of precious project time is often wasted in trying to secure such approvals. *In organising conferences, workshops and other activities indicated in this business plan, the BCCC-Africa will always solicit the participation of many of these critical government agencies. It is hoped that this will generate the necessary awareness and commitment for active support by this sector*

(c) Activities and projects indicated in this business plan will require a great deal of financial support for proper execution. These funds are not readily available. Execution will be fully dependent on securing funding from well-established international donor agencies, as support from African national governments is almost non-existent. Donor fatigue also implies that funding from donors is becoming hard to come by. The difficulty which the availability of funds poses will be the greatest constrain which needs to be overcome to achieve success. *BCCC-Africa will carefully identify and characterise the various possible local and foreign donors with a goal to ensuring a high chance of support. We plan to ensure good convergences between donor interest/capacity/limit and those of our proposals. Good grant proposals will be made to request funding to support activities and projects of this business plan. Prudent deployment of funds received, and good accountability will be ensured, to engender donor confidence and possibility for further support.*

(d) Success of execution of the business plan proposed by BCCC-Africa is critically hinged on participation and support from the three BCRCs in Egypt, Senegal and South Africa. This requires effective communication and information exchange amongst these four centres. These exchanges need to be improved upon. *Efforts will be made to improve upon the coordination of these centres through more regular teleconferencing, inter-centre news exchanges, collation of Africa-wide regional data, and inter-centre visits.*

3.2 RESOURCES:

The following resources available to the BCCC-Africa will enhance the ability of the centre to execute its business plan:

▪ **Area where the Centre has advantage over others in assisting Parties:**

BCCC-Africa houses a functional laboratory with capacity for analysis of POPs and other pollutants in various environmental matrices (soil, water, etc.). The GRC laboratory was established through a GEF/UNIDO grant, and is equipped with a GC-MS and a GC-ECD among others. The Executive Director, the Laboratory Manager, the Chief Consultant, and several of our Research Associates hold PhDs in Analytical/Environmental Chemistry. Most BCRCs do not possess such facilities and staffing capacities for physical/chemical analysis of environmental samples. BCCC-Africa thus possesses a comparative advantage in its capacity to support other parties with analysis of materials, training in laboratory analysis, ESM of hazardous materials, and research on hazardous substances. The Department of Chemistry, University of Ibadan, Nigeria, which is closely affiliated with the BCCC-Africa runs a Masters programme in Environmental Chemistry and Pollution Control. Several of the consultants and Research Associates of the Centre belong to this Department. As a demonstration of its ability to support other parties, BCCC-Africa recently (October-November 2015) organised a training programme on the analysis of POPs, in conjunction with BCRC-Egypt, for some Arab-speaking countries served by the BCRC-Egypt. BCCC-

Africa successfully conducted this training within our premises, using our facilities. The BRS Secretariat, Geneva was represented at this workshop.

▪ **Area where the Centre has adequate skills and knowledge in assisting Parties:**

- (i) ESM of chemicals
- (ii) ESM of hazardous wastes (used oil, WEEE, ULAB, plastics, etc)
- (iii) Setting up of analytical laboratory and training in laboratory management and analysis of environmental samples
- (iv) Drafting of policy documents, environmental legislations, guidelines, manuals, etc.
- (v) Remediation of POPs, lead and mercury contaminated sites.
- (vi) Organisation of conferences, workshops and meetings on contemporary and emerging environmental issues.

• **Area where the centre is developing its expertise and is not yet ready in assisting Parties**

Not applicable.

▪ **Professional staff:**

The centre is well staffed with qualified personnel that include:

- The Executive Director (PhD/Professor in Analytical/Environmental Chemistry)
- A Senior Consultant (the former Executive Director, PhD/Professor in Analytical Environmental Chemistry)
- Two Scientific Officers with degrees in Geophysics, Microbiology and Biogeochemistry
- Four Associate Researchers (3 with PhDs in Analytical/Environmental Chemistry; and 1 PhD/Professor of Environmental Microbiology)
- Several other Associates of the centre, who are academic staff drawn from various disciplines (engineering, medicine, agriculture, social sciences, law, public health, etc.) at the University of Ibadan and other Nigerian Universities.

Other staff include the accountant, administrative officer, among support staff.

▪ **Equipment:**

GEF/UNIDO funded laboratory space/facilities and general laboratory equipment
Specialised major laboratory equipment (GC-MS, GC-ECD for POPs and other analysis)
Computers (laptops and desktops)
Project Vehicle (Toyota Hilux pick-up)

▪ **Other Important Resources:**

Existing partnerships with several national and international cooperating agencies (e.g. ECOWAS, AU, UNIDO, NESREA, LASEPA, etc.)
Goodwill and support-in-kind of the host institution – the University of Ibadan.
Annual access grant from the Federal Government of Nigeria.

4.0 ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 ACTIVITIES:

Table 1: Table of activities

Name of the Project/activity	Convention			Beneficiary Party (ies)	Estimated budget (US\$)	Funding source(s)	Time frame (Year)
	BC	SC	RC				
Regional training workshops on the ESM of e-waste	x	x		All countries served by BCRC Egypt, Senegal & South Africa	250,000	Subject to availability of funds.	2016-2019
Regional workshops on the development of national policies, legislation and guidelines for the ESM of UEEE and WEEE	x			All countries served by BCRC Egypt, Senegal & South Africa	250,000	Subject to availability of funds.	2017-2018
Regional workshops on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)	x			All countries served by BCRC Egypt, Senegal & South Africa	250,000	Subject to availability of funds.	2017-2019
Regional workshops on the ESM of special wastes - I (used lead acid batteries [ULAB], used oils, used tyres)	x			All countries served by BCRC Egypt, Senegal & South Africa	250,000	Subject to availability of funds.	2016-2019
Regional workshops on the ESM of special wastes – II (medical wastes, asbestos, obsolete pesticide stockpiles)	x	x		All countries served by BCRC Egypt, Senegal & South Africa	250,000	Subject to availability of funds.	2017-2019
Regional workshops on the ESM of wastes and materials containing mercury*	x			All countries served by BCRC Egypt, Senegal & South Africa	250,000	Subject to availability of funds.	2016-2018
Second and third phases of capacity building training workshop on POPs analysis for countries under the BCRC-Egypt.	x	x		All countries served by BCRC Egypt, Senegal & South Africa	150,000	Subject to funds availability from BCRC-Egypt	2017-2019
South-south training programme for relevant African officials at various waste management facilities in China	x			All countries served by BCRC Egypt, Senegal & South Africa	100,000	Subject to funds availability from BCRC-China	2017-2018
Second phase of the Person-in-the Port (PiP) project	x			Nigeria	60,000	GIZ (German Agency for International Cooperation and Development)	2016-2017
DOTCOM (Development of Tools to Counter Illegal	x			Nigeria, Ghana, other West	20,000 (BCCC-	EU	2016-2017

Name of the Project/activity	Convention			Beneficiary Party (ies)	Estimated budget (US\$)	Funding source(s)	Time frame (Year)
	BC	SC	RC				
Management and Trade of Waste) project				African countries	Africa's component)		
Survey and intervention project on e-waste management in some African universities	x			African countries to be selected	250,000	Subject to availability of funds.	2017-2018
Global Monitoring Programme (GMP) of POPs in the African region	x			Nigeria and other Africa countries	50,000 (BCCC-Africa's component)	UNEP/GEF	2016-2019
Pilot survey/development of a sound e-waste management strategy at two major trading markets for UEEE and WEEE in Nigeria	x			Nigeria; later other countries	100,000	Subject to availability of funds.	2017
Surveys on the flow, and management of ULAB, in selected African countries	x			All countries served by BCRC Egypt, Senegal & South Africa	250,000	Subject to availability of funds.	2016-2018
Surveys of the distribution and management practices of hazardous materials in household wastes in selected African cities.	x			All countries served by BCRC Egypt, Senegal & South Africa	250,000	Subject to availability of funds.	2017-2019
Development of prototype for waste engine oil recycling	x			All countries served by BCRC Egypt, Senegal & South Africa	150,000	Subject to availability of funds.	2017-2019
Regional project, in conjunction with the BCRCs, on destruction of ODS & POPs in Africa	x	x		All countries served by BCRC Egypt, Senegal & South Africa	250,000	Subject to availability of funds.	2017-2019
Remediation of some POPs, Pb and Hg* contaminated sites	x	x		African countries to be selected	250,000	Subject to availability of funds.	2017-2019
Convening the 2 nd African forum on e-waste.	x	x		All countries served by BCRC Egypt, Senegal & South Africa	200,000	Subject to availability of funds.	2017-2019
Reactivation and sustenance of the EU-Africa Networks of Enforcement Agencies	x			All countries served by BCRC Egypt, Senegal & South Africa	250,000	Subject to availability of funds.	2016-2018
Reactivation and sustenance of the existing cooperation agreements and activities between BCCC-Africa and BCRC-China, as well as some other BCRCs.	x			All countries served by BCRC Egypt, Senegal & South Africa	50,000	Subject to availability of funds.	2016-2019
Promote ratification of the Basel Ban Amendment & the implementation of the Bamako convention in the Africa region	x			All countries served by BCRC Egypt, Senegal & South Africa	50,000	Subject to availability of funds.	2016-2019
Organisation of awareness raising activities	x			African countries to be selected	200,000	Subject to availability of funds.	2016-2019

Name of the Project/activity	Convention			Beneficiary Party (ies)	Estimated budget (US\$)	Funding source(s)	Time frame (Year)
	BC	SC	RC				
Organisation of annual meetings of the steering committee of the BCCC-Africa.	x			Members of the BCCC-Africa steering committee	300,000	Subject to availability of funds.	2017 - 2019
Training of staff of the BCCC-Africa	x			All countries served by BCRC Egypt, Senegal & South Africa	25,000	BCCC-Africa in-kind contribution, and Federal Govt. of Nigeria	2016-2019
Participation of BCCC-Africa staff at relevant international, regional and national capacity building programmes.	x			All countries served by BCRC Egypt, Senegal & South Africa	50,000	Subject to availability of funds.	2016-2019
Improvement and maintenance of Centre's outreach capabilities/facilities	x			All countries served by BCRC Egypt, Senegal & South Africa	25,000	BCCC-Africa in-kind contribution, and Federal Govt. of Nigeria	2016-2019
Information communication and cooperation among the coordinating and regional centres in Africa.	x			All countries served by BCRC Egypt, Senegal & South Africa	25,000	Subject to availability of funds.	2016-2019
Equipping the GRC laboratory of the BCCC-Africa	x	x		All countries served by BCRC Egypt, Senegal & South Africa	500,000	Subject to availability of funds.	2016-2019

N.B: *Minamata Convention on Mercury

4.2 STRATEGIES:

Table 2: Table of strategies

Strategies	What will be done	By when
Endorsement/involvement/need identification of the beneficiaries	In designing the business plan, cognisance was taken of the various national implementation plans, the Basel Convention country led initiatives, and the proposals of the three BCRCs. The activities and projects proposed largely deal with issues and problems that have been identified in the national plans of actions. Consultation with the sub-regional BCRCs and the steering committee of the BCCC-Africa will be carried out to receive the final approval for effecting this business plan. This will apply to the entire plan.	2016
Identification of potential	A list of previous and potential funding sources has already been drawn up. BCCC-Africa will	2016-2017

Strategies	What will be done	By when
donors/funds/agencies	<p>match the donor interests and capacities with the characteristics of each activity and project. Where necessary, slight modifications may be made to any of the proposals to match it with donor requirements. Grant proposals will then be written and submitted for the various projects and activities. This will be submitted and followed up with the potential donors. The list of possible donors will be expanded by consultations with SBC, UNEP, GEF, EU, African Union (AU) and other agencies, local and international, for advice. Possible donors will also include the OEMs, GIZ, ECOWAS, AU, JICA, Kemi, UNITAR, World Bank, UNDP, ILO, USEPA, the Federal Government of Nigeria, and some private companies in Africa.</p> <p>N.B: funds have already been obtained for some of the projects such as the PIP and DOTCOM Waste projects.</p>	
Preparation of grant proposals	<p>Project proposals will be prepared and submitted for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organising of workshops and conferences on ESM of various hazardous wastes • The organising of workshops and conferences on implementation of the EPR in Africa • Capacity building for establishment of POPs laboratories, and analysis of samples for POPs and other pollutants, in some countries. • Remediation of some contaminated hotspots • Convening of the 2nd African forum on e-waste. • Reactivation of the EU-African partnership of enforcement agencies. • The organising of awareness raising activities. • Equipping the GRC laboratory of the BCCC-Africa 	2016-2018
Any other activities...	Development of partnership/cooperation relationships with more BCRCs outside the African region, and the BCCC-Uruguay.	2016-2018

5.0 EVALUATION PLAN

A logical framework will be built for each activity and project. SMART indicators and means of verification will be derived for evaluation. A well-thought Risk Analysis will also be part of this framework. Mid-term and terminal project/activity evaluations will be carried out in-house and by the use of external assessments and feedback systems (using the BCRCs, some focal points, and some other members of the steering committee). Evaluation criteria will include relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the projects. Donor agency evaluation will be requested and taken into account in executing further projects. Continuous monitoring tools will be developed, and an officer in the BCCC-Africa will be specifically charged with monitoring to ensure adherence to standards and best practices. Outcomes of the evaluation process will be periodically disseminated to the BCRCs and the focal points.

This business plan will be evaluated every six months, and revisions/updates made as and when necessary.

APPENDIX

Appendix 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 ESM of hazardous and other wastes as a contribution to promoting sustainable livelihoods and attaining the MDGs and the SDGs.

B. Background

Nigeria was endorsed to serve as the Regional Coordinating Centre for the African Region, BCCC-Africa, in September 1994 and was the first BCRC to be established under the Convention. The Centre, located in the 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 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). 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 laboratory.

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 third parties, and donations.

Some recent project activities embarked on by the Centre include:

- European Union funded Integrated Waste Management in West Africa (IWWA) project. The project objective was to propose an alternative for the empowerment of authorities, policy makers and key stakeholders that have a role in the Waste Management chain, and contribute to the improvement of solid waste management systems in Western Africa, by promoting appropriate management policies at national and regional levels. The project covered 4-targeted countries in West Africa: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal. 2010-2012;
- 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 (2009-2012). The project covered several countries in Africa namely, Benin, Ghana, Cote D'Ivoire, Liberia, Nigeria, Egypt, Tunisia;
- PACE, EU and AU – funded regional workshop (October 2016) on enhancing capacities for the environmentally sound management of waste electrical and

electronic equipment through the regional delivery in Africa. Thirty-two African countries and about 120 persons took part in the four-day workshop, at which members were trained on the use of various PACE draft guidelines for the ESM of e-wastes and the control of transboundary movement of e-waste.

- The Government of Finland funded training workshop on analysis of POPs in environmental samples, organised for selected participants from Arab-speaking countries served by BCRC-Egypt. The two-week long programme was organised in conjunction with the BCRC-Egypt, using the staff and laboratory facilities of the BCCC-Africa.
- The Centre, as funds become available, is further equipping the GEF/UNIDO Geo-Environmental Research Laboratory for POPs/PTS contaminated sites.

C. Governance

(i) 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.

(ii) 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 the Federation, 2004.

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 which concludes an agreement with the Secretariat to exercise the regional functions of the Centre).

(iii) Staffing and 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.

The Centre has the following staff:

- An Executive Director
- A Programme Officer
- An Administrative Officer
- Two Scientific Officers
- An Accountant
- A Secretary,
- A driver, and
- Research Associates drawn from the faculties of Science, Technology, Medicine, Social Science, Law and Agriculture on ad-hoc basis.

All skills areas are covered and capacity exists to contract other needed skills such as specialists in required areas, legal experts, and fund raising. 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. Percy C. Onianwa (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.

(iv) Bank Account

The Centre operates current and domiciliary bank accounts with First Bank of Nigeria, University of Ibadan branch, Agbowo, Ibadan. The Executive Director and the Accountant are signatories to the Centre's account. Auditors from the Office of the Accountant-General of the Federation audit the account books of the Centre from time to time. The services of reputable external auditors appointed on the recommendation of the Bursar of the University of Ibadan are utilised to audit the accounts of donor funded projects.

(v) Steering Committee

BCCC-Africa inaugurated its Steering Committee in March 2012. "The Steering Committee includes the Directors of the Basel Convention Regional Centres in the African region (Egypt, Senegal and South Africa) among others.

D. Contact Information

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Appendix 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. As a regional coordinating Centre, BCCC-Africa 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

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 these challenges.

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 MEAs, the Centre has implemented, solely-organized, jointly-organized and participated in activities involving the Secretariats of other MEAs, some of these are;

- 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 in Ibadan in 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 in Ibadan in 2010.
- The Centre currently hosts the GEF/UNIDO Geo-Environmental Research Laboratory for POPs/PTS contaminated sites and is making efforts through its host government on becoming a Stockholm Convention Centre.
- BCCC-Africa in collaboration with the Secretariats of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions jointly organised a 3 (three)-day Sub-Regional Workshop on Enhancing Effective Participation in the Work of the Rotterdam Convention's Chemicals Review Committee (CRC) and the Stockholm Convention's POPs Review Committee (POPRC), which was held from 10-12 February 2015, in Lusaka, Zambia.
- Executive Director BCCC-Africa was one of the keynote speakers at The Science Fair Special Event on "*Mainstreaming of science in the sound management of chemicals and wastes*" held on Saturday 9th May 2015 in Geneva during the Triple COP of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and Basel Convention COP12.

D. Joint Activities

BCCC Africa has organised 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

- Rotterdam Convention funded national workshop to identify elements of a National Action Plan for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention in Nigeria in 2009;
- UNITAR funded pilot testing workshop on the development of GHS training modules in the context of Africa 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). BCCC-Africa collaborated with Stockholm Convention Secretariat in the inventory of new POPs in Nigeria as well as undertook 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 partnerships promote environmentally sound management of hazardous waste in the region. Partnership with OEMs will be a primary focus of the Centre.

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 of the Basel Convention in Geneva. It turned out that this was the first ever partnership between a BCRC and industry. The immediate past Director of BCCC-Africa was co-chair of the Basel Convention’s global Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment (PACE) during 2008 – 2015.

The Geo-Environmental Research Centre hosted by BCCC-Africa is expected to be linked to the private sector and mainly to provide R & D services for potentially contaminated site investigations (with reference to POPs and PTS). It is expected that industries such as those in the oil and gas sector 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.

F. Ratification and Implementation of Basel Convention in the African Region

To-date 183 countries have ratified the Convention and 50 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 3: Ratification by Parties to the Basel Convention in the African Region

Participant	Accession (a), Ratification
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Participant	Accession (a), Ratification
Algeria	15.09.98 (a)
Benin	04.12.97 (a)
Botswana	20.05.98 (a)
Burkina Faso	04.11.99 (a)
Burundi	06.01.97 (a)
Cameroon	09.02.01 (a)
Cape Verde	02.07.99 (a)
Central African Republic	24.02.06 (a)
Chad	10.03.04 (a)
Comoros	31.10.94 (a)
Congo (Republic of the)	20.04.07 (a)
Côte d'Ivoire	01.12.94 (a)
Democratic Republic of Congo	06.10.94 (a)
Djibouti	31.05.02 (a)
Egypt	08.01.93 (a)
Equatorial Guinea	07.02.2003 (a)
Eritrea	10.03.2005 (a)
Ethiopia	12.04.2000 (a)
Gabon	06.06.08 (a)
Gambia	15.12.97 (a)
Ghana	30.05.03 (a)
Guinea	26.04.95 (a)
Guinea-Bissau	09.02.05 (a)
Kenya	01.06.2000 (a)
Lesotho	31.05.2000 (a)
Liberia	22.09.04 (a)
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	12.07.01 (a)
Madagascar	02.06.99 (a)
Malawi	21.04.94 (a)
Mali	05.12.00 (a)
Mauritania	16.08.96 (a)
Mauritius	24.11.92 (a)
Morocco	28.12.95 (a)
Mozambique	13.03.97 (a)
Namibia	15.05.95 (a)
Niger	17.06.98 (a)
Nigeria	13.03.91
Rwanda	07.01.2004 (a)
Sao Tome and Principe	12.11.2013 (a)
Senegal	10.11.92 (a)
Somalia	26.07.2010 (a)
South Africa	05.05.94 (a)
Sudan	09.01.2006 (a)
Swaziland	08.08.2005 (a)
Tanzania	07.04.93 (a)

Participant	Accession (a), Ratification
Togo	02.07.04 (a)
Tunisia	11.10.95 (a)
Uganda	11.03.99 (a)
Zambia	15.11.94 (a)
Zimbabwe	01.03.2012 (a)

The BAN amendment has been ratified by eighty-six (86) countries across the globe. Of these, seventeen (17) are from the African region.

Table 4: Ratification by Parties to the BAN Amendment in the African Region

Participant	Date *
Benin	22.01.2014
Botswana	17.06.04 A
Congo	02.09.2014
Egypt	27.01.04
Ethiopia	08.10.03
Gambia	07.03.01
Ghana	09.06.05
Kenya	09.09.09 A
Lesotho	22.02.12
Liberia	16.09.05 A
Mauritius	09.11.04
Morocco	10.09.04 AA
Niger	05.11.2015
Nigeria	24.05.04
Tunisia	26.10.99
United Republic of Tanzania	26.08.02
Zambia	27.07.11

* (A) Acceptance; (AA) Approval; (c) Formal confirmation; Ratification;

G. Successful Country / Regional Project Activities

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

- Promotion of Environmentally Sound Management of Used Lead Acid 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.

- The organising 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.
- The organising of technical workshop on the Assessment and Recycling of Used Oil in Nigeria and Africa in 2005. It was intended that the results and lessons learned from this project would be replicated within the African region.
- Active participation in the study of dumping of electrical and electronic wastes (e-waste) in Nigeria and Africa, by the Basel Network (BAN), entitled “The Digital Dump, Exporting Re-use and Abuse to Africa”, 2005.
- In collaboration with University of Northampton, U.K, with funding from the British Council, BCCC-Africa 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 in Lagos in 2010.
- Active participation with coordination role in the Secretariat of Basel Convention (SBC), European Union (EU) funded 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 covered Nigeria, Benin, Ghana, Cote D’Ivoire, Liberia, Morocco and Egypt with BCCC-Africa as Regional Coordinator.
- Consulting in the areas of national reporting, GHS, ULABs and Healthcare waste. Consulting services 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 advocating for the ESM of hazardous wastes through his participation in different workshops around Africa.
- Establishment of the GEF/UNIDO Geo-Environmental Research Centre Laboratory for POPs/PTS contaminated sites for the African region since 2009.
- PACE, EU and AU – funded regional workshop (October 2016) on enhancing capacities for the environmentally sound management of waste electrical and electronic equipment through the regional delivery in Africa. Thirty two African countries and about 120 persons took part in this four-day workshop at which members were trained on the use of various PACE draft guidelines for the ESM of e-wastes and the control of transboundary movement of e-waste.
- Government of Finland funded training workshop on analysis of POPs in environmental samples, organised for selected participants from Arab-speaking countries served by BCRC-Egypt. The two-week long programme was organised in conjunction with the BCRC-Egypt, using the staff and laboratory facilities of the BCCC-Africa.