

**REPORT OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING
WORKSHOPS ON COMPONENT 4 OF (SBC)
E-WASTE AFRICA PROJECT- HELD IN BENIN,
EGYPT, GHANA AND NIGERIA IN 2011**

BY

BCCC-NIGERIA

AT

**PROJECT EVALUATION MEETING
ROTTERDAM 9-10 NOVEMBER, 2011**

INTRODUCTION

- The e-waste Africa project kicked off in Accra in November 2009 with a regional workshop which provided a platform for assessing the needs of the region with respect to the theme of component 4.
- This was followed in September 2010, by a 2-weeks training program for African Experts in Netherlands and Belgium organized by IMPEL, as part of the project.
- The train-the-trainers program was on control of illegal export of e-waste. Nineteen (19) participants from four of the participating African countries namely Benin, Egypt, Ghana and Nigeria attended the program

4-COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

- **Component 1:** Fact finding study on flows in used and end-of-life e-equipment imported into West Africa by land and by sea, in particular from European countries
- **Component 2:** E-waste country assessments in three pilot countries (Nigeria, Ghana, Benin) and preparation of national Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) plans;
- **Component 3:** Informal sector study – socioeconomic impacts in one country (Nigeria);
- **Component 4:** Monitoring and control of transboundary movements of e-wastes and used e-equipment to Africa and the prevention of illegal traffic in five African countries namely: Benin, Ghana, Nigeria, Egypt and Tunisia.

Activity 4.4 of component 4

- The first three components of the project have been executed.
- The project is currently on component 4
- Activity 4.4 of component 4 involves workshops organized in the participating countries, however, Tunisia; the fifth country did not eventually participate in the project.
- This aspect of the project was coordinated by Basel Convention Coordinating Center For Training And Technology Transfer For The African Region (BCCC-Nigeria) with technical support from The European Union Network for the implementation and Enforcement of European Law (IMPEL). Local arrangements were made by either the Ministry of Environment or the Environmental protection agency of the participating countries

GHANA WORKSHOP

- **DATE:** 25-27 July 2011.
- **VENUE:** Majorie 'Y' Hotel, Tema, Ghana
- **ATTENDANCE:** 28 participants
- **LANGUAGE:** English
- **ORGANISATIONS REPRESENTED:** Ghana EPA, Customs Division of Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA), Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority (GPHA), Ghana Standards Board (GSB), Police, NGO's, Civil Society groups, members of the media including International Experts from Basel Convention Coordinating Center for the African region and IMPEL.

BENIN WORKSHOP

- **DATE:** 5-7 September 2011.
- **VENUE:** INFOSEC, in Cotonou, Benin
- **ATTENDANCE:** 35 participants
- **LANGUAGE:** French
- **ORGANISATIONS REPRESENTED:** Ministry of Environment and some of its agencies (environmental police and environmental sanitation), Customs Service , Police Force, Ministry of commerce, the academia, an NGO, members of the media, Experts from BCCC-Nigeria, SBC and IMPEL

NIGERIA WORKSHOP

- **DATE:** 13-15 September 2011
- **VENUE:** Sheraton Hotels and Towers in Lagos , Nigeria
- **ATTENDANCE:** 47 participants
- **LANGUAGE:** English
- **ORGANISATIONS REPRESENTED:** Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV), National Environmental Standards and Regulation Enforcement Agency (NESREA), Nigeria Customs Service (NCS), Nigerian Police Force, Lagos State Environmental Protection Agency (LASEPA), Lagos State Waste Management Authority (LAWMA), Port Health Service of Federal Ministry of Health, Nigerian Navy, Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA), Federal Ministry of Defence, Experts from BCCC-Nigeria, SBC and IMPEL. Other stakeholders were representatives of the shipping agencies, Association of computer traders from Alaba and Ikeja markets(informal sector) and the media.

EGYPT WORKSHOP

- **DATE:** 10-12 October 2011
- **VENUE:** Hilton Green Plaza Hotel in Alexandria, Egypt
- **ATTENDANCE:** 30 participants
- **LANGUAGE:** Arabic & English.
- **ORGANISATIONS REPRESENTED:** the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency for Environment (EEAA), Egyptian Custom and Port Authorities in the regions, Suez canal authority, Experts from BCCC-Nigeria and IMPEL. Other stakeholders were Federation of Egyptian Industries, Egypt National Cleaner Production Center and, Spear ink a cartridge recycling company.

OBSERVATIONS

	GHANA	BENIN	NIGERIA	EGYPT
WORKSHOP PREPARATION	The workshop venue was conducive with good presentation equipment.	The workshop venue was conducive with good presentation equipment	Pre-workshop meeting was held. There were some pre-workshop issues ; most of which were sorted out. The workshop venue was conducive with good presentation equipment.	Pre-workshop meeting scheduled did not have all expected participants in attendance, some issues could not be clarified or sorted out before the workshop. The workshop venue was conducive with good presentation equipment.

OBSERVATIONS cont.

	GHANA	BENIN	NIGERIA	EGYPT
PRESENTATIONS	<p>The presentations on the agenda were covered. The participants at the training in Europe gave a number of presentations, they were knowledgeable and comfortable in their presentation,</p>	<p>The presentations were done in French. A few of the presentations were given by Benin nationals.</p>	<p>The presentations on the agenda were covered except for the ones on 'first introduction to port inspection'. A few of the presentations were given by Nigerian nationals</p>	<p>The presentations were delivered in Arabic and English. Three presentations were skipped these were the overview of the e-waste issue in Egypt ,international collaboration and the (international) exchange of enforcement . Two presentations by were given by Egyptian nationals</p>

OBSERVATIONS cont.

	GHANA	BENIN	NIGERIA	EGYPT
E-WASTE INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT DRAFT MANUAL	<p>manual was introduced, adequate time was not spent on it.</p> <p>No feedback yet on national inputs into the draft manual.</p>	<p>manual was introduced, translation of the manual was not properly done so it could not be properly referred to .</p> <p>No feedback yet on national inputs into the draft manual.</p>	<p>manual was distributed to participants, Participants were put through the manual during presentations.</p> <p>No feedback yet on national inputs into the draft manual.</p>	<p>manual, was translated into Arabic. Participants were put through the manual. It was constantly referred to during presentations.</p> <p>No feedback yet on national inputs into the draft manual.</p>

OBSERVATIONS cont.

	GHANA	BENIN	NIGERIA	EGYPT
HIGHEST GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE AT THE WORKSHOP	Mr. Daniel S. Amalo, acting Director, Ghana EPA	Mr Théophile C. Worou, Director of Cabinet, represented the Minister of Environment.	Mrs. O.O. Babade, Acting Director, Pollution Control & Environmental Health Department of the Federal Ministry of Environment, represented The Honourable Minister of Environment	Prof. Mona Gamal Eldin, the chairperson of Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency Environment (EEAA) Alexandria regional office

OBSERVATIONS cont.

	GHANA	BENIN	NIGERIA	EGYPT
PUBLICITY	The workshop got good publicity on the print and electronic media	The workshop got good publicity on the print and electronic media	The workshop got good publicity on the print and electronic media	The media was absent at the workshop. It did not get the expected publicity. However a media specialist was in attendance at the opening ceremony. [This may have been due to their political situation at the time]

OBSERVATIONS cont.

	GHANA	BENIN	NIGERIA	EGYPT
DISCUSSIONS	<p>Discussions by participants were very lively. Most of the participants were not new to the issue of e-waste; this was reflected in the quality and depth of discussions. They were most times not eager to close for the day.</p>	<p>Discussion by participants very lively. Most of the participants did not seem to be familiar with e-waste issues never-the-less they were very eager to learn ,this was reflected by the quality of questions and the lack of complaint when the workshop closed late</p>	<p>Most participants were familiar with e-waste issues as they had attended workshops on e-waste previously. The discussions were also very lively and in-depth.</p>	<p>Some of the participants were new to e-waste issues, including some of those from the Ministry of Environment. The discussions were lively and from the recommendations, there seemed to be a desire to do the correct thing. The interactive sessions revealed the low level of inter-agency</p>

OBSERVATIONS cont.

	GHANA	BENIN	NIGERIA	EGYPT
LEGISLATION ON EEE	<p>Draft legislation on e-waste management that has not yet been passed into law.</p> <p>The draft legislation was still open for comments during the workshop.</p>	<p>No legislation on e-waste management. Participants saw the need for one.</p>	<p>Legislation on EEE has just been passed into law. The enforcement cannot be assessed now. There is also a guideline on importation of WEEE for importers</p>	<p>Legislation bans import of UEEE older than five (5) years. Enforcement is however weak</p>

ACHIEVEMENT OF GOALS

This presentation is based on an assessment of

•Component 4: Monitoring and control of transboundary movements of e-wastes and used e-equipment to Africa and the prevention of illegal traffic,.

The objectives of this component are as follows:

•To implement enforcement program in five importing states: Benin, Egypt, Ghana, Nigeria, and Tunisia on the monitoring and control of transboundary movements of used and end-of-life e-equipment and the prevention of illegal traffic.

•A training curriculum aimed at port and customs authorities, governmental officials and accreditation authorities will be developed by BCCC-Nigeria in cooperation with IMPEL, the BCRCs and SBC. The programme will include training workshops in the five countries and an exchange programme for officials of these countries in two European Countries. Also.

•It will aim to develop a scheme for exchanging information on transboundary movements of end-of-life e-equipment between exporting and importing states in Africa and in Europe and to establishing a network of enforcement authorities, in Europe and Africa, but which may be replicated in other countries.

INTRODUCTION

- Activity 4.4 which is organization of workshops for enforcement officers in the participating countries is the focus of this report.
- The purpose is to deliver hands-on training to enforcement authorities and increase inter-institutional cooperation, and increase the level of awareness and knowledge on the European Union control regime that is applicable to e-waste.
- The workshops have been successfully carried out in the four participating countries, excluding Tunisia, which is no longer committed to the project.

ACHIEVEMENT OF GOALS cont.

- **The goals for the workshop were substantially achieved. Hands –on training was given to enforcement officers, but not at the level expected as most if not all the port exercises were demonstrations rather than the actual carrying out of the inspection procedure. This was due mostly to poor preparations or a lack of knowledge of what was expected of the local organizers;**
- **The need for inter-institutional collaboration was realized and some institutions talked about having MOU's between their organization and carrying out joint inspections, but whether it would go beyond a realization to getting to the point of actual collaboration is unknown.**
- **The need for national, regional and international collaboration was also realized and generally, participants called for these collaborations.**

CHALLENGES

- **The participants initially expressed some challenges at distinguishing between UEEE and WEEE, though this was addressed at the workshops, the information needs to be passed on to a larger proportion of enforcement officers.**
- **Currently there exists a lack of/ inadequate Infrastructure, facilities, skills in most participating countries to detect or prevent illegal shipments and management of e-waste in an ESM**
- **Lack of or inadequate national data on e-waste inventory**
- **No legal framework yet in Ghana and Benin currently so illegal shipments cannot be detained or turned back. Where legislation exists, there is weak enforcement e.g. Egypt. Nigeria's legislation is still new so cannot be accessed yet on level of enforcement. Where they exist, the regulations do not usually empower the customs and environmental officers with the necessary powers to detain and or to return containers of illegal shipments**

CHALLENGES cont.

- **Lack of cooperation from decision makers on incorporating newly acquired knowledge on e-waste management.**
- **Lack of capacity by informal sector in ESM of e-waste.**
- **Inadequate collaboration, nationally and internationally through exchange of information, joint inspections etc.**
- **Changing government policies affecting e-waste management. e.g. in Nigeria, NESREA has been prevented from being stationed at the port and will only be called upon when they are needed.**
- **Bureaucracy in government establishments slows down response to arrest, detaining or turning back illegal shipments.**

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Awareness raising on dangers of e-waste in the region.**
- **Involvement of decision makers in e-waste management**
- **Domestication of Basel convention**
- **Further capacity building and institutional strengthening in e-waste management.**
- **Establishment of WEEE recycling facilities in the region.**

RECOMMENDATIONS cont.

- **Regional approach to solving e-waste menace.**
- **Regional & national collaboration**
- **Regional & sub-regional enforcement network**
- **Test certificates**



Plate 1: Staff of Ghana EPA, and resource persons from BCCC-Nigeria and IMPEL at the E-waste workshop in Tema, Ghana



Plate 2: Group photograph of participants at the E-waste workshop in Cotonou, Benin



Plate 3: A group photograph of participants at the E-waste workshop in Lagos, Nigeria



Plate 4: A group photograph of participants at the E-waste workshop in Alexandria, Egypt

CONCLUSION

- The four (4) workshops have been successfully carried out but the impact will depend on the follow-up actions taken to ensure the project is a success.

THANK YOU