

BASEL CONVENTION COORDINATING CENTRE FOR TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER FOR THE AFRICAN REGION

BCCC-AFRICA WASTE NEWS

JULY, 2014

WASTE NEWS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

UNIDO REPRESENTATIVE AND REGIONAL DIRECTOR VISITS BCCC-AFRICA

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Representative and Regional Director, Dr. Patrick Kormawa visited the Basel Convention Coordinating Centre for the Africa Region situated at the campus of University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria to see the situation of things in the Geo-environmental Research (GRC) Laboratory.

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.

The Director who came in company of Mr. Oluyomi Banjo, UNIDO, National Environment Expert; Evang. Aanu Basil, Odunlami Comfort, Head GRC- Nigeria; Pwol, Victoria, G. – GIMS – GRC

Lagos and Helen Iyi (Mrs) – UNIDO RON was welcome by the Director, BCCC-Africa, Professor

“A clean environment is a human right like any other. It is therefore part of our responsibility toward others to ensure that the world we pass on is as healthy, if not healthier, than we found it.” - Dalai Lama

Oladele Osibanjo and staff and they were later lead by the Manager of GRC laboratory, Dr. Adeyi to went round the laboratory.

DIRECTOR, BASEL CONVENTION REGIONAL CENTER FOR TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER FOR THE ARAB STATES (BCRC-

Global food waste in eight numbers

One third of all food produced for human consumption is lost or wasted before it is eaten, [the UN's Food and Agricultural Organization estimates](#).

- The global volume of food wastage is estimated at 1.6 billion tonnes of "primary product equivalents." Total food wastage for the edible part of this amounts to 1.3 billion tonnes.
- The total volume of water used each year to produce food that is lost or wasted (250km³) is equivalent to the annual flow of Russia's Volga River.
- Similarly, 1.4 billion hectares of land - 28 percent of the world's agricultural area - is used annually to produce food that is lost or wasted.
- Agriculture is responsible for a majority of threats to at-risk plant and animal species tracked by the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

See more:

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/ite/m/196402/icode/>

Culled from: FAO News

EGYPT) VISITS BCCC- AFRICA

The Director of Basel
Convention Regional Center for
Training and Technology
Transfer for the Arab States
(BCRC-Egypt), Professor
Mostafa Hussein Kamel visits
Basel Convention Coordinating

Centre for the African Region
(BCCC-Africa) on the 17th to
18th of July, 2014.

The Director was welcomed
by the Director of BCCC-
Africa, Professor Oladele
Osibanjo and staff and later
conducted round the Basel
building and the Geo-

Environmental Research Centre
(GRC) Laboratory.

Integrated Approach 'Vital' to Reduce Food Waste and Loss

THE NETHERLANDS - Governments, international organisations, businesses and community agencies worldwide must create joint programmes to reduce food loss and waste (FLW), if they want to show that they are really committed to developing sustainable food systems. This is the only way to ensure that future populations have adequate amounts of good quality food.

This is the keynote message of an advisory report, released on July 3, 2014, by the UN Committee on World Food Security's (CFS) High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition. Toine Timmermans, Programme Manager Sustainable Food Chains at Wageningen UR Food & Biobased Research, and a project team member, was closely involved in developing the report.

The expert panel advises governments and international organisations about how to ensure proper integration of food chains and systems into national and global food and nutrition policies. Food waste should be monitored via agreed and globally-consistent methods and can be seen as a means of making farming and food production systems more efficient and sustainable. Research on direct and indirect causes of FLW is essential.

“We need to be able to identify those areas and processes where it would be most efficient to intervene”, the panel said.

- See more at: <http://www.thecropsite.com/news/16452/integrated-approach-vital-to-reduce-food-waste-and-loss#sthash.2AMKtItG.dpuf>

Culled from: [The Cropsite](#)

SOUTH AFRICAN FLY FARM TO PRODUCE PROTEIN FROM WASTE

The world's largest commercial fly farm, which will harvest the larvae of 8.5-billion flies to produce food for chickens, pigs and farmed fish, is under construction in South Africa, news agency Bloomberg reported on Thursday.

Cape Town- and Gibraltar-based company Agriprotein has raised US\$11-million from investors to build its first two commercial farms – the first in a planned rollout of 40 such farms – based on an innovative waste-to-protein concept that could revolutionize the global animal feed market.

In a process that has been under development since 2009, Agriprotein uses flies reared on an industrial scale to lay eggs that are hatched into larvae fed on readily available organic waste material – including out-of-date and uneaten food, animal manure and abattoir waste.

The larvae are then harvested and dried into a natural and sustainable feed – dubbed and trademarked MagMeal (from “maggot meal”) – for chicken, pigs and farmed fish. Also generated during the process are an extruded oil (MagOil) and a nutrient-rich fertilizer (MagSoil).

“Instead of polluting the environment with abattoir and other organic waste, it is turned into high-quality protein that can naturally replace fishmeal in industrial farming and help save our seas,” the company said in a recent statement.

See more: <http://www.industrysa.co.za/south-african-fly-farm-to-produce-protein-from-waste/>

Culled from: Industry.sa

EAST AFRICA GETS ITS FIRST PETROLEUM WASTE TREATMENT, DISPOSAL PLANT EA

East Africa’s first hazardous oil waste treatment plant, laboratory and safe disposal unit is being set up in western Uganda. Construction of the one million cubic metre capacity plant in Hoima district has already started, and is being conducted by South African waste management firm, EnviroServ. The plant will treat waste generated from oil exploration and production activities, as well as other hazardous waste from across the region.

EnviroServ operations director – international, Rhyno Gouws told The EastAfrican that the company had acquired 100 acres that will be developed into a landfill facility to handle liquid and solid waste by November this year. The project is to be developed in phases over a five-year period.

Site manager Renier Eksteen said phase one of the project will see the construction of an onsite laboratory and partial development of the landfill, while phase two will involve the construction and completion of the landfill.

EnviroServ, the biggest waste management firm in Southern Africa currently owns and operates five disposal facilities, including the region’s largest, the Holfontein site in Gauteng, South Africa. The company also operates in Namibia and Botswana. “We could also treat waste from Kenya and all other EAC member countries..., as we are doing in the SADC countries, where waste from these countries end up in South Africa,” said Mr Gouws.

The landfill will have a functioning period of 20 years and thereafter, the land will be levelled and restored as per guidelines from the National Environmental Management Authority (Nema). After this period, landfills will be closely monitored for another 30 years to make sure they pose no threat of

contamination. Each landfill will have layers of plastic liners about 1.5 metres thick, sand layers and bentonite (absorbent clay) to avoid seepage into the ground.

Petroleum waste is considered hazardous as it includes solid waste from underground; it also carries additives in the form of chemicals used during drilling and the residues from oil processing.

Environmentalists say one of the biggest public concerns currently is the management of oil waste. Hazardous waste, characterised by its flammability, corrosivity, toxicity and reactivity, needs to be analysed prior to treatment.

Read the full report at <http://ices.or.ke/east-africa-gets-its-first-petroleum-waste-treatment-disposal-plant-ea/>

Culled from: Information Centre for the Extractives Sector

FISH WASTE TO TURN OUT TONNES OF ORGANIC FERTILISER

In Ghana, An estimated 150,000 tonnes of fish waste in the country that rots in the sun every year is to be turned into 100 percent organic fertiliser by a venture known as the Post Harvest Project.

Fish heads, bones, fins, scales, tails, gut-waste and fish oils make up a massive amount of waste, most of which is not put to productive use in the country.

According to reports on Business and Financial Times, The project will be buying fish waste from Tropo Farm, a large tilapia farm on the Volta River with an annual production of 6,000 metric tonnes, as well as several other fishers and fishmongers. The Post Harvest Project has secured the rights to purchase up to 15,000 tonnes of fish waste for between US\$0.18 to US\$0.25 per kilogramme (US\$180-US\$250 per metric tonne).

The project is an initiative of Craig Rominger, an American agricultural business developer, who is in the country laying the ground for take-off. The project will utilise technologies that provide environmentally safe organic fertiliser from fish waste and extract nutrients from food by-products that would have been thrown away.

It is expected to enable farmers, ranchers and fishers to preserve the freshness of their food products, increasing the edible utility from 20 percent to as much as 80 percent.

- See more at: <http://loveworldplusnews.org/fish-waste-turn-tonnes-organic-fertiliser/#sthash.VZvOGkAI.dpuf>

Culled from: Loveworld plus News

IOM CONDUCTS WASTE MANAGEMENT CAMPAIGNS FOR 740,000 DISPLACED IN SUDAN

African Press Organization (APO)/ -- IOM, in partnership with UNICEF and WHO, has provided and maintained basic Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) lifesaving services for displaced people affected by the recent heavy rains and flash floods in the most vulnerable states across Sudan.

IOM has carried out campaigns that aim to increase and maintain access to lifesaving waste management and hygiene promotion (personal and environmental) to promote preventive interventions

of diseases outbreaks on the aftermath of floods, as accumulated waste and garbage poses health hazards, especially in urban areas with limited waste management capacity.

'Now we know that most of these diseases are linked to being clean and caring about waste. I can now talk to my family, relatives and neighbours and explain hygiene and waste management and the link some of the infectious diseases that we are suffering from,' said one beneficiary, who has been displaced since February 2014.

IOM has also has conducted 105 solid waste collection activities, transporting 7,158 tons of garbage to landfills and final treatment areas.

The campaigns have reached 740,000 beneficiaries in Khartoum (600,000), West Darfur (80,000) and South Darfur (60,000).

The campaigns included 31,709 health promotion house-to-house/shelter-to-shelter visits, during which 17,833 information and education materials and 2,000 hygiene kits were distributed.

IOM constructed and installed 5,014 waste collecting bins/basin in Khartoum and West Darfur, and rehabilitated two tractors and one lorry in West Darfur.

See more: <http://www.thenigerianvoice.com/news/152115/1/iom-conducts-waste-management-campaigns-for.html>

Culled from: The Nigerian Voice

ABOUT BCCC-AFRICA

The Basel Convention Coordinating Center for Training and Technology Transfer for the African Region (BCCC-Africa) was established on 20th Of September 1994 by the defunct FEPA (which has been absorbed into the Federal Ministry of Environment in June 1999) following Basel Convention COP2 approval. The Center has a dual mandate to serve as a National Institution as well as a Regional Institution. As a National Institution, it serves as Federal Ministry of Environment linkage center with the University of Ibadan. This linkage center has a mandate for Cleaner Production Technology and Hazardous Waste Management. The Center also, as a Regional Institution, has the mandate to serve as the Basel Convention Coordinating Center for the African region, to assist African Countries implement the 1989 Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and their disposal. The Centre also coordinates the Basel Convention Regional Centre (BCRC) for Arabic-speaking African countries based in Egypt, French-speaking African countries based in Senegal and English-speaking African countries based in South-Africa respectively. This is the only Linkage Center of the Ministry that is a United Nations designated capacity building center with mandate to service Wastes and Chemicals Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), these are the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions.

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