

**BASEL CONVENTION REGIONAL CENTRE AND
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION REGIONAL CENTER
FOR FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES IN AFRICA
BCRC/SCRC-AF**

**Business Plan -
2016-2019**

September 2015

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AFD	French Development Agency
AfDB	African Development Bank
AU	African Union
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
ILO	International Labor Office
WADB	West African Development Bank
COP	Conference of the Parties
CFC	Common Fund for Commodities /
BSRC/SCRC-FA	Basel and Stockholm Conventions Regional Centre for Francophone in Africa
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
GEF	Global Environment Fund
FFEM	French Global Environment Facility

FOPAO	Federation of West African Employer Organizations
IAGU	African Institute for Urban Management
ILMC	International Lead Management Center
ILZSG	International Lead Zinc Study Group
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NIP	National Implementation Plan
WHO	World Health Organization
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
SBC	Secretariat of the Basel Convention
SCS	Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention
SINEPAD	Interim Secretariat for the NEPA Environment Component
STCM	Société de Traitement Chimique des Métaux (Toulouse/France
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WACLAC	World Association of Cities and Local Authorities Coordination

1. Name and address of the Center

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4. Summary

The BCRC/SCRC for African speaking French has ambition of becoming a reference center for the environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous and other waste for African countries. To this end, the Center intends to enhance its technical capacities in terms of human resources, and its documentary base by 2019, in order to support the covered countries in defining their national action plans for the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other waste.

The development of such an action plan requires a good knowledge of quantities and major types of chemicals and hazardous products, good technical and economic control over options to manage and treat the said products and waste, which entails a prior inventory of waste streams and availability of a national database grouping all this information.

The major activities of the Center during the next Four-year period (2016-2019) will be centered on managing the most problematic wastes in African, including biomedical waste, tires, oils, used lead-acid and radio receiver batteries, waste electronic and electronic equipment, mercury waste, chemicals, especially POPs and PCBs, among others. These activities include but are not limited to conducting a feasibility study on used oils, PCBs and obsolete pesticides, developing national plans to manage healthcare waste, WEEE, ULAB, and revising NIPs for POPs in the various serviced countries.

Furthermore, training sessions will be devoted to developing, using and disseminating the manuals produced by UNEP and other agencies on the management of the above-mentioned chemicals and hazardous waste, which are the most problematic.

The capacities of hazardous waste management stakeholders will be building through several training sessions on the various aspects of the environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes (economic, legal and technical aspects).

The Center has a separate bank account. Financial reports are submitted in a timely manner by the partners based on the UNEP-recommended format.

5. Regional Needs Assessment

The assessment of regional chemicals and hazardous waste management needs results from a compilation effort by the Center using the reports delivered by the consultants who conducted the study related to the 2001-2003 work plan and the concerns expressed by the focal points during the latest meeting organized by the Secretariat of the Basel Convention in Dakar. The meetings include the following:

The international workshop to establish a Basel Convention sub-regional Center for Training and Technology Transfer for the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste in French-speaking African countries (Dakar, July 15-18 1997) ;

The Mauritius Regional Hazardous Waste Management Workshop (prioritization);

The Continental Workshop on Hazardous Waste Management (Rabat, January 2001);

The Regional Training and Awareness Workshop on the Basel Convention and its additional instruments (Dakar, February 2002);

The consultative meeting of the Basel Convention regional centers (Cairo, 4-5 April 2002);

The workshop launching the regional PCB project (Dakar, April 3-5, 2007);

The second meeting of the regional PCB project (Nouakchott, 30 October-1 November 2007);

The meeting with power production and distribution companies (Dakar, 13-14 February 2008);

The Consultation of focal points on the appointment process under the Stockholm Convention in 2008; Etc.

5.1. The analysis of the available elements revealed that the problems listed above are more or less common to all the countries in the region:

- Limited waste management human resources;
- Low capacities (training, working means);
- Low financial resources;
- Lack of institutional visibility (duplicating and conflicting mandates, coordination difficulties);
- Disparate, incomplete and sometimes unenforceable legislation and regulation;
- Low analysis capacities (very few laboratories);
- Low means of communication;
- Low population awareness;
- Lack of treatment units;
- Ever expanding of a hardly controlled informal sector;
- Low involvement of the private sector and other components of the civil society;
- Lack of hazardous waste-specific management (difficulty separating hazardous waste from other wastes); Etc.

The analysis of national action plan of implementation of different countries has underlined important gaps in the inventory of current POPs and PCB. Most of countries, indeed, made “preliminary” inventories in the framework of the elaboration of national implementation plans of Stockholm Convention however implementation of these national programs have not been realized or started.

There are important discrepancies on budget estimations concerning notably:

- quantity and availability of Pops and PCB to transport or destroy
- parity us Dollar /CFA franc indexed on Euro

Actions are mainly focused on technical assistance and capacity building but including limited investments.

5.2. The following needs were regularly expressed by the competent authorities and consulted focal points of the countries covered by the Center:

- Building focal points' capacities through training;
- Developing, harmonizing and adapting the regulatory framework to the international context;
- Recruiting competent staff;
- Technical Assistance;
- Financial Assistance;
- Strengthening means of communication;
- Strengthening and developing analytical capacities (laboratories, etc.);
- Promoting the product life cycle principle;
- Developing projects and controlling funding channels;
- Developing synergies among the Conventions related to the management of chemicals and waste (implementing the PLC approach);
- Developing partnerships (Government-Private Sector, Government-Research sector, Government-environmental associations, among others);
- Developing informal sector projects.

5.3. At sub-regional and regional level

- Involving socioeconomic integration organizations (UEMOA, ECOWAS, SADC, WADB, AfDB, AU, etc.) in waste management programs;
- Harmonizing legislative and regulatory frameworks;
- Creating databases and communication and internet networks;
- Supporting SINEPAD initiatives;
- Ensuring cooperation among states;
- Cooperating with other regional Centers (Ibadan, Pretoria, Cairo);
- Developing regional and sub-regional projects;

Specific objectives of action plan

Demonstrate specific advantages of regional approach development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal infrastructure • Training • Plan to optimize connection between cost benefit of Technical and technologic investments(hard and soft)
Advise efficiently polarized countries which are initiating, developing an completing implementation plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research of possible national synergies for hazardous waste, Pops management (to destroy)
Reduce costs related to identification, collection, transport and process of obsolete pesticides and other wastes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment (processing) of contaminated equipments particularly those abandoned or in rubbish.

Advantages of regional approach

- Possible solution to a few problems related to hazardous waste and Pops management
- Important priority in regards of recommendations made for the development of their national strategies on hazardous waste and Pops management
- A simple national approach could not have the same connection on cost/benefit than a regional approach and would increase incremental costs in regards of hazardous waste and Pops global storage.
- Cooperation mechanism well conceived should consolidate efficiency of actions required by Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm.

<p>National Management Program developed in each country has not permitted to do so much scale economy than regional implementation.</p> <p>Pertinence of technical solutions cost/benefit which could reduce individual and collective costs supported by these countries could not be appropriately taken in account.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National plan • Training
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Configuration of action plan

Identify regionally all instructional and technical solutions and bring information to deciders of concerned countries.

Designation	Aspects of regional approach
Regional Reinforcement of legislation and law related to hazardous waste and Pops environmental management	Common to all countries polarized by the center
Development and mutualization of capacity building in human and institutional resources insisting in collaboration and share of experience Reviewing and developing regional cost efficient solutions for the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste and Pops that would be economically viable and socially acceptable, by benefiting from possible economies of scale and making use of the readiness of the countries concerned to work together to implement the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions	Capacity aspects are regional problem based in regional synergies research and could result To increase Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions implementation.

Regional action plan application fields

- Reinforcement of legal framework
- Reinforcement of institutional and human capacities
- Reinforcement of monitoring capacities for inventories, tracability systems and **hazardous waste and Pops** management
- Increase sensitization of stakeholders involved in **hazardous waste and Pops** management and preparation of investment programs and search of regional financing

Note that the projects prepared by the Center include most of the needs expressed by stakeholders and reflect to some extent the vision of the Center.

6. The Center's Institutional Building

6.1. Status of the Center

At the end of the First Conference of Parties (COP I), the Special Committee to identify the specific in training and technology transfer needs of the different regions deemed it necessary to create four regional centers in Africa, including countries that are Parties by their official language: the Dakar Center for French-speaking countries, the Pretoria Center for English-speaking countries, the Cairo Center for Arabic-speaking countries and the Nigeria-based Coordination center for Africa.

Following these recommendations, the Secretariat of the Convention conducted a feasibility study for the selection of countries to host these centers. Senegal was designated as the host country for the Basel Convention Regional Center for French-speaking African countries.

The French-speaking African countries gathered in Dakar in July 1997, endorsed the decision and recommended that the Government of Senegal has the center hosted by an institution capable of carrying out activities related to the effective implementation of the Basel Convention, pending the formalization of the center by a framework agreement (between UNEP / SBC and the Government of Senegal). Thus the African Institute for Urban Management (IAGU), an NGO specializing in action

research, technical support, training and information in the field of environment in general and waste management in particular was chosen in 1998 by the authorities of Senegal, represented by the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature, to provisionally host the Basel Convention Center for Training and Technology Transfer for the French-speaking area, which was called the Basel Convention Regional Center for the French-speaking Countries in Africa at COP 6.

The choice of Senegal to host the Basel Convention Regional Center for French-Speaking countries in Africa was formally approved by the sixth Conference of Parties in December 2002 (Decision VI / 6).

In response to resolution 5/17 COP5 (Fifth Conference of Parties to the Basel Convention), the Secretariat prepared a draft framework agreement comprising a set of core provisions identical to all centers. These provisions reflect the needs and priorities of different regions. The draft Framework Agreement which underlay the negotiations with the country hosting the centers focused on an institutional set up with two options:

- Option 1: The center is created as a national institution with a regional mandate;
- Option 2: The center is created as an intergovernmental institution.

The process reviewing the draft framework agreement, which was piloted in Senegal by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance led to the choice of the first option - creating the Center as a national institution with a regional mandate.

After several consultations between the Secretariat of the Basel Convention and the Senegalese authorities (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Environment) on the provisions of the project, both parties signed the agreement on 1 March 2005. The said agreement was signed on behalf of Senegal by our ambassador to the UN in Geneva.

During the third meeting held in Dakar April 30th to May 04th the parties conference to the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants established the process to select Stockholm Convention regional and sub-regional centers for capacity building and transfer of ecologically rational technologies pronounced through the decision SC-3/12, annex 1 of the meeting report UNEP/POPS/COP.3/30.

Following that decision and in accordance with the terms of decision SC-3/12 4th paragraph, the center sent to regional representatives close to the office of Stockholm Conference parties meeting a letter of application to submit to Secretary in the aim to nominate institutions able to become Stockholm Convention Regional and Sub Regional centers.

Since COP5 for Stockholm Convention the Center has been endorsed as a Regional Center for capacity building and transfer of technology under Stockholm Convention to assist also the Francophone African countries.

It is also suitable to remind that the second African regional consultation on the development of a strategically approach for chemical wastes management (SAICM) Saly/Senegal march 15th to 18th, had drawn the attention on the potentially valuable part that Basel Convention Regional Centers could play in the implementation for SAICM.

Steering Committee

The international workshop to establish a Basel Convention sub-regional Center for Training and Technology Transfer for the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste in French-speaking African countries (Dakar, July15-18 1997).

The Centre started unofficial to operate on 1999.

- Date of establishment of Steering Committee, July 1997
- 2nd meeting , Rabat, 11th January 2001
- 3rd meeting, Dakar, 04th April 2007
- 4th meeting , Abidjan, 25th May 2012

The new Steering Committee is as follows:

President: Burkina Faso

Vice-president: Togo

Members: Mauritania, DR Congo, Senegal

Institutional Organization (see Ministerial Order creating the Center):

The Center for Training and Technology Transfer is a training and capacity building institution. It is intended to support French-speaking African member countries in implementing the Basel Convention and other chemicals management conventions.

The Center is the focal point for the **secretariats of the Basel and Stockholm Conventions** and other secretariats and organizations dealing with chemical management at international and regional levels, for all matters relating to training and transfer of technologies for the environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste.

The Center for Training and Technology Transfer is mandated for the following areas:

Training the nationals of the countries covered by the Center in environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and chemicals;

Developing and implementing hazardous waste and chemicals management projects;

Development and transferring hazardous waste management technologies;

Building stakeholders' awareness of all matters relating to hazardous waste and chemical management;

Counseling on, and providing services in chemicals and hazardous waste management;

The Center for Training and Technology Transfer regularly organizes workshops and training courses for nationals of member countries.

The training content and participation arrangements will be discussed later.

The Center for Training and Technology Transfer is headed by a Director of Senegalese nationality.

Under the authority of the Director, the Center includes the following related divisions:

- A Training and Technology Transfer Division

- A Communication / Awareness Division

- A Finance / Accounting Division

- A Secretariat

6.2. Financial Resources

The activities carried out in the 2004-2006 were funded under the Basel Convention Strategic Action Plan (the Basel Convention Trust Fund) and the Basel Convention Trust Fund for Technical Cooperation with the in-kind contribution of the host country.

The activities carried out between 2004-2006 were funded under the Strategic Action Plan of the Basel Convention (Trust Fund of the Basel Convention) and the Trust Fund for Technical Cooperation the Basel Convention with the kind contribution of the host country.

The Center has a separate bank account. Financial reports are submitted in a timely manner by the partners based on the UNEP-recommended format.

The Bank account is hereafter:

SGBS Agence ; Pompidou, immeuble Yoro LAM ; Dakar, Sénégal ;

Fax: 221 33 823 82 38

Beneficiary: CRCB- Afrique francophone; Account N° K001 01016 022000114900; Rib 04; Swift N° SGSNSNDA

IBAN N° IBAN SN 20011 01016 22000114900 04

AND

GEF / 0022000114918 clé RIB 19 /PROJET REGIONAL PCB

FFEM/ 022010114916 clé RIB 88 /PROJET REGIONAL PCB

An external financial audit of all accounts managed by the Center was conducted. The audit report is available with the IAGU financial department.

Financial reports are submitted to UNEP according the recommended format and in a timely manner.

The activities carried out in the 2007-2008 period were funded as part of the PCB regional project (2007-2008), the third Conference of Parties to the Stockholm Convention (COP 3-April-May 2007), the International Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS-September 2008). These activities were funded by GEF, JICA, and the Government of Senegal with the in-kind contribution of the host country (Senegal) and the Center. The narrative and financial reports were forwarded to the various donors in accordance with the recommended format and in a timely manner.

The activities included the following:

- A Regional training workshop on best available techniques and best environmental practices in unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants (POPs), Dakar, March 23-25, 2009;
- A Regional Workshop to build the capacities of French-speaking Countries in African in new POPs, the process of revising and updating National Implementation Plans (NIPs), and reporting requirements under the Stockholm Convention, Dakar, 1-4 November 2010;
- Continuous support in undertaking a feasibility study to develop a used lead-acid battery (ULAB) storage program in Senegal, 2010-2011;
- A Regional workshop on strengthening awareness of cooperation and coordination for the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions in French-speaking Africa, Dakar, 5-8 July 2011;
- A training workshop on biomedical waste management in Dakar/Senegal, 24-26 January 2012;
- Capacity building in Côte d'Ivoire for monitoring and controlling trans-boundary movements and environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, 2009-2011;
- Probo Koala replication in Gabon, Madagascar and Morocco for "Capacity building for monitoring and controlling trans-boundary movements and environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes", 2012 -2013;
- The E-Waste Africa Project, 2009-2012;
- Regional Workshop for enhancing the effective participation in the work of the Chemicals Review Committee (CRC) and the POPs Review Committee (POPRC) in Dakar, Senegal, on 19-21 November 2013 ;
- Sub-regional workshop on reporting obligations under the Basel and Stockholm Conventions, Dakar; Senegal, 1-3 July 2014;
- Two sub-regional workshops in support for the ratification and early implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury organized for Francophone African countries in Dakar from 9 to 11 July 2014 and from 14 to 16 July 2014.

A part of the activities in this business plan, the Center encourages the participation of other financial institutions such as development support, bilateral cooperation and multilateral organizations (AFD, FFEM, JICA, USAID and OECD, UNIDO, ILO, respectively), the African Union, AfDB, NGOs and local governments.

6.3. External Resources

The Center works closely with relevant entities, including the State and the civil society, as well as private, regional or international organizations.

6.4. Administrative Resources

The Center has the necessary competences to draft MoUs according to the procedures required by cooperating agencies.

MOUs between the Center and various partners (competent authority of beneficiary countries / Ministry of Environment, Private Sector, Secretariats of the Basel and Stockholm Convention, African Union, UNITAR, SAICM, National Employment Policy, GEF, GREEN CROSS SWITZERLAND, FFEM) were drafted and signed by the Director. However, in view of the numerous programs and projects that the Center has to implement in the near future, the operation of the Center should be

strengthened in terms of administrative and financial management, as well as information and communication.

7. The Center' Vision

"Becoming a center of excellence catalyzing the sustainable entrenchment of environmentally sound and economically viable management of hazardous and other wastes, and chemicals throughout French-speaking countries in Africa."

Faced with the negative impacts related to hazardous waste and misuse of chemicals on health and the environment, the national authorities of all French-speaking African countries as well as the public and private actors involved in managing such wastes support and participate actively in the activities of the Center.

Based on national legislations, African countries have developed a common strategy for the environmentally sound management of the most problematic hazardous wastes and chemicals in our countries through the establishment of sub-regional treatment units. Hazardous waste is transferred among countries for their treatment in compliance with all procedures of the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions.

In addition, each covered country has adopted a national plan for hazardous waste and chemicals management based on promoting and enforcing the provisions of the Basel, Bamako, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions.

Informal sector actors are informed of, educated and trained to the adoption of waste recovery and recycling mechanisms safe for their health and the environment.

Better, industries have adopted clean production mechanisms limiting at best the best quantity and toxicity of hazardous waste generated.

The Center has become a reference institution, provides all the countries with a relevant database on the best hazardous waste treatment technologies suitable to our economic environment, and has a network of African waste treatment experts.

The center is one of Africa's largest and is widely used by researchers, students and waste management stakeholders.

Finally, the Center has become independent with its own funding mechanisms, including partnership agreements with private institutions and other environment protection partners.

In sum, people live in a healthy environment with a safe and secure management of chemical and all types of waste.

The Center's Mission and Goals

Beyond promoting the provisions of the Basel Convention, the Center's mission is to assess the national situation regarding hazardous wastes and chemicals management related to the Basel and Rotterdam Conventions to promote technological knowledge transfer and information flow mechanisms related to hazardous waste, other waste, and chemicals to ensure their environmentally sound management.

The main tasks of the Center are as follows:

- The transfer of technology for the development of units to treats priority hazardous waste in Africa, such as waste oils and PCB-contaminated oil, biomedical waste, etc.;
- The mainstreaming and supervision of the informal sector dealing in the hazardous waste system;
- Better synergy with the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions as well as other Multilateral

- Environmental Agreements (MEAs);
- Supporting countries in developing legislation to implement the provisions of the Basel Convention and other relevant conventions.

To fulfill its mission the Center has set several goals including the following:

1. To build the technical, legal, economic and management capacities of the various hazardous waste and chemicals actors in the countries covered by the center;
2. To promote cooperation in preventing and monitoring illegal traffic of waste;
3. To develop cooperation between the Basel Convention and the Bamako, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions;
4. To contribute in establishing environmental standards in the French-speaking sub-region;
5. To support the countries in implementing national hazardous waste and chemicals management programs;
6. To train senior staff, business managers as well as health services, Customs and other local competent parties;
7. To involve NGOs and other segments of the civil society in hazardous waste and chemicals management;
8. To build local authorities' and other decision makers' awareness of hazardous waste and chemicals management;
9. To conduct counseling in preparing hazardous waste and chemicals technical and management/disposal guidelines ;
10. To build capacity of the Parties in implementing their action plans on the management of POPs ;
11. Consequently, center projects in the future to reinforce technical capacities in human resources and it documentary data to accompany countries served by the center in the definition, revision and implementation of their national action plans for environmentally sound management of chemical products(notably Pops among which PCB) and dangerous wastes;
12. To undertake the detailed inventory of the hazardous waste including waste containing POPs ;
13. It is needed a good knowledge of quantities and main types of chemical products(notably **POPs and PCB**) and dangerous wastes, a good economic and technical mastery of options in environmentally sound management of the same products.

The activities planned under this triennial work program meet the Goals of the Center and the needs expressed by the countries.

8. Planned Activities

The planned activities are grouped into four categories:

1. Implementing the provisions of the Basel, Stockholm Conventions and other relevant agreements;
2. Ensuring the environmentally sound management of the most problematic waste under these Conventions;
3. Strengthening the operation of the Center

Name of the Project/activity	Convention			Beneficiary Party (ies)	Estimated budget (US\$)	Funding source(s)	Time frame (Year)
	BC	SC	RC				
1. Implementing the provisions of the Basel, Stockholm Conventions and other relevant agreements							

Name of the Project/activity	Convention			Beneficiary Party (ies)	Estimated budget (US\$)	Funding source(s)	Time frame (Year)
	BC	SC	RC				
<p>1.1. "Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LCDs) of the ECOWAS Sub region"</p> <p><u>Legislative and regulatory framework development</u></p> <p>Comprehensive chemical regulatory system available for use and adaptation to specific national requirements.</p>	X	X		Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo	280,000	Cash: GEF African Union Commission ACP-MEAs WWF National co finance ECOWAS In-kind: UNEP Regional Office for Africa SAICM Secretariat Stockholm Secretariat UNEP Chemicals FAO Green Cross International ECOWAS	2016-2019
<p><u>Sustainable enforcement and administrative capacity</u></p> <p>Skilled trainers in each participating country on Stockholm Convention</p>	X	X		Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo	186,600	Cash: GEF African Union Commission ACP-MEAs WWF National co finance ECOWAS In-kind: UNEP Regional Office for Africa SAICM Secretariat Stockholm Secretariat UNEP Chemicals FAO Green Cross International ECOWAS	2016-2019
Toolkit developed and members of the judiciary from each country trained on					19,000		2016

Name of the Project/activity	Convention			Beneficiary Party (ies)	Estimated budget (US\$)	Funding source(s)	Time frame (Year)
	BC	SC	RC				
the Stockholm Convention and related chemicals and waste conventions							
<u>Information exchange and dissemination</u> Knowledge management system for sound chemicals management functioning	X	X		Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo	130,000	Cash: GEF African Union Commission ACP-MEAs WWF National co finance ECOWAS In-kind: UNEP Regional Office for Africa SAICM Secretariat Stockholm Secretariat UNEP Chemicals FAO Green Cross International ECOWAS	
POPs education materials (including on 9 new POPs) developed. Pilot community training carried out, with local NGOs worked and on vulnerable communities focused. POPs focused environmental education program developed. Pilot teacher training undertaken.					160,000		
<u>High level sub-regional support for POPs management initiated.</u>					137,000		
1.2. Demonstration of a regional approach to environmentally sound management of PCB liquid wastes and transformers and capacitors containing PCBs							
<u>Capacity building and technical assistance to each country for a complete inventory and to build capacity of persons responsible for the inventory in each utility company</u>	X	X		Participating countries	120,000	GEF FFEM Participating countries Private sector	2016
<u>Develop and implement a strategy for the diffusion of information</u>	X	X		Participating countries		GEF FFEM Participating	2016

Name of the Project/activity	Convention			Beneficiary Party (ies)	Estimated budget (US\$)	Funding source(s)	Time frame (Year)
	BC	SC	RC				
<u>concerning the demonstration of the benefits of a regional approach for the ESM of PCBs</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building and technical assistance to each participating country for the implementation of a communication and awareness plan at national level - Awareness of the impacts of PCBs on human health and the environment 					67,000	countries Private sector	
<u>Regional mechanism for mechanism for ESM of PCBs and equipment including the decontamination of PCB containing equipment</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pilot project to collect and transport PCB contaminated transformers - Technical assistance to each country on collection and transportation - Transformers and oil transported to regional treatment facility 	X	X		Participating countries	300,000	GEF FFEM Participating countries Private sector	2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exportation to Europe for treatment of PCB and equipment contaminated by PCB 					1,800,000		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laboratory for analysis of PCB established in Côte d'Ivoire 					40,000		
1.3. <i>Training of trainers on how to use the Manual for the development of a Waste Electric and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) management plan</i>	X	X		Countries served by the Centre	90,000	Potential partners, in addition to Parties' contributions with the European Union, the SBC, EMPA, SENECLIC, IDRC, Öko-Institute, IMPEL, UNESCO,	2017

Name of the Project/activity	Convention			Beneficiary Party (ies)	Estimated budget (US\$)	Funding source(s)	Time frame (Year)
	BC	SC	RC				
						Norway, Sweden, Finland, Japan and USA	
1.4. Holding an awareness workshop on the Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury in artisanal gold mining (Gold washing) in West Africa	X	X		Countries served by the Centre	100.000	UNEP / BRS, UNIDO, EU, USEPA, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Japan as potential partners among others	2017
1.5. Minimize hazards resulting from the widespread use of mercury in artisanal gold mining activities, reduce the use of mercury, strengthen the capacities of minors for an ESM of mercury and improve their livelihoods Focusing on mining technologies, micro-finance and trade	X	X		Artisanal gold mining in countries served by the Centre	600.000	UNEP / BRS, UNIDO, EU, USEPA, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Japan as potential partners among others	2018-2019
2. Ensuring the environmentally sound management of the most problematic waste under these Conventions							
2.1. Program of activities for the environmentally sound management of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) in Africa	X	X		Countries served by the Centre	200,000	Norway, Sweden, Finland, Japan	2016-2019
2.2. Preparing Biomedical Waste Management Plans					185,000 per country	WHO, GEF and UNDP as potential partners, in addition to bilateral cooperation. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Japan	
2.3. Developing a regional strategy for managing hospital waste in Africa				ECOWAS, COMESA	500,000	with donor governments, WHO, NEPAD, UNIDO, and UNDP as potential partners.	

Name of the Project/activity	Convention			Beneficiary Party (ies)	Estimated budget (US\$)	Funding source(s)	Time frame (Year)
	BC	SC	RC				
						Norway, Sweden, Finland, Japan	
2.4. Developing a regional strategy for managing ULAB in Africa					500,000	with donor governments, WHO, NEPAD, UNIDO, CFC, ILMC, ILZSG and MCTS / Toulouse as potential partners Norway, Sweden, Finland, Japan	
3. Strengthening the operation of the Center							
<i>Strengthening the Documentation Center</i>				Centre	35,000	With potential partners such as UNEP, UNITAR, the French Cooperation, the Agence de la Francophonie..	
<i>Administrative and financial management of the Center and projects and programs</i>					10, 000	with the French Cooperation and German Cooperation being the potential partners	

9. Outcomes

Many outcomes are expected from the activities of this work program.

The training is expected to popularize the Basel Convention as well as the conventions related to the management of chemicals among actors directly and indirectly involved in the management of hazardous waste (industrialists, civil society, Customs, municipal officers...).

Building these stakeholders' awareness of the legislative, legal, technical and economic management of waste and chemicals will lay the groundwork for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes including those mentioned above, through the development of internal management plans based on UNEP Manuals relating to these types of waste.

The activities will result in the development of national hazardous waste management plans by countries that have benefited from these programs. These management plans will effectively implement the provisions of the Basel, Stockholm and Bamako conventions.

A regional strategy will be adopted for the environmentally sound management of wastes classified by the Basel Convention as the most problematic ones, such as PCBs, pesticides and biomedical waste.

Some activities of the work program will contribute to the activities of the National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for the Stockholm Convention, thus showing the synergy between the latter and the Basel Convention.

The outcomes expected from the activities of this work program can be summarized as follows:

- A better understanding of the provisions of the Basel Convention by direct and indirect stakeholders involved in the management of hazardous waste, in particular manufacturers, Customs officials and municipal employees ...;
- Improved support of countries' needs;
- Developing a plan to manage hazardous waste in countries that have benefited from the national inventory of such waste;
- Effective implementation of the provisions of the Basel Convention on waste classified as the most problematic ones such as biomedical waste and PCBs in most countries covered by the Center;
- Defining a sub-regional strategy for the environmentally sound management of PCBs and PCB-contaminated equipment;
- Developing synergies between the Basel and Stockholm conventions.

- Training activities are expected: Popularization of Stockholm Convention and conventions related to chemical products management beside stakeholders, direct or indirect actors involved in Pops and PCB and dangerous wastes management (focal points, industrials, civil society, customs officers, municipal agents, farmers, informal sector...)

- Sensitization of these actors on legislative, legal, technical and economic aspects will establish the basis of an environmentally sound management of **Pops, PCB** and dangerous wastes thanks to development of internal management plans based on books concerning these types of chemical products and wastes.

- Activities will enable to elaborate national management plans of **Pops, PCB** and dangerous wastes by polarized countries. These plans will enable efficient application of Stockholm, Basel Conventions dispositions and other.

- Regional strategy will be adopted for environmentally sound management of **Pops, PCB** and dangerous wastes classified more problematic by Stockholm and Basel Conventions such as obsolete pesticides, Pops, PCB...

- Many activities of this working program will contribute to the achievement of national plans to implement Stockholm Convention showing thus synergy between this one and Basel Convention.

10. Strategies:

Means/strength/advantages /potentialities

Internal resources are composed with host country contribution through an annual budget allocation to cover staff salaries, functioning and communication.

Voluntary contributions are also expected from countries covered by center functioning budget.

Center has a conference and meeting rooms, staff and consultants offices. It's also, has computer material, phone, fax and suitable website (CRCB-AF://www.crcb-afr.org).
Mobilization of experts

10.1. Assumptions and uncertainties

The counties' in-kind contribution is expected to complement the amounts that will be sourced from the Basel Convention funds and international development assistance.

The Center will work with the Secretariat of the Environment Component of NEPAD, SINEPAD, as part of the "NEPAD projects" as well as the Cairo, Pretoria and Ibadan Centers, in addition to the Regional Centers of FAO, UNIDO and other continents.

Good cooperation among national partners to the implementation of the activity program, in particular focal points, is essential to the conducting such activities.

Senegal's support for the Center as host country is essential to implement the activities in the work program, in accordance with Decision VI / 3 of the Conference of the Parties.

Similarly, building the capacities of the Center's staff in administrative and financial management is highly desirable.

10.2. Financing Plan

10.2.1. Identifying potential donors

The resource mobilization strategy is structured around the following components:

- Identifying internal resources and their related allocation mechanism;
- Identifying external resources and prioritizing funding opportunities;
- Marketing the strategy;
- Updating the strategy.

Internal resources

The framework agreement between Senegal and the Secretariat of the Basel Convention provides for the participation of the Government of Senegal in the Center's activities.

Internal resources will be made of the contribution of the Government of Senegal through an annual budget allocation to cover staff salaries, operating budget and means of communication.

Voluntary contributions of countries to the operating budget of the Center are also expected.

External resources:

Two categories of resources will be targeted for the funding of this work program:

- Bilateral cooperation with many countries including France, Germany, the Netherlands, the United States, Canada, Belgium and Japan. Steps will be taken by the Center with the active support of the Secretariat of the Basel Convention and the countries covered by the Center.
- Multilateral cooperation by agencies such as:
 - EGF (the European Globalization Adjustment Fund): some projects of this work program are eligible.
 - FFEM (the French Global Environment Facility);
 - AfDB(the African Development Bank);
 - The African Union
 - UEMOA;
 - The European Union
 - United Nations organizations: UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, the Joint Secretariat, SAICM ...;
 - The World Bank, the African Development Bank and the Islamic Development Bank;
- The private sector in the countries covered by the Center and multinationals;
- International private foundations involved in environmental protection in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
- International NGOs intervening in the same areas as the Center.

External resources were identified through a search of bilateral and multilateral donors, foundations and international NGOs based on their priorities and areas of intervention in the region.

The table below shows the target potential donors for each activity in this work program:

	Potential donors	Donors' policies and goals
1.Implementing the provisions of the Basel, Stockholm Conventions and other relevant agreements		
1.1. "Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LCDs) of the ECOWAS Sub region" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legislative and regulatory framework development - Sustainable enforcement and administrative capacity - Information exchange and dissemination 	GEF African Union Commission ACP-MEAs Participating countries ECOWAS FAO ECOWAS	Building the capacities of developing countries and technical assistance
1.2.Demonstration of a regional approach to environmentally sound management of PCB liquid wastes and transformers and capacitors containing PCBs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building and technical assistance to each country for a complete inventory and to build capacity of persons responsible for the inventory in each utility company - Develop and implement a strategy for the diffusion of information concerning the demonstration of the benefits of a regional approach for the ESM of PCBs - Regional mechanism for mechanism for ESM of PCBs and equipment including the decontamination of PCB containing equipment 	GEF FFEM Participating countries Private sector	Technical assistance and capacity building of developing countries
1.3. <i>Training of trainers on how to use the Manual for the development of a Waste Electric and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) management plan</i>	European Union Norway, Sweden, Finland, Japan USA	Technical assistance and capacity building of developing countries Environmental Protection

1.4. Holding an awareness workshop on the Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury in artisanal gold mining (Gold washing) in West Africa	UNEP / BRS, UNIDO, EU, USEPA, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Japan	Promoting the Basel and Stockholm Conventions Technical assistance and capacity building of developing countries
1.5. Minimize hazards resulting from the widespread use of mercury in artisanal gold mining activities, reduce the use of mercury, strengthen the capacities of minors for an ESM of mercury and improve their livelihoods Focusing on mining technologies, micro-finance and trade	UNEP / BRS, UNIDO, EU, USEPA, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Japan	Promoting the Basel and Stockholm Conventions Technical assistance and capacity building of developing countries
2. Ensuring the environmentally sound management of the most problematic waste under these Conventions		
2.1. Program of activities for the environmentally sound management of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) in Africa	Norway, Sweden, Finland, Japan	Technical assistance and capacity building of developing countries Environmental Protection
2.2. Preparing Biomedical Waste Management Plans	WHO, GEF, UNDP Norway, Sweden, Finland, Japan	Technical and financial assistance Protecting health and the environment
2.3. Developing a regional strategy for managing hospital waste in Africa	Donor governments Norway, Sweden, Finland, Japan, WHO, NEPAD, UNIDO, and UNDP as potential partners.	Protecting health and the environment, Development Support
2.4. Developing a regional strategy for managing ULAB in Africa	Donor governments Norway, Sweden, Finland, Japan, WHO, NEPAD, UNIDO, CFC, ILMC, ILZSG and MCTS / Toulouse as potential partners	Protecting health and the environment, Technical assistance
3. Building the capacities of the center and stakeholders		
3.1 Strengthening the Documentation Center	AFD (French Development Agency) Francophone Agency IDRC	Promoting documentation in French Research support
3.2 Developing Human and Technical Resources in the center	Covered country JICA, AFD,	Technical assistance to developing countries

10.2.2. Marketing the strategy

A synthetic document to present the Center, the Synthetic Report of activities and the business plan with figures will be prepared and sent to the different targeted partners.

The Director of the Center will take advantage of his missions in the countries to meet and present the Center to key persons and institutions.

The Center will initiate meetings with donors through the organization of donor roundtables, and also plans to use their presence in regional and international conferences (for example the COP) to present the assessment of activities and work program.

It would be interesting to develop an « Information and Counseling Logistical Division » at the Center.

10.2.3. Continuous evaluation of the Strategy

As priorities change every other time, with environmentally sound management of waste being no exception, the Center will regularly (every six months) review the strategy to ensure that it faithfully reflects the priorities expressed by French-speaking West African countries and remains in line with the priority areas of the cooperation organizations.

10.2.4. Budget of the 2016-2019* work program (\$ US)

Name of the Project/activity	Estimated budget (US\$)	Total	Time frame (Year)
1.Implementing the provisions of the Basel, Stockholm Conventions and other relevant agreements			
1.1. "Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LCDs) of the ECOWAS Sub region"			
<u>Legislative and regulatory framework development</u>	280,000	280,000	2016-2019
<u>Sustainable enforcement and administrative capacity</u>	186,600	186,600	2016-2019
Toolkit developed and members of the judiciary from each country trained on the Stockholm Convention and related chemicals and waste conventions	19,000	19,000	2016
<u>Information exchange and dissemination</u>			2016-2017
Knowledge management system for sound chemicals management functioning	130,000	130,000	
POPs education materials (including on 9 new POPs) developed. Pilot community training carried out, with local NGOs worked and on vulnerable communities focused.	160,000	160,000	2016
POPs focused environmental education program developed. Pilot teacher training undertaken.			2017

Name of the Project/activity	Estimated budget (US\$)	Total	Time frame (Year)
High level sub-regional support for POPs management initiated.	137,000	137,000	2016-2019
1.2. Demonstration of a regional approach to environmentally sound management of PCB liquid wastes and transformers and capacitors containing PCBs			
<u>Capacity building and technical assistance to each country for a complete inventory and to build capacity of persons responsible for the inventory in each utility company</u>	120, 000	120, 000	2016
<u>Develop and implement a strategy for the diffusion of information concerning the demonstration of the benefits of a regional approach for the ESM of PCBs</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building and technical assistance to each participating country for the implementation of a communication and awareness plan at national level - Awareness of the impacts of PCBs on human health and the environment 	67,000	67,000	2016
<u>Regional mechanism for mechanism for ESM of PCBs and equipment including the decontamination of PCB containing equipment</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pilot project to collect and transport PCB contaminated transformers - Technical assistance to each country on collection and transportation - Transformers and oil transported to regional treatment facility 	300,000	300,000	2016
- Exportation to Europe for treatment of PCB and equipment contaminated by PCB	1,800,000	1,800,000	2016
- Laboratory for analysis of PCB established in Côte d'Ivoire	40,000	40,000	2016
1.3. Training of trainers on how to use the Manual for the development of a Waste Electric and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) management plan	90,000	90,000	2017
1.4. Holding an awareness workshop on the Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury in	100.000	100.000	2017

Name of the Project/activity	Estimated budget (US\$)	Total	Time frame (Year)
<i>artisanal gold mining (Gold washing) in West Africa</i>			
1.5. Minimize hazards resulting from the widespread use of mercury in artisanal gold mining activities, reduce the use of mercury, strengthen the capacities of minors for an ESM of mercury and improve their livelihoods Focusing on mining technologies, micro-finance and trade	600,000	600,000	2018-2019
Sub-Total 1	4,029,600	4,029,600	
2. Ensuring the environmentally sound management of the most problematic waste under these Conventions			
2.1. Program of activities for the environmentally sound management of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) in Africa	200,000	200,000	2016-2019
2.2. Preparing Biomedical Waste Management Plans	185,000	185,000	2016-2019
2.3. Developing a regional strategy for managing hospital waste in Africa	500,000	500,000	2016-2019
2.4. Developing a regional strategy for managing ULAB in Africa	500,000	500,000	2016-2019
Sub-Total 2	1,385,000	1,385,000	
3. Building the capacities of the center and stakeholders			
3.1. Strengthening the Documentation Center	35,000	35,000	2016
3.2. Administrative and financial management of the Center and projects and programs	10,000	10,000	2016
Sub-Total 3	45,000	45,000	
Grand Total (1+2+3)	5,463,629	5,463,629	

* The Center's contribution will be defines for all activities.

11. Monitoring and Evaluation

11.1. Technical Report

In the 30 days following the required reporting period, the Center will submit a semester progress report to the BRS/UNEP and other donor agencies.

A technical report describing the activities will be submitted every three months.

A final activity report will be prepared and sent to BRS/UNEP and other donor agencies by the Center. This will include a technical and financial section, and will cover the overall synthesis of all activities in the project document.

11.2. Terms and conditions

The Dakar Center will keep justification of documents for the acquisition of non-expendable equipment purchased with BRS/UNEP and other donor agencies.

Any expenditure in excess of amounts budgeted in each budget line will require the prior approval of the Center unless there is an agreement from BRS/UNEP and other donor agencies in advance. In cases where BRS/UNEP and other donor agencies agrees on the overrun of a budget line, or to increase the total BRS/UNEP and other donor agencies cost, a revision of the project document amending the budget will be provided by BRS/UNEP and other donor agencies.

The Dakar Center will be responsible for settling any claims or complaints made by a third party

against BRS/UNEP and other donor agencies and staff, and will keep the BRS/UNEP and other donor agencies and staff non-liaible in the event of any claim arising from operations conducted by the Dakar Center as part of these activities, except where the Dakar Center and BRS/UNEP and other donor agencies agreed that such complaints arise due to gross negligence or misconduct of UNEP staff.

11.3. Publications

All publications related to these activities will be made according to the BRS/UNEP and other donor agencies Publishing Manual with the approval of the BRS/UNEP and other donor agencies Editorial Committee to ensure proper review of manuscripts as well as distribution and marketing strategies.

11.4. Financial Reporting

11.4.1 Final Reports

Within 60 days after the end of each project, the Dakar Center shall submit to BRS/UNEP and other donor agencies a final report based on the recommended format.

11.4.2. Financial Reports

a) Project expenditure accounts

Detailed expenditures for each project will be reported in accordance with the project budget codes listed in the project document, and every three months depending on the BRS/UNEP and other donor agencies format.

Expenditure accounts will be sent to BRS/UNEP and other donor agencies within 30 days after the end of the reference quarter, certified by the authorized personnel of the Dakar Center.

The expenditure account as of December 31, certified by duly authorized staff of the Center will be sent to BRS/UNEP and other donor agencies within 30 days, as for the other quarters. In addition, donors may request that annual expenditure accounts are reported by an organization recognized by a public auditor (government by the Government auditors), and submitted to BRS/UNEP and other donor agencies. In particular, auditors will be asked if in their opinion:

- All books and entries have been kept,
- All project expenditures are invoiced and documented;
- Expenditures were made following the Goals in the project document.

Any part of the funds not spent by the Dakar Center will be returned to BRS/UNEP and other donor agencies within one month of submitting the final report of accounts. In the event of a delay in refunding, the Dakar Center will be financially responsible for any adverse movement in exchange rates.

b) Impress Account

A status of the impress account provided by UNOPS will be submitted quarterly in the recommended format.

14. Submission Date

September 2015