



Distr.: General
18 January 2020
English and French only

COP3 to the Bamako Convention

Third Conference of the Parties to the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa

Brazzaville, Congo
12 - 14 February 2020

Report of the Secretariat on the implementation of the Bamako Convention

A. Introduction

1. The Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (Bamako Convention) is a treaty of African nations whose purposes are to: prohibit the import of all hazardous and radioactive wastes into the African continent; minimize and control transboundary movements of hazardous wastes within the African continent; prohibit all ocean and inland water dumping or incineration of hazardous wastes; ensure that disposal of wastes is conducted in an “environmentally sound manner”; promote cleaner production over the pursuit of a permissible emissions approach based on assimilative capacity assumptions; and establish the precautionary principle.

B. Strategic Matters

2. The Secretariat of the Bamako Convention would like to report to the Conference of the Parties the activities carried out by the Secretariat pursuant to Article 16.

Illicit trafficking of hazardous waste to Africa

3. Article 16 (1) of the Bamako Convention mandates the Secretariat to, *inter alia*, assist Parties in their identification of cases of illegal traffic and to circulate immediately to the Parties concerned any information it has received regarding illegal traffic.

4. There was a case of illicit and illegal import of atrazine from Europe to an African country that is a party to the Bamako Convention. The Secretariat of the Convention alerted the President of the Conference of the Parties about this prohibited transaction. The President called on the Party concerned to cancel this operation, reminding the Party of its obligations under the Bamako Convention. Eventually the illicit importation was stopped.

5. The Secretariat received information on illicit shipment of plastic waste, including non-recyclable plastic, to African countries, among them Parties to the Convention. This shipment was illegal and a contravention of the text and spirit of the Bamako Convention. After receipt of this information, the Secretariat, in conformity with Article 16 (1) of the Convention, alerted the President of the Conference of the Parties, H.E. Mr. Joseph Seka SEKA, to take action. The President reached out to the concerned parties to bring this issue to their attention. The Secretariat has been informed by the parties that remedial action was taken, and the shipment was stopped.

6. This situation constitutes a very serious threat to health of populations and ecosystems in African countries where the plastic wastes are being shipped. If the situation is not stopped quickly it has a potential to spread to more African countries.

Contributions to the fourth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA4)

7. At the fourth UN Environment Assembly that was held from 11 to 15 March 2019 in Nairobi, Kenya, the Secretariat provided both technical support and guidance to the Africa Group of Negotiators (AGN) by supporting the drafting, reviewing and negotiations around resolution UNEP/EA.4/RES.8 on Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste, and resolution UNEP/EA.4/RES.18 on Poverty Environment Nexus.

8. The Secretariat organized a meeting of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties in the margins of the Fourth United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA4) on 15 March 2019. The meeting was chaired by the President of the Conference of the Parties, H.E. Mr. Joseph Seka Seka and attended by the Vice-Presidents of the Conference of the Parties, H.E. Professor Fekadu Beyene Aleka and H.E. Ms. Arlette Soudan Nonault, and representatives from Mali, Burkina Faso and UNEP. At this meeting, participants highlighted that, among other recommendations, it was significant that we build on lessons learned from the second Conference of the Parties in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, in terms of agenda, financial planning and logistics management to ensure a successful COP3 in Brazzaville, Congo.

Contributions to the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment

9. A side-event under the theme "Protecting Africa against unwanted exports of hazardous chemicals and waste" in the margins of the Seventeenth Regular Session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) in Durban, South Africa, on 12 November 2019.

10. At the Seventh Special Session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), held at the headquarters of the United Nations Environment Programme in Gigiri, Nairobi, Kenya from 17 to 21 September 2018, the Secretariat supported the drafting, reviewing, editing and adoption of resolutions. With the assistance from the Secretariat, member states of the AMCEN Conference called upon African countries that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Bamako Convention to do so (Nairobi Declaration on Turning Environmental Policies into Action through Innovative Solutions for Environmental Challenges in Africa).

Collaboration with the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and other platforms

(a) Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions:

11. The Secretariat organized, jointly with France, a side event on the theme "How to accelerate the effective implementation of the Bamako Convention", in the margins of the eleventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal in Geneva, Switzerland, on September 5, 2018. The Secretariat provided information on the objective of the Bamako Convention, its role in ensuring the environmentally sound management of waste in Africa and helping to support the efforts of the Parties in the region to achieve the objectives of the Basel Convention.

12. On March 13, 2019, the Secretariat organized an informal round table with the French Ministry of Ecological Transition and Solidarity and the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions (BRS Secretariat). The meeting was chaired by the Vice-President of the Conference of the Parties and Minister of the Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change of Burkina Faso, H.E. Mr. Batio Bassière. In attendance were the Rapporteur of the Conference of the Parties and Commissioner of the Environment, Forests and Climate Change of Ethiopia, H.E. Fekadu Beyene Aleka, members of the Bureau of the Convention and representatives of UNEP. The Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions as well as the delegates of Mali and France took part in this meeting, the objective of which was to exchange views on how to better coordinate national efforts to implement the Basel, Rotterdam and Bamako conventions.

13. Informal discussions were initiated by the Secretariat with the Parties to the Bamako Convention on May 4, 2019, in the margins of the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention (BC COP14), the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention (RC COP9) and the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention (SC COP9) in Geneva, Switzerland.

14. In 2018, the Government of the France and the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions concluded an agreement aimed at strengthening the capacity of the countries of the African region to implement the Basel and Rotterdam Convention, in particular to control imports and exports of chemicals and wastes covered by these conventions. As part of this project, a workshop was organized in Dakar in Senegal from September 16 to 19, 2019. The Secretariat of the Bamako Convention was represented at this workshop and made it possible to offer a half-day of training on the main provisions and obligations of the Bamako Convention, and including group exercises on the development of an action plan to implement the Convention and the decisions of its COP. Through a series of presentations, interactive exercises, exchange of information and experiences, the workshop made it possible to understand the provisions of the Basel and Rotterdam Conventions, including the links between these conventions and regional agreements, in particular the Bamako Convention. Particular attention was paid to the control procedures established within the framework of the various conventions and to the way in which they work together.

15. Building on the experiences and information exchanged during the workshop, as well as on the challenges identified by the participants, the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions continues to implement projects at the level of countries with certain Parties from the Africa region. Cooperation and collaboration with the Secretariat of the Bamako Convention will continue through these activities, which will be implemented throughout 2020. More information will be provided on the websites of the Basel and Rotterdam Conventions (www.basel.int; www.pic.int).

(b) Other platforms:

16. A side event on the theme “Improving the effective implementation of commitments relating to the environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste in the African, Caribbean and Pacific regions through compliance with MEAs” took place in margin of the third Conference of the Parties (COP3) to the Minamata Convention on Mercury in Geneva, Switzerland, November 29, 2019.

17. A side event on the theme “How to accelerate the effective implementation of the Bamako Convention” on the sidelines of the meeting of the third Inter-ministerial Conference on Health and the Environment in Africa in Libreville, Gabon, on November 7, 2019.

18. The Secretariat received a request for participation and training of port staff from the ECOWAS region during the regional workshop on hazardous waste management and chemical emergencies in the ECOWAS region, in Lagos, Nigeria, from November 13 to 15, 2019. Technical staff was sent to Lagos to empower port staff in the ECOWAS region on the management of hazardous chemicals and wastes under the Bamako Convention and to provide information on best practices to prevent, prepare for and respond to emergencies related to chemicals and hazardous wastes, including their transboundary movements.

19. The Secretariat participated in the event on the theme “Beat Pollution: Stakeholder engagement meeting” in Mombasa, Kenya, from 17 to 19 December 2019. The Secretariat briefed the participants on the current challenges of waste management in Africa and highlighted the current opportunities to ensure environmentally sound management of waste.

20. The Secretariat is participating in phase III of the European Union-funded capacity-building program on the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) in the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP MEA - phase III). This provides an opportunity to cooperate with other MEAs, including the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions.

Promoting ratification or accession to the Bamako Convention in Africa.

21. The secretariat prepared communication materials such as banners and leaflets highlighting the challenges posed by hazardous wastes in Africa and opportunities that for combating the adverse effects of waste on health and the environment and describing the procedure for ratifying or acceding to the Bamako Convention.

22. The President of the Conference of the Parties promoted the Bamako Convention through letters to African countries that are not yet parties to the Convention by encouraging them to accelerate the ratification/accession processes.

23. Thanks to this concerted intervention by the Secretariat and the President, membership to the Bamako Convention has increased from 25, as at the second Conference of the Parties, to the current 29. The new parties are Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Rwanda.

Exhibitions

24. The Secretariat showcased communication material such as banners, flyers, text of the Bamako Convention, the Africa Waste Management Outlook and other materials during the UNEP and UN Resident Coordinators Dialogue on UN Country Support to integrated Action on Environment and Climate Change Challenges in Africa, held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 2-4 September 2019. The Secretariat shared information about the Convention, the hazardous waste challenges facing Africa and the role that the UN Resident Coordinators and UN country teams can play for the effective implementation of the Convention.

25. The Secretariat displayed banners, flyers, text of the Bamako Convention and publications on waste management in Africa during the Seventh Special Session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 17-21 September 2018.

C. Mobilization of resources

26. The Secretariat received financial support from UNEP's Environmental Governance and Conventions Branch of the Law Division amounting to **\$129,373** and Chemicals and Health Branch of the Economy Division amounting **\$20,000**. These financial contributions were made to the Secretariat to facilitate the organization of the Third Conference of the Parties to the Bamako Convention.

27. The Secretariat is involved in the European Union-funded Phase III of the Capacity Building Programme related to the Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Countries (ACP MEAs – Phase III). The Secretariat used the Work Plan adopted at the second Conference of the Parties to the Bamako Convention (UNEP/BC/COP.2/7) to select the activities that we would like to be funded by the ACP MEAs-Phase III. The Secretariat has received \$314,528 to be used towards enhancing the capacity, processes and infrastructure to enforce and comply with the Bamako Convention; improving national frameworks, legislations and mechanisms for the effective implementation of the Bamako Convention; improving knowledge, knowledge sharing, guidelines and mechanisms for the effective implementation of the Bamako Convention; and carrying out awareness raising activities for target audiences, especially decision-makers/ministers on the selected cluster of the Convention.

28. The Secretariat submitted a project proposal to the French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM) requesting for funding amounting to € 520,000. The funds will be used strengthen national institutional capacity in sound management of chemicals and waste in Uganda and Tanzania. The project proposal is currently being considered by the FFEM at the pre-selection stage.

D. Information from Parties relating to the Bamako Convention

29. Designation of competent authorities, focal points and Dumpwatch (Annex 2).

- (a) To facilitate the implementation of the Bamako Convention, Article 5 of the Convention requires all Parties to designate or establish one or more competent authorities and one focal point. Parties are also required to inform the Secretariat, within three months of the date of the entry into force of the Convention for them, which agencies they have designated as their focal point and their competent authorities. Besides, Parties shall inform the Secretariat, within one month of the date of decision, of any changes regarding the designations of their focal points and their competent authorities.
- (b) Article 5 of the Convention also requires Parties to appoint a national body to act as a Dumpwatch. In such capacity as a Dumpwatch, the designated national body only will be required to co-ordinate with the concerned governmental and non-governmental bodies.
- (c) Competent authorities: out of the 29 parties, only one has a designated competent authority to the Bamako Convention.
- (d) Focal points: out of the 29 parties, only seven have not nominated focal points.
- (e) Dumpwatch: out of 29 parties, 27 have not designated dumpwatches.

30. Nomination of experts to the Ad Hoc Working Group on Liabilities and Compensation and to the Legal and Technical Working Group

- (a) Article 12 of the Bamako Convention mandates the Conference of Parties to set up an Ad Hoc expert organ to prepare a draft Protocol setting out appropriate rules and procedures in the field of liabilities and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary

movement of hazardous wastes. In conformance to this mandate, at the first Conference of the Parties (COP1) to the Convention held in Bamako, Mali, in June 2013, the Parties adopted decision 1/19 establishing an Ad-Hoc Expert Group on Liabilities and Compensation (AHG-LC) to meet as necessary in order to fulfil its tasks as mandated by the Conference of Parties subject to available resources. The COP then went ahead to ask each party to designate *a suitable representative and alternate* to the AHG-LC who may be accompanied by other experts and advisers appointed by that Party.

- (b) At the first Conference of the Parties (COP1) to the Bamako Convention, Parties also adopted decision 1/7 establishing a Legal and Technical Working Group (LTWG) to meet as necessary in order to fulfil its tasks as mandated by the Conference of Parties subject to available resources. In the same decision the COP requested each party to designate a suitable representative and alternate to the LTWG who may be accompanied by other experts and advisers appointed by that Party.
- (c) Currently, only 13 out of 29 Parties have nominated the required experts to the AHG-LC and to the LTWG (Annex 3).
- (d) The establishment of the LTWG and the Ad Hoc Expert Group on Liabilities and the AHG-LC is very crucial for the effective implementation of the Convention. The AHG-LC, once functional, will prepare a draft protocol setting out appropriate rules and procedures in the field of liabilities and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes. While the LTWG shall provide the Bamako Convention with expertise and guidance in the scientific and technological matters on hazardous wastes as well as held the developments in the legal field on transboundary movement and disposal of wastes.
- (e) The Secretariat, therefore, request parties to designate technical experts to the subsidiary bodies of the Bamako Convention and appoint national focal points, competent authorities and dumpwatches for the effective implementation of the Convention.

E. Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste that Parties have been involved in

31. The Secretariat of the Bamako Convention sent to all the 29 parties to the Convention a survey regarding their obligations under various specific articles of the Convention and requesting parties to furnish the Secretariat with information and relevant documentation. The Secretariat received feedback from nine parties (Angola, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Republic of the Congo Rwanda, Tanzania and Togo). See Annex 4 for a summary of the information received from the nine parties, copies of responses from Parties, and documents shared by Parties during the survey.

32. **Transboundary movements of hazardous wastes:** The survey indicates that a good number of parties to the Bamako Convention still allow the transboundary movement of hazardous waste such as petroleum industry waste, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), used lead-acid batteries (ULABs) and PCBs from non-Contracting Parties to or through areas under their national jurisdiction of Parties. This is a contravention of the Bamako Convention, which provides in Article 4 that “Parties shall take appropriate legal, administrative and other measures within the area under their jurisdiction to prohibit the import of all hazardous wastes, *for any reason*, into Africa from non-Contracting Parties. Such import shall be deemed illegal and a criminal act.”

33. **Measures adopted by Parties to implement the Bamako Convention:** The survey analysis indicates that a majority of parties to the Bamako Convention have adopted measures to prohibit the importation into Africa of any hazardous waste and minimize and control transboundary movements of hazardous wastes within the African continent. These measures the putting in place of legal, administrative and other appropriate measures to prohibit the importation of hazardous waste and prohibit the dumping at sea of hazardous wastes, including their disposal in the seabed and sub-seabed, and adoption and implementation of the precautionary principle.

34. **Information collection and dissemination mechanisms on hazardous wastes:** The survey of the mine countries also demonstrates that majority of parties to the Bamako Convention do not have fully functional information collection and dissemination mechanisms on hazardous wastes. Although Guinea-Bissau, Cote d'Ivoire and Tanzania have in place these mechanisms, they lack adequate human and financial resources to fully operationalize their information collection and dissemination mechanisms on hazardous wastes.

35. **Statistics on the effects on human health and the environment of hazardous wastes:** All the nine parties responded that they do not have qualified statistics on human health and the environment of the generation, transportation and disposal of hazardous waste. The data is scattered and not comprehensive.

36. **Accidents occurring during the transboundary movements, treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes and on the measures undertaken to deal with them:** All the nine parties reported that there are no recently recorded cases of accidents that occurred during transboundary movements, treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes in their national jurisdictions.

37. **Treatment and disposal options operated within national jurisdictions:** Five of the surveyed parties (Angola, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau and Republic of Congo) have within their jurisdiction treatment and disposal facilities for the environmentally sound management of certain types of hazardous waste. For instance, Angola and Guinea-Bissau have facilities for the treatment of hospital and biomedical wastes. Cote d'Ivoire has treatment and disposal facilities only for waste oil and used motor oil whereby companies accredited by the Ministry of the Environment collect waste oils and treat them either by incineration or recovery to obtain base oil. Egypt has a facility called Nasreya Centre that deals in the treatment and disposal of hazardous industrial wastes. While the Republic of Congo has industrial waste incineration centre, industrial waste, hospital waste and oil sludge treatment plant, and sludge treatment, recovery centre for oil drilling, and industrial and medical waste recycling and recovery centre.

38. **Measures undertaken for the development of clean production methods:** Majority of the nine parties that responded to the survey have put in place measures for the development of clean production methods for the reduction and/or elimination of hazardous wastes. These measures range from legal to institutional frameworks. In Angola, for example, the government has adopted decrees and regulations on "Environmental Impact Assessment and "Environmental Monitoring and Licensing". In Côte d'Ivoire, two decrees are already in place to ensure the environmentally sound management of waste oil and used oils. These decrees are Order No. 0120 / MINEDD / DGE of 15 May 2019 establishing the National Accreditation Committee for the collection, storage, recovery and / or disposal of used oils and Order No. 091 / MINEDD / DGE / of April 30, 2019 on the procedure for issuing approval for the collection, storage, recovery and / or disposal of used oils. These two decrees allow the Ministry in charge of the environment to approve companies specialized in the collection and treatment of used oils in order to obtain base oil.

39. On her part, Rwanda has established the Rwanda Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production Centre and stakeholders are encouraged to engage in proper waste management and use energy and water efficiency systems to ensure a technologically and environmentally sound business atmosphere. As concerns the Republic of Congo, the government has adopted the circular No 0613 / MEFDDE / CAB / DGE of 24 April 2017, which specifies the conditions for the management of waste of any kind in the country. It is noteworthy that the circular was adopted because the Government of the Republic of Congo is currently revising the law No 003/91 of 23 April 1991 on the protection of the environment. Tanzania did not give more information to the survey.

F. Challenges

Financial issues of the Bamako Convention

40. At its Second meeting (Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, 31 January-1 February 2018, the Conference of the Parties to the Bamako Convention (COP to the Bamako Convention) emphasized the need to ensuring that the secretariat of the Convention is endowed with adequate human and financial resources required to support and accelerate the effective implementation of the Bamako Convention. The COP also called upon parties to pay their agreed assessed contributions to the budget for the implementation of the Bamako Convention and to ensure that accrued arrears are paid in full and on time (UNEP/BC/COP.2/9).

41. The COP further called upon parties to take concerted measures individually as parties and jointly with other parties to fundraise for the prioritized activities for the effective implementation of the Bamako Convention, and to that end requested the secretariat, in cooperation with the parties, to develop a fundraising strategy to be used by both the secretariat and the parties to raise funds for the

national and regional activities necessary for the effective implementation of the Bamako Convention (UNEP/BC/COP.2/9).

42. Parties also adopted Decision 2/2 in which they appropriated \$100,000 to the revolving fund for assistance in case of emergency situations, and agreed to pay their contributions to the revolving fund in full within 30 days of the receipt of the communication from the Executive Secretary requesting the payment of contributions (UNEP/BC/COP.2/2).

43. Furthermore, parties adopted decision 2/7, setting \$113,399.925 and \$118,999.921 as the budget for the biennium 2018–2019 and requested States parties to pay their assessed contributions in full within 45 days of receipt of the communication from the Executive Secretary requesting payment of contributions (UNEP/BC/COP.2/7).

44. The Secretariat sent billing letters and invoices dated 23 August 2018, 9 October 2018, 20 May 2019 and 28 May 2019 reminding and requesting parties to make their outstanding payments.

45. In his letter dated 5 July 2019 to parties to the Bamako Convention, the President of the Conference of the Parties reminded parties to settle their contributions to the regular budget and the revolving fund for emergency situations as soon as possible.

46. To date, most parties are yet to make any payments to the Secretariat and as a result the outstanding contribution \$301,350. Table 1 (see Annex 1) contains a breakdown of parties' arrears to the General Trust Fund of the Bamako Convention for the biennium 2018-2019.

47. Lack of financial contributions by States Parties means that the Secretariat of the Bamako Convention is not able to effectively implement the Convention programme of work, including the functioning of the subsidiary bodies established under the Convention and resource mobilization efforts.

Unresponsiveness

48. Besides the financial constraints, the Secretariat is also confronted by general unresponsiveness by some parties to requests for information and / or support.

ANNEX 1

Table 1: Parties contributions to the Bamako Convention

| Parties Arrears to the General Trust Fund of the Bamako Convention for the Biennium 2018-2019 | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Party | Amount paid | Type and Amount of Arrears | | Total Arrears |
| | | | Assessed Contributions (2018&2019) | Revolving Fund | |
| 1 | Benin | 0 | 2,599 | 1,118 | 3,717 |
| 2 | Burkina Faso | 0 | 3,764 | 1,620 | 5,384 |
| 3 | Burundi | 0 | 852 | 367 | 1219 |
| 4 | Cameroon | 0 | 8,006 | 3,445 | 11,451 |
| 5 | Chad | 0 | 5,176 | 2,227 | 7,403 |
| 6 | Cote d'Ivoire | 0 | 16,485 | 1,811 | 18,296 |
| 7 | Comoros | 0 | 203 | 87 | 290 |
| 8 | Congo | 0 | 4,209 | 7,093 | 11,302 |
| 9 | Democratic Rep. of Congo | 0 | 8,177 | 3,518 | 11,695 |
| 10 | Egypt | 0 | 65,939 | 28,373 | 94,312 |
| 11 | Ethiopia | 21,980 | 0 | 9,458 | 9,458 |
| 12 | Gabon | 0 | 6,017 | 2,589 | 8,606 |
| 13 | The Gambia | 114 | 264 | 0 | 264 |
| 14 | Libya | 0 | 17,913 | 7,708 | 25,621 |
| 15 | Mali | 0 | 3,402 | 1,464 | 4,866 |
| 16 | Mozambique | 4,786 | 0 | 2,059 | 2,059 |
| 17 | Mauritius | 3,426 | 1,910 | 0 | 1,910 |
| 18 | Niger | 0 | 2,318 | 998 | 3,316 |
| 19 | Senegal | 0 | 4,621 | 1,988 | 6,609 |
| 20 | Sudan | 0 | 18,254 | 7,855 | 26,109 |
| 21 | Togo | 0 | 1,357 | 584 | 1,941 |
| 22 | Tunisia | 5,530 | 12,852 | 0 | 12,852 |
| 23 | Uganda | 0 | 6,269 | 2,698 | 8,967 |
| 24 | Tanzania | 0 | 9,099 | 3,915 | 13,014 |
| 25 | Zimbabwe | 0 | 4,127 | 1,776 | 5,903 |
| | TOTAL | 35,836 | 203,813 | 92,751 | 301,350 |

ANNEX 2

Table 2: Countries that have not designated competent authorities, focal points and Dumpwatches for the Bamako Convention

| | Competent Authorities (28 Parties) | Focal Points (7 Parties) | Dumpwatch (27 Parties) |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Angola | Angola | Angola |
| 2 | Benin | Burundi | Benin |
| 3 | Burkina Faso | Liberia | Burkina Faso |
| 4 | Burundi | Libya | Burundi |
| 5 | Cameroon | Mali | Cameroon |
| 6 | Chad | Mauritius | Chad |
| 7 | Cote d'Ivoire | Tunisia | Cote d'Ivoire |
| 8 | Comoros | | Comoros |
| 9 | Congo | | Congo |
| 10 | Egypt | | Ethiopia |
| 11 | Ethiopia | | Gabon |
| 12 | Gabon | | The Gambia |
| 13 | The Gambia | | Guinea-Bissau |
| 14 | Guinea-Bissau | | Liberia |
| 15 | Liberia | | Libya |
| 16 | Libya | | Mali |
| 17 | Mali | | Mozambique |
| 18 | Mozambique | | Mauritius |
| 19 | Mauritius | | Niger |
| 20 | Niger | | Rwanda |
| 21 | Rwanda | | Senegal |
| 22 | Senegal | | Sudan |
| 23 | Sudan | | Tanzania |
| 24 | Tanzania | | Togo |
| 25 | Togo | | Tunisia |
| 26 | Tunisia | | Uganda |
| 27 | Uganda | | Zimbabwe |
| 28 | Zimbabwe | | |

ANNEX 3

Table 3: Countries that have not yet nominated experts to the AHG-LC and to the LTWG for the Bamako Convention

| | Ad-Hoc Expert Group on Liabilities and Compensation (AHG-LC) | Legal and Technical Working Group (LTWG) |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Angola | Angola |
| 2 | Benin | Benin |
| 3 | Burkina Faso | Burkina Faso |
| 4 | Chad | Chad |
| 5 | Cote d'Ivoire | Cote d'Ivoire |
| 6 | Comoros | Comoros |
| 7 | Gabon | Gabon |
| 8 | Guinea-Bissau | Guinea-Bissau |
| 9 | Liberia | Liberia |
| 10 | Libya | Libya |
| 11 | Mali | Mali |
| 12 | Mauritius | Mauritius |
| 13 | Niger | Niger |
| 14 | Senegal | Senegal |
| 15 | Uganda | Uganda |
| 16 | Zimbabwe | Zimbabwe |

ANNEX 4

| Obligations of Parties under the Convention | Questions | Responses | |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Yes | No |
| 1. Hazardous Waste Import Ban (Art. 4). | 1.1 Has your country taken appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to prohibit the import of all hazardous wastes into Africa, for any reason, from non-Contracting Parties? | Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Tanzania, Togo, Comoros | Angola, Rwanda |
| | 1.2 Has your country established a cooperation with other Parties to ensure that no imports of hazardous wastes from a non-Party enter a Party? | Cote d'Ivoire, Rwanda, Tanzania | Angola, Congo, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Togo, Comoros |
| | 1.3 Has your country adopted legal, administrative and other appropriate measures to prohibit the dumping at sea of hazardous wastes, including their incineration at sea and their disposal in the seabed and sub-seabed? | Angola, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Rwanda, Tanzania, Togo | Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Comoros |
| | 1.4 Has there been any dumping of hazardous wastes at sea and the internal waters of your country? | Cote d'Ivoire | Angola, Congo, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Rwanda, Tanzania, Togo, Comoros |
| | 1.5 Has your country adopted and does it implement the preventive, precautionary approach to pollution problems? | Angola, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Rwanda, Tanzania, Togo, Comoros | |
| | 1.6 Can you please share information on measures undertaken in your country for the development of clean production methods for the reduction and/or elimination of the production of hazardous wastes in your country? | Angola, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Rwanda, Tanzania, Togo, Comoros | Egypt, Guinea-Bissau |
| | 1.7 Has your country recorded any transboundary movement of hazardous wastes in its jurisdiction? | Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Rwanda, Tanzania, Togo, | Angola, Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Comoros |
| | 1.8 Does your country have within its jurisdiction adequate treatment and disposal facilities, for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes? | Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Tanzania | Angola, Congo, Rwanda, Togo, Comoros |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | 1.9 Has your country adopted any legal, policy and/or institutional framework to minimize or prevent plastic waste pollution? | Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Rwanda, Comoros | Angola, Tanzania, Togo |
| 2. Transboundary Movement and Notification Procedures (Art 6) | 3.1 Has your country been involved in the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes? | Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Rwanda, Tanzania, Togo, Comoros | Angola, Guinea-Bissau |
| | 3.2 Has your country ever notified or received any notification of any proposed transboundary movement of hazardous wastes (import, export or transit of hazardous wastes)? | Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Rwanda, Tanzania, Togo | Angola, Congo, Comoros |
| 3. Illegal traffic of hazardous waste (Art 9) | 4.1 Has your country recorded any illegal trafficking of hazardous wastes in its national jurisdiction? | Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Tanzania | Angola, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Rwanda, Togo, Comoros |
| | 4.2 Does your country have appropriate national legislation for imposing criminal penalties on all persons who have planned, committed, or assisted in illegal imports of hazardous waste? | Angola, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Rwanda, Tanzania, Comoros | Congo, Togo |
| 4. International Co-operation: Bilateral, Multilateral and Regional Agreements (Art 11) | 5.1 Has your country entered into any bilateral, multilateral and regional agreements and arrangements, other than the Bamako Convention, on the sound management of hazardous wastes? | Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Tanzania | Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Rwanda, Togo, Comoros |
| 5. Transmission of Information through the Secretariat (Art 13) | 6.1 Does your country have a fully functional information collection and dissemination mechanisms on hazardous wastes? | Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Tanzania | Angola, Congo, Egypt, Rwanda, Togo, Comoros |
| | 6.2 Does your country have qualified statistics on the effects on human health and the environment of the generation, transportation, and disposal of hazardous wastes? | Tanzania | Angola, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Rwanda, Togo, Comoros |
| | 6.3 Have there been accidents in your country occurring during the transboundary movements, treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes? If yes, what measures have been undertaken to deal with them in your country? | | Angola, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Rwanda, Tanzania, Togo, Comoros |