

# Country Highlights, Experiences and Expectations from the Global Monitoring Program-2: The Nigerian Position

Delivered

by

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# Outline

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# Country Background



## Country Background (Cont'd)

<b>Capital</b>	Abuja
<b>Area</b>	923,768 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Land boundaries</b>	4,477 km (Benin 809 km, Cameroon 1957 km, Chad 85 km, Niger 1,608 km)
<b>Coastline</b>	853 km
<b>Climate</b>	Equatorial in the south, tropical in the centre, arid in the north
<b>Natural Resources</b>	Natural gas, petroleum, tin, iron ore, coal, limestone, niobium, lead, zinc
<b>Land Use</b>	Arable land: 38.4%, permanent crops: 7.4%; forest area: 9.0% others: 45.2% (2012)
<b>Irrigated land</b>	2,932 km <sup>2</sup> (2004)
<b>Natural hazards</b>	Periodic droughts; flooding
<b>Environmental issues</b>	Soil degradation; rapid deforestation; urban air and water pollution; desertification; oil pollution - water, air, and soil; has suffered serious damage from oil spills; loss of arable land; rapid urbanization
<b>Geography note</b>	The Niger River enters the country in the northwest and flows southward through tropical rain forests and swamps to its delta in the Gulf of Guinea
<b>Population</b>	177,155,754 (July 2014 est.)
<b>Age structure</b>	0-14 years: 43.2%, 15-24 years: 19.3%, 25-54 years: 30.5%, 55-64 years: 3.9%, 65 years and over: 3.1% (2014 est.)
<b>Growth rate</b>	2.47% (2014 est.)
<b>Infant mortality</b>	74.09 deaths/1,000 live births (2014 est.)
<b>Life expectancy</b>	Total population: 52.62 years - female: 53.66 years male: 51.63 years (2014 est.)
<b>Total fertility</b>	5.25 children born/woman (2014 est.)
<b>Religions</b>	Muslim 50%, Christian 40%, indigenous beliefs 10%
<b>ethnic groups</b>	More than 250 ethnic groups; Hausa and Fulani 29%, Yoruba 21%, Igbo (Ibo) 18%, Ijaw 10%, Kanuri 4%, Ibibio 3.5%, Tiv 2.5%
<b>Languages</b>	English (official), Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo (Ibo), Fulani and over 500 additional indigenous languages
<b>Literacy</b>	Definition: age 15 and over can read and write, total population: 61.3% - male: 72.1%, female: 50.4% (2010 est.)
<b>Independence</b>	1 October 1960 (from UK)
<b>GDP</b>	Purchasing power parity: \$478.5 billion (2013 est.) Official exchange rate: \$502 billion (2013 est.)
<b>GDP real growth</b>	6.22% (2014 est.) GDP - per capita Purchasing power parity - \$2,800 (2013 est.)
<b>GDP composition</b>	Agriculture: 30.9%, industry: 43%, services: 26% (2012 est.)

# National Commitment to Global Environmental Governance

- Nigeria has a robust resolve, aspiration and commitment to align with global initiatives on sustainable development.
- She consequently participated in the deliberations at 1992 Earth Summit, culminating in the adoption of Rio Declaration and has accordingly internalized the Agenda 21 on Sustainable Development, including Chapter 19 on Environmentally Sound Management of Toxic chemicals & waste;
- It is a constitutional burden in Nigeria to *protect and improve the environment and safeguard the water, air and land, forest and wild life of Nigeria (Section 20 of FRN Constitution)*;
- It is also enshrined in the constitution that the Nigerian Government shall promote international cooperation and respect for international law, understanding and treaty obligations, among others (Section 19 of the constitution);
- Consequently, Nigeria has played active roles in the negotiation and actualisation of set objectives of a large number of Multilateral Environmental Agreements, which form the over-arching international legal grundnorm for addressing environmental issues of global concerns.
- Nigeria is a Party to Chemicals & Waste-treaties, one of which is the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

# A quick view of Parties' obligations under Stockholm Convention

- Stockholm Convention obligates Parties to, among others:-
  - take action to prohibit or take measures to eliminate the production and use or import or export of chemicals listed in Annex A (chemicals for elimination)(Article 3).
  - take measures to reduce the release of chemicals listed in Annex C (unintentionally produced) (Article 5).
  - develop strategies for identifying stockpiles of chemicals in Annex A (chemicals for elimination) or Annex B (chemicals for restricted use) (Article 6).
  - **develop, use and review an Implementation Plan (Article 7).**
  - **identify a National Focal Point to facilitate the exchange of information on POPs (Article 9).**
  - **provide information and develop education and training programmes for policy makers and the public about persistent organic pollutants (Article 10).**
  - **encourage and/or undertake research into POPs (Article 11).**
  - **report to the Conference of the Parties on the measures it has taken to implement the provisions of this Convention (Article 15)**
  - **participate in the COP's effort to evaluate the effectiveness of the Convention four years after its date of entry into force and periodically thereafter at intervals to be determined (Article 16)**

## Implementation of Stockholm Convention on POPs in Nigeria

- Multifarious application of POPs-chemicals in critical sectors of the economy make these substances necessary inputs for sustaining productive activities and fundamental ingredients for national economic development.
- Nigeria as an emerging economy records monumental chemicals-based industries, trades and investments, which substantially contribute to the national gross domestic product (GDP), in which POPs have been historically used, unintentionally generated or discharged as waste.
- On the other hand, Nigeria does not manufacture POPs or POPs-containing products. These commodities have been imported, or infiltrate into the country from exporting countries outside Africa.
- Surveys conducted under various POPs projects have revealed the long-term abandonment and accumulation of POPs and products-containing POPs, such as POPs pesticides, e-waste, end-of-life vehicles, old pesticide formulation facilities, dilapidated PCBs storage facilities, hazardous waste incinerators, opening burning of waste dumps, gas flaring, storage sites for AFFF-containing PFOS, cement industries, water bodies receiving industrial sewage, among others constitute hotspots for POPs discharges and emissions, nationwide.





## Implementation of Stockholm Convention on POPs in Nigeria (cont'd)

- Under natural influences or anthropic causes, these stockpiles are potentially dislodged and transported in manners that are characteristic of POP-chemicals.
- Exposed populations include women, children and the old, with attendant burdens of ailments.
- This phenomenon manifests in scales and scopes that may be burdensome for developing nations like Nigeria, in terms of needs for colossal financial, institutional and infrastructural capacities.
- In a study titled: The Cost of inaction for Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC) in Nigeria, the cost of injury to farm workers on small land holdings due to POPs Pesticide Poisoning was estimated at five hundred and ninety million, four hundred and eighty thousand dollars (USD94. 48 billion)
- As a major player among the comity of nation, Nigeria has aligned with the global community to negotiate and adopt the Stockholm Convention on POPs on 22 May 2001, which entered into force on 17 May 2004.
- She ratified the Convention on 24th May, 2004.

# Implementation of Stockholm Convention on POPs in Nigeria (cont'd)

- Nigeria developed her National Implementation Plan (NIP) for POPs management, as obligated under Article 7 of Stockholm Convention, which was transmitted to COP in April 2009.
- NIP is the legal framework with the action and strategy plans that are implemented to phase out, eliminate or reduce POPs in line with the objective of this Convention, which is to protect human health and the environment from the said dangerous chemicals.
- Following amendments to Annexes to the Convention, through additional listing of POPs-chemicals in 2009, 2011 and 2013, it became mandatory to amend the NIP, to Nigeria effectively address her emerging responsibilities arising from the amendment(s).
- The NIP Review and Update Project, supported by GEF and UNIDO (as Implementing Agency), was flagged off in June 2016 and completed in May 2016.
- She has also implemented key POPs management projects, such as:-
  - Pilot testing of Guidance Documents (GDs) for NIP review and updating, developed by UNEP
  - The Less Burnt for a Clean Earth Project: (U-POPs Project,
  - The National Framework for PCB Management.
  - The Chemicals Information Exchange Network –Nigeria has developed & populated the website ([www.estis.net/sites/cien\\_ng](http://www.estis.net/sites/cien_ng)), as a free and effective information exchange platform on global & national chemicals management initiatives, articulated with twitter handle: @cien\_nigeria.
- Nigeria in collaboration with Ghana is executing the regional project on the POPs contaminated sites remediation.



CIEN Webmaster Refresher Training Dec., 2012



Updated NIP Stakeholders' Endorsement Workshop

# Institutional, Policy, Legal and Infrastructural Frameworks for POPs Regulation

- Institutional Framework
  - Federal Ministry of Environment plays the lead role, as the Designated National Authority (DNA) and Competent Authority, for Chemicals & Waste Treaties. Additionally, a number of Ministries through themselves and or their Agencies have relevant sectoral policies, laws, regulations and guidelines that are adoptable for POPs regulation.
  - Policy decision making process is multisectoral and multisectoral. Including the Government, Civil Society Organisation (Industry, NGO), Academia, the Media, among others.
- Policy Instruments
  - Nigeria has developed a number of sectoral policy documents that are adoptable and adaptable platform for enshrining sound management of chemicals and waste, including POPs issues of national priority.
- Legal Frameworks
  - A plethora of sectoral legal instruments have been enacted, drawing from Sectoral Policies, for the maximum protection of the citizenry and the Nigerian environment, against deleterious effects of hazardous chemicals including POPs, in line with the global best practices and in tune with Nigeria's national peculiarity and circumstances.

# Institutional, Policy, Legal and Infrastructural Frameworks for POPs Regulation (Cont'd)

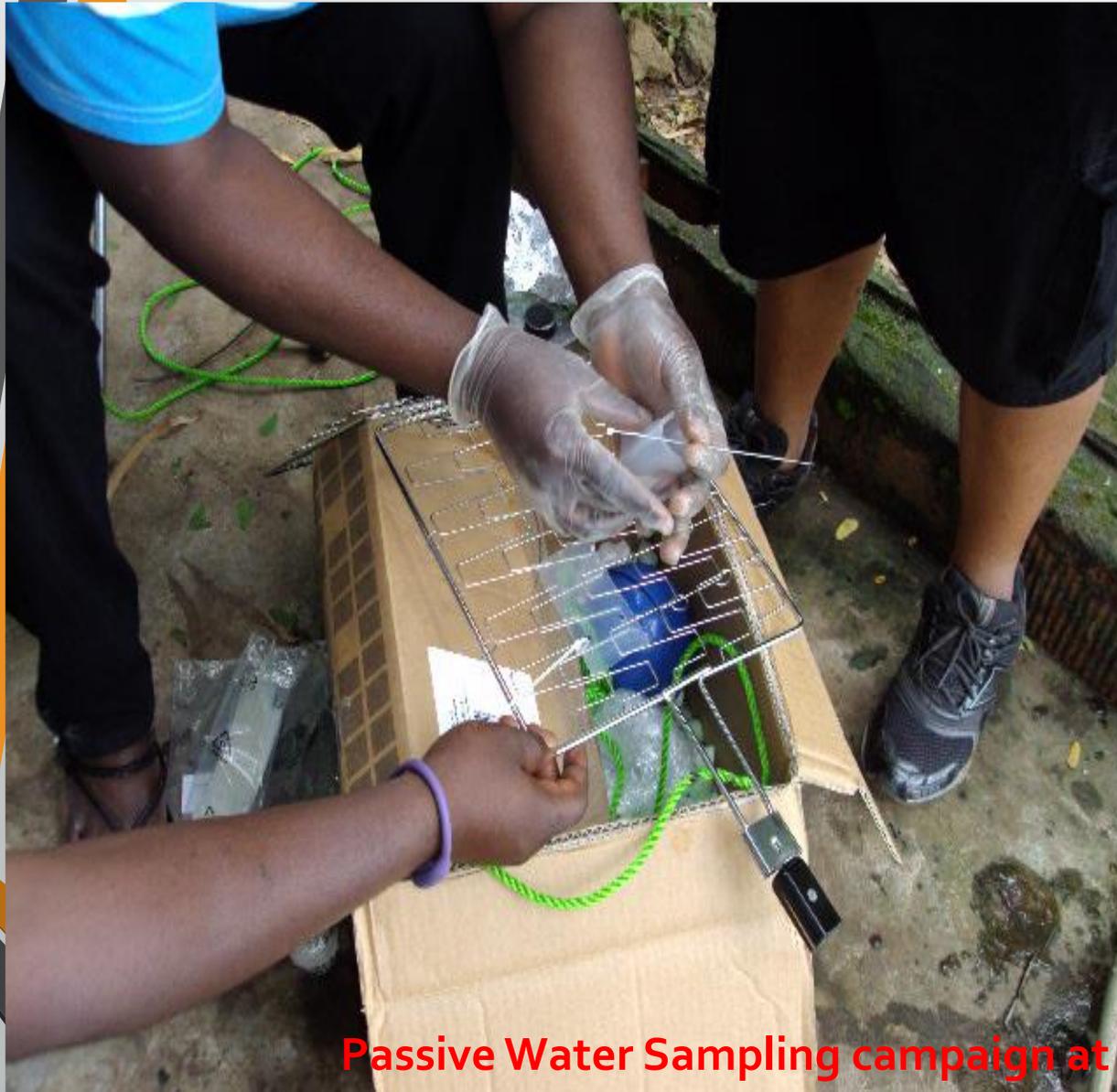
- Infrastructural Frameworks for POPs Management
- Nigeria has instituted infrastructural frameworks, domiciled at identified centres of excellence, regulatory bodies and private sectors.
- Among these are Federal Ministry of Environment Linkage Centres and Research Centres of coordinate jurisdiction, namely:-
  - FMENV-UNILAG Linkage Centre for Environmental Human Resources. Development.
  - FMENV - UI Linkage Centre for Cleaner Production Technology and Hazardous Waste Management.
  - FMENV-UNAAB Linkage Centre for Forest Conservation and Biodiversity.
  - FMEnv - FUT Minna Linkage Centre for Climate Change.
  - FMENV-UNIMAID Centre for Arid Zone Studies.
  - National Sectoral Reference Laboratories (Health, Environment, Agriculture, Water, etc)
  - **Analytical & Environmental Chemistry Laboratory , University of Lagos**
  - **Geo-Environmental Research Centre(GRC) Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Contaminated Sites Laboratory, BCRCC-Africa, University of Ibadan;**
  - **PCB Reference Laboratory, Centre For Environmental Management and Control**
- All the infrastructures are staffed with competent human resources. There are however some gaps in some analytical equipment supply.  
There are also private researchers with multidisciplinary expertise and experience in abiotic and biotic POPs monitoring.

## Participation by Nigeria in Stockholm Convention Effectiveness Evaluation

- As indicated above, Article 16 obligates the evaluation fo effectiveness of the convention and spherically outlined that the evaluation shall be conducted on the basis of available scientific, environmental, technical and economic information, including:
  - (a) Reports and other monitoring information provided pursuant to paragraph 2;
  - (b) National reports submitted pursuant to Article 15; and
  - (c) **Non-compliance information provided pursuant to the procedures established under article 17.**
- The Conference of the Parties (COP) to Stockholm Convention (SC) decided at its third meeting in 2007 to establish a mechanism for comparable POPs data monitoring, adopt its implementation plan and a regional framework for its implementation, with a view to facilitating assessment of whether objective of the Convention is being achieved. GMP.
- Nigeria participated in the Global Monitoring Programme (GMP) for POPs Management –Phase.



Passive Air Sampling Campaign at Sheda, Abuja.



**Passive Water Sampling campaign at FCT Fishery Abuja**

# National Interventional Actions and Strategies for POPs Monitoring

- Nigeria participated in the first cycle of the MONET-AFRICA campaign , incorporating Passive Air and Water Sampling, with technical support provided by RECETOX, Czech Republic.
- The GMP campaign in the Africa Region, from 2009 to 2010, incorporating assessment of human exposure and environmental concentrations of the twelve POPs, initially identified by the Convention for global action.
- Having successfully implemented the first phase, Nigeria and fourteen other African countries were selected in 2015 to participate in the second phase (GMP-2 for the Africa Region), with a Global Environment Facility (GEF) joint grant of USD4,208,000 .The Project The global project objective is to strengthen the capacity for implementation of the updated POPs GMP, and create the conditions for sustainable monitoring of the 23 POPs in each participating region.
- There are ongoing private research works by experts in the academia, with validated and published data on POPs in core biotic and abiotic media.

## Sustainability plan for the GMP-2 Project Implementation

- Technical and political supports for sustaining POPs monitoring activities, as part of post-updated NIP strategies;
- Repositioning the three identified POPs monitoring operations, in tune with international requirements.
- Cost recovery mechanism for sustaining POPs monitoring activities by Reference , beyond the life of the present project, with a view to generating new business opportunities
- Project officers of proven competence and experience led by a member of Effectiveness Evaluation Committee, backed by multi-stakeholdersl Coordination Mechanism.
- Inter-lab collaboration with 'sister labs' within and outside Africa, to pool human and infrastructural resources for better service delivery,

## Expectations from GMP-Phase-2 Project Implementation

- Facilitation information flow among participating nations, in terms of experience sharing and knowledge management;
- Strengthening of human and infrastructural capacities of three labs identified for support by the Nigerian Government to enhance national capacity for monitoring POPs in abiotic and biotic core media, in line with internationally accepted procedures.
- Enhanced knowledge and understanding of national POPs problems amongst decision makers, managers, industry, and the public at large.
- Sustainable and regular release of funds for project activities.
- Inclusion of the three new POPs, added at COP-7, which inclusion take effect from 15<sup>th</sup> December 2015 (PCP, HCBD, PCN)

## Expression of Appreciation

- Sincere appreciations to GEF, UNEP and WHO for giving Nigeria the opportunity to be part of the GMP-2 Regional Project for Africa;
- The Regional Organisation Group (ROG) and Regional Coordination Group - Africa for good leadership;
- Partnering countries for cooperation and collaboration;
- The People and Government of Ghana for being good hosts.
- Maximum Appreciation also to the Secretariat and supporting Laboratories /Centres for Excellence.

