



## **Africa Stockpiles Programme**

## Outline

- ✦ The Problem
- ✦ Approach
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- ✦ Outcomes
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- ✦ Next Steps

## The Problem



- ✦ Over 50,000 tonnes of obsolete stockpiles of pesticides and associated wastes
- ✦ Some are leaking into the environment, and potentially contaminating soil, water, air, and food sources
- ✦ Threats to the health of populations

## The Problem

- ✦ Many African governments unable to dispose of these stocks safely
- ✦ Costly to dispose of
- ✦ Consequences worsen as the problems persist





## Obsolete Pesticides

- ✦ Pesticides and technical formulations past their expiry date
- ✦ Banned pesticides
- ✦ Damaged and degraded products
- ✦ Unusable formulations and packages
- ✦ Contaminated empty containers and application equipment
- ✦ Buried pesticides and containers, and
- ✦ Heavily contaminated soils

## The Approach

### The Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP) aims to:

- ✦ Clean up stockpiled pesticides and pesticide-contaminated waste in an environmentally sound manner
- ✦ Catalyze the development of measures to prevent future accumulation
- ✦ Provide capacity building and institutional strengthening on important chemicals-related issues

By establishing a strong public-private-NGO partnership

## The Approach

**Duration:** 10 -15 years (50,000 tonnes)  
**Several Phases:** Est. 4 years each  
**ASP-P1:** 7 Countries



## The Approach

✦ **Partner Organisations:**

CLI, FAO, PAN-UK, PAN-Africa, WB WWF

✦ **ASP-P1 Countries:**

Ethiopia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania,  
Tunisia

Eritrea & Mozambique - parallel projects

✦ **Donors:**

GEF, WB, Bilateral donors



## Country Projects

- ✦ Disposal
  - Inventory
  - Safeguarding/containment
  - Disposal
  
- ✦ Prevention
  - Legislation/regulations
  - IPM
  - Awareness and outreach
  
- ✦ Project management



# Implementation

## Partner Organisations

- ✦ Technical Support
- ✦ Supervision
- ✦ Coordination

## Outcomes

- ✦ Inventory of ~ 5,000 tons of obsolete pesticides and associated waste
- ✦ Development of toolkits and guidance documents for the CESA, M&E, procurement of waste disposal services, national communication strategies etc
- ✦ Disposal of obsolete pesticides in Mali and Tunisia to commence early 2010
- ✦ Community-based monitoring of health and environmental impacts

## Outcomes

- ✦ Wide reaching awareness and outreach programme
- ✦ Education of journalists, use of media campaigns, IEC materials
- ✦ Reviews of pesticide management practices and pesticide legislation
- ✦ Drafting of new legislation
- ✦ Long term storage facilities for pesticides built/improved
- ✦ IPM training and devt. of IPM policies
- ✦ Innovative projects eg remediation of a contaminated site in Mali



## Success Factors

(why the programme is successful/ has succeeded)

- ✦ Partnership approach
- ✦ Multi-sectoral approach
- ✦ Engagement of wide range of stakeholders
- ✦ Need to meet the objectives within the project (no additional sources of funding to work on the issues)
- ✦ Urgency if the situation (in the case of emergency safeguarding)

## Lessons Learnt

- ✦ Disposal must be supported by implementation of strong measures to prevent accumulation of new stocks
- ✦ Need to mainstreaming pest and pesticide management in the countries' broader development agenda for sustainability
- ✦ Disposal programmes require good indicative data on existing volumes of obsolete pesticides
- ✦ Lapses in time may result in:
  - ◆ discovery of significantly larger amounts of stock than initially indicated
  - ◆ changes in cost of disposal

## Next Steps

- ✦ Completion of P1
- ✦ Preparation of P2
- ✦ 15+ new countries

