

State of Environment in Africa - Governance



- 
- **Objective:** to expose the challenges and opportunities on environment and development in Africa

- **Outline**

- Importance of Africa's natural capital
- A summary of the environmental problems
- State of environment governance in Africa
- Conclusion

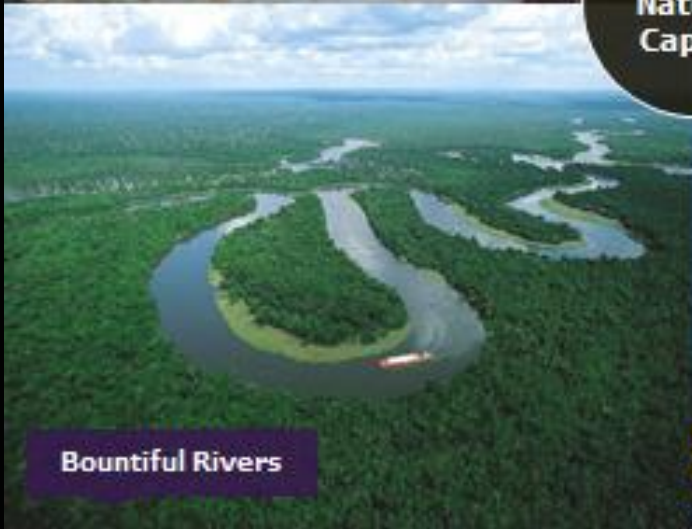


Coast-lines of West Africa



Golden sands of North Africa

African Natural Capital



Bountiful Rivers



Mineral Resources

AFRICA'S NATURAL CAPITAL WORTH



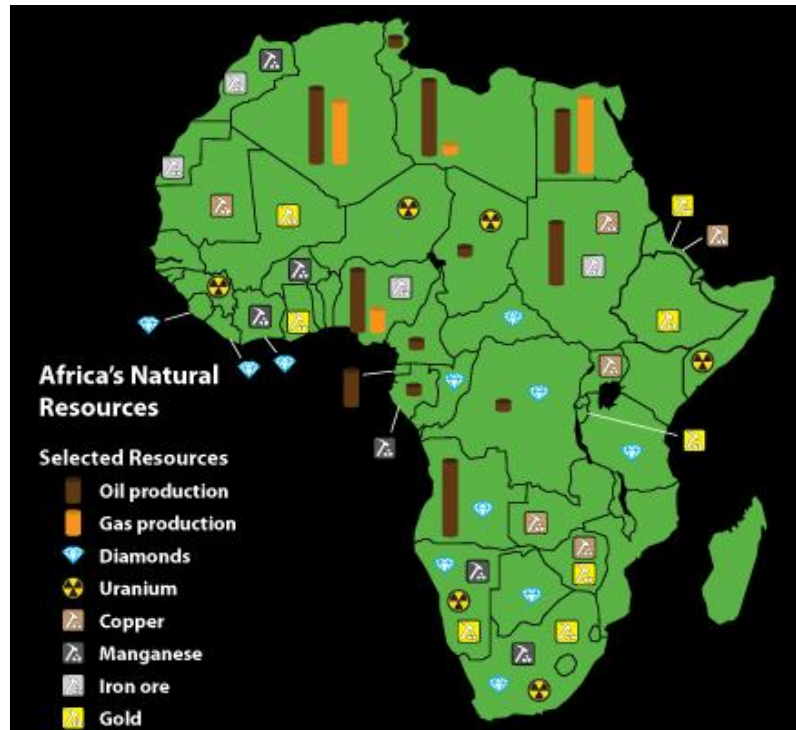
40% of worlds' gold and **80% & 90%** of Chromium and Platinum



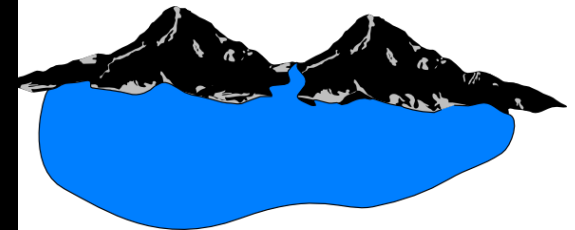
8% of worlds' natural gas



12% of worlds' oil reserves



65% of worlds' arable land



10% of worlds' internal fresh renewable water sources with fisheries estimated worth **USD 24 billion**

According to the African Development Bank , about **30%** of the world's mineral reserves are in Africa.



AFRICA'S NATURAL CAPITAL CONTRIBUTES TO GROWTH



In 2012, natural capital accounted for **77%** of total exports and **42%** of government revenues.



Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) originates mostly from commercial activities as follows:

\$50bn

Currently, Africa is estimated to be losing more than \$50 billion annually in IFFs.

65%
Commercial Transaction

30%
Organized Criminal Activities

5%
Corruption



\$1 trillion

Over the last 50 years, Africa is estimated to have lost in excess of \$1 trillion in illicit financial flows (IFFs).



This sum is roughly equivalent to all of the official development assistance received by Africa during the same timeframe.

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
High Level Panel on
ILICIT
Financial Flows
from Africa

Track it!
Stop it!
Get it!

Illicit financial flows: why Africa needs to "track it, stop it and get it"

The poster features a map of Africa with several colorful arrows (red, yellow, blue, purple) pointing outwards from the continent. In the center of the map is a photograph of a woman and a child. The text is arranged around the map, with the call to action at the top and the title at the bottom.

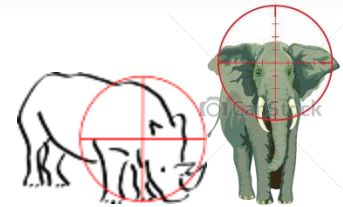
AFRICA'S NATURAL CAPITAL LOSSES



Illegal logging costs Africa a high of **USD 17 billion** annually



Net import bill (excluding fish) hit **USD 35 billion** annually. Imports exceed exports by **30%** according to the 2014 Africa progress summary report. Colossal import bill represents funds that could be recouped and rechanneled



An absolute figure of about **US \$10.9 billion** losses in illegal poaching & trade in wildlife



180 million people are relying on depleted soil to grow their food. Land Degradation in sub-Saharan Africa is estimated at **USD 68 billion** per year



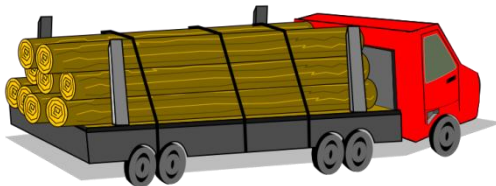
LOST TOTALITY



IFFs



Illegal Mining



Illegal Logging



Degraded land



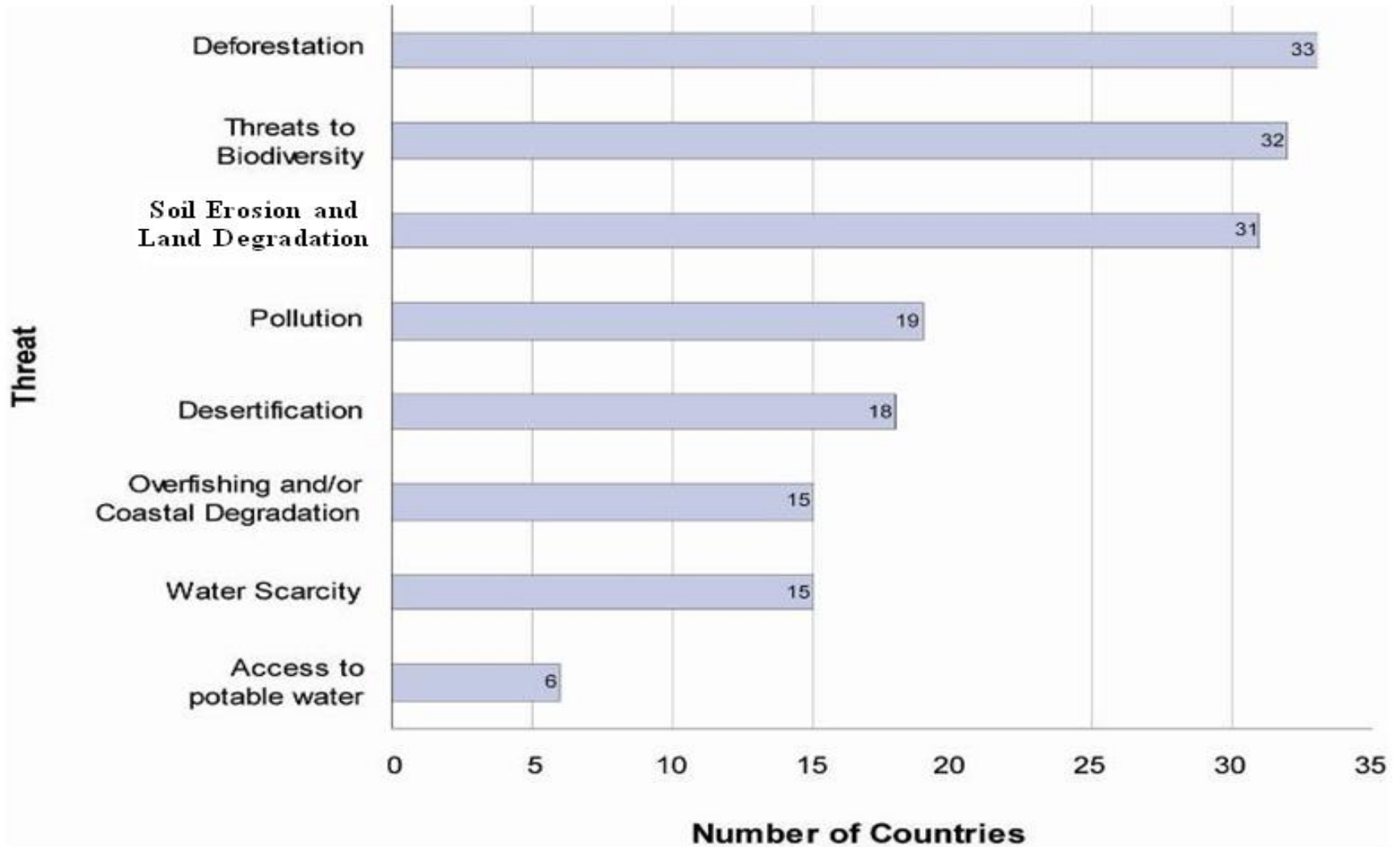
Illegal Poaching



Food imports bill

Africa's loses a conservative figure of up to **\$195 billion** annually of its natural capital.

Major Environmental Issues Facing Africa



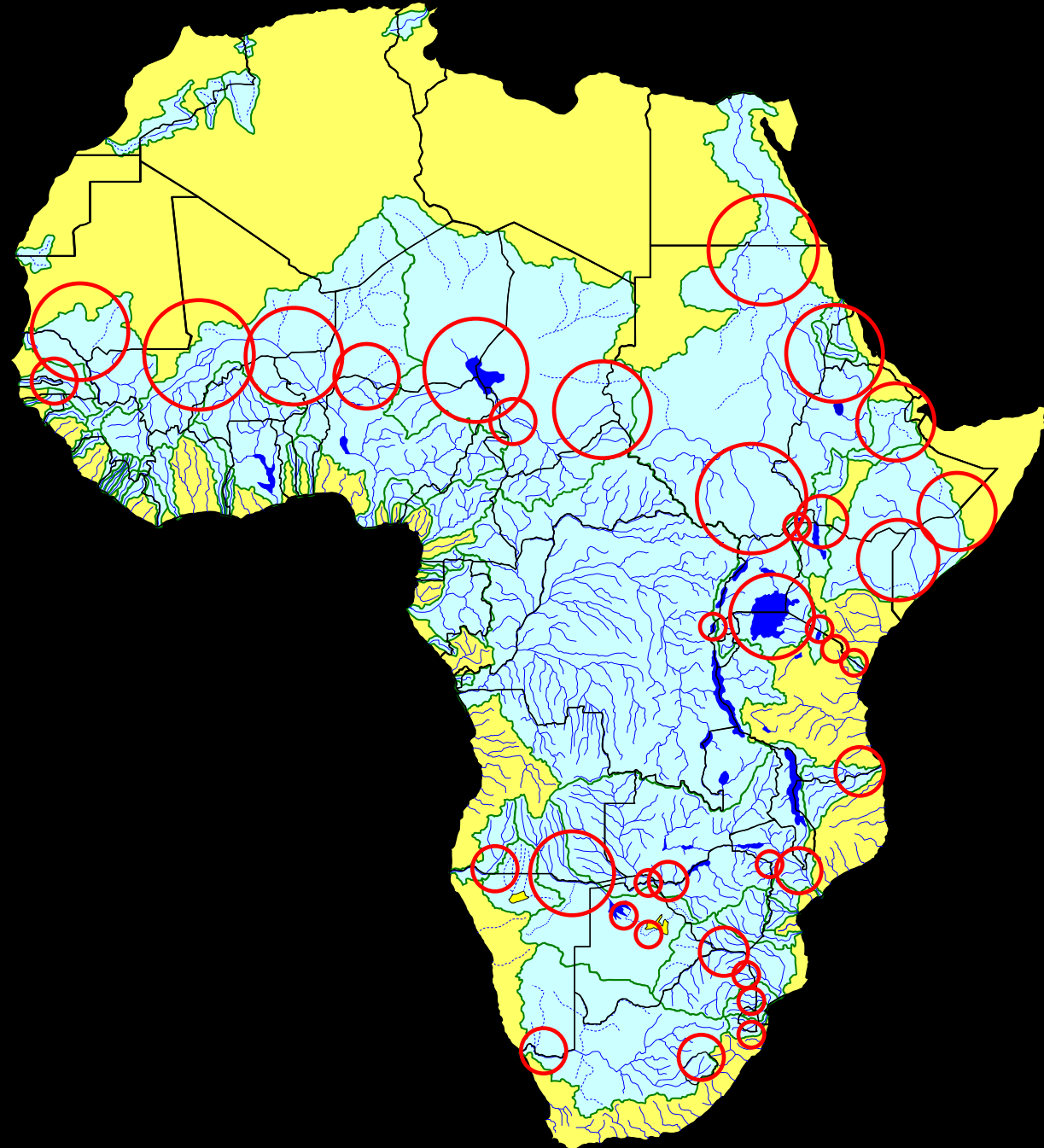
IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN AFRICA



Environmental Issues at regional Levels

- **Trans-boundary environmental Issues**
 - **Threatened ecosystems and shared protected areas** e.g. The Congo Basin forests ecosystem, shared by six countries,
 - **Trans-boundary water resources**-59 international trans-boundary river basins-15 principal lakes and 24 main watersheds –cooperation in resource management
 - **Trans-boundary movement of people**-conflicts and refugees-(Dadaab refugee camp, Parrot's Beak region in Guinea)-Have adverse impacts on surrounding environments and significant trans-boundary implications.
 - **Trans-boundary movement of pollutants**-Dust storms and biomass burning trans-boundary air pollution in Africa.
 - **Illegal trade in wildlife species** - poaching and illegal trade in wildlife causes a loss of \$10.9 billion per annum

Sites of Disputes Linked to Water





Indoor pollution due to biomass fuel used by 80 per cent in Africa kills 600,000 annually. In education electricity access in primary schools is at 35 per cent and in some countries, 80 per cent primary schools have no electricity. This perpetuates the poverty cycle for this segment of society.

Environmental Pollution

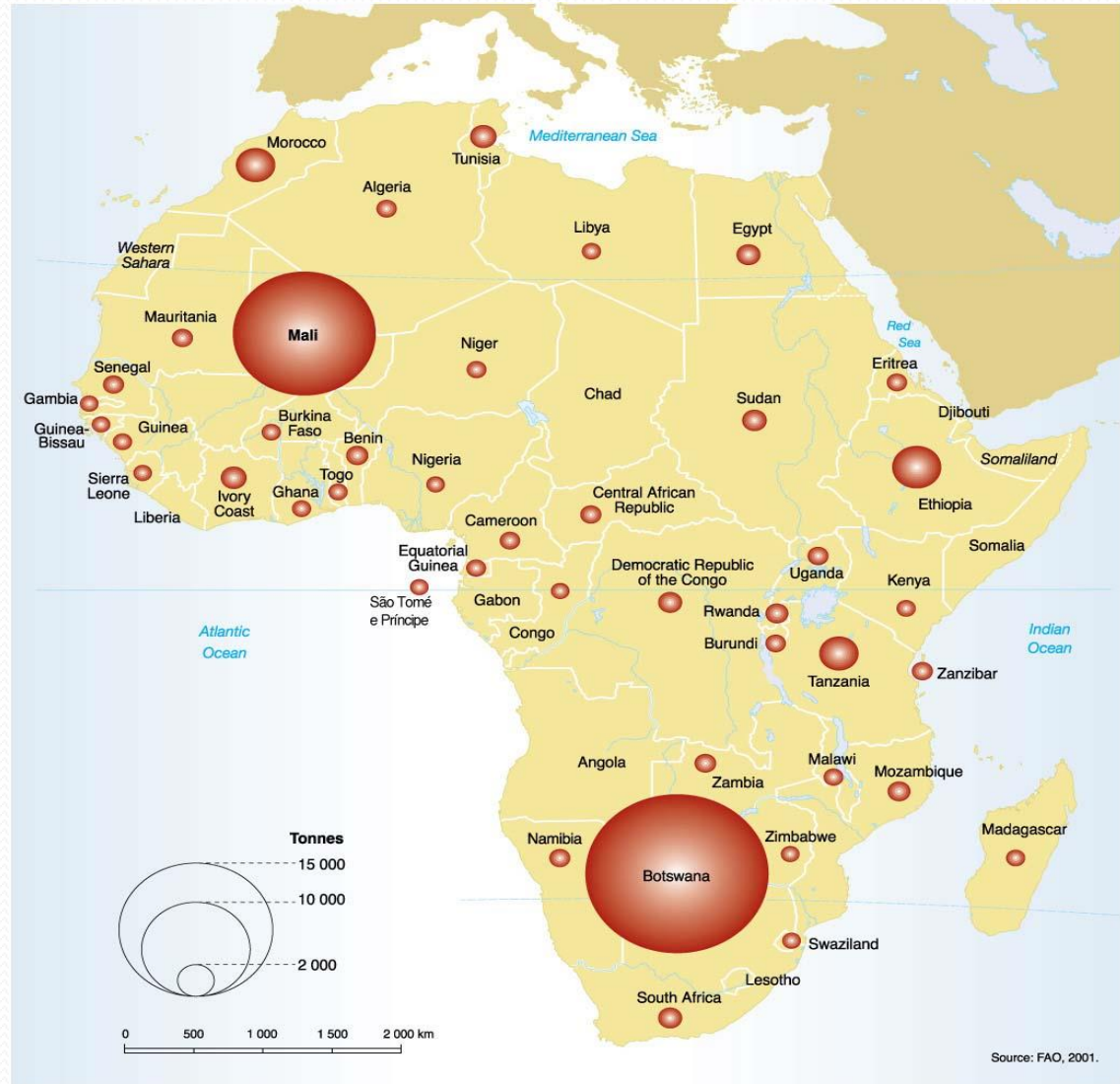
Poor waste management + rapid urbanization has led to pollution of water sources. Growing at an annual average of **3.5 %**, Africa's pace of urbanization is the fastest in the world



Ground water contamination by heavy metals from industrial effluents is a major risk to many peri-urban communities who access the ground water for domestic use.

Chemical stock piles

Africa has at least 50,000 tons of obsolete pesticides



The Barriers – Governance

Weak implementation:

- Ineffective governance mechanisms to manage the natural resources/capital - inadequate legal, policy and institutional frameworks at all levels
- Weak capacity: including information, proper planning, technical knowledge, enforcement, coordination and cooperation, financial and technical resources
- Low environmental awareness - public and decision-makers = parliament, executive, judiciary on socio-economic changes and impacts of activities

What has been done

- Most of Africa solutions are through improving governance systems
- Strengthening Environmental law:
 - ✓ most countries currently have some form of environmental legislation in place: over 25 African countries have constitutional provisions on the environment, 43 countries have framework environmental laws
 - ✓ Many countries have made investments in development of tools and strategies to ensure the laws are implemented

Regional Environmental Protection

- ❖ **2001 Constitutive Act of the AU** - Established Executive Council whose functions include environmental
- ❖ **Pan African Parliament and Africa Court of Justice**
- ❖ **1981 African Charter on Human and Peoples rights- Art 24** -Gives right to environment
- ❖ **2003 Maputo Convention**-African Convention on conservation of nature and natural resources
- ❖ **1991 Bamako Convention** - control of trans-boundary movement and management of hazardous wastes in Africa
- ❖ **1981 Abidjan Convention, 1978 Barcelona Convention, 1981 Nairobi Convention and Jeddah Convention** -Cooperation in Protection of Marine and Coastal Environment

Regional Economic Communities' Treaties/protocols

- ❖ **SADC:** SADC Treaty-Areas of cooperation -Environment and natural resources-Cap 7
 - Several protocols & Charters on natural resources and climate change-2010 Framework of Sub-regional Climate Change Programmes, 2002 Protocol and Forestry, 2000 Protocol on shared water courses
- ❖ **EAC:** Treaty Establishing the EAC, 1999-Areas of cooperation-Environmental protection
 - Protocol on ENR , 2006, LVBO,
- ❖ **ECCAS:** Treaty of Economic Community of Central African States-harmonious, balanced and self-sustained development of natural resources, use of science and technology in environmental conservation
 - Protocol on Cooperation in Natural Resources being developed
- ❖ **ECOWAS:** Treaty of ECOWAS 1993- Cooperation in Land and Environment
 - Common Regulation on Control of Ozone-depleting Substances in the ECOWAS region being developed
- ❖ **MAGREB:** Northwest Africa, west of Egypt
 - Created a regional network for environmental compliance and enforcement

Status of Implementation of some MEAs in Africa

- ❖ **Convention on Biological Diversity**
 - 53 African Countries have ratified the Convention;
 - Over 30 countries in the region have established National focal points;
- ❖ **UN Framework Convention on Climate Change**
 - Numerous programmes and capacity building activities on controlling desertification, adaption and mitigation to climate change in place (NAPAs, NAMAs);
 - 11 countries have put in place food and water security adaption activities
 - Paris agreement – many ratified
- ❖ **UNCCD**
 - 53 African countries have ratified the convention.
 - More than 40 Countries have prepared their National Action Programme (NAPAs)
- ❖ **Vienna Convention on Ozone Layer, Montreal Protocol and amendments**
 - All 54 African countries have ratified the Vienna Convention;
 - 53 African Countries are Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
 - 54 countries are implementing Country Programmes on ODS phase out.
 - *Kigali amendment?*
- ❖ **Pops, Basel, PIC, Minamata**
 - 45 Countries are Parties to the Basel convention with national focal points.
 - 52 countries are parties to Rotterdam and 43 countries to Stockholm conventions
- ❖ **Abidjan Convention**
 - Ratified by all 18 members out of 21; convention being amended.
- ❖ **Bamako (Trans-boundary hazardous wastes)**
 - 24 countries have ratified or accessed to the convention; COP held in 2015

Conclusion

- Put in place **strategies** and implement **actions** to sustainably harnessing Africa's natural capital, including instituting appropriate policies and practices to reverse ecosystems degradation.
- The role of the **Judiciary** as a key stakeholder in sustainable development to combat illicit, illegal and criminal environmental activities.





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