



**NOTE BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL**

**THE PROGRAMME TO STRENGTHEN COOPERATION  
WITH AFRICA ON THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. The Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa on the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Africa Programme”) was instituted by the Director-General in 2007 (EC-50/DG.17, dated 26 September 2007) to give strategic direction to the engagement of the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”) with African States Parties as regards implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”).
2. The Africa Programme was initially intended to last three years, from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2010. Since then, the Programme has been extended three times, each for a three-year period: from 2011 to 2013 (EC-64/DG.5, dated 6 April 2011), from 2014 to 2016 (EC-75/DG.5, dated 17 February 2014), and from 2017 to 2019 (EC-84/DG.18, dated 17 February 2017).
3. Since the establishment of the Africa Programme, the Director-General has regularly apprised the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”) at all of its annual sessions of the progress of programme implementation and of the results achieved.
4. This Note reports on the progress of implementation of the Africa Programme in 2019 and provides an overview of the key activities and results achieved within the framework of its fourth phase.

**IMPLEMENTATION**

5. During the reporting period, the Secretariat initiated specific activities aimed at implementing the seven objectives of the Africa Programme, covering the following areas of the Convention: national implementation (Article VII), assistance and protection (Article X), and the peaceful use of chemistry (Article XI). The list of these activities can be found in the Annex to this document.



**Objective 1: Ensure that a greater number of African States Parties have comprehensive national Convention implementing legislation**

6. In furtherance of Objective 1, the Secretariat organised a sensitisation workshop on the role of implementing legislation in addressing threats arising from non-State actors (from 16 to 18 October 2018); the Twentieth Session of the Internship Programme for Legal Drafters and National Authority Representatives, with the participation of four representatives from two African States Parties (from 29 October to 2 November 2018); and the Influential Visitors Programme for Togo (from 27 to 29 May 2019). In addition, the Secretariat reviewed and provided comments on the texts of draft implementing legislation at the request of States Parties.
7. As a result of programmatic support during the reporting period:
  - (a) Eswatini and Zimbabwe developed drafts of national implementing legislation, reducing the number of African States without such draft legislation to two.
  - (b) Eswatini, Togo, and Zimbabwe sensitised their stakeholders to the need to adopt national implementing legislation that includes all initial measures, increasing to 21 the number of African States Parties that lack comprehensive legislation but that have been sensitised.

**Objective 2: Strengthen national capacity for control of transfers of scheduled chemicals in order to prevent non-State actors from accessing such chemicals**

8. Regarding Objective 2, the Secretariat followed up with 11 African States Parties that had participated in the training-of-trainers course for customs training institutions in 2018, requesting an update on the progress of introduction of the Convention modules into their national customs training curricula, and continued work to strengthen cooperation between National Authorities and customs administrations.
9. As a result of programmatic support during the reporting period:
  - (a) The National Authorities of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritius, and Morocco reported on the progress made to introduce the Convention modules into their respective national customs training curricula, as well as on the usage of the Convention e-learning modules by their customs officials. Similar updates are expected from Burundi, the Congo, Madagascar, Senegal, and Togo in the near term.
  - (b) Representatives of National Authorities and customs administrations from Burundi, Kenya, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania increased their understanding of issues related to the control over the transfer of scheduled chemicals, and strengthened their cooperation by participating in the subregional stakeholders forum on advancing Convention national implementation and subregional cooperation in East Africa.

**Objective 3: Support African States Parties in the development of protective measures against chemical attacks and threats**

10. With respect to Objective 3, expert advice on the development of a national protection programme was provided to Namibia in August 2019 (this activity had been postponed in 2018 at the request of that State Party). The Secretariat organised a national assistance and protection workshop for national stakeholders in Windhoek, whose objectives were to: (a) clarify national institutional roles and responsibilities as they pertain to chemical emergency management; (b) assess the current capacity of those institutions to carry out their roles, and to the extent deemed necessary; and (c) plot a path for building those capacities in line with the project for the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

**Objective 4: Foster national and regional capacity to respond to chemical attacks**

11. With respect to Objective 4, the Secretariat organised a planning and coordination meeting for the States Parties of the Southern African subregion, with the support of the Government of Germany. The meeting was held in Maputo, Mozambique in April 2019, with the aim of developing a multi-year project to build resilience against the potential use of chemicals as weapons in the region and to improve the capacity of the States Parties to respond to such use. This event was funded from the German voluntary contribution for Article X implementation. Similarly, the Secretariat organised a regional assistance and protection table-top exercise in Côte d'Ivoire for the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) subregion in May 2019, which was co-funded by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
12. In October 2019, the Secretariat will organise an assistance and protection workshop for African States Parties in Mombasa, Kenya within the framework of the Chemical Incident Preparedness for Hospitals (HOSPREP) Project.
13. In October 2019, the Secretariat will organise, with the support of the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the fourth edition of the operational training course for East African Community (EAC) partner States. The training will be delivered entirely by a team of regional instructors, under the supervision of the Secretariat and instructors from the Population Protection Institute of the Czech Republic. This project is fully supported, financially and technically, by the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
14. In October 2019, the Secretariat also plans to hold a specialised training on scene management and sampling and analysis in contaminated environments for African States Parties from the North Africa and Sahel region, which will be held in Algiers, Algeria.
15. The annual assistance and protection training for instructors from African States Parties was postponed until next year at the request of the hosting State Party. The training will be held once again in August 2020 in Tshwane, South Africa.

16. As a result of programmatic support in 2019:
- (a) The Secretariat is now cooperating with four regional economic communities in Africa—the EAC, ECOWAS, the SADC, and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)—to develop regional response capacity.
  - (b) The Secretariat also continued its work to support States Parties in North Africa. During the national coordination meeting in July 2019, the Secretariat discussed with Algeria, as a hosting State Party, the necessary preparations for the specialised training scheduled to take place in October 2019. The Secretariat and other States Parties are pursuing opportunities for further capacity-building efforts to build upon the outcomes of the subregional planning and coordination meeting held in May 2018.
  - (c) As a result of the progress made in the EAC within the fourth phase of the Africa Programme, the Secretariat has established a new multilateral initiative in the ECOWAS region, leveraging the technical expertise and support of the Government of Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The first manifestation of this new partnership was an inaugural training on assistance and protection against chemical weapons for ECOWAS Member States in Accra, Ghana in August 2019.

**Objective 5: Support African States Parties to strengthen integrated chemicals management, including chemical safety, security, and sustainability**

17. In furtherance of Objective 5, the Secretariat is planning an event on chemical safety and security management for African Member States, to be held in Algiers, Algeria from 23 to 25 October 2019. In addition, the Associate Programme supported 13 participants from African Member States. The Secretariat also provided support to four African participants to take part in the event on women in chemistry, and three African women chemists were subsequently trained at the OPCW Laboratory in Rijswijk.
18. As a result of programmatic support in 2019, professionals from the African region:
- (a) enhanced their competency and capacities in integrated chemicals management, including chemical safety and security management;
  - (b) identified, through scenario-based strategies that aim to prevent chemical accidents and potential misuse of toxic chemicals, gaps in their national policies and developed layers of protection to mitigate these chemical threats; and
  - (c) attended the symposium and training course at the OPCW Laboratory to promote the empowerment of women in chemistry and contribute to peaceful uses of chemistry.

**Objective 6: Support the enhancement of laboratory capabilities**

19. With respect to Objective 6, the Secretariat organised one regional course to support the enhancement of analytical skills in Africa, which was held in Pretoria, South Africa. Analytical chemists from Africa also participated in various international analytical chemistry courses organised by the Secretariat.
20. As a result of programmatic support in 2019:
  - (a) Twenty participants from Africa improved their analytical chemistry skills in a skills development course at Protechnik Laboratories in South Africa and learned about advanced techniques for the analysis of Convention-related chemicals.
  - (b) Three participants (from Madagascar, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zimbabwe) attended the customs laboratory training held at the OPCW Laboratory from 8 to 12 July 2019.
  - (c) Five participants from African Member States were trained in a basic proficiency test training programme at the OPCW Laboratory to further implement the deliverable under Objective 6 concerning “development and enhancement of the capabilities of African laboratories to join the network of OPCW designated laboratories”. A partnership project under the Laboratory Twinning Programme is also being developed between South Africa and the Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO). The Secretariat is working to identify another African State Party to participate in this project.
  - (d) Five participants will be attending the quantitative mass spectrometry and nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy programmes at the Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN) in Helsinki, Finland from 9 to 20 September 2019.
  - (e) The Secretariat is planning to provide an advanced proficiency test training at the OPCW Laboratory for five African Member States by end of this year. The training will be based on the questionnaire distributed to African Member States to evaluate the status of their laboratories, with the overall aim of providing assistance to laboratories to achieve designated status.

**Objective 7: Contribute to the enhancement of peaceful uses of chemistry**

21. Regarding Objective 7, the Secretariat continues to run the Fellowship Programme, the Programme for Support of Research Projects, and the Conference Support Programme.
22. As a result of programmatic support in 2019:
  - (a) Six fellowships were undertaken by African scientists to conduct research in other countries.

- (b) Fifteen scientists from Africa were supported under the Conference Support Programme and attended international conferences in the field of the peaceful applications of chemistry.
- (c) Five research projects were awarded to five African Member States.

### **ENGAGEMENT WITH PARTNERS**

- 23. The Secretariat co-organised the Seventeenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Africa in cooperation with the African Union Commission at the African Union headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 12 to 14 June 2019. The discussions at the meeting focused on identifying needs and priorities of the next phase of the Africa Programme and emphasised the need to strengthen cooperation with the African Union and its regional economic communities. The representatives of other partner organisations, such as the World Customs Organization (WCO), the International Council of Chemical Associations, and the IGAD, shared their views on the future of the Africa Programme and their potential contribution to its implementation.
- 24. The Subregional Stakeholders Forum on Advancing Convention National Implementation and Cooperation in East Africa was organised from 21 to 23 May 2019, in Nairobi, Kenya with the involvement of experts from the EAC. These experts contributed to the event by sharing their vision of EAC support to Convention implementation in the region.
- 25. In support of the Secretariat's efforts to promote and support Article X implementation in Africa, the various regional economic communities continue to play an important role to support subregional efforts to build chemical emergency response capacity.

### **OVERVIEW OF THE KEY ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS ACHIEVED DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOURTH PHASE OF THE AFRICA PROGRAMME**

#### **Objective 1: Ensure that a greater number of African States Parties have comprehensive national Convention implementing legislation**

- 26. Within the fourth phase of the Africa Programme, the Secretariat provided a wide range of assistance to African States Parties with the aim of helping them advance the status of adoption of their national implementation measures. Such assistance mainly focused on drafting the initial text of the legislation and sensitising national stakeholders on the need to urgently adopt and effectively implement the legislation.
- 27. Through its Internship for Legal Drafters and National Authority Representatives Programme, the Secretariat provided assistance to eight African States Parties in drafting the initial text of their implementing legislation. Currently, only two States Parties in Africa have yet to initiate the drafting of comprehensive implementing legislation. The Secretariat continues to reach out to these States Parties with its offer to provide technical assistance in the drafting of Convention implementing legislation.

28. The Secretariat organised three sessions of the Influential Visitors Programme—for Namibia, Nigeria, and Togo—in order to sensitise their high-level policymakers on the importance of adopting Convention implementing legislation. The three participating States Parties committed to follow through on the adoption of the legislation after their participation in the Programme. The Secretariat continues to follow up with these National Authorities on the progress they have made in advancing the status of adoption of their draft laws.
29. Apart from the Influential Visitors Programme, the Secretariat organised a number of stakeholder forums, as well as a workshop on the role of Convention implementing legislation in addressing threats arising from non-State actors. The workshop was aimed at raising awareness of national stakeholders on how Convention implementing legislation can contribute to addressing security threats and their respective roles in Convention implementation.
30. While progress has been made in a number of areas, the adoption of legislation is a complex and slow process. Most States Parties in Africa are in the “mid-stream”, meaning they have developed the draft texts of implementing legislation but need to follow through on its consideration by relevant stakeholders and policymakers. Some States Parties developed draft legislation some years back and received technical assistance from the Secretariat. However, owing to staff attrition and lack of institutional knowledge management systems, as well as other pressing national priorities, consideration of the draft legislation stalled, and the process had to start anew. The Secretariat has begun addressing this issue by working with States Parties on the development of indicative road maps on the adoption of the legislation that facilitates follow-up action by both sides.
31. At the time of writing this report, 24 of 52 African States Parties had adopted comprehensive implementing legislation on the Convention, while 28 States Parties had yet to do so.

**Objective 2: Strengthen national capacity for control of transfers of scheduled chemicals in order to prevent non-State actors from accessing such chemicals**

32. Within the fourth phase of the Africa Programme, the Secretariat involved customs training institutions from 13 African States Parties in a train-the-trainer course, aimed at assisting States Parties with developing the Convention modules for customs that later should be incorporated into the national customs training curricula. Participating States Parties included: Algeria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, and Togo.
33. Two customs officials from each State Party involved (26 persons in total) received training and were sensitised on the importance of introducing into national curricula issues related to the enforcement of the Convention transfers regime for scheduled chemicals. Representatives of Malawi and Nigeria were invited to the lessons learned workshop in 2018 to share their experiences related to the introduction of the Convention modules. The other 11 States Parties will be invited to a similar workshop in 2020.

34. In addition to the train-the-trainers course, all 13 aforementioned States Parties have been provided with access to Convention e-learning modules for customs located on the CLiKC! training portal of the WCO. Some of these States Parties have already reported positively on the use of such modules by their customs officers.
35. The Secretariat also has been working on strengthening cooperation between National Authorities and customs administrations. The regional meeting of National Authorities in 2018, organised in cooperation with customs administrations, discussed the issues related to the trade in chemicals and the role of customs in enforcing the Convention transfers regime for scheduled chemicals. National Authorities, customs administrations, and representatives of regional and international organisations shared their views on how to strengthen their cooperation as well as how to improve control over the cross-border movement of chemicals at the regional level.

**Objective 3: Support African States Parties in the development of protective measures against chemical attacks and threats**

36. In line with the recommendations of the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Secretariat has endeavoured to offer an approach for development of protective measures by leveraging the regional economic communities in Africa as coordinating bodies. Toward that end, the fourth phase of Africa Programme has featured regional planning and coordination meetings, for the SADC in Lusaka, Zambia (from 8 to 12 May 2017), for the North Africa and Sahel region in Algiers, Algeria (from 12 to 14 May 2018), and for the IGAD in Khartoum, the Sudan (from 15 to 17 August 2018).
37. These coordination meetings introduced a framework for improving national protection programmes under Programme Objective 3 and provided a basis for future cooperation. This cooperation was reinforced and given a more concrete operational dimension through regional table-top exercises for the EAC in October 2018, for the SADC in April 2018, and for ECOWAS in May 2019.
38. Preparations were then focused with national workshops for ECOWAS in Burkina Faso in April 2017 and for Ghana in September 2017. In the SADC, national workshops to support the development of national protective programmes were initiated for Mozambique in April 2019 and for Namibia in August 2019.

**Objective 4: Foster national and regional capacity to respond to chemical attacks**

39. The bulk of work under Objective 4 built upon efforts initiated during the third phase of the Africa Programme. Most notably, the operational training for the EAC conducted annually in Jinja, Uganda continues on a steady trajectory towards the aim of establishing fully independent chemical emergency response training capacity for the region. The 2018 edition of this operational training saw instructor trainees from the EAC functioning in primary instructor roles with guidance from Czech experts. It is expected that future trainings will see a steadily decreasing level of input required from external sources.



40. As part of the fourth phase of the Africa Programme, building sustainable capacity for chemical emergency response at a subregional level was initiated in ECOWAS. In line with this approach, a basic course on assistance and protection against chemical weapons was held at the Kofi Annan Peacekeeping Centre in Accra, Ghana in August 2019. First responders identified from the course will continue to receive additional training, as well as training-of-trainers support, in order to build a cadre of instructors for the subregion.
41. During the fourth phase, the first specialised assistance and protection training course in Africa was held with the training on the medical management of chemical casualties in Nairobi, Kenya in October 2018, which is scheduled to be repeated in Mombasa in late 2019. This specialised training was followed by an engagement on risk assessment for Mozambique in the first quarter of 2019 and will be further expanded with a course on sampling in a toxic environment in Algiers, Algeria in October 2019.

**Objective 5: Support African States Parties to strengthen integrated chemicals management, including chemical safety, security, and sustainability**

42. Within the fourth phase of the Africa Programme, the Secretariat conducted a chemical safety and security management programme primarily focused on the development of national frameworks for chemical safety and security management, using scenario-based strategies to identify chemical safety and security gaps and to develop layers of protection to mitigate specific threats related to scheduled chemicals.
43. During the programme, a strategic action plan was discussed to promote good practices in chemical safety and security, which enables the Secretariat to further improve the effectiveness of the programme for African States Parties.
44. Multicriteria models, using game theory and domino effect analysis, were discussed to sensitise participants on advanced chemical safety and security management strategies during the workshops, which included table-top exercises on quantitative risk assessment and mitigation methods.
45. Integrated chemicals management programmes benefitted a total of 116 participants from 27 African States Parties, namely: Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

**Objective 6: Support the enhancement of laboratory capabilities**

46. Within the fourth phase of the Africa Programme, the Secretariat concluded the basic proficiency test training for five African States Parties to analyse Convention-related substances and to promote African laboratories towards achieving OPCW designated laboratory status.
47. Advanced proficiency test training will be held later this year to further strengthen analytical skills in African States Parties.

48. Analytical skills development courses benefited a total of 99 participants from 29 African States Parties, namely: Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

**Objective 7: Contribute to the enhancement of peaceful uses of chemistry**

49. In pursuit of Objective 7, the Secretariat continues to run the Fellowship, Women in Chemistry, Diplomacy for Scientists, Research Project Support, and Conference Support Programmes.
50. These programmes benefitted a total 38 participants from 23 African States Parties, namely: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, South Africa, the Sudan, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.

**THE WAY FORWARD**

51. The current phase of the Africa Programme will come to a close this year. Based on consultations and positive feedback received during both bilateral meetings and the regional meeting of National Authorities in Africa, the Secretariat identified a strong interest among African States Parties to continue with the implementation of the Africa Programme for a fifth phase, potentially commencing in January 2020. The priority activities and expected results planned within a new phase of the Africa Programme will be consistent with previous activities and anticipated results, as reflected in the discussions on needs and priorities held during the Seventeenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Africa in June 2019.
52. Similar to the previous phase, the fifth phase of the Africa Programme will be conducted in line with the principles of results-based management, and implementation will rely on both regular and extrabudgetary funding.
53. The Secretariat will prepare a draft programme, including the implementing modalities, in further consultation with the National Authorities and relevant stakeholders, particularly during the 2019 Annual Meeting of National Authorities scheduled to take place in November. The Secretariat currently intends for a proposal to be submitted to the Executive Council for consideration and approval at its Ninety-Third Session in March 2020.

Annex (English only):

The Fourth Phase of the Africa Programme: Activities Since the Last Report

Annex

**THE FOURTH PHASE OF THE AFRICA PROGRAMME: ACTIVITIES SINCE THE LAST REPORT**

<b>Objective 1: Ensure that a greater number of African States Parties have comprehensive national Convention implementing legislation</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Date and Location</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Status</b>
Influential Visitors Programme	27–29 May 2019 The Hague, the Netherlands	Senior officials and policymakers from Togo sensitised to Convention-related issues	Completed
Review of draft legislation		Upon their request, two States Parties received comments from the Secretariat on the texts of their draft implementing legislation for consideration	Completed
Workshop on the role of implementing legislation in addressing threats arising from non-State actors	16–18 October 2018 Abuja, Nigeria	Eighty representatives from 10 States Parties in West Africa and the Sahel increased their awareness on how national implementing legislation on the Convention can contribute to addressing threats arising from non-State actors, and on their respective roles in the implementation of the legislation	Completed
Internship Programme for Legal Drafters and National Authority Representatives	29 October – 2 November 2018 The Hague, the Netherlands	Eswatini and Zimbabwe prepared drafts of comprehensive Convention implementing legislation. The drafts are now being considered for adoption by their respective governments	Completed

<b>Objective 2: Strengthen national capacity for control of transfers of scheduled chemicals in order to prevent non-State actors from accessing such chemicals</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Date and Location</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Status</b>
Subregional Stakeholders Forum on Advancing Convention National Implementation and Subregional Cooperation in East Africa	21–23 May 2019 Nairobi, Kenya	National Authority and customs administration representatives from Burundi, Kenya, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania strengthened their cooperation and discussed issues related to the enforcement of the Convention's transfers regime for scheduled chemicals	Completed
<b>Objective 3: Support African States Parties in the development of protective measures against chemical attacks and threats</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Date and Location</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Status</b>
Workshop on the development of a national protection programme	13–16 August 2019 Windhoek, Namibia	The Namibia mission was a national engagement conducted subsequent to a request from the Government of Namibia. The mission supported the strengthening of Namibia's national programmes for protective purposes and the improvement of programmatic reporting under paragraph 4 of Article X. The Secretariat met with stakeholders with a role in coordination of emergency management or delivery of specific chemical emergency functions and, in line with paragraph 5 of Article X, offered guidance on how existing national efforts could be improved.	Completed

<b>Objective 4: Foster national and regional capacity to respond to chemical attacks</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Date and Location</b>	<b>Result</b>
Course on medical aspects of assistance and protection against chemical weapons for the benefit of African States Parties	15–19 October 2018 Nairobi, Kenya	<p>16 States Parties from Africa participated in the programme. Participants learned how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) define the physiological effects of chemical weapons agents/toxic industrial chemicals, the signs and symptoms of exposure, describe the clinical picture of exposure to such agents, and discuss the acute and chronic health effects;</li> <li>(b) explain the medical treatment of casualties exposed to various chemical weapons agents/toxic industrial chemicals, and describe the concepts of medical countermeasures, including antidote therapy and advanced treatment pathways;</li> <li>(c) explain the principles of mass casualty management, medical countermeasures, triage, emergency response systems, and hospital emergency plans;</li> <li>(d) operate in individual protective equipment (IPE) and demonstrate first aid procedures with IPE (using syringes, intubation, administration of antidotes, etc.); and</li> <li>(e) analyse a situation, then design and coordinate an effective response plan for medical management of chemical casualties in the field or at an emergency medical facility</li> </ul>
Operational training for the EAC partner States	24 October – 1 November 2018 Kampala and Jinja, Uganda	<p>The objectives of the training were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) have the first training entirely delivered by locally trained instructors; and</li> <li>(b) increase the pool of first responders capable of providing an effective emergency response in case of a chemical attack or incident</li> </ul>
		<b>Status</b>
		Completed
		Completed

<p>Subregional table-top exercise for ECOWAS Member States</p>	<p>7–9 May 2019          Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire</p>	<p>26 representatives the ECOWAS Member States participated in the table-top exercise. The participants increased their understanding of the need for national protection programmes, and especially of the importance of having a chemical emergency response plan/framework ranging from notification and response to recovery and stabilisation</p>	<p>Completed</p>
<p>Basic course on assistance and protection against chemical weapons for ECOWAS Member States</p>	<p>13–17 August 2019          Accra, Ghana</p>	<p>Forty experts from OPCW Member States in the ECOWAS subregion attended the event. The participants strengthened their knowledge, skills, and abilities to conduct necessary operations in the aftermath of a chemical weapons attack or incident involving toxic industrial chemicals, and to respond to chemical incidents, including through the use of individual and collective protective equipment, monitoring, detection, and decontamination equipment and techniques, as well as sampling and analysis in contaminated areas.</p>	<p>Completed</p>
<p>Scene management /sampling and analysis in contaminated environment for Africa States parties</p>	<p>6–9 October 2019          Algiers, Algeria</p>	<p>Expected outcomes of the course include:          (a) building the capacity of African States Parties on sampling and analysis capabilities; and          (b) increasing the pool of first responders capable of providing an effective emergency response in highly contaminated environments</p>	<p>Planned</p>

<b>Objective 5: Support African States Parties to strengthen integrated chemicals management, including chemical safety, security, and sustainability</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Date and Location</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Status</b>
Associate Programme	26 July – 27 September 2019 The Hague, the Netherlands and elsewhere	The Programme aims to address the objectives set out in Article XI of the Convention in terms of capacity building and facilitating trade in areas relating to chemistry for peaceful purposes, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition	Ongoing
Symposium on Women in Chemistry	24 June 2019 The Hague, The Netherlands	The symposium raised awareness of the importance of women chemists in promoting women's role in the peaceful uses of chemistry and supporting the importance of gender-balanced participation in the OPCW's capacity-building programmes	Completed
Chemical safety and security management seminar	23–25 June 2019 Algiers, Algeria	The seminar contributed to developing a national framework on chemical safety and security management to prevent accidents and potential misuse of chemicals	Completed
Loss prevention and safety promotion in the chemical process industries	23–27 September 2019 University of Wuppertal, Germany	The participants are expected to gain the necessary skills to implement modern technical safety practices and fulfil their duties to develop sustainable safety management procedures for the chemical industry. They will be encouraged to contribute to the development of a culture of safety and of relevant practices and procedures in their working environments	Planned
Executive programme on integrated chemicals management	3–6 September 2019 Bangkok, Thailand	The overall objective of the course is to help the Member States build capacity to develop in-depth knowledge and leadership skills in integrated chemicals management, including in the areas of chemical safety, security, and sustainability	Planned

Workshop on Policy and Diplomacy for Scientists: Introduction to Responsible Research Practices in Chemical and Biochemical Sciences	9–13 September 2019 Trieste, Italy	This programme is designed to raise awareness among young scientists on the policy and diplomacy aspects that are related to the use of chemicals in various scientific disciplines, including chemistry, biochemistry, biotechnology, and other related fields	Planned
<b>Objective 6: Support the enhancement of laboratory capabilities</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Date and Location</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Status</b>
Analytical skills development	13–24 May 2019 Pretoria, South Africa	Capacities were built in the analysis Convention-related chemicals using gas-chromatography and mass spectrometry	Completed
Customs laboratory course	8–12 July 2019 The Hague, the Netherlands	The course promoted the use of best laboratory practices and enabled the participants to adopt the necessary procedures and techniques for chemical analysis at border control points	Completed
Analytical skills development course	26–28 June 2019 The Hague, the Netherlands	Capacities of women chemists were enhanced in the analysis of Convention-related chemicals using gas-chromatography and mass spectrometry	Completed
Laboratory skills enhancement – quantitative mass spectrometry and laboratory quality management	9–20 September 2019 VERIFIN Helsinki, Finland	The objective of the programme is to enhance the laboratory skills related to laboratory quality management and quantitative mass spectrometry	Planned
Analytical skills development course	India	The purpose of the course is to enhance the capacities to analyse Convention-related chemical weapons substances	Planned
Advanced proficiency test training	The Hague, the Netherlands	This course is designed to enhance the skills needed to analyse Convention-related substances	Planned



<b>Objective 7: Contribute to the enhancement of peaceful uses of chemistry</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Number of Participants</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Status</b>
Conferences, seminars, and workshops sponsored under the Conference Support Programme	15	These events facilitate the exchange of scientific and technical information	Ongoing
Fellowship Programme	6	The Programme is aimed at strengthening participants' knowledge of and skills in the peaceful application of chemistry, contributing to the transfer of scientific knowledge and skills	Ongoing

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