

**NOTE BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL****THE FIFTH PHASE OF 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 Member States of the OPCW in Africa in the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”).
2. The Director-General’s latest Note on the Africa Programme (EC-92/DG.13 C-24/DG.11, dated 9 September 2019) details the delivery of the Programme in 2019 and reports on the assessment of its fourth phase, which ended on 31 December 2019. At its Ninety-Second Session, the Executive Council (hereinafter “the Council”) considered and noted the Director-General’s Note, which was subsequently submitted to the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”) at its Twenty-Fourth Session, where it was also noted.
3. In the light of the experience over the course of the previous phases, the Director-General’s Note affirmed the intention of the Secretariat to continue with the implementation of the Africa Programme in a fifth phase, commencing on 1 January 2020.
4. As part of the preparation for this fifth phase, the Secretariat engaged, beginning in early 2019, in a needs assessment exercise followed by wide and inclusive consultations with the African States Parties to the Convention. This led to a consensual identification of the region’s current needs and priorities in relation to the Convention.
5. The fifth phase has been formulated in line with the core objectives of the OPCW and its Medium-Term Plan for the period 2020–2024 (EC-92/S/1 C-24/S/1, dated 22 July 2019). It has been also designed in a manner that strengthens the implementation of the relevant decisions and recommendations of the OPCW’s policy-making organs, including the recommendations of the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (RC-3/3\*, dated 19 April 2013) and Conference decision



C-16/DEC.10 (dated 1 December 2011) entitled “Components of an Agreed Framework for the Full Implementation of Article XI”.

6. The fifth phase seeks to build on the achievements of the previous four phases of the Programme and to streamline the OPCW’s cooperation with Africa on the Convention. It has been designed using a strengthened results-based management approach, allowing for enhanced programme effectiveness and improved monitoring, evaluation, and impact assessment framework.
7. In view of its stated goals, the fifth phase is also aimed at assisting African States Parties in achieving their aspirations for inclusive and sustainable development and for a safe and secure Africa, in accordance with the relevant agreed regional and international frameworks for the continent.

### **AFRICA’S CURRENT NEEDS AND PRIORITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION**

8. As stated above, preparations for the fifth phase of the Africa Programme were launched in early 2019. In February, the Secretariat conducted a needs assessment survey among the African States Parties. It then analysed and thoroughly discussed the feedback during the Seventeenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in June 2019 in Addis Ababa. The discussions led to a consensual agreement on the objectives to be assigned to the fifth phase of the Africa Programme (2020–2022). The views were subsequently enriched during a series of consultations held by the Secretariat from September to November with the Permanent Representations of the African States Parties. These consultations also gave rise to the consensus agreement on the approach and planning to be followed in order to achieve the objectives of the fifth phase. The concept, as detailed in this Note, represents the result of these consultations and was endorsed by the African States Parties during the global Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague in November.
9. The analysis of the feedback received from the African States Parties throughout the process described above, either through the needs assessment survey or the consultations held thereafter, highlighted Africa’s current needs and priorities in relation to the Convention. The conclusions confirmed the insights gained by the Secretariat and the lessons learned from the past four phases of the programme. The conclusions were also in line with the views of other relevant regional and international organisations and agencies operating on the continent, such as the United Nations, the African Union, and the Regional Economic Communities.
10. Accordingly, three overarching areas for action were identified in relation to OPCW cooperation with Africa during the fifth phase of the programme: advancing Convention implementation; promoting chemical safety and security; and promoting knowledge in peaceful chemistry and applications in support of sustainable development.

### **Advancing Convention implementation**

11. Enacting national legislation containing all initial measures is fundamental to the full and effective implementation of the Convention. In Africa, delays in the adoption of national implementing legislation continue to deny many National Authorities the legal basis for enforcing the provisions of the Convention. Out of 52 African States Parties, 25 have legislation covering all initial measures, a further 10 have legislation covering some of the initial measures, and 17 have yet to adopt any legislation. In their feedback from the survey, African States Parties highlighted the need for continued Secretariat support in order to domesticate the Convention, including through the provision of legal and technical assistance in the drafting of national legislation as well as the sensitisation of policymakers at the national and the regional levels.
12. Improving the effectiveness of African National Authorities was also highlighted as a need which, once addressed, will contribute to ensuring that a significant number of African States Parties better deliver on their obligations under the Convention and make optimal use of the opportunities it offers. In a number of cases in Africa, the limited financial, institutional, and human resources available to National Authorities have an impact on their effective functioning and capacity to effectively implement the Convention. In addition, the turnover of personnel within National Authorities calls for continued training and improvement of knowledge management within them.
13. In addition to these aspects, African States Parties expressed the specific need for enhanced visibility of the Convention and the work of the OPCW on the continent. Increased visibility would have a positive impact on the engagement of the various Convention stakeholders and, as a result, would facilitate a more effective implementation of the Convention. Furthermore, enhancing the current partnerships and collaboration between the OPCW and the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities was also identified as a key enabler for better implementation of the Convention in Africa.

### **Promoting chemical safety and security**

14. Based on the feedback received from African States Parties, and in the context of the fifth phase of the Africa Programme, “Chemical Safety and Security” should be understood as a wide-ranging concept covering the following areas: the safe management of chemicals throughout their entire life cycle; the control of transfers of dual-use chemicals across borders; and the solid protection and response capabilities against incidents and attacks involving toxic chemicals, including by non-State actors.

#### Safe management of chemicals

15. In the area of the safe management of chemicals, challenges in Africa concern the various stages of the chemicals life cycle, from production to end-users. They range from the lack of sufficient chemical awareness and knowledge of toxic chemical properties, to the lack of relevant regulations and the absence of coordination among chemical safety and security stakeholders at the national level. There is a need for the OPCW’s continued support in the form of awareness-raising and capacity-building activities, as well as technical assistance to improve chemical safety and security

regulatory frameworks, procedures and practices, in addition to facilitating better coordination among the relevant stakeholders at the national level.

#### Control of transfers of dual-use chemicals

16. Another relevant need detected in Africa is to strengthen control over the movement of dual-use chemicals across borders. Security challenges involving the potential misuse of chemicals by non-State actors for terrorist acts have highlighted this need as a priority. A key action required from the OPCW in this context is the training of customs administrations to properly handle scheduled chemical imports and exports as required by the Convention. Other relevant actions include upgrading the capacities of customs-related laboratories to analyse and identify scheduled chemicals, and enhancing the cooperation and partnerships between the customs administrations and their respective National Authorities.

#### Protection and response capabilities

17. Across the African region, and despite the progress achieved over the previous phases of the Programme, there is a need for African States Parties to further improve the implementation of Article X of the Convention by developing and reporting on national protection programmes, as well as by developing national and regional mechanisms for response and the delivery of assistance in the event of chemical incidents or attacks. Although first responders and emergency planners from African States Parties have benefited from extensive training in assistance and protection during the first four phases of Africa Programme, few countries have built the capacity to sustain independent training in this field. Continued international assistance, therefore, remains needed.

#### **Promoting peaceful chemistry knowledge and applications in support of sustainable development in Africa**

18. Although the Convention is primarily designed to eradicate chemical weapons and to prevent their re-emergence, it also contains important provisions relating to the provision of assistance and capacity-building, and to the promotion of the open exchange of information and knowledge about the peaceful applications of chemistry. Peaceful applications of chemistry relate to the areas of industry, medicine, pharmacy, agriculture, and environmental protection, among others. The implementation of these specific provisions contributes directly to the sustainable economic and technological development of the States Parties.
19. The needs expressed by the African States Parties in this connection centred around the promotion of integrated chemicals management, enhancing chemical laboratory capabilities, and promoting the transfer of knowledge in the field of chemistry for peaceful purposes.

Promotion of integrated chemicals management

20. The African States Parties expressed the need for continuing the OPCW's educational programmes aimed at raising awareness and building knowledge and skills in Africa in the areas of safe, secure, and sustainable management of chemicals. Activities required in this context include the production and distribution of educational materials, the organisation of workshops and technical courses, as well as the continued sponsorship of research, fellowships, and scientific events.

Enhancing chemical laboratory capabilities

21. Upgrading laboratory capabilities to analyse and identify chemicals, particularly those related to the Convention, was a common need expressed by various African States Parties, not only to improve the implementation of the Convention but also to advance chemical science and technology, safety, and security. The main aspects of the OPCW support requested by laboratories in Africa under the fifth phase of the Africa Programme include the provision of technical assistance and advice and analytical skills training, as well as support for laboratory equipment infrastructure. Improving laboratory capabilities would also serve the development of peaceful uses of chemistry. OPCW assistance has also been requested in order to have at least one laboratory in Africa achieve OPCW designated status. It is worth noting in this regard that, by the end of the fourth phase of the Africa Programme, the list of laboratories designated by the OPCW for the analysis of authentic samples (environmental or biomedical) did not include any African laboratories.

Promoting the transfer of knowledge in the field of chemistry for peaceful purposes

22. For their economic and technological development, African States Parties need greater access to knowledge and expertise in the field of peaceful chemistry. The support that the OPCW is expected to provide in this regard is to foster international cooperation and promote the exchange of scientific and technical information to advance various peaceful applications of chemistry, such as agriculture, medicine, pharmacy, industry, waste treatment, environmental protection, natural resource use, water sanitation, etc.
23. The Programme has been designed in a holistic manner, in view of the interconnected nature of the above-mentioned three areas of focus. Even though the needs of the African States Parties have been categorised into three main areas, namely, advancing implementation of the Convention, promoting chemical safety and security, and promoting the transfer of knowledge in the field of chemistry for peaceful purposes, several identified actions address more than one need area. For example, developing laboratory capabilities will help to address all three need areas at once (development, safety and security, and Convention implementation). Similarly, enhancing the safe management of chemicals will contribute both to the security and to the development of the African States Parties.

## **KEY OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PHASE**

24. With a view to responding to the current needs and priorities of the African States Parties in relation to the Convention, as set out in the previous section, and in order to further enhance the cooperation of the OPCW with the continent, the following key objectives have been assigned to the fifth phase of the OPCW Africa Programme:
- (a) advance national implementation of the Convention in Africa;
  - (b) enhance the effectiveness of the African National Authorities;
  - (c) strengthen controls over cross-border transfers of toxic chemicals to prevent access to such chemicals, including by non-State actors, for purposes prohibited under the Convention;
  - (d) enhance protection and response capabilities against chemical incidents and attacks;
  - (e) advance chemical safety and security culture, standards, and practices in Africa;
  - (f) strengthen the capabilities of chemical laboratories in Africa;
  - (g) promote knowledge of peaceful chemistry and its exchange in Africa; and
  - (h) foster Programme visibility, stakeholder engagement, and partnerships.

## **TIME FRAME**

25. As with the first four phases, and in order to address the Africa Programme objectives outlined above, a time frame of three years has been established. Accordingly, the fifth phase of the Africa Programme covers the period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2022.

## **PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH**

26. In line with results-based management principles, the fifth phase of the Africa Programme will focus on achieving the targeted impact (objectives of the programmes) rather than just the output delivery (conducting capacity-building activities). Accordingly, the Programme has been designed as a joint venture between the Secretariat and the relevant stakeholders in the African States Parties, namely the National Authorities and Permanent Representations, and the participants and their employers. Each stakeholder is consequently required to play a distinct role with a view to achieving the identified objectives. The specific approach is set out below.
- (a) The Secretariat will deliver activities and programmes for the benefit of African States Parties, in line with the objectives of fifth phase. For each capacity-building activity, the Secretariat will design a post-participation plan for the use of the participants upon activity completion. These plans will be tailor-made according to the activity and will include a set of actions that could be reasonably expected from the participants after activity closure. The aim of this approach is to strengthen the impact of the activities in the African States

Parties and to continuously monitor their progress. The Secretariat will share these plans with the respective National Authorities and Permanent Representations for their reference and follow-up. Further, it will facilitate and support the effective implementation of these post-participation plans, as requested.

- (b) The participants are expected to implement their respective post-participation plans and to report to the Secretariat on their progress, through impact assessment surveys.
- (c) Participants' employers are expected to facilitate the implementation of post-participation plans.
- (d) The National Authorities are expected to make use of the output of the capacity-building activities organised by the Secretariat (through national participants with developed knowledge and skills, for instance) to achieve the desired outcome (Programme objectives). As part of this effort, National Authorities are expected to follow-up and support the implementation of their respective post-participation plans and to coordinate with the Secretariat in this regard.

## **PROGRAMME PLANNING**

### **Objective 1: Advance national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention in Africa**

- 27. The support provided by the Secretariat during the fifth phase of the Africa Programme will aim at further increasing the awareness of the key relevant national stakeholders, and sensitising them about the need to adopt national implementing legislation. The Secretariat will also support African States Parties in the process of drafting and reviewing their national legislation to ensure that it includes all the provisions necessary to implement the Convention.
- 28. The long-term results (major outcome) targeted under Objective 1 are as follows:
  - (a) a greater number of African States Parties with national implementing legislation covering all initial measures; and
  - (b) a greater number of African States Parties that make submissions under paragraph 5 of Article VII, informing the Organisation about legislative and administrative measures taken to implement the Convention.

29. The table below highlights (in column 1) the activities that will be undertaken by the Secretariat during the fifth phase of the Programme to advance the implementation of the Convention in Africa. Column 2 lists the immediate results of these activities (output) which are expected to be used by the National Authorities of the beneficiary States Parties to achieve the desired outcome (Column 3), thus serving the overall objective.<sup>1</sup>

| Activities  | Short-term results (Output)  | Long-term results (Outcome)  |
|---|--|--|
| Capacity-building and technical support activities (including stakeholders forums on national implementing legislation; national implementation framework workshop; workshops on the role of implementing legislation; national legal workshops)<br>5 African States Parties/<br>15 participants per year | Number of African States Parties lacking implementing legislation acquire increased knowledge and capabilities necessary for the effective national implementation of the Convention | 1(a) a greater number of States Parties with National Implementing legislation covering all initial measures |
| Influential Visitors Programme –<br>3 African States Parties  |  |  |
| Provision of technical advice and assistance –<br>100% response rate to technical assistance requests   |  |  |
| Bilateral discussions to facilitate the enactment of national legislation –<br>12 African States Parties per year   |  |  |

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Tables with the same structure are used below to describe the planning for the other Programme objectives.



| Activities  | Short-term results (Output)  | Long-term results (Outcome)  |
|---|--|--|
| Article VII-related legal activities during which Article VII(5) information is provided to States Parties – 5 States Parties per year              | Number of African States Parties acquiring increased knowledge and capabilities regarding the required legislative and administrative measures to implement the Convention | 1(b) a greater number of African States Parties that make Article VII(5) submissions |
| Bilateral discussions aimed at providing assistance to States Parties enabling them to make Article VII(5) submissions – 12 States Parties per year |  |  |
| Addressing reminders to States Parties regarding their obligation under Article VII(5) – All States Parties reminded                                |  |  |

**Objective 2: Enhance the effectiveness of the African National Authorities**

30. The support provided by the Secretariat under this objective will aim at strengthening the capabilities of African National Authorities to implement the Convention at the national level. To that end, the Secretariat will endeavour to further develop the knowledge and expertise of African National Authorities in relation to the Convention, to facilitate coordination between the National Authorities and other Convention stakeholders at the national level, and to promote the sharing of experiences and best practices among National Authorities.
31. The long-term results (major outcome) targeted under Objective 2 are as follows:
- (a) African National Authorities capable of effectively organising the national Convention implementation process; and
  - (b) African National Authorities maintain bilateral partnerships on Convention-related issues.

| Activities   | Short-term results (Output)   | Long-term results (Outcome)  |
|--|---|--|
| Annual and regional meetings of National Authorities (participation of 40 African States Parties per year)   | National Authorities with increased knowledge related to the national Convention implementation process | 2(a) African National Authorities capable of effectively organising the national Convention implementation process |
| General training course on the Convention (participation, during the fifth phase, of at least 45 participants from 30 African States Parties)          |   |  |
| Stakeholder forums on national implementing legislation (participation during the fifth phase of 60 participants from 18 “new” African States Parties) |   |  |
| The National Authority Mentorship/Partnership Programme (3 “new” beneficiary African States Parties during the fifth phase)                            | African National Authorities involved in mentorships and partnership                                    | 2(b) African National Authorities maintain bilateral partnerships on Convention-related issues                     |

**Objective 3: Strengthen controls over cross-border transfers of toxic chemicals in order to prevent access to such chemicals, including by non-State actors, for purposes prohibited under the Convention**

32. The Secretariat will provide support to customs training institutions in Africa to ensure that their curricula include a module containing information on the Convention’s transfers regime for scheduled chemicals, and that their trainers are ready to teach this module to front-line customs officers. In parallel, the Secretariat will further promote the use of the e-learning modules that have been designed for customs officers and made available by the World Customs Organization. In addition, the Secretariat will endeavour to promote effective cooperation between African National Authorities and customs administrations on Convention-related issues. Furthermore, the Secretariat will provide training to African customs laboratories to improve their capabilities in relation to the identification and analysis of Convention-related substances.

33. The long-term results (major outcome) targeted under Objective 3 are as follows:
- (a) African States Parties train their customs officers on the implementation of the Convention’s transfers regime for scheduled chemicals;
  - (b) African National Authorities effectively cooperate with customs administrations on Convention-related issues; and
  - (c) National customs laboratories in Africa have enhanced capabilities to identify and analyse Convention-related chemicals.

| Activities  | Short-term results (Output)  | Long-term results (Outcome)  |
|---|--|--|
| “Training-of-Trainers” (ToT) courses for customs training institutions – 9 “new” African States Parties | Number of African customs training institutions or States Parties receiving training on the content and structure of a module on the Convention’s transfers regime for scheduled chemicals, and equipped with an action plan to introduce this module into the customs training curriculum | 3(a) African States Parties train their customs officers on the Convention’s transfer regime for scheduled chemicals         |
| Stakeholder forums on national implementing legislation – 18 African National Authorities               | Number of African National Authority/ customs administration partnerships strengthened through the understanding of their respective roles and cooperation in the context of Convention implementation   | 3(b) African National Authorities effectively cooperate with customs administrations on Convention-related issues            |
| Customs laboratory training – 9 “new” African laboratories  | Number of national customs laboratories trained to analyse and identify Convention-related chemicals   | 3(c) National customs laboratories in Africa have enhanced capabilities to identify and analyse Convention-related chemicals |

**Objective 4: Enhance protection and response capabilities against chemical incidents and attacks**

34. The Secretariat will further support African States Parties in their assessment of relevant national chemical threats and risks, and provide expert advice in the development of national protection programmes to prepare responses to chemical attacks. In addition, it will endeavour to further develop the response capabilities of States Parties in Africa against chemical incidents and attacks, through the provision of specialised capacity-building activities. In this context, the Secretariat will continue and further enhance its cooperation with the African Regional Economic Communities and the centres identified for chemical emergency response training, with a view to maximising the impact of its activities and ensuring the sustainability of the results of its action.
35. In this framework, the Secretariat will continue to follow the training cycle approach according to which the Organisation plans and coordinates meetings, which is followed by basic and then advanced courses, and then culminates in practical exercises. In doing so, the Secretariat will facilitate the development of a pool of qualified instructors that are able to independently deliver training, including at the identified regional training centres. Additionally, the Secretariat will organise specialised capacity-building activities for Africa focusing on specific needs, such as developing hospital preparedness for chemical emergencies and conducting sampling and analysis in highly contaminated environments following a chemical attack or incident.
36. The long-term results (major outcome) targeted under Objective 4 are as follows:
- (a) greater number of African States Parties with a national programme for protective purposes; and
  - (b) greater number of African States Parties and subregions with an enhanced state of preparedness and increased expertise to respond to chemical attacks or incidents.

| Activities  | Short-term results (Output)   | Long-term results (Outcome)   |
|---|---|---|
| Auditing of national protection measures, provision of assistance and expert advice, provision of information on protective purposes, and awareness-raising activities – Provision of individual, tailor-made assistance to 10 African States Parties | Number of African States Parties provided with awareness-raising, capacity-building, and technical support to devise a national programme for protective purposes | 4(a) greater number of African States Parties with a national programme for protective purposes |

| Activities   | Short-term results (Output)  | Long-term results (Outcome)  |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Basic and advanced courses and exercises (in cooperation with the Regional Economic Communities), live-agent training, Instructor Development and Exchange Programme, emergency medical treatment of chemical casualties, etc.<br/>– 480 participants from at least 40 African States Parties</p> | <p>Number of African experts provided with expertise in chemical emergency response</p>          | <p>4(b) greater number of African States Parties and subregions with an enhanced state of preparedness and increased expertise to respond to chemical attacks or incidents</p> |
| <p>Chemical Incident Preparedness for Hospitals Project (HosPrep); scene management and forensics training; emergency management table-top exercises) – 6 “new” African States Parties (in addition to the 16 States Parties already involved in these activities)</p>                               | <p>Number of States Parties involved in OPCW capacity-building aimed at institutional actors</p> |  |

**Objective 5: Advance chemical safety and security culture, standards, and practices in Africa**

37. The support provided by the Secretariat will aim at developing the awareness, knowledge, and capabilities of African States Parties in the area of chemical safety and security management. In addition, the Secretariat will facilitate the development by interested States Parties in Africa of “national chemical safety and security management road maps” aimed at identifying the existing gaps and actions to be undertaken to bridge them, along with the distinct roles of the national stakeholders in that process.
38. The long-term results (major outcome) targeted under Objective 5 are as follows:
- (a) greater number of African States Parties with developed awareness, knowledge, and capabilities in the area of chemical safety and security management; and
  - (b) greater number of African States Parties with a “national chemical safety and security management road map” (developed in collaboration and consultation with the Secretariat).

| Activities   | Short-term results (Output)   | Long-term results (Outcome)  |
|--|---|--|
| Chemical safety and security management workshops and training courses – 90 participants from at least 40 African States Parties   | Number of African chemical safety and security professionals with enhanced management knowledge and expertise in this area                        | 5(a) greater number of African States Parties with developed awareness, knowledge, and capabilities in the area of chemical safety and security management |
| Outreach and inclusion of new active African chemical safety and security professionals in the OPCW Alumni e-Network on Chemical Safety and Security Management – 150 African members of the network from at least 30 African States Parties | Number of African chemical safety and security professionals reached through the OPCW Alumni e-Network on Chemical Safety and Security Management |  |
| Workshops and provision of tailor-made technical advice to develop “national chemical safety and security management road maps” – 9 African States Parties   | Number of African Member States equipped with capacities to develop a “national chemical safety and security management road map”                 | 5(b) greater number of African States Parties with a “national chemical safety and security management road map”   |

**Objective 6: Strengthen the capabilities of chemical laboratories in Africa**

39. The Secretariat’s support in this area is aimed at improving the technical competence of laboratories in African States Parties that are involved in chemical analysis, particularly in relation to the implementation of the Convention and the identification of related scheduled chemicals. In addition, the Secretariat will assist identified chemical laboratories in Africa to build the capacities required to pass the official OPCW Proficiency Tests and subsequently join the Organisation’s network of designated laboratories. The Secretariat’s activities will also aim at improving the laboratory infrastructure in Africa through the delivery of training on the maintenance of laboratory equipment and the facilitation of transfers of equipment from donor laboratories.
40. The long-term results (major outcome) targeted under Objective 6 are as follows:
- (a) African chemical laboratories with developed capacity to analyse toxic chemicals and their precursors, including those related to the Convention;
  - (b) African chemical laboratories with the developed capacities required to obtain the OPCW designation; and
  - (c) African chemical laboratories with improved equipment infrastructure and enhanced capability to maintain equipment.

| Activities  | Short-term results (Output)   | Long-term results (Outcome)   |
|---|---|---|
| Various analytical skills development courses – 150 African chemists from at least 40 laboratories representing at least 35 States Parties  | Number of African laboratories/participants provided with Convention-related analytical skills  | 6(a) African chemical laboratories with developed capacity to analyse toxic chemicals and their precursors, including those related to the Convention |
| Provision of technical assessment and assistance – 3 laboratories representing 3 African States Parties                                     | Number of identified African laboratories provided with assistance in the preparation for official OPCW Proficiency Testing                 | 6(b) African chemical laboratories with the developed capacities required to obtain the OPCW designation  |
| Specialised proficiency test training – 18 African chemists   | Number of participants from identified laboratories provided with specialised proficiency training  |   |
| Training on maintenance and troubleshooting of laboratory equipment – 15 chemists and laboratory technicians from 15 African States Parties | Number of participants from African laboratories provided with capacities to ensure maintenance and troubleshooting of laboratory equipment | 6(c) African chemical laboratories with improved equipment infrastructure and enhanced capability to maintain equipment                               |
| Equipment Exchange Programme – transfer of 6 items of laboratory equipment to 6 African States Parties                                      | Number of African laboratories provided with equipment  |   |

**Objective 7: Promote knowledge of peaceful chemistry and its exchange in Africa**

41. Under this objective, the Secretariat will continue and streamline its efforts aimed at developing scientific and technological knowledge and skills in areas of peaceful chemistry in Africa. Areas of peaceful chemistry applications include industry, medicine, pharmacy, agriculture, and environmental protection. The Secretariat will also further promote the transfer of peaceful chemistry knowledge and skills from other regions to African States Parties. By doing so, the Secretariat will contribute to promoting ethics and sustainable development involving the use of chemicals.

42. The Secretariat's activities in this context will include capacity-building programmes, the sponsorship of research, fellowships, and conferences, the promotion of the exchange of knowledge and good practices, and the provision of technical advice and assistance.
43. The long-term result (major outcome) targeted under Objective 7 is as follows: promotion in African States Parties of knowledge in areas of peaceful uses of chemistry, including in industry, medicine, pharmacy, agriculture, environmental protection, etc.

| Activities  | Short-term results (Output)  | Long-term results (Outcome)  |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Associate Programme (36 participants from over 25 African States Parties)</li> <li>– Analytical skills development courses (150 African chemists from over 40 laboratories in over 35 States Parties)</li> <li>– Chemical safety and security capacity-building events (90 participants from over 40 African States Parties)</li> <li>– Chemical emergency response capacity-building events (480 participants from over 40 African States Parties)</li> <li>– Programme for Support of Research Projects (42 projects by 42 African scientists)</li> <li>– Conference Support Programme (sponsorship of participation of 51 African scientists in relevant scientific events)</li> <li>– Fellowship Programme (sponsorship of 24 fellowships for the benefit of African junior to mid-career scientists)</li> <li>– Forums on peaceful applications of chemistry (24 participants from over 15 African States Parties)</li> </ul> | <p>Number of African scientists with enhanced knowledge and expertise in peaceful areas of chemistry</p> | <p>7 promotion in African States Parties of knowledge in areas of peaceful uses of chemistry, including in industry, medicine, pharmacy, agriculture, environmental protection, etc.</p> |



|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Workshops on green chemistry in substitution of toxic chemicals (6 participants from over 5 African States Parties)</li> <li>– Symposiums on Women in Chemistry (24 African women chemists)</li> <li>– Policy and Diplomacy for Scientists Workshops (24 African scientists)</li> </ul> |  |  |
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**Objective 8: Foster Programme visibility, stakeholder engagement, and partnerships**

44. One of the major innovations of the Africa Programme in its fifth phase will be the special attention dedicated to promoting the engagement of Convention stakeholders and their ownership of the programme. An important enabler in this regard is the promotion in Africa of the visibility and understanding of the Programme, the Convention, and the work of the Organisation.
45. To this end, the Secretariat plans to undertake a series of new initiatives to:
- (a) further leverage the database of focal points in African National Authorities and Permanent Representations for enhanced information sharing, coordination, and follow-up;
  - (b) establish a post-participation plan for each OPCW capacity-building activity for the use of African participants upon activity completion. These plans will be assigned to all African participants and shared concurrently with their respective National Authority and Permanent Representation;
  - (c) set up an African Convention stakeholders e-network on social media. This network will serve as a platform for sensitisation and the exchange of information regarding the OPCW and the Africa Programme. It will also facilitate the dissemination of educational materials, such as those produced by the OPCW's Advisory Board on Education and Outreach, as well as networking with and among Africans scientists and other Convention stakeholders;
  - (d) launch an annual bulletin on the OPCW Africa Programme (for sensitisation and information purposes, dissemination of educational materials, showcasing progress and success stories, etc.);
  - (e) review and endeavour to enhance the modalities of OPCW cooperation with the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities; and
  - (f) further engage States not Party in Africa with a view to encouraging them to join the Convention.

## **PROGRAMME FUNDING**

46. The implementation of the Africa Programme will be undertaken primarily within the resources provided under the regular budget of the Organisation. Extrabudgetary funds provided by States Parties or other donors, if any, will also be used for specific activities.
47. In general, the Africa Programme will be implemented using the human resources available at the Secretariat, without compromising the capacity-building support required for the other regional groups.
48. In addition to the aforementioned planned activities, and with a view to further promoting the achievement of the goals of the fifth phase, special projects will be proposed by the Secretariat for voluntary funding. The Secretariat will proactively seek funding from potential donors among States Parties and other entities.
49. The fifth phase of the Africa Programme will therefore follow a scalable planning approach depending on the amount of the extrabudgetary funding received by the Secretariat.

## **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

50. The Secretariat will monitor and evaluate the progress achieved in the implementation of the programme and its projects, on the basis of observation, surveys, and other data collection techniques, and will report on the results annually to the Council and to the Conference. The results of the monitoring and evaluation will be also used for the implementation of lessons learned in order to provide for continuous improvement.
51. In collaboration with the African States Parties, the Secretariat will also monitor the impact of the Programme through an impact assessment framework, which will be based on the system of mandatory post-training action plans to be implemented by the African participants in line with the various activities under the Programme<sup>2</sup>. The Secretariat will also monitor the impact of the Programme by tracking changes in each area of activity. The conclusions of the impact assessment will be presented to the Council and to the Conference.
52. In addition to reporting to the policy-making organs, a programme steering committee will be activated with a view to regularly following and advising on the progress and impact of programme implementation.

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For further details see “Programme Implementation Approach” at paragraph 26 above.

## **RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

53. The successful implementation of the fifth phase of the Africa Programme is based on a number of risks and assumptions, as follows:
- (a) African States Parties will engage and involve the appropriate stakeholders at the national level. The Africa Programme is based on the assumption that there is a desire for greater ownership of it on the part of African States Parties.
  - (b) Conditions conducive to the smooth implementation of the Africa Programme are in place at the national and regional levels.
  - (c) The Secretariat will be provided with the necessary human and financial resources required to deliver the activities under the fifth phase of the Programme, as planned.
  - (d) The participants will actively endeavour to implement their respective post-participation plans.
  - (e) The National Authorities, supported by the respective Permanent Representations, will actively follow up and support the implementation of the post-implementation plans by the participants. Follow-up actions may include the establishment of an alumni database according to areas of Convention-related expertise, support of post-participation activities, etc.
  - (f) Participants' employers will facilitate the implementation of post-participation activities by providing necessary authorisations and, where required and possible, logistics (venues for activities, equipment, etc.).

## **EXTERNAL DEPENDENCIES**

54. The Africa Programme's effectiveness will be greatly enhanced through the active support and engagement of the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities.
55. The Secretariat will engage with other organisations or States Parties for support where appropriate, where this is beneficial to the expected outcomes of the fifth phase of the Africa Programme.

## GOVERNANCE

56. A Steering Committee will be established to provide support, advice, and guidance for the implementation of the Africa Programme.
57. The Steering Committee will be composed of:
  - (a) two National Authorities from each African subregion, to serve on an annual rotating basis, designated on the margins of the global Annual Meeting of National Authorities by the Group of African States Parties to the Convention. A member National Authority may be represented by the State Party's respective Permanent Representation, or by another proxy, during committee meetings.
  - (b) interested organisations partnered with the OPCW in the implementation of the Programme, such as the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities, as observers;
  - (c) interested donors, as observers;
  - (d) the Coordinator of the Africa Programme at the Secretariat, as Secretary.
58. The Committee will meet twice a year, on the occasion of the regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa and during the global Annual Meeting of National Authorities to the Convention.
59. The Secretariat will provide the Committee members with the provisional programme of the meeting and any related documents no later than five working days before the meeting.