



**International Centre
for Chemical Safety and Security**

The Kenyan Program on Chemical Safety and Security

Successful finalization of the Working Package 1 implementation

Co-financed by the Norwegian Government Grant

Nairobi, Warsaw, The Hague,

November, 2015



Introduction – outline of the Kenyan Program and its first stage of implementation

The overall goal of the project is to develop and sustain a program on chemical safety and security in chemical activities in Kenya (The Kenyan program).

The purpose is to assist Kenya to create a national potential for chemical safety and security for the on-going and future peaceful uses of chemistry and for structural/infrastructure projects. It will also provide assistance in the implementation of international efforts to counter terrorism using chemical weapons or toxic chemicals.

The project has been initiated by the International Centre of Chemical Safety and Security, (ICCSS) and the Kenyan partners as a public-private initiative, and followed by an active support and the participation from the following core international stakeholders: Centre for International Trade and Security, Dow Chemicals, AT Kearney and TNO /the Netherlands/. The intention is to broaden the project to other Eastern African countries.

The project goal of Working Package 1 (WP1) was to develop an integrated training framework to strengthen national capacities in dealing with chemical safety and security to prevent and respond effectively to misuse of toxic chemicals.

A leading indicator of achievement was knowledge transfer and training methodology and material content adjusted to the various stakeholders target groups with impact weighted priority.

The project also gained significant political support, both in Kenya, Poland and other countries, as well as the relevant industries and academia.

Program details

Developments

The Kenyan project idea was developed during November 2012 International Meeting on Chemical Safety and Security in Tarnów. The meeting of dedicated prospective stakeholders took place in Tarnów in March 2013. During Third Review Conference to Chemical Weapons Convention (RC3) in April 2013 in The Hague the project was for the first time presented at a side event and gained political support. These goals were promoted during Third Review Conference of CWC (hereinafter RC3), in April 2013. The Governments of Kenya, Netherlands and Poland jointly endorsed need for such partnership described in a document RC3/NAT/40 (Br. P. 15) and pointed at International Centre for Chemical Safety and Security as a potential coordinator. The positions were further reconfirmed in the addresses by HE. Ambassadors of Kenya and Poland to The Netherlands and Ambassador – permanent representative of The Netherlands to OPCW, delivered during a side event to RC3 dedicated to the Kenyan Programme. The initial project on chemical safety and security in Kenya mapped the situation in the subject area,

Also first training session of the project happened during RC3. The first whole stakeholders meeting took place in Nairobi in May 2013.

The final text of the study was drafted as a result of first stage together with the proposal for the future formulated in the document.

With the kind donation from the government of Norway the program entered the WP1 implementation. This phase started in September 2014 with a training program performed in Warsaw.

The scope

The study of current situation conducted identified the following areas of concern and improvement:

- Security of chemicals in transit
- Level of education and awareness.
- Border controls and trafficking
- Legislation pertaining to chemical safety and security of chemical materials
- Emergency response to accidents in transit (including ownership responsibility and litigation)/equipment (and procedures) for first responders to CBRN incidents
- Expired chemicals/ waste management/ cleanup

Implementation plan

As a result of the study an implementation plan has been formulated. That plan has been divided into separate working packages in order to define stakeholders, facilitate fundraising and recruiting participants. The overarching goal of the entire project consisting of the Work Packages 1 to 4 is to contribute to accomplishing the goals of Chemical Weapons Convention in relation to national implementation, assistance and protection against chemical weapons and the international cooperation.

The key partners

A general committee consisting of senior Kenyan officials and international experts who will guide and be responsible for the work of specific groups in Kenya on agreed modules.

The international stakeholders in partnership with the general committee are:

- ICCSS (International Centre for Chemical Safety and Security) – general coordinator of the project
- AT Kearney – responsible for analysis, benchmarking and planning of the implementation phase
- Dow Chemicals offering expertise and experience in implementing the Responsible Care Security Code and promoting chemical trade and industry relations
- TNO – offering best practices on chemical safety and security and sustainable development, environment protection, and modern management
- CITS – (Centre for International Trade & Security) – providing continued expertise on legal and administrative regulations, including on exports control

ATKearney



CITS
THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
CENTER for INTERNATIONAL TRADE & SECURITY

TNO

The Polish stakeholders cooperating with ICCSS consist of:

- Ministry of Economy
- Ministry of Interior
- Border Guard

- Customs Service
- Central Customs Laboratory
- Office of Chief Inspector of Road Transportation



Kenyan Stakeholders

Involvement of stakeholders in Kenya

- Critical importance of defining and involving ALL/MOST of relevant stakeholders from the Kenyan government, industry, academia, NGOs and media through workshops, outreach activities, training sessions and best practices exchanges
- Incorporating the outcomes and participants of the workshop in Nairobi (May 2013 within the Kenyan Program) within the training program
- Active engagement of the Kenyan stakeholders in the preparation of the relevant documentation and capacity building for the project implementation.
- Ensuring the continuity of the engagement of the Kenyan stakeholders

Relevant institutions in Kenya

- National Disaster Operation Center – operational center
- National Disaster Management (Authority)
- National Transport and Safety Authority – safety on roads
- Kenya National Highway Authority
- Kenya Urban Roads Authority
- Kenya Road Transport Association
- Energy Regulatory Commission
- National Environment Management Authority
- Laboratories in Kenya at all levels
- Buildings capacity
- obsolete, expired chemicals, waste disposal
- Kenya Association of Manufactures

Ownership of the project

Throughout 2012 until 2014 the concept has been further developed and the ICCSS was requested to serve as a core partner and the coordinator of the Kenyan Program. It was agreed that the program on chemical safety and security in chemical activities in Kenya will be based on the principles of sustainability, continuity and modern management and on the basis of public-private partnership.

The Program, owned by the Kenyan authorities, provides a broad platform for the engagement of all the relevant stakeholders, development and introduction of the legal and administrative provisions, and technical support in the implementation. It also promotes the development of effective measures in prevention, preparedness and response against misuse of toxic chemicals. The program will involve all stakeholders, including governments, international organizations, research centers and industry.

Outline of the Working Package 1

The general project goal of WP1 is to develop an integrated training framework to strengthen national capacities in dealing with chemical safety and security and release of toxic chemicals.

The particular project WP1 goals were:

- To renew the commitment of Kenyan stakeholders, open opportunity of enrolling new participants
- To define training prerequisites
- To create foundations for knowledge transfer and implementation assistance
- To identify causes for implementation failures within the identified problem areas and identify the needs of each of the target groups
- To make an inventory of the already existing knowledge and technology and to identify the content of completed and not implemented assistance programs and those lagging the implementation.

Finally the WP1 tasks were:

- To create the training programs and draft training curricula,
- To publish training materials and adopt the teaching techniques and tools.

Conduct of the analysis of the knowledge required for the curriculum in road transport safety and security

1. Volume of transport, share of hazardous materials in total transport and shares of particular types of transport
2. Infrastructure and land planning involving transport of hazardous materials
3. Share of particular categories of hazardous materials in the overall volume
4. List of identified problems in transportation of dangerous goods at. Further information based on the workshop in Poland -> analysis based on the needs.
5. Qualitative list of incidents related to safety and security during transport road/rail/air
6. International regulations: IATA, road and rail Kenya is participating or adopting particular solutions
7. Law enforcement on the roads: institutions, competencies and cooperation
8. Stakeholders of goods transportation process: owner, packaging, shipping; requirements and obligations.

9. Vehicles for dangerous cargo: requirements, equipment, technical condition, information about transported goods, vehicle markings, vehicle inspection, enforcement, procedures in case of non-compliance, enforceability
10. Drivers: requirements physical condition, education, skills, training, exams
11. Content and frequency of trainings
12. First response on a road: agencies, procedures, contamination, cleanup
13. Activity of sectorial organizations; good practices, voluntary standards

Analysis of security of transport

14. General situation on the roads, risk factors, data for risk assessment
15. Security issues as an element of national driver's training curriculum
16. Awareness about security of hazardous materials among shipment companies and owners
17. Tools for verification of trustworthiness
18. National registers containing security relevant data

Emergency planning

19. Selected case study of disasters in Kenya with regards to transportation of chemicals and neighboring countries
20. Agencies and other stakeholders involved in protection, rescue and relief
21. Preparedness, response, follow up and evaluation of incidents in Kenya

Legal and administrative acts regulating road transport of hazardous materials

22. Outline of key international conventions and legal instruments covering transportation area
23. National legal instruments
24. Responsibility of ministries, agencies and other institutions
25. Cooperation and involvement with international organizations
26. Activities of industrial organizations and entities in the transportation sector
27. Efforts of SAICM and progress already made relevant to transportation of chemicals.

Pre-implementation activities of the Working Package

Kenyan stakeholders workshop

Kenyan stakeholders workshop, including all relevant Kenyan government, industry, academia and NGO's, research and training institutions (over 100 representatives) was held at Laico regency, Nairobi on 23 May 2013. The workshop identified and prioritized the areas of concern for the program and set priorities – training of border security, customs and law enforcement. A leading Kenyan team was confirmed.

Support by African National Authorities

The Kenyan program received a strong support from the Twelfth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, in May 2014. The meeting offered its support for the project as applicable to Africa and decided that a report on the development of the Kenyan program should be made at every meeting of the African National Authorities.

Training of the leader of the Kenyan program

The leading Kenyan core team attended training Tarnow, Poland in July 2014 on aspects of chemical safety and security conducted by the ICCSS, representatives of OPCW, Polish customs and border security and Polish National authority on the implementation of the CWC. A study tour of the Azoty Tarnow chemical factory was also and practical exercises were conducted on controls of toxic chemicals.

Working Package 1 key milestones and meetings, events and dates

Meeting at the Ministry of Economy; September 2014, Warsaw, Poland

At a meeting held at the Ministry of Economy on 15 September Mr. Janusz Piechociński- Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Economy confirmed his support and willingness to actively participate in the development of the unique program of chemical safety and security in Kenya (Kenyan program).

The Kenyan Program is aimed at creating the necessary infrastructure in Kenya for the use of the achievements of chemistry in a safe manner and in accordance with international standards and to promote economic and trade relations. Premier Piechociński emphasized innovative character the Kenyan Program and noted prospects of inclusion of the Polish companies into the Program under the Go Africa program.



The meeting at the Ministry of Economy was part of an intensive training program organized on 15-19 September for a group of Kenyan leaders of the Kenyan Program, with the participation of the ministries of: Economy, Internal Affairs (the Border Guards and the State Fire Service), National Defense, the Ministry of Finance (Customs Service) and the representatives of Interpol, Dow Chemicals (USA), TNO (Netherlands) and AT Kearney.



Introductory Seminar and training program in Poland, September 2014

The core objectives of the introductory seminar, agreed with the Kenyan stakeholders, included: the presentation and joint training on the project management tools to be used in the Kenyan program implementation; the roles, functions and a division of labor between the project participants and a detailed plan of implementation; the launch of the best practices exchanges and capacity building in the core areas of the Working Package 1 (WP1), which include the chemical safety and security in the areas of transportation, customs and border controls.

The introductory seminar enabled all the project participants, from Kenya and the international partners, to discuss and agree on the best approaches to implement in practice the leading principle of the Kenyan program, including the principles of sustainability, continuity, modern management, public-private partnership and multi-stakeholder participation.



Conference of the State Parties: Side-event on Kenyan Program; December 2014; The Hague, Netherlands,

The overall goal of the side event was to present the development of a unique project to develop a program building chemical safety and security in chemical activities in Kenya (Kenyan program), based on public-private partnership and multi-stakeholder approach, in order to guarantee sustainability, continuity and modern management of the actions.

The event presented and discussed the innovative approaches to assist CWC implementation, with an emphasis on the Art. VII (national implementation), X (assistance and cooperation) and X (international cooperation), based on the lessons learned from the development of the Kenyan program.

The event assisted the OPCW Members and stakeholders to discuss and promote the OPCW role as a platform for voluntary cooperation in chemical safety and security.

Introducing the Kenyan program within the G7 Global Partnership

The Kenyan Programme was introduced at the G7 Global Partnership meeting in Berlin (October 2014) and Munich (April 2015) and Berlin (October 2015) included as a leading program within the Sub-Working Group on Chemical Security. It was recognized as a leading program of this type in international cooperation with regards to promoting security culture and enhancing chemical safety and security in the developing countries.

Introducing the Kenyan program within the Environmental Conventions, May 2015 in Geneva

Upon the invitation of the Kenyan authorities the Kenyan program was presented and promoted during the Conference of parties (COP 2015) to Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, held in May 2015 in Geneva, where the integrated approach to chemical safety and security was promoted.

Warsaw Seminar/training of the Kenyan leaders of the Kenyan program, Warsaw, 28-29 September, 2015

The Warsaw meeting objective was to finalize the preparations for the train the trainers session and consolidate the team of coaches/trainers. During the several visits and practical trainings at the border, customs and police training facilities, the table top exercise was developed and the proposed training methodology was tested.

Cooperation with the leading international stakeholders

The cooperation with the trustworthy international stakeholders, including TNO, DOW Chemicals, AT Kearney, University of Georgia, coordinated by ICCSS, has been expanded. Their support and participation in the ongoing activities was confirmed as vital for the success of the project. Each of these international stakeholders **brought** unique expertise and experience.

Developing cooperation with new international organizations

Based on the growing international interest in the Kenyan program development the cooperation was established with the relevant international organizations which confirmed their readiness to join the program and make the input. These organizations and industry associations joined the different activities and provided substantive support. They included OPCW, EU, INTERPOL, WCO, 1540 COMMITTEE and UNODA, Cefic and Polish Chemical Chamber.

Engaging national governments

The Governments of Kenya, Poland, Norway, US (State Department, Department of Homeland Security) were regularly briefed. They provided policy support for the Kenyan program development and providing the relevant training capabilities.

Development of the methodology and conduct of the training program in 2015

Training program, a leading task within the WP1, was developed and contained an established training methodology and practice to empower the custom trainers on the aspects of chemical safety and security and commodity identification. These training sessions were attended by the representatives from customs, border controls, transportation officials, and police who will serve as trainers in the follow-up trainings. The training program was composed of 3 training pilot courses and a train the trainers course.

The objectives of the pilot training sessions included:

Create awareness on chemical safety and security for the ToTs at Kenya school of revenue administration and selected participants

Develop potential of trainers to propagate the training of custom officers in chemical safety and security

Share first hand experiences on chemical safety and security with the personnel manning the entry points

Take stock of challenges facing border, customs and police officers in effectively discharging their duties.

Conduct of 3 Pilot Training Sessions in Mombasa throughout 2015

The agreed training system included 3 rounds of pilot training courses in Mombasa which provided training to 60 representatives from border, customs and law enforcement services.

The pilot training courses included the following core elements:

Purpose - To develop and test the established training methodology and practice to empower the custom trainers on the aspects of chemical safety and security and commodity identification

Objectives - To create awareness on chemical safety and security for the ToTs at Kenya school of revenue administration and selected participants

- To develop potential of trainers to propagate the training of custom officers in chemical safety and security and commodity identification

- To share first hand experiences on chemical safety and security with the personnel manning the entry points

- To take stock of challenges facing custom officers in effectively discharging their duties as gatekeepers manning the Kenyan borders

The 3 training courses leading findings/achievements:

1. Participants get acquainted with the basic knowledge and experience on chemical safety and security requirements and confirmed their readiness to serve as trainers within their respective institutions
2. An agreed methodology confirmed its usefulness; It will be implemented in the follow-up courses for trainers
3. The awareness levels on the importance of chemical safety and security are still low
4. Commodity identification by custom officers needs to be enhanced
5. Collaboration with technical institutions with the capability to detect and identify chemicals at the borders is limited
6. Lack of proper tools to conduct effective inspection of chemicals

The Final Train the Trainers Course in Mombasa in November, 2015

The Working Package 1 was concluded with train the trainers course, to prepare a group of dedicated Kenyan partners from customs, border and law enforcement officers, including Administration, Police, General service unit and National Intelligent service, to provide continuity in enhancing chemical safety and security in transit and transportation of toxic chemicals in Kenya.

30 participants successfully completed the train the trainers course, what was confirmed by the participation in the special table top exercise, and received ICCSS trainers certificates.

The train the trainers course created, by certifying as trainers, a group of Kenyan stakeholders, a background for a continued implementation of the Kenyan program on chemical safety and security among customs, border and law enforcement officers, including Administration, Police, General service unit and National Intelligent service;

The train the trainers course broadened and updated the Participant's general knowledge in the area of safe and secure managing of chemicals in the areas of transportation, customs and border controls.



The train the trainers course improved Participant's knowledge and experience in the prevention of, preparedness and response to a misuse of hazardous chemicals and their precursors in the areas of transportation, customs and border controls;

The train the trainers course presented practical solutions to the priority problems in the selected areas of chemical safety and security.

The train the trainers course has formed a template to be used when conducting similar programs for the other countries dedicated to improve safe management, security and safety in the peaceful uses of chemistry, and effective, practical implementation of the CWC and UNSCR 1540.

Conference of the State Parties: Side-event on Kenyan Program; 30 November, 2015; The Hague, Netherlands

The overall goal of the side event is to present the results of the first stage of the implementation of a unique program to introduce g chemical safety and security in chemical activities in Kenya (Kenyan program), based on sustainability, continuity public-private partnership, multi-stakeholder approach, and modern management.

The event will present and discuss the innovative approaches to assist CWC implementation, with an emphasis on the Art. VII (national implementation) , X (assistance and cooperation) and X (international cooperation), based on the lessons learned from the development of the Kenyan program.

The event is to assist the OPCW Members and stakeholders to discuss and promote the OPCW role as a platform for voluntary cooperation in chemical safety and security.

Successful implementation of the Working Package 1

The activities conducted concentrated on the development of training system with an emphasis on monitoring chemicals in transit, border control and trafficking and education and awareness.

The ongoing implementation of WP 1 assisted in consolidation of the Kenyan and international stakeholders around the Kenyan program. It confirmed the relevance and primary importance of effective controls of toxic chemicals in transit (border and customs controls) and transportation for introducing chemical safety and security, thus raising the national security.

Through the continued contacts with the OPCW Technical Secretariat (TS), OPCW and the activities at the OPCW (with TS and the Member States), the WP1 implementation further supported the CWC implementation and the OPCW as a cooperation platform to reduce chemical threat and enhance chemical safety and security. Due to growing interest of the African countries and the international organizations on the introduction of approaches on chemical safety and security based on the Kenyan program, international contacts and outreach activities were conducted.

At the practical level, the activities implemented within the Kenyan program demonstrated the value of developing training platforms for reviewing existing procedures and capacities to enhance chemical safety and security, mitigate the risks of chemical attacks by terrorists; to identify the responsibilities, roles and capabilities of the different national stakeholders that are part of the response mechanisms.

The ICCSS successfully coordinates the overall implementation of the WP 1 and actively cooperate with the national and international stakeholders and partners of the Kenyan program. The cooperation among the Kenyan and international partners is conducted through an especially designed network: www.network.iccss.eu. The implementation of the Kenyan program is actively presented at the ICCSS website: www.iccss.eu and through the national and international activities.

Leading factor for the successful implementation of the Kenyan program is a growing conviction among the Kenyan partners that they are owners of the program which provides in practice concrete measures to enhance chemical safety and security in Kenya, assist in meeting the relevant national and international obligations, promoting international cooperation and raises the profile of Kenya among the East African countries and private industry.

Key factors for success for implementing the training program within the identified areas of border, customs and transportation of toxic chemicals included the consent and active participation of the relevant security (police and law enforcement) border, customs and infrastructure (transportation) governmental agencies from Kenya what was secured. There has been an official support from the relevant Kenyan agencies. There was an active engagement of relevant officers from these institutions in the development of training and the provision of relevant facilities (training and communication). An access to border and customs posts and the transportation hubs (Nairobi airport and port in Mombasa) was provided. The same level of consent and participation was secured from the relevant Polish security, border, customs and infrastructure authorities from Polish government. Their representatives actively participated in the relevant activities and will continue to provide their assistance and share with their experience.

LESSONS LEARNED

Leading factor for the successful implementation of the Kenyan program is a growing conviction among the Kenyan partners that they are owners of the program which provides in practice concrete measures to enhance chemical safety and security in Kenya, assist in meeting the relevant national and international obligations, promoting international cooperation and raises the profile of Kenya among the East African countries and private industry.

Among the possible barriers identified so far is a low level of implementation of the existing provisions and procedures in the areas of chemical safety and security, lack of technical standards and dispersion of competences and training facilities among different agencies, what significantly reduces chances to share the experience. To further identify the barriers and to propose concrete measures to overcome them, an inventory was conducted of the already existing knowledge and technology. **It was further agreed to continue the train the trainers program** to cement the group of Kenyan trainees/experts and provide them with additional experience and knowledge to be shared within the relevant agencies.

An issue that became evident during the training activities was the need to include in the development of the sustainable training systems to enhance chemical safety and security among the small and medium companies as well as the first responders and the crisis management experts. These first responders should include fire brigades, law enforcement or emergency response medical teams. It is therefore important that the responding national agencies have instant access to (national as well as regional or international) networks of well-established experts in relevant disciplines, who can provide technical advice on measures to be taken (to identify a threat or to remedy a situation) without delay.

Relevance of the Kenyan program for the OPCW

The Kenyan program assists in the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention and develops in practice the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons as a platform for cooperation for all the stakeholders, including governments, chemical industries, and international organizations. The Kenyan project assists in implementing the UNSC Resolution 1540.

The Kenyan program introduces a new approach in the CWC implementation – from bottom to up. We reversed the traditional approach to implement the international provisions from top down to the practitioners. It is often happens that the these provisions rarely achieve to level of practitioners, what is true with regards the CWC in Kenya. With our concept from bottom to up we offer a practical approach to efficiently assist Kenya and the countries of the region to implement the CWC at a grass root level.

The results of the implementation of the Working Package 1 of the Kenyan program include an increased awareness of participants of the requirements and best practices in CWC implementation, chemical non-proliferation and chemical security, as well as on best practices in chemical non-proliferation and chemical security. The Kenyan program is a first program which introduced the CWC implementation at the level of practitioners, border, customs, law enforcement officers, and transportation officials. They learned and implemented the CWC not from point of view of the

legislation. They learned which chemicals are subject to controls, how to recognize them, how to verify the correctness of the documentation.

The outcomes of the Kenyan program are being incorporated into Kenyan legal and administrative regulations and operational provisions. The ongoing work on the Kenyan program should also be incorporated within the international technical assistance programmes, including by the OPCW under VII (support for national implementation), Articles X (assistance and protection) and Art. XI (international cooperation) of the Convention.

The implementation of the Working Package 1 showed the importance of developing the Kenyan potential to respond to misuse of toxic chemicals, what is a core provision of art. X. There is no capability in Kenya to prepare and to respond to threat or use of chemicals as means of warfare or terror. The OPCW should join and offer relevant programs, within the remit of Art. X, and to join the Kenyan program implementation.

The sustainability of the Kenyan program can be enhanced by continuing contacts with the Kenyan representatives during other events organized by the stakeholders, such as OPCW trainings, industry meetings, training courses and other activities developed at the national and regional levels which could provide continued training.

The implementation of the Working Package 1 resulted in the creation of a solid training basis in Kenya and group of competent trainers/implementers. This training basis could be used and supported by the OPCW in the promoting the effective implementation of the CWC. **The competent Kenyan staff which was trained and certified within the Kenyan program implementation stands ready to offer its services as trainers to join the OPCW efforts to enhance chemical safety and security in Africa and in the developing countries.**

The OPCW will depend more and more on the technical advice/expertise in its implementation work due to the scientific and technological developments, chemical and biological convergence, changing nature of assistance and protection against chemical weapons moving toward protection against misuse of toxic chemicals and growing importance of chemical safety and security. This will require a more proactive approach to the implementation of the Article X and XI and going beyond traditional OPCW partnerships, circled around the National Authorities. There is a need to expand networks and attract expertise and knowledge on chemical safety and security from industry, academia, scientific centres, centres of excellence and practitioners. There is a need to include in these networks the programs and projects which assist in the CWC implementation and to combine them with the OPCW program activities.

The networks, promoted by and with the OPCW participation, will broaden the OPCW multidisciplinary expertise and capabilities to meet the growing threats of misuse of toxic chemicals worldwide. The networks will support the work of the OPCW to strengthen a collaborative framework at a national and international level for effective and co-ordinated action on CWC national implementation.

Mapping way ahead – preparing Working Package 2 implementation

The Working Package 1 implementation confirmed the correctness to concentrate around the “chemicals in transit and in transportation”, which continues to put priority to border control, customs, law enforcement and transport administration, upon the request of the Kenyan partners.

The Working Package 2 implementation will be a part of a coherent “implementation plan” presenting a detailed roadmap for enhancing chemical safety and security in Kenya. It aims at establishing 3 model border and customs crossing points for sea, air and land, at the Kenyan border, to ensure safe and secure transit of toxic chemicals. The model crossing points will function as regular border points. At the same time they will serve as training centres to offer chemical safety and security training for border, customs, and transportation officials. They would offer training on procedures, practices and equipment.

The Working Package 2 implementation will further support the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to be a cooperation platform for all stakeholders (including governments, chemical industries, and international organisations), to diminish chemical threats and enhance CSS in developing countries.

Incoming activities

African Forum on Chemical Safety and Security during global summit on chemical safety and security – www.chemss2016.org, Kielce, Poland, 18-20 April, 2016

The rationale

The ease with which some commonly available toxic chemical compounds can be used for nefarious purposes, using widely available knowledge to weaponise them, makes it incumbent on all States to be aware of and address the existing dangers of chemical terrorism.

The safe management of chemicals and Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) security are primary concern for African countries. Lack of proper provisions and practical solutions in chemical management and security seriously hampers sustainable economic growth, deter chances of reducing poverty margins, leave their habitat contaminated with toxic substances, and increases threats of misuse of toxic chemicals and their use by non-state actors. A safe and secure management of chemicals and increase of the international cooperation serve the development and national and international security.

African Forum on Chemical Safety and Security (African Forum) aims at strengthening the African nations’ security and potential to respond to growing threats of terrorism as well as to increase their capacity to deal with toxic chemicals and wastes in safe and secured manner.

The Forum continues the development and implementation of the Kenyan program. It will follow the requests and understandings reached at the meeting of African National Authorities on the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (Nairobi, May 2014) in support of the Kenyan program as African program and to extend it to the countries East Africa.

The leading objectives of the African Forum are:

To familiarize with the recent developments and risk factors in the chemical activities which play a role in the growth of proliferation threats;

To identify best approaches to support the development of national CBRN policies, optimise the sharing and use of CBRN capabilities, develop guidelines, and collect and share best practices, with an emphasis on chemical area;

To explore the benefits of introducing the permanent training and education of the staff within national stakeholders and regional and international organisations in connection with the CWC and UNSCR 1540 implementation in the chemical domain;

To bring together the experts and representatives from the relevant international organizations, including OPCW, 1540 Committee, UNODA, WHO, EU, NATO, Interpol. WCO, UNICRI, UNODC, regional organisations, national governments, and industry and academic associations.

To familiarise the participants with the latest equipment available in the market and to educate the participants with various items of equipment and training opportunities in the areas of chemical safety and security.

Outcomes

As a result of the African Forum the communication and cooperation between the African countries and their international partners to reduce chemical threats and mitigate the risks will be facilitated and established.

The African Forum will develop the demand for enhancing chemical safety and security in Africa and establishing and strengthening the relevant contacts and cooperation among the officials to stem security and terrorism threats and broaden the national and regional potential to implement relevant chemical conventions and international obligations.

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