



Implementation of European Union Council Decision 2016/51 Extended Assistance Programmes (EAP) in support of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)

Side event to the BWC Meetings of Experts EU Legislative Assistance in BTWC Implementation

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European Union Council Decision 2016/51 - Background -

- The EU adopted Council Decision 2016/51 in support of the BWC on 18 January 2016 in the framework of its Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction
- This Council Decision is the fourth continuous EU initiative in support of the BWC over the last ten years (two EU Joint Actions and two Council Decisions), with its support amounting to more than 6.3 million euros



Council Decision 2016/51 -Projects at a glance-

1. Promoting universal adherence to the BWC

2. Enhancing interaction on Science and Technology

3. Developing national implementation capacities

4. Supporting the Eighth Review Conference

5. Strengthening the UN Secretary-General's Mechanism

6. Developing awareness-raising tools

Total budget = 2.34 million euros over 36 months



Project 3: Capacity Development for BWC implementation

Project Purpose

Strengthening the national implementation of the BWC by providing expert capacity development assistance at the national level

Conducted Activities

- ✓ Workshop for EU experts (29 March 2017)
- ✓ Establishment of roster of EU experts
- ✓ Legislative assistance workshops for Sierra Leone (September 2017), Côte d'Ivoire (November 2017), Cameroon (March 2018) and Malawi (March 2018)
- ✓ First and second laboratory biorisk trainings for Malaysia (April/July 2018), strategic trade control workshop for Colombia (May 2018)

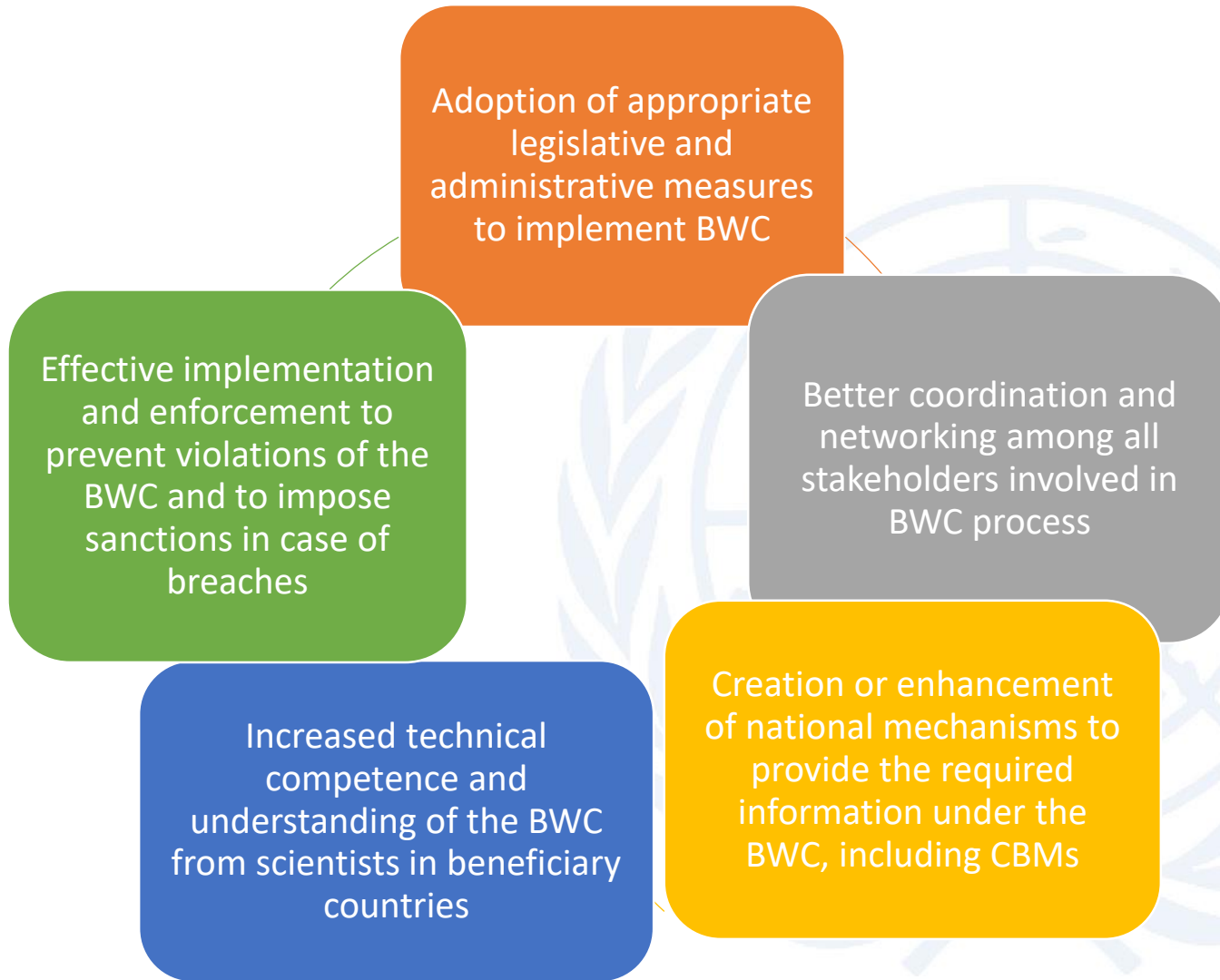
Upcoming Activities


- ✓ September 2018 = Biosafety training for Iraqi scientists (Amman, Jordan); second strategic trade control workshop for Colombia; awareness-raising mission to Cote d'Ivoire
- ✓ Prior to February 2019 = Legislative assistance workshops for Nepal and Lebanon



Project 3: EAPs

- expected results -





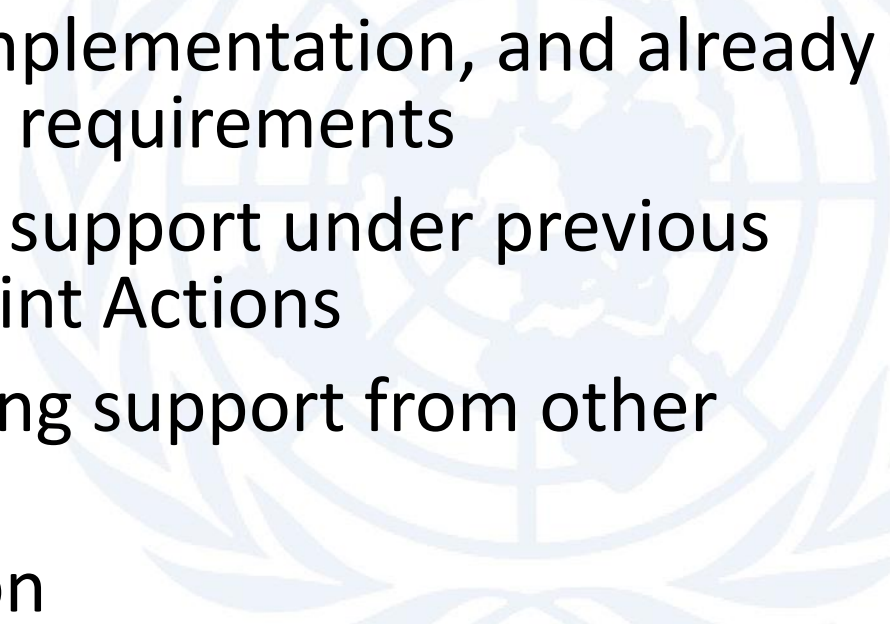
Extended Assistance Programmes (EAPs) Process

- ✓ Invitations to BWC States Parties to apply for an Extended Assistance Programme were extended to Permanent Missions in Geneva in December 2016. Application deadline was 28 February 2017
- ✓ Applications were received by 27 BWC States Parties, out of which, ten (10) States Parties were selected and notified by March 2017
- ✓ Out of the ten (10) beneficiary States Parties, six (6) requested legislative assistance: Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Lebanon, Malawi, Nepal and Sierra Leone. First legislative assistance workshop was held in Sierra Leone in September 2017



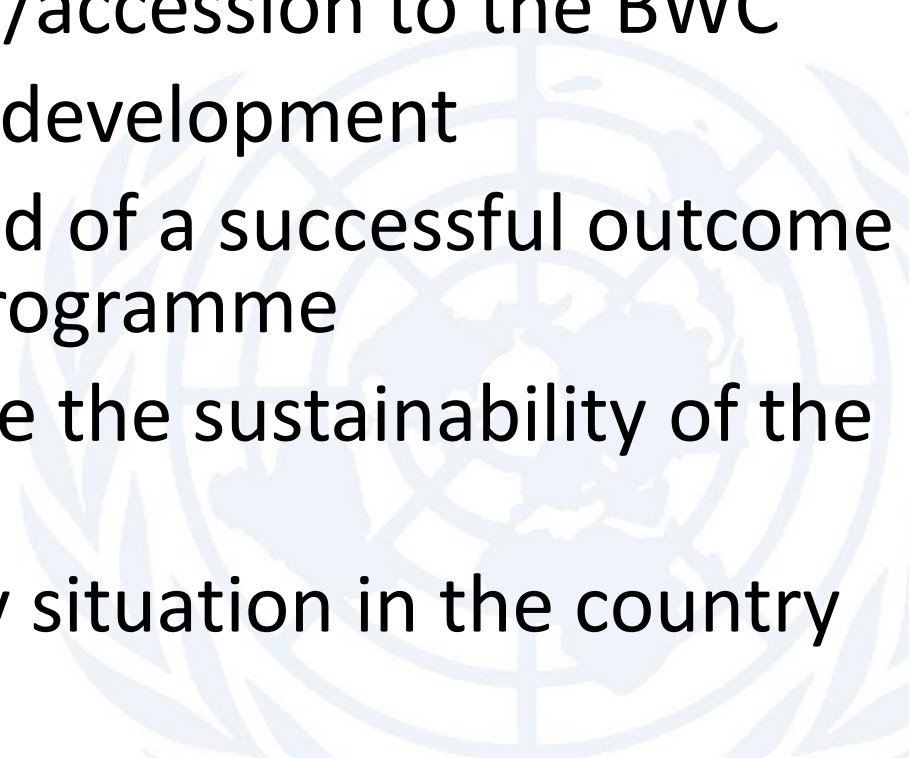
Extended Assistance Programmes (EAPs) Selection Criteria

The following criteria were used to reach a recommendation on the beneficiary countries:

- ✓ Status of national implementation, and already identified needs and requirements
 - ✓ Results shown from support under previous Council Decisions/Joint Actions
 - ✓ Previous and on-going support from other entities
 - ✓ Quality of application
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Extended Assistance Programmes (EAPs) Selection Criteria

- ✓ Date of ratification/accession to the BWC
 - ✓ Level of economic development
 - ✓ Perceived likelihood of a successful outcome of the assistance programme
 - ✓ Proposals to ensure the sustainability of the assistance received
 - ✓ Safety and security situation in the country
 - ✓ Regional equity
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Extended Assistance Programmes (EAPs) Process

- ✓ Establishment of roster of EU experts (> 50 experts from 12 countries nominated; however, no legislative experts nominated)
- ✓ Workshop for rostered experts and assistance providers on 29 March in Geneva
- ✓ Close collaboration with VERTIC to deliver legislative assistance





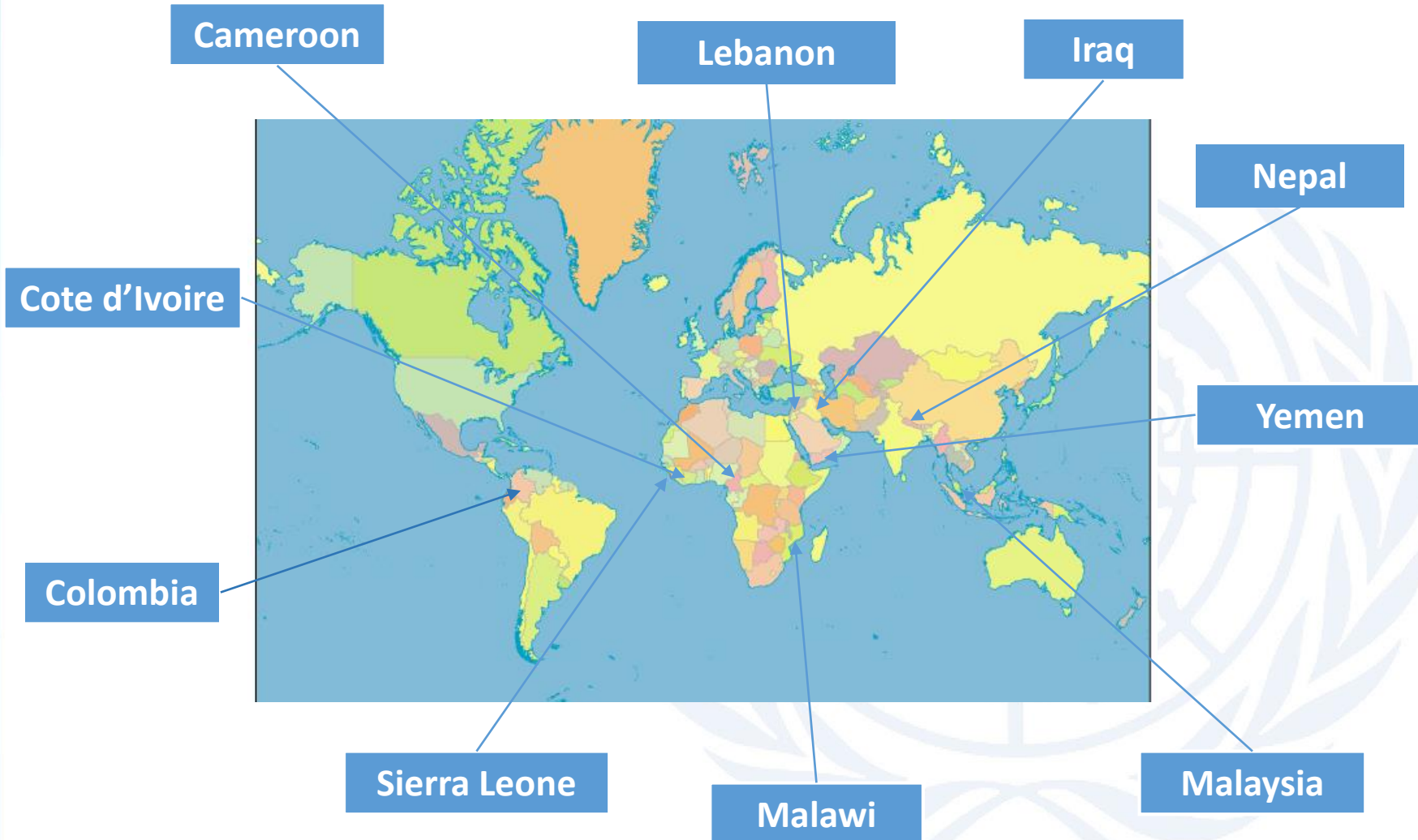
EAPs Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries included:

- ✓ States Parties which recently joined the BWC (Côte d'Ivoire and Nepal, both in 2016)
- ✓ States Parties at low levels of national BWC implementation (Lebanon, Malawi, Sierra Leone)
- ✓ States Parties with urgent security concerns (Iraq and Yemen)
- ✓ States Parties at a higher level of national implementation with focused requests and an effective use of previous support (Cameroon, Colombia, Malaysia)



Beneficiary countries



Project 3: Legislative Assistance Activities





EAP Legislative Workshop for Sierra Leone

Freetown, September 2017





EAP Legislative Workshop for Côte d'Ivoire

Abidjan, November 2017





EAP Legislative Workshop for Cameroon

Yaoundé, March 2018





EAP Legislative Workshop for Malawi

Lillongwe, March 2018





Lessons Learned from EAP implementation

- Ensuring the commitment of the State Party and its ownership of the assistance programme throughout its lifecycle
- Ensuring the establishment of a solid national BWC architecture inclusive of a legal and regulatory framework to sustain the implementation of BWC-related obligations at the national level. This has to be led by the country itself and responsibilities clearly delineated for the national entities in the lead and those in supporting roles
- Adopting a methodological approach to assistance provision, including by identifying the best way to provide assistance to a country and in the most efficient, sustainable and cost-effective manner



Lessons Learned from EAP implementation

- Following up on the assistance delivered to ensure the sustainability and impact of the results achieved. That is, continuing to communicate with the beneficiary countries throughout the implementation of their National Action Plans as developed during their EAP activities
- Identifying national focal points in each beneficiary State Party for a better coordination of such assistance, and, in the absence of a clear focal point, clarifying the situation prior to the launching of the EAP
- Taking into account the limited resources for the implementation of EAPs, identifying priorities and narrowing down topics when designing the best approach to an EAP is crucial, as it is not possible to provide in-depth assistance in many different priority areas during the lifetime of a Council Decision



Lessons Learned from EAP implementation

- Conducting a mapping exercise to better understand local stakeholders and the local dynamics and to create synergies during the implementation of the programme
- Coordination and cooperation: both within the recipient State Party and among national, regional and international assistance activities in the country
- Pre-existing tools should be fully utilised and taken advantage of; that is, mapping and identifying existing frameworks and mechanisms for implementation is a pre-requisite for successful coordination
- Exploring a cooperative approach with each beneficiary State Party rather than imposing external coordination models



For more information...

www.unog.ch/bwc

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