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OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY NETWORKS

IAPRP Profile of the Inter-African Association for the Prevention of Occupational Risks

(<https://www.iaprp.org/>)

English translation from the original in French



Labour Administration, Labour Inspection and
Occupational Safety and Health Branch (LABADMIN/OSH)

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International Labour Organization, Geneva

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AGERPA	Yaoundé thematic workshops on the management of occupational risks in agroforestry
CSST Forum	Forum of OSH Committees
IAPRP	Inter-African Association for the Prevention of Occupational Risks
ILO	International Labour Organization
INRS	National Research and Safety Institute for the Prevention of Occupational Accidents and Diseases (France)
ISSA	International Social Security Association
JAP	African Prevention Day (Journée Africaine de la Prévention)
NGO	non-governmental organization
NSSO	National Social Security Organization (ONSS)
OH	occupational health
OSH	occupational safety and health
RALIPRP	African Meeting in Libreville on the Prevention of Occupational Risks in the Oil Sector
SAPRIP	African Trade Fair for the Prevention of Occupational Risks
SYAPRO	Audio-visual Symposium for the Prevention of Occupational Risks (Ouagadougou)
TVET	technical and vocational education and training

Foreword and Acknowledgements

The profile of the Inter-African Association for the Prevention of Occupational Risks (Interafricaine de la Prévention des Risques Professionnels – IAPRP) is published as an appendix to the ILO Working Paper presenting the results of the multiple case-study analysis of six regional occupational safety and health (OSH) networks. The study was initiated in order to inform the modernization of the ILO portfolio of activities in OSH knowledge and information. It benefited from financial support provided under the Partnership Agreement between the Government of South Korea and the ILO 2015-2017 (GLO/15/50/ROK).

The study covers the statutes, roles, functions, governance modalities, financing and challenges of regional OSH networks from Europe, Latin America, Asia and Africa. The results allow a better understanding of how and why OSH agencies, institutions, organizations and experts collaborate with one another. They provide invaluable descriptive information covering the diversity of existing collaborative arrangements and key characteristics of productive regional OSH networks. They highlight similarities and differences in ways of organizing collaboration in OSH and provide new knowledge to support international cooperation which has always been and remains a key role of the ILO. They can be useful to a vast diversity of stakeholders, including policy-makers, expert groups and, of course, active members of the network.

This profile was produced as part of the work programme of the ILO LABADMIN/OSH Branch with contributions from Mr Nogbou Alphonse Ahoua, Mr Zié Adel Coulibaly and Mr Bernard Foe Andegue. Acknowledgements extend to the members of IAPRP who engaged into developing a joint development cooperation project as a way to pursue the long-standing partnership in prevention with the ILO. To all we wish to express gratitude for their interest and support.

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International Labour Organization

Summary

The Inter-African Association for the Prevention of Occupational Risks (Interafricaine de la Prévention des Risques Professionnels) (IAPRP) is a voluntary, independent, non-profit association and network of OSH experts of 15 West and Central African countries. The association is legally subject to Mali legislation on associations. The IAPRP was founded in 1994 by the national social security organizations (NSSO) to work jointly and in solidarity towards the prevention of work-related injuries in French-speaking sub-Saharan Africa. The IAPRP federates and contributes to the development of institutional and human capacities in the broad area of OSH, and has largely contributed to the structuring of prevention services in its member NSSOs. The subregional meetings organized by the IAPRP and its members, and the activities carried out since its inception, offer opportunities for collaboration, sharing of experience, and mutual learning in Africa. Its achievements mobilize public decision-makers, energize existing structures, and encourage the structuring of prevention, in addition to contributing significantly to raising public awareness of the importance of prevention as an economic and social development issue.

The activities contribute to the strengthening of OSH technical capacities in the subregion. Achievements at this level, including the establishment of an observatory on occupational injuries and diseases, are contributing to the regional development of OSH. With almost 25 years of existence, and thanks to its collaborative spirit and its relatively large resources, the IAPRP has now entered a phase of consolidation of its many achievements. The strategic thinking envisaged in the programme as of 2018 should provide the key elements to guide its development in the coming years, and thus guide the prevention of work-related accidents and diseases in French-speaking sub-Saharan Africa.

1 Introduction

The IAPRP brings together the national social security organizations from 15 countries in West and Central Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Togo. The network's main orientation is the prevention of occupational safety and health risks, through the development and strengthening of national capabilities in developing safe working environments and the health of workers.

2 Official status and constitution

The IAPRP was created in 1994 in Bamako, Mali, where it has its headquarters. The IAPRP is a legally constituted, non-profit, interregional association. It is governed by Act N. 4-038 of Mali, originating from August 2004, concerning associations.

African and professional institutions, companies, and associations working in the field of occupational risk prevention, from any of these countries, may join the association (Annex1).

3 Mission and policies

The IAPRP was established with the primary mission of promoting the prevention of occupational risks in African countries. To this end, the association pursues the following objectives:

- a) to promote and encourage cooperation and collaboration between OSH structures;
- b) to improve collaboration between actors in the field of prevention;
- c) to harmonize the frameworks for risk prevention at the inter-regional level;
- d) to achieve a common strategy for risk prevention at the regional level (Africa); to promote research and training in risk prevention;
- e) to promote the ratification and implementation of international labour standards in OSH, in particular of Convention 155 (C155), C161, and C187;
- f) to develop and implement OSH education programmes for workers' organizations; and
- g) to implement the prevention-productivity-sustainable development (PP-SD) approach in companies and production units.

4 Strategy and programmes

The IAPRP strategy has four aims:

1. Organization of periodic subregional meetings to promote the sharing of experiences and good practices in occupational risk prevention.
2. Establishment of training centres and programmes to strengthen OSH practitioners' skills, social security and welfare funds, and enterprises.
3. Establishment of specific and subregional observatories to enhance the reliability of the collection and use of OSH data, in order to assist decision-making.
4. Organization of promotional activities for broader communication on the prevention of occupational risks.

Each NSSO represents the IAPRP in its home country, and must appoint an IAPRP focal point to ensure a permanent liaison. They are asked to establish a national dialogue on OSH, and to contribute to the establishment of the following structures and efforts:

- a) coordination of the efforts of employers' organizations at the national level, and by branch of activity, for setting up and facilitating OSH committees in companies;
- b) inter-union OHS coordination, inclusive of organizations representing workers;
- c) a network of journalists and media professionals supporting prevention;

- d) a network of traditional communicators in support of risk prevention;
- e) associations and NGOs supporting preventative actions, in particular the NGOs Preventers Without Borders and the African Coalition Against Occupational and Civil Risks and Nuisances; and
- f) associations of OSH professionals.

The development of the IAPRP is gradually moving from collaboration and routine activities to a consolidation phase requiring strategic programming of the use of resources available to it. The programming is entrusted to the secretary-general, who submitted a proposal for the Programme of Activities 2017–18 at the General Assembly in March 2017. The programme proposal, called the Strategic Action Plan, has four priority areas:

1. Strengthening IAPRP structures.
2. Strengthening IAPRP's linkages and cooperation with research centres, subregional organizations, and other development partners.
3. Communication and documentation.
4. Capacity-building of human resources in OSH.

5 Structure, governance, and coordination

5.1 Structure

The IAPRP structure comprises four entities: the General Assembly; Bureau; General Secretariat; and specialized bodies.

5.1.1 General Assembly

The General Assembly (GA) is the supreme decision-making body of the IAPRP. It is composed of all members and must be held in regular session every year. The GA is chaired by the director-general of the NSSO for a period of one year, on a rotating basis, in alphabetical order of the names of the countries. The GA is responsible for the membership of the association and the validation of the association's accounts. It also decides on the cessation of the activities of an existing specialized body, or the creation of other bodies.

5.1.2 Bureau

The Bureau is composed of the president and two vice-presidents, one of whom is the past president and the other is the next to assume the presidency of the association, according to the rotation principle described above. The role of the Bureau is to implement the decisions

of the General Assembly, and to design the budget and the progress report submitted to the Assembly. It is convened once every six months in ordinary session, but may also be convened on an exceptional basis depending on the circumstance.

5.1.3 General Secretariat

The General Secretariat (GS) is responsible for the permanence of the association, and carries out the regular administrative affairs. It coordinates all activities arising from decisions taken by the Bureau, in accordance with the guidelines given by the General Assembly. The GS may make proposals to the Bureau regarding the recruitment of support staff necessary for the conduct of the IAPRP activities. A technical manager and an accountant ensure the implementation of technical activities and the accounting and financial management of the association, respectively.

5.1.4 Specialized bodies

Specialized bodies (SBs) are created by the GA to implement the recurrent activities to promote the prevention of occupational risks. They operate under the supervision of the NSSO, for which permanent secretariats have been put in place. In addition, each NSSO that hosts an SB has to mobilize necessary resources to ensure its regular operation, in collaboration with the IAPRP. A total of five specialized bodies have been set up –

1. Audiovisual Symposium for the Prevention of Occupational Risks, in Ouagadougou (Symposium sur l'audiovisuel et la prévention des risques professionnels) (SYAPRO).
2. The Forum of OSH Committees, in Cotonou (CSST Forum)
3. African Trade Fair for the Prevention of Occupational Risks, in Niamey (SAPRIP).
4. The Yaoundé thematic workshops on the management of occupational risks in agroforestry (AGERPA).
5. The African Meeting in Libreville on the Prevention of Occupational Risks in the Oil Sector (RALIPRP).

The dynamism of these specialized bodies brings the IAPRP to life through the organization of regional activities.

5.2 Governance

In 2012, the IAPRP undertook a major reform, through the adoption of new statutes. Since then, the association has been run by three bodies: the GA of the members, the Bureau, and the GS. The strategic management of the association is ensured by the GA, which, at regular annual meetings, coordinates and encourages the IAPRP's main orientation activities. All decisions, other than those reserved for the GA, are taken by the Bureau. It is at this level that financial commitments and the organization of activities (including the holding of the GA) are decided.

The Bureau also ensures the visibility and representation of the IAPRP with external partners, particularly when seeking or negotiating technical support or grants.

At the operational level, the secretary-general is responsible for the implementation of decisions taken by the GA and the Bureau. In particular, it is the responsibility of the Bureau to position the association in terms of occupational risks; to provide advice and support to the SBs; to disseminate and share information among the members; and to promote good practices in the prevention of occupational risks among the NSSO.

5.3 Coordination

The IAPRP's activities are organized by the member NSSO according to a pre-established schedule, and held by the GS. For each SB, a permanent secretariat is appointed by the president of the IAPRP, upon the proposal of the director general of the umbrella NSSO.

6 Members

The members are the NSSOs of the 14 countries (Appendix 1). The total population of the countries is 184 million, of which about half constitute the working population. Typical for Africa, the informal workforce is substantially larger than that in formal employment, covering about 60–80 per cent of the total employment, which sets special challenges in social protection (IDRC, 2017; ILO, 2012).

7 Funding

The IAPRP has its own assets, which have been accumulated over the years by the surplus from annual contributions for the costs of carrying out its programmes and activities. While the statutes and regulations provide for various funding opportunities, experience shows that the association is mainly financed by contributions from the member NSSOs and by income generated from its activities. The activities organized by the SBs benefit from the IAPRP's contribution¹ of 25 million Western African francs (CFA), the subregional currency, (about US\$46,555) and, occasionally, from external grants.

7.1 Contributions of member countries

Financial contributions from member countries represent the main source of funding for the IAPRP. A decision taken in 2012 at the Extraordinary General Assembly, held in Ouagadougou,

¹ The framework of this participation is fixed by an agreement between the IAPRP (represented by its president) and the administrative tutorship of the permanent secretariat of each specialized body.

increased the annual contribution of members from CFA francs 3 million (\$5,586) to CFA francs 5 million (\$9,310). However, the actual receipt of contributions has decreased since this change occurred, and conversely the arrears of payment have increased as well – in 2015 becoming larger than the amounts collected. The balance to be recovered from the NSSO contributions amounted to slightly more than one year of the annual contributions expected at the end of the financial year 2016, with some members accumulating up to three years of arrears.

The financial analysis also shows a significant decrease in operating expenses over the same period. Apart from 2013, marked by the organization of RALIPPR in Gabon and the holding of the GA, involving travel expenses (air fares, accommodation), the IAPRP disburses only part of the funds raised by the contributions from members. The main disbursements since 2014 have been mainly related to the design, hosting, and operation of the website,² and bank charges. In 2016, the IAPRP disbursed only 11.3 per cent of the annual contributions effectively received, in particular to continue to set up its reserve fund.

Despite the delays of some members in meeting their obligations, the IAPRP's liquidity has increased considerably since 2013, rising from CFA francs 185 million to more than CFA francs 330 million. This situation, attributed both to the increase in the annual contribution amount and to the slowdown in activities since then, enabled the IAPRP to double the value of its reserve fund to CFA francs 200 million by 2016, while retaining just over one-third of the available cash as working capital for current operations (an amount equivalent to almost two years of expected contributions). The IAPRP now has significant means to engage in larger projects.

In addition to the financial resources, the emoluments of the IAPRP staff are covered by the member NSSO that hosts the GS. This additional contribution represents an unrecognized amount. The same is true for the activities organized by the NSSO, which benefit from the efforts of their respective staff.

Finally, other financial contributions are added to the members' contributions, such as those of companies, societies, associations, collectives of OSH professionals (CFA francs 250,000; \$470), schools, research and training institutes (CFA francs 500,000; \$931), and representative organizations of employers and workers (CFA francs 1 million; \$1,862).

7.2 Revenues from the IAPRP's activities and assets

The organization of recurring activities (e.g. forums, workshops, trade fairs) carried out by the member NSSOs sometimes generates financial surpluses for the IAPRP, insofar as the participants in these events have to pay a registration fee to attend. These contributions make it possible in some way to fill the deficits in terms of the NSSO contribution.

8 Activities and results

The achievements of the IAPRP since its creation in 1994 are presented according to the four main strategic axes mentioned above, namely: 1) the organization of subregional meetings; 2) the creation of training programmes and centres; 3) the establishment of observatories and development of guidelines; and 4) organization of promotional activities in the field of occupational risk prevention.

8.1 Organization of subregional meetings

The IAPRP has organized five major subregional meetings to create a framework for sharing experience and building stakeholder capacity in the multiple OSH-related areas (Table 1). These meetings should, in principle, be held every three years.

Table 1. Summary of subregional meetings organized under the auspices of the IAPRP

Meeting	Responsible NSSO	Venue	First edition	Last edition	Recurrence
SYAPRO	Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	1994	2015	8
CSST Forum	Benin	Cotonou	1996	2017	9
SAPRIP	Niger	Niamey	1997	2017	7
AGERPA	Cameroon	Yaoundé	2011	2018	2
RALIPRP	Gabon	Libreville	2014	2014	1

The NSSO members of the IAPRP have organized 27 major subregional meetings under the aegis of the association. These meetings are described below.

Audio visual Symposium for the Prevention of Occupational Risks in Ouagadougou

The Audio visual Symposium for the Prevention of Occupational Risks in Ouagadougou (SYAPRO) represents the most important specialized activity conducted by the IAPRP since its first edition in September 1994. This is a subregional event organized every three years by the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) of Burkina Faso, with the aim of promoting the use of audio visual techniques (posters, films, sports, etc.) in OSH communication initiatives and the prevention of occupational risks. Eight editions have been held since then, and have recorded an average participation of 12 countries in sub-Saharan francophone Africa. The number of participants continues to grow, reaching more than 300 people in the latest editions, compared to 150 in 1994.

SYAPRO meetings led to the establishment of the African Prevention Day (JAP),³ celebrated on 30 April each year in all IAPRP member countries; the establishment of the Occupational Health

³ The JAP aims to promote OH AND OSH activities in IAPRP member countries. Twenty-two JAP editions were organized between 1999 and 2018, on topics chosen annually. Through the JAP, the IAPRP established the month of April as prevention month in its member countries. This initiative has led to prevention activities in the field (awareness-raising campaigns and caravans, CSST training, and round tables, etc.).

and Safety Award at the Pan African Film Festival of Ouagadougou (FESPACO); ⁴ the creation of a Centre for Production and Training in Audio visual and Corporate Communication (CPFACE)⁵ in Ouagadougou; and a training centre for OSH practitioners in the Social Security Fund of Senegal.

Forum of OSH committees in Cotonou

The Forum of OSH Committees (CSST Forum) has been held biennially since 1996 in Cotonou, Benin, and, like SYAPRO, has seen an increase in the number of participants from 126 in 1996 to 327 in 2017. The organization of these meetings has contributed to the establishment and dynamic development of joint OSH committees through the organization of national campaigns to set up these dialogue mechanisms in workplaces in the subregion. New initiatives were launched from this event such as a project to set up a subregional observatory of occupational accidents and diseases in 2005. The purpose of this observatory is to collect information on work accidents and occupational diseases for all member countries (through the establishment of national observatories), in order to produce and disseminate reliable and harmonized statistics for the whole subregion..

African Trade Fair for the Prevention of Occupational Risks, in Niamey

The African Trade Fair for the Prevention of Occupational Risks, in Niamey (SAPRIP) has been organized every three years since 1997 in the city of Niamey in Niger, with the aim of promoting creativity, invention, and innovation in the prevention of occupational risks. Six SAPRIPs have been organized with a central focus on the presentation of works by African inventors for contribution to the improvement of OSH conditions on the continent. Several innovations contributing to the protection of the safety and health of workers have been rewarded, including a fume hood, fire detector, multi-use chair, radioactive dust protection system, and crawl spaces.

Yaoundé thematic workshops on the management of occupational risks in agroforestry

The Yaoundé thematic workshops on the management of occupational risks in agroforestry (AGERPA) was set up with the aim of promoting the prevention of occupational risks and the protection of the environment as factors for increasing productivity in agricultural and forestry activities. The first meeting was organized in November 2011 and the second in July 2018 in Yaoundé, Cameroon under the aegis of the National Social Insurance Fund of Cameroon. The latter brought together more than 140 participants from eight countries under the theme “Management of occupational risks in agriculture in Africa: Situational analysis, challenges and prospects”. As many as 150 participants from seven countries attended the first event.

⁴ From 1995 (first year of the prize) to 2017, ten film productions have received the "Special Prize for Safety and Health at Work" within FESPACO.

⁵ The CPFACE was created in 2003 within the National Social Security Fund of Burkina Faso, with the aim of producing audiovisual support, and training social security actors in communication techniques. The single session organized in 2006 enabled the training of eight audiovisual and communication technicians: three from Burkina Faso, three from the Republic of the Congo, and two from Guinea-Bissau.

The organization of such an event constitutes an incentive for the host country to engage decisive action for prevention. Thus, the government of Cameroon has revised the list and tables of compensable occupational diseases, including, for example, the inclusion of emerging diseases,⁶ and increasing the number of tables from 96 to 112. The National Social Insurance Fund (Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance Sociale – CNPS) has also increased visits to enterprises as part of OSH awareness and information campaigns, with 168 companies visited (including agroforestry companies) between 2015 and 2017, compared to 150 originally planned in its programme to improve safety at work.⁷

African Meeting in Libreville on the Prevention of Occupational Risks in the Oil Sector

The first edition of the African Meeting in Libreville on the Prevention of Occupational Risks in the Oil Sector (RALIPRP) was held in Libreville, Gabon in February 2014 with the theme, “Systems and tools for prevention, productivity, and sustainable development (PP-SD) in the petroleum sector and related activities”. The meeting was attended by 220 participants from nine countries in the subregion. The main objective of the work was to develop a better social welfare system for workers in this sector. The implementation of the recommendations made at the Libreville meeting gave Gabon several results between 2014 and 2016, including:

- organization of a national awareness campaign on the installation of CSST; 926 companies were sensitized in nine provinces;
- ratification, on 28 July 2015, of the Occupational Safety and Health Convention No. 155 (1981) and Occupational Health Services Convention No. 161 (1985), with a commitment to continue efforts to ratify the Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention No. 187 (2006); and
- formulation of four OHS training modules⁸ and training courses for 125 companies, with a continuous training certificate from the National Social Security Fund.

8.2 Establishment of OSH centres and training courses

On the initiative of the IAPRP, three training centres have been set up, with Senegal and Burkina Faso being the first countries to have hosted these initiatives, with, respectively, CFCP and CPFACE both created within the SYAPRO framework. However, these structures are no longer in operation. The NSSF of Benin also set up a centre to train members of the OSH committees of companies. This centre reportedly trained 120 people before it ceased operations.

Other countries have also developed OSH training courses. In Côte d'Ivoire, for example, the Ivorian Centre for the Training of Social Security Officers (CIFOCSS) provided a training course for

⁶ Occupational diseases such as post-traumatic stress disorder, and musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs), are now included in the new tables.

⁷ Source: Contribution of the CNPS of Cameroon to the General Assembly of the IAPRP, Abidjan, March 2017.

⁸ Module 1: OH and OSH institutions, legislation, regulations, and terminology. Module 2: Occupational safety and health committees. Module 3: Occupational risk prevention. Module 4: OH AND OSH management tools.

prevention supervisors of the NSSO members of the IAPRP. Between 2004 and 2017, a total of 57 people attended the training. In Niger, the National Centre for Radiation Protection in Niamey (CRP) has developed a course on radiation protection for people working in environments where radiation sources are used or are present. Approximately 75 people from the customs, security, health, and industry sectors have benefited from this training. The success of this specialized training led to the opening in 2010 of a master's degree course in radiation offered by the Institute of Radio-Isotope of the Abdou Moumouni University of Niamey.

8.3 Implementation of subregional OSH initiatives

The members of the IAPRP meeting in December 2007 decided to set up a subregional observatory of occupational accidents and diseases (OSRAT/MP) in Côte d'Ivoire, as a specialized body of the association. The purpose of this structure is to collect, process, analyse, produce, and disseminate reliable and harmonized statistics on workplace accidents and occupational diseases in the subregion, by exploiting the data collected and transmitted by the national observatories of the member countries. To date, ministerial orders or decrees have given official existence to national observatories in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, and Niger. More observatories will also be set up in Burkina Faso and Senegal, without a formal political decision that would establish them officially.

The aim is to provide decision-makers with current and prospective information for the formulation of subregional and national OSH policies. The development of a database was launched in 2013, and initial results were presented in 2017. In addition to the database on workplace accidents and occupational diseases, the observatory should also produce periodical publications through a directory on safety and health at work.

IAPRP members have also collaborated in the preparation of "subregional guidelines" on various aspects of OSH, such as risk management in the construction sector; the organization and functioning of the OSH committees; productivity and sustainable development in French-speaking African countries; the management of silvo-agro-hydro pastoral hazards; and the organization and operation of prevention structures in the NSSO.

9 Recent and ongoing projects

The IAPRP is working on the following projects on topics relevant to prevention:

- a) establishment of a training course for prevention engineers, in collaboration with the National School of Social Security (ENSSS) of St Etienne in France;
- b) organization of a subregional campaign for the set-up of OSH committees;
- c) preparation of a new activity on risks in the construction sector (Chad); and
- d) effective organization of the Second Training in Metrology of Technicians of IAPRP member institutions.

Integration of OSH into technical and vocational education and training

The IAPRP and the ILO have been working together since 2017 in the design of a large-scale technical cooperation project aiming to integrate OSH into technical and vocational education and training (TVET). The initiative aims to support collaboration among, and build the capacity of, relevant national institutions and organizations so that together they can adopt and implement, in a coordinated manner, a tailored action plan for integrating OSH into TVET.

Institutions participating in national projects will be supported in the development of an OSH management system. Trainers of professionals and collaborators will support the development of strengthened competencies for OSH prevention in priority sectors and occupations. The content of the training will be reviewed and improved to better address the notions of hazards, risks, and preventative measures, and to provide young people entering the labour market with the necessary benchmarks for preventative action. The project also foresees the development of curricula for the training of occupational therapists for the high-risk sectors for work-related accidents and diseases, particularly in the health, construction, and public works sectors, and in the exploitation and processing of natural resources, and the agri-food industry.

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10 External collaboration

The IAPRP collaborates with the following partner institutions and organizations in the conduct of its occupational risk prevention activities within French-speaking African countries:

International Labour Organization

The ILO provides technical support to the IAPRP in the implementation of its recurrent activities, by participating in subregional meetings organized by member NSSOs. This collaboration also concerns specific projects. In 2010, the ILO, the IAPRP, the NSSO of Burkina Faso, and the International Union of Food and Allied Workers (IUF)⁹ collaborated in the implementation of a training project for representatives of workers in the agricultural, food, hotel, restaurant, and industry sectors.

This three-year project aimed to ensure the safety and health of workers, and to increase productivity in enterprises. Over the past decade, the ILO has been involved in leading training courses for health, safety, and working conditions in several countries, including Niger, Togo, and Benin, accompanying the IAPRP in the implementation of other activities such as workshops, technical seminars, and at the “General States of Safety and Health at Work” meetings organized in some countries.

Support was also provided for the implementation of promotional activities, in particular for a campaign to raise awareness of the prevention of workplace accidents and occupational diseases in French-speaking sub-Saharan Africa. A minimum grant from the ILO has thus made it possible to finalize the production of support materials and audio-visual media.

International Social Security Association

In 2007, the International Social Security Association (ISSA), in collaboration with the IAPRP, the ILO, and the French National Research and Safety Institute for the Prevention of Occupational Accidents and Diseases (Institut national de recherche et de sécurité – INRS), launched a campaign on the prevention of occupational risks in sub-Saharan Africa, during the eighth edition of the JAP in Dakar, Senegal. This broad, five-year campaign aimed at raising awareness of work-related hazards, among the greatest number of people, focusing, for example, on the impact of workplace accidents and occupational diseases on family life and business.

References

IDRC, Canada, 2017. Informal sector, business environment, and economic growth: A comparative analysis of West and Central Africa. International Development Research Centre, Canada. Available at: <https://www.idrc.ca/en/project/informal-sector-business-environment-and-economic-growth-comparative-analysis-west-and> [accessed on 12 December 2017].

ILO, 2012. Job Creation and Sustainable Enterprise Development. Informal Economy. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_140951.pdf [accessed 12 December 2017].

ANNEX 1.

National social security organization members of IAPRP

Country	NSSO designation	Mailing address	Website
Benin	National Social Security Fund (CNSS)	390 Avenue Jean Paul II 01 BP 374 Cadjehouan Cotonou.	www.cnssbenin.org
Burkina Faso	National Social Security Fund (CNSS)	01 B.P: 562 Ouagadougou 01 Burkina Faso.	www.cnssbf.org
Cameroon	National Social Insurance Fund (CNPS)	BP 441 Yaoundé.	www.cnps.cm
Côte d'Ivoire	National Social Insurance Fund (CNPS)	Av. Lamblin Plateau 01 BP 317 Abidjan 01.	www.cnps.ci
Gabon	National Social Security Fund (CNSS)	B.P: 134 Libreville-Gabon.	www.cnss.ga
Guinea-Bissau	Instituto Nacional de Segurança Social (INSS)	Av. Domingo Ramos No 12 Apartado 62 1001 – Bissau Codex	NA +245 5291090 +245 6643036
Guinea-Conakry	National Social Security Fund (CNSS)	BP 138, Conakry- République de Guinée.	www.cnssguinee.org
Mali	Mali Social Security Fund (CMSS)	BP 484 Mali.	www.cmssmali.org
Mauritania	National Social Security Fund (CNSS)	Place de l'OIT-BP 224 Nouakchott (RIM).	www.cnss.mr
Niger	National Social Security Fund (CNSS)	BP : 255 Niamey – Niger	NA
Central African Republic	National Social Security Fund (CNSS)	BP 422 Avenue Barthelemy Bonganda.	www.cnss-rca.org
Senegal	Social Security Fund	Agence Dakar Plateau 32, Rue Jules Ferry BP : 21830	www.secusociale.sn
Chad	National Social Insurance Fund of Thad (CNPS)	B P 749 Tchad.	www.cnpstchad.com
Togo	National Social Security Fund of Togo (CNSS)	Route d'Atakpamé, BP: 69 & 199 Lomé.	www.cnsstogo.tg

Labour Administration, Labour Inspection and
Occupational Safety and Health Branch
(LABADMIN/OSH)
International Labour Office (ILO)
4, route des Morillons
1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland

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