

## **Organized by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)**

### **Capacity-building Workshop on the implementation of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit SALW**

**11 – 12 June 2008  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**

#### **Background**

On 11 and 12 June 2008, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), through its Conventional Arms Branch and its Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean' (UN-LiREC), organized the 'Capacity-building Workshop on the implementation of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit SALW' in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The workshop was hosted by the Government of Brazil.

This workshop was the last in a series of four sub-regional workshops, organized and implemented by UNODA in collaboration with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). The series aimed at promoting the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) and at assisting States in its implementation. In addition, the workshops aimed to initiate country-specific needs assessments with regard to the implementation of the ITI.

The workshops focused on practical elements related to the tracing of illicit small arms and light weapons with the objective of providing participants with relevant information that would enhance their understanding of the ITI and technical aspects related to tracing illicit small arms and light weapons (SALW).

#### **Sponsors, participants and partners**

The Rio de Janeiro workshop was organized with the financial support of the European Union and the Governments of the Czech Republic, Estonia and Norway. The workshop was attended by 33 representatives<sup>1</sup> from 17 States of Latin America and the Caribbean<sup>2</sup>. In addition to INTERPOL, the following partners contributed to the workshop: The Organization of American States (OAS); the Central American Programme on Small Arms Control (CASAC); the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) in Rio de Janeiro; and the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA)/ Viva Rio.

#### **Summary of workshop sessions**

During the first session of the meeting, opening statements were made by Mr. Daniël Prins, Chief, Conventional Arms Branch, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and Mr. José Mariano Beltrame, Public Security Secretary, State of Rio de Janeiro. Additionally, remarks were made by Mr. Tomás Reyes Ortega, Officer of the Council of the European Union Office of the High Representative's Personal Representative for Non-Proliferation, and Mr. Cédric Prieto, Deputy General Consul of France in Rio de Janeiro.<sup>3</sup>

During session II of the workshop, the guest speakers introduced the main international and regional SALW instruments, such as the Programme of Action (PoA)<sup>4</sup>, the United Nations Firearms Protocol<sup>5</sup>,

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<sup>1</sup>Please find a detailed list of participants in the annex 2 to this report.

<sup>2</sup>As part of the series, similar workshops were organized in Nairobi, Lomé and Seoul.

<sup>3</sup>For more details, please refer to the programme of work of the workshop as annex 2 to this report.

<sup>4</sup>United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

the ITI, CIFTA<sup>6</sup> and the Code of Conduct of Central American States<sup>7</sup>. Session III of the workshop focused on explaining the provisions of the ITI and their implications for States. Session IV of the workshop provided an outline of the value-added of regional instruments, with an emphasis on how such instruments can supplement and complement the global instruments. This session was followed by a technical presentation on marking techniques for SALW, with a focus on the technical challenges and possible solutions for post-manufacturing weapons marking, including marking at the time of import. During session V, a presentation was made on the legal requirements for enhanced international cooperation in tracing, with a focus on examples of national legislation. The first day of the workshop proceedings was concluded with two technical presentations, respectively, on the fundamentals of weapons identification and on the INTERPOL Weapons electronic Tracing System (IWeTS). A reception was held in the evening.

Session VI was conducted at the Firearms and Explosives Control Police Station of Rio de Janeiro. The session comprised a technical presentation on the e-trace system of the United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) and technical presentations by the Rio de Janeiro Police on various practical aspects of marking and tracing, including a case study and video illustrations of concrete operations conducted by the police in a high-crime area of Rio de Janeiro. During this session, participants also had the opportunity to examine real firearms with a view to identifying markings, including cases in which marks had been obliterated.

Session VII focused on national reporting on the implementation of the Instrument and preparations for the Third Biennial Meeting of States. This was followed by a presentation on the role of civil society in support of the implementation of the ITI. The final session of the workshop was devoted to a review of the challenges and constraints encountered by States of the Region in their efforts to implement the ITI. A workshop summation was then presented and discussed. The workshop was closed with remarks by Mr. Daniël Prins.

## **Discussion and participants' views**

Each workshop session was followed by discussions, questions and comments by participants. From the discussions, the following points should be highlighted:

- While most participants involved in policy-making were familiar with the ITI, those involved in law enforcement appeared to have very little familiarity with the instrument;
- There was considerable discussion on the character of the ITI; many participants regretted the fact that the ITI is not legally-binding and expressed the view that efforts should be made for it to be transformed into a legally-binding instrument in the future;
- The need for specific training on marking and tracing for law enforcement officials was highlighted;
- Future workshops should have more participation by representatives from the Caribbean sub-region;
- UNODA, in particular UNLiREC, had an important role to play in facilitating networking among practitioners in the area of marking and tracing;
- The INTERPOL Weapons electronic Tracing System (IWeTS) and the ATF e-trace system are useful tools for tracing illicit SALW; access to such tools would greatly facilitate cooperation in tracing.

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<sup>5</sup>United Nations Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

<sup>6</sup> Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials.

<sup>7</sup> Code of Conduct of Central American States on the Transfer of Arms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Material.

## Summation of the workshop

Participants endorsed the following summation of the proceedings:

1. Participants thanked the Government of Brazil, for its hospitality, and UNODA, for organizing the workshop.
2. The effective tracing of illicit SALW necessitates that States cooperate with one another in a systematic and reliable manner. In this regard, the ITI constitutes an important tool and its full implications need to be well understood by the relevant national officials.
3. Participants recognized the need for States to begin putting in place the measures recommended in the ITI, including, inter alia, adopting legislation, regulations and administrative measures that could facilitate international cooperation in tracing.
4. The effective implementation of the ITI requires capacity-building, including the development of the capacity of national, local and other relevant law enforcement officials to identify and trace illicit SALW.
5. Efforts should continue with a view to achieving a legally-binding instrument on tracing illicit SALW that would also address ammunition (Paragraph 38 of the ITI allows the possibility of further development).
6. The ITI is complementary to the Protocol against the Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Firearms Protocol).
7. The Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacture and Trafficking of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA) is an important regional instrument that in many ways supplements and complements the ITI.
8. The OAS Model legislation on marking and tracing needs to be promoted and disseminated.
9. The Central American Code of Conduct for the Transfer of Weapons, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials is a valuable contribution to international efforts to control SALW, including the tracing of illicit SALW. States of Central America should be encouraged to continue their efforts toward its full and effective implementation.
10. Efforts should be made to put in place effective systems for SALW and ammunition stockpile management and security, as poorly managed and secured stockpiles can constitute a source of diversion of SALW and ammunition into the illicit trade.
11. In order to enhance cooperation in tracing illicit SALW, efforts should be made to develop or strengthen mechanisms to foster information-sharing and networking among law enforcement officials, particularly at the sub-regional level.
12. Efforts should be made to enhance cooperation with INTERPOL and to familiarize the relevant law enforcement agencies with the INTERPOL Weapons electronic Tracing System (IWeTS), which is an important tool for identifying and tracing illicit SALW. The further development of IWeTS and other INTERPOL tools that can facilitate cooperation in tracing illicit SALW should be supported.
13. It is important for States to take stock of their capacity-building needs, with a view to identifying areas where international assistance is needed for the implementation of the ITI and to use the Biennial Meeting of States as an opportunity to communicate such needs to the international community, preferably in the form of concrete projects and proposals embedded in their broader development plans.
14. UN-LiREC provides an important contribution to the States of LAC in support of their efforts to develop their capacity to implement the global, regional and subregional SALW instruments. It is important that States continue to provide full support to the work of UN-LiREC and to make use of its services.

15. UNODA's activities aimed at assisting States in the implementation of the ITI should be supported.
16. The workshop was useful for the preparations for the Third Biennial Meeting of States.

### **Follow-up**

Participants undertook to implement the following follow-up actions:

- To carry out debriefings on workshop proceedings, upon return to their respective capitals.
- To help sensitize relevant policy-makers and law enforcement agencies in their respective countries as to the need to understand the implications of the ITI and to implement its provisions.
- To keep in touch with workshop alumni, as an informal network to promote and support the implementation of the ITI.
- In addition, UNODA undertook to develop a comprehensive and detailed 'Implementation Kit' on ITI implementation, which could outline guidelines and best practices to facilitate national implementation of the Instrument.

### **Evaluation**

Upon conclusion of the workshop, participants were asked to complete an anonymous evaluation of the workshop and its proceedings, the aim of which was to assess the relevance of the information provided and to which degree participants felt that it had enhanced their understanding of the ITI. All thirty three participants completed the evaluation questionnaire. All participants either agreed or strongly agreed that the workshop had enhanced their overall understanding of the ITI. The majority of participants strongly agreed that, subsequent to the workshop, they had a more in depth understanding of SALW marking and tracing. Most participants felt that the workshop helped improve their understanding of the ways in which INTERPOL could assist national law enforcement agencies in tracing illicit firearms. In response to a question on the quality of information provided on the policy-related aspects of the ITI, three chose not to respond, fourteen said it was good and thirteen rated it as being very good. The final three questions of the evaluation forms focused on more general aspects of the workshop such as the quality of information provided on the technical aspects of the ITI, the overall quality of the workshop and its overall relevance to participants' work. To the first two questions a large majority of participants selected the 'very good' category. To the final question addressing the overall relevance of the ITI, seventeen participants rated it as having been very good, ten as good, one as sufficient and two chose not to respond. In conclusion, the overall evaluation of the workshop by the participants was extremely positive. Please see annex 3 for a complete summary of the responses provided by the participants.

### **The following resource persons provided expertise at the workshop:**

*Mr. Pericles Gasparini Alves*, Director, UN Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America (UN-LiREC); *Mr. Antonio Rangel Bandeira*, Coordinator of Small arms Project, Viva Rio on behalf of the International Action Network on Small Arms; *Mr. Marcus Vinicius da Silva Dantas*, Officer, Federal Police, Brazil; *Mr. Carlos Antonio Luiz de Oliveira*, Officer, Firearms and Explosives Control Police Station (DRAE), Brazil; *Mr. Pablo Dreyfus*, Advisor, Viva Rio on behalf of the International Action Network on Small Arms; *Mr. António E. Évora*, Small Arms Team Leader, Conventional Arms Branch, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs; *Mr. Raul Elgueta Gonzalez*, Counsellor, Special Policy Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chile; *Ms. Myriam Vasquez González*, Principal Technical Advisor, Central American Programme on Small Arms Control (CASAC), Nicaragua; *Ms Vera Hanus*, Associate Political Affairs Officer, UNODA; *Colonel*

*Cloves Pinto Ilha*, Brazilian Army; *Mr. Roberto Lamarche*, Undersecretary of Interior and Police, Secretary of State of Interior and Police, Dominican Republic; *Ms. Arlette Lewis*, Trinidad and Tobago Forensic Science Centre, Ministry of National Security, Trinidad and Tobago; *Mr. Régis André Silveira Limana*, Intelligence Coordinator, National Secretary of Public Security, Ministry of Justice, Brazil; *Mr. Camilo García López-Trigo*, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cuba; *Mr. Daniël Prins*, Chief, Conventional Arms Branch, UNODA; *Mr. Giovanni Quaglia*, Regional Representative for Brazil and the South Cone, UNODC; *Mr. Michael Sullivan*, Legal Advisor, Organization of American States (OAS); *Ms. Marlen Gómez Villasenor*, Director of International Security and Political Affairs, Ministry of National Affairs, Mexico; *Mr. Devon Watkis*, Superintendent, Jamaica Constabulary Force, Kingston, Jamaica; *Mr. John Williams*, Special Agent of the US Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), seconded as Criminal Intelligence Officer, INTERPOL; *Ms. Silvia Laura Zerillo*, Secretary of Embassy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Argentina.

# ANNEX 1

## List of Participants

<b>Country</b>	<b>Name of Participant</b>	<b>Title of Participant</b>
<i>Argentina</i>	Ms. Silvia Zerillo	Secretary of Embassy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<i>Barbados</i>	Mr. Mohamed Degia	First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Barbados to the United Nations
<i>Brazil</i>	Colonel Cloves Pinto Ilha	Brazilian Army
	Mr. Jose Mariano Beninca Beltrame	Secretary of Public Security
	Mr. Nelson Ricardo Fernandes da Silva	Major, Brazilian Army
	Mr. Rafael Barbosa Pereira	First Lieutenant, Brazilian Army
	Mr. Geraldo Luiz de Souza Fontes	Intelligence Analyst, SSINTE
	Mr. Marcus Vinícius da Silva Dantas	DARM/DCOR, Federal Police, Brasilia
<i>Chile</i>	Mr Raul Elgueta Gonzalez	Counselor-DIPESP, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Mr Rodrigo Esteban Toledo Bastidas	Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations
<i>Costa Rica</i>	Mr. José Rafael Torres Castro	Vice Minister, Minister of the Presidency
	Mr. William Hidalgo Echavarría	General Director of Army, Ministry of National Security
<i>Cuba</i>	Mr. Camilo García López-Trigo	Councillor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Mr. Enrique Girola Álvarez	Expert on Disarmament and International Security, Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	Mr. Estanislao Gonell Regalado	General, Secretary of State of Interior and Police
	Mr. Roberto Lamarche	Sub Secretary of Interior and Police, Secretary of State of Interior and Police
<i>Ecuador</i>	Ms. Mónica Sánchez	Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations
<i>France</i>	Mr. Cédric Prieto	Deputy General Consul of France in Rio de Janeiro
<i>Guatemala</i>	Ms. Mónica Renata Bolaños Pérez	Councillor, Permanent Mission of Guatemala to the UN
	Mr. José Jonatan Méndez	Officer Army, Ministry of Defense
<i>Jamaica</i>	Mr. Devon Watkis	Senior Superintendent of Police,

		Jamaica Constabulary Force Inspector of Police, Jamaica Constabulary Force
<i>Mexico</i>	Mr. Reginald Anthony Mowatt Ms. Marlen Gómez Villaseñor	Director of International Security and Political Affairs, Ministry of National Affairs
<i>Nicaragua</i>	Ms. Mirna del Socorro Fabbri Medrano	Nicaragua National Police
	Mr. Horacio Javier Sobalvarro	Nicaragua National Police, Chief, Direction of Weapons, Ammunition, Explosives and related material (DAEM)
<i>Panamá</i>	Mr. Leoncio Hernández Morales	Director of the Terrorism Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<i>Paraguay</i>	Ms. Doris Román	First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Paraguay to the UN
	Mr. Óscar Gómez	Lieutenant Colonel, Chief, National Firearms Registry
<i>Peru</i>	Mr. Milagros Winkelried Salazar	Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Mr. Wilson Miguel Ruiz García	Officer, EP, CCFFAA- Ministry of Defense
<i>Trinidad and Tobago</i>	Mr. Allan Crooks	Senior Superintendent of Police
	Ms. Arlette Lewis	Director, Trinidad and Tobago Forensic Science Centre, Ministry of National Security
<i>Uruguay</i>	Mr. Frederico Perazza	Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Uruguay to the UN
	Mr. Fabian Brufau	Legal Advisor, National Firearms Registry
<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Name of Participant</b>	<b>Title of Participant</b>
<i>European Union</i>	Mr. Tomás Reyes Ortega	Office of the Personal Representative on non proliferation, General Secretariat of the Council
<i>International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)</i>	Mr. John H. Williams	Criminal Intelligence Officer, INTERPOL
<i>Organization of American States (OAS)</i>	Ms. Myriam Sullivan	Consultant to the Organization of American States (OAS)
<i>Central American Programme on Small Arms Control (CASAC)</i>	Ms. Myriam Vásquez González	Senior Technical Adviser, <b>CASAC</b>
<i>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</i>	Mr. Giovanni Quaglia	Regional Representative for Brazil and the South Cone
<i>United Nations Information Centre (UNIC)</i>	Mr. Giancarlo Summa	Director, United Nations Information Centre (UNIC)
<i>International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA)/ Viva Rio</i>	Mr. Antonio Rangel Bandeira	Coordinator, Small Arms Control Project
	Mr. Pablo Dreyfus	Coordinator of Researcher
	Mr. Julio César Purcena	Researcher, Small Arms Control

		Project
<i>United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)</i>	Mr. Daniel Prins	Chief of the Conventional Arms Branch
	Mr. António Évora	Political Affairs Officer, Conventional Arms Branch
	Ms. Vera Hanus	Associate Political Affairs Officer, Conventional Arms Branch
	Mr. Péricles Gasparini Alves	Director, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LiREC)
	Ms. Giuliana Vila	Helpdesk Coordinator, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LiREC)
	Ms. Maria Teresa Dávila	Executive Officer Coordinator, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LiREC)



**Capacity-building Workshop on the implementation of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit SALW**

Organized by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs in collaboration with  
The Governments of Brazil  
and  
The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL),  
With the support of  
the European Union and the Governments of the Czech Republic, Estonia and Norway

**11 - 12 June 2008**  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

**Wednesday 11 June**

09:00      **REGISTRATION**

09:30-10:15      **OPENING SESSION**

*Welcoming Remarks*

Mr. Daniël Prins

Chief, Conventional Arms Branch, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)

*Statements*

Mr. Tomás Reyes Ortega

Officer, Council of the European Union, Office of High Representative's Personal Representative for Non-proliferation

Mr. Cédric Prieto

Deputy General Consul of France in Rio de Janeiro

Mr. Jose Mariano Beltrame

Public Security Secretary, State of Rio de Janeiro

10:15 – 10:30 Coffee Break

10:30- 11:45      **SESSION II: Introduction and Overview of Relevant International Instruments**

Chair: Mr. Daniël Prins, UNODA

- ***The UN Programme of Action (PoA) and the International Tracing Instrument***

Speaker: António E. Évora, Small Arms Team Leader, UNODA

- ***The Firearms Protocol***

Speaker: Giovanni Quaglia, Regional Representative for Brazil and the South Cone, UNODC, Brazil

- ***Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials***

Speaker: Michael Sullivan, Legal Adviser, Organisation of American States (OAS), Washington, D.C., USA

- ***Code of Conduct of Central American States on the Transfer of Arms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Material***

Speaker: Myriam Vasquez González, Principal Technical Adviser, Central American Programme on Small Arms and Light Weapons Control (CASAC), Managua, Nicaragua

11:45-13:00 **SESSION III: Implementing the International Tracing Instrument: A Step-by-Step Walk through the Instrument**

Chair: Mr. Raul Elgueta Gonzalez, Counsellor, Special Policy Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chile

Speaker: Mr. António E. Évora, UNODA

- ***Thematic Presentation 1: Marking***
  - The implications of the commitments made by States under the Tracing Instrument and the Firearms Protocol (Examples of national marking legislation)
- ***Thematic Presentation 2: Record Keeping***
  - The implications of the commitments made by States under the Tracing Instrument
- ***Thematic Presentation 3: International Cooperation in Tracing***
  - Mutual Cooperation under the Tracing Instrument

13:00-14:30 Lunch

14:30-15:15 **SESSION IV: The Value-Added of Regional and Sub-regional Instruments**

Chair: Mr. Roberto Lamarche, Undersecretary of Interior and Police, Secretary of State of Interior and Police, Dominican Republic

Speaker: Mr. Michael Sullivan, OAS

- ***The regional and subregional instruments vs. global instruments***
- ***Planning for complementary implementation***

15:30-16:00 **TECHNICAL PRESENTATION 1**

Chair: Mr. Roberto Lamarche, Undersecretary of Interior and Police, Secretary of State of Interior and Police, Dominican Republic

Speaker: Colonel Cloves Pinto Ilha, Brazilian Army

- ***Marking techniques for SALW, with a focus on the technical challenges and possible solutions for post-manufacturing weapons marking***

16:00-16:15 Coffee break

16:30-17:30 **SESSION V: Legal Requirements for Enhanced International Cooperation in Tracing**

Chair: Ms. Silvia Laura Zerillo, Secretary of Embassy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Argentina

Speaker: Mr. John Williams, Special Agent of the US Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), seconded as Criminal Intelligence Officer, INTERPOL

- *Examples of national legislations*

Speaker: Mr. John Williams, ATF & INTERPOL

- *Fundamentals of weapons identification and tracing. INTERPOL Weapons electronic Tracing System (IWeTS)*

18:00–19:00 Reception

## Thursday 12 June

### 9:00-09:30 **SESSION VI: Technical Presentation and Practical Training Exercise**

Chair: Mr. Carlos Antonio Luiz de Oliveira, Officer, Firearms and Explosives Control Police Station (DRAE), Rio de Janeiro State Police, Brazil

Speaker: Mr. John Williams, ATF & INTERPOL

- *The ATF eTrace-System*

### 09:30–10:30 **Practical Exercise**

Facilitators: Mr. John Williams, INTERPOL

*A practical and inter-active step-by-step simulation exercise, developed by Interpol, which trains practitioners in international cooperation in the field of marking and tracing, including in tracing a weapon found in a crime/conflict situation, preliminary reporting, weapons identification, formulating requests, using IWeTS, responding to requests and final reporting.*

10:30–10:45 Coffee break

### 10:45–12:00 **CASE STUDY: Rio de Janeiro**

Speaker: Mr. Carlos Antonio Luiz de Oliveira, Inspector, Firearms and Explosives Control Police Station (DRAE), Rio de Janeiro State Police, Brazil

Mr. Marcus Vinícius da Silva Dantas, Officer, Federal Police (DARM/DCOR), Brasilia, Brazil

12:30-14:00 Lunch

### 14:00–15:00 **SESSION VII: Follow-up of the International Tracing Instrument, Reporting and Review**

Chair: Ms. Marlen Gómez Villaseñor, Director of International Security and Political Affairs, Ministry of National Affairs, Mexico

Speaker: Ms. Vera Hanus, Associate Political Affairs Officer, UNODA

- *Presentation and discussion on national reporting and the implementation review framework on the Third Biennial Meeting of States (July 2008)*

15:15-15:45 **SESSION VIII: UN-LiREC and Civil Society Roles in Support of the Implementation of the ITI in Latin America and the Caribbean**

Chair: Mr. Devon Watkins, Police Superintendent, Jamaica Constabulary Force, Kingston, Jamaica

Speakers: Mr. Péricles Gasparini Alves, Director, UN Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LiREC)

Mr. Antonio Rangel Bandeira, Coordinator of Small Arms Project, Viva Rio on behalf of the International Action Network on Small Arms on behalf of (IANSA)

Mr. Pablo Dreyfus, Adviser, Viva Rio on behalf of the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA)

15:45-16:00 Coffee break

16:00 – 17:30 **SESSION IX: Implementation Challenges and Constraints, Needs Assessment**

Chair: Mr. Péricles Gasparini Alves, UN-LiREC

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Speaker: Ms. Marlen Gómez Villaseñor

- ***International cooperation and assistance for capacity-building***

Speaker: Mr. Camilo García López-Trigo, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cuba

- ***Sharing national and sub-regional experiences***

Speaker: Ms. Arlette Lewis, Trinidad and Tobago Forensic Science Centre, Ministry of National Security

- ***Inventory of international assistance needs for national capacity-building***

17:30–18:00 **Conclusions**

Mr. António E. Évora, UNODA

**Closing Remarks**

Mr. Daniël Prins, UNODA

Mr. Régis André Silveira Limana, Intelligence Coordinator, National Secretary of Public Security, Ministry of Justice, Brasilia, Brazil

# ANNEX 3

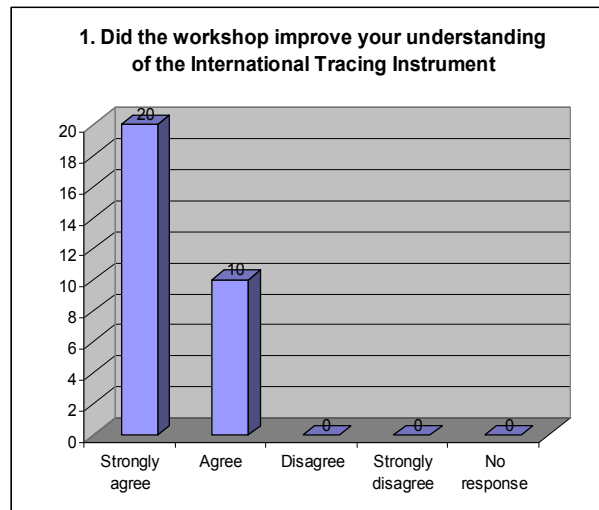
## CAPACITY-BUILDING WORKSHOP ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT TO ENABLE STATES TO IDENTIFY AND TRACE, IN A TIMELY AND RELIABLE MANNER, ILLICIT SALW

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 11 and 12 June 2008

Summary of Evaluations

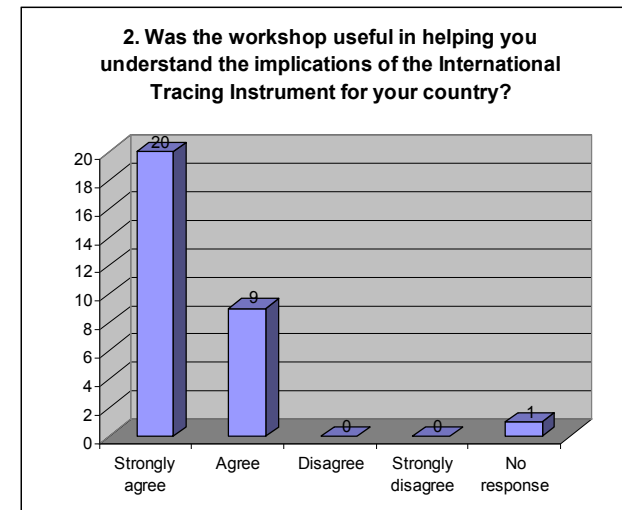
### 1. Did the workshop improve your understanding of the International Tracing Instrument?

Strongly agree	20
Agree	10
Disagree	0
Strongly disagree	0
No response	0



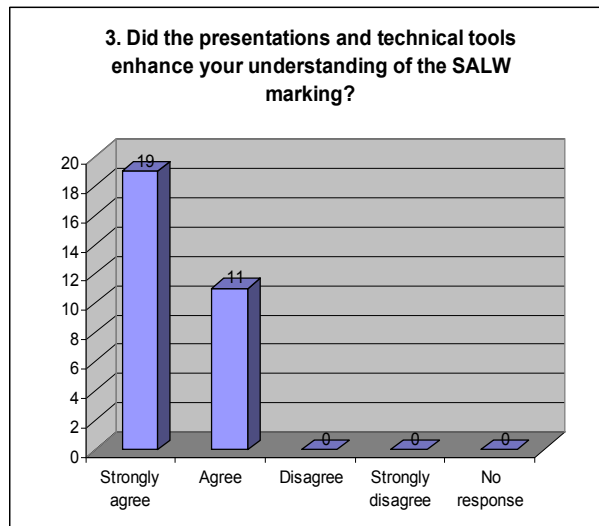
### 2. Was the workshop useful in helping you understand the implications of the International Tracing Instrument for your country?

Strongly agree	20
Agree	9
Disagree	0
Strongly disagree	0
No response	1



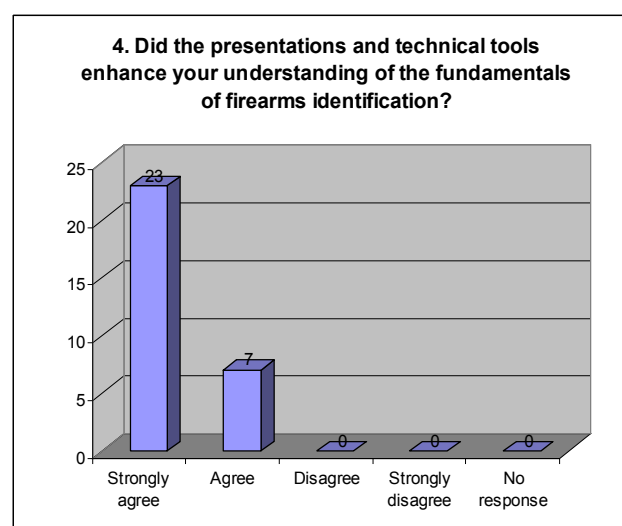
### 3. Did the presentations and technical tools enhance your understanding of the SALW marking?

Strongly agree	19
Agree	11
Disagree	0
Strongly disagree	0
No response	0



### 4. Did the presentation and technical tools enhance your understanding of the fundamentals of firearms identification?

Strongly agree	23
Agree	7
Disagree	0
Strongly disagree	0
No response	0



**5. Did the presentations and technical tools enhance your understanding of SALW tracing?**

Strongly agree	17
Agree	13
Disagree	0
Strongly disagree	0
No response	0

**6. Did the workshop provide useful information on how Interpol can assist your national law enforcement authorities in tracing illicit firearms?**

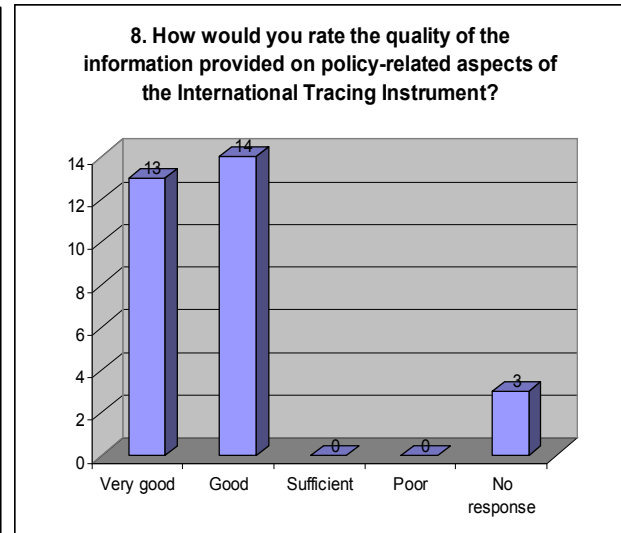
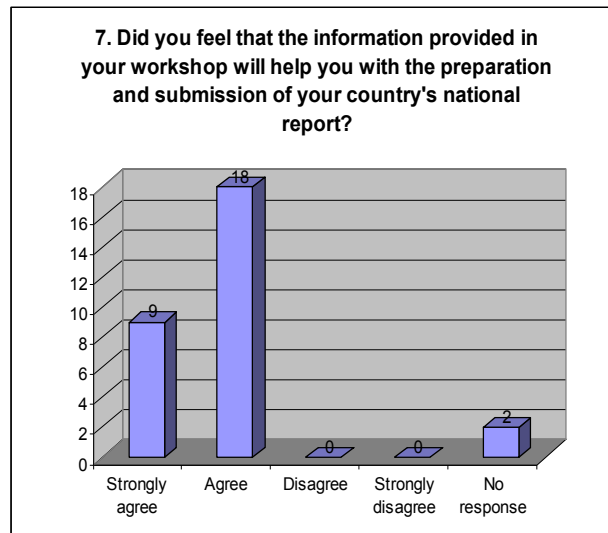
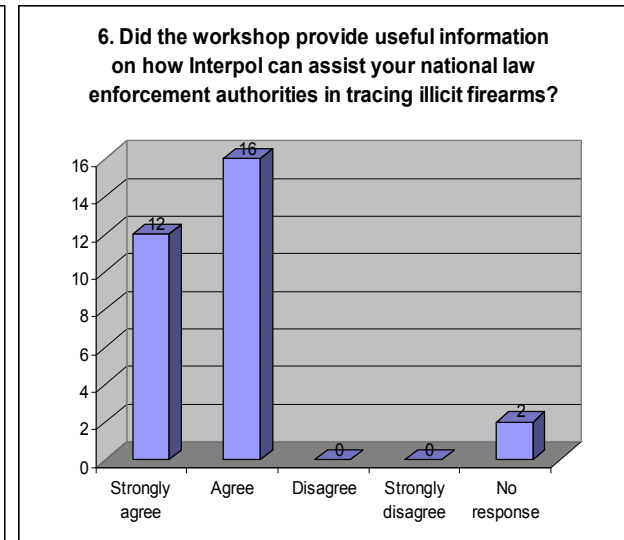
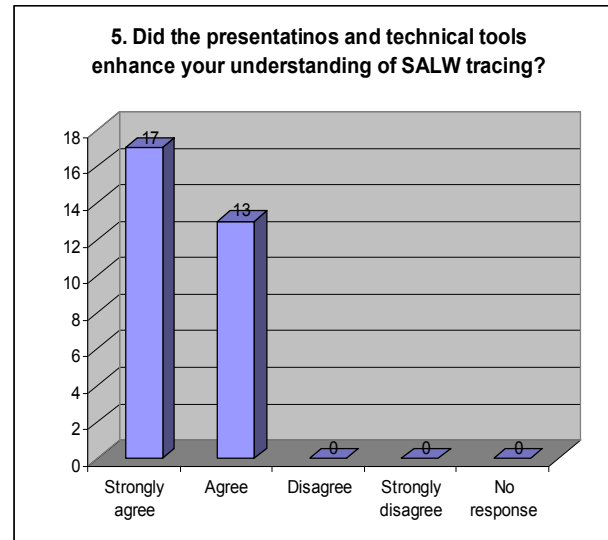
Strongly agree	12
Agree	16
Disagree	0
Strongly disagree	0
No response	2

**7. Did you feel that the information provided in your workshop will help you with the preparation and submission of your country's national report?**

Strongly agree	9
Agree	18
Disagree	0
Strongly disagree	0
No response	3

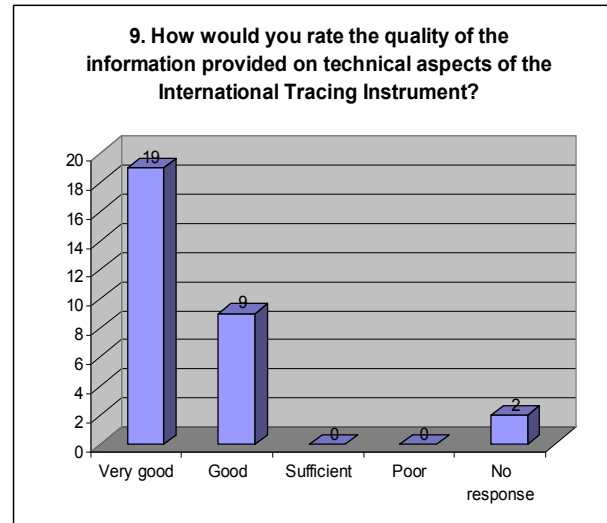
**8. How would you rate the quality of the information provided on policy-related aspects of the International Tracing Instrument?**

Very good	13
Good	14
Sufficient	0
Poor	0
No response	3



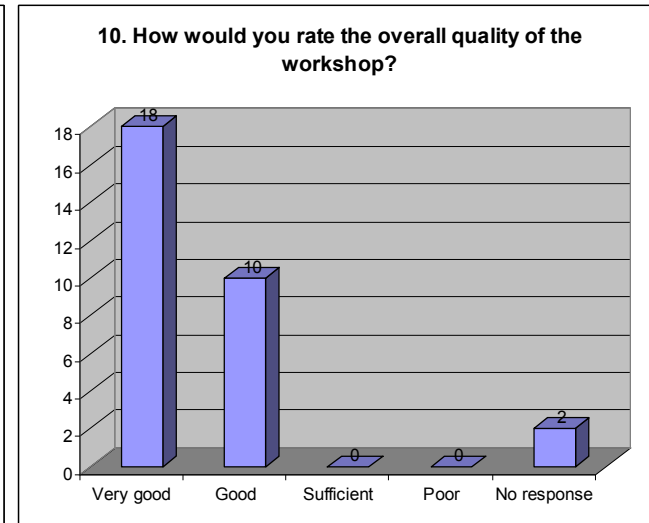
**9. How would you rate the quality of the information provided on technical aspects of the International Tracing Instrument?**

Very good	19
Good	9
Sufficient	0
Poor	0
No response	2



**10. How would you rate the overall quality of the workshop?**

Very good	18
Good	10
Sufficient	0
Poor	0
No response	2



**11. How would you rate the overall relevance of the workshop to your work?**

Very good	17
Good	10
Sufficient	1
Poor	0
No response	2

