

**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**

**17-18 April 2008,  
Lomé, Togo**

**Background**

On 17 and 18 April 2008, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), through its Conventional Arms Branch and its Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC), 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 Lomé, Togo.

The workshop was the second in a series of four sub-regional workshops, organized and implemented by UNODA in collaboration with the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL). The series aimed at promoting the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit SALW’ (hereinafter referred to as ‘the International Tracing Instrument’ or ‘the ITI’)

and at assisting States in its implementation. The workshops had a practical focus and provide participants with information aimed at enhancing their understanding of the Instrument, its relevance and the technical capacities, skills and resources that would be needed to ensure its implementation at the national level. In addition, the workshops aim at initiating country-specific needs assessments with regard to the implementation of the ITI.

**Sponsors, participants and partners**

The Lomé workshop was organized and implemented with the financial support of the European Union and the Governments of Japan and Norway. The 65 participants<sup>1</sup> comprised policy-makers and law-enforcement practitioners from 16 Western and Central African countries. In addition to INTERPOL and the UNODA, the following partners contributed to the workshop: the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and its Economic Community of West African States Small Arms Programme (ECOSAP), the Small Arms Survey (SAS), the ‘Groupe de Recherche et d’information sur la paix et la sécurité’ (GRIP) and the US Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives (ATF).

Opening statements were made by Mr. Daniël Prins, Chief of the Conventional Arms Branch of the UNODA, Mr. Tomás Reyes Ortega, Officer, on behalf of the Office of the High Representative on non-Proliferation of the Council of the European Union, H.E. Mr. Hubert Kolb, German Ambassador to Togo, on behalf of the Presidency of the European Union, and H.E. Mr. Léopold Gnininvi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Togo.<sup>2</sup> At the end of the first day of work, the European Union hosted a reception for the participants.

Session II of the workshop focused on an examination of the political and legal framework in addition to a discussion of the relevant international and regional documents in the field of marking and tracing SALW: the United Nations Programme of Action (PoA)<sup>3</sup>, the Firearms

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<sup>1</sup>Please find a detailed list of participants, resource persons and representatives of sponsors at the workshop as annex 1 to this report.

<sup>2</sup>For more details, please find the programme of work of the workshop in its entirety as annex 2 to this report.

<sup>3</sup>United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

Protocol<sup>4</sup>, the International Tracing Instrument and the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms, their Ammunition and Other Related Material. Workshop session III focused on a detailed ‘step-by-step’-walk through the main provisions and requirements of the International Tracing Instrument, with particular emphasis on the subject matters of ‘marking’, ‘record keeping’ and ‘international cooperation in tracing’. Workshop session IV provided an outline of the value-added of regional instruments. The workshop featured various technical presentations on the techniques and technical challenges of marking SALW, fundamentals of weapons identification and tracing, the electronic tracing tools ‘Interpol Weapons electronic Tracing System’ (IWeTS), and the ‘eTrace-System’ of the ATF, including a series of presentations on the legal and technical requirements for enhanced cooperation. Session VI provided an overview on function and requirements of national reporting under the International Tracing Instrument and introduced existing UN internet-based tools to support the implementation of the PoA and the Instrument. During Session VII, Interpol and ATF experts held an inter-active and ‘hands-on’ training in international cooperation in the field of marking and tracing. Workshop session VIII explored implementation challenges and constraints and provided a forum for exchange on national and sub-regional experiences, international cooperation and needs for assistance and capacity-building. Workshop session IX provided an overview on UNREC’s role in the implementation of the International Tracing Instrument in Africa. Upon conclusion of the workshop, a summation of the proceedings was presented by Mr. Ivor Fung, Director of UNREC and Mr. Kodjo Menan, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Togo, held closing remarks.

#### **Discussion and participants’ views**

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

- There was a sense that global SALW instruments such as the Programme of Action and the ITI, supplemented and complemented sub-regional instruments such as the ECOWAS Convention; therefore, States should look into ways to maximize synergies in the implementation of those global and sub-regional instruments;
- The development of an SALW instrument for the Central Africa sub-region should be encouraged; the development of such an instrument should be carried out while taking into account that some States of the Central Africa sub-region are already parties to other sub-regional instruments such as the Nairobi Protocol and the SADC Protocol;<sup>5</sup>
- National reports should integrate information on all relevant aspects, such as the implementation of the PoA, the ITI and information on illicit brokering;
- The reporting guidelines for the PoA and the ITI, developed by UNODA in collaboration with the UNDP, UNIDIR and the Small Arms Survey, proved to be useful tools for the preparation of national reports;
- International cooperation and assistance for capacity-building is key to the effective implementation of the ITI;
- Many States may need assistance in the areas of marking, record-keeping, weapons identification and tracing; this can be accomplished, *inter alia*, through training for the police and other relevant officials at the national and sub-regional levels, assistance in reviewing and adapting national legislation and regulations, provision of equipment for marking and efficient record-keeping, and access to tools for weapons identification;

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<sup>4</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>5</sup> The Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa.

- Marking (at time of manufacturing and post-manufacturing, if applicable) and record-keeping (preferably electronic) should become part of the new culture of SALW control;
- Artisanally-produced small arms are a problem in some States of West and Central Africa; States need to find the most appropriate way to deal with them, in order to ensure compliance with the ITI and regional or sub-regional instruments; a possible solution in some cases could be the establishment of a system for marking such weapons;
- Interpol's Weapons electronic Tracing System (IWeTS) as well as ATF's e-trace are useful tools for tracing illicit SALW; access to such tools would greatly facilitate cooperation in tracing.
- Discussions among participants were particularly interactive during session VII on challenges and constraints of the ITI implementation; the discussion, following presentations on national experiences by representatives from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mali and Togo, reflected the magnitude of the SALW problem and the relevance of marking and tracing in the sub-region and further underscored the significance of the ITI implementation;
- UNODA should play an important role in facilitating networking among practitioners in the area of marking and tracing;

### **Recommendations**

During the closing session, workshop participants endorsed a summation of the proceedings and a number of subsequent recommendations which set particular emphasis on the following:

1. In order to promote the implementation of the International Tracing Instrument, participants should endeavour to debrief that all the relevant actors on the departmental level as well as on the national level as to the proceedings of the workshop upon their return to their respective capitals;
2. In order to create a network to facilitate information sharing on best practices and regional, sub-regional and national experiences, a network of communication should be established by participants maintaining channels of communication among the workshop alumni;
3. Due to the politically binding nature of the International Tracing Instrument, reporting on the development and implementation of the Instrument is of great importance; States are strongly urged to ensure that national reporting continues to be a priority;
4. States belonging to the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) are encouraged to continue their efforts to support the development of an instrument on SALW;
5. The practice of marking at the time of manufacture or import post-manufacture should become part of the 'new culture of SALW control' thus facilitating the tracing process;
6. States where there is a high incidence of artisanal manufacture of weapons, should seriously look into ways to deal with the problem, including through and regularizing the manufacture and marking of these types of weapons, if appropriate and consistent the constitutional requirements of each State;
7. The use of Internet-based tools, such as the IWeTs and the ATF eTracing System should be seen as facilitating devices that could assist in the process of tracing at both the national and the regional level;
8. By the same token, a working knowledge of information technology should be seen as being an important aid for both the reporting processes and the establishment and maintenance of databases for SALW control which can be used nationally and regionally;
9. States face various challenges in implementing the International Tracing Instrument; Thus international assistance and cooperation play key roles in overcoming such obstacles;

10. Recognizing that global instruments and regional and sub-regional instruments on SALW are mutually complementary, States that have not already done so should give serious consideration to ratifying the UN Firearms Protocol;
11. States represented at the workshop should designate their ‘national points of contact’ on the ITI and submit such information to UNODA at the earliest possible time;
12. Compliance with global instruments can be enhanced through the comprehensive application of sub-regional instruments; furthermore, the harmonization of marking and tracing policies and practices under the ECOWAS Convention and the ITI should facilitate the implementation efforts of the West African States;
13. UNODA is encouraged 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<sup>6</sup>**

Upon conclusion of the workshop, participants were asked to provide an anonymous evaluation aimed at assessing the workshop’s value-added. 23 out of the 29 participants either “strongly agreed” or “agreed” that the presentations had been of relevance to them in enhancing their understanding of the international political and legal framework and the technical and practical aspects of marking and tracing SALW. In particular, participants highlighted the quality of substantive presentations and the information provided on the application of technical tracing tools; nearly 67% of those participating in the evaluation found the approach and technical elements of the presentations to be very good or excellent. Participants made the following suggestions for improvement: 1. more practical demonstrations could be useful; 2. more time could be allocated to priority issues; 3. more efforts should be made to include more high level participants in addition to those most directly involved in the control of SALW; 4. ITI implementation could benefit from the involvement of civil society; 5. more meetings of this nature would expedite the implementation of the ITI; 6. follow-up activities to the workshop, such as networking and information-sharing, are strongly encouraged.

### **The following individuals provided expertise and served as resource persons:**

*Mr. Ilhan Berkol*, Head, Small Arms Project, Groupe de Recherche et d’Information sur la Paix et la Sécurité (GRIP); *Major Abdourahmane Dieng*, Programme Officer, ECOWAS Small Arms Unit; *António É. Évora*, Small Arms Team Leader, UNODA; *Dr. Ivor Richard Fung*, Director, Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC); *Ms. Vera Hanus*, Associate Political Affairs Officer, UNODA; *Captain Oumar Kandé*, Joint Head of Programme, ECOSAP; *Mr. William F. Kullman*, Senior Counsel, US Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives (ATF); *Ms. Agnès Marcaillou*, Regional Disarmament Branch, UNODA; *Mr. Glenn McDonald*, Senior Researcher, Small Arms Survey (SAS); *Mr. Jérôme Tatrabor*, Information Technology Officer, UNREC; *Mr. John Williams*, Criminal Intelligence Officer, INTERPOL.

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<sup>6</sup> For a more detailed narrative of the analysis of participants’ evaluations, please refer to annex 3 of this report.

**Annex. 1**

**Capacity Building Workshop on the Implementation of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons: West Africa and Central Africa**

**Lomé 17-18 April 2008**

**LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS / LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Name of Participant</b>
<b>BENIN</b>	H.E. Mr.Théodore C. Loko
	Lieutenant Colonel Placide Ayamou
<b>BURKINA FASO</b>	Mr. Yabré Zakaria
<b>CAMEROON</b>	Ms. Thérèse HANLOG
	Mr. Paul Maloukou
	Captain Jean Patrick Malonga Bakakoutela
	Mr. Traoré Aboubacar
	Mr. Godefroy Désiré Adjoussou
<b>GABON</b>	Mr. Victor Mounanga Amateba
	Mr. Jones Borteye Applerh
	Superintendent. Francis Aboagye Nyarko,
<b>GUINEE-BISSAU</b>	Mr. Nelson António Lopes
	Mr. Edward S. Togba
	Sergeant. Emma D. Taylor
	Mr. Cheick Oumar Coulibaly
	Commander Abdoulaye Ag Hamado
	Colonel. Mai Moctar Kassouma
	Mr. Moussa Idi
<b>NIGERIA</b>	Mr. Charles A. Ononye
<b>NIGERIA</b>	

(CONT'D)	Mr. Charles A. Ononye
(CONT'D)	Mrs. Regina C. Edzuwah
(CONT'D)	Air Comodore Dj Otaru
(CONT'D)	Mrs. C. C. Eruchalu
(CONT'D)	Mr Gerald Okafor
(CONT'D)	Mr. G. C. Ugwu Ojobe
(CONT'D)	Mr. A. A. Eneche
(CONT'D)	Mr. S. A. Bashir
<b>REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO</b>	Mr. Franck Lusambo Rayisi
<b>SENEGAL</b>	Lieutenant -Colonel. Papa Demba Diop
	Colonel. Meissa Niang
	Mr. Andrew Moigboi Gbanie
	Colonel (Rtd) Sam Foday Samura
	Mr. Kondi Mani
	Mr. Eyana Edjaide
	Mr. Narteh-Messan
	Colonel Toyi Assiah
	Captain Kpatcha Simbia
	Mr. Amonaou Kataka
	Captain Bamana Baragou
	Mr. Leopold Gnininvi
	Mr. Kodjo Menan
<b>RESOURCE PERSONS AND SPONSORS</b>	
<b>ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)</b>	Major Abdourahmane Dieng
<b>ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES SMALL ARMS PROGRAMME (ECOWAS – ECOSAP)</b>	Captain Oumar Kandé
<b>INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANISATION (INTERPOL)</b>	Mr. John Williams

<b>SMALL ARMS SURVEY (SAS)</b>	Mr. Glenn McDonald
<b>US BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS &amp; EXPLOSIVES (ATF)</b>	Mr. William Kullman
<b>GROUPE DE RECHERCHE ET L'INFORMATION SUR LA PAIX ET LA SECURITE (GRIP)</b>	Mr. Ilhan Berkhol
<b>GERMAN EMBASSY TO TOGO, ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION PRESIDENCY</b>	Ambassador Hubert Kolb
<b>COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION</b>	Mr. Tomás Reyes Ortega
	Mr. Daniël Prins
	Ms. Agnès Marcaillou
	Mr. António E. Évora
	Ms. Jacqueline Seck
	Ms. Vera Hanus
	Mr. Ivor Richard Fung
<b>UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN AFRICA (UNREC)</b>	
	Mr. Thierry Zang
	Mr. Kossi Agokla

	Mr. Rodger Glokpor
	Mr. Jérôme Tatrabor
	Mr. Kuwami M. Lavon
	Mr. Innousa Moumouni
	Mr. Elom Kossi Khaunblow
	Ms. Marguareth Mensah
	Ms. Nicole Nanao

## Annex 2

# UN Workshop in West and Central Africa International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace Illicit Small Arms & Light Weapons

Organized by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs  
in collaboration with the Governments of Togo, Japan and Norway, the European Union and the  
International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)

**17 - 18 April, 2008**

Lomé, Togo  
Hotel Sarakawa

### Thursday 17 April

09:00            **REGISTRATION**

09:30-10:15    **OPENING SESSION**

*Welcoming Remarks*

Mr. Daniël Prins

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

*Opening Remarks*

Mr. Tomás Reyes Ortega

Officer, on behalf of the Office of the High Representative on Non-Proliferation,  
Council of the European Union

*Statements*

Professor Léopold Gnininvi

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration, Government of Togo

H.E. Ambassador Hubert Kolb

Ambassador of Germany to Togo, on behalf of the European Union Presidency

10:15-10:30    Coffee Break

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

Chair: Mr. Daniël Prins, UNODA

- ***The UN Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument***
  - Speaker: Mr. António E. Évora, Small Arms Team Leader, UNODA
- ***The ECOWAS Convention***
  - Speaker: Major Abdourahmane Dieng, Programme Officer, Economic Community of West African States

11:45-12:30 **SESSION III: Implementing the International Tracing**

**Instrument – A Step-by Step Walk Through the Instrument**

Chair: Dr. Ivor Richard Fung, Director, Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC)

Speaker: Mr. Glenn McDonald, Senior Researcher, Small Arms Survey (SAS)

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

12:30-14:00 Lunch

14:00-14:30 **SESSION III (Continued)**

Chair: Dr. Ivor Richard Fung, UNREC

Speaker: Mr. Glenn McDonald, SAS

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

Chair: Major Abdourahmane Dieng, ECOWAS

- ***Examples of existing regional and subregional instruments vs. global instruments & planning for complementary implementation***
  - Speaker: Mr. Ilhan Berkol, Head, Small Arms Project, Groupe de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix et la Sécurité (GRIP)

15:30-16:00 **Technical Presentation (First Segment)**

Chair: Mr. Tomás Reyes Ortega, Council of the EU

- *Marking techniques for SALW focusing on the technical challenges faced and their possible solutions for post-manufacture weapons marking*
  - Speaker: Mr. John Williams, Criminal Intelligence Officer, INTERPOL

16:00-16:15 Coffee Break

**16:15-16:45 SESSION V: Legal Requirements for Enhanced International Cooperation in Tracing**

Chair: Mr. John Williams, INTERPOL

- *Examples of national legislations*
  - Speaker: Mr. William F. Kullman, Senior Counsel, US Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)

**16:45-17:15 Technical Presentation (Second Segment)**

Chair: Mr. William F. Kullman, ATF

- *The Fundamentals of SALW Tracing and Marking*
  - Speaker: Mr. John Williams, INTERPOL

18:00-19:00 Cocktail Reception

Hosted by the European Union

**Friday 18 April**

**09:30-10:15 SESSION VI: Follow up of the International Tracing Instrument: Reporting and review**

Chair: Mr. Glenn McDonald

- *Presentation and discussion on national reporting and the implementation review in the framework of the Third Biennial Meeting of States*
  - Speaker: Ms. Vera Hanus, Associate Political Affairs Officer, UNODA

**10:15-10:45 Technical Presentation (Third Segment)**

Chair: Mr. António E. Évora, UNODA

- *INTERPOL Weapons Electronic Tracing System (IWeTS)*
  - Speaker: Mr. John Williams, INTERPOL

10:45-11:00 Coffee Break

**11:00-11:30 Technical Presentation (Fourth Segment)**

Chair: Mr. John Williams, INTERPOL

- *The ATF eTrace-System*
  - Speaker: Mr. William F. Kullman, ATF

**11:30-12:30 SESSION VII: Internet-Based Tools to Support the Implementation of the PoA and the International Tracing Instrument**

Chair: Dr. Ivor Richard Fung, UNREC

- Speakers: Mr. Jérôme Tatrabor, Information Technology Officer, UNREC
- Mr. António E. Évora, UNODA

12:30-14:00 Lunch Break

**14:00-15:15 Practical Tracing Exercise**

Facilitators: Mr. John Williams, INTERPOL  
Mr. William F. Kullman, ATF

*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.*

**15:15-15:45 SESSION VIII: Implementation Challenges and Constraints: Needs Assessment**

Chair: Ms. Agnès Marcaillou, Chief, Regional Disarmament Branch, UNODA

- *International Cooperation and Assistance for Capacity Building*
- *Sharing National and Sub-Regional Experiences*
- *National Experiences of Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mali and Togo*
- *Inventory of International Assistance Needs for National Capacity-Building*
  - Speaker: Captain Oumar Kandé, Joint Head of Programme, Economic Community of West African States Small Arms Programme

15:45-16:00 Coffee Break

**16:00-17:30 SESSION IX: The Role of UNREC in the Implementation of the International Tracing Instrument**

Chair: Mr. Ilhan Berkhol, GRIP

- Speaker: Ms. Agnès Marcaillou, UNODA

**17:30-1800 FINAL OBSERVATIONS**

**EVALUATION**

**CLOSING CEREMONY**

Dr. Ivor Fung

Mr. Kodjo Menan, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Togo

/End/

### Annex 3

#### ANALYSIS OF PARTICIPANTS' EVALUATION

##### Narrative:

The three main objectives of the workshop were: 1. to familiarize government representatives with the ITI; 2. to identify the measures which States could take in order to implement the ITI and; 3. to enhance the understanding of the operational capacity and technical tools relevant to tracing SALW, e.g. the INTERPOL Weapons Electronic Tracing System (IWeTS). Over the two days, the team of contributors made a series of 16 presentations.

Participants were asked to complete an evaluation questionnaire surveying the substantive, organizational and administrative elements of the workshop. 29 completed questionnaires were received representing 74% of the participants who had attended the workshop. The following analysis reflects the participants' views on the quality and relevance of the workshop.

##### RELEVANCE OF SUBJECTS COVERED

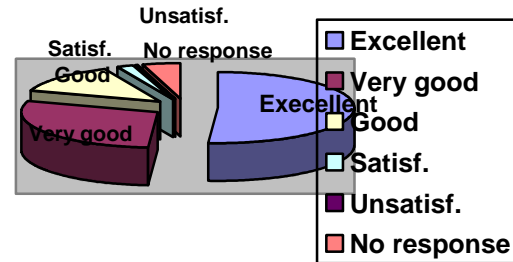
23 participants out of 29, roughly 78%, judged that the issues addressed in the workshop were very relevant.

**Table No.1 : Break down of the participants evaluation in relation to the relevance of the covered subjects**

Subject No as displayed in the Agenda	Feedback from participants						TO-TAL
	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Satisf.	Unsatisf.	Sans Reponse	
S.1	16	9	3	0	0	1	29
S.2	22	6	0	1	0	0	29
S.3	15	12	0	0	0	2	29
S.4	13	10	6	0	0	0	29
S.5	20	3	6	0	0	0	29
S.6	10	14	4	0	0	1	29
S.7	7	14	6	1	0	1	29
S.8	18	6	4	0	0	1	29
S.9	16	10	1	1	0	1	29
S.10	8	12	6	2	0	1	29
S.11	16	6	6	0	0	1	29
S.12	16	5	8	0	0	0	29
S.13	13	8	3	0	0	5	29
S.14	17	5	4	1	1	1	29
S.15	16	5	3	3	0	2	29
S.16	14	9	2	0	1	3	29

MOYENNE	14,81	8,37	3,87	0,56	0,12	1,25
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#### Relevance of topics presented



The titles of the subject areas in question followed the proceeding order:

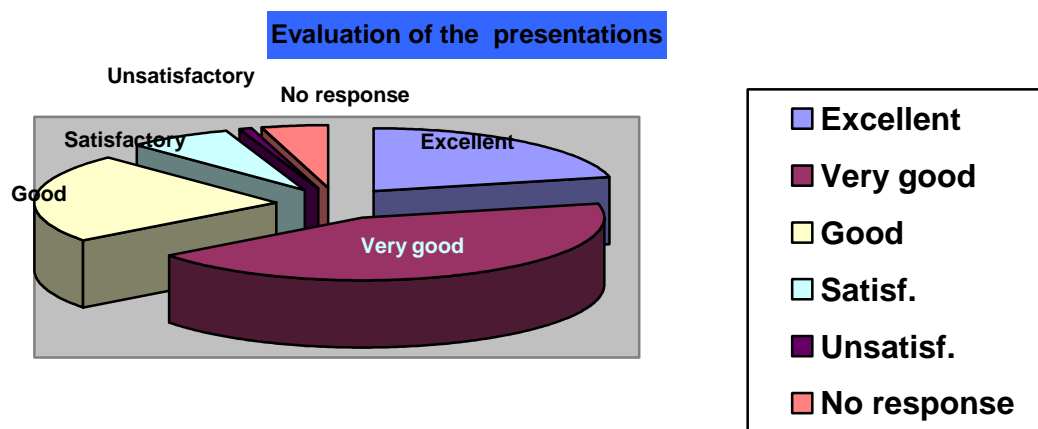
- S.1: The United Nations Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument
- S.2: The ECOWAS Convention on SALW, their ammunition and other related material
- S.3: Marking
- S.4: Record-keeping
- S.5: International cooperation in the context of tracing
- S.6: Comparison of regional and sub-regional instruments to international instruments
- S.7: Preparing for implementation
- S.8: Techniques for marking SALW
- S.9: Fundamental principals of identifying and tracing SALW
- S.10: Examples of national legislations
- s.11: INTERPOL's Weapons Electronic Tracing System (IWeTS)
- S.12: ATF's eTraceSystem
- S.13: The role of RECSA in the implementation of the ITI in Africa
- S.14: Challenges and constraints in implementation: An evaluation of needs
- S.15: International cooperation and capacity building
- S.16: Sharing regional and sub-regional experiences: ECOSAP and national experiences

## II. MODES OF PRESENTATION

The training consisted of presentations and interactive discussions in addition to a number of simulated exercises. Power point presentations and films were also utilized in the presentations. The trainers chose to adopt an interactive and participatory approach so as to maximize the active involvement of each participant.

**Table No. 2: Breakdown of participants' evaluation with regard to the methods of presentation**

Subject No. as displayed in the Agenda	EVALUATION OF WORKSHOP METHODOLOGY						TOTAL
	Excellent	Very good	Good	Satisf.	Unsatisf.	No response	
S.1	8	13	4	3	0	1	29
S.2	6	14	9	0	0	0	29
S.3	8	14	4	1	0	2	29
S.4	6	14	8	1	0	0	29
S.5	6	11	12	0	0	0	29
S.6	2	17	8	1	0	1	29
S.7	2	14	10	2	0	1	29
S.8	11	11	4	2	0	1	29
S.9	7	15	4	2	0	1	29
S.10	2	16	6	4	0	1	29
S.11	9	13	5	1	0	1	29
S.12	8	11	8	2	0	0	29
S.13	5	11	6	2	0	5	29
S.14	6	10	7	4	1	1	29
S.15	8	8	4	6	1	2	29
S.16	5	9	8	2	2	3	29
<b>Average</b>	<b>6,18</b>	<b>12,56</b>	<b>6,68</b>	<b>2,06</b>	<b>0,25</b>	<b>1,25</b>	



The above table shows that approximately 65% of the participants found that the presentations was very good or excellent.

### III. EVALUATION OF THE QUALITY OF TRAINING

Training was given by officials from various sectors, including international organizations; governmental ministries; the diplomatic sector; United Nations agencies; and university and research sectors.

**Table No. 3: Break down of the participants evaluation of the quality of training**

Subject No. as displayed in the Agenda	EVALUATION OF TRAINING						TO-TAL
	Excellent	Very good	Good	Satisfactor y	Unsatisf.	No response	
S.1	10	11	6	1	0	1	29
S.2	13	14	2	0	0	0	29
S.3	10	15	2	0	0	2	29
S.4	10	13	6	0	0	0	29
S.5	9	12	7	1	0	0	29
S.6	3	17	8	0	0	1	29
S.7	6	12	8	2	0	1	29
S.8	10	15	3	0	0	1	29
S.9	10	15	2	1	0	1	29
S.10	3	17	5	3	0	1	29
S.11	13	11	3	1	0	1	29
S.12	11	10	8	0	0	0	29
S.13	6	13	4	1	0	5	29
S.14	7	10	9	1	1	1	29
S.15	10	9	3	5	0	2	29
S.16	4	11	8	2	1	3	29
<b>Average</b>	<b>8,43</b>	<b>12,81</b>	<b>5,25</b>	<b>1,12</b>	<b>0,12</b>	<b>1,25</b>	

It is necessary to note the concentration of responses in the first three columns to the left of the table. This confirms the high professional level of the selected trainers. Those presenting subject numbers 2, 8, 9 and 11 were particularly well received by the participants



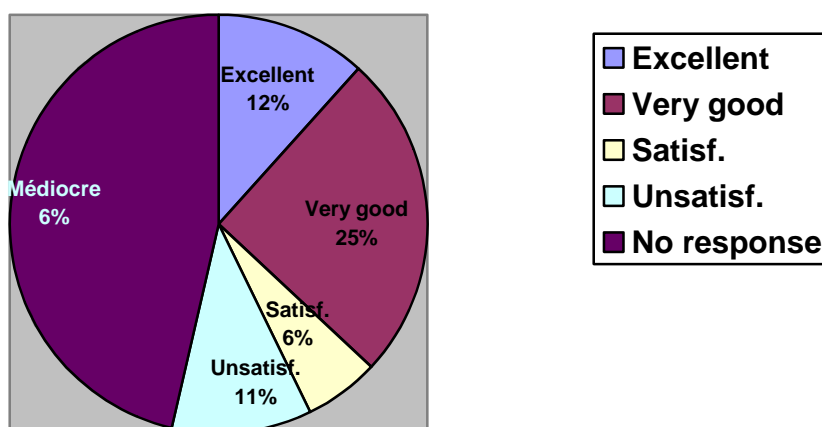
#### IV. EVALUATION OF THE LOGISTICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION OF THE WORKSHOP

This series of questions aimed at evaluating the practical measures undertaken by UNREC to respond to information needs and all other organizational aspects.

**Table No. 4: Break down of the participants' evaluation of the organizational aspects of the workshop**

Organizational Aspects	EVALUATION OF THE ORGANISATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE WORKSHOP						TOTAL
	Excellent	Very good	Good	Satisf.	Unsatisf.	No response	
Information provided prior to workshop	4	4	5	0	5	11	29
Travel arrangements	1	6	6	2	3	11	29
Accommodation	4	8	5	0	1	11	29
Meals	3	7	6	1	1	11	29
Support during the workshop	2	5	4	4	3	11	29
<b>Average</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5,2</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>11</b>	

#### Evaluation of organizational aspects



11 evaluations, nearly 37% of participants gave no response to the above question. More than 39% considered the organizational aspects at either the good or very good levels. 4 people demonstrated that they were unsatisfied with the facilities offered by the organization by selecting the satisfactory or unsatisfactory options.

## **V. SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT**

The following suggestions by participants aimed at the improvement of future workshops:

### **V. (a) SUGGESTIONS OF IMPROVEMENT FOR THE SUBSTANTIVE ELEMENTS OF THE WORKSHOP:**

- Work covered was too theoretical; would benefit from a simulated demonstration of the marking, tracing and record-keeping of SALW;
- Topics should be prioritized and the appropriate time should be allocated accordingly;
- All presentations should be collected on a CD for participants;
- Workshops for officials are not sufficient; civil society should be made aware of the instruments such as to push the States towards their implementation.

### **V. (b) SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ORGANISATIONAL ELEMENTS OF THE WORKSHOP:**

- It would be beneficial to include sub-regional authorities in order to encourage more influential government officials to attend the workshop;
- Information to be sent in a more timely fashion (invitation, memorandum, programme of work, airline tickets);
- Ensure that those personnel who are most involved with the issue of SALW are invited to the workshops;
- Interpretation was not always accurate; necessary to improve this aspect.

### **V. (c) LESSONS LEARNED:**

- The magnitude of the needs and challenges faced by States in the context of the ITI needs to be communicated;
- Tracing necessitates cooperation and computerization of registers;
- Different tracing and marking techniques and their importance to the combat against the illicit trade in SALW;
- Importance of timely submission of national reports on the status of ITI implementation;
- The majority of participants are experiencing the same types of difficulties;
- The ECOWAS Convention takes into account tracing, marking and record-keeping of SALW.

## **V. CONCLUSION**

Despite the best efforts of UNREC, the capacity building workshop for West and Central African States on the implementation of the ITI faced some problems related to the organization and logistical planning elements of its execution. Only 14 participants out of 29 evaluated this aspect as being good, very good or excellent. The real success of the event was to be found in the technical content of the workshop alongside the high quality of the presentations given.