



United Nations
Programme of Action
Implementation Support System: PoA-ISS

...facilitating global action on small arms and light weapons

MATCHING NEEDS AND RESOURCES

Assistance proposals from Member States
submitted through their 2010 national reports
under the Programme of Action on the illicit trade
in small arms and light weapons

UPDATED

May 2011



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Assistance proposals from Member States submitted through their 2010 national reports under the Programme of Action on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons

Many States have expressed interest in improving their own capacity on small arms control. Increasingly, assistance needs figure in countries' national reports on the implementation of the UN Programme of Action (PoA) on small arms. The United Nations assisted those national authorities in developing assistance proposals from their submissions. Donors can choose from this compilation the projects which best fit their policy, so that concrete progress in implementing the PoA can be achieved in time for the 2012 Review Conference.

National ownership >> All proposals originated from, were developed with and endorsed by national authorities on small arms.

Coordination >> These proposals have been coordinated within the UN system including UN country teams, and where possible with regional organizations.

Development of proposals >> These proposals need to be developed into full-fledged project proposals when an implementing agency is identified. The initial budgets for the proposals are indicative and modest. In many cases, only the first stage of activities is budgeted.

History >> A first compilation of assistance proposals was distributed at the 2010 fourth Biennial Meeting of States (BMS4) on the PoA and at the informal New York-based Group of Interested States (GIS). This has led to several proposals now being funded or at the final stage of funding negotiations.

Marking / tracing >> The current set of proposals is presented at the Open-ended Meeting of Governmental Experts (MGE), New York, May 2011. The MGE will focus on improving marking, record-keeping and cooperation in tracing of small arms. ***Twelve out of 17 States in this compilation prioritise proposals on marking / tracing.***

Online reporting template >> At BMS4, the United Nations has launched a new PoA online reporting template, as a tool for communicating information on assistance needs and available resources. This template is expected to be utilized for the next reporting cycle – for the 2012 Review Conference – which will close on 31 December 2011.

Clearing house >> The Programme of Action Implementation Support System (PoA-ISS) information platform, the new PoA reporting template and the regular informal GIS meetings on these proposals, jointly form a functioning clearing house for assistance and cooperation in the field of small arms control measures.

The UN system stands ready to facilitate consultations between governments making requests and potential donors, as well as implementing agencies.

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AFRICA

West Africa

Burkina Faso

*Collection and destruction
Marking/record-keeping/tracing
Public awareness*

Côte d'Ivoire

*Collection and destruction
Public awareness*

Ghana

Stockpile management

Mali

Collection and destruction

Niger

*Collection and destruction
Marking/record-keeping/tracing
Stockpile management
Public awareness*

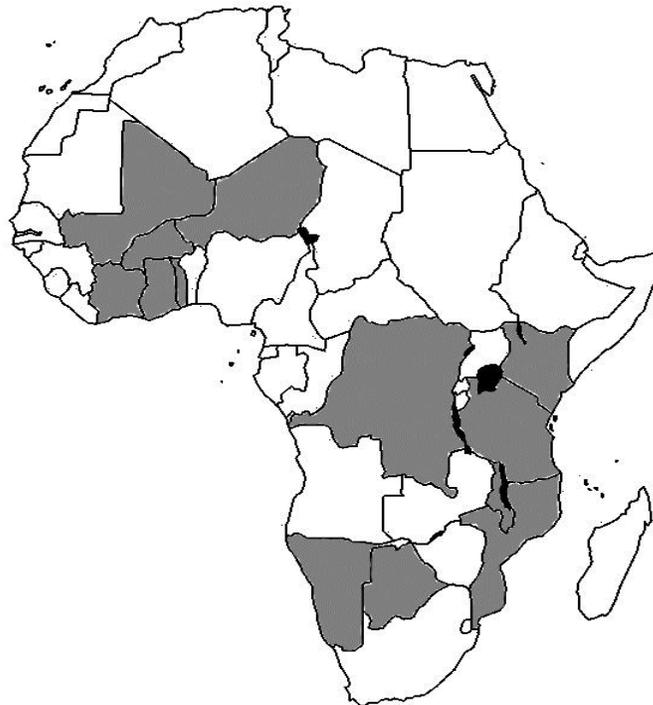
Togo

Control over manufacture

Central Africa

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

*Collection and destruction
Marking/record-keeping/tracing
Public awareness
Training and capacity building*



East Africa

Kenya

*Border controls
Marking/record-keeping/tracing
Public awareness
Training and capacity-building*

Southern Africa

Botswana

Marking/record-keeping/tracing

Malawi

*National action plan
National coordination body
Public awareness
Training and capacity-building*

Mozambique

*Gender
Law enforcement
Marking/record-keeping/tracing
Stockpile management
Public awareness*

Namibia

Marking/record-keeping/tracing

Tanzania

Marking/record-keeping/tracing

BOTSWANA

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE: COMPUTERIZATION OF THE CENTRAL ARMS REGISTRY

Country/Region:	Botswana
Thematic area:	Marking, record-keeping and tracing
Implementing agency/partner:	To be determined
Contact:	Deputy Commissioner of Police: kkapinga@gov.bw UNODA: conventionalarms-unoda@un.org
Proposed timeframe:	3 years

BACKGROUND

In order to ensure timely and reliable tracing, there is need to maintain accurate and comprehensive records for all small arms within the borders of the country. Currently, all firearms in Botswana are kept manually. Despite this, Botswana is committed to ensuring that accurate and comprehensive manual records are established for all marked small arms and light weapons. Such commitment will enable the tracing of illicit SALW in a timely and reliable manner, in fulfilment of the UN Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument (ITI). However, given the inefficiencies of paper record-keeping systems in practical terms, the need to have a computerized data base cannot be over-emphasized.

OBJECTIVES

Overall goal: To ensure that comprehensive and accurate records of small arms held by manufacturers, exporters and importers are maintained and stored as long as possible, with a view to improving the traceability of small arms.

Specific Objectives:

- To ensure accurate national record-keeping of civilian and state owned small arms stocks;
- To ensure that records are comprehensive, accessible and maintained for as long as possible;
- To ensure that accurate information can be promptly retrieved and collated by the competent national authority;
- To prevent manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked SALW;
- To facilitate tracing operations conducted within the framework of the ITI investigations to identify and trace illicit SALW;
- To ensure compliance with the instruments and treaties that calls on Member States to maintain records of SALW stocks in both civilian and government possession.

ACTIVITIES

- Identification of possible suppliers of the software and hardware to be installed at both the Central Arms Registry and police districts;
- Acquisition of reliable, easy-to-use and flexible software and hardware to improve national record-keeping (servers, computers and network accessories for central office and districts; technical design of central database and web interface, in phases);
- Installation of both the acquired software and hardware;

- Provision of timely expertise and support to punching officers;
- Identification of officers (mostly within the police) who should be trained on the use of the acquired software and hardware;
- Organization of training, with relevant stakeholders, for the officers on the use of the acquired technology, following each phase of development of the database. This may incorporate „Train the trainers“ methodologies to enhance capacity development and national ownership. Arms dealers will also be trained on how to use the system;
- Commence inputting of information on all privately and state owned firearms (including information on weapons).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Accurate information can be retrieved promptly;
- Botswana’s capacity to cooperate and improve information exchange at the regional and national levels in identifying and tracing SALW in a timely and reliable manner is strengthened;
- Prevention of manufacture, stockpile, transfer and possession of unmarked or inadequately marked SALW;
- Meeting the country’s obligation towards the signed instruments and treaties, especially the ITI.

BENEFICIARIES

Improved coordination and strengthened operational capacity management of SALW will benefit all stakeholders internationally, regionally and nationally.

PARTNERS

To be determined. These activities will be implemented with close coordination and guidance by the National Focal Point, which is chaired by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, to ensure national ownership. The project will be implemented in accordance with the subregional framework, the SADC Protocol on Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials. Technical support may be provided by UN entities.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

Hardware	US\$ 88,920
Software	US\$ 28,500
Training	US\$ 30,750
Installation	US\$ 7,500
Travel (for training and installation)	US\$ 9,300
Total	US\$ 164,970

*A more detailed budget with notes is available upon request. To date, no funds have been made available to implement this proposal.

BURKINA FASO

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE:	MARKING STATE-OWNED AND CRAFT PRODUCED SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS
Country/Region:	Burkina Faso
Thematic area:	Marking, record-keeping and tracing
Implementing agency/ partner:	UNDP Burkina Faso
Contact:	National Commission to Combat the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons: barroaboulaye@yahoo.fr UNODA: conventionalarms-unoda@un.org
Proposed timeframe:	18 months

BACKGROUND

In Burkina Faso, small arms and light weapons (SALW) owned by the security and defence forces are marked according to their country of manufacture, but do not have a marking specific to Burkina Faso. Craft producers, although listed by the Ministry of Security, are for the most part illiterate and so do not keep records or mark arms according to national or international standards. Results from surveys done on SALW proliferation in Burkina Faso showed that craft production is widespread across most of the country and that in order to better control proliferation of SALW better regulation of this sector would be essential. This assistance proposal has been formulated in line with the recently established 2010 National Action Plan.

OBJECTIVES

Overall goal: The Government of Burkina Faso increases the effectiveness of its control over both state-owned and craft produced SALW.

Specific objectives:

- To put in place facilities and trained personnel for the marking of small arms and light weapons;
- To organize and regulate the craft production of small arms and light weapons.

ACTIVITIES

1. Creation of a fully operational centre for the marking of SALW

Assistance is requested to set up a centre where small arms and light weapons that belong to security and defence forces and civilians, as well as those produced by local manufacturers, can be marked. The centre will need a modern marking machine to facilitate marking according to regional (ECOWAS) standards as well as training for personnel on how to operate it. The centre will also function as a stronghold for advocacy and information where all relevant actors, including local small arms producers and dealers, can be enlightened about the importance of the comprehensive marking of SALW, as well as where technical support and advice can be provided. The opening of the new centre will be accompanied by an awareness campaign, targeting local producers and dealers as well as the government security and defence forces and other authorities, to encourage them to take advantage of and support the new marking facilities. Information will also be provided to the general public to raise awareness of the small arms issue and the measures being taken to combat illicit proliferation thereof.

2. Training of local craft producers

Craft producers will be targeted by a campaign to raise awareness of the consequences of the proliferation of SALW in general and, particularly, the consequences of craft produced weapons, with a view to improving the security of people and property as well as the stability of the country as a whole. Craft producers will be trained on the system of weapons marking, specifically the codification system, and be provided with information on how they can access the marking centre. Additional training topics will include security and safety in the production of SALW, including proper record-keeping and stockpile management, especially safe storage.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A national marking system of weapons and ammunition is established;
- SALW owned by the security and defence forces as well as arms dealers are marked;
- Local producers are trained and supervised;
- National regulations on arms and ammunition production are better enforced;
- The illicit proliferation and circulation of SALW is more tightly controlled.

BENEFICIARIES

The Government of Burkina Faso through the defence and security forces (military, police, customs, water and forestry) and local producers will benefit from both the new marking centres and the training and awareness-raising provided under this project.

PARTNERS

The envisaged activities will be undertaken by the UNDP Country Office with close coordination and guidance by the National Commission and Government Ministries responsible for security issues (Defence, Police, Customs, etc.) to ensure national ownership. The UNDP Country Office has been implementing the "Urban Security Joint Programme" in Ouagadougou and supporting the implementation of the National Action Plan, including gender-related issues. The activities should be also coordinated with the subregional frameworks, including the ECOWAS Convention on small arms and its implementation programme, ECOSAP. Civil society will be engaged through the Burkina Faso chapter of the West Africa Action Network on Small Arms (WAANSA) and the association of arms producers, importers and gun smiths.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

Marking centre, including marking machines and other equipment	US\$ 300,000
Training costs	US\$ 200,000
Awareness raising	US\$ 75,000
Total	US\$ 575,000

*To date, no funds have been made available to implement this proposal.

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE: TOGETHER AGAINST SMALL ARMS	
Country/Region:	Burkina Faso
Thematic area:	Collection and destruction; Public awareness
Implementing agency/partner:	UNDP Burkina Faso
Contact:	National Commission to Combat the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons: barroaboulaye@yahoo.fr UNODA: conventionalarms-unoda@un.org
Proposed timeframe:	2 years

BACKGROUND

According to a national survey undertaken in the country from 2008 to 2009, 82% of the people in Burkina Faso are not aware of the procedures related to the purchase and possession of small arms. The same survey revealed that one third of the population knows a civilian who owns small arms. Furthermore, 84% of the people are ready to acquire small arms in order to protect their businesses and 58% to protect their families, although only 18% know how to use a weapon. One of the greatest challenges related to the issue of small arms proliferation remains the reluctance and fear to reveal the ownership of small arms. This is attributed to the fact that, in the majority of cases, small arms have been acquired illegally, although in other cases they are loans, gifts or inherited. Moreover, small arms occupy an important place in traditional ceremonies and hunting, which has encouraged the local production of small arms, especially in rural areas. The consequences of this set of factors hamper development as well as security. Armed banditry and incidents in the home (ranging from accidental death to homicide) have increased. 15% of the survey respondents said they knew of an assault perpetrated on a woman using a weapon. To resolve the problem of the proliferation of small arms upstream, it is necessary to tackle the root causes. A collection and destruction project, accompanied by a public awareness component, would give people an opportunity to hand in illegally owned small arms and to gain more knowledge about the risks associated with their use, especially in the home. Public awareness campaigns are not only expected to facilitate voluntary submissions of illegally owned small arms but also to bring a certain impact on country's social structure, including welfare of the youth, trust in justice and the promotion of economic and social rights. For example, the vast majority of the youth in the working-age group are unemployed in the country. They cannot maintain the subsistence level in the primary needs such as feeding, clothing and education for their children. This social condition can cause young people to engage themselves in armed violence. Preserving social justice is also essential since, where unfairness prevails; the citizens often arm themselves to get their own justice. This proposal has been formulated in line with the recently established 2010 National Action Plan.

OBJECTIVES

Overall goal: To reduce insecurity in Burkina Faso.

Specific objectives:

- To collect and destroy illicit small arms in circulation, especially those in the home;
- To provide accurate information for communities on the dangers of small arms and on relevant regulations, especially registration;
- To obtain accurate data on small arms possession.

ACTIVITIES

1. Awareness-raising campaign

A campaign to promote the collection and destruction effort will target the population at the national level through radio and TV spots and debates, as well as advertisements in print. In the target areas, promotional materials, featuring the slogan “No to a gun in the home!” will be distributed and public (including civil society organizations, students and school pupils) meetings will be held. These initiatives will target especially: local, customary and religious leaders, hunting and security societies, gunsmiths and craft producers. Finally, a website will be set up to follow the progress of the project and provide background information.

2. Collection and destruction

Communities in the major cities (Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso) and along major transport routes will be encouraged to hand in their weapons to local police stations during an amnesty period in which they will not have to explain where they come from and why or for what purpose they have the weapon. Weapons will be safely stored, separately from ammunition, in police armouries, which will be renovated or reconstructed where necessary until they can be destroyed. Wherever possible, weapons will be destroyed publicly to raise awareness and encourage community buy in. Such events will be accompanied by further awareness raising activities such as a free concert or public meetings. Where destruction techniques are new to the local security and defence forces, training will be provided. Where an individual wishes to legally possess rather than hand in a weapon, this process will be supported by the police who will register the weapon into a newly created national database of small arms managed by the National Commission. IT equipment and training will be required for this purpose.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Accurate information is provided to communities on the risks associated with small arms use, especially in the home, and the steps they can take to hand in or register small arms;
- Small arms owners in the target areas are registered or voluntarily surrender their weapons and the Government builds and operates an up-to-date database.

BENEFICIARIES

The public awareness campaign is designed to benefit the general public, but especially the specific categories mentioned above as well as persons who own or possess small arms without being registered. Security and defence forces are also direct beneficiaries.

PARTNERS

The envisaged activities will be undertaken by the UNDP Country Office with close guidance by the National Commission and relevant Government Ministries responsible for security issues to ensure national ownership. UNDP has been implementing the Urban Security Joint Programme in Ouagadougou and supporting the implementation of the National Action Plan, including gender-related issues. The activities should be also coordinated with the subregional frameworks, including the ECOWAS Convention on small arms and its implementation programme, ECOSAP. Civil society will be engaged through WAANSA Burkina Faso and the association of arms producers, importers and gun smiths.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

US\$ 1 million

*To date, no funds have been made available to implement this proposal.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE: CAPACITY-BUILDING ON SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS COLLECTION AND DESTRUCTION

Country/Region:	Côte d'Ivoire
Thematic area:	Public awareness; Collection and destruction
Implementing agency:	To be determined. Technical support might be provided by UNDP Côte d'Ivoire
Contact:	Commission nationale de lutte contre la circulation illicite des armes légères et de petite calibre Désiré Adjoussou: dqadjoussou@yahoo.fr UNODA: coventionalarms-unoda@un.org
Proposed timeframe:	9 – 12 months

BACKGROUND

The illicit small arms proliferation in Côte d'Ivoire and West Africa increased dramatically due to the local conflict of 2002 and other civil wars in the region. It is now estimated that between eight and ten million small arms and light weapons are circulating in the subregion. To combat this phenomenon, the Member States of ECOWAS first declared a moratorium on small arms and light weapons and then, in 2006, transformed it into a Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and Other Related Materials. ECOSAP, the ECOWAS small arms programme, has worked closely with officials from Côte d'Ivoire to support the implementation of this Convention. The National Commission, launched in 2005 and operational from 2009, is responsible for coordinating all activities related to combating the illicit proliferation of small arms, including licensing, registration, tracing and applications to import SALW. With the UNDP, the National Commission is carrying out a "National Campaign on the Dangers of the Use and Abuse of Small Arms." There is also an ongoing process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former rebel soldiers. However, Côte d'Ivoire continues to experience the impact of armed violence. In May 2010, illicit arsenals (including assault rifles, anti-tank rockets and gas propelled rockets) were discovered in Anyama, only 20km from Abidjan. The border and inter departmental criminality (cutters of roads with use of weapons, armed attacks) continue to force the communities to arm themselves to defend their property and their person in the absence of a security fully guaranteed by the State of the government. Lasting peace requires that conditions of life and safety are restored; the intercommunity relations find their harmony, the economic and cultural activities are indeed activated. Therefore, it appears absolutely necessary in a country where the possession and the illegal use of weapons constitute increasingly a danger for the security and development communities to initiate collection and destruction of weapons programs through or against micro projects advantageous for the community.

OBJECTIVES

Overall goal: To reduce the amount of arms in circulation in Côte d'Ivoire and to improve the security environment of communities.

Specific objectives:

- To raise community awareness of the issue of illicit small arms circulation and how it can be prevented and reduced;

- To implement local committees of security and peace;
- To develop community micro-projects “weapons against development”;
- To collect and destroy small arms and light weapons.

ACTIVITIES

1. Sensitization campaigns

Security and peace committees’ members, supported by local NGOs and the National Commission members will tour the identified villages to make the communities aware about the dangers of the traffic and the availability of the light weapons. Village meetings, radio messages, school activities, talks, film screening, projections of movie will be organized in the sensitize zones. The campaigns will focus on aspects of human safety, light weapons, collective security, legislation, gun licenses, gender, the ALPC, and prevention and identification of conflicts. This public awareness campaign will be used as a means of incentive for the voluntary surrender of weapons by the holders.

2. Implement local committees of security and peace

In every identified village, a security and peace committee will be established. Its role will be to consolidate the security environment and the peace. A social listening system and communication on the security problems in communities; community alarm systems on security incidents will be set up; and community rules on the management of the security problems will be implemented. The implementation of the committees will be done in participative and consensual approach. The members of the committees of security and peace, with the support of the National Commission, will also identify micro projects integrators and the social activities of resolution of the conflicts. The capacity of the member of the committees will be reinforced (i.e. Strategy of management of the conflicts, the problem of the small arms and the light weapon, the management of the land conflict).

3. Development of community recovery activities

Communities that agree to renounce the use of weapons will benefit in return from community micro projects. Example: restore wells, schools, road or development of AGR.

4. Training and capacity-building of national actors to collect and destroy small arms

A short training course/workshop for National Commission members will be held on the topic of collection and destruction of small arms. Issues to discuss will include:

- Collection processes, including discussion of approaches taken in other countries and how to ensure wide participation e.g. through media campaigns;
- Destruction methods and procedures for small arms and light weapons, ammunition and related equipment, including UN guidelines, record-keeping and public awareness opportunities (e.g. weapons public destruction ceremonies).

5. Destruction of stockpiled SALW

Following the training, the National Commission will be supported to destroy government arms caches of surplus or obsolete weapons. The destruction ceremonies will be public events with the media in attendance to further raise awareness of the National Commission’s work and the issue of small arms

proliferation and armed violence in the country. For this purpose, activities using music, sport or drama will be organized to engage the local population, especially youth.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The National Commission enhances its technical capacity and data to design and implement a collection/destruction/public awareness programme in priority areas;
- Public awareness of the illicit small arms proliferation and armed violence is raised in preparation for civilian disarmament campaigns;
- Communities get involved in the control of the production and the traffic (circulation) of the ALPC so reducing the armed violence within them.

BENEFICIARIES

The direct beneficiaries of these activities would be the members of the National Commission who are supported through technical support and training and those living in the proximity of the survey and destruction activities. The public awareness activities aim to reach across the whole country.

PARTNERS

These activities will be implemented, ensuring national ownership of the National Commission, in accordance with the subregional framework, (i.e., the Plan for Implementation of the ECOWAS Convention on small arms) and also in coordination with ECOSAP. UNDP Côte d'Ivoire has indicated its willingness to support the national authorities in the manner outlined in this proposal. Consultation with UNOCI and the Security Council Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire is also essential.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

US\$ 1,200,000

*To date, no funds have been made available to implement this proposal.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE:	NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF ILLICIT SALW AND MARKING OF STATE-OWNED SALW
Country/Region:	Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)
Thematic area:	Marking, record-keeping and tracing; Collection and destruction; Public awareness; Training and capacity-building
Implementing agency/partner:	UNDP Kinshasa, MAG
Potential donor country	Germany (Phase I); To be determined for Phase II
Contact:	National Commission on Small Arms Control and Armed Violence Reduction: cnc_alpc_rdc@yahoo.fr UNODA: conventionalarms-unoda@un.org
Proposed timeframe:	2 years from May 2011 (Phases I and II)

BACKGROUND

The large quantity of small arms and light weapons (SALW) remaining in circulation following the armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) threatens to undermine the post-conflict reconstruction efforts led by the Government. The illicit possession, circulation and trafficking of SALW fuels not only crime, human rights violations and ethnic conflicts but also a general situation of insecurity or “low intensity conflict” which greatly reduces the chances of sustainable development. With 10,300 km of borders and 9 neighbouring countries, rebels continue to have easy access to SALW, and continue to threaten human security in DRC.

The National Commission for Small Arms Control and the Armed Violence Reduction was created in 2008 to coordinate the implementation of the UN Programme of Action, the Nairobi Protocol, and the SADC Protocol, including initiatives regarding the legislative and regulatory framework, information sharing and cooperation, voluntary community disarmament, public awareness and fundraising. National legislation on marking small arms and light weapons, including on import, is lacking. However, following the provision of 3 marking machines by RECSA, the DRC launched an operation to mark state-owned SALW in February 2010, in accordance with Article 6(a) of the Nairobi Protocol. Further support is required to ensure the marking of all arms in the possession of the Armed Forces (FARDC) and the Police (PNC). Over 100,000 small arms and light weapons and nearly 500 tonnes of ammunition belonging to FARDC were destroyed in 2009. To complement ongoing efforts to destroy surplus stocks of the defence and security forces, collection and destruction efforts also need to be extended to communities.

Phase I of this project is fully funded by the Government of Germany. Further assistance is needed to continue the implementation of Phase II (see “Activities” below).

OBJECTIVES

Overall goal: To combat the illicit circulation of arms in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Specific objectives

- To enhance the capacity of government agencies to manage and control small arms and light weapons;
- To raise awareness of initiatives to reduce armed violence;

- To ensure that all arms owned by the armed forces and police can be traced;
- To collect and destroy illicit small arms and light weapons circulating in areas prone to violence.

ACTIVITIES

1. Training on marking, stockpile management and destruction

Assistance is required to organise inter-ministerial workshops (for representatives from the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defence, including the police and armed forces) on the topics of marking, stockpile management and destruction, targeting in particular those officials who will be leading or supervising the process at the provincial level.

2. Building the capacity of the National Commission to coordinate SALW control and armed violence reduction activities at the provincial level

Given the vast size of the DRC's territory, at 2,345,000 km², the National Commission needs to have sub-offices in the provinces to coordinate activities on the ground. This approach will be piloted in 3 provinces (Goma, Lubumbashi and Kisangani) in Phase I and 4 provinces (North Kivu, South Kivu, Equateur and Bandundu) in Phase II, where marking and destruction activities will be ongoing, in order for the sub-office to be able to provide support and oversight. The sub-offices will also coordinate awareness-raising campaigns to promote these activities and maximise community participation, through means such as banners and radio spots.

3. Marking of all small arms and light weapons held by the defence and security forces

In order to extend the ongoing marking exercise to all state-owned weapons, further marking machines will be required to be used in the provinces by the defence and security forces. This approach will be piloted in 3 provinces (Matadi, Lubumbashi and Kinshasa) in Phase I and extended to 4 additional provinces (North Kivu [Provincial Capital: Goma], South Kivu [Bukavu], Equateur [Mbandaka] and Bandundu [Bandundu]) in Phase II. Once weapons are marked, their records will be entered into the national database, which will require additional IT equipment for the provinces. A staff officer of the National Commission will also be supported to travel to provinces to conduct outreach and training for the armed forces and police.

4. Collection and Destruction, including components on public awareness and gender aspects

A community disarmament campaign will be carried out in the three provinces during Phase I and in additional four provinces during Phase II, under the supervision of respective National Commission sub-offices. Arms will be collected from the community following outreach efforts to engage local leaders, including customary and traditional leaders. In the course of the community disarmament campaign, gender-sensitive approaches will be promoted particularly in Phase II. Such approaches will take into consideration gender-specific features that require special attention, and impact of the social participation of women, in raising public awareness on disarmament in the community. The destruction of these arms can be carried out at the Central Logistics Base in Kinshasa, equipped with hydraulic shears, or on site, using existing mobile units equipped with industrial saws. Information on arms destroyed will be added to the national database. Three international technical specialists will be required to provide expert support through field visits, supervision of the destruction process and liaison with the National Commission. Public destruction events will also be held to demonstrate the impact of the project to the local population.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The capacity of the security and defence forces to control small arms and light weapons safely and securely is enhanced;
- All state-owned small arms and light weapons are marked, registered and traceable through the national register;
- The number of illicit arms in circulation is reduced;
- Community perceptions of security are improved.

BENEFICIARIES

Direct beneficiaries of this project are the personnel trained, the security and defence forces and the communities in the target areas. The wider population of DRC and neighbouring countries is an indirect beneficiary of the enhanced security resulting from these activities.

PARTNERS

These activities will be implemented by the UNDP Country Office in coordination and guidance from the National Commission to ensure national ownership. Relevant subregional organizations such as SADC, ECCAS and RECSA will be fully consulted also to ensure consistency with sub regional frameworks and efforts. UNDP has been implementing a pilot project on community security in Ituri (eastern DRC), which includes a component on collection and destruction of SALW. Furthermore, UNDP is expected to support the establishment of a National Action Plan, and is in the process of incorporating relevant activities envisaged in this proposal into a broader community security approach. The Mines Advisory Group (MAG) is also considered as a potential implementing partner for one of the components. UNICEF's existing risk education activities and technical support could expand to include risks associated with small arms and light weapon.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

Total project budget (Phases I and II)	US\$ 1,246,000
Funding secured (for Phase I from Germany)	US\$646,000
Funding gap (Phase II)	US\$ 600,000

GHANA

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE:	CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT IN GHANA
Country/Region:	Ghana
Thematic area:	Stockpile management
Implementing agency/partner:	To be determined
Contact:	Ghana National Commission on Small Arms: applerh.jones@yahoo.com UNODA: conventionalarms-unoda@un.org
Proposed timeframe:	1 year

BACKGROUND

The Government of Ghana is committed to reducing the incidence of armed violence and small arms proliferation. Towards this aim the Government has, since the adoption of the UNPoA in 2001, been able to register some modest but enviable achievements in tackling small arms. For example, Ghana was the first government within the sub-region to complete a baseline study on small arms. This study revealed the dynamics of small arms in Ghana, among other things it revealed that the major sources of illegal weapons in Ghana are:

- Diversion from state stockpiles through theft, seizure, or corruption;
- Guns that civilians once held legally. These are the guns which were once registered but whose license has not been renewed. As a result, the state has no control over them and the guns can be considered illegal;
- Guns that have been illegally imported in the country by sea or across the borders;
- Weapons manufactured locally. A large number of Ghanaian blacksmiths engage in the illegal production of guns for revenue.

This project, in accordance with Ghana's 2008-2013 National Plan of Action, aims to build on the findings and recommendations from the baseline survey by attempting to improve the efficiency and day to day management of the firearms stockpiles. The project will strengthen the improvement in process, people and infrastructure the armoury capacities of the police and armed forces. The intervention will improve inventory and stockpile management practices and introduce guidelines and tighter controls on the weapons management process vis-à-vis the ability to produce accurate, up-to-date reports for audit trail purposes. The project will improve the Ghana Police Service's (GPS) safety and security of weapons and ammunition storages by providing specific technical and infrastructural assistance in order to enhance safe storage practices.

OBJECTIVES

Overall goal: To ensure weapons and ammunition stockpiles are safe and secure.

Specific objectives:

- To enhance the capacity of the Ghana security sector to control and manage weapons and ammunition stockpiles;
- To improve the safety and security of commercial importers weapons and ammunition depots;
- To provide capacity for the Ghana National Commission on Small Arms to better implement its mandate.

ACTIVITIES

- Nationwide status monitoring and evaluation visit to all armouries (private and state);
- Construction of a best practice armoury at training institute, equipped with modern technology, to serve as a benchmark for management of state stockpiles;
- Provision of capacity-building training for GNACSA membership and armourers;
- Development of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials concerning stockpile management aimed at security sector officers;
- Actions required that a proper inventory be taken of all arms in lawful custody.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Report on the state of armouries and national stockpiles;
- A model weapons armoury constructed as a training facility;
- Awareness raising and education of security sector on the latest good practices, including the appropriate equipment to secure and control arms and ammunition stockpiles;
- Improved systems of stockpile management in the security and private sector;
- Development of a training module on stockpile management;
- Greater accountability and management of SALW, preventing illicit proliferation.

BENEFICIARIES

The primary beneficiaries of this project are the GPS and the armed forces. The project will also empower the Ghana National Commission of Small Arms with appropriate knowledge and skills to pursue its mandate.

PARTNERS

To be determined. These activities will be carried out with close cooperation and guidance from the National Commission, to ensure national ownership. The project will be implemented in accordance with the subregional framework, including the Plan for Implementation of the ECOWAS Convention on small arms, and in close coordination with ECOSAP. UNDP Ghana has been providing support to the National Commission.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

Capacity-building and training	US\$ 170,000
Advocacy and awareness raising	US\$ 120,000
Travel	US\$ 45,000
Construction	US\$ 180,000
Consultancy	US\$ 120,000
Total	US\$ 635,000

*To date, no funds have been made available to implement this proposal.

KENYA

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE:	PRIORITY AREAS FOR COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE
Country/Region:	Kenya
Thematic area:	Training and capacity-building; Marking, record-keeping and tracing; Border controls; Public awareness
Implementing agency/partner:	To be determined
Contact:	Kenya National Focal Point on SALW: kimaiyodm@yahoo.co.uk UNODA: conventionalarms-unoda@un.org
Proposed timeframe:	2 years

BACKGROUND

Kenya continues to suffer the scourge of SALW proliferation as a result of factors such as porous borders with unstable neighbouring states, large refugee influxes, political violence and isolated arid areas that can not be policed adequately. This is linked to high urban crime levels in towns and cities on the one hand, and increasingly lethal armed pastoralist conflicts, frequently cross-border, in a vicious circle of underdevelopment and instability. This has impacted negatively in economic aspects, for example the labour losses through crime, the high cost to businesses of providing security and the undermining of investment sectors, particularly in tourism.

The Government of Kenya (GOK) is committed to the implementation of the UN Programme of Action (UNPoA) with special emphasis to the coordinated agenda for action developed through 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. The Kenya National Focal Point, established in 2003, and its sub-committees and Provincial Task Forces, works closely with the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) to implement the National Action Plan for Arms Control and Management. For example, RECSA has supported Kenya with training and machinery to mark all state-owned SALW and set up an electronic database. However, further funding would be required to achieve the goal of marking all state owned firearms by the end of 2011. Owing to the threats posed by illicit proliferation of SALW and the continued need for concerted efforts to ensure effective arms control and management on the part of all stakeholders, the GOK continues to call on partners to complement its efforts to address concerns raised in the priority thematic areas for international cooperation and assistance, as highlighted below.

OBJECTIVES

- To strengthen capacity for arms reduction;
- To complete marking and registration of all state owned weapons;
- To enhance the capacity of borders officials to prevent illicit trafficking of SALW;
- To promote responsible management of SALW and a culture of peace and security;
- To obtain an accurate picture of SALW circulation to inform SALW policy planning and programming.

ACTIVITIES

Activities are listed under five separate themes:

1. Strengthening capacity for arms reduction

Training to have a pool of officers specialised in select areas related to small arms control:

- 10 officers trained on arms control and management;
- 5 officers trained on stockpile management and security;
- 5 officers trained on Demobilization, Disintegration and Reintegration;
- 5 officers trained on piracy and terrorism;
- 5 officers trained in development alternatives studies;
- 10 officers trained on the Training of trainers methodology;

2. Marking and record-keeping of state-owned weapons

Ten (10) law enforcement agencies have been trained to use the marking machines donated by RECSA in 2009 and have so far completed the marking of around 17,000 SALW with a unique marking including the name of the manufacturer, the country or place of manufacture and the serial number as well as a country code (for state owned weapons).

- Purchase of additional new marking machines (up to 15) to fast track the process;
- Set up of an electronic database housed in the Central Firearms Bureau in which records of all state-owned SALW (including information on which department the firearm belongs to, its specification, make, model, serial number, calibre and any other markings, and details on any movement, transfer, sale or destruction) could be entered and updated as necessary.

3. Enhancing border controls

- Purchase of SALW surveillance and screening equipment;
- Renovation of border posts;
- Training for border and intelligence officials on SALW detection methods.

4. Public awareness raising and education

- Public campaign through newspaper supplements, newsletters, flyers and TV/radio adverts (and other information, education and communication material) as well as public meetings and seminars;
- Development of a SALW education training curriculum;
- Public arms destruction ceremonies.

5. Research and monitoring and evaluation

- SALW mapping and baseline survey (contracting of consultant, printing);
- Monitoring and evaluation (training, contracting of consultant).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Sustainable capacity to implement SALW programmes effectively is ensured;
- All state-owned SALW are marked and entered into a computerized database;
- Capacity to control illicit SALW trafficking across borders is increased;
- An electronic database of state-owned SALW is created and populated with information;
- SALW policy and programming is better planned, monitored and evaluated.

BENEFICIARIES

- Law enforcement agencies
- General public

PARTNERS

To be determined. These activities will be implemented with close coordination and guidance by the Kenya National Focal Point on SALW to ensure national ownership. The project will be implemented in accordance with the subregional framework, including the Nairobi Protocol, and in close cooperation with RECSA. UNDP Country Office has been active in such areas as a SALW survey, risk education, destruction of SALW and financial support to the National Focal Point as well as police reform; and expressed its willingness to further elaborate this proposal. UNICEF is engaged, as part of the UN Country Team, to support Phase 2 of Armed Violence Prevention Program.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

1. Strengthening capacity for arms reduction.	US\$ 160,333
2. Arms marking and record-keeping equipment	US\$ 533,333
3. Border controls	US\$ 1,002,666
4. Public awareness raising and education	US\$ 1,053,333
5. Research, monitoring & evaluation	US\$ 200,000
Total	US\$ 2,949,665

*To date, no funds have been made available to implement this proposal. The aforementioned activities can be funded separately.

MALAWI

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MALAWI NATIONAL WORK PLAN ON SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

Country/Region:	Malawi
Thematic area:	National coordination body; National action plan; Public awareness; Training and capacity-building
Implementing agency/partner:	To be determined
Contact:	National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons: noel.kayira@yahoo.com UNODA: conventionalarms-unoda@un.org
Proposed timeframe:	2 years

BACKGROUND

Malawi is committed to implementing a range of measures to address the provisions of the UN Programme of Action and SADC Protocol on Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials, among other instruments to which it is a signatory. To date, Malawi has established a National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons (NFP), developed a National Plan of Action and Strategies on Small Arms Control and mandated the Law Commission to review the national firearms control legislation. During the November 2005 National Stakeholders Workshop, priority activities were agreed in order to draft the national work plan, which has since been reviewed on annual basis. As indicated in the work plan, priority activities include research; awareness raising; capacity-building; and legislative review. Priority has also been given to developing the structure and capacity of the NFP and to obtaining long-term sustainable funding for the NFP. It is envisaged that, following the implementation of this initial work plan, the NFP will develop and implement a comprehensive, longer term National Action Plan on small arms control. The implementation of the activities contained within this initial work plan will serve to build the capacity of the NFP to develop and implement the National Action Plan (NAP), in particular by providing data and lessons learnt upon which this Plan will be based. In addition, these initial activities will raise awareness of the small arms issue and thus ensure that the NAP has maximum support once it is developed.

OBJECTIVES

Overall goal: To implement the priority activities in the initial national work plan on small arms.

Specific objectives:

- To provide guidance, support, resources and direction to the NFP;
- To formulate a draft National Policy on Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and related materials in accordance with international and regional agreements on small arms control, and to review and revise legislation, in accordance with the National Policy;
- To develop and implement an awareness raising programme in Malawi; to reduce the demand for small arms, reduce the number of small arms within society and establish a culture of peace;
- To facilitate good cooperation between the Government, civil society and other stakeholders in activities related to small arms control and build confidence between government agencies, civil society and other stakeholders;

- To establish the capacity needed for the sustainable implementation of the NFP work plan and the international and regional agreements, and for the development and implementation of the National Action Plan, develop and implement comprehensive training and capacity-building programme;
- To facilitate action orientated research programmes and gather information to inform the development of a National Action Plan on small arms control in Malawi;
- To ensure the effective implementation of the draft work plan, taking current realities into account, develop and implement a monitoring and evaluation plan.

ACTIVITIES

1. Capacity-building of the institutional framework

- Development of a work plan and funding strategy for the NFP;
- Support to the operations of the NFP, including liaising with government departments and development partners;
- Training and capacity-building of NFP members, especially members from civil society, and law enforcement agencies, following needs assessments.

2. Development of National Policy and Legislation

- Development of the National Policy in SALW, in line with the SADC Protocol on Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials, the Bamako Declaration and the UNPoA;
- Support for the review of the Firearms Act 1967 following the proposal of the Law Commission, including consultations with parliamentarians, the National Council for Safety and Justice and development partners.

3. Awareness-raising and information dissemination

- Public awareness campaigns, briefings for government agencies, parliamentarians, judges and journalists, guides (in local languages) to international and national regulations on SALW, public destruction ceremonies, outreach to prisoners and refugees;
- Support for planning and information exchange, including report writing, meetings, workshops (with civil society) and regional information exchange.

4. Research, monitoring and evaluation

- Action oriented research on: impact of SALW proliferation on community security, SALW-related crime and health statistics, harmonization of legislation on SALW, cross border SALW flows, craft production of SALW, and statistics on licensed firearms and ownership;
- Monitoring and evaluation: formulation of a plan, reporting, ongoing consultations, and auditing.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- NFP is fully functional and supporting SALW-related activities;
- Revised legislation and National Policy are in place;
- Higher levels of awareness and information exchange on SALW issues;
- Programming is supported with accurate data and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation.

BENEFICIARIES

The main beneficiaries of this project are the NFP and other government agencies concerned with small arms and light weapons issues. The awareness-raising component targets the public and the media. Parliamentarians are also a major target group.

PARTNERS

To be determined. These activities will be implemented with close coordination and guidance by the NFP on small arms, to ensure national ownership. The project will be implemented in accordance with the subregional framework, including the SADC Protocol on Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials. Technical support may be provided by UN entities.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

NFP work plan and strategy	US\$ 7,000
NFP operations	US\$ 40,000
Training and capacity-building of the NFP and law enforcement agencies	US\$ 25,000
National policy on SALW	US\$ 6,000
Legislative review	US\$ 10,000
Awareness-raising and information dissemination and exchange	US\$ 70,000
Action oriented research	US\$ 60,000
Monitoring and evaluation	US\$ 20,000
Total	US\$ 238,000

*To date, no funds have been made available to implement this proposal.

MALI

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE:	MICRO-DISARMAMENT OF POPULATIONS IN NORTH MALI
Country/Region:	Mali (Gao, Kayes, Kidal and Tombouctou)
Thematic area:	Collection and destruction
Implementing agency/partner:	To be determined
Contact:	Commission National de Lutte contre les Armes Légères: cnlpal_mlitimbada2002@yahoo.fr UNODA: conventionalarms-unoda@un.org
Proposed timeframe:	3 years

BACKGROUND

Following multiple armed conflicts in the North of Mali, the population is heavily armed for its self defence. Renewed and sustainable peace necessitates the disarmament of those owning small arms and light weapons (SALW) illegally. Mali needs support for the implementation of a disarmament campaign planned for the Tombouctou region and for the completion of ongoing programmes in Gao and Kidal, in order to ensure lasting peace and security. In the west of Mali, the Kayes region, bordering Guinea, Mauritania, Senegal (Casamance) is heavily affected by insecurity. As a result, populations are heavily armed to protect their livestock and harvest. This region is therefore also a priority site for micro disarmament.

OBJECTIVES

- To reduce the illicit arms in circulation in the North of Mali;
- To recover arms from the population.

ACTIVITIES

- Awareness raising about the project, national legislation regarding illicit SALW and the risks associated with illicit SALW proliferation;
- Collection and storage of SALW, with renovation of storage facilities if necessary;
- Destruction of SALW, in public ceremonies;
- Micro development projects for communities who have handed in illicit SALW.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Reduction of the number of illicit SALW in circulation;
- Reduction of unemployment, poverty and other factors which may affect the demand for illicit small arms and light weapons.

BENEFICIARIES

Populations in the four target regions.

PARTNERS

These activities will be carried out with close cooperation and guidance from the National Commission, to ensure national ownership. The project will be implemented in accordance with the subregional framework, including the Plan for Implementation of the ECOWAS Convention on small arms, and in close coordination with ECOSAP. Technical support may be provided by UN entities.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

US\$ 3.7 million (for all regions)

*To date, no funds have been made available to implement this proposal.

MOZAMBIQUE

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE: SMALL ARMS CONTROL PROGRAMME	
Country/Region:	Mozambique
Thematic area:	Law enforcement; Marking, record-keeping and tracing; Stockpile management; Gender; Public awareness
Implementing agency/partner:	UNDP Mozambique
Contact:	Dr Joaquim Bule, National Point of Contact: jbule@yahoo.com ; Lydia Good, Technical Advisor, Small Arms and Light weapons, UNDP: lydia.good@undp.org
Proposed timeframe:	14 months

BACKGROUND

Although the successful surrender campaigns implemented by the UN, Operation Rachel and non-governmental organizations secured more than 260,500 weapons, an estimated 1,240,000 firearms are still in circulation within Mozambique. The presence of these weapons, as well as recently imported arms, poses a threat to Mozambique's current peaceful state. During 2009, there were 565 reported cases of armed robbery and the Mozambique Police Force (PRM) also identified 17 firearms caches left from the years of internal conflict. Furthermore, the impact of resultant crime is heightened by the self acknowledged limited capacity of law enforcement bodies to respond to current levels of crime, precipitating a lack of confidence in the ability of police officers to protect citizens. Greater control of civilian and government owned firearms is central to situational prevention of armed violence, including domestic violence. Under the framework of the 2007 Arms and Ammunition Act (AAA) and the ongoing Government of Mozambique - UNDP project "Weapons Risk Mitigation and Mainstreaming Mine Action, Small Arms & Light Weapons Controls 2008-2011", the Government is seeking to address its firearms issues in a "cradle to grave" approach to firearms control.

OBJECTIVE

National institutions more effectively control the use and trafficking of firearms and thereby reduce their harmful social and economic effects.

ACTIVITIES

1. Development and roll out of an integrated national firearms, ammunition and explosives register

At present firearms control is limited; civilian firearms licences issued by the PRM currently number only around 5,000. With the AAA providing a more stringent legislative framework, the PRM now requires an integrated national electronic register that can create a chain of accountability that provides a more effective incentive to comply with the new law. It also requires greater control of state firearms, ammunition and explosives. Currently, information is either meticulously stored in paper files or a limited database system, but without consistent basic data such as make, calibre, manufacturer, and serial number. Access to and analysis of information is very limited and therefore it is impossible to observe diversion from legal to illegal users, or to conduct international tracing cooperation with law enforcement agencies on a regional basis. Funded by UNDP, a Brazilian NGO Viva Rio and the Director of the Civilian Police of Rio de Janeiro's Police Laboratory visited Mozambique in December 2009 and March

2010 resulting in a detailed mapping of the Government's management processes regarding firearms, ammunition and explosives. Through the development of specialist software and its installation into a dedicated server, UNDP will continue to support the Police of the Republic of Mozambique during 2011-2012 to have its own central weapons management database and system functioning at Ministry of Interior and General Command (the Police headquarters) level, with the ability to be accessed through secure internet connection and therefore nationwide. Funded by UNDP, Phase 1 is being implemented in 2011, which involves the development of modules for the civilian registration and PRM and criminal laboratory weapons management at the headquarters level and dependent on funding, Phase 2 in 2012 which will see the roll out of the system at provincial level.

2. Development of national structure for weapons collection, management and destruction

Operation Rachel brought the technical capacity of the South African Police Force to support the Mozambican Government in collecting and destroying weapons including civilian firearms and caches. While an extremely important and effective south – south partnership, the current lapse in Operation Rachel has highlighted the Mozambican state's limited institutional structure and technical capacity to address independently weapons collection, management and destruction. The creation of a national response structure, therefore, is a priority for the Inter-Ministerial Commission to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate Illicit Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons (COPRECAL). As a first step, three UNDP-funded pilot training courses were held for 72 law enforcement officers in July and August 2010, which focused on weapons collection, management and destruction. As part of the practical training three police station armouries were rehabilitated to international standards and best practice guides were developed as a precursor to standard operating procedures (SOPs). Building on the activities of 2010, in 2011 UNDP is supporting the Government to develop its national curriculum for arms and explosives to be taught at the Senior Police Training Academy. In 2012, the Government wishes to see the modules taught at provincial level to bring those officers responsible for dealing with arms and explosives a comparable level of understanding.

3. Establishment of Mozambican Police Force Department of Logistics and Finance marking and firearms maintenance workshop

The Department for Logistics and Finance of the PRM is responsible for the purchase, distribution and maintenance of all firearms across all provinces, including marking and repairing its weapons and those seized during operations. It has requested the design and set up of a firearms marking and repair workshop, including specialist equipment and training for technicians as well as support to set up a database and management system.

4. Civic education

Civic education in the area of weapons return and promotion of a culture of peace in the framework of citizens' obligations under the 2007 law is continuing in 2011, funded by UNDP. Currently 2 national NGOs are implementing campaigns in awareness raising / survey with UNDP funding which will end in May. Additional funding in 2011 and 2012 would allow the continuation and expansion of that activity with a particular focus on weapons return and destruction in provinces where a particular threat has been identified by civil society: Maputo, Manica and Sofala provinces. Liaison and collection is an area in which Mozambican civil society is particularly experienced. Moreover strengthening ties with civil society will also be very beneficial as this will increase their ability to support the National Action Plan process.

5. Development of Government of Mozambique's National Action Plan for Small Arms Control

The National Small Arms Commission has agreed to begin the process of developing its National Action Plan (NAP) for small arms control in 2011, with a view to fulfilling the obligations of SADC Protocol on Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials. The NAP will be developed through a highly consultative process that builds on the findings of the Small Arms Baseline Survey carried out from 2005-2007. The initiation workshop for the process will be held in June, and will involve provincial police commanders from all provinces, the constituent ministries of the national commission and civil society. Funding in 2011 and 2012 is required for the consultation process at provincial level with government, civil society and the population as well as the drafting and publication process.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The Government of Mozambique enhances its capacity safely to mark and manage stockpiled arms and ammunition;
- The Government of Mozambique is better able to manage and control firearms ownership.

BENEFICIARIES

- Law enforcement officers (training);
- Ministry of Interior staff and relevant stakeholders (technical advisory support for development of register);
- Mozambique population (more professional and effective police force, awareness-raising).

PARTNERS

UNDP Country Office has been working closely with the National Focal Point, including for the preparation of this proposal. Potential partners include, but are not limited to: Inter-Ministerial Commission to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate Illicit Trafficking in SALW, UNDP, Viva Rio Brazil, FOMICRES, PRO PAZ and Christian Council of Mozambique.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

Project	Budget	Secured Funds	Funding Gap
1. National firearms register Phases 1 and 2	\$585,300	\$200,000	\$385,300
2. Development and piloting (2011) and roll out of national curriculum on firearms, ammunition and explosives at provincial level (2012)	\$240,000	\$80,000	\$160,000
3. Marking and maintenance workshop	\$85,000	\$0	\$85,000
4. Civic education	\$110,000	\$30,000	\$80,000
5. National Action Plan on Small Arms	\$175,000	\$25,000	\$150,000
Total	\$1,195,300	\$335,000	\$860,300

Total additional resources required for May 2011 – December 2012 = **US\$ 860,300**.
 Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.

NAMIBIA

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE:	ENHANCING CENTRAL CONTROL OVER CIVILIAN AND STATE OWNED FIREARMS
Country/Region:	Namibia
Thematic area:	Marking, record-keeping and tracing
Implementing agency/partner:	To be determined
Contact:	National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons UNODA: conventionalarms-unoda@un.org
Proposed timeframe:	1 year

BACKGROUND

Namibia is generally concerned about the excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons, especially in developing countries and is mindful that, if no steps are taken to address the proliferation of small arms, Namibia may not be in a position to fulfil the goals of the National Development Plan. Namibia highlighted various challenges in the sustainable implementation of national, subregional and regional obligations on small arms and light weapons in its National Report (2010), including in the finalization of the Amendment Bill on Arms and Ammunition, the regulation of brokers and brokering activities, marking and remarking of small arms and the implementation of public education and awareness raising campaigns. However, the priorities identified at this time are the upgrade and/or new design of an accurate, reliable Central Firearms Register for civilian and state owned firearms and competency test certification.

OBJECTIVES

Overall goal: To prevent and reduce armed violence.

Specific objective

To build the capacity of the Namibian Police and other government agencies to monitor and control small arms and light weapons.

ACTIVITIES

1. Development of a Central Firearms Register

This activity will entail a study of the feasibility of the upgrade or new design of Central Firearms Register, and project development based on its results. Technical specialists will be contracted to design the system and ensure its nationwide functionality and security.

2. Development of competency test certification

This activity will involve firstly the development of training materials and then practical training of approximately twelve (12) service providers drawn from relevant Ministries, agencies and others such as arms dealers.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Namibia has an up-to date, reliable, easy to use Central Firearms Register to allow for identification and tracing in a timely manner;
- Accidental death or injury related to firearms is reduced.

BENEFICIARIES

The direct beneficiaries are the police and other government agencies who will make daily use of the Central Firearms Register and those who receive training on certifying competency tests.

PARTNERS

To be determined. These activities will be implemented with close coordination and guidance by the National Focal Point, which is chaired by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, to ensure national ownership. The project will be implemented in accordance with the subregional framework, the SADC Protocol on Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials. Technical support may be provided by UN entities.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

Database development (personnel)	US\$ 690,000
Competency test certification	US\$ TBC

*To date, no funds have been made available to implement this proposal.

NIGER

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE:	ESTABLISHMENT OF A RELIABLE COMPUTERISED DATABASE OF CIVILIAN-OWNED ARMS
Country/Region:	Niger
Thematic area:	Marking, record-keeping and tracing; Public awareness
Implementing agency/partner:	To be determined
Contact :	Commission Nationale pour la Collecte et le Contrôle des Armes Illicites (CNCCA): yakoudima@yahoo.fr , UNODA: conventionalarms-unoda@un.org
Proposed timeframe:	1 year

BACKGROUND

Since 1991, little control has existed over the granting of licences to civilians for the possession and carrying of small arms. No reliable data exists on the licences and record-keeping is done manually. The relevant legislation, dating back to 1963, has become obsolete. It is therefore necessary to organise a census of the arms held by civilians in order to check that individuals in possession of firearms have a licence, whether they are compliant with its provisions regarding the calibre and characteristics authorised, whether the reasons justifying the licence are still valid and whether the weapon is still in existence and its condition. This census will allow Niger to establish a reliable, computerised database of the firearms in civilian possession. It will also provide valuable information for the regulatory review necessary to update and harmonise the relevant national legislation in accordance with the provisions of the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and Other Related Materials, as well as other international treaties, agreements and instruments, to which Niger is a party. This will also constitute a concrete step in the ongoing ECOWAS and UNREC initiative for the harmonisation of small arms legislation in West Africa.

OBJECTIVES

- To gather reliable data on those legally in possession of firearms;
- To establish a national register of firearms;
- To put in place a fully updated and harmonised legislative framework on this issue.

ACTIVITIES

- Census of all those in legal possession of firearms throughout the country;
- Training of those in legal possession of arms, including arms dealers, on how to maintain and store them safely;
- Establishment of a computerised database of those licensed to possess firearms;
- Creation of a national register of firearms;
- Review of legislation (through a workshop) to adapt and harmonise it in accordance with Niger's regional and international obligations, especially those under the ECOWAS Convention.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The creation of a reliable system for the management, training and awareness-raising of those in legal possession of firearms will have a very positive impact on the security of the population in general and on women and children in particular, as they are most frequent victims of accidents caused by the poor management of arms in the home.

BENEFICIARIES

The entire population, including women and children.

PARTNERS

To be determined. These activities will be implemented with close coordination and guidance by the National Commission to ensure national ownership. The project will be implemented in accordance with the subregional framework, including the Plan for Implementation of the ECOWAS Convention on small arms, and in close cooperation with ECOSAP. Technical support may be provided by UN entities such as UNODA and UNDP.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

US\$ 500,000

*To date, no funds have been made available to implement this proposal.

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE: INSTITUTIONAL ENHANCEMENT OF STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

Country/Region:	Niger
Thematic area:	Stockpile management
Implementing agency/partner:	To be determined
Contact:	Commission Nationale pour la Collecte et le Contrôle des Armes Illicites (CNCCAI): yakoudima@yahoo.fr UNODA: conventionalarms-unoda@un.org
Proposed timeframe:	2 years

BACKGROUND

Many of the weapons depots storing Niger's military arsenal are defective and often built simply from mud, especially inland. Record-keeping of weapons is done manually. Inoperable and obsolete weapons, licit and illicit weapons, and weapons seized or voluntarily surrendered, are stored in the same building together with ammunition and other explosives. Such current conditions of weapons storage facilities are far from optimum security and safety, and have already led to accidental explosions in the Agadez region. The construction or renovation of arms and ammunition storage facilities in accordance with adequate security standards is therefore absolutely necessary, especially given that several arms and ammunition magazines exploded recently. Agadez is the priority region, but storage facilities belonging to Niger's security and defence forces in all seven regions need urgent attention.

OBJECTIVES

- To secure the weapons and ammunition in military stockpile facilities, which pose a constant danger to the surrounding populations. Military barracks, which are also residences of military personnel and their families, may be located in the centre of towns;
- To build the operational capacity of the defence and security forces to better control illicit trafficking in SALW.

ACTIVITIES

- Construction of 21 arms magazines and 21 ammunition depots in accordance with requisite standards of safety and security;
- Training of defence and security officials (approximately 100) as well as representatives from the National Commission and civil society organizations in modern stockpile management and destruction techniques, including relevant national, regional and international legislative and regulatory provisions and/or standards;
- Destruction of all the seized illicit and obsolete arms held in the stockpile facilities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The improved security of arms and ammunition stockpiles in the military arsenals, as well as the training of officials, will have a very positive impact on the security and safety of the population living in the neighbourhood. The living conditions of military personnel and their families, who are exposed to the risk of explosions of these arsenals, will be also improved. The risk of weapons theft will be also reduced.

BENEFICIARIES

The entire population surrounding the arsenals, including women and children.

PARTNERS

These activities will be carried out with close cooperation and guidance from the National Commission, to ensure national ownership. The project will be implemented in accordance with the subregional framework, including the Plan for Implementation of the ECOWAS Convention on small arms, and in close coordination with ECOSAP. Technical support may be provided by UN entities such as UNODA and UNDP.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

US\$ 2 million

*The total indicative budget above would be for full national implementation. This project may also be implemented in phases, beginning with the Agadez region. To date, no funds have been made available to implement this proposal.

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE: “WEAPONS FOR DEVELOPMENT” – SECOND PHASE	
Country/Region:	Niger: Air, Azaouak, Manga, Nord Tillabéri, Nord Zinder
Thematic area:	Collection and destruction
Implementing agency/partner:	To be determined
Contact:	Commission Nationale pour la Collecte et le Contrôle des Armes Illicites (CNCCAI): yakoudima@yahoo.fr UNODA: conventionalarms-unoda@un.org
Proposed timeframe:	2 years

BACKGROUND

From 2002 to 2004, UNDP and the National Commission for the Collection and Control of Illicit Arms (CNCCAI) implemented a pilot project for the collection and destruction of small arms and light weapons and for support to sustainable development in the N°Guigmi district of the Diff region, in the extreme east of the country. However, from 2007 to 2009, armed movements in Niger created high insecurity in the country, including the indiscriminate laying of landmines and armed attacks. Although disarmament of the insurgents has been undertaken, it seems that a significant number of weapons are still in circulation, such as those held by bandits who did not participate in the disarmament programme, or which were being hidden or smuggled out of the country. A programme to recover these weapons from the community needs to ensure their engagement through a positive incentive such as a mini development grant, which also aims to reduce the demand side for small arms and light weapons by addressing livelihoods issues. Once collected, the weapons must be destroyed safely wherever possible, to prevent re-proliferation.

OBJECTIVES

- To reduce the illicit proliferation and circulation of small arms and light weapons, landmines and other explosives;
- To provide communities which have voluntarily given up weapons with access to income-generating development projects, targeting women and youth in particular.
- To collect and destroy weapons held by civilians.

ACTIVITIES

1. Awareness-raising

The project will raise awareness of the dangers of possessing illicit SALW, landmines and other explosives in order to encourage local populations to surrender them voluntarily, in accordance with the Amnesty Law of Niger.

2. Weapons for development

Weapons will be collected from communities by defence and security officials in close cooperation with local leaders, including traditional leaders. In return, the project will support development incentives for communities (not individuals) such as cooperative stores, grain banks, cattle-raising and other income-generating activities, especially for women and youth. Collected weapons will be stored in safe, guarded facilities until they are destroyed.

3. Destruction

A weapons expert will assist trained officials in the destruction of collected weapons. Weapons will be cut with a blowtorch then destroyed in a “Flame of peace” public ceremony to raise public awareness of the process.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The eradication of the illicit proliferation and circulation of SALW, landmines and other explosive materials will allow the population of the target areas to regain confidence and to engage in socio-economic activities such as business and agriculture, while developing tourism. Schools and other public services will also be revived.

BENEFICIARIES

The population of the target areas, including women and children.

PARTNERS

To be determined. These activities will be implemented with close coordination and guidance by the National Commission to ensure national ownership. The project will be implemented in accordance with the subregional framework, i.e. the Plan for Implementation of the ECOWAS Convention on small arms, and in close cooperation with ECOSAP. Technical support may be provided by UN entities such as UNODA and UNDP.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

US\$ 2 million

*The scope/geographical coverage of this project may be limited by dividing implementation into several phases. To date, no funds have been made available to implement this proposal.

TOGO

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE: ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL CAPACITY TO MANUFACTURE SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS IN TOGO

Country/Region:	Togo
Thematic area:	Control over manufacture
Implementing agency/partner:	To be determined
Contact:	Col. Assiah Toyi, President of National Commission to Combat the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (CNLPAL): cnlpal@laposte.tg UNODA: conventionalarms-unoda@un.org
Proposed timeframe:	6 months

BACKGROUND

In order to implement the recommendations of the Bamako Declaration on Small Arms, the Government of Togo created the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation, Illicit Circulation of and Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons, by Presidential Decree No. 2001-098/PR of 19 March 2001. This measure was also affirmed by the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, which was adopted in July 2001. One of the activities of the National Commission is to formulate and implement strategies aimed at permanently controlling the flow and production of small arms in Togo. Armed robberies and cross border crimes have become everyday occurrences among both urban and rural populations. One of the common denominators in all these transgressions, according to a field report, is the unregulated proliferation of arms supplied through, among other sources, local craft production. Following this report, the National Commission, greatly concerned that such unregulated production is a factor in insecurity, has decided to more closely examine this sector through a census of all local manufacturers of small arms in Togo.

OBJECTIVES

Overall goal: To better control the production of small arms and light weapons in Togo;

Specific objective: To assess the local small arms and light weapons manufacturing sector in Togo in order to devise appropriate courses of action.

ACTIVITIES

1. Organisation of a national census of SALW manufacturers:

- Recruitment of approximately 70 census workers;
- Deployment of census workers in the field to administer the questionnaire, taking all necessary security measures;
- Data collection: the information sought from gunsmiths will include general information on the name, date of birth, residence, nationality and economic activities as well as more precise information on the location of their forge, the type of workshops, the type of arms and ammunition made, how these products are sold, the type of client and price, the frequency of production, number of apprentices, source of material inputs and how profits are used;

- Data analysis and compilation and drafting of the final report (by an expert consultant), including recommendations for any necessary legislative or regulatory action.

2. Creation of a register of local SALW manufacturers in Togo

Using the information gathered during the census, a register of local SALW manufacturers will be created to monitor and work with craft producers.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Better understanding of the local craft production industry in order to better regulate such manufacturers and to prevent conflicts and contribute to a culture of peace.

BENEFICIARIES

The National Commission is the direct beneficiary of this project, which will equip the Commission with the data and information to take appropriate action to regulate local craft manufacturers of small arms. Appropriate control over manufacture of small arms will also contribute to the improved security situation in the subregion, for the benefit of local populations in general.

PARTNERS

These activities will be carried out with close cooperation and guidance from the National Commission, to ensure national ownership. The project will be implemented in accordance with the subregional framework, including the Plan for Implementation of the ECOWAS Convention on small arms. The ECOWAS Commission through the ECOSAP programme supported the development of the national SALW Action Plan. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) has been providing technical assistance for certain activities, including the harmonization of national legislation on small arms production in accordance with the ECOWAS Convention.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

Logistics	US\$ 3,085
Communication	US\$ 1,720
Documentation	US\$ 280
Personnel	US\$ 37,555
Hospitality (for official functions and business)	US\$ 7,360
Total	US\$ 50,000

*To date, no funds have been made available to implement this proposal.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE:	MEASURES TO SUPPLEMENT SUB REGIONAL EFFORTS
Country/Region:	United Republic of Tanzania
Thematic area:	Marking, record-keeping and tracing
Implementing agency/partner:	To be determined
Contact:	National Focal Point on SALW: nfptanzania@gmail.com UNODA: conventionalarms-unoda@un.org
Proposed timeframe:	1 year

BACKGROUND

Marking, record-keeping and tracing of firearms is crucial for effective firearms control in the United Republic of Tanzania. Currently, marking of firearms that belong to the Tanzania police force is in progress, making use of two marking machines provided by the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA). In addition to this marking effort, the records of all marked firearms are entered into a newly created computerized database. All civilian records on firearms were kept manually in paper files but currently are being transferred to the aforementioned new computerized database. About 92,000 civilian firearms are owned by private persons, government institutions and private companies, including private security companies. Out of these, about 62,000 firearms have been recorded in the database since 2006; the process is still ongoing. Police headquarters in Dar es Salaam host six computers and a server to support this exercise, but more computers and supporting hardware will be required to install the system at the provincial level, in order to accelerate the process and make it sustainable. The data entry clerks and other users of the software will also need comprehensive training on the new record-keeping system. Furthermore, to complete the state firearms marking exercise and to replicate it for civilian weapons, equipment including marking machines and vans to transport them will be needed, as well as training for those carrying out the marking in Tanzania's 26 provinces.

OBJECTIVES

Overall goal: To mark and record all state and civilian-owned firearms in the United Republic of Tanzania.

Specific objective: To build the capacity of the provinces to mark and register firearms.

ACTIVITIES

1. Capacity-building of the provinces to create and maintain firearms records

A four-day training for data entry clerks from across the country will be organized to build their capacity to populate and manage the new computerized firearms database. Participants will receive refresher training on IT skills and the national firearms legislation as well as on the specific software they will use to maintain their province's firearms records. Computers and accessories (such as printers) for each province will also be purchased and installed. After the training and equipment installation, follow-up measures will be undertaken, including: i) monitoring visits to support the development and administration of the database; ii) provision of operational support in marking and record-keeping at each site; and iii) On-the-job training.

2. Capacity-building of the Firearms Database Training Centre

This Centre, located in Arusha, requires funding for equipment such as computers and office furniture. The Centre will coordinate the training not only for Tanzanian firearms record-keepers but also others experts and officials from the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa subregion.

3. Capacity-building of the provinces to mark state and civilian owned firearms

A four-day training will bring together 52 participants from 26 provinces for instructions in the technical process of marking firearms, including practical sessions using the two firearms marking machines that Tanzania currently possesses. Four (4) additional marking machines for use in the provinces will also be purchased, along with computers, compressors, generators and a van for transporting the machines between provinces.

4. Awareness campaign

To ensure that all civilian firearms are marked and recorded, as well as to take advantage of the opportunity of this exercise to raise awareness about SALW controls, an awareness campaign through various media will be organized. This will include flyers and brochures in print, and advertisements on radio and television.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The 26 provinces of the United Republic of Tanzania will have access to the trained personnel and equipment necessary to mark and register firearms within their jurisdiction.

BENEFICIARIES

Direct beneficiaries include the 102 local government officers who will be trained to mark and record firearms at the provincial level. Indirectly, the general population will benefit from the enhanced capacity of the Government of Tanzania, at both of the local and national levels, to manage and trace state and civilian owned weapons.

PARTNERS

These activities will be implemented with close coordination and guidance by the National Focal Point to ensure national ownership. The project will be implemented in accordance with the subregional framework, including the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region, and in close cooperation with RECSA. The UNDP Country Office has been supporting national authorities’ activities in areas of collection and destruction of weapons in several regions and police training. In addition, UNDP is considering the possibility of incorporating relevant activities into the legal sector reform programme and its subcomponent on police reform, as well as into an initiative in the context of community conflict prevention. UNDP indicated its willingness to support the national authorities in line with this proposal.

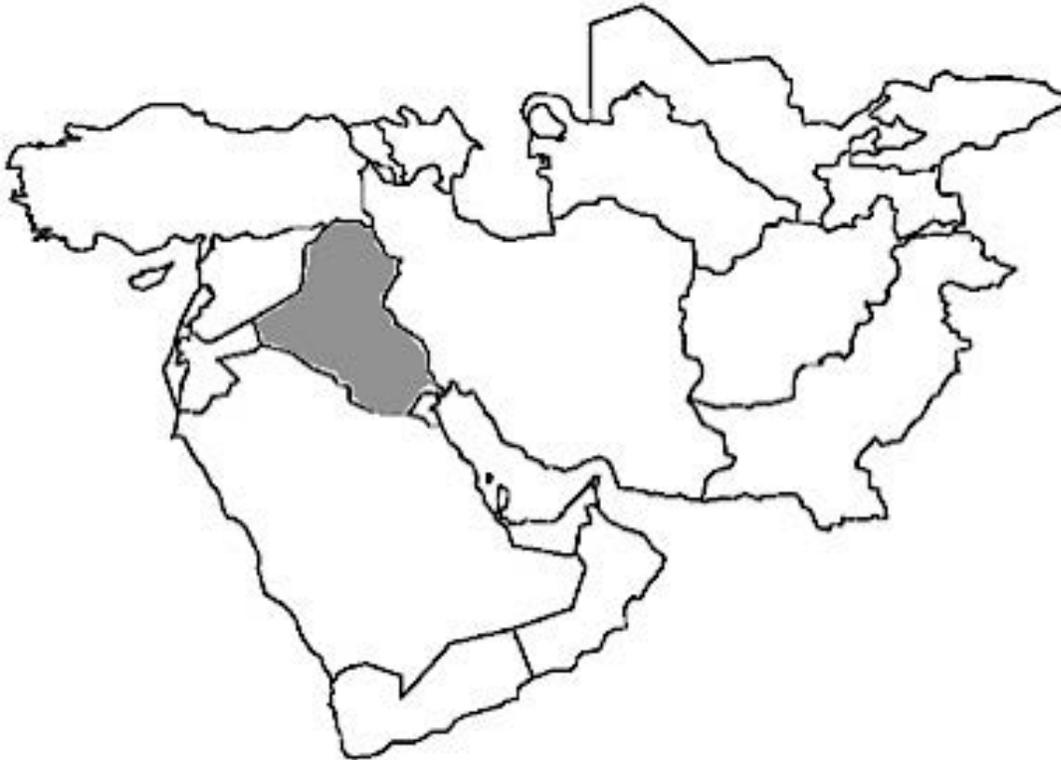
INDICATIVE BUDGET

Capacity-building of the provinces to create and maintain firearms records	US\$ 92,580
Capacity-building of the Firearms Database Training Centre	US\$ 32,580
Capacity-building of the provinces to mark state and civilian owned firearms	US\$ 159,680
Awareness campaign	US\$ 40,980
Total	US\$325,820

*To date, no funds have been made available to implement this proposal.

WEST ASIA

Iraq
Legislative framework
Law enforcement
Marking/record-keeping/tracing
National coordinating body
Public awareness



IRAQ

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE:	IMPLEMENTING THE IRAQ STRATEGIC PLAN ON SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS
Country/Region:	Iraq (cities of Baghdad, Basra and Mosul)
Thematic areas:	National coordinating body; Marking, record-keeping and tracing; Legislative framework; Law enforcement; Public awareness
Implementing agency/partner:	To be determined
Contact:	National Focal Point of the Government of Iraq: iraq_telcomcheck@yahoo.com UNODA: conventionalarms-unoda@un.org
Proposed timeframe:	1 year

BACKGROUND

The proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons in Iraq has significantly increased in the years following the demise of the former government and the disbandment of its army, along with the sharp rise in terrorist and organized criminal activities. The Iraqi government is working to curb the use of these weapons through counter-terrorism and law enforcement efforts. However, more work is required to establish a mechanism to regulate the use of weapons and to combat organized crimes, in cooperation with the Iraqi people. To this end, the National Focal Point on small arms in Iraq has developed a Strategic Plan for 2010 – 2014, the overall objective of which is to strengthen governmental control of the illicit possession of small arms and light weapons to protect citizens from terrorism and violent crimes.

OBJECTIVES

The Iraq Strategic Plan on Small Arms for 2010 – 2014 contains four specific objectives:

1. To organize and strengthen the National Focal Point on small arms;
2. To register weapons and establish an arms database, as required under Iraqi law;
3. To develop regulations to control the use and possession of weapons and to ensure the collection and destruction of illicit weapons;
4. To strengthen the use of the media and build trust between the public and security agencies in order to increase flows of information related to criminal activity.

The following activities proposed by the National Point of Contact for Iraq represent a first step in the implementation of this plan. Specific activities are proposed for objectives 1 – 3 while objective 4 is mainstreamed across all areas.

ACTIVITIES

1. Capacity-building of the national focal point

This activity includes logistical support and infrastructure enhancement, as well as organizational strengthening (workflow arrangements, staffing, communication structure) to enable the National Focal Point to coordinate initiatives at national and regional levels. The national focal point also requests training on key skills, following an assessment of training needs. Possible training topics include strategic

planning and information sharing. Training programmes will be followed up through feedback and evaluations. The National Focal Point emphasizes the need to fulfil the requirement under Article 13 of the UN Firearms Protocol (A/RES/55/255) to provide a national point of contact on matters relating to the Protocol as well as to build stronger relations between the national focal point and civil society in the areas of policymaking and information sharing. To this end, the national focal point requires assistance in the development of a communications plan to raise public awareness of small arms related issues and increase community outreach efforts.

2. Weapons registration and development of the Iraq weapons database

A key component of Iraq's Strategic Plan on Small Arms is the development of a database containing information on small arms in the country, with the major objective of reducing illicit possession and criminal use of these weapons. For this purpose, equipment, software, system development and advanced training on information and database management (for police, National Focal Point etc.) is required to ensure that the database fulfils the standards set out in the International Tracing Instrument and supports the work of Interpol and other information exchange mechanisms. A campaign to increase weapons registration by civilians at police stations will also be necessary to gather comprehensive data. Such a campaign requires extensive public awareness activities to promote registration, chiefly through outreach via the media and major NGOs. This system aims to improve transparency and accountability in the regulation of arms, thereby rendering it more effective and increasing public confidence in the law enforcements agencies' capacity to control the use of small arms and to protect civilians from armed violence.

3. Review of the current legislative and regulatory framework on small arms and light weapons

A technical advisor will be contracted by the National Focal Point to support the review of Iraq's current legislation and regulations on small arms and light weapons, comparing provisions to those in international and regional instruments and guidelines, *i.e.*, the Firearms Protocol and the League of Arab States' "Arab Model Law on Weapons, Ammunitions, Explosives and Hazardous Material,". This process aims to identify remaining gaps so that recommendations may be made to the Iraqi Parliament to update or amend the existing framework to bring it in line with international standards. In particular, Law No. 13 of 1992 and related regulations will be examined. In addition to producing a report of the study, the consultant will convene a workshop for parliamentarians from both the Council of Representatives and the Federation Council, including the members of the Security Commission to discuss the findings and ways forward. The aim of the workshop will be to encourage a participatory process that will benefit from the experience of parliamentarians with small arms and light weapons issues in different contexts. A second workshop will be convened with civil society organizations, including representatives from women and youth organizations (as groups particularly vulnerable to armed violence), to gain their inputs and to build trust between the government and civil society. To support this process, National Focal Point members are actively seeking opportunities to participate in training courses or workshops on small arms and light weapons legislation offered by international or regional organizations.

4. Training course for law enforcement officials on investigative techniques

The police, customs service and border police all have a crucial role to play in the implementation of Iraq's laws and regulations on weapons. This project aims to build the capacity of and coordination between these different agencies through joint interactive and practical training on investigative techniques as well as intelligence cooperation (at national and international levels) to fight illicit trafficking. Training topics may include:

- Human security and the law of armed conflict/international humanitarian law;
- Applicable legal instruments (including the UN Firearms Protocol);
- Research and intelligence (including cooperation between agencies and gathering information from communities);
- Tracing (identifying marks, information exchange);
- Firearms and ammunition destruction and stockpile management procedures;
- Relationship to other crimes (terrorism, drug trafficking, money laundering).

This course is a “training the trainers” course, i.e. it will equip participants with the tools and knowledge to replicate the training for other colleagues.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Weapons are better controlled through comprehensive registration and record-keeping;
- Parliamentarians collaborate to identify ways forward in the enhancement of Iraq’s legislative and regulatory framework on small arms in line with international standards;
- Law enforcement officials strengthen their skills and techniques to combat the illicit proliferation in small arms and light weapons and protect communities from armed violence;
- The interaction between security officials and civil society, including women and children, is more frequent and collaborative.

BENEFICIARIES

Among the beneficiaries are the 15 - 20 law enforcement officials that will be trained on SALW investigative techniques as well as Members of the National Commission and the population of Iraq.

PARTNERS

To be determined. These activities will be implemented with close coordination and guidance by the Ministry of Interior to ensure national ownership. Consultations with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI) are essential. Coginta, a Geneva-based non-governmental organization specialized in police reforms, has been providing technical assistance to the national authorities together with UNDP, and indicated its willingness to continue its efforts in line with this proposal. The National Point of Contact also mentioned the potential involvement of the Small Arms Survey. The UNICEF Country Office has supported the Ministry of Health in running a war-related injury surveillance and data collection system. Data from the surveillance could be used to develop plans for small arms-related interventions.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

US\$ 800,000

*To date, no funds have been made available to implement this proposal.

EUROPE

Eastern Europe

Republic of Moldova
Marking/record-keeping/tracing



REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE:	DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE REGISTER OF ARMS
Country/Region:	Republic of Moldova
Thematic area:	Marking, record-keeping and tracing
Implementing agency/partner:	To be determined
Contact:	Ministry of Internal Affairs; UNODA: conventionalarms-unoda@un.org
Proposed timeframe:	1 year

BACKGROUND

In the Republic of Moldova, data on weapons is currently recorded at local level then systematized monthly in the central database "State Registry of Arms" at the Ministry of Internal Affairs. This creates difficulties at the operational level and reduces quick access to information for law enforcement agencies, particularly the Customs Service and other central government bodies. With support from UNDP and SEESAC, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, responsible for the control of weapons used for civilian purposes, has developed a draft programme for the development of a State Register of Arms which would centralize information using modern information technology. This is to fulfil the mandate set out in the Arms Act No. 110-XIII of 18 May 1994 and Government Decisions No. 1202 of 17 October 2006 and No. 634 of 6 June 2007. The concept determines the goals, tasks and system functions, structure, organizational and legal basis of the register, the information and list of items needed for its creation and operation, and the necessary technological infrastructure and measures regarding security and protection of information which is stored in the system. The State Register would systematically record data on weapons circulating in the country, except those owned by the military, including information about the holder and any movements of the weapons. The State Register would form part of the integrated information resources of the law enforcement agencies of the Republic of Moldova, as the authoritative source of information about the movement of weapons within the national territory. This will also support ongoing legislative work on the control regime for arms and ammunition used for civilian purposes.

OBJECTIVES

Overall goal: To ensure the effective state administration of the evidence and control regime on weapons for civilian use.

Specific objectives:

- To introduce in the Republic of Moldova efficient and centralized control of data and evidence related to movements of weapons, their technical condition, ownership and other property rights and amendments of those rights, and on right holders and documents which establish their rights;
- To provide a tool to facilitate the enforcement of a draft law on the prevention of crimes when enacted.
- To ensure information quality and security;
- To allow international information exchange for identification and tracing, in a timely manner, of SALW.

ACTIVITIES

- Development, testing and implementation of the State Register, ensuring compatibility with European systems, to record data and carry out specific functions;
- Training of all relevant staff at local and national level;
- Creation of a single network throughout the country, including connections and the security system of the database.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The establishment of computerized database and a single regime for evidence and control of the circulation of firearms for civilian purposes will allow staff involved in monitoring and controlling the movement of weapons to quickly identify and track any weapon, to enforce a rigorous control regime and to maintain continuously updated information. This will contribute to the prevention and detection of crimes committed with the use of weapons.

BENEFICIARIES

The Ministry of Interior will greatly benefit from a more reliable, up-to-date and accessible database on weapons for civilian use. Law enforcement agencies will be able to use the register to enforce a strict regime of evidence and control over weapons used for civilian purposes.

PARTNERS

To be determined. These activities will be implemented with close coordination and guidance by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to ensure national ownership. The project will be implemented in accordance with the subregional framework, including the Regional Co-operation Council, and in close cooperation with SEESAC. The UNDP Country Office has been supporting the implementation of the SALW National Strategy and Action Plan (2010-2014) and indicated its willingness also to support this proposal under UNDP's Governance and Institutional Reform portfolio. OSCE is implementing a comprehensive programme on small arms and light weapons and conventional ammunition in Moldova with the Ministry of Defence. OSCE stands ready to contribute the implementation of this proposal together with UNDP.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

US\$ 115,000

*To date, no funds have been made available to implement this proposal.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Central America

Guatemala

Marking/record-keeping/tracing

South America

Ecuador

*National coordination body
Training and capacity-building
Control over manufacture
Marking/record-keeping/tracing*



ECUADOR

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE: CAPACITY-BUILDING ON CONTROL OVER MANUFACTURE AS WELL AS MARKING, TRACING AND RECORD-KEEPING

Country/Region:	Ecuador
Thematic area:	National coordination body; Training and capacity-building; Control over manufacture; Marking, record-keeping and tracing
Implementing agency/partner:	UNLIREC
Contact:	Ministry of Defence/ Weapons control section under the joint command of the armed forces UNODA: conventionalarms-unoda@un.org
Proposed timeframe:	1 year

BACKGROUND

Craft production of small arms is illegal in Ecuador and has been a serious problem, particularly in the Bolivar Province. Some villages and communities have become economically dependent on this type of manufacture. The Government of Ecuador is ready to improve its approach to this problem by taking necessary measures to redirect illicit craft production of small arms to other products. For such tailored policies to be developed, first the groundwork needs to be laid by establishing an efficiently functioning national coordination body (NCB), and developing a national action plan on small arms. As an initial step, preliminary meetings were held in 2010 among government agencies with the aim to create an NCB. Initial discussions showed little understanding of the role of NCB in the control of firearms and armed violence prevention, and highlighted the need to further discuss certain elements of the NCB such as structure, compositions, and functions among others based on international experience. In February 2011 and upon request of the Government of Ecuador, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) organized a one day workshop bringing together international experts, NCB regional experiences from Chile, Colombia, and Guatemala, and national authorities. This workshop resolved questions and concerns expressed by national authorities and outlined the way forward for establishing the NCB. In April 2011 Ecuador informed the Andean States and UNLIREC of the establishment of their NCB by presidential decree and the need for further assistance in the development of a national action plan. Additionally, an inter-institutional training course to combat the illicit trafficking of firearms was organized by UNLIREC in February 2011. This course aimed at building technical capacities of law enforcement, customs and the judiciary to combat the illicit trafficking of firearms as well as strengthening inter-institutional coordination in the area of small arms.

It is important to build on this momentum and support Ecuador in the development of their national action plan with special attention to manufacturing controls and record-keeping and continue building the capacity of their law enforcement to control firearms.

OBJECTIVES

To build the capacity of the national coordination body within the Government of Ecuador, the “Comité Nacional de Coordinación para el Control de Armas” (National Commission to coordinate the control over weapons).

ACTIVITIES

1. Organize two national seminars to support the NCB in laying the groundwork for effective national procedures and coordination to better control manufacture, marking, record-keeping and tracing of small arms and light weapons;
2. Assist the NCB in the development of their national action plan;
3. Implement one national inter-institutional training course to combat the illicit trafficking of firearms and one bi-national training course with a special focus on border controls.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A National Commission is established and becomes fully functional in formulating and coordinating national policies and procedures related to controls over small arms. A national action plan was developed according to national policies and country priorities.
- The national control over manufacture, marking, record-keeping and tracing of small arms and light weapons will be improved. This will allow the Government of Ecuador to effectively address illegal craft production in the country.

BENEFICIARIES

Members of the National Commission and government officials of relevant national institutions will be trained in developing whole-of-government approaches to small arms issues, which will contribute to the improvement of the security situation of the country, benefiting the broader population.

PARTNERS

At the Government's end, the following partners are envisaged: the Ministries of Security, Foreign Affairs and Internal Affairs, including the National Police, as well as the national institutions involved in the control over manufacture, marking, record-keeping and tracing of small arms and light weapons. The project will be implemented in accordance with relevant regional frameworks. Continued support from the United Nations through its Regional Disarmament Centre (UNLIREC) is desirable.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

To implement this project, international assistance for financial and technical support will be required.

GUATEMALA

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE: CAPACITY-BUILDING IN SALW MARKING AND TRACING

Country/Region:	Guatemala
Thematic area:	Marking, record-keeping and tracing
Implementing agency/partner:	To be determined
Contact:	National Commission for the Prevention and Reduction of Armed Violence: consejo.nacional.seguridad@gmail.com UNODA: conventionalarms-unoda@un.org
Proposed timeframe:	1 year

BACKGROUND

In May 2009, pursuant to the new Law on Arms and Ammunition, the National Commission for the Prevention and Reduction of Armed Violence (the Commission) was established, composed of eight ministries and other government entities as well as representatives of civil society and the Institute of Studies for Sustainable Development (IEPADES). The Commission developed a National Disarmament Plan, based on four fundamental components: prevention of armed violence; reduction thereof; arms destruction; and activities with the international community. Each component entails a series of activities coordinated between various governmental institutions. So far the Commission has organised two destruction events and, from 22 March – 4 April 2010, a joint operation between the Division of Investigation and Deactivation of Weapons and Explosives (SIDAE) of the National Civil Police (PNC) and the Office for Arms and Ammunition Control (DIGECAM). It is within the framework of the National Commission that the following request for international cooperation and assistance in marking, tracing and record-keeping has been identified.

OBJECTIVES

To build the capacity of the relevant government departments to mark and trace firearms.

ACTIVITIES

1. Strengthening the capacity of the police to trace illicit firearms

SIDAE/PNC requires practical training on how to deactivate arms and explosives, as well as marking and tracing of firearms. SIDAE/PNC also requires 10 trained and certified sniffer dogs to detect firearms and explosives during searches. Finally, a computer is needed to undertake online checks that weapons are registered.

2. Strengthening the capacity of the Office for Arms and Ammunition Control

Capacity building on the following topics is required:

- Ballistics;
- Firearms marking;
- Recovery of firearms marking;
- Repair of firearms;
- Certification of firearms instructors;
- Forensics.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Responsible government agencies are able to mark or remark small arms and light weapons and respond to tracing requests in a timely manner.

BENEFICIARIES

This request for assistance would directly benefit officials from two government departments working in the area of arms marking and tracing under the auspices of the National Commission.

PARTNERS

These activities will be implemented by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, with the coordination and guidance of the following partners in order to ensure national ownership: The Commission, the SIDAE/PNC, and the DIGECAM. The project will be implemented in accordance with the subregional framework, including the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Explosives, Ammunition and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), and in close cooperation with SICA. The UNICEF Country Office rolled out specialized care systems for child victims of armed violence, training for professional caregivers on how to strengthen current care systems, dissemination of information on new weapons laws, public discussion on implementation of these laws.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

Guatemala would appreciate appropriate technology as well as financial assistance in order to carry out its workplan in coordination with its component institutions.

	US\$		US\$
NATIONAL CIVIL POLICE		DIGECAM	
Deactivation of weapons and explosives	15,000	Training in ballistics and capture of ballistic fingerprint of weapon	20,000
Training and certification for dog handlers for tracing and detection of firearms and explosives	5,000	Equipment for capture of ballistic fingerprint	30,000
		Training in marking firearm	30,000
CAPACITY-BUILDING		Equipment of marking firearm	100,000
Digital storage technology	20,000	Training in recovery of marking firearm	20,000
10 sniffer dogs of weapons and explosives detectors	80,000	Equipment for recovery of marking firearm	30,000
Creating a database for control marking	5,000	Formation of technical personnel in weapon	50,000
Hardware and software maintenance	25,000	Formation of technical personnel in ammunitions	60,000
		Equipment for technical personnel in weapon / ammunition	40,000
IMPLEMENTATION		LOGISTIC	
Weapons recovery operations.	5,000	Acquisition of equipment protection and explosive ordnance disposal. (DIDA)	900,000
Awareness raising and dissemination	5,000	Acquisition of 2 IBIS systems.	2,200,000
Monitoring and evaluation of police operation	5,000	IBIS system implementation	40,000
TOTAL		TOTAL	US\$ 3,685,000

The outcome documents of the 2008 and 2010 Biennial Meetings of States welcomed the Programme of Action Implementation Support System (PoA-ISS: www.poa-iss.org), the web-based platform for the implementation of the UN Programme of Action (PoA) on small arms. The PoA-ISS is a "one-stop shop" for small arms control, providing all relevant information in one location, from key UN documents and practical implementation guides to an electronic reporting function for national reports. It also functions as an on-line clearing house for matching needs and resources regarding small arms-related international cooperation and assistance.