MATCHING NEEDS AND RESOURCES
2012 - 2014

Assistance proposals from Member States submitted through their 2012 national reports under the Programme of Action on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons
Matching Needs and Resources 2012 - 2014

Assistance proposals from Member States submitted through their 2012 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 assist national authorities in developing assistance proposals from their submissions. Donors can choose from this compilation the projects which best fit their policy, whereas affected countries can initiate resource mobilisation for the coming biennium.

**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 regional centres and UN country teams, and where possible with regional organizations.

**Development of proposals >>** These proposals are indications for assistance opportunities. They can 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.

**Marking/record-keeping and stockpile management >>** The current set of proposals is presented at the 2012 PoA Review Conference, New York, 27 August – 7 September 2012. The trend of the current proposals shows most requests for international assistance are related to marking/record-keeping or stockpile management of small arms. Twenty-four (24) out of 26 States in this compilation prioritise proposals in these thematic areas.

**Clearing house >>** www.poa-iss.org is the Programme of Action Implementation Support System information platform, where all information on small arms control in the context of the United Nations comes together. PoA-ISS uses the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) throughout. Together with the meetings of the Group of Interested States (GIS) on these proposals, they form a functioning clearing house for assistance and cooperation in the field of small arms control measures.

Governments in a position to provide assistance are encouraged to contact directly the indicated national focal point, or UNODA, to explore how to proceed with concrete cooperation and assistance on the priority issues indicated in this compilation.
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Cover photo: Courtesy of the DRC National Commission (CNC-ALPC / RDC) – Phase II project 2012
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<td><strong>BNUB</strong></td>
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<td><strong>CARICOM</strong></td>
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<td><strong>MONUSCO</strong></td>
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<td><strong>UNAMI</strong></td>
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<td><strong>UNODA</strong></td>
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<td><strong>UNRCPD</strong></td>
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<td><strong>UNREC</strong></td>
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<td><strong>WAANSA</strong></td>
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</table>

**AFRICA**

**West Africa**

**Benin**
Destruction  
Record-keeping  
Stockpile management

**Burkina Faso**
Control over manufacture  
Collection/duction  
Marking/record-keeping  
Public awareness

**Côte d’Ivoire**
Collection/duction  
Stockpile management  
Public awareness

**Ghana**
Destruction  
Record-keeping  
Stockpile management

**Mali**
National legislation  
Collection/duction  
Stockpile management  
Public awareness

**Niger**
National legislation  
Collection/duction  
Marking/record-keeping/tracing  
Stockpile management  
Public awareness

**Sierra Leone**
Marking/record-keeping  
Stockpile management

**Togo**
Control over manufacture  
Marking/record-keeping  
Stockpile management

**Central Africa**

**Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)**
Collection/duction  
Marking/record-keeping/tracing  
Public awareness

**Republic of the Congo**
Stockpile management

**East Africa**

**Burundi**
Stockpile management

**Kenya**
Marking/record-keeping/tracing  
Public awareness

**South Sudan**
Stockpile management

**Sudan**
Marking/record-keeping  
Public awareness

**Southern Africa**

**Botswana**
Marking/record-keeping/tracing

**Malawi**
National action plan  
National coordination body  
Public awareness

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

**Namibia**
National legislation on brokering  
Marking/record-keeping/tracing

**Tanzania**
Marking/record-keeping/tracing
### GOVERNMENT OF BENIN

#### Request for Assistance: Improvement of the Physical Security of Stockpile Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>Stockpile management, destruction, record-keeping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>National Commission on small arms and light weapons (CNLCPAL): <a href="mailto:bonaliveira@yahoo.fr">bonaliveira@yahoo.fr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>To be determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>UNODA: <a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a> 1 year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Context

The stockpile facilities used and managed by the Beninese Armed Forces (BAF) store a large amount of obsolete small arms and ammunition. However, they are old and do not meet applicable international safety standards.

#### Problem analysis

The current conditions of Benin’s stockpile facilities may lead to devastating consequences from both security and safety perspectives. The poor management of stocks may result in thefts of weapons and ammunition that could later divert into the wrong hands, risking the lives of the general population. At the same time, the old structures of the facilities increase the risks of accidents, including explosions to cause potential causalities of civilians. Mindful of these risks, the Government of Benin wishes, through the assistance from the international community, to improve or even construct up-to-date stockpile facilities in compliance with applicable international standards. Seeking a synergy of improved stockpile facilities, a computerized registry of small arms and ammunition should be established; as well as all obsolete weapons in the facilities should be destroyed.

#### Objectives and respective activities

**Overall objective:** To improve and upgrade the physical security of stockpile facilities

**OBJECTIVE 1:** To improve and construct stockpile facilities in compliance with international standards

- Conduct an assessment of the current state of the existing stockpile facilities;
- Determine the number of facilities to be improved and to be constructed, including their secure locations;
- Establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the secure management of stockpiles and the prevention of explosions;
- Improve and construct prioritized stockpile facilities.

**OBJECTIVE 2:** To establish a computerized register for the management of arms and ammunition

- Identify and acquire reliable and easy-to-use software and hardware to improve national record-keeping of small arms and ammunition;
- Install both the acquired software and hardware;
- Organize training courses for applicable officers on the use of record-keeping database;
- Commence data entry on all small arms and ammunitions.
OBJECTIVE 3: To destroy obsolete small arms and ammunition

- Conduct a technical inspection to identify the obsolete weapons to be destroyed;
- Establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the destruction of weapons;
- Conduct destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition.

Expected outcomes

- The level of safety in weapons and ammunition facilities is increased;
- The risk of thefts of small arms and ammunition by criminals who use them to commit crimes both at the national and transnational levels is dramatically reduced, as well as the threats of accidents related to explosions;
- Records on small arms and ammunition are computerized and their management is improved.

Beneficiaries

- Beninese Armed Forces and Public Security Forces;
- General population.

Commitments/Contributions by National Government

The Government of Benin and its National Focal Point are committed to the implementation of the activities envisaged in this proposal, and are willing to provide in-kind contributions, to the maximum possible extent. The Government is prepared to coordinate within relevant national governmental entities, as well as to grant necessary authorizations to implementing agencies, including access to relevant facilities. The project could benefit from the support of the Directorate of Engineering and Participation in Development (DGPD) in the construction of stockpile facilities. In addition, the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation of Small Arms (CNLCPAL) could contribute to the implementation of the project in terms of awareness-raising.

Partners

An implementing agency is to be determined. The envisaged activities will be implemented, to ensure national ownership, in coordination with relevant regional frameworks (e.g., ECOWAS) and other potential partners, such as UNREC and MAG.

Indicative Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component) [Possibly funded/implemented separately]</th>
<th>Budget ($US)</th>
<th>Secured Funds ($US)</th>
<th>Funding Gap ($US)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Improvement and construction of stockpile facilities</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Destruction of obsolete weapons and ammunition</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Computerized database of small arms and ammunition</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>380,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>380,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Total additional resources required for the envisaged activities in this proposal = US$380,000. Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
GOVERNMENT OF BOTSWANA

Request for Assistance: Computerization of the Central Firearms Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>Marking/record-keeping/tracing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>National Focal Point - Commissioner of Police: Mr. Keabetswe Makgophe: <a href="mailto:kmakgophe@gov.bw">kmakgophe@gov.bw</a> (copy to <a href="mailto:gradithalo@yahoo.com">gradithalo@yahoo.com</a>) to be determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>UNODA: <a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>2 years (2013-2014)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Context

Between the late 1970s and the mid-1990s, Botswana’s neighbouring countries were involved with armed liberation struggles. These struggles caused a number of small arms and light weapons to be diverted into the country.

Problem analysis

Botswana is experiencing problems due to the illicit proliferation of small arms, which lead to an increase in the number of small arms-related crimes, armed robberies, murder, domestic violence, armed cattle rustling and poaching. In combating these problems, Botswana has prioritized measures for accurate and comprehensive marking and record-keeping of small arms and light weapons. On the one hand, the progress has been seen in the ongoing efforts for the marking of all small arms in its jurisdiction, by utilising two acquired marking machines. On the other hand, the efforts for record-keeping have been frustrated. In spite of stringent regulations and controls, currently all small arms records in Botswana are kept manually. The manual paper-dependent record-keeping system makes it difficult to maintain accurate, comprehensive and accessible records for all small arms within the borders of the country. The need to have a computerized database cannot be over-emphasized in order for the national authority to ensure reliable and timely tracing of small arms.

Objectives and respective activities

OBJECTIVE 1: To prepare for the marking small arms
- Provide capacity-building training for punching/marking officers;
- Conduct a nation-wide assessment of the status of marking small arms;
- Review standard operating procedures (SOP) for the marking of small arms.

OBJECTIVE 2: To establish and maintain a central firearms registry
- Identify possible suppliers of the software and hardware to be installed at both the central firearms registry and local workstations in applicable police districts;
- Acquire 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);
- Install both the acquired software and hardware;
- Operate and maintain an accurate central registry for civilian and state-owned small arms;
- Identify officers (mostly within the police) to train on the use of the acquired software and hardware;
• Organize training courses, with relevant stakeholders, for the officers on the use of the acquired technology, following each phase of development of the database. This may incorporate ‘Training-of-trainers’ methodologies to enhance capacity development and national ownership. Arms manufacturers and dealers will also be trained on how to use the system;
• Commence data entry on all civilian and state-owned small arms (including information on weapons).

OBJECTIVE 3: To build capacity to respond to tracing requests
• Train competent national authorities in order to access and search information in the record-keeping system and to respond to tracing requests in a timely manner.

Expected outcomes

• Botswana’s Central Firearms Registry is computerized and information on civilian and state-owned small arms is updated;
• National authorities are trained in order to maintain record-keeping and respond to tracing requests;
• Tracing of small arms and light weapons is enhanced.

Beneficiaries

Improved coordination and strengthened operational capacity management of small arms will benefit all stakeholders internationally, regionally and nationally. Possible and indirect beneficiaries may include groups suffering disproportionately from armed violence, including women, youth and children.

Commitments/Contributions by National Government

Botswana has made significant strides in implementing relevant international and regional instruments. Its commitment is evidenced by the formation of an inter-agency National Commission; submission of national reports on the PoA implementation; and active involvement and participation in relevant discussions at the international and regional levels. The Government of Botswana and its National Focal Point are committed to undertake or assist the activities envisaged in this proposal, and are willing to provide administrative and logistical support once the funds for this proposal are availed. Particularly, in order to ensure continued and sustainable operation of the database, the Government will provide recurring costs of the central registry, including internet connection, server costs, maintenance and updates, as necessary.

Partners

An implementing agency is 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. Coordination efforts will be made 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component)</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessment and SOP</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td>106,700</td>
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<td>106,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Software</td>
<td>34,200</td>
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<td>34,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training (for marking, the Registry and tracing)</td>
<td>36,900</td>
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<td>36,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel (for training and installation)</td>
<td>11,160</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11,160</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>221,960</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>221,960</strong></td>
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</table>

1 Total additional resources required for the implementation of the envisaged activities = US$221,960.

Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
GOVERNMENT OF BURKINA FASO

Request for Assistance: Together Against Small Arms

| Thematic areas: | Public awareness, collection/destruction; Control over manufacture, marking/record-keeping |
| National focal point: | National Commission to combat the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (CNLPAL): barroaboulaye@yahoo.fr |
| Implementing agency/partner: | To be determined. |
| Proposed timeframe: | UNODA: conventionalarms-unoda@un.org |
| | 2 years |

Context

Civil wars, insurgencies and political conflicts have long plagued the neighbouring countries of Burkina Faso. Some of the small arms and light weapons from these conflicts have trickled in through the country’s porous borders. Results from surveys on small arms and light weapons show that craft production is widespread across most of the country and many existing weapons owned by security or military forces are not managed appropriately. On 29 September 2009 the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition, and Other Related Materials entered into force and instituted regional regulation of arms. The same year a national decree was also issued establishing the regulation of arms and munitions in all phases of acquiring small arms and light weapons, including production, export, import, transit and retransfer. In 2010 the National Action Plan was established. This assistance proposal comprises two main components: i) Public awareness-raising and collection/destruction of weapons; and ii) Marking and record-keeping for effective control over both state-owned and craft produced small arms.

Problem analysis

Illegally owned small arms

Armed banditry and armed incidents in the home (ranging from accidental death to homicide) have increased in Burkina Faso. The consequences of this armed violence hamper development as well as security in the country. Part of the problem stems from the large amount of weapons in civilian hands and the lack of awareness about the risks involved with possessing a firearm. Similarly, there is reluctance and fear to reveal the possession of small arms attributed to the fact that, in the majority of cases, small arms have been acquired illegally, through 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.

A national survey from 2008 to 2009 revealed:

- 82% of the population are not aware of the legal requirements for purchase and possession of small arms;
- 84% are ready to acquire small arms in order to protect their businesses and 58% to protect their families;
- 15% 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 through awareness-raising about the risks associated with their use, especially in the home. Awareness-raising must also be accompanied by an opportunity to hand in illegally owned small arms. Public awareness campaigns are not only expected to facilitate voluntary submissions of illegally held 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

Lack of effective control over state-owned and craft produced small arms

Burkina Faso has experienced armed attacks along main highways and secondary roads and incidents of armed violence in urban centres. According to surveys on the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, the majority of illicit small arms confiscated by the police are of craft production or diverted from national armoires. In Burkina Faso, small arms 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 hence do not keep records or mark arms according to national or international standards. In order to better control and regulate small arms in the country, it is essential to improve marking and record-keeping.

Objectives and respective activities

OBJECTIVE 1: To raise public awareness on the dangers associated with illicit small arms at the national level
- Gather information and trends on possession of small arms;
- Provide accurate information for communities on the dangers/risks associated with illicit small arms and on relevant regulations, including registration of weapons;
- Implement a campaign to promote the collection and destruction of small arms, by targeting the population through radio and TV spots and debates, as well as print advertisements;
- Distribute promotional materials, featuring the slogan “No to a gun in the home!”;
- Support public events organized by civil society organizations, schools/students and communalities;
- Undertake these activities by targeting local, customary and religious leaders, hunting and security societies, gunsmiths and craft producers;
- Set-up a website to share relevant information and progress of the project.

OBJECTIVE 2: To collect and destroy illicit small arms in circulation, especially those kept at home
- Organize an amnesty campaign, which allows civilians to hand in their weapons to local police stations without having to explain where the weapons come from and why or for what purpose they have them with emphasis on communities in the major cities (Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso) and along major transport routes;
- Store temporarily the collected weapons safely, and separately from ammunition in police armouries, which will be renovated or reconstructed, where necessary;
- Organize public destruction events, wherever possible, to encourage community buy-in which are accompanied by additional awareness-raising activities such as a free concert or public meetings;
- Provide training to local security officials, where needed;
- In parallel to an amnesty campaign, where an individual wishes to legally own a weapon, provide police support for registration of small arms with a newly created national database of small arms managed by the National Commission.

OBJECTIVE 3: To establish and enforce a national marking system for small arms and ammunition
- Open a fully operational national marking centre where small arms and ammunition that belong to security and defence forces and civilians, as well as those produced by local manufacturers are marked;
- Acquire a modern marking machine to facilitate marking according to regional (ECOWAS) standards;
- Establish national standard operating procedures for marking of weapons;
- Provide technical training for personnel on how to operate the new marking machine(s);
- Ensure that the marking centre will also function as a stronghold for advocacy and information where all relevant actors, including local small arms producers and dealers learn about the importance of the comprehensive marking of small arms, as well as where technical support and advice can be provided;
BURKINA FASO

- Implement an awareness-raising campaign at the opening of the new centre, 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;
- Provide information to the general public to raise awareness of the risk associated with small arms and the measures being taken to combat illicit proliferation thereof.

**OBJECTIVE 4: To regulate effectively local craft producers**

- Organize an awareness-raising campaign, targeting craft producers, regarding the consequences of craft produced weapons;
- Through the aforementioned national marking centre, provide training to craft producers mainly on the system of weapons codification and marking; as well as on other topics including security and safety in the production of small arms; proper record-keeping and stockpile management;
- Provide information with craft producers on how to access and make use of the marking centre;
- Improve enforcement of national regulations on arms and ammunition production.

**Expected outcomes**

- Public awareness on the dangers associated with the possession of illicit small arms is increased;
- Illicit small arms in circulation are collected and destroyed;
- A national marking system for small arms and light weapons is established;
- The enforcement of regulations on small arms and ammunition production is strengthened and improved;
- The dangers related to the illicit possession of small arms and ammunition, such as armed violence, are significantly reduced.

**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. Indirect beneficiaries may also include groups suffering disproportionately from armed violence, including women, youth and children.

**Commitments/Contributions by National Government**

The Government of Burkina Faso and its National Focal Point remain fully committed to the implementation of activities envisaged in this proposal, and are willing to provide in-kind contributions, to the maximum possible extent. The Government is prepared to coordinate within relevant national governmental entities, as well as for granting necessary authorizations to implementing agencies, including access to relevant facilities. The Government is also committed to ensure the operational sustainability of all the envisaged activities in this proposal.

**Partners**

The implementing agency needs to be determined. The project should be implemented in 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. Other potential implementing partners may include UNREC and MAG.

### Indicative Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component) [May be funded separately]</th>
<th>Indicative Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Marking centre, including marking machines and other equipment, and relevant training</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Collection and destruction of weapons</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Public awareness-raising campaign: “Together against small arms!”</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>575,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>575,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Total resources required for 2013 – 2014 = US$575,000. Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
GOVERNMENT OF BURUNDI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Request for Assistance:</th>
<th>Safeguarding National Stockpiles of Small Arms and Light Weapons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thematic areas:</td>
<td>Stockpile management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>Permanent National Commission for the fight against the proliferation of SALW (CNAP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>To be determined. UNREC is a potential partner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>UNODA: <a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a> 2 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Context**

Following several recent political crises, Burundi has witnessed a situation of political instability. As a post-conflict country, Burundi has been confronted to proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons. The issue of management and control of weapons held by the defence and security forces is a major challenge in Burundi, and remains a national priority. Fighting against the proliferation and misuse of small arms requires international assistance at multiple levels.

At the national level, the National Focal Point (NFP) for the fight against the proliferation of illicit small arms was designated in 2003. In 2010, the NFP was reinforced and re-established to become a Permanent National Commission for the fight against the proliferation of SALW (CNAP), funded through the national budget, pursuant to Decree No.100/19. Furthermore, a National Strategy and a five-year National Action Plan were adopted respectively in October 2006 and April 2011. A new law 1/14 of 28 August governing national small arms control was also promulgated in 2009. In order to strengthen the physical security of stocks of the state-owned weapons, seven stockpile facilities were built and others are currently being constructed with the financial and technical support of GIZ-EAC. As an important national achievement, the NFP-CNAP, in partnership with UNDP, GIZ and civil society organizations, has undertaken since 2009 activities on sensitization on the danger of illicit possession of small arms, as well as on the relationship between gender and small arms by involving women.

**Problem analysis**

The issue of management and control of weapons held by the defence and security forces is of primary importance in the fight against the proliferation and misuse of small arms. Several studies show that state-owned small arms are beyond the control of the Government and constitute a major source for crimes and diversion to illicit trafficking. Since the prevention of diversion of small arms has been prioritized for the country, the CNAP formulated a proposal to strengthen the physical security of state-owned small arms stockpiles through the construction of shelters and facilities.

**Objectives and respective activities**

**Overall objective:** To enhance the physical security of stockpiles of state-owned weapons.

**OBJECTIVE 1: To strengthen physical security of state-owned weapons to avoid accidents**

- Conduct a study on stockpile management of weapons owned by the Burundi National Police, in order to assess an overview of the situation;
- Develop a plan to construct stockpile facilities, including their locations and the priority order, in accordance with the available budget;
• Plan and implement relocation of weapons, as appropriate, to avoid unintended explosions and accidents.

**OBJECTIVE 2: To acquire modern infrastructure for stockpiling purposes**
• Construct and officially hand over new and modern infrastructure for stockpile facilities;
• Provide necessary equipment and accessories for the stockpile facilities.

**OBJECTIVE 3: To train national staff to work at the stockpile facilities**
• Establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for stockpile management of weapons;
• Conduct training courses for national staff to work at the stockpile facilities.

**Expected outcomes**
• Security of weapons stockpiles is reinforced;
• Infrastructure used as stocks of state-owned arms is acquired;
• National staff at the stockpile facilities is trained;
• Number of crime cases involving weapons of the Burundi National Police and the Burundi National Army are decreased.

**Beneficiaries**
• Direct beneficiaries: Burundi National Army and Burundi National Police;
• Indirect beneficiaries: Burundian population.

**Commitments/Contributions by National Government**
The Burundi Government remains committed to maintaining peace through the fight against proliferation of SALW in all its aspects, and to implementing relevant regional and international instruments for the control and management of weapons, including the UN Program of Action and the Nairobi Protocol. The Government will prioritize the work required to implement activities envisaged under this proposal and will provide land required for the construction of stockpile facilities. Implementing partners will be authorized by the Government through the CNAP to engage themselves in the activities related to the security sector of the country within the scope of the envisaged project.

**Partners**
An implementing agency is to be determined. The CNAP is working at the national level in partnership with the Burundi National Police and Burundi National Army. At the regional level, Burundi is a signatory of the Nairobi Protocol and a member of RECSA. Regarding stockpile management, CNAP is a partner of an EAC programme with the technical and financial support from GIZ for the construction of weapons stockpile facilities. For the implementation of the present project, management of funds will be ensured and monitored by GIZ or another capable and designated implementing agency.

The CNAP, with the support of UNDP, conducted a national civilian disarmament program in October 2009, which led to the reduction of armed violence by 38%, affecting 91% of the population, according to the report entitled “Observatory on Armed violence in Burundi”. RECSA, UNDP, BNUB, GIZ and other donors supported CNAP’s activities for capacity-building of the mixed team (police and army), in order to acquire techniques for collection and destruction of surplus and obsolete small arms, as well as for marking of state-owned weapons. Furthermore, MAG has been providing technical expertise in the field.
**Indicative Budget**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component)</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Evaluation study on stockpile management (2012-2013)</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructures</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2012-2015)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Training for the staff of stockpile facilities</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>810,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>810,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Total additional resources required for the envisaged activities = **US$810,000**.

Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Request for Assistance: Enhancing the Security of Stockpile Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>Stockpile management, training</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>Commission Nationale des armes légères et de petit calibre pour le Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>To be determined. Possible partners may include UNREC and MAG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>UNODA: <a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Context

Since 1997, the Republic of the Congo has experienced several armed conflicts. The social, political and economic consequences of these crises are far from negligible. However, following the signing of the Ceasefire and Peace Accord in December 1999, with the aid of the international community, the Government launched several Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration initiatives targeting different insurgent groups that emerged as a result of armed crisis. Even though these initiatives have had some positive outcomes, much more needs to be done in order to secure the large amount of small arms and light weapons that still are in circulation as a consequence of decades of political instability.

Problem analysis

At present, it is estimated that approximately 34,000 small arms and light weapons of different calibres in circulation in the Republic of the Congo. These weapons have spread across a wide variety of actors, which include members of various "militias", members of youth movements and foreign ex-combatants. These weapons tend to be concentrated mainly in urban areas and contribute to local armed violence. Strengthening the management and control of small arms is a central measure against the proliferation and misuse of these weapons. On 4 March 2012, the East of Brazzaville experienced a tragic incident. A series of unintended explosions in a munitions storage facility deprived approximately 280 lives and injured more than 1,500 people in the neighbourhood. This incident proved the urgent need for constructing and improving weapons storage facilities in the country, in accordance with appropriate international safety and security standards. The national workers should be also trained to manage such facilities in the most appropriate manner.

Objectives and respective activities

Overall objective: To enhance the physical security of weapons storage facilities.

OBJECTIVE 1: To construct and improve applicable storage facilities
- Conduct a preliminary survey on the safety of existing storage facilities, in order to determine the numbers of storage facilities to be improved and to be newly constructed;
- Develop a plan to construct new stockpile facilities, including their suitable locations;
- Determine and purchase necessary equipment and accessories for the stockpile facilities;
- Rehabilitate and improve the applicable existing storage facilities;
- Implement established safety standards to minimize the threat to surrounding populations and to prevent theft, sabotage, damage or tampering with the storage facilities;
- Construct new international standards-compliant storage facilities for the military and the police.

OBJECTIVE 2: To build operational capacity for stockpile management
- Establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for safe and secure stockpile management;
• Provide training to the workers at the storage facilities regarding modern stockpile management and relevant national, regional and international legislative and regulatory provisions and standards.

**Expected outcomes**

• Applicable private and state-owned small arms and light weapons are properly and safely stored;
• The required number of personnel to manage new and refurbished storage facilities is fully trained;
• Standard security and safety procedures in all facility locations are established.

**Beneficiaries**

• Republic of the Congo Armed Forces;
• Congolese population.

**Commitments/Contributions by National Government**

The Government of Congo Brazzaville and its National Commission on small arms are committed to the implementation of activities envisaged in this proposal. The Government is prepared to coordinate within relevant national governmental entities, as well as for granting necessary authorizations to implementing agencies, including access to relevant facilities. The Government is willing to provide in-kind contributions, to the maximum possible extent, and to ensure the sustainability of the envisaged operations.

**Partners**

An implementing agency is to be determined. These activities will be carried out with close coordination of the National Commission to ensure national ownership. Potential implementing partner include UNREC and UNDP Congo. MAG, which was engaged in the clearance activities after the incident, stands ready to provide technical expertise.

**Indicative Budget**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component)</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Construction of storage facilities</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Improvement of existing facilities</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Training of workers and establishment of SOPs</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>450,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>450,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Total additional resources required for 2012 – 2013 = US$450,000.

Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
GOVERNMENT OF CÔTE D’IVOIRE

Request for Assistance: Capacity-building on Small Arms and Light Weapons Collection and Destruction (Phase II)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>Collection/destruction, stockpile management, public awareness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>Commission nationale de lutte contre la circulation illicite des armes légeres et de petite calibre (ComNat-ALPC) – National Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desiré Adjoussé, President:</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dadjoussou@yahoo.fr">dadjoussou@yahoo.fr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>To be determined. Technical and coordination support can be provided through UNREC, UNDP or ECOWAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNODA:</td>
<td><a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Context

The illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons in Côte d’Ivoire and West Africa increased dramatically following the armed rebellion in 2002 and other civil wars in the region. It is now estimated that between eight and ten million small arms in circulation in the subregion. During the last five years, the ECOWAS Small Arms Control Programme (ECOSAP) has worked closely with officials from Côte d’Ivoire to support the implementation of the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and other Related Material. The National Commission, launched in 2005 and became operational from 2009, coordinates activities related to combating the illicit proliferation of small arms, including licensing, registration, tracing and import applications. With the support of UNDP, GIZ and UNREC and the Governments of Japan, Germany and Australia, the National Commission carried out a “National campaign on the dangers of the use and abuse of small arms and the voluntary submission of weapons and ammunition in a follow-up to their collection.” The National Commission has also developed some activities that focus on the capacity-building of security forces and law enforcement officials through “training-of-trainers” workshops, community security, physical security and stockpile management. In spite of all these efforts, Côte d’Ivoire remains affected by the impact of armed violence and continues to seek assistance from the international community.

Problem analysis

The contested results of the presidential elections in 2010 ushered in a crisis that increased the availability and misuse of small arms by civilians and armed forces. In May 2010, illicit arsenals (including assault rifles, anti-tank rockets and gas propelled rockets) were discovered in Anyama, only 20km from Abidjan. Armed clashes took place in the city and the west part of the country, before the conflict spread out in March 2011. Subsequent violence has led to many abuses, such as the destruction of properties and public and private infrastructures, and brought about massive population movements within the country and refugees in bordering countries. Between November 2010 and April 2011, the number of civilian and military casualties was estimated at 3,000 deaths, about 300,000 internally displaced people and 200,000 refugees in the neighbouring countries.

Côte d’Ivoire is aware of the multiple challenges that it has to face in order to reduce the threats posed by the diversion of weapons and armed violence. The most pressing one includes destruction of small arms held by the craft manufacturers in the country, since their physical security and stockpile management measures are insufficient. In addition, record-keeping and marking of weapons need to be enhanced in order to improve traceability and to decrease the risk of diversion.

Additional challenges stem from the privatization and decentralization of security in the post-election crisis.
Lack of national regulations poses a particular problem. Most of private security companies and traditional hunters (DOZOs) possess illegal small arms, which in turn feed armed violence. Lack of control over local markets of craft manufacturing of small arms also poses a threat to national security. The production of small arms has become a source of major revenues for many local craftsmen recently. Border-clashes and inter-departmental criminality continue to force local communities to arm themselves in order to defend their property in the absence of protection by the State.

Lasting peace can only be achieved when safety and livelihood are restored and inter-community relations, including economic and cultural activities, are rehabilitated. But the illegal use of small arms will only perpetuate insecurity and hamper development of local communities. It is therefore absolutely essential to initiate weapons collection and destruction.

**Objectives and respective activities**

**Overall objective:** To reduce the amount of arms in circulation in Côte d’Ivoire and to improve the security environment of local communities.

**OBJECTIVE 1: To conduct sensitization campaigns on the prevention and reduction of circulation of illicit small arms and light weapons**
- Organise public awareness raising campaigns on the prevention and reduction of illicit possession of small arms;
- Organise visits to identified villages by security and peace committee members, supported by local NGOs and the National Commission, with a view to raising awareness of the dangers of the traffic and the availability of small arms;
- Coordinate the campaigns by taking such measures as village meetings, radio messages, school activities, discussions, and film screenings;
- Plan the campaigns in consideration of various aspects, including human safety, collective security, legislation, gun licenses, gender and prevention and identification of conflicts;
- Induce the voluntary surrender of weapons.

**OBJECTIVE 2: To establish local committees for security and peace**
- Support the establishment and operation of local committees for security and peace, which are tasked to cultivate environment for security and peace in a participatory and consensual approach;
- Identify villages where security and peace committees will be established;
- Undertake specific measures such as organising social hearing and communication on the security problems facing communities; setting up community alarm systems on security incidents; and promoting community rules on the management of the security problems;
- Assist the local committees in coordinating social activities for resolution of the conflicts.

**OBJECTIVE 3: To build national capacity for weapons collection, destruction, stockpile management, marking, tracing and gender based violence**
- Provide training courses/workshops for National Commission members to collect and destroy small arms, focusing on the following topics:
  - collection processes, including discussion of approaches taken in other countries with a view to ensuring wide participation, e.g. through media campaigns;
  - destruction methods and procedures for small arms and light weapons, ammunition and related equipment, including application of available UN guidelines, improvement in record-keeping and opportunities for public awareness raising activities (e.g., public ceremonies for weapons destruction);
  - Other key topics include stockpile management, marking and tracing, and gender based violence.
OBJECTIVE 4: To collect small arms and light weapons
- Collect small arms and light weapons from identified local communities;
- Organize collection campaigns in the communities by mobilizing local community leaders;
- Accept an option to submit weapons anonymously (an amnesty procedure).

OBJECTIVE 5: To destroy stockpiled weapons
- Establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for weapons destruction and train officers for destruction of surplus weapons, in compliance with international standards;
- Destroy surplus and obsolete state-owned small arms and light weapons;
- Organise destruction ceremonies as a public event and engage local population in the activities, especially the youth and the media, possibly featuring music, sport or drama activities.

OBJECTIVE 6: To strengthen physical security and stockpile management of weapons and ammunitions
- Conduct an assessment to identify police, gendarmerie and Military storage facilities to be restored;
- Restore and refurbish suitable storage facilities and equip them with an online record-keeping system.

OBJECTIVE 7: To regulate local manufacturers and private security companies
- Conduct surveys for private security companies and DOZOS;
- Identify their detained weapons, examine the conditions of their detention and propose reforms, to ensure their compliance with legislation and regulations and better understanding on the dangers of weapons;
- Organise sensitization activities for these targeted groups to facilitate the collection of their weapons detained illegally.

Expected outcomes
- Increased public awareness on the illicit small arms proliferation and armed violence, in preparation for civilian disarmament campaigns;
- Increased public awareness on the destructive effects of armed violence and illegal possession of small arms, as well as on their potential adverse impact on national reconciliation and peace; local communities become active actors in the process;
- Reduction of illicit possession and misuse small arms;
- Collection, storage and destruction of weapons and ammunition;
- Reinforcement of small arms control and management and reduction of the risks of loss, theft and diversion of state-owned small arms;
- Enhanced capacity of the National Commission and other actors to fight small arms proliferation.

Beneficiaries
- Members of the National Commission;
- Targeted communities;
- Entire country.

Commitments/Contributions by National Government

The Government of Côte d'Ivoire and its National Commission are fully committed to the timely and responsible implementation of the activities envisaged in this proposal. The Government is prepared to provide coordination for the relevant national governmental entities and to grant them the necessary authorizations, including access to applicable facilities and provision of equipment and personnel. The
Government is willing to provide partial financial and in-kind contributions and ensure the sustainability of the envisaged operations.

**Partners**

An implementing agency is to be determined. National ownership will be ensured and will lie with the National Commission, in accordance with the Plan of Action for the Implementation of the ECOWAS Convention. Consultations with UNOCI and the Security Council Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire will be essential. UNREC and UNDP may be potential implementing partners, as well as civil society organizations.

**Indicative Budget**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sensitization campaigns</td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>170,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Implementation of local committees for security and peace</td>
<td>155,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Capacity-building</td>
<td>385,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>305,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Collection of weapons and ammunition</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Destruction of surplus weapons</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Strengthening physical security and stockpile management of weapons and ammunition</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>264,000</td>
<td>186,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Regulating local manufacturing and private security companies</td>
<td>147,000</td>
<td>32,666</td>
<td>114,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,352,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,906,666</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,445,334</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Total additional resources required for the implementation of the envisaged activities = **US$ 1,445,334**. Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
## Request for Assistance:

**National Programme for the Destruction of Illicit SALW and Marking of State-owned SALW (Phase III)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>Marking/record-keeping/tracing, collection/destruction, public awareness, training/capacity-building</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>National Commission on Small Arms Control and Armed Violence Reduction: <a href="mailto:cnc-alpc-rdc@yahoo.fr">cnc-alpc-rdc@yahoo.fr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>To be determined for Phase III. Germany (Phase I), Australia (Phase II)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>2 years: (2013-2014) (Phase III)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Context

The large quantity of small arms and light weapons 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 small arms, and continue to threaten human security in DRC.

The National Commission for Small Arms Control and 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.

## Problem analysis

National legislation regarding the marking of small arms and light weapons, including at the time of their imports, has been missing in the DRC. However, following the provision of 3 marking machines by RECSA, the DRC launched an operation to mark state-owned small arms 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 National Police (PNC). Over 100,000 small arms and light weapons and nearly 500 tonnes of ammunition that belonged 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, to be coordinated at the provincial level.

Phases I and II of this project were funded by the Governments of Germany and Australia. Further assistance is needed to continue the implementation of Phase III (see “Activities” below).

## Objectives and respective activities

**Overall goal:** To combat circulation of illicit small arms and light weapons in the DRC.

**OBJECTIVE 1:** To provide training on marking, stockpile management and destruction
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)

- Organize inter-ministerial workshops on the topics of marking, stockpile management and destruction, targeting representatives from the Ministries of Interior, Foreign Affairs and Defence, including the police and armed forces, in particular those officials who will be coordinating or supervising the process at the provincial level;
- Organize workshops for civil society, partners and beneficiaries on the topics of civilian oversight and monitoring of the relevant activities at the provincial and local levels.

**OBJECTIVE 2: To build capacity of the National Commission to coordinate small arms control and armed violence reduction at the provincial level**

- Establish eleven provincial sub-offices, “antennas,” (including City-province of Kinshasa) to coordinate activities on the ground in coordination with relevant Government offices and civil society:
  - Given the vast size of the DRC’s territory (2,345,000 km²), the National Commission needs to have sub-offices in the provinces to coordinate activities on the ground. This provincial approach will be piloted in 4 provinces (Bas-Congo [Provincial Capital: Matadi], Katanga [Lubumbashi], Orientale [Kisangani] and Equateur [Mbandaka]) in Phases I and II, and extended to additional 6 provinces (North Kivu [Goma], South Kivu [Bukavu], Bandundu [Bandundu], Kasai-Occidental [Kananga], Kasai-Oriental [Mbuji-Mayi] and Maniema [Kindu]) in Phase III;
  - These sub-offices will be capacitated to support and oversee weapons marking and destruction activities at the provincial level;
  - The sub-offices will also coordinate awareness-raising campaigns to promote relevant activities and maximise community participation, through the media and advertisements.

**OBJECTIVE 3: To mark all small arms and light weapons held by the defence and security forces and register the latter**

- Establish a comprehensive system for marking and record-keeping of small arms and light weapons at the provincial level:
  - 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 provincial approach will be piloted in 5 provinces (Bas-Congo, Katanga, Orientale, Equateur and Kinshasa) in Phases I and II, and extended to 6 additional provinces (North Kivu, South Kivu, Bandundu, Kasai-Occidental, Kasai-Oriental and Maniema) in Phase III. Once weapons are marked, their records will be entered into the national database, which will require additional IT equipment in each province. A staff officer of the National Commission will also be supported to travel to the provinces to conduct outreach and training for the armed forces and the police.

**OBJECTIVE 4: To collect and destroy weapons, including a component on awareness-raising, gender aspects and reduction of armed violence**

- Organize collection and destruction activities, accompanied by a gender-sensitive community disarmament campaign and public destruction event:
  - A community disarmament campaign was carried out in the four provinces during Phases I and II; and will be done in additional three provinces during Phase III, under the supervision of respective National Commission sub-offices;
  - Collection of small arms 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 III. 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;
  - Destroy collected weapons: The destruction of these arms can be carried out at the Central Logistics Base in Kinshasa by using hydraulic shears or on-site by 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 small arms possessed by civilians/local communities are collected;
- The number of illicit arms in circulation is reduced;
- Community perceptions of security are improved;
- The capacity of all participating actors is enhanced by the envisaged activities and training.

## Beneficiaries

- Direct: the personnel trained, the security and defence forces and the communities in the target areas;
- Indirect: the wider population of DRC and neighbouring countries is a beneficiary of the enhanced security resulting from these activities.

## Commitments/Contributions by National Government

The Government of DRC and its National Commission are fully committed to implementing the activities envisaged in this proposal in an efficient and responsible manner. The Government is ready to provide necessary administrative and logistic support to the maximum possible extent, as well as in-kind contributions including national personnel, equipment and facilities.

## Partners

An implementing agency is to be determined. These activities will be implemented 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 subregional frameworks and efforts. Coordination with MONUSCO is also required. UNDP has been implementing Phases I and II of this project, and also worked on a pilot project on community security in Ituri (eastern DRC), which included a component on collection and destruction of SALW. A similar community security project is planned by UNDP in North and possibly South Kivu. MAG, as an implementing partner for Phases I and II, is also considered as one of potential partners for Phase III. IANSA is active in awareness-raising in coordination with various civil society organizations. UNREC is in a suitable position to support the effective and coordinated implementation of subregional small arms instruments, since DRC is a party to the Nairobi Protocol, the Kinshasa Convention and the SADC Protocol.

## Indicative Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component)</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Secured Funds</th>
<th>Funding Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phases I-III</td>
<td>Phases I-III total</td>
<td>Phase I from Germany + Phase II from Australia</td>
<td>Phase III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$2,546,000</td>
<td>US$1,246,000</td>
<td>US$1,300,000</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Provincial Capital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Request for Assistance: Technical Support for the Safe Stockpile Management of Small Arms and Light Weapons

| Thematic areas: | Stockpile management, record-keeping, destruction |
| National focal point: | Ghana National Commission on Small Arms: aplcrh.jones@smallarmscommission.gov.gh |
| Implementing agency/partner: | To be determined. |
| Proposed timeframe: | UNODA: conventionalarms-unoda@un.org 1 year |

Context

Among the challenges that stoke conflicts in Ghana to a greater degree is the easy availability of small arms. It is estimated that more than 50% of small arms that are circulated in Africa (an estimated 8 million alone in West Africa) are used for illicit activities such as organized crime, armed robbery, drug trafficking and terrorism. The easy access and availability and poorly regulated nature of such small arms create a cycle of violence and instability. In Ghana, more than 80% of victims of armed violence are accountable to small arms-related death.

In order to analyze the widely prevailing problem of illicit small arms in Ghana and to improve the efficiency in day-to-day management of them, the Government undertook a survey, which included findings and recommendations.

Problem analysis

The baseline assessment of illicit small arms in Ghana provided disturbing evidence regarding the several sources and routes of diversion of small arms. Thousands of civilian-owned small arms are changing their status from legal to illegal, when many civilians fail to renew their licenses every year or to report a change in ownership upon transfer. Some human errors in the process of registration and licensing are attributable to government officials. Another possibility of diversion is that a considerable portion of legally imported small arms evade being registered in Ghana and immediately go to illicit markets or secret inventories of some dealers. The discrepancies in numbers between legally imported small arms and those duly registered in the country clearly indicate this diversion route. It is possible that some licensed arms dealers are taking advantage of government’s weak capacity to oversee and monitor transactions, transportation and onsite inspections of small arms. Other weapons are also brought into the country by Ghanaian civilians and by peacekeepers returning from abroad, although the number of the latter case is decreasing.

According to the baseline assessment, one of the major sources of illicit small arms is state-owned stockpiles leaked through theft and corruption of government officials. It was reported that some unscrupulous members of the security forces illegally leased or sold their weapons and ammunition.

It is urgently needed to strengthen capacity of government officials, infrastructure, particularly in the stockpile management by the Police and Armed Forces. The relevant activities will improve inventory and stockpile management, and introduce Standing Operating Procedures (SOP) and guidelines, with a view to tightening national controls in the small arms management process. In the course of improving stockpile management, surplus small arms need to be destroyed.

Objectives and respective activities

Overall objective: To build the capacity of the relevant government departments to appropriately manage stockpile and the national registry of small arms and light weapons
OBJECTIVE 1: To comply with international standards and best practices in stockpile management
- Assess and analyze the current conditions of stockpiles to determine national needs in this area;
- Develop and disseminate guidelines, regulations and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for national practices for stockpile management by law enforcement agencies and other relevant departments;
- Develop communications strategy;
- Develop information, education and communication materials;
- Provide services and expertise for international technical advisors to support the Ghana Police Service in its tasks when required.

OBJECTIVE 2: To build capacity of security sector for stockpile management
- Develop curriculum for: planning and managing stockpile locations; inventory management and accountable control measures; transport security; and familiarization with the Ammunition Act;
- Provide training and capacity building for officials of the National Commission on stockpile management issues.

OBJECTIVE 3: To improve the physical stockpile security, including access control
- Develop and implement an administrative procedure for the inventory record-keeping, accounting and safe storage of small arms and munitions to be destroyed;
- Identify locations for two pilot state-of-the-art storage facilities;
- Design, construct and equip two pilot storage facilities in accordance with applicable national and international standards;
- Update the current inventory record-keeping system;
- Provide training on safe handling and destruction procedures for personnel involved in destruction operations.

OBJECTIVE 4: To destroy surplus weapons, complementary to stockpile management
- Destroy weapons that are mainly identified as surplus from stockpile facilities.

OBJECTIVE 5: To improve the National Firearms Registry
- Upgrade the National Firearms Registry to enable transfer of data on identified surplus small arms; by entering data into the National Firearms Bureau database; and by improving necessary facilities and equipment.

Expected outcomes
- The capacity needed for the sustainable implementation of provisions of international and regional agreements, declarations and protocols in stockpile management is enhanced;
- An accurate and verifiable national database that includes all civilian and state-owned small arms is established;
- Some storage facilities in critical conditions are refurbished or reconstructed.

Beneficiaries
- Direct beneficiaries are governmental departments and agencies whose capacities are strengthened, including the Ghana Police Service, the Ghana Armed Forces, and by extension, the Ghana Immigration Service, Game and Wildlife Department, the Customs Excise and Preventive Services;
- Capacity of security sector officers responsible for material resources will also be enhanced through the development of three learning modules.
Commitments/Contributions by National Government

The Government of Ghana has been struggling to reduce the incidence of armed violence and small arms proliferation, and has accomplished some modest but enviable achievements in tackling small arms proliferation since the adoption of the UN PoA in 2001. Among other successes, Ghana has developed the Ghana National Action Plan for Arms Control and Management, and established the Ghana National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons. The Government and the National Commission are committed to ensure the implementation of the activities envisaged in this proposal. A financial contribution will be provided from the national budget to cover part of the implementation costs. Necessary in-kind contributions, including personnel, facilities and equipment, will be also provided to the maximum possible extent. The National Commission will coordinate the implementation within the Government, including arrangements of governmental authorizations so that an implementing agency and partners can undertake the activities.

Partners

An implementing partner is to be determined. These envisaged 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 sub-regional framework, including the Plan for Implementation of the ECOWAS Convention on small arms, and in close coordination with UNDP Ghana. Technical support might be provided by other UN entities such as UNREC, as well as NGOs such as MAG.

Indicative Budget¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component) [Possibly implemented/funded separately]</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>3. 4 training course program</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>90,000</td>
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<td>4. Transport and travel</td>
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<td>10,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. International Training and Knowledge Sharing</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Upgrade National Firearms Registries</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Secure stockpiling with equipment, works and systems upgrade</td>
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<td>10,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Construction of 2 pilot storage facilities</td>
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<td>9. Consultancy</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Communication strategy</td>
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<td>5,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. IEC material, media &amp; Awareness campaign events within security sector</td>
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<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Weapons Collection and Destruction</td>
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</tr>
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<td>13. Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td>8,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>773,000</td>
<td>188,000</td>
<td>585,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 Total additional resources required for August, 2012 – August, 2013 = US$ 585,000.00
GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Request for Assistance:</th>
<th>Enhancing Security by Combating Small Arms (Phase I)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thematic areas:</td>
<td>Marking/record-keeping/tracing, training/capacity-building, public awareness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>Kenya National Focal Point on SALW: <a href="mailto:kimaiyodm@yahoo.co.uk">kimaiyodm@yahoo.co.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>To be determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>UNODA: <a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Problem analysis

Kenya continues to suffer from the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons as a result of factors such as porous borders with unstable neighbouring states, large refugee influxes, political violence and isolated arid areas that cannot be policed adequately. The problem of illicit small arms is linked to high urban crime levels in towns and cities on the one hand, and also to increasingly lethal armed pastoralist conflicts, frequently cross-border, on the other hand. These causes and results surrounding small arms issues constituted a vicious cycle of underdevelopment and instability, and eventually impacted negatively in economic aspects, for example the labour losses through crime, the high cost of businesses of providing security and the undermining of investment sectors, particularly tourism. Armed crime and violence are thus major threats that can, among others, be addressed through small arms control. With regard to specific measures, the goal of marking all state-owned firearms by the end of 2011 has not been achieved.

Objectives and respective activities

Objective 1: To build capacity of government officials in different aspects of small arms control
- Provide training courses for government officials to foster a pool of officers specialised in selected 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 Disarmament, Demobilization 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.

Objective 2: To mark and register all state-owned weapons
Ten (10) law enforcement agents were trained to use the marking machines donated by RECSA in 2009. So far the marking of around 20,000 small arms and light weapons were completed 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). In this follow up:
- Purchase additional new marking machines (up to 3) to fast track the process;
- Set up an electronic database housed in the Central Firearms Bureau in which records of all state-owned SALW (including information on belonging by department, specification, make, model, serial number, calibre, any other markings, and details on any movement, transfer, sale or destruction) could be entered and updated as necessary.
KENYA

**OBJECTIVE 3: To organize public-awareness activities on the management of civilian-owned small arms and education**

- Conduct a public-awareness campaign through newspaper supplements, newsletters, flyers and TV/radio advertisements on the responsible management of civilian-owned small arms;
- Organize public meetings and seminars in the course of the campaign;
- Develop a small arms education training curriculum;
- Take gender aspects into full consideration in planning all awareness-raising campaigns;
- Organize public arms destruction ceremonies.

**OBJECTIVE 4: To build national capacity to improve policy planning and programming related to small arms control**

- Plan and undertake mapping of small arms and a baseline survey, and publish the outcome (by consultant);
- Monitor and evaluate relevant activities envisaged in this proposal (by consultant);
- Train selected national officials to improve their capacity for policy planning and programming.

**Expected outcomes**

- Sustainable capacity to implement small arms-related programmes effectively is ensured;
- All state-owned SALW are marked and entered into a computerized database;
- An electronic database of state-owned small arms is created and populated with information;
- Policy and programming concerning small arms control is better planned, monitored and evaluated.

**Beneficiaries**

- Law enforcement agencies;
- General public, including groups suffering disproportionately from armed violence, including women, youth, elderly, physically challenged person and children.

**Commitments/Contributions by National Government**

The Government of Kenya 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 Kenyan national steering committee and its three sub-committees on technical, capacity-building and media-related matters, respectively, as well as Provincial Task Forces are well coordinated, and work closely with the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) to implement the National Action Plan for Arms Control and Management. The aforementioned national authorities are ready to prioritize the activities envisaged in this proposal for their full, timely and responsible implementation, and to provide necessary staff and personnel salaries and allowance and other operational costs (e.g., fuel and communication costs) to the possible maximum extent. Other in-kind contributions from the Government may include, among other things, personnel, storages, equipment, office space and facilities.

**Partners**

An implementing agency is to be determined. These activities will be implemented with close coordination and guidance by the Kenya National Focal Point on small arms to ensure national ownership. The project will be implemented in accordance with the sub regional framework, including the Nairobi Protocol, and in close cooperation with RECSA. UNDP Country Office has been active in such areas as a baseline survey, risk education, destruction of weapons 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. UNREC is also a possible partner.

### Indicative Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity/component) [May be funded separately.]</th>
<th>Budget Phase I (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Strengthening capacity for arms reduction.</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Marking and record-keeping equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Public awareness raising and education</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Research, monitoring &amp; evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>880,000</strong></td>
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<td><strong>880,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Total additional resources required for the implementation of the whole project is **US$880,000**

It is important to note however, that the results are not interdependent and that they can be implemented individually.
Request for Assistance: Implementation of the Malawi National Work Plan on Small Arms and Light Weapons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>National coordination body, national action plan, public awareness, training/capacity-building</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons: <a href="mailto:noel.kayira@yahoo.com">noel.kayira@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>To be determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>UNODA: <a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a> 2 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Context

Malawi is committed to implementing a range of measures in accordance with the provisions of the UN Programme of Action and the 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 coordination body of National Focal Points on Small Arms and Light Weapons (NFP), developed 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 a national work plan, as a medium-term strategy, which has since been reviewed on annual basis.

Problem analysis

Malawi has, over recent years witnessed an increased and alarming flow into the country of small arms and light weapons from conflict afflicted areas particularly in Africa. Illegal use of small arms brought into the country, has caused insecurity and posed threat to rural and urban communities of destroying lives and livelihoods of populations. Many have been maimed or injured, and are no longer able to freely conduct their economic activities without the fear of armed violence.

As indicated in the work plan, priority activities include research; awareness-raising; capacity-building; and legislative review. Priority has also been attached to the development of the structure and capacity of the NFP and the assurance of 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 NAP 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 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 and respective activities

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

**OBJECTIVE 1: To build national capacity of the institutional framework**

- Develop a work plan and funding strategy for the NFP;
- Ensure support to the operations of the NFP, including by liaising with government departments and development partners;
- Provide training to NFP members, especially members from civil society and law enforcement agencies, following needs assessments;
Provide technical support to the NFP for planning and information exchange, including drafting report writing, organizing meetings and workshops (with civil society) and facilitating regional information exchange.

OBJECTIVE 2: To develop national policy and legislative framework

- Develop the national policy on small arms and light weapons, in line with the SADC Protocol, the Bamako Declaration and the UN PoA;
- Support the review of the Firearms Act 1967, in accordance with the proposal of the Law Commission, including consultations with parliamentarians, the National Council for Safety and Justice and development partners.

OBJECTIVE 3: To raise public awareness and improve information dissemination

- Conduct public awareness campaigns, comprising a series of activities including briefings for government agencies, parliamentarians, judges and journalists; production of a brochure in local languages regarding international and national regulations on small arms; public destruction ceremonies; and outreach to prisoners and refugees.

OBJECTIVE 4: To conduct research, monitoring and evaluation

- Conduct action-oriented research on: impact of small arms proliferation on community security; small arms-related crime and health statistics; harmonization of legislation on small arms control; cross-border flow of small arms; craft production of small arms; and statistics on licensed small arms and ownership;
- Undertake monitoring and evaluation for relevant activities: formulation of a plan, reporting, ongoing consultations and auditing.

Expected outcomes

- NFP is strengthened, fully functional and is capable of supporting small arms-related activities;
- National legislation and National Policy are revised;
- The levels of awareness and information exchange on small arms issues are enhanced;
- Small arms-related activities and programmes are supported with accurate data and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation.

Beneficiaries

The main beneficiaries of this project are the NFP and other government agencies in charge of small arms issues. The awareness-raising activities improve understanding of the public and the media as well as the Parliamentarians.

Commitments/Contributions by National Government

The Government of Malawi and its National Focal Point are fully committed to the timely and responsible implementation of activities envisaged in this proposal. The Government is prepared to coordinate with relevant national governmental entities for the purposes of these activities, as well as to grant necessary authorizations to implementing agencies, including access to relevant facilities. The Government is willing to provide in-kind contributions such as equipment and personnel, to the maximum possible extent, and to ensure the sustainability of continued operations of relevant activities.

Partners

An implementing agency is to be determined. These activities will be implemented with close coordination and guidance by the NFP on small arms, to ensure national ownership, as well as in accordance with the
subregional framework, including the SADC Protocol. Technical support may be provided by UN entities.

### Indicative Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component)</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>NFP work plan and strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td>NFP operations</td>
<td>50,000</td>
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<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training and capacity-building of the NFP and law enforcement agencies</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>National policy on SALW</td>
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<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative review</td>
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<td>12,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Awareness-raising and information dissemination and exchange</td>
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<tr>
<td>Action-oriented research</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>274,000</strong></td>
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<td><strong>274,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
GOVERNMENT OF MALI

Request for Assistance: Participatory Small Arms Control: Collection—Temporary Storage—Destruction of Weapons in Regions (Phase I)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>Collection/destruction, stockpile management, public awareness.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>National Commission to Combat the Proliferation of Small Arms:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:sirakoros@yahoo.fr">sirakoros@yahoo.fr</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
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<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>UNODA: <a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Context

With the insurgency of community-based militias that escalated in the 1990’s, armed conflict and violence have become a focal threat to Mali’s stability. The ongoing violence and rebellions are located within a complex security web in the Sahel, where regional proliferation of arms has fuelled internal conflict and terrorism, notably in the cases the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA) insurgency in Mali, as well as the activities of Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). From 2011-2012, the diversion of the Libyan weapons to non-state armed groups in the region intensified armed conflict in the northern part of Mali. Two thirds of Mali’s territory has been occupied by armed groups since March 2012. In addition to this chaotic situation, Mali still suffers from the recent armed conflict in the neighbouring country of Côte d’Ivoire, which resulted in massive circulation of illegal weapons in the sub-region. On the western border of Mali, Senegal has been trying to soothe a latent threat in Casamance. Surrounded by recent or ongoing security threats, Mali is committed to ensuring security and stability of the remaining 1/3 of its territory by strictly controlling small arms and light weapons. It is anticipated that the other unstable regions such as Gao, Kayes, Kidal and Tombouctou will be addressed in phases II and III after their security situations are improved.

Problem analysis

Mali continues to face the threat of proliferation of small arms and light weapons, which infiltrate from rebels and criminals and to civilians, triggering armed violence and organized crime. The activities envisaged in this proposal will be implemented in the four southern regions, where the Government retains full control: Koulikoro, Mopti, Segou and Sikasso. In these regions, illicit small arms must be collected and destroyed by enhancing public awareness on the risk of illicit weapons. At the same time, state-owned small arms must be securely and safely stored in improved storage facilities by well trained Government workers, in order to avoid diversion or unintended explosion of weapons.

Objectives and respective activities

Overall Objective: To reduce the illicit arms in circulation in the South of Mali; to recover arms from the population; to enhance physical stockpile security management, and to contribute to lasting peace and security.

Objective 1: To organize awareness-raising campaigns to inform civilians of the dangers of illicit small arms

- Implement awareness-raising campaigns to inform local populations about the risks associated with illicit small arms proliferation, and to facilitate collection and destruction of weapons;
• Take into account gender aspects and impact on youth and children in implementing the aforementioned campaign.

**OBJECTIVE 2: To collect small arms in the hands of civilians and destroy surplus small arms**

• Destroy collected and surplus small arms in accordance with international/regional standards;
• Organize public ceremonies in conjunction with the destruction activities, with a view to strengthening trust and confidence between populations and the Government, particularly the National Commission;
• Establish Standing Operating Procedures (SOP) for destruction of small arms.

**OBJECTIVE 3: To enhance physical stockpile security management**

• Conduct survey on the current status of weapons storage facilities in each region;
• Renovate storage facilities;
• Establish Standing Operating Procedures (SOP) for stockpile management of small arms;
• Safely store collected weapons that are not surplus weapons in storage facilities owned by the Government.

**OBJECTIVE 4: To build capacity of national and local commissions, and their officials**

• Organize a 2-3-day training course for up to 30 Government officials per region, regarding the implementation of the aforementioned activities;
• Procure four 4x4 vehicles (one per region) to facilitate local transportation by local and National Commission officials.

**Expected outcomes**

• The number of illicit small arms in circulation in the targeted regions will be reduced;
• The security situation of the four southern regions will be consolidated.

**Beneficiaries**

The main beneficiaries are the populations in the four target regions, which may include groups suffering disproportionately from armed violence, including women, youth and children.

**Commitments/Contributions by National Government**

The Government, through its National Commission, has full responsibility for the implementation of the planned activities. To this end, the National Commission will act as an interface for general public and owners of small arms, and also as a facilitator in administrative and logistic matters. The Government is ready to provide necessary in-kind contributions, including state employees, equipment and facilities, to the maximum possible extent. The National Commission will ensure that implementing partners are authorized by the Government to engage themselves in the relevant activities.

**Partners**

An implementing agency is 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 ECOWAS Small Arms Commission. Technical support may be provided by UN entities, possibly including UNREC.
### Indicative Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component) [possibly implemented/funded separately]</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Koulikoro (including Bamako)</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mopti</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Segou</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sikasso</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.6 million</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.6 million</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 Total additional resources required for the implementation of the envisaged activities = US$ 1,600,000. Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
### Request for Assistance: Small arms control programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>Law enforcement, marking/record-keeping/tracing, stockpile management, gender, public awareness</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>Ministério do Interior: <a href="mailto:jbule@yahoo.com">jbule@yahoo.com</a> or <a href="mailto:tchingry2001@yahoo.com">tchingry2001@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>To be determined for Phase III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Germany (Phase I), Australia (Phase II)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>2012-2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Context

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 launched a comprehensive small arms control programme, in order to address the challenges presented by small arms proliferation. Through this cooperation framework, the following projects have been initiated, among other activities: study on the feasibility of a national arms registry, training in the area of weapons collection and management, public awareness campaigns related to weapons submissions, and promotion of culture of peace. Mozambique nevertheless requires additional assistance to complete these activities and to address new needs and challenges.

### Problem analysis

Although the weapons submission campaigns implemented by the United Nations, ‘Operation Rachel’ and non-governmental organizations have been largely successful, the wide availability of small arms poses a threat to maintenance of peace and security in Mozambique. Furthermore, the prevalence of arms-related crime is heightened by the limited capacity of national law enforcement agencies to respond to current levels of crime. This generates lack of confidence in the state’s ability to protect the citizens. Greater control of civilian and government owned firearms is therefore central to prevent armed violence, including domestic violence.

Insufficient small arms control and management lies at the core of the problem. No integrated nationwide register of small arms, ammunition and explosives exists. Record-keeping relies either on paper files or obsolete database systems and does not contain basic data such as make, calibre, manufacturer or serial number. Such system hinders data access and analysis and does not allow observing and preventing diversion or engaging in international and regional cooperation with law enforcement agencies to trace arms. Furthermore, there is no national structure for weapons collection, management and destruction. Law enforcement officials lack sufficient training. Awareness at the general public level remains low.

The situation would improve if the Police of the Republic of Mozambique (PRM) could be equipped with an integrated national electronic register that would create a chain of accountability and circumstances to more effectively comply with the new law - AAA. It also requires greater control of state-owned small arms, ammunition and explosives.
Objectives and respective activities

**OBJECTIVE 1:** To develop an integrated nationwide register of small arms, ammunition and explosives

In March 2012 a Professional Consulting Services Contract was signed with a view to providing services to develop the national database for the management of civilian and state-owned firearms, ammunition and explosives; and to conduct the required training for the Ministry of Interior for Phase 1. Funding and assistance for the implementation during 2012-2014 still required:

- Support the Police of the Republic of Mozambique to develop its own central weapons management database system, functioning at the level of Ministry of Interior and General Command (the Police headquarters). The system should be accessible through secure internet connection and should be accessible nationwide, including on provincial levels.

**OBJECTIVE 2:** To develop a national structure for weapons collection, management and destruction

From November 2011 to January 2012, a Draft Conceptual Training Course for Enhancing Small Arms Controls in Mozambique was developed. The 2012 - 2013 funding is still required to complete weapons collection and destruction, to finalise national response structure, to prepare and implement required training, and to elaborate and pilot the SOPs with the Police Force.

- Create a national response structure for the Inter-Ministerial Commission to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate Illicit Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons (COPRECAL).

**OBJECTIVE 3:** To organise training for officials of the Mozambican Police Force Department of Logistics and Finance on small arms marking and maintenance

- Organize training workshops on small arms marking and maintenance for officials of the Mozambican Police Force Department of Logistics and Finance;
- Provide special equipment and training for technicians, as well as support to setting up a database and management system.

**OBJECTIVE 4:** To implement civic education

- Continue to provide civic education related to weapons submissions and promotion of a culture of peace, in accordance with citizens' obligations under the 2007 law-AAA;
- Make sure the civic education focuses on weapons submissions and destruction in provinces, especially in the Maputo, Manica and Sofala provinces, which experience particular threat to public order;
- Strengthen ties with civil society, with a view to increasing its ability to support the implementation of the National Action Plan.

**OBJECTIVE 5:** To develop Government of Mozambique’s National Action Plan for Small Arms Control

Due to agenda constrains and lack of funds, it was not possible to hold the initiation workshop to develop the National Action Plan (NAP) for small arms in June 2011. Funding in 2012 and 2013 is required for the consultation process at the provincial level with the local government, civil society and the population as well as the drafting and publication process;

- Organize the initiation workshop to develop the NAP.

**Expected outcomes**

- By providing the PRM with the central weapons management database system, the Government of Mozambique will enhance its capacity to mark small arms, ammunition and explosives, safely manage the stockpiles and control small arms ownership.
**Beneficiaries**

- Law enforcement officers in the Ministry of Interior structures, including in particular in the PRM, through development of small arms register, training and technical advice;
- Population of Mozambique through improved security situation and increased awareness.

**Commitments/Contributions by National Government**

The Government of Mozambique is fully committed to the timely and responsible implementation of the above envisaged activities. The National Commission will coordinate the interaction between the main stockholders, the Government and civil society; and guarantee the implementation of the project. The Government of Mozambique will create the necessary environment for the implementation of the project and provide its contribution in-kind in terms of personnel and facilities.

**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, Viva Rio Brazil, FOMICRES, PRO PAZ and Christian Council of Mozambique.

**Indicative Budget**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project [activity/component] [Possibly implemented/funded separately]</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development of an integrated nationwide register of small arms, ammunition and explosives</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>650,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Development of national structure for weapons collection, management and destruction</td>
<td>440,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>440,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organization of training for officials of the Mozambican Police Force Department of Logistics and Finance of the PRM on small arms marking and maintenance</td>
<td>85,000</td>
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<td>85,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civic education</td>
<td>120,000</td>
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<td>120,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Development of Government of Mozambique’s National Action Plan for Small Arms Control</td>
<td>103,500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>103,500</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,398,500</strong></td>
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<td><strong>1,398,500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 Total additional resources required = US$ 1,398,500.

Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
GOVERNMENT OF NAMIBIA

Request for Assistance: Enhancing Central Control over Civilian and State-owned Small Arms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>Marking/record-keeping/tracing, brokering controls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons: <a href="mailto:ndeitunga@nampol.gov.na">ndeitunga@nampol.gov.na</a>, <a href="mailto:mnshaama@yahoo.co.uk">mnshaama@yahoo.co.uk</a>, <a href="mailto:mnshaama@gmail.com">mnshaama@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>To be determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>UNODA: <a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Context

Namibia is generally concerned about the excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons. For this purpose, the country recently established a National Development Plan. But it 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 national goals of reducing proliferation of small arms. The priorities that have been identified and as outlined in the National Development Plan are the upgrade and/or new design of an accurate, reliable Central Firearms Register for civilian and state-owned firearms and competency test certification, and the development of regulation standards for brokers and brokering activities.

Problem analysis

After Namibia’s independence in 1990, it has experienced relative peace. However, the demand for small arms remained high in the country, for such purposes as self-protection. Furthermore, illegal small arms are believed to be in circulation still, menacing urban and rural security, and spreading the threat of armed violence in the country. Thus, the need for establishing an accurate national record-keeping system of both civilian and state-owned firearms stock is imminent.

Additionally, Namibia is requiring assistance in the area of brokering controls. Currently, all organizations and individuals that wish to trade arms and ammunition in Namibia must have a dealer’s license issued by the Namibian Police Force. However, since at the present time there is no specific legislative provision for the regulation of arms brokering activities, there is potential to allow for individuals to stockpile and illegally trade small arms and ammunition in Namibia. A committee on brokering has been established in 2011, but little progress has been made in this regard.

Objectives and respective activities

**OBJECTIVE 1: To develop a centralized small arms registry system**

- Contract technical experts to design the registry system and ensure its nationwide functionality and security;
- Upgrade both the hardware and software of the centralized small arms registry as an accurate, reliable, verifiable and accessible national database for civilian and state-owned small arms and light weapons, as well as stockpile of seized weapons;
- Procure equipment for 16 local stations for the registry system (13 political regions plus 3 cities);
- Establish Standing Operating Procedures (SOP) for the management of the centralized registry;
- Conduct practical training courses for approximately 50 national staff regarding the centralized registry system.
OBJECTIVE 2: To conduct awareness-raising campaigns for registration of small arms
- Raise public awareness on the responsibilities possessing small arms entails and the duty to register them;
- Verify, certify and update data in the centralized registry system, in accordance with newly obtained information through the campaign.

OBJECTIVE 3: To develop legislative framework on brokering activities
- Collect information on arms brokering regimes at the global and regional levels;
- Conduct a study on general brokering activities in Namibia and its legal framework, reviewing the current laws and regulations in the area of brokering control;
- Locate the ideal laws in which arms brokering legislation can be incorporated to, as an amendment or regulation, whichever is suitable for the purpose of controlling arms brokering;
- Determine the lead entity in arms brokering controls and the functions of other relevant Government bodies;
- Advise the brokering committee on the possible legislative framework;
- Prepare a draft amendment act or regulation for arms brokering activities in Namibia;
- Create a work plan of activities for the brokering working group for adoption by National Focal Point and subsequent approval by the Inspector General of the Namibian Police Force, in his capacity as the National Focal Point on all aspects related to SALW in the Republic of Namibia;
- Assist the brokering committee in developing an action plan on brokering controls;
- Brief regularly the National Focal Point on SALW on progress made by the working group;
- Provide training to committee members, and to legislators, if applicable.

OBJECTIVE 4: To train Government officials and dealers
- Develop training materials on small arms controls;
- Develop standards on competency test certification for dealers;
- Conduct practical training of Government officials.

Expected outcomes
- An accurate, reliable and easy-to-use national central firearms register is established;
- A verifiable database, which allows Government officials to identity and trace small arms in a timely manner, is established;
- Brokering activities are regulated within a national legislative framework that would encompass pertinent laws and administrative procedures;
- Government officials and dealers are trained;
- Accidental deaths or injuries related to small arms are reduced;
- Risks associated with surplus stockpiles of small arms and/or potential sources of illegal weapons in circulation are reduced;
- Illicit brokering activity in the grey and illicit markets is reduced to a maximum;
- Domestic legislation on licensing and certification procedures is strengthened.

Beneficiaries
- Direct: Law Enforcement Agency and other government agencies that will make daily use of the central firearms register;
- Indirect: general public.
Commitments/Contributions by National Government

Namibia’s commitment to implement relevant international and regional obligations and requirements is fully stipulated in the National Action Plan on Small Arms, which was approved by the Cabinet and subsequently launched by H.E. Hifikepunye Pohamba, the President of the Republic of Namibia. The commitment is well evidenced by the major achievements and the sustainable implementation of the National Action Plan on SALW by the Government: the fully functional institutional structures ranging from the National Management Committee on SALW, through the National Focal Points on SALW, to the decentralized regional focal points in all of the country’s thirteen (13) political regions. Sustainability after the envisaged activities is assured since salaries, office accommodation, office equipment, communication facilities, vehicles and motor up-keep, etc. of national and local staff of these institutions are covered by the national budget. With regard to this proposal, the budget related to a public awareness campaign and information gathering for the centralized registry (Objective 2) has been secured through the national budget. It is equally important to note that the Government will share the costs of the database development, capacity building training for the national staff on competency test certification for dealers and training on legislative framework for brokering activities.

Partners

An implementing agency is to be determined. These activities will be implemented with close coordination and guidance of the National Focal Point, which is chaired by the Police Commissioner, to ensure national ownership. The project will be implemented in accordance with the sub-regional, regional and international framework, the SADC Protocol on Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials; the Bamako Declaration and the UN PoA. Since March 2009, the Namibian Police Force has been cooperating with the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) based in Pretoria, South Africa in the area of training and capacity building to ensure sustainable implementation of the National Action Plan on SALW. In October 2012, the ISS will jointly facilitate a second capacity building workshop together with the National Focal Point Secretariat for the National Management Committee on Small Arms and Light Weapon in Namibia. Technical support may be provided also by UN entities. Other cooperating partners will also be identified in the future.

Indicative Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component) [Possibly implemented/funded separately]</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$) [national budget]</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Database development</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Awareness-raising campaign</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Legislative framework for brokering activities</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Training: National staff and competency test certification for dealers</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>730,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>490,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>240,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 Total additional resources required for the implementation of the whole project is US$ 240,000. Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
GOVERNMENT OF NIGER

Request for Assistance: Establishment of a Reliable Computerized Database of Civilian-Owned Arms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>National legislation, record-keeping, public awareness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>Commission Nationale pour la Collecte et le Controle des Armes Illicites (CNCCAI): <a href="mailto:cnccainiger@yahoo.fr">cnccainiger@yahoo.fr</a>, <a href="mailto:hamanios12@yahoo.fr">hamanios12@yahoo.fr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>To be determined. Possible implementing partners may include UNREC and KAIPTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>UNODA: <a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Context

In 1992, the nomadic groups of the Tuareg in the north and Toubou in the east engaged in an armed rebellion against the State of Niger. Peace was restored through the implementation of three peace accords, and the adoption of a new Constitution in 1999. However, stability and security in Niger is not to be taken for granted. The regional proliferation of small arms and light weapons has negatively contributed to the rise of armed violence and crime in the country, and it menaces the relative stability that has been accomplished during the past years. Within a regional framework, Niger is a State party to the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and Other Related Materials, as well as other international treaties, agreements and instruments. In 2011-2012, the inflow of weapons from Libya had aggravated terrorist threats and intensified regional insecurity in the Sahel region, including Niger.

Problem analysis

Since 1991, little control has existed over the licencing for civilians to possess and carry small arms. No reliable data exists on the licences and records of weapons, which has been maintained manually. The relevant legislation, dating back to 1963, has become obsolete. It is therefore necessary to organise a census of the weapons held by civilians, in order to verify whether individuals in possession of small arms have a licence; whether they are compliant with the calibre and type authorised; whether the reasons justifying the licence are still valid; and whether the weapons still remain in operative condition. This census will allow Niger to establish a reliable, computerised database of the weapons in civilian possession. It will also provide valuable information for the regulatory review necessary to update and harmonize the relevant national legislation in accordance with the provisions of the ECOWAS Convention, 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 harmonization of small arms legislation in West Africa.

Objectives and respective activities

**OBJECTIVE 1: To gather information on small arms and light weapons in legal possession**
- Conduct a national census of all small arms and light weapons in legal possession;
- Provide training for people that legally possess small arms, including arms dealers, on how to maintain and store their weapons safely.

**OBJECTIVE 2: To establish a national register of weapons**
- Establish a computerized database of licensed weapons in legal possession;
- Create and operate a national register of weapons.
OBJECTIVE 3: To harmonize legislative framework on small arms control in the subregion
- Review and harmonize national legislation (through a workshop) in accordance with Niger’s regional and international obligations, especially those under the ECOWAS Convention.

Expected outcomes

A reliable system for the management of legally possessed weapons is established. Provision of training and awareness-raising for the weapons owners will have a positive impact on the security of the population in general, as well as of women and children in households.

Beneficiaries

The entire population, including women and children.

Commitments/Contributions by National Government

The Government is fully committed to the extent that these activities are part of its policy. This is confirmed in the past by the participation of senior or top level Government officials (the head of government and even the head of state) in sensitization campaigns, events and meetings organised by the national commission (CNCCAI). The Government provides necessary in-kind contributions to organize several awareness-raising campaigns and to continuously operate the CNCCAI.

Partners

An implementing agency is 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 of Action for the Implementation of the ECOWAS Convention on small arms. Technical support may be provided by UN entities such as UNREC and UNDP. The CNCCAI will ensure the involvement of civil society and local actors in the implementation process to facilitate sustainability in relevant activities.

Indicative Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component)</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Information gathering: National census</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. National register of firearms</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Legislative framework</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>500,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>500,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Total additional resources required for the implementation of the envisaged activities = **US$ 500,000**. Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
GOVERNMENT OF NIGER

Request for Assistance: Institutional Enhancement of Stockpile Management (Phase I)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>Stockpile management, destruction</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>Commission Nationale pour la Collecte et le Controle des Armes Illicites (CNCCAI): <a href="mailto:cnccainiger@yahoo.fr">cnccainiger@yahoo.fr</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>To be determined. Possible implementing partners may include UNREC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>UNODA: <a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Problem analysis

Many of the storage facilities for Niger’s military weapons are defective and often built simply from mud; especially those located inland, and pose a constant danger to the surrounding populations. Record-keeping of weapons needs to be undertaken manually using cardstock paper. Different nature and attribution of weapons; inoperable or obsolete; licit or illicit; seized or voluntarily surrendered, are stored in the same facilities 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 the fact that several arms and ammunition magazines exploded recently. Agadez is the priority region, but storage facilities used by Niger’s security and defence forces in all seven regions need urgent attention.

Objectives and respective activities

**OBJECTIVE 1: To secure weapons and ammunition in military stockpile facilitates**
- Construct 7 arms magazines and 7 ammunitions storage facilities in accordance with requisite standards of safety and security;
- Establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for safe and secure stockpile management;
- Conduct a preliminary survey on the safety of military barracks located in the centre of towns.

**OBJECTIVE 2: To destroy illicit and obsolete small arms**
- Destroy all the seized illicit and obsolete small arms held in the stockpile facilities;
- Establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for safe and verifiable destruction of small arms.

**OBJECTIVE 3: To build operational capacity of the defence and security forces**
- Provide training for 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; and relevant national, regional and international legislative and regulatory provisions and/or standards.

Expected outcomes

The improved security of arms and ammunition stockpiles in the military arsenals, as well as the training of officials, will have a 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 improved. The risk of weapons diversion to illicit markets will be reduced.
Beneficiaries

The entire population surrounding the arsenals, which may include groups suffering disproportionately from armed violence, including women, youth and children.

Commitments/Contributions by National Government

The Government is fully committed to the extent that these activities are part of its policy. This is confirmed in the past by the participation of senior or top level Government officials (the head of government and even the head of state) in sensitization campaigns, events and meetings organised by the national commission (CNCCAI). The Government of Niger, as part of its policy, will lead the effort to provide the project with qualified personnel, equipment and the land that will be used for the construction of weapons storage facilities.

Partners

An implementing agency is 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 of Action for the Implementation of the ECOWAS Convention on small arms. Technical support may be provided by UN entities such as UNREC and UNDP. The CNCCAI will ensure the involvement of civil society and local actors in the implementation process to facilitate sustainability in relevant activities.

Indicative Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component)</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Securing weapons and ammunition</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Destruction of illicit and obsolete small arms</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Building operational capacity of the defence and security forces</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>900,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total additional resources required for 2012 – 2013 = US$900,000.

Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
GOVERNMENT OF NIGER

Request for Assistance: Establishing a Sustainable Implementation System for Collection, Storage and Destruction of Small Arms (Phase I)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>Collection/destruction; public awareness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>Commission Nationale pour la Collecte et le Controle des Armes Illicites (CNCCAI): <a href="mailto:cnccainiger@yahoo.fr">cnccainiger@yahoo.fr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>To be determined. Possible partners may include UNREC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>UNODA: <a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Problem analysis

In Niger, despite disarmament of the insurgents undertaken in the past years, bandits and smugglers have accumulated weapons in bordering areas around the country. Furthermore, in 2011, a significant number of weapons have flown into Niger from Libya, together with ex-combatants. This inflow of weapons exacerbated the circulation of small arms light weapons in the country, and resulted in more illicit small arms in the hands of civilians as well. It is essential to establish a comprehensive and sustainable implementation system in a step-by-step but seamless approach from recovery and storage to destruction of small arms. Reduction of demand for small arms is also essential in the community. Among the seven regions in the country, the Agadez, Diffa and Tillaberi regions, in addition to the Capital District of Niamey, are most seriously affected by illicit small arms.

Objectives and respective activities

Overall goal: To establish a comprehensive and sustainable system for collection, storage and destruction of weapons, to be supported by the community and implemented separately in each region.

OBJECTIVE 1: To conduct awareness-raising
- Organize public awareness events on the dangers of possessing illicit small arms, with a view to encouraging local populations to surrender small arms voluntarily. These public events may be organized in conjunction with weapons destruction activities;
- Develop and implement a media strategy to involve TV, radio and newspapers;
- Plan and undertake awareness-raising activities considering gender aspects, and reduction of armed violence and demand for weapons;
- Develop and apply Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for awareness-raising.

OBJECTIVE 2: To collect weapons
- Collect weapons from communities by defence and security officials in close cooperation with local leaders, including traditional and religious leaders;
- Grant an amnesty period pursuant to the Amnesty Law of Niger;
- Develop and apply Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for collection of weapons.

OBJECTIVE 3: To ensure provisional storage of weapons
- Store collected weapons in safe and guarded facilities until they are destroyed;
- Improve safety of weapons storage facilities provisionally, pending their complete and structural refurbishment;
- Register weapons to be stored;
Develop and apply Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for provisional storage of weapons.

**OBJECTIVE 4: To destroy weapons**
- Destroy collected weapons by cutting with a blowtorch;
- Register weapons to be destroyed;
- Develop and apply Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for destruction of weapons;
- Organize “Flame of peace” public ceremonies, to accompany destruction activities.

**OBJECTIVE 5: To train local/regional officials**
- Organize a one-day introductory workshop in each region for local officials who participate in the above activities;
- Provide a training-of-trainers workshop in each region for selected local officials who serve as regional liaison for the National Commission;
- Undertake on-the-job training for the participating local officials;
- Develop curricula and training materials for the training activities above.

**OBJECTIVE 6: To assess and evaluate activities**
- Undertake assessment and evaluations throughout the aforementioned activities, with a view to enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of the implementation system, when it is replicated for other regions in the country.

**Expected outcomes**

The eradication of the illicit proliferation and circulation of small arms and light weapons will allow the population of the targeted areas to regain confidence and to engage in socio-economic activities such as business and agriculture, while developing tourism. School education and other public services will be also revived.

**Beneficiaries**

The entire population in the relevant regions, which may include groups suffering disproportionately from armed violence, including women, youth and children. Local officials are trained to reciprocate relevant activities in a sustainable manner.

**Commitments/Contributions by National Government**

The government is fully committed to the extent that these activities are part of its policy. This was confirmed in the past by the participation of senior or top level Government officials (the head of government and even the head of state) in sensitization campaigns, events and meetings organised by the national commission (CNCCAI). The Government of Niger, as part of its policy, will lead the effort to provide the project with qualified personnel, equipment and the land that will be used for the construction of weapons storage facilities.

**Partners**

An implementing agency is 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. Technical support may be provided by UN entities such as UNREC and UNDP. The CNCCAI will ensure the involvement of civil society and local actors in the implementation process to facilitate sustainability in relevant activities.
### Indicative Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Tillabéry region plus Capital District of Niamey</th>
<th>Diffa region</th>
<th>Agadez region</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Awareness-raising</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destruction</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment and evaluation</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>265,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>265,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>530,000</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td><strong>1,060,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Total additional resources required for Oct 2012 – Dec 2013 = US$ 1,060,000.

Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Request for Assistance:</th>
<th>Construction/Rehabilitation of Military and Police Stockpile Facilities (Phase I)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thematic areas:</td>
<td>Stockpile management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>Sierra Leone National Commission on Small Arms: <a href="mailto:slencsa@ymail.com">slencsa@ymail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>To be determined. Potential partners may include UNREC, Sierra Leone Military and the Sierra Leone Police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>UNODA: <a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Context

After a ten-year bloody civil armed conflict that destroyed both lives and infrastructure in every corner of the country, Sierra Leone is currently engaged in the daunting task of reconstruction. At the end of the war, the Government, in collaboration with the UNDP, carried out a series of disarmament projects aimed at eradicating illicit arms and their misuse in the country. In spite of these efforts there has been an alarming increase in the spate of armed robberies in the cities and towns.

Many lives have been lost due to armed violence. Most of the weapons used in armed robberies are military-type weapons used by both the military and the police. The lack of standard stockpile facilities and the unprofessional conduct of untrained personnel to manage them are contributing factors to leakages of arms from these stockpile facilities and the use of the arms by criminal gangs. The effect has been eroding the credibility of the two primary security forces, and has arguably fed into the problems of gender-based violence, transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, cross-border crimes, armed violence and development in Sierra Leone and its neighbouring states.

Problem analysis

Many police and military stockpile facilities were damaged or destroyed during the conflict. Today, both forces have to make do with makeshift facilities in most of their barracks and permanent deployment areas. All the stockpile facilities that survived and are still being used are in terrible states of disrepair. Many others also need to be relocated away from densely populated areas. In 2010, American experts destroyed 2,000 explosives stored in the facilities located in a civilian-populated area. Some facilities are still located in a close vicinity of such areas, and imminently require improvement or relocation.

Objectives and respective activities

**OBJECTIVE 1: To ensure security and safety of the national stockpile facilities**

- Conduct an assessment of all existing facilities (including makeshift ones) countrywide;
- Identify suitable locations for the construction of new stockpile facilities;
- Rehabilitate and strengthen up to four (4) existing stockpile facilities;
- Construct two (2) new international standards-compliant stockpile facilities for the military and the police;
- Implement physical security measures to prevent theft, sabotage, damage or tampering with the stockpile facilities;
- Implement established safety standards (such as the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines) to minimize explosive threat to surrounding populations.
**Objective 2: To ensure adequate management of stockpile facilities by fully-trained personnel**

- Provide standard professional training for the personnel who manage the stockpile facilities;
- Establish and implement Standardized Operating Procedures (SOP) and protocols for guarding, registering and accessing stockpiles;
- Establish a system to supervise facility personnel.

**Expected outcomes**

- Standard stockpile facilities for both the military and the police are constructed in two identified locations;
- The required number of personnel to manage two new and four refurbished stockpile facilities is fully trained;
- Standard security and safety procedures are observed in all facility locations.

**Beneficiaries**

- Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces;
- Sierra Leone Police;
- Citizens of the country.

**Commitments/Contributions by National Government**

The Government of Sierra Leone and its National Commission on Small Arms are fully committed to the timely and responsible implementation of the activities envisaged in this proposal. Full access to the storage facilities are guaranteed for international experts. The Government is prepared to provide real properties for the sites of facilities to be newly constructed, as well as to provide other necessary in-kind contributions, to the maximum possible extent, including personnel, equipment and means of communications and transportations.

**Partners**

These activities will be carried out with close cooperation and guidance from the National Commission, to ensure national ownership. An implementing agency, which is expected to implement activities envisaged in this proposal, to manage donor funds, and to provide technical expertise, should be identified. The most cost-efficient, effective and qualified engineering firm will be selected to improve or construct the relevant facilities. 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 small arms 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 manufacture in accordance with the ECOWAS Convention. UNDP has also recently received funding from the Australian government to build the capacity of the National Arms Registry and Bureau through trainings and operational support to the Bureau’s offices. Also, MAG has been providing technical expertise in the field.
### Indicative Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component)</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OBJECTIVE 1: Improve security and safety of the national stockpile facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Assessment of existing stockpile facilities (3-day field visit)</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Repair of existing stockpile facilities</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Relocation and construction of new stockpile facilities</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Implement physical security measures (locks, fences, walls, alarms, etc.)</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJECTIVE 2: Ensure that stockpile facilities are managed adequately by fully trained personnel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Training of personnel (3-4-day course for 100-120 workers in Freetown)</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Drafting and dissemination of procedures and protocols</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>960,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>960,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Total additional resources required for the implementation of the envisaged activities= **US$960,000**. Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE

Request for Assistance: Establishing National Practice for Marking and Record-keeping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>Marking/record-keeping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>Sierra Leone National Commission on Small Arms: <a href="mailto:slencsa@ymail.com">slencsa@ymail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>To be determined. Potential partners may include UNREC, Sierra Leone Military and the Sierra Leone Police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>UNODA: <a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a> 1 year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Context

Since the end of the civil war in 2002, Sierra Leone has been engaged in a number of activities geared towards building sustainable peace, security and development. One of these activities has been the restructuring and reform of the entire security sector. Both the military and the Police have been restructured as part of a reform of the national security sector. A national security coordinating office has also been established for the first time to coordinate all national security matters. Furthermore, a national commission has been established to take the lead in the implementation of programmes and activities on the control of the proliferation and illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons. The commission advises the Government on all issues pertaining to arms control and reports annually to the United Nations on progress made in the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on small arms. It also ensures that the country complies fully with the requirements of the legally binding ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials. Notwithstanding all these efforts, the criminal misuse of small arms still constitutes a serious challenge to human security, peace and development of the country.

In addition, article 9 of the ECOWAS Convention requests each Member State to establish a database and a computerized national arms register. One key prerequisite of establishing an arms registry is the marking of all weapons that will go into that register.

Problem analysis

Presently, the Government is almost overwhelmed by the post-war recovery programmes and lacks both the financial resources to procure the relevant marking machines and the technical expertise, in order for the Commission to undertake the marking of all weapons held by the Military, the Police and civilians. Since a national arms register never existed, weapons owned by the security forces carry only manufacturers’ markings. Locally manufactured weapons held by civilians are unmarked. This makes the tracing of weapons in criminal matters extremely difficult. For instance, courts have on many cases found it impossible to trace military-type weapons used by civilian armed robbers to their original owners, even though many of them are likely to be diverted from either the Military or the Police stockpiles.

Approximately, a total of 44,000 weapons (16,000 held by the military, 24,000 held by the Police and 4,000 held by civilians) must be marked as soon as possible.

Objectives and respective activities

Overall objective: To ensure the marking and registration of all civilian and state-owned small arms and light weapons.
OBJECTIVE 1: To mark civilian and state-owned weapons
• Conduct an assessment of the status of marking of weapons to ascertain the precise number of weapons to be marked;
• Identify the categories and types of weapons, which will determine the type and size of marking machines to be procured;
• Procure the most suitable marking machines;
• Prepare a marking schedule for the civilian and state-owned weapons;
• Establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the national marking practice;
• Implement marking of applicable weapons.

OBJECTIVE 2: To establish a national registry system
• Acquire reliable software and hardware to establish a national registry of weapons;
• Establish a database for a national registry for civilian and state-owned weapons;
• Establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the registration of civilian and state-owned weapons.

OBJECTIVE 3: To train Government officials for marking and registration of weapons
• Select suitable personnel to be trained for marking and registration activities;
• Organize training courses for the selected personnel, on the use of acquired technology and standard operating procedures for marking of weapons, as well as on data-entry operations and maintenance of the established registry.

Expected outcomes
• All weapons held by the military, the Police and civilians are duly marked;
• Comprehensive relevant technical training of weapon markers is accomplished;
• A system of easy recognition and identification of registered weapons is established;
• Timely tracing of weapons becomes possible;
• Data entry to the weapons register is facilitated.

Beneficiaries
• The Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces;
• The Sierra Leone Police;
• Civilian small arms owners;
• Citizens of Sierra Leone.

Commitments/Contributions by National Government

The Government is fully committed to the full, timely and responsible implementation of all the envisaged project activities. The Commission is prepared to play the role of coordinator within the national governmental throughout the project cycle. The Government is also prepared to provide suitable personnel for training and venues for all the activities, and to grant duty waivers on all the imported marking machines, parts and accessories.
Partners

An implementing agency is to be determined. The project activities will be carried out with close cooperation and guidance from the National Commission to ensure national ownership. Organizations that are experienced in this field in the sub-region include UNREC and RECSA. Other potential implementing partners include MAG.

Indicative Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component) [Possibly implemented/funded separately]</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Marking Equipment x2 @ $ 60,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Training facilitation (Transportation, Lunch, Training Hall &amp; Teaching Aid for 30 students)</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Database for national registry of civilian and state-owned weapons including stockpile inventory</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Trainer/ Consultant</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>345,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>345,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Total additional resources required for the implementation of the envisaged activities = **US$345,000**. Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH SUDAN

Request for Assistance: Physical Security & Stockpile Management (Phase I)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>Stockpile management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>Bureau for Community Security &amp; Small Arms Control (BCSSAC) <a href="mailto:rgokmajok@googlemail.com">rgokmajok@googlemail.com</a> (copy to: <a href="mailto:nyenor@yahoo.com">nyenor@yahoo.com</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>To be determined. Potential partners include UNDP, UNMISS, BICC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>UNODA: <a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a> 2013-2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Context

In 2011, the Republic of South Sudan, particularly among the Ministry of Defense/SPLA, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism, Ministry of National Security and the Organized Forces, decided to create synergies for systematic improvement of arms and ammunition management in South Sudan. A technical assessment, which was undertaken in mid-2011, details the current status of stockpile management and possible next steps in South Sudan. An “Arms and Ammunition Management Working Group” was formulated as a coordination body to achieve sustainable improvement in arms and ammunition management in the Organized Forces. Furthermore, South Sudan is in the process of enacting a National Arms Law.

Approaches and practices as well as infrastructure for arms and ammunition management in South Sudan require attention and need to be strengthened to implement a fully functioning arms and ammunition management system in the whole security sector. The Government of the Republic of South Sudan is fully committed to this objective and was engaged in a variety of activities in order to lay the foundations for small arms controls in recent months.

Problem analysis

Projects should address the aspects of training, rules and regulations, and infrastructure within South Sudan’s security sector. The prolonged past conflict in the Republic of the Sudan prevented the establishment of appropriately safe and secure storage facilities for arms and ammunition; development of rules and regulations; as well the formation of sound technical knowledge regarding arms and ammunition management in the organized forces. This negatively affects the safety and security of both the civilian population and the security sector staff members, as well as human security in South Sudan.

Objectives and respective activities

Overall Objective: To establish a foundation of the national system for arms and ammunition management in an integrated manner (Phase I). The following components of the proposal are complementary and interdependent.

Objective 1: To establish rules and regulations pertaining to physical security, stockpile management and marking and record-keeping of small arms and light weapons and ammunition
- Draft and endorse Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) on physical security and stockpile management in the Organized Forces;
- Draft and endorse Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) on marking and record-keeping (registration).
OBJECTIVE 2: To improve infrastructure for physical security and stockpile management

- Build new armouries where infrastructure is not existent. This can also include financing of advanced container storage solutions if properly arranged; the exact locations and details will be finalized in bilateral discussions with interested partners. Generally, Juba (1) and the state capitals (9) are high priority locations;
- Refurbish existing storage facilities where appropriate: it would be necessary to improve the basic structure of some storage facilities, including installation of weapons racks and fences, as well as improvement of the internal and external physical security of the facilities. The exact locations and details will be finalized in bilateral discussions with interested partners. Generally, refurbishment measures should comprise all capitals (10) as well as all county capitals in all the 76 counties in South Sudan.

OBJECTIVE 3: To provide training to facilities workers and technical advisory services

- Provide nation-wide technical training on physical security and stockpile management, targeting national staff working in storage facilities in ten states and all organized forces; training measures should initially be executed in the ten state capitals (technical workers training). These trainings should be long enough to properly train workers: (1. Basic quick impact courses on some days; 2. In-depth worker training between 3 and 6 months). Each workshop in the capitals should target facility workers from the Police, Prison Service, Fire Brigade and Wildlife Service. Furthermore, facility workers of arms facilities require technical training. These courses, however, would need to be different in content due to the specialized equipment and hazard classes;
- Provide technical advisory services on physical security and stockpile management to the BCSSAC (strategic/technical), as well as to the organized forces (technical) in the ten states.

Expected outcomes

- Theft and loss of arms and ammunition, as well as their unintended explosions, are prevented;
- Human security of the people of South Sudan is increased, contributing to social and economic development and stabilization of the country.

Beneficiaries

- Directly: the Respective Organized Forces;
- Indirectly: The civilian population.

Commitments/Contributions by National Government

The Government of the Republic of South Sudan, as well as its organized forces, is fully committed to supporting international assistance to be provided in the area of physical security and stockpile management. At the High-level Conference held in April 2012, the Government affirmed its political will in this regard publicly, and stands ready to provide its own contribution to international assistance as much as possible. Given the severe budget restrictions, such national contributions may include provision of labour, facilities and human resources. Within the Government, the Arms and Ammunition Management Working Group is a suitable inter-governmental institution to support BCSSAC for any international assistance. The Working Group should function as the forum for planning and discussions, while still retaining ownership of any project.

Partners

An implementing agency is to be determined. At the national level, the envisaged activities will be implemented in close cooperation with the BCSSAC, Ministry of Interior, Juba, as the executing agency and
the RSS Arms and Ammunition Management Working Group, as the national coordinating body of all organized forces, to ensure national ownership of the activities. Coordination with UNDP and UNMISS is requested, as they have been providing technical support to the BCSSAC to fulfil its mandate at national, state and county levels. The Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC) has also been providing technical and advisory support to BCSSAC. Other possible implementing partners include MAG.

### Indicative Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase I Project (activity/component)</th>
<th>Indicative Budget ($US)</th>
<th>Secured Funds ($US)</th>
<th>Funding Gap ($US)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Objective 1: Rules and regulations for physical security and stockpile management and marking of weapons</td>
<td>Covered under Objective 3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Covered under Objective 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 2: Infrastructure refurbishment / new building for stockpile management</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 3: External Technical Advisory Services (e.g. Consultancies) / Technical training for national staff</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,000,000</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td><strong>1,000,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total additional resources required for the implementation of the envisaged activities = US$ 1,000,000.

Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.

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1. Total additional resources required for the implementation of the envisaged activities = US$ 1,000,000.
GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN

Request for Assistance: Improving Control over Private and State-owned Small Arms and Light Weapons in Sudan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>Marking/record-keeping; public awareness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>National Office for Small Arms and Light Weapons: <a href="mailto:mahmoudabdalla1551@yahoo.com">mahmoudabdalla1551@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>To be determined. Potential partners include UNDP, UNREC, RECSA, BICC and MAG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>UNODA: <a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a> 3 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Context

The root causes of conflict in Sudan have not been fully addressed despite the signature of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005 and the exit of UNMIS in July 2011. Local conflicts have been exacerbated by socioeconomic and political marginalization, the weaknesses of local governance structures, and the spread of small arms and light weapons. In the context of long-standing tribal rivalries, the growing presence of small arms has led to cycles of militarization and bloodshed, negatively impacting peace efforts in Sudan. According to 2009 estimations of Small Arms Survey, there were around 2.7 million weapons in (North) Sudan, from which 1.24 million were held by civilians. This figure is probably much higher now due to the influx of arms coming from Libya.

The Government of Sudan is aware of the security threat posed by the lack of control over weapons in the country, and through the Ministry of Interior, the Sudan DDR Commission (SDDRC), and other security sector institutions, have already undertaken a number of concrete initiatives related to the control of small arms and light weapons, including agreements with regional actors; sensitization and awareness-raising campaigns for the control of small arms in collaboration with UNDP; and the establishment of a marking and registration system to trace small arms and light weapons in Sudan with the support of RECSA. These sometimes isolated efforts should be further consolidated in order to implement a sustainable system through which the State improves its centralized control over civilian and state-owned small arms and light weapons.

Problem analysis

With a view to keeping information in the central weapons registry up-to-date, including data to track the movement of uniquely marked small arms, Sudan has obtained two small arms marking machines thanks to the financial and technical support from the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA). To date, over 25,000 civilian-owned small arms and over 26,000 weapons owned by police forces have been marked. In this vein, the Government has initiated the registration of small arms and light weapons in circulation in the Country. In South Darfur alone, more than 6,000 weapons have been registered. Given the high number of non-marked and non-registered weapons still in circulation in the country, these efforts should be continued. Enhanced control over small arms is expected to mitigate the threat of armed violence and the illicit diversion of small arms into the wrong hands.

However, in order to continue these activities, the Government needs more marking machines to cover the vast territory of the country, and further support the registering process and operation of the central weapons registry as well as capacity building of the concerned staff. This intervention should be complemented by awareness-raising activities to sensitize communities on the dangers of small arms and light weapons, on the need to register them and on the procedures to accomplish this. These awareness-raising activities will increase the number of voluntarily marked and registered weapons and reduce the possession of illicit small arms.
Objectives and respective activities

**Overall Objective:** To strengthen the control over civilian and state-owned small arms and light weapons in Sudan.

**OBJECTIVE 1: To mark small arms and light weapons**
- Conduct a preliminary assessment on the numbers and types of small arms and light weapons to be marked, which determines the number of additional marking machines required;
- Conduct two researches and develop context-specific guidelines on best practices to control small arms in Sudan;
- Establish a schedule on the marking process in coordination with local administrations;
- Procure the most suitable marking machines;
- Review and disseminate/promote the existing Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the national marking practice;
- Implement marking of applicable weapons according to the reviewed SOP.

**OBJECTIVE 2: To improve the central weapons registry**
- Identify software and hardware to enhance the central registry and accelerate the small arms registration process;
- Review and disseminate/promote the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the registration of applicable small arms;
- Implement registration of applicable small arms in Darfur and Kordofan regions according to the reviewed SOP.

**OBJECTIVE 3: To train personnel on marking and registering of small arms**
- Train relevant personnel on the use of marking machines, the operation of the central registry, including data-entry, as well as on the compliance with the standard operating procedures (SOP).

**OBJECTIVE 4: To organize gender responsive public information campaign on small arms**
- Conduct a set of public information and sensitization activities, including the design and broadcast of a series of radio programmes; use of print media tools, interactive means (e.g., theatre, music, exhibitions and community meetings) and other events.

**OBJECTIVE 5: To validate the National Action Plan**
- Conduct a validation workshop with relevant stakeholders to review the National Action Plan for Small Arms and Light Weapons Control and to assure the proposed activities aligned with the national strategy.

**Expected outcomes**
- Targeted civilian and state-owned small arms and light weapons are marked;
- Data-entry into the central weapons registry is facilitated and accelerated;
- National personnel undertaking marking and registering activities are fully trained;
- Public awareness on the dangers of small arms and light weapons is raised within local communities;
- Voluntarily registry of civilian weapons is increased;
- National Plan for Small Arms and Light Weapons Control is validated.
**Beneficiaries**

Target groups:
- The Sudan Armed Forces and Police;
- Civilian small arms owners.

Ultimate beneficiaries:
- Communities victims of conflict exacerbated by the high presence of small arms;
- Groups suffering disproportionately from armed violence, particularly women, youth and children.

**Commitments/Contributions by National Government**

The Government of the Sudan and its National Office for Small Arms and Light Weapons are fully committed to the implementation of the activities envisaged in this proposal. The Government will ensure timely coordination with its national entities, as well as the provision of in-kind contribution to its possible extent. The Government is also committed to granting relevant authorizations to implementing agencies and ensuring the sustainability of marking and registering operations.

**Partners**

An implementing agency is to be determined. At the national level, the envisaged activities will be implemented in close cooperation with the National Office for Small Arms and Light Weapons, to ensure national ownership of the activities. BICC and MAG have been providing technical assistance to Sudan. UNDP has been supporting the Sudan DDR Commission in the implementation of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme, as well as in the Community Security and Arms Control projects. Other potential implementing partners include UNREC and RECSA.

**Indicative Budget**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component) [Possibly implemented/funded separately]</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Additional marking equipment assessment and purchase</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Record-keeping equipment (hardware and software)</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Training of personnel in central registry maintenance and operation</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Gender-responsive public information campaign on SALW</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Validation of the National Action Plan</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>650,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Total additional resources required for the implementation of the envisaged activities = US$ 650,000.

Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
Context

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, pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 2001-098/PR of 19 March 2001. This measure was 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, which has suffered an increase in the last decade.

Problem analysis

Armed robberies and cross-border crimes have become everyday occurrences for both urban and rural populations. According to a recent field report, the common denominators in these transgressions are largely attributable to:

i) the unregulated proliferation of weapons supplied through, among other sources, local craft production of small arms;

ii) the inability to identify and trace weapons used in crime and armed violence; and

iii) the potential diversion form provisionally stored small arms.

The craft small arms production has constituted a growing industry, particularly in the Western region of the country. There is a clear nexus between the lack of attention in addressing this problem and the acceleration in weapons trafficking and armed violence in recent years.

In this vein, the National Commission has decided to closely examine the craft small arms production industry through a census targeting all local small arms manufacturers in Togo. Furthermore, the National Commission has begun a process to register civilian and state-owned small arms within the country. These ongoing efforts have produced a registry of more than six thousand (6,000) small arms, and will conclude in October/November, 2012.

The next step is to mark these weapons, in accordance with the ECOWAS Convention, which requires the marking of all state-owned weapons. Finally, the National Commission finds it urgent to construct weapons stockpile facilities, particularly for seized and collected small arms to be temporarily stored, pending legal procedure or destruction activities.
Objectives and respective activities

**Overall goal:** To enhance control over small arms and light weapons in Togo from the production to the storage process, while tackling issues of marking, record-keeping, tracing and stockpile management.

**OBJECTIVE 1: To organise a national census of small arms manufacturers**
- Recruit approximately 20 census workers, across the 5 different regions;
- Deploy census workers in the field to gather information through a questionnaire;
- Take all necessary security measures to protect the census workers;
- Collect information from local manufacturers (or gunsmiths), pertaining to owner/manager’s name, date of birth, residence, nationality and economic activities, as well as more detailed information on location of forges (furnaces), description of workshops (factories), type of arms and ammunition made, sales and distribution routes, clients, prices, annual production capacity, number of employees (apprentices), source of raw materials and use of profits;
- Analyze data and draft a final report (by an expert consultant), including recommendations for any necessary legislative or regulatory action.

**OBJECTIVE 2: To create a registry on local weapons manufacturers in Togo**
- Create an electronic registry of local weapons manufacturers, and a database of locally manufactured weapons based on the information gathered during the census;
- Monitor and regulate work of local craft manufacturers.

**OBJECTIVE 3: To mark civilian and state-owned small arms**
- Determine the type and size of machinery to be procured, based on the characteristics of weapons most abundant in the country;
- Obtain relevant machinery used in the marking of small arms;
- Establish a plan and schedule for the marking activities;
- Establish Standing Operating Procedures (SOP) for the marking of small arms; and
- Implement marking of civilian and state-owned small arms.

**OBJECTIVE 4: To train government officials for marking, record-keeping and tracing activities**
- Select suitable personnel to be trained for the marking activities;
- Establish a training program for the marking activities, targeting in particular those officials who will supervise the marking process at the provincial level.

**OBJECTIVE 5: To construct stockpile facilities for temporary storage of small arms**
- Conduct an assessment on the national capacity to store confiscated and collected small arms on a provisional basis;
- Establish a plan on necessary storage facilities, including their number, locations and capacity;
- Construct suitable storage facilities; and
- Establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for temporary storage of small arms.

**Expected outcomes**

- Understanding of the industrial scale of local small arms production is enhanced;
- Local small arms manufacturers are better monitored, guided and regulated;
- Government officials are better trained for standardized making practices and procedures;
- Improved regulation over weapons manufactures contributes to prevention of conflicts and armed violence, and the promotion of culture of peace;
- Small arms owned by civilians and relevant State institutions are marked appropriately;
• Obsolete, confiscated and collected small arms are securely stored temporarily until being destroyed.

**Beneficiaries**

• The National Commission will be equipped with the data and information to take appropriate action to regulate local craft manufacturers of small arms;
• Relevant Government officials enhances their skills in marking weapons;
• The local populations in Togo will benefit from the improved security situation in the country and the subregion.

**Commitments/Contributions by National Government**

The Government of Togo and its National Commission are committed to the implementation of the UN Programme of Action and the ECOWAS Convention; and thus to the activities envisaged in this proposal. The Government is ready to provide in-kind contributions such as personnel, equipment and facilities, as well as means of communication and transportation, to the maximum possible extent. Authorization that is necessary to undertake relevant activities will be granted to implementing agencies.

**Partners**

An implementing agency and its partners are to be determined. These activities will be implemented with close cooperation and guidance from the National Commission, to ensure national ownership, and in accordance with the subregional framework, including the Plan of Action for the Implementation of the ECOWAS Convention on small arms. The ECOWAS Commission through the ECOSAP programme supported the development of the national small arms 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 manufacture in accordance with the ECOWAS Convention.

**Indicative Budget**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component)</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Census on local craft production</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultancy: International expert</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement (marking machines and IT equipment)</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating costs (marking of weapons)</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training curriculum and materials</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of stockpile facilities for seized and temporarily stored small arms</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>455,000</strong></td>
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<td><strong>455,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Total additional resources required for 2012 – 2013 = **US$455,000**. 
Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
Request for Assistance: Strengthening Local Capacity to Mark and Register Small Arms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>Marking/record-keeping/tracing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>National Focal Point on Firearms: <a href="mailto:nfptanzania@gmail.com">nfptanzania@gmail.com</a> and <a href="mailto:mugasandege@yahoo.co.uk">mugasandege@yahoo.co.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>To be determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>UNODA: <a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Context

Marking, record-keeping and tracing of small arms is crucial for effective weapons control in the United Republic of Tanzania. Currently, marking of small arms that belong to the Tanzania police force, prisons and civilians is in progress, making use of five marking machines provided by the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ). In addition to these marking efforts, the records of all marked weapons are entered into a created computerized database. All civilian records on small arms were kept manually in paper files but currently are being transferred to the aforementioned computerized database.

Problem analysis

Currently, civilians, government institutions and private companies, including private security companies, own approximately 92,000 civilian firearms. Out of these, approximately 62,000 firearms have been recorded in the database since 2006; and this process is still ongoing. The Police Headquarters in Dar es Salaam hosts six computers and a server to support this exercise, but more computers and supporting hardware will be required to install the system at the local level, in order to accelerate the process and to make it sustainable. The data entry clerks and other users of the database will also need comprehensive training on the new record-keeping system. Furthermore, to complete marking exercise for state-owned weapons and to replicate it for civilian owned weapons, equipment including marking machines and vans to transport them will be needed, as well as training for those to undertake the marking in Tanzania’s 30 regions.

Objectives and respective activities

Overall goal: To mark and record all state and civilian-owned small arms in the United Republic of Tanzania; and to build local capacity for marking and registering small arms.

OBJECTIVE 1: To build capacity of the local regions to mark state- and civilian-owned small arms
- Organize a four-day training by bringing together 80 participants from the Police Headquarters and 30 regions, with a view to providing instructions in the technical process of marking small arms, including practical sessions using the five small arms marking machines;
- Purchase two (2) additional marking machines for use in the local regions, along with computers, compressors, generators and two vans for transporting the machines between the regions;
- Ensure that all civilian-owned small arms are marked and recorded.

OBJECTIVE 2: To build capacity of the local regions to create and maintain small arms records
- Organize a four-day training of data entry clerks from across the country to build their capacity to create, populate, manage and maintain the new computerized small arms database;
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- Provide participants with refresher training on IT skills and the national small arms legislation, as well as on the specific software they will use to maintain their weapons records in respective regions;
- Provide each region with necessary computers and accessories (such as printers);
- Provide follow-up support after the training and equipment installation, including:
  i) visit the regions and monitor the operation of the database;
  ii) provide operational support in marking and record-keeping at each site; and
  iii) provide on-the-job training.

OBJECTIVE 3: To build capacity of the Firearms Database Training Centre
- Provide the Centre located in Moshi Police Training Academy with necessary equipment such as computers and office furniture;
- Assist the Centre in coordinating training courses not only for Tanzanian small arms record-keepers but also others experts and officials from the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa subregion.

OBJECTIVE 4: To organize public-awareness campaign
- Raise public awareness about the dangers of small arms and armed violence, by undertaking an awareness-raising campaign through various media, including flyers and brochures in print, and advertisements on radio and television;
- Ensure that due consideration regarding the gender specific aspects and the impact on the youth will be given during the campaign.

Expected outcomes

- Relevant government personnel are trained for marking and registering of small arms;
- The 30 regions of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Police Headquarters are equipped with trained personnel and technical equipment, and are capable of undertaking necessary small arms marking and registering activities within their jurisdictions;
- The capacity of the Firearms Database Training Centre is strengthened to extend services to the subregion;
- Public awareness of national efforts for small arms control and reduction of armed violence is enhanced.

Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries include the 102 law enforcement officers who will be trained to mark and record small arms at the regional 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. The general population will be also benefit from the public awareness campaign.

Commitments/Contributions by National Government

The Government of Tanzania and its National Focal Point are fully committed to the implementation of activities envisaged in this proposal. The Government is prepared to coordinate within relevant national governmental entities and officers to be trained. The Government is willing to provide in-kind contributions, to the maximum possible extent, and to ensure the sustainability of the envisaged operations.

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. RECSA has shown interest to update
Tanzania’s database software at the Headquarters. However, further assistance is necessary to roll out the database system to the 30 local regions. The UNDP Country Office has been supporting national authorities in collecting and destroying weapons in several regions and in training the Police. In addition, UNDP is considering 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component)</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capacity-building of the local regions to create and maintain firearms records</td>
<td>111,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>111,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity-building of the Firearms Database Training Centre</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>38,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity-building of the local regions to mark state and civilian owned firearms (including procurement of 2 marking machines and 2 transportation vans)</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness campaign</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>389,000</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td><strong>389,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Total additional resources required for the implementation of the envisaged activities= US$ 389,000.
   Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
Assistance needs by thematic area and subregion

ASIA

West Asia

Iraq
- National coordination body
- National legislation
- Law enforcement
- Marking/record-keeping/tracing
- Public awareness

South-East Asia

Philippines
- Collection/destruction
- Marking/record-keeping/tracing

South Asia

Maldives
- National legislation
- Confiscation/seizure/collection
# Request for Assistance: Implementing the Iraq Strategic Plan on Small Arms and Light Weapons (Phase I)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>National legislation, national coordinating body, marking/record-keeping/tracing, law enforcement, public awareness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>National Focal Point of the Government of Iraq: <a href="mailto:iraq_telecomcheck@yahoo.com">iraq_telecomcheck@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>To be determined.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>UNODA: <a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a> 1 year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Context

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.

## Problem analysis

Iraq is awash with both legally held and illegal small arms. A lack in their control continues to be a cause of insecurity and feed organized crime and terrorist activities. According to a report published in 2007, in Iraq there are estimated 9,750,000 privately owned firearms, 425,000 belong to Defense Forces, and 146,020 belong to the Police. The 2006 report by the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (SIGIR) noted that, of the 370,000 weapons turned over to the US, only 12,000 serial numbers were recorded. The laws that currently regulate small arms possession are outdated, and need to be revised and strengthened to reflect the current political situation and dynamics of crime. Finally, there is a lack of capacity of the Government to regulate small arms and light weapons. The Ministry of Interior has a very limited database for weapons and five national agencies entitled to register weapons are not well coordinated. A central database and provincial record-keeping system is needed for all registered weapons. At present there is only a rudimentary manual and paper-dependent system.

## Objectives and respective activities

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 activities.
The following objectives and activities represent the first phase in the implementation of this proposal (phase I).

**OBJECTIVE 1: To build capacity of the National Focal Point on small arms**
- Strengthen the function of the National Focal Point to coordinate initiatives at the national and regional levels, by provide logistical support, enhancing infrastructure, as well as improving organizational matters (e.g., workflow arrangements, staffing, communication structure);
- Provide training to the national focal point 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;
- Develop a communication plan to raise public awareness on small arms-related issues, and increase community outreach efforts.

**OBJECTIVE 2: To establish a weapons registration system and develop the Iraq weapons database**
- Develop a database containing information on small arms in the country, with the major objective of reducing illicit possession and criminal use of such small arms;
- Acquire equipment and software, and develop a system for a national weapons registration system;
- Provide advanced training on information and database management (for the police officers, National Focal Point, etc.) 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;
- Implement a campaign to gather comprehensive data and to increase registration of weapons by civilians at police stations;
- Organize extensive public awareness campaigns to promote the weapons registration, chiefly through outreach via the media and major NGOs. These campaigns aim to improve transparency and accountability in the regulation of weapons, thereby fostering more effective and increasing public confidence in the law enforcement agencies’ capacity to control the use of small arms and to protect civilians from armed violence.

**OBJECTIVE 3: To build capacity of law enforcement officials on investigative techniques**
- Build the capacity of and coordination among different agencies (the police, customs service and border police) through joint interactive and practical training for investigative techniques, as well as intelligence cooperation (at national and international levels) to fight illicit trafficking, in the following areas:
  - 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 information gathering);
  - Tracing (including identification of marking on weapons, information exchange);
  - Firearms and ammunition destruction and stockpile management procedures;
  - Relationship to other crimes (terrorism, drug trafficking, money laundering).
These courses follow a “training-of-trainers” modality, i.e., it will furnish participants with the tools and knowledge to replicate a similar training curriculum 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 relationship between security officials and civil society, including women and children, is improved based on mutual trust and cooperation.

**Beneficiaries**

Among the beneficiaries are the 15 - 20 law enforcement officials that will be trained on small arms investigation techniques, as well as Members of the National Commission and the population of Iraq. Possible indirect beneficiaries may include groups suffering disproportionately from armed violence, including women, youth and children.

**Commitments/Contributions by National Government**

The Government of Iraq, through the Ministry of Interior, is committed to implement the activities envisaged in this proposal in an efficient and responsible manner. The Government is ready to provide in-kind contributions such as personnel, facilities and equipment, to the possible extent. Necessary authorization will be granted from the Government to applicable implementing agencies/partners. Sustainable operations after these activities will be ensured, as appropriate; particularly, the recurring costs of the registration system will be covered by the national budget.

**Partners**

An implementing agency is 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. At the request of the Government of Iraq, UNDP is currently implementing a project supporting the Ministry of Interior at the policy level by providing guidance in connection with the implementation of a new small arms strategy in Iraq. Coginta, a Geneva-based non-governmental organization specialized in police reforms, provided technical assistance to the national authorities. The National Focal Point also mentioned the potential involvement of the Small Arms Survey. MAG is active in the north of the country and stands ready to provide technical support.

**Indicative Budget**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component) [Possibly implemented/funded separately]</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Strengthen the national focal point on small arms</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Establish a weapons registration system</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Build capacity of law enforcement officials on investigative techniques</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>600,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>600,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total additional resources required for 2013 = **US$600,000.**

Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner. To date, no funds have been made available to implement this proposal.
GOVERNMENT OF MALDIVES

**Request for Assistance:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>Strengthening Maritime Security Against Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National legislation, confiscation/seizure/collection</td>
<td>National legislation, confiscation/seizure/collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>Ministry of Defence and National Security: <a href="mailto:intsec@defence.gov.mv">intsec@defence.gov.mv</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>To be determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>UNODA: <a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Context**

Although Maldives is located 1,800 miles away from the volatile coastlines of Somalia, the nation is increasingly becoming concerned about the threat of piracy in its waters. The protection of the country’s territorial waters in attempts to prevent piracy attacks has become a central concern to the nation’s maritime security. In this connection, the Permanent Representative of Maldives to the United Nations stressed in his statement delivered at the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly in 2010 that “new doctrines on regional cooperation and increased efforts to safeguard the transit routes to deter and prevent the transfer and acquisition of small arms and light weapons have been established.”

**Problem analysis**

Maldives regulations (2011/R-34 and 2012/R-3) - Weapons brought for the maritime security of foreign vessels transiting via Maldives - allows international private maritime security companies to carry-out anti-piracy operations in Maldives through an authorized local coordinating agent. Also, under these regulations the Ministry of Defence and National Security handles all the weapons which are brought in/out for maritime security and provides storage facility for these weapons. International assistance is required to strengthen the legislative and technical framework in order to better combat illicit transfer of small arms and light weapons in the context of maritime security.

**Objectives and respective activities**

**Overall objective:** To enhance the Maldivian maritime security through the improvement of legislative framework and technical expertise.

**OBJECTIVE 1: To improve national legislative framework on international transfers of small arms**
- Review the existing legislative and regulatory framework on international transfers of small arms and light weapons;
- Conduct an assessment for the development of comprehensive laws and regulations for international transfers of small arms, in compliance with international standards;
- Organize a briefing for national legislators on the relevant legislative action;
- Facilitate the drafting of comprehensive and reliable regulations and procedures for the effective control over international transfers of small arms.

**OBJECTIVE 2: To build national capacity for confiscation, seizure and collection of weapons in the context of maritime security**
- Provide training for law enforcement officials on confiscation and investigative techniques;
- Review and strengthen current procedures on confiscation, seizure and collection of illicit small arms, with a view to preventing illicit cross-border movements of small arms;
• Acquire detection, scanning and communications equipment, in order to support maritime cooperation initiatives aimed at preventing illicit movements of small arms;
• Improve existing stockpile facilities to store collected weapons.

**Expected outcomes**

• Comprehensive regulations and procedures for an effective control of small arms transfers are drafted;
• The Maldivian legislative framework on international transfers of weapons is improved;
• Law enforcement officials are trained to improve their confiscation and investigative techniques;
• Storage facilities on confiscated weapons are improved.

**Beneficiaries**

• The Maldivian Armed Forces and Police;
• Maldives People’s Majlis;
• Attorney General Office;
• The Maldivian Population.

**Commitments/Contributions by National Government**

The Maldives Government and its national focal point on small arms are fully committed to the implementation of activities envisaged in this proposal. The Government is prepared to coordinate within relevant national governmental entities for training and communication activities, as well as for granting necessary authorizations to implementing agencies, including access to relevant facilities. The Government is willing to provide in-kind contributions, to the maximum possible extent, and to ensure the sustainability of the envisaged operations.

**Partners**

An implementing agency is to be determined. At the national level, the envisaged activities will be implemented in close cooperation with the Ministry of Defence and Security to ensure national ownership. Technical expertise and advice may be provided by the International Maritime Organization (IMO). At the national level, the envisaged activities will be coordinated in close cooperation with the Ministry of Defence and National Security.

**Indicative Budget**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component) [Possibly implemented/funded separately]</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Improvement of legislative framework</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Capacity-building for confiscation, seizure and collection of weapons</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Improvement weapons storage facilities</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>400,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>400,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Total additional resources required for the implementation of the envisaged activities= US$ 400,000. Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

Request for Assistance: Strengthening the Marking, Record-keeping and Tracing Capabilities of the Philippines in Managing the Transfers of Small Arms and Light Weapons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>Marking/record-keeping/tracing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>Office of the Special Envoy on Transnational Crime: <a href="mailto:rex.piad@osetc.gov.ph">rex.piad@osetc.gov.ph</a>, <a href="mailto:pauleen.gorospe@gmail.com">pauleen.gorospe@gmail.com</a> (alternate contact email)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>UNRCPD, others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>UNODA: <a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Context

State’s capacity for proper marking, record-keeping and tracing of small arms and light weapons is essential in preventing their uncontrolled proliferation within State borders. Currently, according to the Philippine National Police, 1.1 million small arms throughout the country have not been accounted for and may be used by unauthorized groups to engage in illegal activities, such as armed violence and organized crime.

Problem analysis

The Philippine National Police is mandated by law to function as the repository of all small arms and explosives records in the country, whereas the Philippine military stores records of other light weapons. The databases of these two agencies need to be centralized and updated so that both agencies can keep records of and exchange information on the tracing of these weapons. Software and adequate training on proper record-keeping practices will enable both agencies to operate their databases in a compatible, sustainable and timely manner.

Furthermore, these two government agencies would also benefit from reliable marking equipment, in order to adequately mark state-owned small arms and light weapons in accordance with the provisions of the International Tracing Instrument (ITI). Currently, the Philippine National Police lacks resources to purchase reliable and adequate marking equipment, and consequently relies only on the marks applied by the manufacturers.

Objectives and respective activities

OBJECTIVE 1: To establish reliable marking practices to facilitate the tracing of small arms and light weapons
- Create an inventory of all civilian and state-owned weapons;
- Identify and purchase necessary marking equipment;
- Mark all the targeted small arms and light weapons;
- Train relevant officers for the operation of marking equipment.

OBJECTIVE 2: To establish a centralized and integrated database for small arms and light weapons
- Identify and purchase software to integrate all small arms and light weapons records;
- Train relevant agencies’ staff for the use of the acquired software.
**Expected outcomes**

- Compliance with the provisions of the International Tracing Instrument and the UN Programme of Action on small arms is ensured;
- Governmental capability to prevent the proliferation of illicit/uncontrolled small arms is strengthened;
- Cooperation with other governments and inter and non-governmental organizations, including responding to tracing requests, is facilitated.

**Beneficiaries**

- Law enforcement, including the Philippine National Police, the Bureau of Customs, the National Bureau of Investigation and other agencies
- The Armed Forces of the Philippines

**Commitments/Contributions by National Government**

The Government of the Philippines and its National Focal Point are fully committed to the implementation of the activities envisaged in this proposal. Moreover, the Philippines is specifically committed to creating databases of all the civilian and state-owned small arms and light weapons; to implementing policies on adequate marking and proper record-keeping, as well as tracing of small arms; and finally, to monitoring the development and implementation of these policies in a sustainable manner.

**Partners**

An implementing agency is to be determined. The Office of the Special Envoy on Transnational Crime (OSETC), the National Point of Contact on the implementation of the UN Programme of Action will coordinate with different law enforcement, military and other agencies on the purchase and installation of the equipment, and training of relevant personnel. In the implementation of the envisaged activities, it is desirable to continue cooperation with the UN Regional Centre on Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) and these activities may form a part of a future comprehensive inter-institutional training course on small arms control. Other implementing partners may include MAG.

**Indicative Budget**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component) [May be funded separately]</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Research and inventory of small arms (including travel expenses throughout the country)</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Purchase of marking equipment</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Training for use of marking equipment (including materials preparation, logistical and administrative activities and travel, board and lodging for trainers, approximately three)</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Purchase of software for centralized database</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Training for use of software</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>350,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>350,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Total additional resources required for the implementation of the envisaged activities= US$ 350,000. Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

Request for Assistance: Destruction of Obsolete and Unserviceable Small Arms and Light Weapons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>Collection/destruction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>Office of the Special Envoy on Transnational Crime: <a href="mailto:rex.piad@osetc.gov.ph">rex.piad@osetc.gov.ph</a>, <a href="mailto:pauleen.gorospe@gmail.com">pauleen.gorospe@gmail.com</a> (alternate contact email)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>UNRCRD, others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Context

One of the sources attributable to the smuggling of illicit small arms in the Philippines is pilferage and theft of government stockpiles. Some of these weapons are unserviceable and obsolete, and therefore can no longer be used by law enforcement and authorized agencies. These weapons, however, can still cause harm in the hands of unauthorized individuals and groups such as criminals, armed groups and terrorists. Whilst measures for stockpile management and security is intended to apply to state-owned weapons, destruction is intended to dispose of surpluses and obsolete weapons that may fall in the hands of unauthorized groups. The Philippines is struggling to reduce the possibilities for such groups to acquire, illegally manufacture and smuggle small arms and light weapons; and is hence in need of equipment for weapons destruction.

Problem analysis

The Philippines currently lacks resources to account for all unserviceable and obsolete weapons, as well as capacity to destroy them. Eliminating one of potential sources of illicit small arms will contribute to the reduction of weapons supply to lawless and unauthorized groups.

Objectives and respective activities

**OBJECTIVE 1: To assess the quantity of state-owned unserviceable and obsolete weapons**
- Take inventory of all unserviceable small arms owned by the State;
- Determine the exact number of weapons to be destroyed.

**OBJECTIVE 2: To destroy surplus weapons**
- Identify and purchase necessary destruction equipment;
- Train relevant agencies’ staff for the operation of such equipment;
- Destroy surplus weapons in compliance with applicable international standards;
- Conduct four destruction ceremonies within a one-year period.

Expected outcomes

- Unserviceable and obsolete small arms and light weapons that are often stolen and used by unauthorized groups for criminal activities are eliminated.
Beneficiaries

- Law enforcement, including the Philippine National Police, the Bureau of Customs, the National Bureau of Investigation and other agencies;
- The Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Commitments/Contributions by National Government

The Government of the Philippines and its National Focal Point are fully committed to the implementation of the activities envisaged in this proposal. The Government will be responsible for conducting a research and inventory of all unserviceable and obsolete small arms and light weapons, as well as for the coordination with other agencies to monitor and oversee the destruction of all unserviceable and obsolete small arms. Necessary in-kind contributions will be provided by the Government to the possible maximum extent.

Partners

An implementing agency is to be determined. The Office of the Special Envoy on Transnational Crime (OSETC), the national contact point on matters related to the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on small arms will coordinate with relevant law enforcement, military and other agencies on the purchase and installation of the equipment and training of their respective personnel. The Government has been in the cooperative relationship with the UN Regional Centre on Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD), which is expected to play a key role in the implementation of the envisaged activities, and they may form a part of a future comprehensive inter-institutional training course on small arms control. Other implementing partners may include MAG.

Indicative Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component)</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Research and inventory of unserviceable SALW (including travel expenses for different regions throughout the country)</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Purchase of destruction equipment</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Training for use of destruction equipment (including materials preparation, logistical and administrative activities and travel, board and lodging for trainers, approximately three)</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Conducting ceremonial destruction (for all four destruction activities, one each quarter)</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>406,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>406,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Total additional resources required for the implementation of the envisaged activities= US$ 406,000. Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
Assistance needs by thematic area and subregion

EUROPE

Eastern Europe

Albania
Record-keeping/tracing
Transfer control
Border control

Republic of Moldova
Marking/record-keeping/tracing
At present, the weapons record-keeping system being used in Albania is insufficient. For instance, data of weapons transfer is being updated every 1-2 months. Albania’s Ministry of Defence and Albanian Armed Forces (AAF) wish to develop and implement a comprehensive and up-to-date record-keeping system for state-owned small arms, which would be connected online with one of the main Logistic Supply Unit. This Unit holds over 90% of the small arms stockpiles, including munitions and other calibre of weapons. The development of such system implemented within the MoD/AAF will enable Albania to have full control of weapons stockpiles possessed by various government institutions.

Problem analysis

During the political crisis in Albania in 1997, over half a million small arms and light weapons were looted from military stockpiles. In the efforts to recover these stolen weapons, the importance of keeping verifiable records of weapons was fully recognized. The current handbook record-keeping system for state-owned small arms still relies on hard copies of receipts. This system makes information transmission slow and doesn’t always allow for accurate and up-to-date data. It also makes it very difficult for relevant officers to produce required reports, not only for supply purposes but also in support of governmental authorities to make quick decisions on weapons management, if necessary, including when possibly responding to a tracing request from another country. Moreover, information on placement and replacement of small arms may get lost due to the slow process of updating information. The development and implementation of a PILOT database program within the MoD/AAF that would be connected online with its main Logistic Supply Unit, will serve as a basis for further development and replication of such program in its entire chain of supply and storages.

Objectives and respective activities

Overall objective: To develop and implement a database program that will enable MoD/AAF to computerize all the information required and to have accurate and updated data of the small arms stockpiles possessed by Albanian Armed Forces.

OBJECTIVE 1: To develop a record-keeping database system for state-owned small arms and light weapons

- Conduct an assessment of the necessary technology and equipment to develop a PILOT database programme within the MoD/AAF;
- Purchase software and hardware, and all necessary IT equipment;
- Implement such a database in connection with the main Supply Unit of the AAF;
• Develop and replicate the database programme in other services and units of AAF, once this PILOT project is implemented and works successfully.

OBJECTIVE 2: To build capacity for sustainable record-keeping
• Establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in each agency and department involved in the record-keeping process;
• Establish a full-time unit to train system officers and ensure the sustainability of these trainings;
• Train and equip MoD/AAF personnel in data-entry and technical aspects of the record-keeping system.

Expected outcomes
• The computerization of data and information regarding weapons stockpiles is achieved;
• Accurate and updated information on the quantity, serial numbers, locations and history of small arms transfers is ensured;
• The production reports when required, in support to relevant national authorities and to International Organizations, is facilitated;
• Full governmental control over state-owned small arms stockpiles, surplus and transfers is accomplished.

Beneficiaries
• The Ministry of Defence;
• The Albanian Armed Forces;
• The population of Albania: stringent management of state-owned weapons will reduce risk of proliferation of illicit small arms in the country.

Commitments/Contributions by National Government

The MoD of Albania is fully committed to supporting the development and implementation of a PILOT database program and to replicate such program in its entire chain of stocks supplies and administration including all depots/storages of the AAF. The Government of Albania is also committed to providing required personnel with training for entering the data and information on small arms stockpiles. Finally, MoD will provide in-kind contributions, including logistic support, office space and the required personnel to attend training courses enter data and operate a database program.

Partners

An implementing agency is to be determined. Albania Ministry of Defence, General Staff or AAF, Logistic Brigade as a main supply unit of AAF, donor countries, as well as relevant international organizations are partners in development and implementation of small arms database program. NAMSA has been providing technical support to weapons and ammunition stockpile management. Possible implementing partners may also include OSCE and SEESAC.
### Indicative Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component)</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Weapons management software</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Software maintenance (for 5 years)</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Management of database server</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Servers backup</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 40 pcs of workstations</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Installation of software and personnel training</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Database programs purchase</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>266,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>266,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Total additional resources required for the implementation of the envisaged activities = US$ 266,000
GOVERNMENT OF ALBANIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Request for Assistance: Developing a Weaponry Information Management System for Small Arms (Phase I)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thematic areas: Transfer control, border control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National focal point: Arms Control and Disarmament Unit International Organizations Department: <a href="mailto:gert.kodra@mfa.gov.al">gert.kodra@mfa.gov.al</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner: To be determined. Potential partners include OSCE and SEESAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe: UNODA: <a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a> 14 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Problem analysis

The current database system on transfer of small arms and light weapons in Albania is not centralized and therefore not useful in retrieving necessary information in a timely and efficient manner. Neither device for scanning weapons serial numbers nor machines for marking small arms are available in order to improve the national capacity to trace weapons in the country and across the borders. The border control police units register information on transfer of weapons into excel sheets and official documents, but this process is not electronically monitored or controlled. Additionally, the management of weapons owned by private companies for civilian purchase is not centralized or computerized but maintained manually, which hinders producing accurate reports and statistics. The present proposal constitutes Phase 1, which will build a comprehensive registering and marking system for small arms transfers. The second phase will undertake the upgrading of the actual ballistic system and the creation of an interface with the weaponry information management system.

Objectives and respective activities

**Overall objective:** To improve national capacity to trace weapons through their registration, marking and identification, with a view to enhancing the technologies for combating illicit small arms and for improving evidence collection by law enforcement officials.

**OBJECTIVE 1:** To develop a weaponry information management system for the transfer of small arms
- Conduct an assessment of technical specifications and required equipment and software;
- Formulate a full project proposal including development of an additional normative act, which will regulate the existing procedures.

**OBJECTIVE 2:** To develop software requirements for the database management system
- Analyze system requirements according to system design architecture and model and code them;
- Acquire a database management system license;
- Test a prototype system within the development team and also with the stakeholders;
- Release the product after successfully testing the system.

**OBJECTIVE 3:** To procure and install the system
- Purchase and supply hardware and other equipment to support the implementation of the project;
- Purchase and supply small arms marking machines for the General Directorate;
- Develop a training programme in the use of the equipment.
OBJECTIVE 4: To build capacity for the management and sustainable operation of the weaponry information management system
- Establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for each agency regarding relevant operations;
- Establish a full-time unit to train users of the system and ensure continuous provision of training;
- Undertake training of staff to operate the system.

OBJECTIVE 5: To install the envisaged marking and registration system
- Install the software;
- Install the PC and all the necessary equipment.

Expected outcomes
- A centralized management system for small arms will enable the Albanian Police to register, analyze, report and trace the whole weapons processes;
- Border control of small arms entering into Albanian territory and communication between border crossing units are significantly improved;
- Marking of all state-owned small arms with unique symbols and codes, recognizable by other EU countries for effective tracing is accomplished.

Beneficiaries
- Ministry of Interior;
- General Director of State Police;
- Deputy General Director of Public Security;
- Deputy General Director of Supportive Services;
- Deputy General Director of Border crossing and control;
- Deputy General Director against Organized crime and heavy crimes;
- All population in possession of small arms.

Commitments/Contributions by National Government
The Government of Albania and its National Focal Point are fully committed to support the development and implementation of all envisaged activities in this proposal. The Government of Albania is also committed to providing required human resources of the Police and will ensure that the recurring running costs for the project are defrayed from the police budget for future years. Additionally, in-kind contribution will be provided to the maximum possible extent.

Partners
An implementing agency will be determined. Possible implementing partners may include OSCE and SEESAC.
### Indicative Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component) [Possibly implemented/funded separately]</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Activity 1 – Project Planning &amp; Structure</td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Activity 2 – Software Development</td>
<td>37,150</td>
<td>37,150</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Activity 3 – Tendering and Supply</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>180,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Activity 4 – Training</td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td>6,200</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total phase 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>229,550</strong></td>
<td><strong>49,550</strong></td>
<td><strong>180,000</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The total cost for the first phase is **US$262,450**. The Government of Albania is willing to contribute US$85,680, where US$49,550 will be allocated for Activities 1, 2 and 4, and the rest for procuring computers.
Request for Assistance: Development of a State-Register of Small Arms and Central Weapons Storage Facility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>Marking/record-keeping/tracing, stockpile management, destruction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration: <a href="mailto:iurie.tabuncic@mfa.md">iurie.tabuncic@mfa.md</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Defence: <a href="mailto:andrei.sarban@yahoo.com">andrei.sarban@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner: OSCE, SEESAC.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe: 3 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Context

At present, the Republic of Moldova is seeking to strengthen its control over civilian-owned small arms and light weapons in order to ensure an efficient and centralized management of data and evidence related to the movements of weapons; their technical storage conditions; ownership and other property rights and amendments to those rights and on right holders; and documents which establish their rights. For these purposes, a pilot project has been initiated to develop a State Register of Arms, which would centralize data of weapons, using modern information technology. The Republic of Moldova also seeks to enhance stockpile management and security of small arms and light weapons and conventional ammunition stored by the Ministries of Defence and Interior by improving storage facilities, updating regulations governing small arms and ammunition handling and introduction of electronic record-keeping for small arms.

Additionally, as a leftover from the Soviet period, obsolete stockpiles of small arms and light weapons and outdated conventional ammunition need to be destroyed. Technical and financial assistance is sought for the destruction of these weapons and ammunition. Finally, the Republic of Moldova seeks assistance in updating export control legislation on small arms.

Problem analysis

In the Republic of Moldova, data on weapons is currently recorded at the local level; then, exported, integrated and synchronized, only on a monthly basis, in the central database, “State Registry of Arms” at the Ministry of Interior (MOI). This ‘time lag’ creates difficulties at the operational level and impairs quick access to information for law enforcement agencies, particularly the Customs Service. The new online State Register, when established, would systematically record data on weapons held by civilians, 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.

As to stockpile management, to date, both the MOI and Ministry of Defence (MOD) lack expert and financial resources to mitigate the risks posed by the deteriorating conditions of their weapons and munitions storage facilities. Currently, MOD, together with the OSCE, seeks to construct a new storage facility that could accommodate weapons and ammunition to be moved from the Bulbuaca storage facility, which does not meet minimum safety distance criteria. Also, MOI seeks to accommodate weapons and ammunition currently stored at the Central Depot in Chisinau but does not meet either minimum safety distance requirements. The Republic of Moldova also requires assistance with the destruction of surplus and outdated weapons and ammunition and enhancement of national procedures on stockpile management and security of weapons and conventional ammunition. Finally, international assistance should be extended to strengthen export control legislation on dual-use and military goods, including small arms and light weapons.
**Objectives and respective activities**

**OBJECTIVE 1: To establish the effective state administration of the State Register as a record-keeping and control system for civilian-owned weapons**
- Develop, test operate and maintain the State Register, ensuring compatibility with other European systems, to record data and carry out specific functions;
- Conduct training of all relevant staff at the local and national levels;
- Create a centralized online network throughout the country;
- Establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the operation of the State Register.

**OBJECTIVE 2: To enhance stockpile management and security for small arms and light weapons and conventional ammunition for MOD and MOI**
- Conduct an inspection of the existing storage facilities, including the Border Police arms storage facilities;
- Enhance storage facilities for MOD and MOI to comply with international standards, including the erection of a new storage facility to replace the current one in Bulbuaca by MOD; and reallocation of weapons and ammunition currently stored at the Central Depot by the MOI;
- Update national regulations on handling of weapons and conventional ammunition and develop national training programme of personnel working for stockpile management, based on the updated regulations as well as best practices;
- Introduce electronic record-keeping for stockpiles of weapons and conventional ammunition to improve their traceability;
- Destroy surplus weapons and ammunition.

**Expected outcomes**
- A computerized online database and a centralized system for evidence and control of the circulation of civilian-owned small arms is established;
- The risk of proliferation and accidents related to handling of weapons and conventional ammunition in storage is significantly reduced;
- A transparent and state-of-the-art export control system for dual-use and military goods, including small arms and light weapons, is introduced.

**Beneficiaries**
The Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Economy.

**Commitments/Contributions by National Government**
The Government of the Republic of Moldova is committed to implement activities envisaged in this proposal. The Government stands ready to provide necessary in-kind contributions including personnel, facilities and equipment to the maximum possible extent. Required national authorization such as access to relevant facilities will be granted to the implementing partners.

**Partners**
These activities will be implemented with close coordination and guidance by the MOI, MOD and the Ministry of Economy 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 the Republic of Moldova with the MOD, including in the area of stockpile management and training since 2006. The OSCE and SEESAC have established close relations in implementing similar projects in the country in the past. Additionally, the Republic of Moldova has been working in cooperation with BAFA in order to update its national export control legislation, mostly related to export/import of dual use goods.

### Indicative Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component)</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Registry of Arms</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancement of stockpile management and security</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,750,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,750,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Total additional resources required for 2012 – 2013 = US$1,750,000.  
Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Caribbean

Grenada
National legislation
Record-keeping
Stockpile management
Public awareness

Trinidad and Tobago
Marking/record-keeping/tracing
Government of Grenada

Request for Assistance: Small Arms Control Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>National legislation, record-keeping, stockpile management, public awareness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>Commissioner of Police in coordination with Royal Grenada Police Force and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry of National Security: <a href="mailto:rgpf@spiceisle.com">rgpf@spiceisle.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>UNLIREC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>UNODA: <a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Context

Grenada, as a member State of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), does not engage in the manufacture, export or re-export of small arms and light weapons, nor is it a large-scale importer of such weapons. However, over the last decade, it has witnessed the devastating impact that the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons has on communities. A general increase in violent crimes involving small arms has resulted in higher murder rates in the Caribbean than in any other region in the world. As part of their efforts to combat illicit small arms and light weapons and to reduce armed violence in the country, the Government recently developed and adopted a National Firearms Action Plan.

Problem analysis

UNLIREC has been supporting the Government of Grenada in the development and implementation of its National Action Plan and is currently providing assistance in the areas of stockpile management and destruction. As a next step and in accordance with the aforementioned Action Plan, Grenada has prioritized measures to establish an updated and comprehensive legal framework that will enable the country to tackle the increasing threats posed by the illegal trade of small arms and light weapons in the region. The existing national legislation is out-dated and cannot adequately address Grenada’s requirements under the UN Program of Action on small arms and light weapons. Among the problems, Grenada has no laws or regulations governing brokering of small arms and light weapons, including criminalization of illicit brokers. Also pursuant to the Action Plan, Grenada requires assistance in the areas of record keeping and capacity-building of national authorities. In the period 2012-2013, it is envisaged that UNLIREC will implement relevant activities indicated below. Further international assistance is essential in order to consolidate and support the ongoing efforts by the Government and UNLIREC.

Objectives and respective activities

**Overall goal:** To ensure effective regulations and control of the circulation and use of small arms and light weapons, ammunition and explosives in Grenada.

**OBJECTIVE 1: To review the current legislation and draft updated legislation**

- Review the Firearm Act Cap 105 and the Explosive Act Cap 96 of the 1990 Laws of Grenada;
- Conduct an assessment for the development of comprehensive laws and regulations for small arms, ammunition and explosives, in compliance with applicable international obligations and standards;
- Convene workshop for Parliamentarians to discuss findings and propose a way forward;
- Facilitate the drafting of updated legislation that reflects international standards on small arms, ammunition, and explosives.
OBJECTIVE 2: To build capacity measures and implement comprehensive legal framework
- Organize training workshops for all relevant stakeholders, such as Police, Judiciary and other government officials, to familiarize them with the provisions of the updated legislation on small arms;
- Establish a National Coordination Agency to oversee overall activities related to the management of small arms and light weapons, in accordance with the PoA;
- Examine the current regime to determine whether it is sufficiently robust to meet the required standard.

OBJECTIVE 3: To establish a computerized National Firearms Registry
- Examine the current data on firearms in the state;
- Identify and procure reliable hardware and software for the establishment of a National Firearms Registry;
- Establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the operation of the data system, in compliance with applicable international standards;
- Organize workshops for the training of personnel in charge of updating the National Firearms Registry, in order to ensure operational sustainability.

OBJECTIVE 4: To organize awareness-raising and information dissemination
- Implement public awareness events and activities on the dangers associated with illicit small arms and publicizing the updated national legislation.

Expected outcomes
- A comprehensive legal framework that constitutes the basis to execute the requirements of the PoA is established and implemented;
- A computerized database of all small arms is created, maintained, and regularly updated;
- The population is informed about the dangers and legal risks of illicit trade and possession of small arms as a result of a nation-wide public-awareness campaign;
- Further capacity-building measures, emphasizing stockpile management and weapons destruction, are undertaken.

Beneficiaries
- Law enforcement personnel, who will benefit from improved training and logistical support;
- The Judiciary, which will have updated legal causes to prosecute small arms-related violations;
- The general population.

Commitments/Contributions by National Government
The Government of Grenada is committed to the implementation of activities envisaged in this proposal, and will seek to provide contributions as much as possible. The Government is prepared to coordinate within relevant national governmental entities, as well as to grant necessary authorizations to implementing agencies, including access to relevant facilities and equipment. The Government is also committed to ensure the operational sustainability of the data system envisaged in this proposal.

Partners
These activities will be implemented with close coordination and guidance by the Ministry of National Security to ensure National ownership. It is necessary to ensure cooperation with regional organizations, particularly OAS and CARICOM, and to fulfil obligations and requirements under relevant regional and international instruments, including CIFTA. UNLIREC has been undertaking technical assistance in stockpile management, law enforcement training in the context of the Caribbean project and weapons destruction,
including the provision for destruction equipment. In addition, during the period 2012-2013, UNLIREC is planning to address Grenada’s needs in the areas of national legislation and support to a national coordination agency. It is therefore proposed that UNLIREC be the implementing agency for all activities identified in this proposal.

**Indicative Budget**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component)</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th>Secured Funds (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legislative review</td>
<td>UNLIREC</td>
<td>UNLIREC</td>
<td>UNLIREC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Coordination Agency</td>
<td>UNLIREC</td>
<td>UNLIREC</td>
<td>UNLIREC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearms Registry (census, database, training)</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Awareness Campaign</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>290,000</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td><strong>290,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total additional resources required for the activities envisaged in this proposal = **US$ 290,000**.

Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
Request for Assistance: Computerization of the National Registry of Small Arms and Light Weapons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic areas:</th>
<th>Marking/record-keeping/tracing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National focal point:</td>
<td>Ms. Melissa Charles, National Point of Contact for UN PoA: <a href="mailto:melissa.charles@ssa.gov.tt">melissa.charles@ssa.gov.tt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing agency/partner:</td>
<td>To be determined. UNLIREC is a potential partner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed timeframe:</td>
<td>UNODA: <a href="mailto:conventionalarms-unoda@un.org">conventionalarms-unoda@un.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Context

The trafficking of drugs and small arms and light weapons perpetrated by domestic and transnational gangs in the Caribbean region, is the leading cause of crime in Trinidad and Tobago. In the last decade, the country has experienced a remarkable increase in gang violence involving small arms, especially around the urban area. Trinidad and Tobago has been very active at the national and regional levels, in order to tackle this trafficking issue, but needs further support to strengthen national efforts for an efficient administration of small arms registration.

Problem analysis

Inefficient administration of weapons transfers may result in unintended diversion of small arms into wrong hands. In Trinidad and Tobago, the current databases are not online or centrally managed, and are still dependant on manual entries on paper. It is urgently needed to introduce an accurate, accessible, real-time, centralized and comprehensive data system to manage transfers and possession of small arms.

Objectives and respective activities

**OBJECTIVE 1: To establish an integrated data system to manage small arms**
- Conduct a needs assessment on the “system” in its current state;
- Identify possible suppliers of the software and hardware to be installed at both the Central Arms Registry and Sub-registries;
- Acquire reliable, easy-to-use and flexible software and hardware to improve national record-keeping;
- Ensure that the software is compatible with existing databases (the Integrated Ballistic Information System [IBIS], US ATF’s eTrace, Interpol’s Firearms Tracing System, etc.);
- Install both the acquired software and hardware;
- Establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the operation of the data system and the tracing of weapons, in compliance with international standards.

**OBJECTIVE 2: To develop and build capacity for the national record-keeping system**
- Identify appropriate personnel who will be trained for the operation of the data system;
- Organize training sessions with relevant stakeholders for personnel in the use of the data system, following each phase of development of the database;
- Apply the “training-of-trainers” methodologies to enhance capacity development and sustainability;
- Develop a proper data-capturing process that would take into consideration legal, procedural and regulatory limitations of each major stakeholder;
- Enter captured data on digital and documented format for all civilian and state-owned small arms.
**Expected outcomes**

- Prompt access to accurate information in the database system is facilitated;
- Trinidad and Tobago’s capacity to cooperate and improve information exchange at the national and regional levels in identifying and tracing small arms is strengthened, in accordance with the requirements provided in the International Tracing Instrument;
- The manufacture, stockpile, transfer and possession of unmarked or inadequately marked small arms and light weapons is prevented.

**Beneficiaries**

Improved coordination and strengthened operational capacity management of small arms and light weapons will benefit all national, regional and international stakeholders. The government and law enforcement officials are the direct beneficiaries from the envisaged activities. The national population will also benefit from the improved administration of small arms transfers and possession in the country, which is expected to contribute to the reduction of crimes and violence in Trinidad and Tobago.

**Commitments/Contributions by National Government**

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago and its National Focal Point are committed to the implementation of activities envisaged in this proposal, and are willing to provide in-kind contributions, to the maximum possible extent. The Government is prepared to coordinate within relevant national governmental entities, as well as to grant necessary authorizations to implementing agencies, including access to relevant facilities. The Government is also committed to ensure the operational sustainability of the data system envisaged in this proposal.

**Partners**

An implementing agency is to be determined. These activities will be implemented with the close coordination and guidance from the National Focal Point to ensure national ownership, and in accordance with the regional and subregional frameworks including the OAS and its Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Explosives, Ammunition and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), as well as CARICOM. UNLIREC has been undertaking technical assistance in stockpile management and law enforcement training in the context of the Caribbean project, as well as the provision for destruction equipment. Other potential implementing partners may include MAG.
## Indicative Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (activity/component)</th>
<th>Budget US$</th>
<th>Secured Funds US$</th>
<th>Funding Gap US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardware</td>
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<tr>
<td>Software</td>
<td>250,000</td>
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<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training/ Installation</td>
<td>70,000</td>
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<td>70,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel and Accommodation</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>520,000</strong></td>
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<td><strong>520,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total additional resources required for the implementation of the envisaged activities = **US$520,000**.

A more detailed budget with explanatory notes will be made available.

Whilst complementary, activities can be funded and implemented in an individual manner.
The UN General Assembly has 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.

PoA-ISS provides all relevant information, from key UN documents and practical implementation guides such as the International Small Arms Control Standards, 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.