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REQUIRING EXTRA-BUDGETARY FUNDING

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UNREC

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

PROJECT:	Regulating Small Arms and Light Weapons Brokering in Africa
DISARMAMENT FOCUS:	Small Arms and Light Weapons
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS:	West Africa
PROPOSED PROJECT TIMEFRAME:	2012-2015 (36 months)
PROJECT MANAGER:	Ivor Richard Fung
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BACKGROUND

Illicit brokering of small arms and light weapons (SALW) facilitates the flow of illicit SALW into conflict areas and into the possession of criminal and terrorist groups. This poses a serious threat to international peace and security, economic and social development and civilian safety. A strong destabilizing factor, uncontrolled SALW brokering activities has steadily contributed to violations of arms embargoes imposed by the Security Council. In 2001, States agreed on the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (UNPoA). In this regard, member States made the commitment to develop adequate national legislation and administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering. The Group of Governmental Experts, established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/81, highlighted the need for effective international cooperation to curb illicit SALW brokering through assistance in capacity-building, information sharing among States, and mutual assistance arrangements for the identification, investigation and prosecution of illicit brokers.

In Africa, all African Union Member States have made a general commitment to control SALW brokering. At the sub-regional level, ECOWAS Member States have adopted a legally-binding Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and other Related Materials which entered into force in September 2009. But the porosity of the borders has made the sub-region particularly vulnerable to the destabilizing effect of illicit SALW transfer. To address the situation, State Parties to the Convention opted for the principle of prohibition of all transfers of SALW, their ammunitions and other related materials from/to/through their territory—since these weapons are not considered ordinary goods (Article 3)—unless an exemption is granted (Article 5). To this end, States Parties are to take specific measures in regulating brokering and related activities (e.g. financial agents, armament transportation agents) and in registering arms brokers in their territories (Article 20).

While the Convention is an important step forward, the majority of State Parties are yet to introduce effective laws to control arms brokering, do not register arms brokers, nor do they require authentic licences for brokering activities. In fact, the Convention's provisions on brokering have not yet been implemented, and no official or comprehensive information of arms brokers is available in each ECOWAS Member States.

UNREC will assist Member States in reviewing their national legislations against the Convention's provisions on brokering, and to provide them with an electronic register of brokers and brokering licences – a software developed by UNREC which has already been used in Eastern African States.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of this project are:

- to strengthen the capacity of the ECOWAS Commission and its Member States' national authorities to control and regulate small arms brokers in their territory;
- to adapt and expand the use of the UNREC software to all ECOWAS Member States.

CONTENT AND DESIGN

UNREC will assist national authorities to establish an inventory of existing small arms brokers in their territory and create a register of brokers in the following steps:

- Adapt the broker register software based on Article 20 and other relevant provisions in the Convention;
- Collect data and identify existing brokers by a national consultant in each participating country;
- Assist national authorities to register brokers using the electronic register and the data collected;
- Install a new computer with the electronic register in every appropriate arms control point;
- Train national officers in the use of the electronic register;
- Organise a regional workshop for representatives from member States where the software has been installed, to exchange views on the use of the software and discuss ways to enhance cooperation and information-sharing on small arms brokering control in the sub-region;
- Publish a final activity report of a compendium list of brokers and lessons learnt.

IMPACT

- The ECOWAS Commission will have a standardised electronic register of all brokers operating within the region;

- Each ECOWAS Member State will have a standardised electronic register of brokers for more effective control over brokers' activities in their territory and easier exchange of information among States and ECOWAS;
- National authorities will review and update their legislations in line with the Convention's provisions on brokering so as to achieve a more coherent approach to SALW brokering control in West Africa;
- Countries will have fulfilled obligations in brokering control as stipulated in international and regional legal instruments such as the UN Firearms Protocol and the ECOWAS Convention.

BENEFICIARIES

The direct beneficiaries of this project will be the ECOWAS Commission, particularly the Small Arms Division and related departments, National Commissions on Small Arms and law enforcement authorities.

PARTNERS

The core partners will include the ECOWAS Commission, relevant Government entities at the national level, other United Nations agencies, and donors working/interested in the field of peace and disarmament.

Time Frame

The project will be implemented by UNREC over the course of three (3) years and will focus on all fifteen (15) ECOWAS Member States: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Implementation Arrangements

The Director of UNREC will supervise the overall activities of the project and oversee the quality control of the results. The core project management team will include: 1 Programme manager, 1 Programme associate and 1 support staff.

A country-specific implementation plan will need to be tailored for each participating State. UNREC and ECOWAS will discuss and agree on the project's focus in assisting national authorities to identify and register brokers in their countries under the Convention.

UNREC will use the Convention to adapt its software, which will convert the ECOWAS broker registration form or brokering license application form into an electronic register of brokers. With permission from the ECOWAS Commission and national authorities, UNREC will visit

every country to share information about the initiative and discuss the way forward to implement the project.

UNREC and the national authorities will agree on the recruitment of one national consultant per participating State to carry out activities under this project. Together with national authorities, UNREC will draft the Terms of Reference for the national consultant. In line with UNREC administrative practices, the UNDP offices in each country will coordinate with national authorities and UNREC in the recruitment process of the national consultant, including vacancy announcement, interviews, and contract issuance. The national consultant will submit a draft country report to UNREC and to the national authorities which will include the inventory of brokers and lessons learnt in the project for comments and approval.

UNREC will draft, edit and publish the project report containing the inventory of brokers of all participating countries and lessons learnt in the sub-region.

BUDGET ITEMS	ESTIMATED COST (USD)
Project Personnel	250,000
Operations and Implementation Costs	980,000 ¹
Total Budget Required	1,230,000
Total Secured Funding	0
Funding Gap	1,230,000 USD

¹ Including 13%PSC and 15% Reserve

PROJECT:	Regulating Small Arms and Light Weapons Brokering in Africa: technical support to SADC member states
DISARMAMENT FOCUS:	Small Arms and Light Weapons
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS:	Southern Africa
PROPOSED PROJECT TIMEFRAME:	2012-2015 (36 months)
PROJECT MANAGER:	Name: Ivor Richard Fung
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BACKGROUND

Illicit brokering of small arms and light weapons (SALW) facilitates the flow of illicit SALW into conflict areas and into the possession of criminal and terrorist groups. This poses a serious threat to international peace and security, economic and social development and civilian safety. As strong destabilizing factor, uncontrolled SALW brokering activities has steadily contributed to violations of arms embargoes imposed by the Security Council. In 2001, States agreed on the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (UNPoA). In this regard, member States made the commitment to develop adequate national legislation and administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering. The Group of Governmental Experts, established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/81, highlighted the need for effective international cooperation to curb illicit SALW brokering through assistance in capacity-building, information sharing among States, and mutual assistance arrangements for the identification, investigation and prosecution of illicit brokers.

In Africa, all African Union Member States have made a general commitment to control SALW brokering. At the sub-regional level, SADC Member States have adopted on 14 August 2001a legally-binding Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related materials. But the porosity of the borders and violent conflicts has made the sub-region particularly vulnerable to the destabilizing effect of illicit SALW transfer. To address the situation, State Parties to the Protocol opted for the principle of “preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit (...) trafficking of firearms, ammunition and other related materials in the region” (Article 3, a). To this end, States Parties are to take specific measures in regulating brokering especially by incorporating in their national law “provisions that regulate firearm brokering in the territories of States Parties” (Article 5, m).

While the Protocol is an important step forward, the majority of State Parties are yet to introduce effective laws to control arms brokering, do not register arms brokers, nor do they require authentic licences for brokering activities. In fact, the Protocol’s provisions on brokering have not yet been implemented, and no official or comprehensive information of arms brokers is available in each SADC Member States.

Taking stock on its existing expertise, UNREC is proposing to assist SADC Member States review their national legislations against the Protocol's provisions on brokering, and to provide them with an electronic register of brokers and brokering licences—a software developed by UNREC which has already been used in some Eastern African States.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of this project are:

- to strengthen the capacity of the SADC Member States' national authorities to control and regulate small arms brokers in their territory;
- to adapt and expand the use of the UNREC software to all SADC Member States.

CONTENT AND DESIGN

UNREC will assist national authorities to establish an inventory of existing small arms brokers in their territory and create a register of brokers in the following steps:

- Adapt the broker register software based on Article 5 and other relevant provisions in the Protocol and regional best practices on the matter;
- Collect data and identify existing brokers by a national consultant in each participating country;
- Assist national authorities to register brokers using the electronic register and the data collected;
- Install a new computer with the electronic register in every appropriate arms control point;
- Train national officers in the use of the electronic register;
- Organise a regional workshop for representatives from member States where the software has been installed, to exchange views on the use of the software and discuss ways to enhance cooperation and information-sharing on small arms brokering control in the sub-region;
- Publish a final activity report of a compendium list of brokers and lessons learnt.

IMPACT

- SARPCCO which is in charge of security issues for SADC will have a standardised electronic register of all brokers operating within the region;

- Each SADC Member State will have a standardised electronic register of brokers for more effective control over brokers' activities in their territory and easier exchange of information among States and SADC;
- National authorities will review and update their legislations in line with the Protocol's provisions on brokering so as to achieve a more coherent approach to fire arms brokering control in Southern Africa;
- Countries will have fulfilled obligations in brokering control as stipulated in international and regional legal instruments such as the UN Firearms Protocol and the SADC Protocol.

BENEFICIARIES

The direct beneficiaries of this project will be the SADC Secretariat, particularly the SARPCCO and related departments, National Commissions/Focal Points on firearms Arms and law enforcement authorities.

PARTNERS

The core partners will include the SADC Secretariat, SARPCCO, relevant Government entities at the national level, donors and other United Nations agencies working/interested in the field of peace and disarmament.

TIME FRAME & GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS

The project will be implemented by UNREC over the course of three (3) years and will focus on the following thirteen (13) SADC Member States: Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, knowing that Tanzania is already possessing the brokering software designed by UNREC.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The Director of UNREC will supervise the overall activities of the project and oversee the quality control of the results. The core project management team will include: 1 Programme manager, 1 Programme associate and 1 support staff.

A country-specific implementation plan will need to be tailored for each participating State. UNREC and SADC/SARPCCO will discuss and agree on the project's focus in assisting national authorities to identify and register brokers in their countries under the Protocol.

UNREC will use the SADC Protocol and related regional instruments to adapt its software, will develop a SADC broker registration form or brokering license application form and will convert them into an electronic register of brokers. In cooperation with the SADC/SARPCCO and national authorities, UNREC will visit every country to share information about the initiative and discuss the way forward to implement the project.

UNREC and the national authorities will agree on the recruitment of one national consultant per participating State to carry out activities under this project. Together with national authorities, UNREC will draft the Terms of Reference for the national consultant. In line with UNREC administrative practices, the UNDP offices in each country will coordinate with national authorities and UNREC in the recruitment process of the national consultant, including vacancy announcement, interviews, and contract issuance. The national consultant will submit a draft country report to UNREC and to the national authorities which will include the inventory of brokers and lessons learnt in the project, for comments and approval.

UNREC will draft, edit and publish the project report containing the inventory of brokers of all participating countries and lessons learnt in the sub-region.

BUDGET ITEMS	ESTIMATED COST (USD)
Project Personnel	250,000
Operations and Implementation Costs	980,000 ²
Total Budget Required	1,230,000
Total Secured Funding	0
Funding Gap	1,230,000 USD

² Including 13%PSC and 15% Reserve

PROJECT:	Capacity-building on Practical Disarmament and Peace Building: Strengthening the Grassroots and Civil Society Organizations in Africa
DISARMAMENT FOCUS:	Small Arms and Light Weapons
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS:	Africa
PROPOSED PROJECT TIMEFRAME:	2012-2015 (36 months)
PROJECT MANAGER:	Name: Ivor Richard Fung
CONTACT:	Mail: FUNGI@UN.ORG , IRFUNG@UNREC.ORG , MAIL@UNREC.ORG Phone: + (228) 22 53 50 00/02

BACKGROUND

Armed conflicts and crime in Africa have had devastating consequences on the security and livelihood of the people. The illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) is known to have worsened the social and humanitarian consequences of conflict by undermining the socio-economic development of African States. Governments and regional organizations have deployed efforts and mechanisms to address this situation. Three legally binding instruments for the control of SALW have been adopted and have entered into force: the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials; the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of SALW in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa and other States; and the SADC Protocol on Firearms and Ammunition. In Central Africa, the Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and all Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly was opened for signature in November 2010.

However, realities in the African region have proven that the existence of the legally binding regimes alone cannot provide the desired results in the fight against the illicit proliferation of SALW. Government-led arrangements must be supplemented by effective actions undertaken by civil society organizations (CSOs).

Although civil society organizations' involvement in the security sector has been appreciated and widely recognized, these organizations still lack necessary substantive and logistical tools in matters of practical disarmament and peace-building. They thus need to be strengthened in order to equip Africa with more resourceful civil society networks to complement and maximize governmental actions.

In this regard and since 2007, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) through its Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) has developed, with the financial support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, a capacity-building Programme for CSOs in Practical Disarmament and Peace-building in Africa (CAPPA) to equip civil society and grassroots organizations with modern tools, techniques and expertise that can enable them to support more efficiently political authorities on issues related to security and arms control. Activities have included the elaboration of a training of

trainers' curriculum on practical disarmament and peace-building, the establishment of a sub-regional database on West African civil society organizations working on peace and security, the holding of a sub-regional workshop during which the modules of the training curriculum were pre-tested and validated, and the publication of a training manual on practical disarmament and peace-building as a resource document. These tools and experiences will be used in the programme.

OBJECTIVES

Building on the first phase of the CAPP project, the main objective of this programme is to strengthen the capacities of African civil society organizations working in the field of peace and security in Africa to enable them to play a more effective role in practical disarmament, as well as in the prevention and mitigation of conflict and armed violence at the community levels.

CONTENT AND DESIGN

UNREC already has a training of trainers' curriculum as well as a courses manual developed with funds from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). These will serve as tools for the training of Trainers (ToT).

The project will adopt a sub-regional approach with activities slated as follows:

- Update of database of civil society and grassroots organizations in Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa working in the field of peace and security;
- Adaptation of training of trainers curriculum and course manual to geopolitical, conflict and security realities of each African sub-region;
- West Africa: one sub-regional follow-up workshop for the first generation of participants trained by UNREC in 2007; the Training programme will target 50 participants;
- Central Africa: Adaptation of ToT modules; one 5-day ToT workshop targeting 50 participants;
- Eastern Africa: Adaptation of ToT modules; one 5-day ToT workshop targeting 50 participants;
- Southern Africa: Adaptation of ToT modules; one 5-day ToT workshop targeting 50 participants;
- Northern Africa: Adaptation of ToT modules; one 5-day ToT workshop targeting 50 participants;
- Project monitoring and evaluation.

IMPACT

The Programme will produce a stronger, more visible, and more effective civil society network in each sub-region. The intended impact is the consolidation and enhanced capacity of African civil society organizations through better cooperation and information-sharing with national Governments and sub-regional bodies in their efforts to curb the proliferation of SALW, reduce criminality and armed conflicts, and build an environment conducive for development.

More specifically, the project will yield the following results and outputs:

- An updated database for civil society and grassroots organizations in Western, Eastern, Central, Southern, and Northern Africa working in the field of peace and security;
- 4 sub-regional training the trainers workshops producing 200 graduates (trainers);
- Training curriculum and manuals adapted to each African sub-region's geopolitical, conflict and security realities;
- Strengthened and more knowledgeable civil society networks;
- Strengthened partnerships among Governments, sub-regional organizations and civil society organizations in Africa;
- CAPP training of trainers' format institutionalized as a biennial event;
- Strengthened arms control and peace-building commitment in Africa.

BENEFICIARIES

The main beneficiaries will be civil society organizations in Eastern, Western, Central, Southern and Northern Africa, especially those working directly in the area of conflict prevention and mitigation, peace-building and SALW control: NGOs, religious organizations, academics, journalists, etc. Observers will be also drawn from National Focal Points, National Commissions on small arms, law enforcement officers, senior government officials, parliamentarians and sub-regional organizations dealing with peace and security issues.

PARTNERS

The core partners include ECOWAS and WAANSA in West Africa; RECSA and EAANSA in Eastern Africa; ECCAS and RASALAC in Central Africa; SAARPCO/SADC/ISS in Southern Africa; and AMU in Northern Africa. In the course of the implementation, UNREC will seek collaboration with relevant Government structures; selected civil society organizations with proven track records in practical disarmament; other United Nations entities, agencies and donors working/interested in the field of peace and disarmament.

TIME FRAME AND GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS

This Programme is intended to be a standing event. The calendar of activities will be as follows: 2012: West Africa and Central Africa; 2013: Eastern Africa and Southern Africa; 2014: Northern Africa.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The Programme will be implemented by UNREC. Collaboration has already been established with ECOWAS and WAANSA in West Africa; ECCAS/RASALAC in Central Africa; EANS/RECSA in Eastern Africa; and SADC/SARPCO/ISS.

UNREC Director ensures the overall supervision of the programme and the quality control of the results.

Under his supervision, the core staff of the programme, which comprises 1 Programme manager, 1 Programme associate, and 1 support staff, will execute the planned activities with the support of all UNREC administrative personnel, the UNDP Country Office in Togo and UNDP offices in the respective sub-regions.

BUDGET ITEMS	ESTIMATED COST (USD)
Project Personnel	250,000
Operations and Implementation Costs	850,000 ³
Total Budget Required	1,100,000
Total Secured Funding	0
Funding Gap	1,100,000 USD

³ Including 13% PSC and 15% Reserve

PROJECT:	Implementing the Code of Conduct for Defense and Security Forces in Central Africa
DISARMAMENT FOCUS:	Security Sector Reform
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS:	Central Africa
PROPOSED PROJECT TIMEFRAME:	2012-2015 (36 months)
PROJECT MANAGER:	Name: Ivor Richard Fung
CONTACT:	Mail: FUNGI@UN.ORG , IRFUNG@UNREC.ORG , MAIL@UNREC.ORG Phone: + (228) 22 53 50 00/01

BACKGROUND

The 28th Ministerial Meeting of the UN Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa adopted the Code of Conduct for the Defence and Security Forces in Central Africa. The Committee has requested the relevant Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) bodies to include the Code of Conduct into the sub-regional legal framework. The Committee has also requested the assistance of the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa to implement the Code of Conduct and train national defence and security institutions on its provisions. UNREC has considerable experience in providing capacity-building for defence and security personnel on issues relevant to the code of conduct.

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to strengthen the professionalism of Central African defence and security forces and reinforce their sense of responsibility to the State and to the Nation and its citizens, and to build the capacity of defence and security institutions in terms of civic instruction, respect for human rights and international humanitarian law.

CONTENT AND DESIGN

UNREC will execute the following activities:

- Publication and dissemination of the Code of Conduct;
- Elaboration and publication of a training of trainers manual for defence and security forces on the provisions of the Code of Conduct;
- Organization of one national training session in each of the 11 Central African States;
- Elaboration and publication of a Practical Guide to the Code of Conduct for parliamentarians in order to support implementation of the legislative's oversight functions.

IMPACT

The capacity of defence and security forces in the eleven Central African States to conduct their tasks in accordance with established relevant norms will be strengthened;

The civilian population's trust in the national security institutions will be reinforced.

BENEFICIARIES

The main beneficiaries of this project will be:

- Military institutions in the 11 Central African States;
- Security forces in the 11 Central African States ;
- Parliamentarians in the 11 Central African States.

PARTNERS

In the course of the implementation, UNREC will seek collaboration with ECCAS and relevant Government structures of Central Africa States, as well as UNDP, selected institutions with proven track records in the field of practical disarmament/SSR, particularly in Central Africa as the African Security Sector Network (ASSN), the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), the Association of European Parliamentarians with Africa (AWEPA) and the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC), and donors working/interested in the field of peace and disarmament.

TIME FRAME AND GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS

The project will be implemented by the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) in partnership with ECCAS, over the course of three (3) years.

The project will target the eleven (11) Central African States: Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, and Sao Tomé & Príncipe.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The Director of UNREC will supervise the overall activities of the project and oversee the quality control of the results.

The management team will include: 1 Programme manager, 1 Programme associate and 1 support staff. Under the supervision of the Director, the team will execute the planned activities with the support of all UNREC administrative personnel, the UNDP Country Office in Togo, and the involved UNDP Country Offices in Central Africa.

BUDGET ITEMS	ESTIMATED COST (USD)
Project Personnel	308,000
Operations and Implementation Costs	608,000 ⁴
Total Budget Required	916,000
Total Secured Funding	0
Funding Gap	916,000 USD

⁴ Including 13% PSC and 15% Reserve

PROJECT:	Harmonization of National Legislation on SALW: Phase 1 – West Africa
DISARMAMENT FOCUS:	Small Arms and Light Weapons
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS:	West Africa
PROPOSED PROJECT TIMEFRAME:	2012-2017 (60 months)
PROJECT MANAGER:	Name: Ivor Richard Fung
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BACKGROUND

In an effort to combat the rampant proliferation and illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons (SALW) that persistently fuel violent conflicts and threaten peace and security, West African States adopted the 2006 ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and other Related Materials. It is a legally binding sub-regional instrument, which entered into force on 29 September 2009. The main objective of this convention is to “prevent and combat the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of small arms and light weapons within ECOWAS” (Art.2). To this end, State parties are required to “update their national legislations to ensure that the provisions in this Convention are minimum standards” (Art. 21). The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC), upon the request from the ECOWAS Commission and with the financial support from the Austrian government, developed a Guide for the Harmonization of National SALW Legislations in West Africa. The Guide will be the working document for ECOWAS Member States to incorporate operational provisions of the Convention into their respective national legal framework. The present project, which is in line with the 8th output of the ECOWAS Commission Five Year Priority Plan of Activities for the Implementation of the ECOWAS Convention on SALW (2011-2015), is designed to lend UNREC’s expertise to the harmonization process by the States.

The Convention cannot be efficiently implemented without the harmonization of updated national legislations on SALW. UNREC will build upon its existing experience in legal assistance and its relationship with the ECOWAS Commission, National Commissions and other relevant partners at the national level, to enhance and fast-track the momentum.

All African sub-regions are to fulfill this requirement for upgrading and harmonizing their national SALW legislations in line with provisions in the relevant regional and international instruments.

OBJECTIVES

This project aims to provide each ECOWAS Member State with the necessary practical and legal assistance in collating, reviewing and updating national laws for better compliance with the ECOWAS Convention.

CONTENT AND DESIGN

UNREC will implement the following 3 major activities:

- Assistance to ECOWAS Commission on the publication and distribution of the Guide for the harmonization of national legislations;
- Elaboration of a draft of harmonized national legal framework on SALW for each ECOWAS Member State with the help of a national legal consultant;
- Organization of one (1) national workshop to harmonize national legislation on SALW using the UNREC-drafted Guide and the harmonized national legal framework in each ECOWAS Member State in cooperation with the National Commission and civil society.

The project will achieve the following major outputs:

- A Minimum of 150 Guides distributed to relevant actors in each ECOWAS Member State;
- 15 national legislation review and harmonization workshops based on the Guide and the harmonized national legal framework;
- Updated and harmonized national legislations on SALW by participating States.

IMPACT

The expected impact of the project is a strengthened operational capacity to implement the Convention at the national level.

BENEFICIARIES

The main beneficiaries of this project will be the administrative structures such as the National Commissions and sub-regional services that support the ECOWAS regime against the proliferation of SALW, i.e., the ECOWAS Small Arms Division and ECOSAP, as well as relevant parliamentary committees and other drafting legislation bodies.

PARTNERS

The ECOWAS Commission through its Small Arms Division as the institutional framework for the implementation of the ECOWAS Convention will ensure that the project results fit into the sub-regional policies.

Other institutions that have worked on the harmonization of legislations in West Africa such as PANAFSTRAG, OXFAM and GRIP will be involved at a technical level in the series of workshops.

Appropriate UN agencies, Civil Society Organizations and donors working/interested in the field of peace and disarmament will participate as observers. UNDP offices in West Africa will be involved in the logistical and financial matters, in compliance with UNREC project management practices.

TIME FRAME AND GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS

The project will be implemented by UNREC for five (5) years and will target all fifteen (15) ECOWAS Member States: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The Director of UNREC will supervise the overall activities of the project and oversee the quality control of the results.

The management team will include: 1 Programme manager, 1 Programme associate and 1 support staff. Under the supervision of the Director, the team will execute the planned activities with the support of all UNREC administrative personnel, the UNDP Office in Togo and UNDP offices in each ECOWAS Member States.

BUDGET ITEMS	ESTIMATED COST (USD)
Project Personnel	363,169.80
Operations and Implementation Costs	576,093.29 ⁵
Total Budget Required	939,263.09
Total Secured Funding	0
Funding Gap	939,263.09 USD

⁵ Including 13% PSC and 15% Reserve

PROJECT:	Implementing the Kinshasa Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons
DISARMAMENT FOCUS:	Small Arms and Light Weapons
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS:	Central Africa
PROPOSED PROJECT TIMEFRAME:	2012-2015 (36 months)
PROJECT MANAGER:	Name: Ivor Richard Fung
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BACKGROUND

The Central African sub-region is one of the most politically unstable and conflict-ridden sub-regions in Africa. The proliferation of SALW is one of the major threats to security and development. The Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition, and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly, known as the “Kinshasa Convention”, opened for signature in November 2010, is a major accomplishment in the fight of SALW in the sub-region.

It emphasizes the responsibility of the Secretariat of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) in its implementation.

ECCAS has not yet built the required human and institutional capacities that can enable it to efficiently and effectively deal with matters of practical disarmament and related questions. It has therefore signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with UNREC for assistance.

OBJECTIVES

This project aims to strengthen the capacities of ECCAS and of the member States of the UN Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (UNSAC) in the implementation of the Kinshasa Convention, and to improve peace and security in the Central Africa sub-region through practical disarmament measures.

CONTENT AND DESIGN

ECCAS has requested UNODA/UNREC to assist in the execution of the following activities:

- Establishment and operationalization of an ECCAS Small Arms Unit (SAU);
- Elaboration of best practice guidelines for the implementation of the Kinshasa Convention;
- Elaboration of a Guide for the harmonization of national legislations on SALW;

- Conceptualization and establishment of 2 sub-regional databases, one on SALW and one on arms used for peace operations;
- Organization of 11 national seminars to advocate for and promote the ratification of the Kinshasa Convention;
- Acquisition of equipment and tools for marking SALW in the 11 Central African States;
- Elaboration of a “White Book” on private security companies in Central Africa;

IMPACT

- The intended impact of the project is to strengthen the fight against illicit trafficking in, and control of, SALW in Central Africa, and to enhance sub-regional cooperation, security and confidence, as laid out in the Kinshasa Convention, through:
- Enhanced capacities and skills of the members of the ECCAS/SAU and of National Commissions (NatComs)/National Focal Points (NFPs) on small arms;
- Enhanced capacities of national bodies like such as NatComs/NFPs, armed and security forces, parliaments and civil society organizations (CSOs); and
- Enhanced exchange of information and transparency.

The project will achieve the following major outputs:

- Harmonized national legal texts regulating all aspects of SALW in Central States;
- An ECCAS database on SALW;
- An ECCAS database on arms used for peace operations;
- Publication of guidelines for the implementation of the Convention;

BENEFICIARIES

The main beneficiaries of this project will be:

- ECCAS as a sub-regional organisation in charge, among others, of the promotion of peace and security in Central Africa;
- The States parties to the Convention.

PARTNERS

In the course of the implementation, UNREC will seek collaboration with relevant Government structures of Central Africa States; selected CSOs with proven track records in practical

disarmament; United Nations entities, agencies and donors working/interested in the field of peace and disarmament.

A revised memorandum of understanding (MoU) will be concluded between the ECCAS Secretariat and the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. This MoU will outline the modalities of cooperation.

TIME FRAME AND GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS

The project will be implemented by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs through its Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) in partnership with ECCAS over the course of three (3) years.

The project will target the eleven (11) Central African States : Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, and Sao Tomé & Príncipe.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The Director of UNREC will supervise the overall activities of the project and oversee the quality control of the results.

The management team will include: 1 Programme manager, 1 Programme associate and 1 support staff. Under the supervision of the Director, the team will execute the planned activities with the support of all UNREC administrative personnel, the UNDP Country Office in Togo, and the involved UNDP Country Offices in Central Africa.

BUDGET ITEMS	ESTIMATED COST (USD)
Project Personnel	310,000
Operations and Implementation Costs	1,100,000 ⁶
Total Budget Required	1,410,000
Total Secured Funding	0
Funding Gap	1,410,000 USD

⁶ Including 13% PSC and 15% Reserve

PROJECT:	Strengthening the Security Sector Reform in Africa: Support to Parliamentary Defense and Security Committees
DISARMAMENT FOCUS:	Conventional Arms/Security Sector Reform
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS:	West Africa
PROPOSED PROJECT TIMEFRAME:	2012-2015 (36 months)
PROJECT MANAGER:	Name: Ivor Richard Fung
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BACKGROUND

Parliaments play a central role in the promotion of good governance and in particular the necessary oversight and control of the security sector. However, parliaments, especially in the developing countries, are usually ill-equipped to efficiently carry out this role and to contribute significantly to the overall governance of countries. In Africa, parliaments face a lack of expertise on matters related to the monitoring and oversight of defence and security sector be it the budgetary questions or the control of the security activities carried out by the executive branch.

To improve their involvement in these processes, Parliamentarians need to have a minimum knowledge and skills in the areas of the elaboration of military programming act or national security policy, the control of defence budgets and military expenditures, the oversight of the security sector as a whole, the monitoring of governments' commitments to international norms and treaties on security and defence matters, as well as the place of the gender perspective in security institutions. All of these elements are essential components of a sound and balanced governance of the security sector according to internationally agreed norms and principles.

Many governments have requested the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) to help build capacities on security governance including the establishment of an oversight mechanism for parliamentary defence committees. This project, in response to this request for assistance, aims at strengthening peace and security through the improvement of the governance of the security sector.

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to provide Parliamentarians with the knowledge, the practical tools and the method to effectively play a role in the improving governance by strengthening the parliamentary institutions.

CONTENT AND DESIGN

UNREC will implement the following activities:

- Elaboration of a training curriculum for the parliamentary oversight of the security sector;
- Elaboration and adoption of a handbook on civilian oversight of the security sector;
- Organization of six (6) training workshops for Members of Parliament, including their support staff;
- Organization of a simulation or “mock” exercise of parliamentary oversight (on defence/security budget monitoring or military programming review or overall oversight of the security sector);
- Hosting of a discussion and exchange seminar between Parliamentarians and representatives of the executive and judiciary branches of the Government, and the armed security forces;
- Establishing a civilian oversight mechanism on security and defence questions.

IMPACT

The intended impact of the project is to strengthen the parliamentary oversight of security sector through the effective oversight and better governance of:

- The military programming act and national security policy
- The defence and security budgets
- The overall oversight of the security sector institutions (police, gendarmerie, army, etc.)

The gender aspects of security and in particular the contribution that women can make to security issues and to the security sector institutions in particular will be specifically addressed in the training seminars. The United Nations is committed to mainstreaming United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), on gender and women’s issues in all its work on security sector reform.

The project will achieve the following major outputs:

- Training curriculum for parliamentary oversight of the security sector;
- Enhanced capacities and skills of the members of the Parliament and their support staff;
- A handbook on civilian oversight of the security sector;
- Better understanding of the respective roles of the legislative, the executive and the security sector;

- A civilian oversight mechanism on security and defence questions.

BENEFICIARIES

The main beneficiaries of this project will be the entire Parliament (Majority and Opposition) and their support staff. Other beneficiaries include the executive, the judiciary and the security sector institutions that will be impacted positively by better governance practices resulting from the Parliament.

PARTNERS

UNREC will seek collaboration with other UN agencies, notably UNDP and UNOWA (UN Office for West Africa), relevant institutions such as OIF (Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie), ASSN (African Security Sector Network), IPU (International Parliamentary Union), FES (Friederich-Ebert Stiftung Foundation), as well as donors working/interested in the field of peace and disarmament.

TIME FRAME AND GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS

The project will be implemented by UNREC over the course of three (3) years. The project will target Parliaments from all fifteen (15) ECOWAS Member States: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The Director of UNREC will supervise the overall activities of the project and oversee the quality control of the results.

Under the supervision of the Director, the core staff of the project which comprises 1 Programme manager and 1 Programme associate implements the activities of the project with the support of UNREC's administrative personnel and the UNDP offices in the countries concerned.

BUDGET ITEMS	ESTIMATED COST (USD)
Project Personnel	307,938.02

Operations and Implementation Costs	3,561,518.62
Total Budget Required	3,869,456,64
Total Secured Funding	0
Funding Gap	3,869,456,64 USD



UNRCDP

United Nations Regional Centre for
Peace and Disarmament in Asia
and the Pacific

PROJECT:	Training the Trainers for Law Enforcement Community in Asia and the Pacific to Combat Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons
DISARMAMENT FOCUS:	Public Security Programme
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS:	Asia and the Pacific
PROPOSED PROJECT TIMEFRAME:	2012-2014 (24 months)
PROJECT MANAGER:	Aleksander Micic
CONTACT:	Mail: aleksander.micic@unrcpd.org.np Phone:

BACKGROUND

A number of countries in Asia and the Pacific have been ravaged by internal and cross-border armed conflicts, most of which have been fought primarily with Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW). Illicit arms trafficking is fuelling both urban crime and armed insurgents, leading to heavy loss of human life, posing a threat to political stability, disrupting economic activities, displacing thousands of people, and seriously hindering social and human development.

To address this public security threat, UNRCPD conducts a Training the Trainers (TtT) Programme for Asia and Pacific States aimed at building the capacity of law enforcement community to better control legal firearms trade and to prevent its illicit trafficking. Efforts to build capacities of law enforcement agencies through training are vital for those countries to combat the illicit flow and use of arms and ammunition in a sustainable manner. Effective national, regional and international cooperation in controlling SALW also requires well-trained law enforcement personnel.

UNRCPD has adjusted the TtT programme, originally designed in 2002 by the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in collaboration with INTERPOL and the Organisation of American States, and used to train more than 2,000 law enforcement officials in 30 different States. To ensure its effectiveness, the TtT programme takes into account the special needs of transit countries as well as specialized measures for bi-national border controls.

OBJECTIVES

To strengthen the capacity and expertise of law enforcement agencies in three countries in Asia and the Pacific in preventing and combating the illegal trade in firearms through standardized training.

CONTENT AND DESIGN

The training consists of three courses in three countries⁷ targeting 300 law enforcement personnel. It will be specifically tailored to the situation and needs of countries from the Asia and Pacific requesting such training.

The training will be conducted as follows:

- A survey will be conducted of issues related to the control of SALW import, export, transit and re-export, including legislative and policy assessments in three countries requesting training and provide recommendations on implementing SALW related international instruments including the UN Firearms Protocol, the UN PoA on SALW, and the International Tracing Instrument.
- Nine Training the Trainers courses for law enforcement personnel on special investigative techniques to control legal firearms trade and to prevent its illicit trafficking (3 courses per country) will be undertaken in consultation with countries requesting such training;
- A national coordinating body will be set up, such as National Commission on SALW, upon request; and
- Public awareness campaigns on devastating consequences of illicit flow of SALW in the three countries requesting the training will be developed.

IMPACT

- Strengthened the capacity of up to 300 personnel from law enforcement agencies in three countries in special investigative techniques to control legal firearms trade and to prevent its illicit trafficking;
- Created specific training modules tailored to the region's specific conditions and needs, including case study material;
- Identified lessons learned, best practices and experiences of standardized operating procedures which will be shared for further application among countries in the region; and
- Increased public awareness on the illicit trafficking in SALW to mobilize public support for international, regional and national policies.

BENEFICIARIES

National law enforcement agencies, regional law enforcement communities, women's organisations and civil society in three countries.

⁷ The first national training course took place from 20 to 24 June, 2011 in Kathmandu, Nepal.

PARTNERS

UN Country Team and Offices (i.e. UNDP, UNODC), Interpol, ICRC, regional organizations such as ASEAN, PIF and SAARC, and relevant civil society organizations including women organisations working on SALW.

BUDGET ITEMS	ESTIMATED COST (USD)
Project Personnel	160,000
Operations and Implementation Costs	360,000
Total Budget Required	520,000
Total Secured Funding	0
Funding Gap	520,000 USD

PROJECT:	Enhancing public security and stability in Asia and the Pacific through armed violence reduction and prevention
DISARMAMENT FOCUS:	Public Security Programme
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS:	Asia and Pacific States
PROPOSED PROJECT TIMEFRAME:	2012-2014 (24 months)
PROJECT MANAGER:	Aleksander Micic
CONTACT:	Mail: aleksander.micic@unrcpd.org.np Phone:

BACKGROUND

In UN General Assembly Resolution 63/23, entitled “Promoting development through armed violence prevention and reduction”, Member States reaffirmed their commitments to creating an environment conducive to development and the elimination of poverty and stressed the need for a coherent and integrated approach to the prevention of armed violence, with a view to achieving sustainable peace and development⁸.

Armed violence affects all societies to different degrees, whether they are at war, in a post-conflict situation, or suffering from everyday forms of criminal or political violence. The human toll of armed violence across various contexts is severe. In the recent past at least 740,000 people have died directly or indirectly each year from armed violence. The Asia Pacific region has not been immune to the damage caused by armed violence. Armed violence also has a tremendous economic negative impact. The cost of lost productivity from non-conflict or criminal violence alone is about USD 95 billion and war-related violence decreases the annual growth of an average economy by around two per cent for many years⁹.

The Governments of Asia and Pacific States recognized the seriousness of the escalating levels of armed violence at the Asia-Pacific regional meeting on Armed Violence and Development held in Bangkok in 2008. They agreed to work on practical measures to promote socio-economic development that aim at reducing armed violence. Furthermore, they acknowledged the importance of cooperation between governments, sub-regional, regional and international organizations to prevent and reduce armed violence and to promote measures that enhance prospects for sustainable and equitable development¹⁰.

OBJECTIVES

To enhance public security and socio-economic development in Asia and the Pacific through, upon request, countries’ elaboration of policies aimed at reducing and preventing armed violence in the region:

⁸ UN General Assembly Resolution 63/23, 17 November 2008

⁹ Global Burden of Armed Violence, Geneva Declaration Secretariat, Geneva 2008

¹⁰ Asia-Pacific Declaration on Armed Violence and Development, Bangkok 2008

- Assist affected countries in Asia and the Pacific in adopting synchronized whole-of-government procedures to armed violence reduction and prevention;
- Assist affected countries in Asia and the Pacific to develop multi-sectoral national policies, strategies and programmes for armed violence reduction and prevention; and
- Increase inter-regional dialogue and cooperation within Asia and the Pacific between governments, international organizations, civil society including women's organizations, and development cooperation agencies.

CONTENT AND DESIGN

The project consists of the following activities:

- Three sub-regional workshops for two days in Asia and the Pacific to strengthen whole-of-government procedures and to develop national policies, strategies and programmes for armed violence reduction and prevention;
- Each sub-regional workshops will produce national action plans on the implementation of the Geneva Declaration for armed violence reduction and prevention;
- Prior to the seminars, lead organizations and agencies of crucial importance for armed violence prevention and reduction will work together to strengthen cooperation among relevant actors on a national and sub-regional level;
- Thematic areas to be discussed during the seminars will include development policy and programming gaps in armed violence reduction and prevention programming in urban contexts and border areas, key elements of armed violence prevention and reduction programmes, identification of risk factors and impacts of armed violence, challenges of youth at-risk, the interrelation between underdevelopment and transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking in SALW, the role of the media as well as gender-specific approaches to conflict prevention and arms control initiatives; and
- Lessons learned, best practices and experiences of developing national policies will be shared and used for concrete national and sub-regional follow-up projects. A compendium of best practices for stake holders will be disseminated.

IMPACT

- Greater regional awareness about the interrelations between armed violence and development and the need to adopt a holistic approach in addressing armed violence;
- Identified lessons learned and best practices on national policies for the implementation of the UN Secretary-General's report on promoting development through the reduction and prevention of armed violence and of the Geneva and Bangkok Declarations on Armed Violence and Development;

- Developed elements of national action plans on the implementation of the Geneva and Bangkok Declaration;
- Enhanced cohesion of national and regional responses to armed violence and development issues;
- Strengthened advocacy, outreach and dissemination of the goals of the Geneva and Bangkok Declaration on Armed Violence and Development

BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries include governments, parliaments, and civil society organizations from participating States, including women’s organizations, as well as relevant regional and sub-regional organizations.

PARTNERS

Geneva Declaration Core Group, UNDP/BCPR, UN regional and country offices, regional/sub-regional organizations as well as relevant civil society organizations, including women’s organizations

BUDGET ITEMS	ESTIMATED COST (USD)
Project Personnel (note only 12 months)	100,000
Operations and Implementation Costs	200,000
Total Budget Required	300,000
Total Secured Funding	0
Funding Gap	300,000 USD

PROJECT:	Training for Strengthening the Capacity of the Media in Advocating and Promoting Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific
DISARMAMENT FOCUS:	Disarmament Advocacy/Education Programme
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS:	Asia and the Pacific
PROPOSED PROJECT TIMEFRAME:	2012-2013 (12 months)
PROJECT MANAGER:	Aleksander Micic
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BACKGROUND

Global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament stand at a critical juncture. The illicit trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons around the world is equally concerning. To advance the disarmament agenda, it is essential to mobilize a strenuous support from the general public. In this connection, the media as an intermediary entity has a very important role to play. They will be best placed to generate public interest and involvement in these issues as well as to get invaluable firsthand feedback from ordinary citizens, who in turn can play a very positive role in informing the policies of governments and international organizations to promote disarmament and non-proliferation. Furthermore, the emergence of internet-based media has increased opportunities to advocate and promote peace and disarmament around the globe.

In order for the media to make a constructive contribution for the sake of peace and disarmament, it is essential to first enhance their knowledge and understanding of specific issues related to disarmament and non-proliferation, so that they are well equipped to accurately inform the public. Moreover, both experts on disarmament and non-proliferation and the media can jointly explore a communication strategy to enhance a flow of accurate and wide-ranging information on disarmament-related trends and developments from the disarmament community to the general public. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament which covers 43 countries in Asia and the Pacific is in a good position to enhance the links between experts and organizations involved in peace and disarmament, and the media by arranging training courses for the media in the region.

OBJECTIVES

To increase the knowledge and expertise of the media in Asia and the Pacific in peace, disarmament and non-proliferation issues and to find ways and means to enhance partnerships among UNODA, organisations and individuals working on disarmament issues and the media.

CONTENT AND DESIGN

- Three sub-regional workshops for the media will be organized respectively in East and Southeast Asia, South Asia and Central Asia, and the Pacific. Each workshop will train 20 personnel from the media (1-2 participants per country) taking into account gender balance, geographical diversity as well as diversity in types of media (written media, audiovisual media, and web media).
- Through interactive discussions between the experts on peace and disarmament, the participants will explore the scope of the disarmament field; current challenges and pressing issues; regionally specific challenges and opportunities; links between arms proliferation and armed violence on the one hand and peace, development and security on the other hand; and efforts by the international community, including the United Nations, in addressing those challenges. The workshop will also identify ways and means to enhance the unique role played by the media in promoting public interest in peace and disarmament.
- Discuss how to best utilize the new and emerging media tools in promoting disarmament and non-proliferation.

IMPACT

- Increased knowledge and understanding of the media in disarmament and non-proliferation issues/policies
- Developed a communication strategy to enhance more effective ways of communication between disarmament communities including Member States, UN and other international organizations and media as well as a Compendium of best practices
- Established a network of media groups in the sub-regions to exchange experiences and lessons learned

BENEFICIARIES

Media groups, including web media in the selected sub-regions and civil society in general.

PARTNERS

Regional and local media associations, relevant government agencies related to information and media, regional organizations such as SAARC, PIF, UNICEF regional office, UN Department of Public Information, including regional and country information centres.

BUDGET ITEMS	ESTIMATED COST (USD)
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Project Personnel	100,000
Operations and Implementation Costs	250,000
Total Budget Required	350,000
Total Secured Funding	0
Funding Gap	350,000 USD



United Nations Regional Centre for
Peace, Disarmament and Development
in Latin America and the Caribbean

PROJECT:	Enhancing Public Security through Crime Prevention and Firearms Control in the Andean Region – Phases 3 and 4
DISARMAMENT FOCUS:	Public Security
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS:	Andean Region
PROPOSED PROJECT TIMEFRAME:	2012-2014 (24 months)
PROJECT MANAGER:	Name: C. Mélanie Régimbal
CONTACT:	Mail: officeofthedirector@unlirec.org Phone: +51.1.625.9114

BACKGROUND

Armed violence and crime related to the illicit trafficking of firearms pose threats to the region’s emerging democracies and impede its socio-economic development and the sustainable prosperity of its citizens. The Andean Region is battling with increasingly high homicide rates with approximately 37 murders per 100.000 inhabitants in countries like Colombia and Venezuela; 18, in Ecuador; 12, in Bolivia; and 11; in Peru. In general, this phenomenon can be linked to a high level of illegal firearms trafficking in the region, as well as to other palpable security concerns, such as social unrest due to political instability, rampant gun violence, drug trafficking, and the persistent violent conflict in Colombia, as well as to other internal conflicts, which have emerged over the years and which continue to simmer.

The region has traditionally been at the forefront of efforts to establish appropriate arms control and international disarmament instruments aimed at addressing disarmament-related security issues such as the Andean Plan to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects, also known as Decision 552 of the Andean Community. Despite these efforts, the persistent presence, spread and impact of armed violence have had a disturbing impact on national, sub-regional and regional stability. It is clear, therefore, that there exists a pressing need to continue to build capacities and foster coordination within and among States so that weak national and regional institutions may be strengthened and urgent multi-faceted public security challenges be duly addressed.

There is also an acute call to expand and improve upon current measures and tools, which contribute to the strengthening and consolidation of local, national and regional mechanisms and networks already in place throughout the region, so as to bolster the momentum of States to implement practical disarmament measures.

In this context, UNLIREC developed the regional assistance package entitled “*Enhancing Public Security through Crime Prevention and Firearms Control in the Andean Region*”. Since 2010, UNLIREC, with the support of the Government of Canada, has implemented phases 1 and 2 and is currently seeking funding for phases 3 and 4.

Promising initiatives have emerged from the first phases and a great deal of momentum has been witnessed at both the State and sub-regional levels—including the establishment of

national firearms commissions, training programmes, campaigns to reduce the demand for firearms, advocacy efforts to tighten gun laws, destruction of weapons, and research focusing on topics, such as gender, victimization, stockpile controls and illicit trafficking routes.

OBJECTIVES

- Increase the capacity and expertise of the law enforcement community to better control the legal firearms trade and prevent its illicit trafficking;
- strengthen the long-term, self-sustaining national capacities of policy-makers in combating illicit firearms trafficking;
- build local (municipal) capacity for targeted firearms and community policing and community security services;
- promote the creation of opportunities for multi-sectoral approaches and coordination for the inclusion of armed violence prevention and reduction, and the integration of a culture of peace into the public agendas of local and State governments; and
- increase the availability of baseline information on the impact of armed violence on the Andean Region.

CONTENT AND DESIGN

This integral assistance package was created to facilitate the effective implementation of national, regional and international firearms instruments, through the strengthening of national firearms control measures, as well as enhancing law enforcement community outreach and prevention activities. It is important to note that although the assistance package focuses on the delivery of national assistance, the implementation of standardized measures will further facilitate regional cooperation and coordination. The activities will be implemented within the following assistance framework:

- research: conduct national diagnostic research on firearms and assess current State capacities and needs;
- advocacy: raise the visibility of peace, security and disarmament issues and instruments by providing mechanisms, forums and tools aimed at disseminating these concepts and instruments;
- legal and policy assistance: provide advice and support to enhance capacity development, at the local and national level, within the legal and policy-making areas; and
- law enforcement capacity-building and technical assistance: develop regional training initiatives for national governmental focal points, the law enforcement community and appropriate institutions and organizations on disarmament issues.

The activities to be carried out under phases 3 and 4 are the following:

Legal and Policy Assistance:

- 2 National Workshops on Public Policy for Local Governments (Colombia and Peru): provide policy assistance to strengthen the capacities of local governments in the development and implementation of public policy related to public security and armed violence;
- 4 National Reports on the Implementation of the UN 2001 Programme of Action (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru): supply guidelines and technical assistance to strengthen national capacities for the elaboration of national reports on the implementation of UN 2001 Programme of Action;
- 1 National Firearms Action Plan (Ecuador): provide guidelines and technical assistance through workshops for the National Firearms Commission for the development and further implementation of a National Firearms Action Plan; and

Advocacy:

- 4 National Armed Violence Prevention and Reduction Seminars (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru): undertake national seminars with national and local authorities and civil society representatives to raise awareness on the risks and consequences of armed violence and to promote coordination measures in the prevention and reduction of armed violence in targeted States;
- 1 National workshop (Colombia) targeting media and journalist to raised awareness of the impact of armed violence and increase coverage of these contents in printed, television, and internet media.
- 2 Sub-Regional Seminar and for the Promotion of Andean Community Decision 552 (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru): undertake a regional seminar for representatives of the targeted States on promotion of the effective implementation of Andean Community Decision 552, including the drafting of a regional work plan;
- 1 Sub-Regional Seminar for Andean States to raise awareness of the impact of illicit arms brokering in the region and the need introduce national controls and enhance international cooperation to fight illicit brokering. ; and

Law enforcement capacity-building and technical assistance:

- 8 Inter Institutional Training Course for Combating the Illicit Trade in Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives (IITC): undertake courses aimed at strengthening the capacities of law enforcement officials in combating illicit firearms trafficking at the sub-regional level. 4 national training courses, 3 bi-national border courses and 1 sub-regional women only training will be held incorporating the following components:

- (a) 7,5-day theoretical classroom work: including mandatory modules on investigative techniques, human security, legal instruments, illicit trafficking routes, weapons destruction, stockpile management, information sharing, international cooperation, and other firearms-related areas, such as drug trafficking, terrorism and money laundering; and
- (b) 2,5-day field exercise: aimed at exposing students to country-specific investigative techniques through participation in reality-based simulations for the prevention/control of firearms, ammunition and explosives trafficking ;
- 4 National courses (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) for judges and prosecutors to counter the illicit trafficking of firearms incorporating the following components:
 - (a) 3-day theoretical classroom work including armed violence, firearms basic concepts, legal instruments and investigation techniques and;
 - (b) 1-day field exercise simulating a real case scenario;
- 2 National specialized courses (Colombia and Bolivia) for judges and prosecutors to counter the illicit trafficking of explosives including the following components: :
 - (a) 2-day theoretical classroom work including basic technical knowledge on explosives, legal instruments, and investigation techniques and;
 - (b) 1-day field exercise simulating a post explosion scenario;
- 2 Mapping of geo-referenced crime locations (Colombia, Ecuador and/or Peru): support the law enforcement community in identifying crime hot spots with the aim of benefiting crime prevention strategies and at targeting efforts and resources more accurately; and
- 2 Community Outreach Activities (Colombia, Ecuador and/or Peru): assist the law enforcement community in designing and planning community outreach activities (including community policing schemes and integration of community security services).

IMPACT

The results will be attained by:

- strengthening the ability of the law enforcement community to better control firearms and counter illicit activities;
- assisting in the drafting, reformulation and/or comparison of firearms legislation with international instruments;

- increasing national capacities for the effective implementation of firearms instruments;
- assisting in the elaboration of firearms action plans;
- improving the quality of information through the implementation of geo-referenced crime locations (hot spots) mapping;
- undertaking focused interventions to support planning of law enforcement and community outreach including community policing schemes and integration of community security services;
- generating baseline data on the current firearms situation and State capacities;
- providing mechanisms, forums and tools aimed at disseminating peace, security and disarmament concepts and instruments; and
- technically assisting in the modernization of firearms registers in keeping with international standards.

BENEFICIARIES

- Governmental officials responsible for firearms control in the Andean Region;
- law enforcement community;
- civil society; and
- local authorities.

PARTNERS

UNLIREC will work with the Andean Community, UNODC, UNDP, OAS and civil society on *ad hoc* basis to promote and facilitate the implementation of the project activities.

BUDGET ITEMS	ESTIMATED COST (USD)
Project Personnel	0
Operations and Implementation Costs	5,300,000
Total Budget Required	5,300,000

Total Secured Funding	0
Funding Gap	5,300,000 USD

PROJECT:	Strengthening the capacity of Caribbean States to combat the illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunition and explosives
DISARMAMENT FOCUS:	Public Security
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS:	Caribbean States
PROPOSED PROJECT TIMEFRAME:	2012-2014 (24 months)
PROJECT MANAGER:	Name: C. Mélanie Régimbal
CONTACT:	Mail: officeofthedirector@unlirec.org Phone: +51.1.625.9114

BACKGROUND

Firearms-related crime and violence are escalating in the Caribbean, as too are mortality rates due to firearms. The Caribbean region has among the highest violent crime rates of any region in the world. Illicit firearms trafficking fuels the violence associated with drug trafficking, terrorism, and international organized crime and poses a constant threat to public security throughout the region.

Caribbean regional security challenges are complicated by geography: expansive sea borders, numerous small island states, and considerable distances among and between them. Geography alone makes the island states of the Caribbean more exposed and penetrable by criminal organizations and their illicit activities. Regional counter-terrorism measures, as well as efforts in the fight against crime and curbing of illicit firearms and drugs trafficking, are particularly affected by these geographic vulnerabilities.

The rise of crime in the Caribbean has been characterized by the increased use of more powerful weapons, resulting in higher mortality rates. A major factor contributing to the surge of firearms-related criminality in the region is the trafficking of narcotics, which has facilitated the availability of firearms. The firearms required for protection of the contraband during transportation are smuggled in along with the drugs. Within this context, as the demand for weapons increases, reducing illicit firearms ownership become a more difficult undertaking. In the long-term, progress will hinge on changes in the drug trade and in the firearms culture, as well as in progress in the implementation of international treaties and agreements on firearms.

In this context, and based on official requests for assistance received from Caribbean States, UNLIREC developed in 2009 the regional assistance package entitled “Strengthening the capacity of Caribbean States to combat the illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunition and explosives. Implementation of the assistance package is currently made possible in 8 of the 15 Caribbean States (Bahamas, Belize, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, St Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago) with the support of Governments of Canada and the United States. Expansion of activities to all Caribbean States will be contingent on donor support.

OBJECTIVES

- Promote the effective implementation of national, regional and international firearms instruments, through strengthening national firearms control measures;
- Reduce the availability and amount of firearms in circulation by facilitating the destruction of surplus, obsolete and confiscated weapons and ammunition ;
- Enhance the security and management of national stockpile facilities, thus reducing the risk of diversion to criminal networks: and
- Build the capacity of law enforcement officials to combat the illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunition and explosives.

CONTENT AND DESIGN

It is important to note that although the assistance package focuses on the delivery of national assistance, the implementation of standardized measures will further facilitate regional cooperation and coordination. Activities will be implemented within the following assistance framework:

- Stockpile Management and Weapons Destruction: supporting concrete measures to improve the security of national stockpiles facilities; facilitating the prompt destruction of surplus, obsolete and confiscated firearms, ammunition and explosives; and strengthening the capacity of the national security sector to undertake both.
- Legal and policy assistance: provide advice and support to enhance capacity development at the local and national level, within the legal and policy-making areas; and
- Law enforcement capacity-building and technical assistance: develop regional training initiatives for national governmental focal points, the law enforcement community and institutions and agencies involved in disarmament and firearms control.

Stockpile management and weapons destruction:

- Elaborate needs assessment reports for remaining Caribbean States vis-à-vis the identification of current capacity, assistance required as this relates to firearms and ammunition stockpile management and destruction.
 - Support the destruction of firearms, ammunition and explosives (confiscated, obsolete and surplus) in Caribbean States through a combination of cutting and smelting, depending on the material resources and facilities available and the number of firearms to be destroyed in each State, promoting the recycling of material when possible;

- In 2012 UNLIREC will assist 8 Caribbean States with the destruction of 50,000 firearms and 35 tonnes of explosives and ammunition through a combination of cutting, smelting and open burning.
- Purchase of 8 Hydraulic Sheers to enhance the destruction process of decommissioned weapons
- Increased knowledge of the destruction process of State confiscated, obsolete and surplus firearms, ammunition and explosives in Caribbean States through the implementation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and training for firearms destruction; and
- Enhance security infrastructure stockpile facilities assessed by UNLIREC in Caribbean States in compliance with the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) and the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATGs).
 - In 2012 UNLIREC will enhance security infrastructure of 34 stockpile facilities in 8 Caribbean States in compliance with the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS).

Law enforcement capacity-building:

- 10 Inter Institutional Training Courses on Combating Illicit Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives (*IITC*) aimed at strengthening the capacities of law enforcement officials. The ten-day training course (7.5-day classroom instruction and 2.5-day practical field exercise) from which participants gain practical knowledge and skills applicable to their professional responsibilities to combat illicit firearms trafficking is aimed at operational and mid-level law enforcement officials from a variety of national institutes and backgrounds, including police and military officers, judges, prosecutors, and customs and intelligence officials. The course is divided in different modules. These training modules include, but are not limited to, weapons classification, human security, firearms proliferation and armed violence, intelligence, investigative techniques, international legal framework, stockpile management and firearms destruction and practical disarmament measures. The 2.5-day field exercise is aimed at exposing students to country-specific investigative techniques through participation in reality-based simulations for the prevention/control of firearms, ammunition and explosives trafficking. The IITC courses are implemented both at national and sub-regional levels.
 - In 2011-2012 UNLIREC will undertake 3 IITC's (Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and The Bahamas)

Legal and Policy assistance:

- undertake legal reviews and policy analysis of national firearms legislation related to firearms in order to identify gaps in the implementation of international agreements for combating illicit firearms trafficking (1 legal study per State);
 - In 2011-12 UNLIREC will undertake the legal reviews of Belize, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.
- 1 sub-regional workshop to discuss a model legislation and firearms act which could be replicated in CARICOM States;
- 1 sub-regional legal instruments training course for national officials from ministries of National Security/Defence, Foreign Affairs, Police and Legal Affairs from the Caribbean;
- 1 regional policy seminar with thematic debate on private security companies and rule of law.
- Develop a private security tool kit for the Caribbean States. Tool kit will include guidelines for policy and legal frameworks as well as stockpile management.
- 1 Sub-regional armed violence prevention and reduction workshop to discuss public policy which could include practical disarmament measures and campaigns.
- Support the creation of national firearms commissions

IMPACT

- Increased capacity and expertise of the law enforcement community to better control the legal firearms trade and prevent its illicit trafficking through standardized training, with particular emphasis on border security;
- Strengthened long-term, self-sustaining national capacities of policy-makers in combating illicit firearms trafficking through the elaboration of national action plans and the harmonization of legislation, furthering the implementation of relevant national and international firearms instruments (UN 2001 PoA, UN Firearms Protocol, CIFTA);
- Opportunities created for multi-sectorial approaches and coordination for the inclusion of armed violence prevention and reduction, and the integration of a culture of peace into the public agendas of local and State governments;
- Reduction in the number of firearms and ammunition at risk of theft or diversion (obsolete, surplus and confiscated) in the Caribbean sub-region through technical support for firearms, explosives and ammunition destruction.
- Improved security and safety in stockpile facilities of Caribbean States in compliance with international standards such as the International Small Arms Control Standards

(ISACS) and the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATGs), thus reducing additional risks of loss and diversion of firearms and ammunition.

- Increased knowledge on stockpile management and weapons destruction international standards and best practices in the security sector of Caribbean countries through Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) implementation and training.
- Strengthened inter-institutional coordination for the effective management of government holdings of firearms, ammunition and explosives.
- Enhanced public security through the inclusion of efficient management of weapons stockpiles and the periodic destruction of firearms and ammunition to the national security agenda, thus strengthening confidence- and security-building measures (CSBM) throughout the Caribbean region.

BENEFICIARIES

- Law enforcement community: military, police, customs authorities, judiciary in the Caribbean; and
- National authorities (governmental officials) responsible for firearms control in the Caribbean Region.

PARTNERS

UNLIREC will coordinate with the following entities: a) Caribbean Community Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (CARICOM IMPACS); Organization of American States (OAS); Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP); and civil society organizations such as Project Ploughshares and the Women’s Institute for alternative Development (WINAD), among others.

BUDGET ITEMS	ESTIMATED COST (USD)
Project Personnel	0
Operations and Implementation Costs	6,000,000
Total Budget Required	6,000,000
Total Secured Funding	700,000
Funding Gap	5,300,000 USD

PROJECT:	Preventing Armed Violence through Firearms¹¹ Control in the Central American Region
DISARMAMENT FOCUS:	Security Sector Reform
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS:	Central American States (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama)
PROPOSED PROJECT TIMEFRAME:	2012-2014 (24 months)
PROJECT MANAGER:	Name: C. Mélanie Régimbal
CONTACT:	Mail: officeofthedirector@unlirec.org Phone: +51.1.625.9114

BACKGROUND

Crimes related to firearms and armed violence are on the increase in Central America. Following decades of internal conflict, the Central American region continues to experience high levels of armed violence, and in some instances, at a rate faster than that during the years of armed conflict. Central America is, after South Africa, the region most affected by armed violence at a worldwide level, and experiences homicide rates four times higher than the global average. In 2010, 18,000 homicides with firearms occurred, representing a rate of 42.85 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants. For Central American States, the homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants in 2010 was 44 in Belize; 10.57 in Costa Rica; 62.03 in El Salvador; 41.39 in Guatemala; 77.99 in Honduras, 13.21 in Nicaragua; and 21.09 in Panama.¹² According to recent studies carried out by the *Latinobarómetro*, security is the number one concern of Central American citizens.

From a geographical standpoint, Central American States serve as a bridge between the northern and southern gateway to the Caribbean, with shared borders with Colombia and Mexico. This aspect brings with it numerous benefits in terms of economy and culture, also carries with it risks whereby its geographical location makes Central America a transit corridor and conduit for illicit trafficking between the north and south, attracting transnational criminal organizations, leading to the consequent deterioration in the sphere of security for its citizens.

Despite concerted efforts by national authorities, the spread of armed violence has had a worrisome impact on both national and regional security. It is clear, therefore, that there exists a pressing need to continue building and enhancing national and regional capacities and promoting coordination within and among States so that the institutions may respond to the multiple and urgent challenges in the field of public security today.

It is within this context and in follow-up up to the request by States during the International Conference in Support of the Security Strategy for Central America (22-23 June 2011, Guatemala City, Guatemala) that the United Nations Regional Center for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) presents its comprehensive

¹¹ All reference to Firearms also includes Ammunition and Explosives

¹² Figures deriving from UNDP's Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean based on different sources.

assistance package entitled “*Preventing Armed Violence through Firearms Control in the Central American Region*”. This package may be implemented independently or in a coordinated manner, depending on the specific needs of the State and the opportunities for coordination by the donor community. UNLIREC deems that the coordination of the various assistance efforts among States would favour regional integration and facilitate an integrated fight against problems affecting each and every one of the Central American States and therefore cannot be addressed in isolation.

In recent years, UNLIREC has had the opportunity to assist numerous Central American States, such as Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Panama, *vis-a-vis* legal support, law enforcement community capacity-building on combating illicit firearms trafficking, and awareness-raising on armed violence reduction and development.

OBJECTIVES

The main purpose of UNLIREC’s assistance package entitled “*Preventing Armed Violence through Firearms Control in the Central American Region*” is to contribute to the translation of States’ needs into practical disarmament measures to effectively address illicit firearms trafficking and its impact on public security with a view to preventing armed violence.

The specific objectives are to:

- more effectively implement international firearms-related instruments;
- strengthen the ability of the law enforcement community to better control firearms and counter illicit activities;
- improve national capacities to address, in an integral manner, the appropriate use of firearms by private security companies;
- increase the knowledge and promote debate on the issue of firearms brokering; and
- prevent the proliferation of firearms and armed violence in schools.

CONTENT AND DESIGN

UNLIREC’s assistance package aims to strengthen State capacity, improve inter-institutional coordination, and promote the effective implementation of international instruments in the area of disarmament and armed violence reduction and prevention. All assistance initiatives are undertaken by UNLIREC, with in house experts in public security, capacity-building and legal affairs, among other issues. In concrete terms, the proposals include:

- capacity-building on combating illicit firearms trafficking;
- technical assistance in private security and firearms brokering; and

- prevention of firearms proliferation and armed violence in schools.

The proposed initiatives take into account a wide spectrum of activities ranging from preventing and reducing armed violence through interventions in schools with a view to preventing the risk of firearms proliferation, including the direct combat against illicit firearms trafficking; specialized training for law enforcement officials; the provision of guidelines for improving firearms control by private security agents; and awareness-raising to improve the quality of information and approaches to firearms brokering in Central America.

Within this context, the assistance package would be implemented in the following manner:

Capacity-building on Combating Illicit Firearms Trafficking

Inter-institutional Training Course on Combating Illicit Firearms Trafficking (IITC)

The *Inter-institutional Training Course on Combating Illicit Firearms Trafficking (IITC)* has as its main objective to improve coordination, cooperation and transparency among members of the law enforcement community with the purpose of improving the legal firearms trade and preventing their illicit trafficking. The IITC, a unique capacity-building course in this area, offers standardized methodology to facilitate the implementation of the most relevant national and international firearms-related instruments. The IITC was acknowledged as the “Best Practice” in the category of regional firearms control initiatives at the knowledge fair entitled “Central American Commitment”, held in Panama City in 2010. Developed by experts in public security, training, intelligence, stockpile management and weapons destruction, and legal matters, the IITC has successfully trained approximately 3,000 law enforcement personnel throughout the region since 2004.

The IITC consists of theoretical and practical segments, which allow for participants to increase their knowledge and professional undertakings in the area of the legal firearms trade and the prevention of their illicit trafficking. The 10-day course is divided into 7.5 days of theoretical classroom-based work (including mandatory modules on investigative techniques, human security, legal instruments, firearms trafficking routes, weapons destruction, stockpile management, information exchange and international cooperation, among others), and 2.5 days of practical exercises with a view to exposing participants to specialized investigative techniques. The IITC is carried out in a coordinated manner with national authorities responsible for ensuring the sustainability and continued application of its methodology in the training of the law enforcement community.

- 1 *Sub-regional Inter-institutional Training Course on Combating Illicit Firearms Trafficking (IITC)* for members of the law enforcement community. The sub-regional course could take place in Mexico (TBC) with the participation of all Central American States and Colombia; and

- 4 *National Inter-institutional Training Courses on Combating Illicit Firearms Trafficking (IITC)* to be undertaken in interested States, for instance, Belize, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama (TBC).

In the Central American context, border courses would be particularly interesting in order to contribute to improved coordination between law enforcement officials in charge of combating illicit trafficking along the border area and increased confidence and trust among States.

- 4 *Border Inter-institutional Training Courses on Combating Illicit Firearms Trafficking (IITC)*. The courses could be carried out along the borders between Mexico-Guatemala; Panama-Colombia; Guatemala-Belize; and the triple border between Guatemala-Honduras-El Salvador (TBC);

With the purpose of effectively implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, UNLIREC also undertakes training exclusively aimed at maximizing and strengthening the capacities of female law enforcement officials, and believes that this would be beneficial for Central American States.

- 1 *Sub-regional Inter-institutional Training Course on Combating Illicit Firearms Trafficking (IITC)* for female members of the law enforcement community. Given the sub-regional nature of the course, it could take place in El Salvador (headquarters of SICA's General Secretariat) (TBC).

Specialized Course on the Combat of Illicit Trafficking in Explosives

The problem of illicit trafficking in explosives has its own unique characteristics, given that explosives are a recognized material for use in national security defence initiatives, mining and construction. In this regard, it should be noted that while the legitimate use of explosives brings with it great benefits, it is also true that these same explosives in the hands of criminal groups cause great damage. It is precisely due to this dual use that UNLIREC developed a *Specialized Course on the Combat of Illicit Trafficking in Explosives* with the aim of giving special attention to the prevention of this type of trafficking, thus preventing its use for criminal purposes.

The course curriculum incorporates a wide variety of issues, such as classification and identification of explosives, tracking mechanisms, deactivation and protection, legal instruments and frameworks, as well as criminalization and procedures. The course concludes with a practical exercise requiring participants to implement the theoretical knowledge acquired.

- 1 *Sub-regional Specialized Course on the Combat of Illicit Trafficking in Explosives* for members of the law enforcement community from all Central American States. Given the sub-regional nature of the course, it could take place in El Salvador (headquarters of SICA's General Secretariat) (TBC); and
- 2 *National Specialized Course on the Combat of Illicit Trafficking in Explosives* for interested States. The courses could be undertaken in Guatemala and Panama (TBC).

Capacity-building Course for Judicial Operators on the Combat of Illicit Firearms Trafficking

Given that one of the major problems facing Central American States is the high level of impunity, and following a UNLIREC workshop aimed at legal firearms experts, UNLIREC developed a *Capacity-building Course for Judicial Operators on the Combat of Illicit Firearms Trafficking*. This course aims to provide legal officers with the knowledge, tools and technical instruments necessary to more efficiently carry out their daily professional tasks in the fight against illicit firearms trafficking.

In addition, the course aims to strengthen coordination and cooperation among judicial operators working in the field of controlling the legal firearms trade and combating their illicit trafficking at the operational level; train the participants to be replicators of the knowledge gained by serving as instructors in future courses or using course materials in training and information exchange at their own institutions; and promote the incorporation of the concepts and course material, partially or in whole, into the corresponding national curricula by academies and training institutions for judicial operators.

- *7 National Capacity-building Courses for Judicial Operators on the Combat of Illicit Firearms Trafficking* in each one of the Central American States

Technical Assistance in Private Security and Firearms Brokering

Technical Assistance in Private Security

Public (in)security and its link with other issues, such as organized crime, illicit trafficking and other public security-related issues have emerged as priority issues on the agenda of Central American States. The lack of capacity by some States to ensure the physical safety of its citizens and their belongings has encouraged the emergence of companies providing private security services, often with armed personnel. Nevertheless, this increase in the number of private security firms has not necessarily led to improved levels of security.

Given the importance of the private security sector in the majority of Central American States, UNLIREC is developing an initiative entitled *Technical Assistance in Private Security* with a view to supporting the efforts of States to ensure that the storage, carrying and use of firearms is within the confines of the law and provides citizens with the appropriate guarantees.

The main objective of this new area of work is to provide States with a toolkit of practical measures to ensure that private security companies operates within the rule of law with respect to firearms-related issues. UNLIREC plans to carry out an *Expert Workshop on Private Security* in August 2011 to advance in the development of the tool-kit.

The project would be implemented vis-à-vis the following activities: a) guidelines and best practices for firearms storage and registration by private security companies; b) standardization of procedures for training of private security agents; and c) legal support in the area of national legislation and private security.

- 1 *Sub-regional Seminar on Private Security and Firearms*. Given the sub-regional nature of the seminar, it could take place in El Salvador (headquarters of SICA's General Secretariat) (TBC); and
- 3 *Technical Assistance Initiatives in the Area of Private Security and Firearms* for interested Central American States. The technical assistance could be undertaken in El Salvador, Guatemala y Costa Rica.

Firearms Brokering

In the case of firearms brokering, and as UNLIREC has done in other sub-regions, such as in the Andean Community, the purpose of the activity would be to offer a platform for debate and dialogue among national authorities, experts and the civil society representatives in the sharing of information on this issue and assess future actions that take into account greater regulation of the sector in order to ensure that firearms circulating in the legal trade do not deviate into the illicit trafficking.

- 1 *Sub-regional Seminar on Firearms Brokering*. Given the sub-regional nature of the seminar, it could take place in El Salvador (headquarters of SICA's General Secretariat) (TBC).

Preventing Firearms Proliferation and Armed Violence in Schools

The main purpose of the project entitled *Preventing Firearms Proliferation and Armed Violence in Schools* is to build and strengthen State capacity to prevent the proliferation of firearms in schools and contribute, in this manner, to preventing armed violence.

The levels of armed violence and crime in Central America undermine investment in human capital by the national education system. In what specifically relates to armed violence in schools, the impact of the availability of firearms and armed violence among children and adolescents is not only evident in the number of homicides and injuries observed, but also in the ensuing psychological trauma, deterioration in the quality of life, and reduction in access to education. Violence in the classroom can also have negative consequences on the behavior of children and adolescents, leading them to feel less satisfied in their educational setting. This aspect, in turn, can result in poor performance and increased absenteeism.

Well aware of this problem, the Government of Guatemala initiated the *Safer Schools Programme* in 2009, which has been implemented in 49 public schools in Guatemala City and the region of Guatemala. It is important to note that Guatemala is the focus country for the implementation of the *Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development*. Civil society organizations, in particular, the *Training Institute for Sustainable Development (IEPADES)* have actively participated in this project and likewise shown active willingness to continue working in this area. Both the national authorities of Guatemala, as well as the UNDP Country Office, and various civil society representatives have informally suggested that UNLIREC address this issue.

In this context, UNLIREC proposes the project entitled “*Preventing Firearms Proliferation and Armed Violence in Schools*” be implemented in coordination with Guatemalan national authorities and civil society organizations with experience in the field. The planned activities include:

- participatory development of work material in collaboration with experts on the issue and national authorities (model regulations, codes of conduct, operating procedures, policy proposals, and campaigns, among others);
- assessment of the area in which the project would be implemented and identification of key actors;
- implementation of the workplan in schools, which form part of the project; and
- systematization of experiences and expansion of the project to other schools, taking into account the lessons-learned and good practices.

The project would be implemented in three initial phases, taking into consideration the participatory development of work material in collaboration with experts on the issue and national authorities. Through subsequent funding, the project could be also be carried out in other Central American States.

IMPACT

The expected results are to:

- effectively implement international firearms instruments allowing States to meet their international commitments and facilitating the establishment of safer societies;
- improve inter-institutional coordination and professional performance of members of the law enforcement community resulting in better control of the legal firearms trade and in more effective action in preventing their illicit trafficking;
- strengthen national capacities in the area of private security and firearms leading to a better approach to the problem;
- exchange of information on firearms brokering resulting in better control of firearms transfers in the region, preventing their diversion to illicit trafficking; and
- establish interdisciplinary working-groups on the prevention and reduction of armed violence in schools, with special emphasis on firearms proliferation, preventing violent incidents in schools, and promoting a culture of peace.

BENEFICIARIES

- National authorities responsible for the control of the legal firearms trade and preventing their illicit trafficking;

- law enforcement community (police, armed forces, intelligence, customs officials and judicial operators); and
- educational community.

PARTNERS

This assistance package will be implemented in keeping with official requests by the States, in coordination with the Central American Integration System (SICA), as appropriate, and in coordination with relevant partners, as other United Nations Agencies (e.g. UNDP, UNICEF) and civil society organizations.

BUDGET ITEMS	ESTIMATED COST (USD)
Project Personnel	0
Operations and Implementation Costs	4,050,000
Total Budget Required	4,050,000
Total Secured Funding	0
Funding Gap	4,050,000 USD

PROJECT:	Strengthening Disarmament Expertise
DISARMAMENT FOCUS:	Disarmament advocacy
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS:	MERCOSUR States
PROPOSED PROJECT TIMEFRAME:	2012-2013 (12 months)
PROJECT MANAGER:	Name: C. Mélanie Régimbal
CONTACT:	Mail: officeofthedirector@unlirec.org
	Phone: +51.1.625.9114

BACKGROUND

There is a palpable need for determined and focused leadership at the highest level to revitalize the disarmament and non-proliferation agenda. This need was underscored at the September 2009 Security Council Summit, which acknowledged the need for more decisive international efforts in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation. As a means of addressing these demands and facilitating ongoing and new disarmament and non-proliferation efforts, several States in the region have requested specific assistance to expand the capacity and knowledge of its governmental representatives concerning applicable disarmament instruments, and practical measures and mechanisms aimed at effectively addressing new challenges in the areas of peace, disarmament and non-proliferation.

Based on these requests and drawing from the recommendations of the UN Study on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Education, UN-LiREC will elaborate and deliver a specialized disarmament course aimed at future diplomats, many of whom will hold positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament within their own Governments and who will make concrete contributions to the process of deliberations and negotiations on disarmament at the national, regional and international level.

OBJECTIVES

- Increase the disarmament-related knowledge of governmental officials;
- Enable these officials to identify the various disarmament- and security-related positions and to gain a better understanding of the concerns of the international community; and
- Increase the capacity of Member States to implement disarmament-related instruments.

CONTENT AND DESIGN

UN-LiREC will provide the substantive and technical expertise, as well as the financial and logistical assistance for the development and execution of the course curricula and the fielding of the pilot course as follows:

- **Step 1:** develop course curricula: i) identify specialized regional and international disarmament experts to form part of the UN-LiREC Project Team and ultimately act as course instructors; ii) host a series of drafting committee meetings among the specialized experts to identify the specific topics to be addressed (e.g. arms control and disarmament policies, multi-lateral negotiations on disarmament, agenda items and resolutions of the First Committee of the UN General Assembly, Conference on Disarmament, regional disarmament machinery, nuclear disarmament, etc.) and the modules to be developed; and iii) elaborate the course curricula and post-course evaluation surveys;

- **Step 2:** carry out pilot course: i) accept nominations for students to participate in the course and to form part of the national and regional pool of disarmament experts; the State will be encouraged to take into account gender equality when nominating candidates to the course on disarmament; ii) identify disarmament- and security-related topics for the elaboration of analytical papers by students relating to disarmament and security; and iii) carry out the first pilot 2-week course;
- **Step 3:** evaluate pilot course: i) evaluate execution of course modules, efficacy of instructors, relevancy of selected topics and appropriateness of course methodology through interviews and student surveys; ii) compile lessons-learned and best practices; and iii) evaluate applicability of pilot course to other States in the region;
- **Step 4:** Publish and disseminate the analytical papers; and
- **Step 5:** Undertake resource mobilization and establish calendar of courses in other States of the region.

IMPACT

- Raise the capacity of diplomats to understand various disarmament-related topics, including the importance and benefits of disarmament;
- Create a small pool of future decision-makers with specialized disarmament knowledge at the national level; and
- Increase interest among other States in the region to carry out similar initiatives in the short- and long-term.

BENEFICIARIES

- Active diplomats and diplomats in training from MERCOSUR States

PARTNERS

UNLIREC will work with the following entities: Non-proliferation Foundation for Global Security (NPS-Global), Organization of American States (OAS), Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL), and the United Nations Programme of Fellowship on Disarmament.

BUDGET ITEMS	ESTIMATED COST (USD)
Project Personnel	0
Operations and Implementation Costs	180,000
Total Budget Required	180,000
Total Secured Funding	0
Funding Gap	180,000 USD

PROJECT:	Strengthening the capacities of Member States to implement UNSCR 1540 (2004)
DISARMAMENT FOCUS:	UNSCR 1540 (2004) Weapons of Mass Destruction
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS:	Central America and the Caribbean
PROPOSED PROJECT TIMEFRAME:	2012-2014 (24 months)
PROJECT MANAGER:	Name: C. Mélanie Régimbal
CONTACT:	Mail: officeofthedirector@unlirec.org Phone: +51.1.625.9114

BACKGROUND

In April 2011, the United Nation's Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1977 (2011) extending the mandate of the 1540 Committee for an additional 10 years. In keeping with UNSCR 1540 (2004), this resolution requires States to establish and intensify the enforcement of strict controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, and their means of delivery. Furthermore, States are urged to prevent and deter Non-State Actors from acquiring, developing or illicitly trafficking weapons of mass destruction.

This resolution recognizes the important role played by regional and sub-regional organizations and calls on them to provide specialized assistance to Member States. Moreover, it specifically calls on the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to strengthen the capacity of its regional centres in supporting States in their implementation of the resolution at regional, sub-regional and national levels.

As is customary, Latin American and Caribbean States embrace the use of regional and sub-regional fora to promote and strengthen their implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004). The creation of cooperation and coordination platforms through regional mechanisms, such as CARICOM, OAS and SICA, has proven to be an effective approach to advocacy and outreach in the region. The establishment of sub-regional coordinators in CARICOM and SICA with the support of organizations, such as the OAS and UNLIREC, has enhanced cooperation and stimulated information exchanges between and among States, including the timely submission of transparency reports and action plans. However, specialized technical assistance is still required.

Member States and regional organizations alike have in turn called on UNLIREC to develop tailor-made technical tools and assistance activities, which would facilitate the implementation of UNSCR1540 (2004) throughout the region. Emphasis has been placed on the need for specialized border controls and law enforcement training, as is the need for appropriate legislation and policies to strengthen controls aimed at impeding Non-State Actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (WMDs).

It is against this backdrop that UNLIREC has developed the Project entitled “*Strengthening the Capacities of Member States to Implement UNSCR 1540 (2004)*”, which consists of the development of a specialized training course for law enforcement agencies.

OBJECTIVES

- Strengthen national and regional law enforcement community networks;
- Strengthen the long-term, self-sustaining national capacities of policy-makers to prevent the proliferation and acquisition by Non-State Actors from acquiring nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, and their means of delivery; and
- Increase the capacity and expertise of the law enforcement community to prevent the illicit proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery.

CONTENT AND DESIGN

UNLIREC will transfer and adapt the training methodology of its flagship Inter-Institutional Training Course for Combating the Illicit Trade in Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives for law enforcement officers to the field of WMD and, in particular to implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004). The new training material will cover themes such as border controls, overview and application of legal instruments, identification, classification and definition of weapons, as well as intelligence and information sharing, investigative techniques, and practical disarmament measures. In order to maximize resources, UNLIREC will base the development of the course curricula on both in-house resources, as well as that of other UN agencies. The course curricula will also include material from the relevant treaty organizations, as well as the academic institutions already working in the area.

The 10-day course will have 4 primary objectives:

- Transfer practical knowledge and skills immediately applicable to participants professional responsibilities to combat illicit trafficking in WMDs;
- Stimulate and encourage inter-institutional communication and collaboration to combat illicit trafficking in WMDs at the operational level;
- Provide a standardized course format and materials that national government partners can easily replicate after receiving initial training and assistance; and
- Promote the integration of course material on illicit trafficking in WMDs into the national curricula of law enforcement training academies and institutes.

UNLIREC will develop and elaborate the course manual during Phase I (0-12 months) of the Project and will implement pilot courses in both Central America and The Caribbean during Phase II (13-24 months). Phase I will also include the organization of expert roundtable

discussions to review and assess existing training materials, as well as to assess the training needs of requesting target states. UNLIREC proposes to collaborate with the UNSCR 1540 regional coordinators of both SICA and CARICOM.

During Phase II, UNLIREC will carry out 2 national pilot courses, one in each of the two target sub-regions. For the organization of the pilot courses, UNLIREC will once again call on SICA and CARICOM coordinators to identify the pilot countries and assist in the carrying out of the courses.

IMPACT

- Completion of full course curricula and material (English and Spanish);
- delivery of 2 pilot courses;
- Improved application of standardized operating procedures (SOPs); and
- Increased State capacity for the effective implementation and reporting on the status of national implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004).

BENEFICIARIES

- CARICOM and SICA law enforcement community; and
- CARICOM and SICA policy-makers and legislators.

PARTNERS

UNLIREC will work with CARICOM and SICA; UN and regional organisations agencies (1540 Committee, UNODC, OAS); Treaty organizations (OPCW, IAEA); and Civil society organizations and academic institutions (Vertic, NPS-Global, University of Georgia).

BUDGET ITEMS	ESTIMATED COST (USD)
Project Personnel	0
Operations and Implementation Costs	500,000
Total Budget Required	500,000
Total Secured Funding	0
Funding Gap	500,000 USD