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**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
Regional Bureau for Africa**

**Project Title:** Enhanced Human Security Through the Strengthening of the Capacity of Regional and Sub-Regional Organizations to Control Small Arms and Light Weapons in Africa

**UNDP RPF Outcome:** Human Security Enhanced

**Expected outputs:**

1. Enhanced institutional mechanism and implementation capacity for the monitoring of arms transfers and trans-boundary flows of SALW in accordance with the legal requirements of regional and sub-regional institutional protocols ratified by the governments of the four RECs (ECOWAS, SADC, EAC, and ECCAS).
2. Qualified and trained Law enforcement, intelligence, customs and security agency personnel committed and adequately equipped to enforce international agreements for the management and control of all cross border trade licit and illicit arms.
3. Established mechanism and framework for sharing experiences and best practices on the formulation of coordinated strategies and policies on SALW control incorporating results based management under the leadership of the African Union.

**Executing Entity/Implementing Partner:** Direct execution by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Country Office, Nigeria

**Responsible Parties:** Regional Economic Communities (ECOWAS, SADC, EAC, ECCAS, IGAD-RECSA, and Civil Society Organizations UNDP (ASRO and BCPR), UNDP, UNDPKO African Union Peace and Security Commission

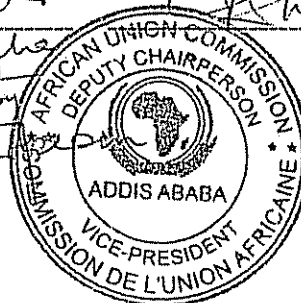
**Project Summary**

This project has as its objective building the capacity of and supporting Regional Economic Communities curb the flow of small arms and light weapons (SALW). Most of Africa's Regional Economic Communities and almost all African countries have acceded to several protocols aimed at establishing institutional mechanisms for the control of SALW and limiting their cross border flows. These protocols take cognizance of the fact that instability in Africa along with the rising crime and violence is fuelled by the easy access to small arms and light weapons. This project will support the regional economic communities through capacity building, ensuring a coordinated approach to cross-border illicit arms flows. Moreover, in recognition of the disproportionate impact of SALW on women, children and communities and taking into account the role of women's NGOs in mobilizing support for the control of SALW, this project will support NGOs and especially women's groups and their networks and support their active participation in project activities. Further, this project will have as a key strategy the strengthening of the programmes and projects of the RECS that aim to curb the acquisition and flow of illicit small arms across borders and promote greater cooperation and collaboration on SALW issues amongst REC member states. This project will build on previous support provided by UNDP to ECOWAS through the "Programme of Coordination and Assistance for Security and Development (PCASED)" and the follow-up ECOWAS led Small Arm Control Programme (ECOSAP) that led to the adoption to the Bamako Protocol, Africa's first protocol on small arms and light weapons control that still serves as a model for the control of small and light weapons in regional economic communities.

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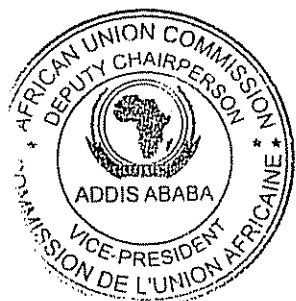
<u>Project Details</u>	<u>Project Budget</u>
<p><b>Project Period:</b> 2009-1011</p> <p><b>Project Title:</b> Enhanced Human Security Through the Strengthening of the Capacity of Regional and Sub- regional Organizations to Control Small Arms and Light Weapons In Africa</p> <p><b>Project Award ID:</b> 00057267 <b>Project ID:</b> 00070683</p>	<p><b>Total Budget :</b> US\$3,000,812</p> <p><b>Allocated resources:</b> US\$3,000,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Government:</b></li> <li>• <b>Regular (regional programme):</b> US\$3,000,812</li> <li>• <b>Other:</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Duration:</b> 3 years <b>Start:</b> 2009 <b>End:</b> 2011</p> <p><b>Executing Agency:</b> UNDP, Nigeria CO</p> <p><b>PAC review date:</b> April 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2009</p>	<p><b>Unfunded Budget:</b> US\$812</p>

On Behalf of:	Name/Title	Signature	Date
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Regional Bureau for Africa:			27/07/09
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## Abbreviations

AMU/UMA	Arab Maghreb Union
ASRO	Africa Sub-Regional Office (of UNDP RBA)
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BDP	Bureau for Development Policy
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CD-PGA	Capacity Development for Pro-Poor Growth and Accountability
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
CEPGL	Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries
CO	Country Offices
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EAC	East African Community
ECCAS/CEEAC	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOSAP	ECOWAS Small Arms Programme
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
GBV	Gender-based Violence
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute in Washington DC
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Agency for Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non-government organization
PCASED	Programme of Coordination and Assistance for Security and Development
RBA	Regional Bureau for Africa
RCF	Regional Cooperation Framework
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RECSA	Regional Centre on Small Arms
RTE	Regional Team of Experts of the <i>Institutional Capacity Development for Regional Integration and Trade Policy Formulation and Negotiations project</i>
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SALW	Small arms and light weapons
UN	United Nations
UNECA	UN Economic Commission for Africa
UNDPA	UN Department for Political Affairs
UNDPKO	UN department for Peace Keeping
WANSA	West African Action Network on Small Arms



## I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### 1.1 Background

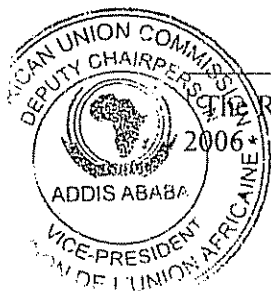
The illicit accumulation, trade and use of small arms in Africa has played a key role in fuelling conflicts, increasing the levels of crime and undermining national and inter-regional development efforts. While the cause of conflicts in Africa vary widely, (ranging from economic inequalities, poor governance, lack of political space for minorities, the quest for control of land, livestock and mineral wealth, to self-serving political power struggles), the ready availability of illicit small and light weapons fuels the conflicts and has had long term debilitating effects on nation building, good governance and the health and well being of African communities and nations.

As Baffour Dokyi Ainoa writes: "Conservative estimates indicate that there are about eight million small arms and light weapons in West Africa alone. Of the 640 million small arms circulating in the world, it is estimated that 100 million are found in Africa." To illustrate the role of small arms he further notes that "At present, there are about 640 million small arms in the world, one for every ten people on earth. The majority of SALW, 59%, are in the hands of civilians. 38% are owned by government armed forces, 2.8% by police and 0.2% by armed groups. The gun trade is worth US\$4 billion a year, of which up to US\$1 billion may be unauthorised or illicit. Eight million new guns are manufactured every year by at least 1,249 companies in 92 countries. Ten to 14 billion units of ammunition are manufactured every year, which is enough to kill every person in the world twice over".<sup>1</sup>

The control of the illicit trade in small and light weapons has been at the forefront of the international agenda for peace for decades. The United Nations has adopted numerous protocol and conventions for the control of SALW including:

- UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/50/70 adopted on 15 January 1996 on General and Complete Disarmament (Section B of the Resolution specifically dealt with Small and light weapons)
- The UN *Register of Conventional Arms*, effective 1992, has data on national arms holdings as well as on transfers, though participation is not mandatory or universal.
- The UN Disarmament Commission established *Guidelines for international arms transfers* in 1996, emphasizing the avoidance of transfers that contribute to conflict and illegal trafficking.
- In 1998, the UN Department of Disarmament Affairs (DDA) established the *Coordinating Action on Small Arms* (CASA), an inter-agency coordinating body with DDA as the focal point
- United Nations Conference on Illicit Traffic in Small and Light Weapons in all its Aspects (9 to 20 July 2001)
- The United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects was adopted by the Conference of July 2001.

The Role of Small Arms in African Civil Wars" Pambazuka Publication; 26 September



- The Economic and Security Council (ECOSOC) a *Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, and Other Related Materials*, during 1998-2000, attached to the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime in May 2001.
- The 2001 *United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All of Its Aspects*.
- UN Protocol against the illicit Manufacture of and Trafficking in Firearms, their parts and Components and Ammunition, the 2005 UN Instrument on Marking and Tracing were adopted in 2001 in response to the growing threat to international peace and security especially in Africa.

The easy availability of illicit small arms fuels instability, armed violence and insecurity, but ~~also it destroys livelihoods as well as social and economic infrastructure.~~ As such, illicit SALW pose ultimately a threat to both human security and sustainable development. There is evidence indeed that SALW proliferation and armed violence imperil development prospects in many countries in Africa and may well be a significant factor impeding the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) by 2015.

Therefore, SALW needs to be addressed as both a conflict prevention measure and a peace and recovery consolidation factor. Small arms control and armed violence reduction programmes contribute to the restoration of security and are a prerequisite for a safe and secure environment in which peace consolidation and economic recovery and development can take place.

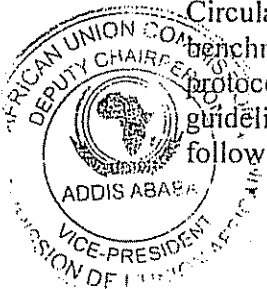
Clearly the control and management of small arms in the world, and particularly in Africa, is a priority if the development gains that Africa has attained in the past decades are not to be eroded by armed conflict fuelled by the proliferation of illicit caches of small and light weapons and their cross border trade. The African Union (AU) has taken cognizance of the impact of small and light weapons and sought to limit the manufacture, distribution and trade in SALW in Africa through the promulgation of SALW protocols and in collaboration with Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in strengthening their capacity to control small arms and light weapons.

The emergence of international programmes of action and regional and sub-regional SALW control protocols have offered new opportunities for African institutions to play a major role in combating SALW proliferation. Regional Legal Binding Instruments and Institutional frameworks aimed at controlling the proliferation and trafficking and the management of SALW issues have been developed. AU Member States have committed to a number of international and regional SALW instruments to establish and maintain effective regional and national systems for the control of SALW.

## 1.2 Regional Context

### *Regional level Protocols*

The 2000 Bamako Declaration on the African Common Position on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons has been an important benchmark for the African Regional SALW policy. Indeed all regional and sub regional protocols and other mechanisms related to SALW control are based, to a large extent, on the guidelines and principles of the Bamako Declaration. Regional initiatives include the following:



**West Africa:** In October 1998, the Economic Commission of West African States (ECOWAS)<sup>2</sup> Moratorium on the Import, Export and Manufacture of Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa was adopted as a Confidence Building Mechanism for the promotion of regional collective human security, including measures to combat the proliferation and illicit trafficking of SALW. The architecture of the Moratorium was complemented by the adoption in December 1999 of a Code of Conduct setting out roles, responsibilities and concrete actions to be undertaken by ECOWAS Member States. In 1999 the UNDP regional project, “The Programme of Coordination and Assistance for Security and Development” (PCASED) constituted the implementation mechanism of the Moratorium.

Taking into account the need to ensure and deepen the political leadership as well as the institutional and operational ownership of ECOWAS on SALW issues, PCASED was replaced in 2004 by the ECOWAS Small Arm Control Programme (ECOSAP). ECOSAP is a 5-year transitional capacity building programme to improve Member States control on SALW through National Commissions and to strengthen the Small Arms Units in line with the 2002 decision of the ECOWAS Heads of States and Governments Summit. The ECOWAS Council of Ministers established in December 2003 the Small Arms Unit (SAU), while the process of transforming the Moratorium into a legal binding Instrument was achieved by the adoption of the ECOWAS Convention on SALW their Ammunition and other related materials in June 2006

**Southern Africa:** The Heads of Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC)<sup>3</sup> have adopted the Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and other Related Materials in August 2001. Small arms issues are mainly viewed as a crime prevention issue for SADC countries. With this in mind, SADC established a regional policy for the control of SALW and identified the Southern Africa Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SARPCO) as the institutional mechanism for the drafting of the protocol on small arms and cross border crime prevention and its implementation. The organization started to implement the provisions of the Protocol before it came in force in July 2004. A regional action plan for the implementation of the protocol on a two year basis was drawn up in 2002.

Although SARPCO is an independent body established in 1995 to coordinate work between the police on issues that were undermining security and stability in the sub region, it works closely with SADC and its subcommittees. A Firearms Desk has been established in Harare and an officer appointed to oversee implementation of the SADC Protocol and act as liaison between Member States and the SADC Secretariat. National Focal Points (NFP) have been established in all SADC countries and efforts are currently underway to capacitate the NFP to be fully operational as per requirement by the Protocol.

**Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa:** The 2004 Nairobi Protocol for the prevention, control and reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa is the legal binding instrument aiming at implementing the Nairobi Declaration. The protocol has been legally binding since 2006.

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<sup>2</sup> Membership comprised of: Benin, Cape Verde, Cote d’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo

<sup>3</sup> Membership composed of: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe

The Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA)<sup>4</sup> based in Nairobi has been mandated by the 11 State Parties to implement the provisions of this Protocol. Emphasis has been placed on National Focal Points, awareness creation and joint border controls.

The International Conference on Peace and Security in the Great Lakes Region has adopted, with the support of RBA RCF II, a Pact on Security, Stability and Development, signed by the 11 countries<sup>5</sup>. Four of the seven projects under peace and security programme deal with SALW issues. Emphasis has been put on trans-border mechanisms for cooperation to fight illicit arms trafficking across the borders, through establishing "Security Corridors", which are the main trans-boundary roads used for cross border illicit arms trafficking and armed banditry. One of these "Security Corridors" links Sudan, Chad and Central Africa Republic with their extended and porous borders. IGAD<sup>6</sup> has also adopted an agenda to halt the proliferation of SALW. This intergovernmental organisation covers areas that are highly unstable and has one of the highest stockpiles of illegal arms and light weapons on the continent. EAC<sup>7</sup> also adopted a SALW programme in 2006

**Central Africa:** In 2003, a regional programme on implementing priorities SALW issues in Central Africa in accordance with the UNPOA was established in Brazzaville. Further, in 2007 a decision was taken to adopt a regional ECCAS<sup>8</sup> Convention on SALW to be based on similar criteria as the ECOWAS Convention on SALW.

#### *Challenges faced in the implementation of Regional Protocols*

From the foregoing, it is evident that African states and regional economic communities in particular and sub-organizations have expanded significant efforts to adopt the protocols and conventions for the control and eradication of the trade in illicit small arms and light weapons. The continuing armed conflicts in Africa and the increase in armed crimes are testament to the challenges faced by African states and regional organizations in combating SALW. The challenges include i) lack of national registrars for small arms and light weapons ii) lack of technical capacity for the management of SALW stocks piles and repositories iii) lack of effective border controls and corruption in the cross border trade of small arms and light weapons, iv) limited cooperation and collaboration on the control in SALW between national programmes and regional institutional mechanisms for the control of illicit SALW and v) lack of institutional, financial and human resource capacities for effective SALW control programme implementation.

This regional project is conceived under the conflict prevention, peace building and recovery strategic thematic area of support of the Third Regional Cooperation Framework (2008-2011) (RCF III) of UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa (RBA). It aims at enhancing human security through improved capacity of regional and sub-regional organizations in dealing with Small Arms and Light Weapons.

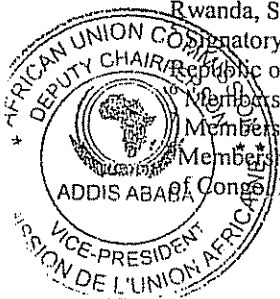
<sup>4</sup> Membership composed of: Burundi, Djibouti, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda

<sup>5</sup> Observatory countries included: Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia

<sup>6</sup> Membership composed of: Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Sudan, Kenya and Uganda

<sup>7</sup> Membership composed of : Tanzania Kenya and Uganda

<sup>8</sup> Membership composed of: Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, and Sao Tome and Principe.



## II. Project implementation strategy

### 2.1 Guiding Principles

Anchored in the overarching goal of capacity development, the Third Regional Cooperation Framework (RCF III) for Africa, 2008-2011, aims to respond to Africa's development challenges from a regional perspective by focusing on four broad focus areas: 1) Poverty reduction and achievement of the MDGs; 2) Consolidating democratic and participatory governance; 3) Conflict prevention, peace building and recovery; and 4) Energy, environment and sustainable development.

This regional project falls within the third focus area specifically targeted at enhancing human security. During implementation synergies will be encouraged between it and other projects being formulated for the various focus areas but special effort will be made to ensure that interventions are closely linked with the continental peace and security architecture. The following will be among the key guiding principles in project implementation.

#### *Increased African leadership and ownership in dealing with small arms control*

For long-term sustainability of SALW control programmes in Africa, key institutions such as the RECs must have political, institutional and operational ownership of small arms control programmes within their respective jurisdictions. More importantly, they must have the technical and institutional capacity necessary for the implementation of the action frameworks for control of SALW. The capacity to implement, direct, monitor and evaluate SALW Programmes and control mechanisms is an essential pre-requisite if not co-requisite to true and effective ownership by the RECs, sub-regional organizations and national governments that are party to regional and sub-regional protocols and agreements underlines the need to build capacity to implement, direct, monitor and evaluate SALW Programmes and control mechanisms.

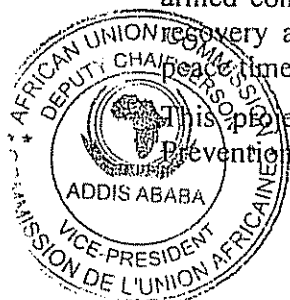
This project will also place a high priority on building strategic partnerships and coordination between the regional organizations as a means of promoting African ownership, which includes designing and adopting an exit strategy.

This regional project is demand driven. It is focused on priority needs expressed by regional, sub-regional organizations and key stakeholders through direct consultations and it is in line with UNDP's strategic orientation. It is in this context that the project will: (i) review the current operational capacity of the RECs to implement the Regional Protocols that have been acceded to by member governments, (ii) facilitate coordination amongst the RECs, (iii) support the implementation of SALW policies and operational guidelines of the RECs, (iv) review the level of coordination between the RECs for controlling the cross-border flows of small arms and light weapons, and (v) develop guidelines and training material for more effective implementation of the SALW protocols. The capacity assessments undertaken by the project will provide the basis for providing on-the-job skills enhancement programmes and inter-regional training programmes instituted to enhance effective coordination, and exchange between and amongst the RECs of information on best practices and lessons learned.

#### *SALW as a conflict prevention and economic recovery measure*

As noted earlier, the proliferation of illegal SALW in Africa contributed significantly to armed conflicts and lawlessness and undermines efforts for peace consolidation, economic recovery and development. Therefore, SALW proliferation needs to be addressed during peace times in the early stages of the post-conflict period to prevent a relapse into war.

This project, through its partnership with the RECs and the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) will outline capacity building programmes for the RECs





that focus on addressing SALW through the wider human security lens, highlighting the impact of armed violence on sustainable development. Further, this project will ensure that lessons learned from those RECs that have implemented SALW protocols are documented for the purpose on supporting RECs that have as yet to develop their own SALW protocols.

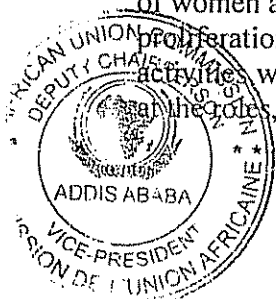
### *Capacity building and enhancing African leadership and ownership*

As outlined above, African Regional Economic Communities have responded to the challenges posed by the proliferation of small arms and light weapons by instituting protocols, policies and programmes for their regional economic communities. UNDP has in turn, provided technical support to the programmes of the regional communities in recognition of their critical role in addressing SALW issues. Such support has focused on National Commissions and Focal Points (in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa, West Africa, Southern Africa). UNDP has supported civil society organization (CSO) capacity building programmes in Eastern and Southern Africa to strengthen civil society networks to influence and support key regional institutions, strengthen key initiatives and policies. For example, support was provided to the West African Action Network on Small Arms (WANSAs) for advocacy activities aimed at ratification of the ECOWAS Convention.

There is also a need to strengthen capacities of regional and sub-regional institutions to address SALW issues in a comprehensive, effective and sustainable manner. This project will target enhancing capacities of regional economic commissions to more effectively implement protocols within their jurisdiction, enhance their liaison with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and provide targeted support to women's NGO networks and strengthen their civil society networks whose objectives are to support national and regional peace and security. In addition, this project will review and help develop guidelines to streamline collaboration between/among RECs given the extensive cross membership and multiplicity of protocols amongst RECs in Africa. This project will also provide technical support to the development of SALW protocols for ECCAS, in line with ECOWAS and SADC protocols. Civil Society Organizations will be associated as strategic partners for the realization of the objectives of this project in order to promote dialogue and collaboration of CSOs with regional and sub-regional SALW organizations. The project will advocate for the formation of an NGO Forum for the active participation and networking of NGOs in promoting the goals of RECs and supporting the implementation of SALW protocols.

### *Mainstreaming the gender the dimensions*

The impact of armed conflict, instability and violence fuelled by the proliferation of SALW has a disproportionate negative impact on women, and especially in relationship to domestic violence and abuse. On the other hand, women have the capacity to influence their families, communities and societies attitudes towards the flow of illicit SALW. Women have in many instances assumed active leadership roles through their participation in NGOs involved in SALW programming. This project will provide women with space and resources to enable their active participation in reducing the proliferation of SALW including by supporting women's NGOs active in crisis prevention and recovery. SALW gender dimensions will be integrated in all project activities and special efforts will be made to address the unique needs of women and translate their valuable knowledge into strategies and programme to reduce the proliferation of SALW. All SALW mapping assessments/surveys, monitoring and evaluation activities will ensure the production of gender disaggregated data and that looks specifically at the needs, experiences and needs of women.



## *Strategic partnerships*

The project will take full advantage of existing and on-going programmes on Small Arms and light weapons both in Africa (for example, RECSA and ECOWAS) and internationally, with a special emphasis in south-south cooperation, given the special and successful programmes undertaken in Latin America and Asia in curbing SALW. In addition, the project will associate itself with on-going support of the developed countries in supporting SALW programmes in Eastern Europe and other parts of the world in order to ensure that the integration of the lessons learned and sharing of challenges and experiences.

In view of the importance of the manufacturers of small and light weapons, the project will seek to work closely with the private sector, especially in terms of sharing knowledge on the administrative procedures for the export, licensing, control and destruction of small arms and light weapons. The private sector manufactures and markets small and light weapons but, importantly, is equally concerned about the association of their products with destructive wars in Africa and elsewhere and are willing partners in the control of the illicit use of these weapons. Further, for the success of this project and to sustain the initiatives implemented, the private sector could be a key contributor to the sustainable work of the RECs in supporting national governments in illuminating SALW.

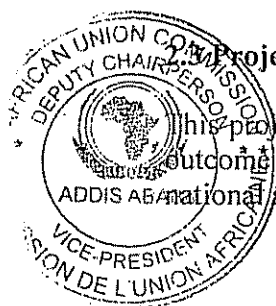
## **2.2 Project Exit Strategy**

Given the need for medium term staff for the identified technical requirements of the RECs, the Project Steering Committee will be expected to define the basic elements to be agreed with all stakeholders for an implementable exit strategy whose basic elements should include:

- i) Identification of medium term human resource gaps for SALW implementation, agree with RECs on the recruitment of the essential staff to fill the capacity gaps on REC contracts and on par with regular staff of the RECs and establish medium to long-term budgetary provision of the RECs for the retention of the essential staff complement.
- ii) Establishment of appropriate performance indicators of all staff and especially the essential staff recruited under this project in support of the RECs that permit qualitative and/or quantitative measurements of performance in implementing SALW protocols.
- iii) Rationalization of REC recruitment policy within realistic and financially viable recruitment targets
- iv) Establishment of realistic phasing out of UNDP technical support in consultation and agreement with the REC Executive Secretaries.
- v) As part of the phase out process, this project will develop assists the RECs in formulating and implementing a resource mobilization strategy that takes into consideration all stakeholders, including member states, the private sector, CSOs/NGOs and convene a Round Table aimed at ensuring continued support to the RECs in implementing SALW protocols.

## **2.3 Project Components, Goals, Outputs and Activities**

This project consists of three components, each with specific outputs that address the overall outcome of enhancing human security with emphasis on strengthening the capacities of national and regional institutions for the control of small and light weapons.



**The overall project goal:** This project is intended to build the capacity of African RECs to control and reduce the stock piles of illicit, small and light weapons by enhancing their ability to monitor, register and control the cross-border trafficking of illicit small arms and light weapons.

***Component 1: Assessment of institutional capacity requirements and formulation of tools and systems for enhanced control of SALW***

**Output 1:** Enhanced institutional mechanisms and implementation capacity for the monitoring of arms transfers and trans-boundary flows of SALW based on the legal requirements of regional and sub-regional institutional protocols ratified by the governments of the four RECs (ECOWAS, SADC, EAC, and ECCAS).

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This output is intended to establish the capacity requirements of the RECs, institutions and national entities charged with the responsibility of implementing the protocols that have been ratified by the RECs. Based on the outcome of this assessment, training guides will be developed aimed at targeted training and capacity enhancement of key personnel from the RECs and the key activities to attain this output will include:

- i. Conduct a participatory Assessment of the existing institutional capacity, human resources, training programmes/tools and operational mechanisms of ECOWAS, SADC (SARPPCO), ECCAS and EAC (IG-CGR) for monitoring and managing SALW transfers and flows.
- ii. Assess the technical, logistics and financial requirements of the Small Arms Divisions of the RECs to establish data bases for the purpose of i) monitoring the transfers and exemption procedures on cross-border arms flows, ii) register and trace SALW used by the African Union, ECOWAS EAC and SADC armed forces during peacekeeping operations within Africa
- iii. Conduct a capacity assessment of existing sub-regional SALW cross border control cooperation mechanisms in targeted areas, including developing training material and programmes for investigative procedures, border control and law enforcement techniques
- iv. Formulate guidelines and facilitate/oversee their use by legal drafters in updating and harmonizing national legislation with the regional firearms and SALW protocols and conventions of the RECs and sub-regional organizations
- v. On the basis of the assessment results, review and strengthen the pro-active exchange of information and data analysis frameworks dealing with illicit SALW cross border proliferation (mapping circuit areas, identification of dealers, transporters and means of transport, modus operandi, financial and human networks) in the four RECs.
- vi. Develop partnerships frameworks for CBOs and NGOs in targeted border communities with high SALW traffic to promote cross border cooperation and collaboration of local communities with national and regional institutions. The project will also invite the media as partners in the promotion of SALW programmes and facilitate sensitization and raising awareness amongst media practitioners including support to the development of brochures, leaflets, and community radio programmes.
- vii. Provide technical, logistics and financial support to Small Arms Divisions of the RECs to establish data bases to monitor transfers and exemption procedures on arms flows.

In addition to the above activities, this project will also address the following two critical issues:

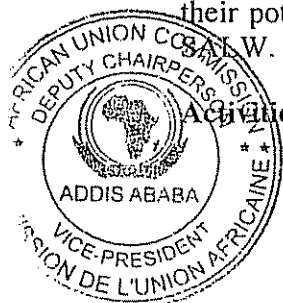
- viii. Taking into consideration the required time frame for the accomplishment of the activities of the project, the technical and financial resource requirement for the medium and long term sustainability of the programmes, the project will outline, in consultation and negotiations with development partners, an Exit Strategy that will ensure continued financial and material support by member states, other development partners, non-profit foundations and the private sector (particularly international arms manufacturers) in the continued implementation of the activities initiated by this project and other on-going support.
- ix. Taking cognisance of the impact of the use of illicit small arms and light weapons on crime and specifically domestic and gender based violence (GBV), the project will support the development and implementation of protocols for the RECs in sensitizing NGO involved in the fight against GBV and NGOs supporting activities aimed at keeping SALW out of reach of convicted violent criminals and individuals convicted of gender based violence. In addition, the programme will provide support to police operations to trace and SALW suspected to have been used in violent crimes including GBV. Further, the project will ensure that the lessons learned and data generated by the project, including but not limited to the use of small arms, trafficking and illicit cross-border flows of SALW are gender disaggregated to better inform policies and programmes.

***Component 2: Institutional capacity building through structured and targeted training programmes***

**Output 2:** Enhanced Institutional and human resource capacity through in-situ and work-related training programmes (targeted at key personnel, primarily the heads of the Arms Control Divisions of the Regional Economic Communities and sub-regional institutions, law enforcement and intelligence officers , customs and security agency personnel, CBO's and Women's NGOs) aimed at strengthening the enforcement of international agreements on halting cross border trafficking of illicit arms ratified by the governments of the four RECs (ECOWAS,SADC, EAC, and ECCAS).

The purpose of this output is to ensure that the Regional Economic Communities and sub-regional institutions have adequately qualified, trained and fully and appropriately equipped personnel to enforce international agreements for the management and control of SALW. The training programmes envisaged under this output will target the use of International Technical Experts to be twinned with regional experts. This will be undertaken through the translation of the assessments undertaken (in output 1 above) into training guidelines, focused training of trainers and the use of trained experts to cascade the training to national levels, review of the IT requirements and sensitization of community and women's organizations on their potential role in supporting national and regional authorities reduce the flow of illicit

Activities specifically aimed at attaining this output include the following:



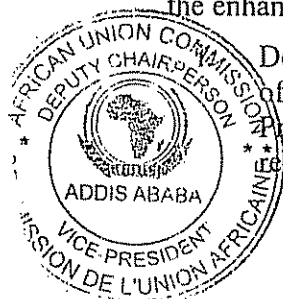
- i. Develop training material and guides on procedures for IT systems and data base management for registering all licit and illicit cross border SALW control, guidelines and training manuals for law enforcement officials, intelligence officers and border control officers in the implementation of the SALW protocols.
- ii. Design training programmes for information management and exchange between and amongst the RECs incorporating recording and exchanging information on registered and unregistered SALWs, key interlocutors in the illicit trade and tracing mechanism and collaboration and sensitization of NGOs.
- iii. Organize training-of-trainers workshops to develop a cadre of national experts who in turn will undertake regional training programmes for key stakeholders in implementing the standardized tools related to SALW transfer exemption and standard operating procedures on arms flows control
- ~~iv. Organize targeted training for national legal drafters on the review, updating and harmonization of national legislation with regional firearms and SALW protocols of the Regional Economic Communities and sub-regional organizations~~
- v. Organize capacity building workshops for NGOs (with emphasis on communication) in advocacy, sensitization and lobbying activities for the effective support to the implementation of regional instruments on SALW. Special focus will be on CBOs and women's NGOs networks.
- vi. Organize training workshops and in-situ guidance programmes for key SALW focal points in the RECS and sub-regional organizations on the implementation of the SALW protocols and their role in promoting, advocating and lobbying for the more effective national and regional operational mechanism and legal frameworks.
- vii. Conduct training on cross border control cooperation mechanisms in targeted areas, including appropriate training in investigative procedures, border control and law enforcement techniques

***Component 3: Continental collaboration on cooperation on SALW control***

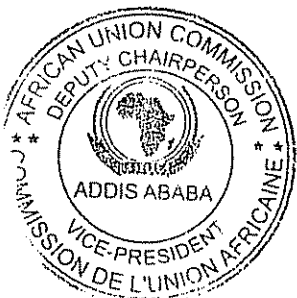
**Output 3:** Enhanced AU, RECs and sub-regional organizations institutional capacity to coordinate strategies, plans and policies based on shared experiences and on best practices related to SALW control under the leadership of the African Union

The AU is the apex organization concerned with SALW protocols and guidelines. The AU is charged with the responsibility to coordinate Africa's efforts in curbing illicit SALW and representing the continent position to the international community. It is expected to coordinate national governments and Regional Economic Community policies and programmes of action on the control and management of SALW. For this purpose it is imperative for the RECs to collaborate fully, exchange information and participate in continental SALW programmes under the leadership of the AU. In this regard, activities under this output will be implemented in concert with the UNDP regional project on "Support for the Implementation of the Peace and Security Agenda of the African Union Commission", which requires close collaboration between the two UNDP Country Offices where project activities will be implemented. The activities under this project that are aimed at facilitating the enhanced collaboration of the AU and the RECS are as follows:

Develop a regional framework under African Union leadership (based on the success of the Bamako treaty and the implementation of the ECOWAS Small Arms Control Programme) strengthening coordination and consolidating sub-regional initiatives related to SALW control issues

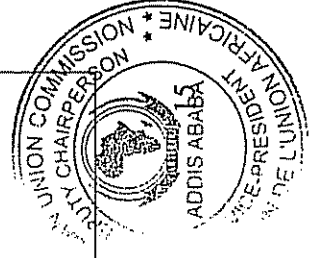


- ii. Support the AU and RECs in delineating the requirements and obligations under the AU mandate and the responsibilities of the RECs and the co-obligations of both entities in their relationship and collaboration in the control and management of SALW through the drafting of guidelines for the RECS and AU on more effective collaboration on SALW issues.
  - iii. Review the capacity assessments (outlined in output 1 above) with a view to developing a strategy for enhanced cooperation and collaboration between the AU and the RECs in terms of equipment, human resources and skills and effective information exchange processes
  - iv. Support the development of a strategy and policy on the prioritization of key interventions and activities by the AU in support of the RECs and sub-regional organizations through AU's own SALW projects and programmes
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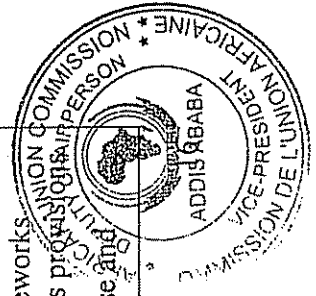


### III. Results and Resources Framework

<p><b>Outcome</b> Enhanced human security with emphasis on strengthening capacities of regional and sub regional institutions to control small arms and light weapons.</p>	<p><b>Outcome indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced volume of illicit small arms and light weapons used in African Conflict situations</li> <li>• Reduced cross border trans-shipment and trade in small arms and light of weapons</li> <li>• Enhanced African human and development security due to the reduced use of small arms and light weapons localized conflicts</li> <li>• Small Arms and Light weapons in circulation registered and tracked by the Regional Economic Communities thereby reducing the flow of illicit SALW</li> </ul>
<p><b>Applicable Strategic Plan Outcome:</b> Crisis prevention and recovery</p>	<p><b>Partnership Strategy:</b> This project stands to benefit from on-going strategic partnerships and assistance provided to the Regional Economic Communities by numerous development partners including the Government of Germany, the European commission and prior support provided by UNDP. These efforts will be complemented by technical support available from UN entities such as the United Nations Department for Peace Keeping Operations (DPKO), which that has extensive experience in the management of firearms and their registration, The UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention Recovery (BCPR). which has the technical capacity to assist the RECs in conflict prevention and to enlist the participation of communities especially border communities in the control of small ms and light weapons, further, BCPR has elaborated in-depth strategies for dealing with post conflict situations and can partner the RECs in outlining strategies and operational procedures for the control of SALW in post-conflict situations.</p>
<p><b>Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):</b> Enhanced Human Security Through the Strengthening of the Capacity of Regional and Sub- regional Organization to Control Small Arms and Light Weapons In Africa</p>	<p><b>Project Award ID:</b> 00057267 <b>Project ID:</b> 00070683</p>

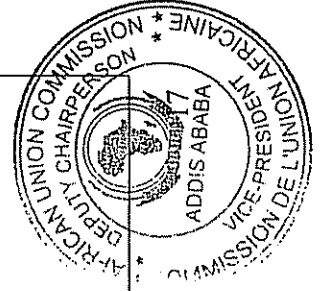


INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p><b>Output 1</b> Institutional mechanism and enhanced implementation capacity established by 2011 for the monitoring of arms transfers and trans-boundary flows of SALW in accordance with the legal requirements of regional and sub-regional institutional</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> No institutional capacity assessments undertaken to determine the ability of RECS to implement their legally binding instruments and control mechanisms on SALW across Africa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PIU established and functional with all the needed IT, logistical and administrative support</li> <li>Report of the participatory institutional capacity assessment of the four RECs and the sub-regional organizations completed</li> <li>Software and equipment required for the RECs to register, manage and monitor the flows of SALW installed in all RECs SALW divisions, including those of the African Peace keeping forces</li> </ul>	<p>1.1 Recruitment of Project Manager and Administration /Finance Officer for the SALW project (referred to as the PIU)</p> <p>1.2. Conduct a participatory Assessment of the existing capacity of the RECs and sub-regional organizations on all aspects of SALW.</p> <p>1.3. Provide technical, logistics and financial assistance to Small Arms Divisions of the RECs to establish data bases to monitor transfers and exemption procedures on arms flows including those of the RECs Armed forces undertaking international peace missions</p>	<p>UNDP Nigeria in close consultation with UNDP/ASRO-1</p> <p>ECOWAS (Peace and Security Department /Small Arms Division)</p> <p>SADC (SARPCCO/ OPDSC), ECCAS, EAC, IGAD,NGOs, CO</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior Technical Adviser (Project Manager) for one year renewable for three years. Administration/Finance Assistant</li> <li>Two short-term technical experts on institutional capacity assessment</li> <li>Short-term technical experts to develop guidelines on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) A standardized model for national data base registers relating to arms retained by civilians according regional protocol and legal frameworks instruments provisions and</li> <li>ii) data-base and</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

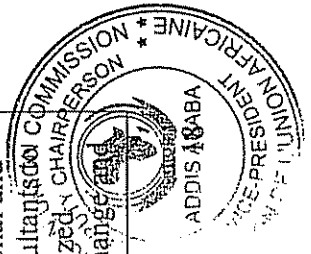




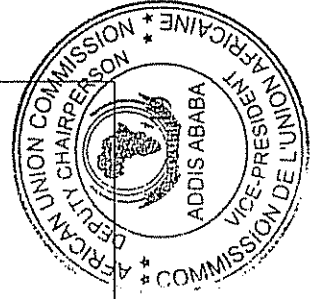
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cross-border control mechanisms for four RECs reviewed and appropriate training material developed</li> </ul>	<p>1.4 Review the existing sub-regional SALW cross-border control cooperation mechanisms in targeted areas, including design of appropriate training material in investigative procedures, border control and law enforcement techniques</p>		<p>information system management;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii) fire arms registration</li> <li>iii) record keeping and registration procedures</li> <li>iv) ICT based border post management of illicit and illicit SALW, including transfer exemptions</li> <li>v) Mapping of the SALW of African armed forces armed forces undertaking peacekeeping operations within and out of Africa</li> </ul> <p>4. One short term technical expert on cross-border control monitoring systems</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Four information exchange protocols for the RECs analysing the key players, areas of operation and associated modalities for illicit SALW trafficking.</li> </ul>	<p>1.5 Strengthen pro-active exchange of information and data analysis on illicit SALW cross border proliferation (mapping circuits areas, identification of dealers, transporters and means of transports , modus operandi, financial and human networks) with a focus on both targeted areas</p>	<p>5. Two intelligence experts on the mapping of cross border trafficking to design REC protocols for the management of licit and illicit SALW cross-border flows and</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Four legal harmonization frameworks for member states of ECOWAS, SADC, EAC and IGAD-RECSA developed on the their national legislation with the SALW protocols of the RECs</li> </ul>	<p>1.6. Assist Member States in updating and harmonizing national legislation with the regional SALW protocols</p>	<p>6. Two legal experts on Harmonizing National Legislation and developing guidelines across all the RECs</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RECs using harmonised procedural guidelines on trade</li> </ul>	<p>1.7. Procedures and operational guidelines for enhanced collaboration and partnerships on trade and</p>	<p>7. Two international and four RECs consultants design standardized information exchange</p>

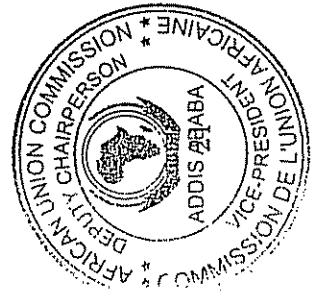


<p>and cross-border flows of SALW between member states</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnership strategies developed for the four RECs and two sub-regional organizations and one operational NGO forum incorporating the active participation of women in SALW issues</li> <li>Guidelines adopted by at least two national police services (in collaboration with NGOs and CBOs) on the relationship of SALW and GBV</li> </ul>	<p>cross border flows of illicit SALW amongst member states, the private sector, NGOs and NGOs within and amongst all RECs (including IC/GLR)</p> <p>1.8. Develop partnerships strategies for NGOs and CBOs including supporting the establishment of NGO SALW forum for interaction with the REC and member states incorporating local communities that straddle international borders</p> <p>1.9 Develop and implement guidelines for police services RECs member countries on GBV- (incorporating concerned NGOs and CBOs) aimed at keeping SALW out of reach of convicted violent criminals and individuals convicted of gender based violence</p>	<p>collaboration programmes and data analysis for SALW of data base registration</p> <p>8. One technical expert to design the partnership strategies on cooperation between the private sector, women's NGOs, CBOs and local communities that straddle international borders</p> <p>9. Two experienced ex-GBV prevention officers to design protocol for RECs and National Police services on SALW and the prevention of GBV</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring schedule, (incorporating the mid-term and final project evaluations) of all project activities endorsed by the project steering committee and up-dated every six months</li> <li>A draft SALW protocol developed for consideration by the ECCAS counsel</li> <li>An exit strategy adopted and endorsed by the Project Management Board for implementation with the immediate commencement of the project</li> </ul>	<p>1.10. Implement a Monitoring and Evaluation process including establishing a baseline for capacity development within the RECs, establishing benchmarks and annual targets and undertaking an independent mid-term and post project evaluation of the project.</p> <p>1.11. Support the development of an SALW for adoption by the members states of ECCAS</p> <p>1.12. Outline an Exit Strategy that will ensure continued financial and material support by member states, other development partners, non-profit foundations and the private sector (particularly international arms manufacturers) in the continued implementation of the activities initiated by this project and other on-going</p>		<p>10. M&amp; E Function to be coordinated and implemented in consultation with M&amp;E Advisors in UNDP-ASROs</p> <p>11. One Legal advisor to develop the draft protocol for ECCAS using the ECOWAS and SADC SALW protocols as reference documents</p> <p>12. One technical expert to design an Exit strategy for UNDP support to RECs SALW programmes and projects.</p> <p>12.1 Round table meeting of donors, AU and REC representatives, women's organizations and key development partners on resource requirements for the SALW programme of</p>
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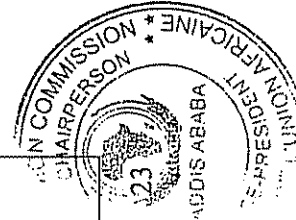
		<p>support.</p> <p>1.13. Identify critical capacity needs of the RECs essential for the transfer of technical skills provided by the technical experts and consultants to be recruited by the RECs</p>	<p>the RECS and its financings.</p> <p>13 Financial resources at disposal of UNDP for facilitating recruitment by REC of essential medium-term staff</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report on capacity gaps identifying required medium-term staff to be recruited by the RECs for the implementation of SALW protocols</li> </ul>			



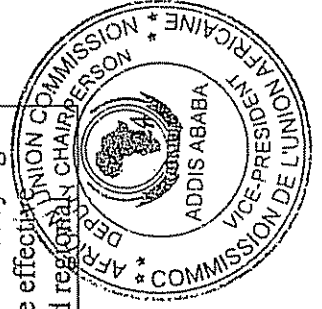
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p><b>Output 2</b></p> <p>Law enforcement, intelligence, customs and security agency personnel trained, qualified, committed and adequately equipped to enforce international agreements on halting cross border trafficking of illicit arms ratified by the governments of the four RECs (ECOWAS, SADC, EAC, and ECCAS) by 2011.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <p>Limited technical capacity of the RECs to implement conventions, protocols and agreements on the control of the cross-border flow of SALW.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A full set of training material dealing with amongst others the following : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Data management and analysis and analysis</li> <li>○ Information exchange</li> <li>○ Transfer exemptions and border control operations</li> <li>○ Partnership, lobbying and advocacy tools for NGOs and CBOs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>2.1 Develop training tools, including operational guidelines for the monitoring of illicit SALW transfers and flows at the sub regional level</p> <p>2.2 Develop training material and guides on procedures for IT systems and data base management for registering all licit and illicit cross border SALW control, guidelines and training manuals for law enforcement officials intelligence officers and border control guides in the implementation of the SALW protocols.</p> <p>2.3 Design training programmes for information management and exchange between and amongst the RECs incorporating registered and unregistered SALWs, key interlocutors in</p>	<p>Project Manager</p> <p>UNDP/ASRO-1</p> <p>ECOWAS/Manu River Union</p> <p>IC/GLR, IGAD, ECCAS,</p> <p>Local cross border communities, CBOs and NGOs</p>	<p>2.1. Two technical experts for the reviewing and developing training material and operational guidelines for the monitoring of SALW</p> <p>2.2 Two ITC technical experts on TC systems and guidelines for procedures for IT systems and data base management for registering all licit and illicit cross border SALW</p> <p>2.3 One information management expert for the design of training programme on information management and exchange systems for the RECs on SALW protocols and</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40 per cent of identified key personnel of the RECs trained as trainers in the first year and capable of training using the standardized training tools and methodologies for implementing all aspects of cross-border SALW management</li> <li>All members of two NGOs and all members of women's NGO and two NGO's sensitized on SALW protocols and trained on the use of advocacy and</li> </ul>	<p>the illicit trade and tracing mechanism and for more effective collaboration and sensitization of NGOs. (key to the development of these tools will be to reference ongoing initiatives and reference materials – see Annexes)</p> <p>2.4 Organize training-of-trainers workshops to develop a cadre of trained national experts who, in turn, will undertake regional training programmes for key stakeholders in implementing the standardized tools related to SALW transfer exemption and standard operating procedures on arms flows control</p> <p>2.5 Organize Media Sensitization programmes and workshops for the to facilitate the sensitization and raising awareness amongst media practitioners including canvassing support for the development of</p>		<p>cooperation.</p> <p>2.4 Resources for organizing TOT training programme for at least 2 representatives from the REC and sub-regional Organizations, security and intelligence officials, border control and customs officers</p> <p>2.5 Organize at least four media sensitization workshops in each of the RECs, using available resource material.</p>
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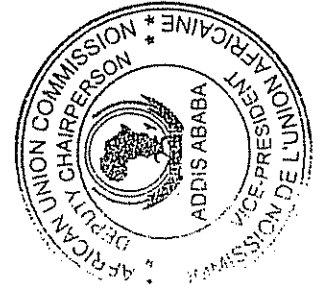


	<p>lobbying tools specifically geared towards the control of SALW.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 10 members of key RECs and sub-regional organizations trained on operational mechanisms and legal frameworks relating to SALW</li> <li>At least four police/community fora established bringing communities that straddle international borders into a collaborative effort with security officials on SALW</li> </ul>	<p>brochures, leaflets, and community radio programmes on curbing the proliferation of SALW</p> <p>2.6 Organize capacity building workshops for NGO (with emphasis on communication) in advocacy, sensitization and lobbying activities for the effective implementation of regional instruments on SALW. The training will include focused sensitization on SALW and GBV and also address the requirements for the formation of an NGO forum on SALW.</p> <p>2.7 Organize training workshops and in-situ guidance programmes for key SALW focal points in the RECS and sub-regional organizations on the implementation of the SALW protocols and their role in promoting, advocating and lobbying for the more effective national</p>		<p>2.6 Organize at least regional sensitization workshops focusing on NGOs and CBOs incorporating women's NGOs and integrating community cooperation projects</p> <p>2.7 Conduct two training workshops and Four in-situ guidance programmes on promoting the principles of combating the implementation of the SALW protocols and their role in promoting, advocating and lobbying for the more effective national and regional</p>
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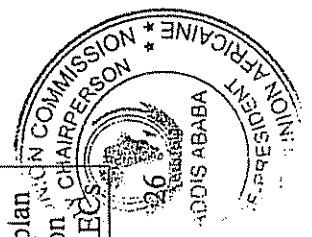




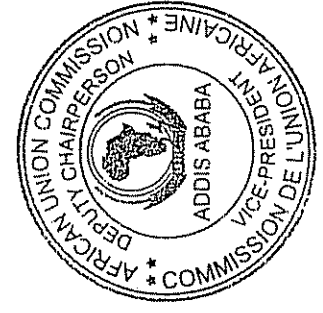
		<p>and regional operational mechanism and legal frameworks for the implementation for the control and management of SALW.</p> <p>2.8 Conduct training on cross border control cooperation in targeted areas, including appropriate sensitization of communities that straddle international borders on their role in helping curd the cross border flow of illicit weapons.</p>		<p>operational mechanism and legal frameworks</p> <p>2.8 Conduct three advocacy and sensitization workshops on cross-border illicit flow of SALW for local communities/security forces cooperation.</p>
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INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p><b>Output 3</b> Establish, by 2011, a mechanism and framework for RECS to enhance their coordination through the sharing of information, experience, and best practices on coordinated strategies and policies for SALW control</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> No capacity assessments have been undertaken for establishing the status of information sharing between and amongst the Regional and sub-regional institutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategy document endorsed by the project Board elaborating the respective roles of the AU and the RECS and outlining the procedures for enhanced coordination and collaboration on SALW control</li> <li>Number of SALW units indicating their effective collaboration on SALW protocols based on the coordination framework.</li> <li>Collaboration framework between the RECs and the AU adopted for implementation by the</li> </ul>	<p>3.1. Develop a regional framework strengthening coordination and consolidation of sub regional initiatives related to SALW control issues</p> <p>3.2. Delineate the mandate of the AU and the responsibilities between AU and RECs, and establish procedures aimed at enhancing the coordination in the control of SALW across all the RECs and incorporating information sharing and data exchanges under the leadership of the AU.</p> <p>3.3 Based on the capacity assessment for enhanced cooperation and collaboration between and amongst the RECs design a</p>	<p>Project Manager</p> <p>UNDP ASRO-1</p> <p>African Union, SADC ECOWAS/ ECOSAP, RECSA</p>	<p>3.1. Two consultancies to review and propose measures for enhancing the coordination framework between the AU and RECs and the delineation of the different mandates of the institutions</p> <p>3.2 Dissemination and verification workshop for the framework for greater collaboration of the AU and the RECs</p> <p>3.3 Coordination workshops on the collaboration framework focusing on an action plan for greater collaboration between AU and the RECs</p>



	<p>Project Board and the AU Peace and Security Commission.</p>	<p>collaboration framework and taking into consideration the required equipment, human resources and skills</p> <p>3.4 Support the development of a policy framework and strategy for the prioritization of key interventions by the AU in support of the RECs and sub-regional organizations through AU's own SALW projects and programmes</p>		<p>3.4 One technical consultancy on the development of a policy framework and strategy on key priorities for the AU and the RECs.</p>
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### III. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

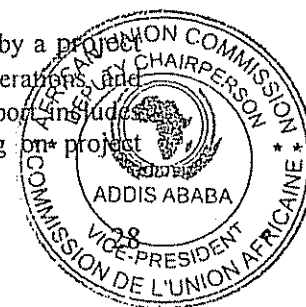
**Advisory Board:** There is an Advisory Board (AB) for the Regional Cooperation Framework III. It will also serve as the Advisory Board for this project. In this regard, the AB will provide (i) policy advice and (ii) suggestions on coordination with other agencies involved in germane projects. These services will not be charged against the project

**Project Coordination and Strategic Guidance:** Overall accountability for the attainment of results and the judicious use of programme resources, that is, coordination, strategic direction and oversight for this project will be the responsibility of the RBA Director, assisted by the Deputy Regional Director for the Policy and Strategy Division (PSD) in New York. Consistent with the newly defined UNDP/RBA functional structure, project implementation will be decentralised with the Resident Representative/Resident Coordinator for the UNDP Country Office in Nigeria assisting the Director with the supervision of the management of project activities. The CO has direct and day to day contact with one of the main beneficiaries, ECOWAS.

The RBA Director will be further assisted in his functions by a Project Board, which will act as the Steering Committee (SC) for the project. The SC will be established by the RBA Director and, in providing strategic guidance for the project, will (i) approve work plans, including prioritization of project activities, shifts in strategic direction when required and assessing the relevance and quality of activities, (ii) advise on coordination with other agencies involved in germane projects, and (iii) review and approve the project's reports on activities and outputs achieved. The SC will meet twice a year to review overall progress in the implementation of the project and between meetings there will be electronic exchanges of information and video-conferences. The SC will be comprised of senior representatives of key beneficiary institutions (the Presidents/Commissioners/Executive Secretaries of the RECs (or their equivalents), senior representatives of other UN bodies (such as UN-DESA, UN-DPKO and UNECA), at least one RR/RC, and senior staff of BCPR and the BDP/Governance Group. Members of the SC will be chosen for their leadership, experience and understanding of SALW issues. Seeking gender balance will be mandatory when selecting the members of the Steering Committee. The RBA Director will delegate chairing of the SC to the RR/RC, UNDP Nigeria, who, on a rotational basis, will share this responsibility with the President of ECOWAS or his designate.

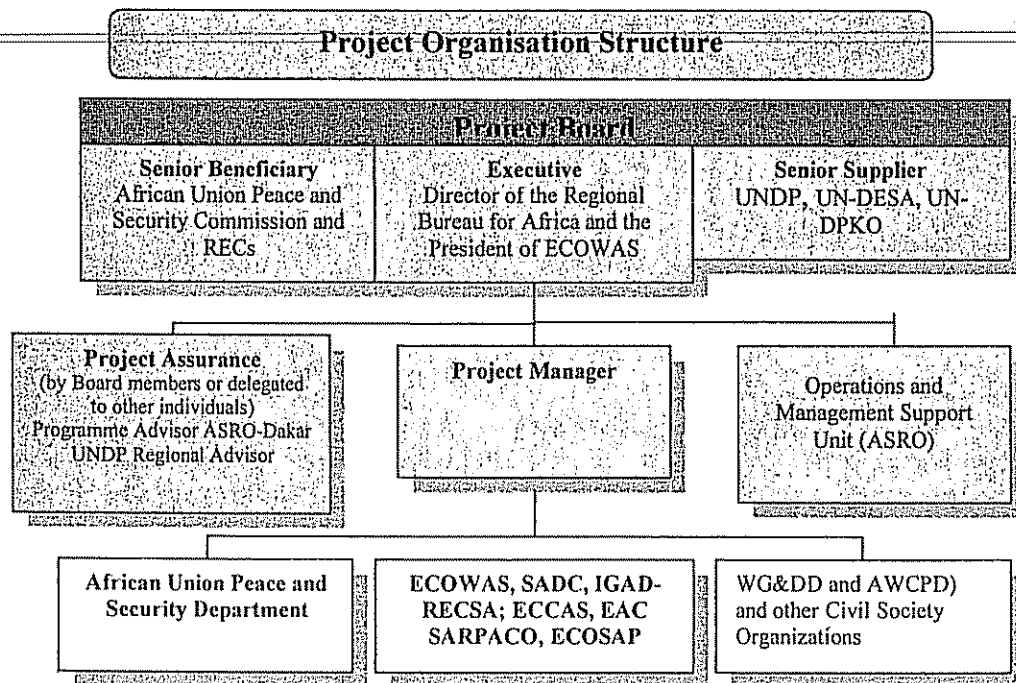
**Day to day Management:** The project will be directly managed by the RR/RC, UNDP Nigeria, who will delegate day to day responsibilities for project implementation to the Project Manager, recruited using project resources. In addition to technical inputs, the delegated responsibilities of the Project Manager will include the day-to-day planning, management and delivery of project activities, partnership building, resource mobilization, effective consultation with stakeholders (both beneficiary and donors) and reporting on progress to both the RBA Director and partners/beneficiaries, as needed. In carrying out project management responsibilities, the Project Manager will seek technical guidance from policy advisory staff in BCPR and the Governance Advisors in the Johannesburg and Dakar ASROs. Relevant staff from UN-DESA, UN-DPKO will be regularly consulted and their expertise utilised. He/she will be assisted in project activities by short term consultants and experts. In implementing project's activities, attention will be given by the Project Manager to fostering coordination with germane activities carried out by bilateral and multilateral actors ---donors, UN agencies, CSOs and policy think tanks--- to seek synergies and avoid duplication.

In connection with the operational aspects of the project, the Manager will be assisted by a Project Finance and Administration Officer (who in turn will be assisted by the Operations and Management Support Unit (OMSU) based in the Johannesburg ASRO). Related support includes operations (human resources, procurement) and financial management and reporting on project



activities and management of the project in ATLAS. Where necessary, regional programme resources will be used to supplement the staff costs of the OMSU.

**Project Assurance:** This will be delegated to the assigned RBA Policy Advisor in the ASRO in Dakar, who, on behalf of RBA, will ensure (i) that project commitments are in line with resources allocated, (ii) substantive compliance with this substantive area of UNDP's Strategic Plan, as outlined in this project document, (iii) timely presentation of workplans to RBA management for any needed re-allocation of resources, and (iv) timely production of quarterly updates to management on delivery of results. Relevant UNDP practice/policy advisors, both at HQ and in the ASROs, will contribute to the substantive alignment between project activities and UNDP policies and practices.



**Execution:** In view of the critical role given to UNDP to provide assistance to developing the capacities of national and regional institutions for enhanced peace and security, and in line with the decentralization strategy of UNDP and the increasing need for enhanced accountability and quality assurance, this project will be directly executed by the UNDP CO in Nigeria. Years of experience has demonstrated that there is no single UN or other agency with the package of expertise, governance sensitivities and trust required to support beneficiaries and partners in this vital area. The RBA ASRO in Johannesburg will provide needed operational and financial support, while the Evaluation Advisors at both HQ and in the ASROs, will facilitate regular monitoring and timely evaluation of project activities.

In its capacity as executing agency for the project, the UNDP CO will recruit and administer the project staff – the Project Manager and the Finance and Administration officer. UNDP will ensure the use of a mix of national and international experts, and will promote a network of African specialists in the different component areas. UNDP will ensure the delivery of project inputs and will monitor the utilization of financial resources.

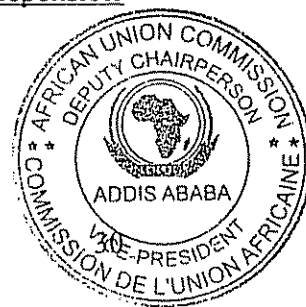
#### IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

- Set aside an amount **not less than five percent** of total project resources for monitoring and evaluation.
  - The project work-programmes will be approved and monitored by the Project Board (Steering Committee) through quarterly progress reports (QPR) and annual reports, etc.
  - Annual work-plans will be prepared by the project manager and approved by the Steering Committee and progress will be monitored against identified indicators; periodic reviews will be undertaken to ensure that outputs are being realized.
- 
- Semi Annual Progress reports will be prepared and circulated to key stakeholders states upon review by the Project Board.
  - An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and submitted to the Project Board. As a minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
  - Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.
  - A Mid-Term review and final evaluation of the project shall be conducted.

To ensure effective monitoring of the project, The Project Manager with the assistance of Johannesburg ASRO shall undertake the following:

- Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events – Finance and Administration officer with oversight by Project Manager and (OMRU)
- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change – RBA/Advisor responsible for quality assurance
- A risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the internal and external environment that may affect project implementation – RBA/Advisor responsible for quality assurance

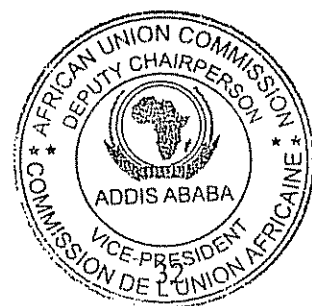


- Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
  - A project lessons-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project.
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## V. PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY

This project stands to benefit from on-going strategic partnerships and assistance provided to the Regional Economic Communities by numerous development partners including the Government of Germany, the European commission and support of the UNDP. These efforts will have to be completed by technical support that is available from UN entities such as the United National Department for Peace Keeping Operations (**DPKO**) that has extensive experience in the management of firearms and their registration, The UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention Recovery (**BCPR**) that has the technical capacity to assist the RECs in conflict prevention and to enlist the participation of communities especially border communities in the control of small ms and light weapons, further, BCPR has elaborated in-depth strategies for dealing with post conflict situations and can partner the RECs in outlining strategies and operational procedures for the control of SALW in post-conflict situations. The UN Department for Political Affairs (**UNDPA**) is critical in supporting the AU and the RECs in their efforts to collaborate with small arms manufacturers and distributors in the tracing of SALW and ensuring that the shipments of SALW are through legitimate and recognized national and regional institutions. UNDPA could also support the AU in ensuring a consistent and coherent message to the international community on the efforts of the AU and the RECs to control the illicit trade in SALWs and their impact on the development efforts of African states.

This project will strive to improve on-going collaboration and partnerships with African NGOs and NGOs to support the efforts of the RECs in SALW control of illicit trade and cross border movement of SALW. This will be undertaken through training programmes for key NGOs and support in establishing a platform for dialogue of SALW issues between the NGOs and the RECs. Further, the project will enlist the support of private sector companies that are involved in the manufacture and marketing of arms.



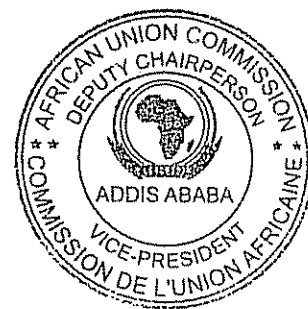


## VI. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the "Project Document" instrument referred to in: (i) the respective signed SBAA's for the specific countries; or (ii) in the Supplemental Provisions attached to the Project Document in cases where the recipient country has not signed an SBAA with UNDP, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof.

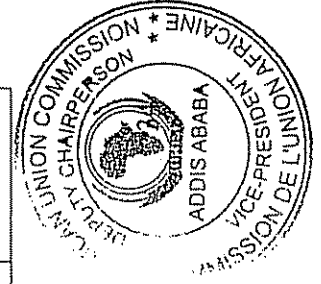
This project document is a component of the Focus Area 3: Conflict Prevention, Peace Building and Economic Recovery contained in the UNDP Regional Programme for Africa 2008-2011, approved by the Executive Board in November 2007. The document focuses on effective regional and sub-regional mechanisms through the building of AU and RECs CPR strategies.

This project will be directly executed by UNDP CO in Nigeria.

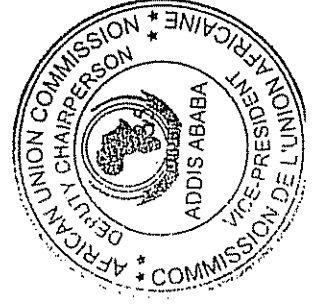


## VII. Annual Work Plan Budget Sheet

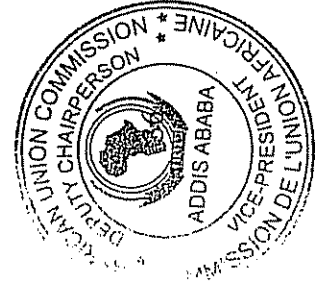
EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicator and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description
Output 1 Institutional and human resource capacities assessed for the effective monitoring of arms transfers and trans-boundary flows of SALW in accordance with the legal requirements of regional economic communities, sub-regional organizations, national institutions, CBOs and NGOs	<b>1.1 Activity Result:</b> Recruitment of Project Manager Finance and Administration Officer  <b>2009 Action:</b> Recruitment  <b>2010 action:</b> Payment of HR costs  <b>2011 Action:</b> Payment of HR costs					RBA/UNDP CO	UNDP regional programme resources	\$360,000 and \$180,000
		X	X	X	X			(\$140,000)
		X	X	X	X			(\$200,000)
		X	X	X	X			(\$200,000)



<p>across Africa but lack capacity to implement and monitor them.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <p>-Data bases on the flow and trans-boundary arms shipments established in AU and five RECs (SADC, ECOWAS, EAC, ECCAS)</p>	<p><b>1.2. Activity Result:</b>  Conduct a participatory Assessment of the existing capacity of the RECs and sub-regional organizations on all aspects of SALW.</p> <p><b>2009 Action:</b> Two Technical experts on institutional capacity assessment recruited</p>		X	X	Project personnel/UNDP-BCPR/RECs	UNDP regional programme resources		\$80,000 incl. travel and per diem
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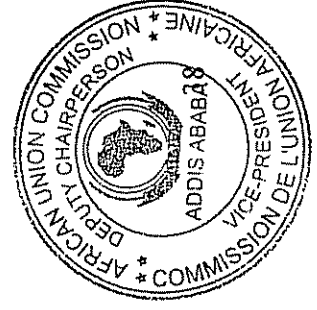


Strengthened capacity for regional and sub-regional institutions to implement legal requirements related to SALW	<p><b>1.3. Activity Result:</b> Provide technical, logistics and financial assistance to Small Arms Divisions of the RECs to establish data bases to monitor transfers and exemption procedures on arms flows</p> <p><b>2009 Action:</b> 3 ITC tech experts recruited to draft standardised model for national data base registers</p> <p><b>2010 Action:</b> Data base in place, including fire arm registration</p>	X	X	X	X	X	X	National Focal Points/NGOs /UNDP/DPKO	UNDP regional programme resources	\$60,000 (including travel and DSA)	\$160,000 (\$40,000 per REC for IT equipment)
		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	CO/Project staff/National Focal Points/	UNDP regional programme resources	\$160,000 (\$40,000 per REC for IT equipment)





<p><b>1.5. Activity Result:</b> Strengthen pro-active exchange of information and data analysis on illicit SALW cross-border illicit proliferation</p> <p><b>2010 Action:</b> Two intelligence experts recruited</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP regional programme resources</p>	<p>(including travel and DSA)</p>	<p>\$60,000</p>
<p><b>1.6 Activity Result:</b> Update and harmonise national legislation with regional SALW protocols</p> <p><b>2010 Action:</b> 2 legal experts recruited</p> <p>- Action</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP regional programme resources</p>	<p>(including travel and DSA)</p>	<p>\$80,000</p>
<p><b>1.7 Activity Result:</b> Procedures and operational guidelines for enhanced collaboration and partnerships on trade and cross border illicit flows of SALW</p> <p><b>2010 Action:</b> 2 International and 4 regional experts recruited</p> <p>- Action</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP regional programme resources</p>	<p>(including travel and DSA)</p>	<p>\$120,000</p>

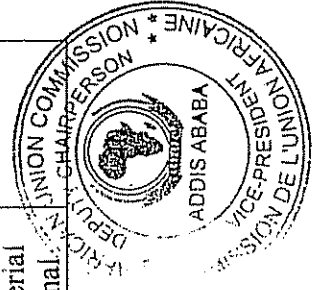




	1.11 Activity Result: Exit strategy formulated								CO/Project staff/RECs	UNDP regional programme resources	(including travel and DSA and workshop)	\$45,000
	2011 Action: One technical to organise donor round table				X	X						
Monitoring and Evaluation	1.10 Activity Result: M&E processes established for project, including project board meetings		X						RBA/CO/Project staff	UNDP regional programme resources	(including travel and DSA)	\$149,000
Total Output												\$1,550,000

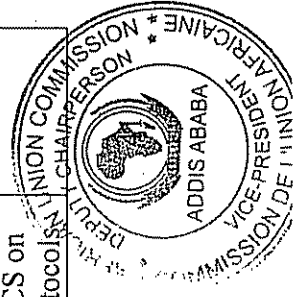
ANNUAL WORK PLAN BUDGET SHEET

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 2 Enhanced institutional and operational capacity, through training programmes (targeted at key personnel primarily the	2.1 Develop training tools, including operational guidelines for the monitoring of illicit SALW transfers and flows at the sub regional level (2010 to	x	x	x	x	UNDP/RBA/PIU ASRO II UNDP-BPCR, DPKO, UNDP- BDP ECOWAS (Manu	UNDP Regional Progra	2.1 Two technical experts for the reviewing and developing training material and operational.	\$80,000 incl. per diem and travel

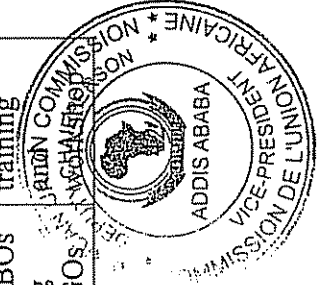




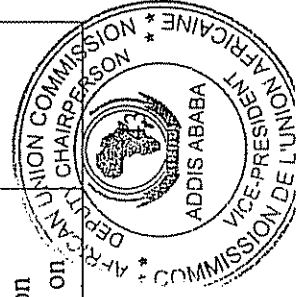
<p>heads of arms control divisions of the RECs, sub-regional organizations intelligence officers customs officers security agency personnel CBO's and women's NGOs) of law enforcement aimed at strengthening the enforcement of international, regional and sub-regional agreements on illicit cross border trafficking of SALWs.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> Sub regional inter states cooperation to combat illicit cross border SALW proliferation have been encouraged in Conventions/Protocols and cooperation mechanisms have been put in place, but are not implemented because of lack of capacity both at the institutional and operational level.</p>	<p><b>2011)</b></p> <p>2.2 Develop training material and guides on procedures for IT systems and data base management for registering all licit and illicit cross border SALW control, guidelines and training manuals for law enforcement officials intelligence officers and border control guides in the implementation of the SALW protocols. (2010-2011)</p> <p>2.3 Design training programmes for information management and exchange between and amongst the RECs incorporating registered and unregistered SALWs, key interlocutors in the</p>		<p>River Organization Countries) SADC, EAC (IC-GLR), IGAD, ECCAS, Local cross border communities, CBO and NGO</p>	<p>mmme</p>	<p>guidelines for the monitoring of SALW</p> <p>2.2 Two ITC technical experts on systems for information and data base management for registering all licit and illicit cross border SALW and in developing detailed training tools</p> <p>2.3 One information management expert for the design of training programme on information management and exchange systems for the RECS on SALW protocols</p>	<p>\$80,000 including travel and per diem and \$15,000 for training material development</p> <p>\$40,000 incl. per diem and travel</p>
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<p><i>Indicators:</i> The regional and sub regional institutions involved in the project have improved policy coordination, information sharing, analysis and joint training exercises strengthening Member States capacity in combating cross border illicit SALW circulation.</p>	<p>illicit trade and tracing mechanism and for more effective collaboration and sensitization of NGOs.</p> <p>2.4 Organize training-of-trainers workshops to develop a cadre of trained national experts who, in turn, will undertake regional training programmes for key stakeholders in implementing the standardized tools related to SALW transfer exemption and standard operating procedures on arms flows control (2010)</p> <p>2.5 Organize capacity building workshops for NGO (with emphasis on</p>				<p>and cooperation.</p> <p>2.4 Resources for organizing TOT programme for at least 2 representatives from each REC and sub-regional Organizations, security and intelligence officials, border control and customs officers</p> <p>2.5 Organize at least four regional sensitization workshops focusing on NGOs and CBOs incorporating women's NGOs</p>	<p>\$100,000 for training programmes targeting all RECs and sub-regional institutions incl. on the job training</p> <p>\$100,000 training</p>
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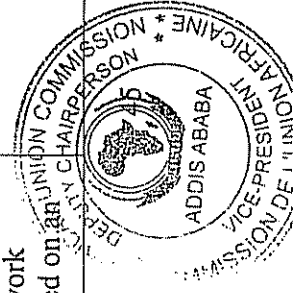


	<p>communication) in advocacy, sensitization and lobbying activities for the effective implementation of regional instruments on SALW. The training will include focused sensitization on SALW and GBV and also address the requirements for the formation of an NGO forum on SALW. (2010)</p> <p>2.6 Organize training workshops and in-situ guidance programmes for key SALW focal points in the RECS and sub-regional organizations on the implementation of the SALW protocols and their role in promoting, advocating and lobbying for the more effective national and regional operational mechanism and legal frameworks for the implementation for the control and management of SALW. (2011)</p>		<p>and integrating community cooperation projects</p> <p>2.6 Training workshops and four in-situ guidance programmes on promoting the principles of combating the implementation of the SALW protocols and their role in promoting, advocating and lobbying for the more effective national and regional operational mechanism and legal frameworks</p> <p>2.7 Conduct three advocacy and sensitization workshops on</p>	<p>costs</p> <p>\$100,000 for training workshops</p> <p>\$40,000 for travel and per diem for in-situ training programmes</p>
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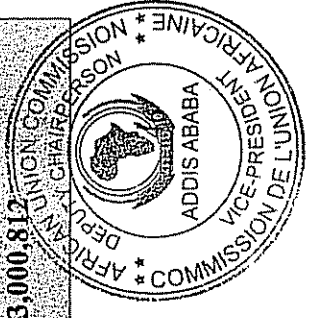
<p>institutions to coordinated strategies based on shared experiences on best practices related to SALW control under the leadership of the African Union</p>	<p>regional initiatives related to SALW control issues</p>		<p>DPA&amp;DPKO African Union, SADC(SARPCCO), ECOWAS(ECOSA P), EAC (IC-GLR), IGAD/RECSA</p>	<p>enhancing the coordination framework between the AU and RECs and the delineation of the different mandates of the institutions</p>
<p><i>Baseline:</i> Regional and sub regional institutions face a number of challenges which include institutional capacity management, coordination and membership to multiple sub regional institutions and lack of means</p>	<p>3.2 Delineate the mandate of the AU and the responsibilities between AU and RECs, and establish procedures aimed at enhancing the coordination in the control of SALW across all the RECs and incorporating information sharing and data exchanges under the leadership of the AU.</p>			<p>3.2 Dissemination and verification workshop for the framework for greater collaboration of the AU and the RECs</p>
<p><i>Indicators:</i> African Union and RECs have established the regional coordination and policy framework developed synergy, sharing of experiences and information drawing on best practices in SALW control.</p>	<p>3.3 Based on the capacity assessment for enhanced cooperation and collaboration between and amongst the RECs, design a collaboration framework taking into consideration the required equipment, human resources and skills</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>3.3 Coordination workshops on the collaboration framework focussed on</p>
				<p>\$80,000 incl. per diem and travel</p>
				<p>\$120,000</p>



	<p>3.1.3 Set up a programme steering committee for the SALW programme ensuring the broad composition and functions and taking into account the need to be inclusive, bringing together the essential stakeholders including women's NGOs and CBOs. (2011)</p> <p>3.1.4 Support the development of a policy framework and strategy for the prioritization of key interventions by the AU in support of the RECs and sub-regional organizations through AU's own SALW projects and programmes (2010-2011)</p>		<p>action plan and related inputs (Human and material) for greater collaboration between AU and the RECs</p> <p>No cost</p> <p>3.4 One technical consultancy on developing a policy framework and strategy on key priorities for the AU and the RECs.</p> <p>\$80,000 incl. travel and per diem</p>	\$360,000
<b>TOTAL Output 3</b>				<b>\$360,000</b>

**Total Project Costs**

**US\$ 3,000,812**



## VIII. ANNEXES

### *Annex I: Risks*

There are several inherent risks in the control and monitoring of licit and illicit small arms in the African region. Most of the risks associated with small arms control are beyond the purview of this project as they entail political decisions of the African Union and the international community on, for example, how to disarm and destroy caches of small arms and light weapons that are under the control of rebel groups in the Niger Delta, Somalia, ~~Darfur region of Sudan, Chad, Eastern DRC, to name but a few.~~ Other risks involve the financial flows of major arms manufacturers to the coffers of political parties and individual in a position of power for the procurement of large consignments of SALW beyond the defence requirements of usually small and peaceful countries. The risks that are directly related to the project and that can derail the intended objectives are as follows:

1. Lack of political will of African regional Economic Communities to effectively address and implement the ratified protocols on the control and elimination of Illicit SALW.

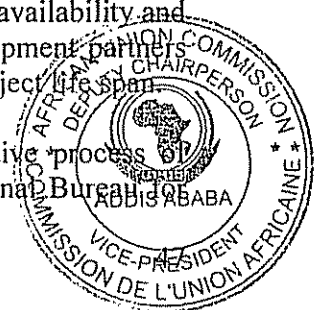
This risk is, however mitigated by the fact that African REC have on their own volition moved to promulgate and ratify their own SALW protocols and actively present African positions on SALW at international fora such as the follow-up of international conferences on the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects (UNPOA). Certainly the political will exists at most levels but may be a challenge sub-regional and national level (see "other risks" above).

2. The greatest challenge to the implementation of SALW programmes by the AU, RECs and sub-regional organizations is lack of institutional, financial and operational capacity for the implementation of SALW programmes and projects.

This risk will be mitigated by this project taking due care and guarding against the use of technical experts and consultants, especially on medium to long term assignments, being drawn into undertaking line functions of the institutions they are recruited to support due to a lack of human capacity. The project has to ensure that prior to the assignment of staff to the RECS, the institutions have the required counterpart staff to benefit from the training that is being offered. A condition precedent for the implementation of this project is the availability of minimum operating conditions within the RECs and sub-regional institutions for the technical experts to effectively transfer their skills and expertise to their regional counterparts.

3. Finally, the issue of sustainability will depend in large measure on the availability and willingness of the Regional Economic Communities and other development partners to sustain the efforts and activities of the project beyond the UNDP project life span.

This can only be assured by the development of a fully consultative process of developing an exit strategy and the willingness of the UNDP Regional Bureau



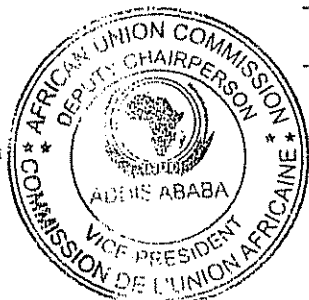
Africa to market the outputs and achievements of this project to prospective development partners for continuing and additional financing.

## ***Annex II: References for Strategic Partnerships***

- The **Small Arms Survey** which is an independent research project located at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland. It is linked to the Graduate Institute's Programme for Strategic and International Security Studies. Established in 1999, the project is supported by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, and by contributions from the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. It collaborates with research institutes and non-governmental organizations in many countries and several regions-but-not-much-yet-in-Africa. <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/> (see website)
- **South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC)** <http://www.seesac.org>
- **Small Arms Net: Arms Management in Africa** <http://www.smallarmsnet.org/>. (ArmsNetAfrica is a web portal that presents a variety of resources, documents, events and links on armed violence (and its reduction), arms proliferation, arms control and disarmament in Africa. ArmsNetAfrica is intended to be a reference tool for policy makers, researchers, journalists and civil society activists working on these issues. It is hosted by the Arms Management Programme (AMP) of the Institute for Security Studies. AMP welcomes contributions and partners wishing to play a role in the development of the site. WE could see how to tap into some of these training resources, in particular for civil society.
- **Movement Against Small Arms in West Africa (MAOLO)**: MAOLO has created a network of Senegalese journalists who receive training and information on activities related to reduction of small arms in the region. The organisation also established a network of West African journalists with focal points in Mali, Niger, Benin, Togo and Burkina Faso, who inform the public about ongoing small arms activities as well as about the dangers of owning and using weapons. <http://www.malao.org/>
- **International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA)** [http://www.iansa.org/control\\_arms/100days/activities.htm](http://www.iansa.org/control_arms/100days/activities.htm)
- **Groupe de recherche et d'information sur la paix et la securite** <http://www.grip.org/>
- **Small Arms Survey Resources for Sub-Saharan Africa** <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/files/portal/spotlight/country/africa.html>

## ***Annex III: Reference for the Development of Training Material and Partnerships***

- **SEESAC: Small Arms and Light Weapons Awareness Support Pack (SASP 2)** <http://www.seesac.org/reports/SASP%202%20handbook.pdf>
- **SEESAC: Development and Implementation of SALW Awareness Programmes** [http://www.seesac.org/resources/RMDS%2006.10%20SALW%20Awareness%20\(Edition%204\).pdf](http://www.seesac.org/resources/RMDS%2006.10%20SALW%20Awareness%20(Edition%204).pdf)





- **UNDP/BCPR: Awareness Raising Strategy applied to small arms projects** - the design has been tested in Ghana and Liberia.
- **RECSCA: Best Practice Guidelines for the Implementation of the Nairobi Declaration and the Nairobi Protocol on Small Arms and Light Weapons.** Chapter 4 is on Public Awareness Raising and Public Education  
<http://www.recsasec.org/pdf/Best%20Practice%20Guidelines%20Book.pdf>
- **SEESAC Education and Small Arms**  
<http://www.seesac.org/index.php?content=55&section=2>
- **SEEAC SALW and Children**  
<http://www.seesac.org/resources/RMDS%2006.20%20SALW%20and%20Children.pdf>
- **GTZ: Organising Civil Society Campaigns For Small Arms Action, A Manual for NGOs** (2005). Particularly Section 6 on "Dealing with the Media"  
<http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/en-decosac-NGOManual-2005.pdf>
- **SaferWorld / SEESAC: Reporting on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) A Resource Pack for Journalists** <http://www.saferworld.org.uk/images/pubdocs/media%20salw.pdf>
- **Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC) Training & Education on Small Arms**  
<http://www.tresa-online.org/>

