



ECOWAS SMALL ARMS CONTROL PROGRAMME (ECOSAP)

PROGRAMME TO TACKLE THE ILLICIT PROLIFERATION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS IN ECOWAS STATES

PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

August 2007

Brief Description

ECOWAS Small Arms Control Programme (ECOSAP), will provide a broad spectrum of technical and financial support to ECOWAS Member-States through National Commissions, and build the capacity of the new Small Arms Unit (SAU) within the ECOWAS Commission for policy development and operational activities related to the implementation of the Moratorium on Small Arms in the region. This initiative complements the ongoing effort of the ECOWAS Commission to build its own capacity to conceive and execute peace and security initiatives in the sub-region in an efficient and sustainable manner.

This will enable the ECOWAS Commission to meet its responsibility for effective political leadership and coordination in the implementation of the Moratorium and its associated measures. ECOSAP will be executed by ECOWAS under the National Execution modality (NEX). ECOWAS will be responsible for project delivery and for results. UNDP will provide advisory support, program assurance and will be responsible for fiduciary management and financial reporting. The new programme will continue to be guided by the Code of Conduct governing the Moratorium, the Plan of Action adopted by the Council of Ministers, the OAU Bamako Declaration of 2000 and the 2001 United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

ECOWAS SMALL ARMS CONTROL PROGRAMME (ECOSAP)

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Project title: Programme to Tackle the Illicit Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in ECOWAS Member States

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Actual Start date: June 2006

Estimated end date: 31 June 2008

Actual end date: May 2009

Management arrangement: National Execution (NEX)

Project site: Bamako, Mali

Participating countries: Fifteen Member States of the ECOWAS

Project approved by PAC: 8 March 2005

Summary of Project Cost and Financing (US\$)	
Total Budget:	31,443,500
Allocated Resources:	
UNDP/RBA – Line 1.2:	2,000,000
UNDP/BCPR - Line 1.1.3:	1,000,000
Partner contribution	8,112,000
Total Funding:	11,112,000
Unfunded Budget:	20,331,500


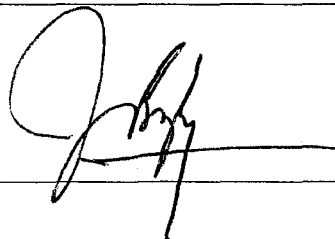
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SECTION I - ELABORATION OF THE ECOSAP PROGRAMME

Part 1- Situation Analysis

1.1. Regional Context

The fifteen states that make up ECOWAS today are among the poorest in the world. West Africa is also among the world's most unstable sub-regions: 37 out of 72 successful military coups that took place in Africa (about 50 percent) between 1960 and 1990, occurred in the sub-region. In the last decade, Liberia and Sierra Leone have been embroiled in protracted civil wars; Guinea-Bissau experienced a brief internecine conflict in the late 1990's; The coup in Cote d'Ivoire and the subsequent portioning of the country into two has added a new dimension to the security challenges facing the sub-region. Cote d'Ivoire represents more than 40% of the Gross National Product of the Economic and Monetary Union of West Africa (UEMOA) and hosts millions of immigrant workers from neighbouring countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Guinea, Senegal etc), as well as some refugees from Liberia and Sierra Leone. The situation in Cote d'Ivoire therefore has a potential to ignite a new sub-regional crisis.

One factor contributing substantially to the lethality and prolongation of conflict in the sub-region has been the uncontrolled proliferation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons and the consequent "weaponization" of entire societies across the sub-region. From these two phenomena has emerged another bleak reality in West Africa, which is the use of children as combatants (the so called 'child soldiers') and the proliferation of rogue young combatants operating as regional mercenaries, for whom war has become both a "profession" and the most practical way of life.

It is estimated that more than 50% of the weapons that proliferate in Africa (an estimated 8 million alone in West Africa) are used for illicit activities such as organized crime, armed robbery, drug trafficking and terrorism. The easy access and availability of such weapons creates a cycle of violence and instability in which the most vulnerable in society, children, mothers and the aged are brutalized victims, accounting for more than 80% of firearms related deaths. These factors have contributed to a 'generation gap' in development that many war-torn countries in Africa are now struggling to come to terms with.

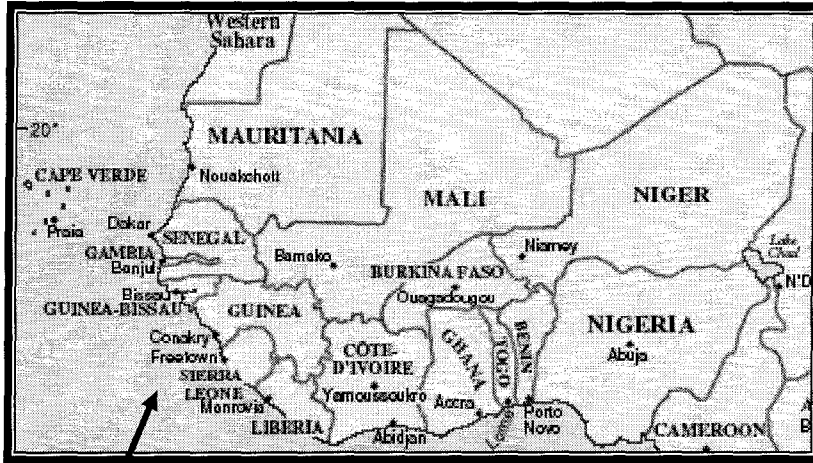
The consequences of continued insecurity and strife, as well as the widespread proliferation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons, has made it impossible for the fifteen ECOWAS Member-States to show indifference or turn a blind eye. Even when they declare and observe neutrality, friendly and unfriendly states alike must come to terms with the droves of refugees, unacceptable numbers of civilian casualties, militarization of borders and cross-border crimes including arms trafficking. This effectively implies that a crisis in any one country necessarily affects the other, and that the collective security of the West African sub-region can best be anchored on, and coordinated by, sub-regional mechanisms.

The recurrent state of conflict in the sub-region has had predictably negative consequences on the structural stability of states, human security and economic and social development. Some of the major consequences include:

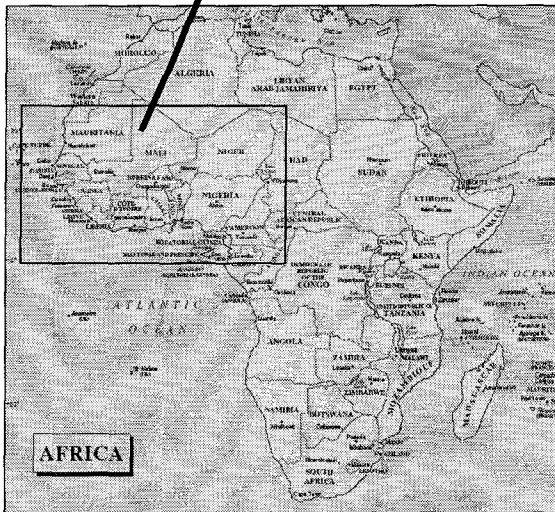
- The weakening of the institutional capacity of West African states to enforce law and order;
- The weakening of the institutional capacity of West African states to promote economic development, peace and prosperity for the benefit of their citizens;

- The weakening of the sovereign power of West African States to guarantee national security and political stability within their national boundaries;
- The consequent transformation of national conflicts into regional emergencies, characterized by the massive displacement of refugees and internally displaced persons, and the circulation of combatants and mercenaries;
- The proliferation of organized crime, particularly involving trafficking in small arms and light weapons, natural resources (diamonds, gold and timber) and human beings (children in general and the girl child in particular).

Figure 1: Map of ECOWAS Sub-region



Source: UN Cartographic Section



The 15 ECOWAS Member States are: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo.

1.2. Background to the Moratorium

It is against this backdrop that the ECOWAS Moratorium on the importation, exportation and manufacture of light weapons in the sub-region was agreed by the Authority of Heads of State and Government in October 1998, as an instrument for the promotion of collective and human security, including the fight against the proliferation and trafficking of small arms and

light weapons. The Moratorium now constitutes a critical component of the wider provisions of the ECOWAS Protocol Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peace Keeping and Security adopted in December 1999 to promote peace and security in the sub-region as a whole.¹ This mechanism is based on the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter, the OAU Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights. It also embodies and reaffirms commitments undertaken by the Authority of Heads of State and Government in the Protocol on Non-aggression signed on 29 April 1978; the Protocol on Mutual Assistance in Defence signed on 29 May 1981; and the provisions of the Declaration of Political Principles of ECOWAS on Freedom, Peoples' Rights and Democratization, adopted in Abuja on 6 July 1991.

While allowing for legitimate national defence and security requirements and the requirements of international peace keeping missions, Article 50 on the Protocol Mechanism (in keeping with the provisions of the Moratorium) requires Member States to put effective measures to:

- control import, export and manufacture of light weapons;
- register and control the movement and use of legitimate arms stock;
- detect and destroy all illicit and surplus weapons;
- permit exemptions to the Moratorium only in accordance with strict criteria.

In December 1999, the Heads of State and Government approved a Code of Conduct with 19 Articles, setting out roles, responsibilities and concrete actions to be undertaken by Member States and the ECOWAS Commission respectively.

Article 4 of the Code of Conduct assigns the primary responsibility for the implementation of the Moratorium in individual Member-States to National Commissions, established to fight against the proliferation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons in the sub-region. These Commissions include representatives of all major players within and outside governments, and their membership status and functions are determined on the basis of principles agreed by Member-States.² National Commissions constitute the coordinating focal point for the implementation of activities in support of the Moratorium, including the sensitization and coordination of activities of both government functionaries and other organizations in this regard.

The ECOWAS Commission carries out the crucial role of providing overall political leadership in the implementation of activities and the mobilization of resources, paying particular attention to the establishment of the requisite staff, structures and procedures in the Secretariat; assisting Member-States in their implementation effort; monitoring Member States' compliance with the exemption procedures; and, reporting progress to the Authority of ECOWAS Heads of State and Government.³

1.3. PCASED (1999 –2004)

The Programme of Coordination and Assistance for Security and Development (PCASED), a regional project of UNDP, constituted the main implementation support

¹ A supplementary protocol 1/SP1/12/01 on Democracy and Good Governance was adopted on 21 December 2001.

² Decision of the 22nd meeting of the Authority of Heads of State and Government, December 1999.

³ Article 5 of the Code of Conduct.

mechanism of the Moratorium. Working in close collaboration with the ECOWAS Commission, its main programme goals included stemming the flow of small arms and light weapons into the sub-region; consolidating the gains of the Moratorium through conflict prevention and peace building initiatives; and, helping to create a secure environment in order to facilitate sustainable development within ECOWAS Member-States. A Plan of Action adopted by the ECOWAS Council of Foreign Ministers with the following priorities guided the operations of PCASED:

- Establishing a culture of peace;
- Training programmes for military, security and police forces;
- Enhancing weapons control at border posts;
- Establishment of a database and regional arms register;
- Collection and Destruction of surplus and unauthorized weapons;
- Facilitating dialogue with producers and suppliers of arms;
- Review and harmonization of national legislation and administrative procedures;
- Mobilizing resources for PCASED objectives and activities;
- Enlarging membership of the Moratorium.

PCASED achieved successes despite the enormous challenges it faced due to lack of resources, communication gap between the programme and ECOWAS, and other management deficiencies. (See Evaluation Reports of PCASED for details)

A number of significant achievements have been realized, particularly in the establishment of National Commissions, the promotion of the culture of peace, the strengthening of border controls, the harmonization of legislation, the collection and destruction of weapons and in the evolving relationship between ECOWAS Member States and the ECOWAS Commission.

Establishment of National Commissions: With the technical and financial assistance of PCASED, 13 of the 15 ECOWAS Member States have established National Commissions (Ivory Coast and Liberia are the exceptions) See annex for a description of the status of national commissions.

Promotion of a Culture of Peace: Awareness-raising seminars and campaigns were organized to inform decision-makers, members of armed and security forces and civil society, (including women, the young and the aged) about the dangers associated with the proliferation and trafficking of SALWs and to sensitize the people towards a pacific culture of tolerance and non-violence. A Curriculum for the promotion of a culture of peace has also been developed for schools and universities within the ECOWAS region.

Arms collection and destruction: An intensive arms collection and destruction campaign was conducted within the ECOWAS region. Since the spectacular “Flames of Peace” organized in Timbuktu in Mali in 1996, arms destruction events in West Africa have attracted worldwide interest and attention. To date more than 35,000 arms have been collected and destroyed.

Training of armed and security forces: Since August 2001, three ‘Training-of-Trainers’ workshops were organized in Freetown, Abidjan and Dakar. More than 300 senior officers benefited from training in modern methods and techniques of arms control and acquired the capability to transfer their knowledge to hundreds of beneficiaries at the level of individual Member-States. Training at the level of Member States started in November 2001. Beginning with the Senegal National Commission, national level training took place in Burkina Faso, Mali,

Niger, Freetown and Nigeria. With a view to strengthening ownership of activities by Member States, in collaboration with UNIDIR, a manual was published in July 2003 titled “Manual for the Training of Armed and Security Forces”. A curriculum was developed after these trainings for training of armed and security forces were undertaken.

Strengthening border controls: Strategies for enhancing the capacity of border controls, within and between Member States, have been developed. To date, PCASED has provided technical and logistical assistance to the Governments of Mali, Niger and Ghana through National Commissions. Activities included the strengthening of border control infrastructure, procurement of vehicles and communication equipment; training of border control officers and undertaking sensitization missions to elicit the support and participation of local communities in border areas.

Review and harmonization of national legislation: While some difficulties were encountered due to the diversity of the different systems existing in ECOWAS countries, a study on initial opportunities for the harmonization of legislation has been completed with PCASED support.

Dialogue with arms producers and suppliers: A regional agreement to limit the flows of arms was negotiated, in return for which the main supplier states were requested to respect its provisions and to assist in its implementation. A dialogue with the Wassenaar Arrangement, which is comprised of 33 arms producing and exporting states had been agreed to respect the ECOWAS Moratorium.

1.4. Project Rationale for ECOSAP

a) Addressing new security challenges in the region

In November 2000, in accordance with the provisions of the Moratorium, an evaluation of the first trial period was conducted with a view to ascertaining the effectiveness of its provisions, general impact and constraints encountered during the course of implementation and recommendations for improvement in all aspects. The evaluation was successfully conducted in October 2002 and the recommendations submitted to the Summit of Heads of State and Governments of ECOWAS in December 2002. The Summit decided to:

- Renew the Moratorium for another three years
- Establish a Small Arms Unit in the ECOWAS Secretariat
- Transform the Moratorium into a Convention

In line with the decision of the Summit, the ECOWAS Council of Ministers, in their fifty-first Session in December 2003, elaborated and ratified the regulation governing the establishment of the Small Arms Unit, while the process of transforming the Moratorium into a Convention is ongoing.

PCASED was evaluated in March 2004 to assess what progress had been made since the major evaluation in 2000. The strengths and weaknesses of the current programme were examined in terms of PCASED’s core objective of addressing the proliferation of small arms and light weapons and related security questions in West Africa. Building on the programme analysis, options were considered for reorienting PCASED to improve programme delivery and to provide more effective technical support to the ECOWAS Secretariat in the implementation of the Moratorium.

A tripartite review meeting was convened in June of 2004 to review the performance of PCASED. The meeting noted that significant achievements have been made by PCASED in the implementation of its mandated activities. The meeting however noted that there has been a fundamental shift in the security priorities in the region that needed to be addressed in a more comprehensive manner. It was therefore decided that UNDP's assistance to ECOWAS should continue and that the two institutions should collaborate on the elaboration of a new successor programme, taking into account the new security needs of the region and the need to deepen ownership of the programme by ECOWAS.

b) Addressing the capacity needs of ECOWAS

ECOWAS was created as a political and economic forum, and the Secretariat's structure and skills profile reflected this for most of the 1990's. The adoption of a peace and security mandate by ECOWAS, (and within it the Moratorium), continue to pose significant challenges for the organization. The establishment of the new ECOWAS Department for Defence, Security and Political Affairs has been a timely measure towards the provision of the requisite human resources and operational procedures to enable the Secretariat to fulfill this critical role, as prescribed not just in the Moratorium proposals but the wider Protocol Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security.

Whereas Article 4 of the Moratorium Code of Conduct assigns primary responsibility for the implementation of the Moratorium to individual Member-States, through National Commissions, the ECOWAS Commission carries the crucial role of providing overall political leadership in the implementation of activities relating to the Moratorium. These include the regulation of legal arms flows as well as the control of the proliferation of illicit weapons. Accordingly, Article 5 of the Code of Conduct stipulates the need for the ECOWAS Commission to establish the requisite staff, structures and procedures within the Secretariat; to assist Member States in the implementation of the Moratorium; and, to monitor Member States' compliance to the exemption procedures.

While the establishment of the Small Arms Unit (SAU) has been a step in the right direction, it is crucial that the ECOWAS Commission moves quickly to develop a viable structure, staffing arrangement and internal procedures in order to make the SAU operational. For example, capacity for the effective management and monitoring of Member States' compliance with the exemption process, (in accordance with Articles 5 and 9 of the Code of Conduct) needs urgent attention if the ECOWAS Commission wishes to prove it is capable of ensuring the legality of arms purchases and use. Without this, the fight against illicit proliferation and trafficking will remain a daunting and deadly challenge to states and citizens alike.

ECOSAP will maximize such synergies, towards the building of national and regional capacities to promote sustainable peace and security in the sub-region. In addition to consolidating on the gains of PCASED, ECOSAP will provide a technical and programmatic response as well as staffing support and training to build the capacity of the ECOWAS Small Arms Unit. To this end, the ECOSAP programme will have a policy support team that will be dedicated to building the capacity of the Unit both institutionally and operationally.

In this context, UNDP will provide a vehicle for strengthening existing structures within ECOSAP participating countries for the successful implementation of the project. With its general mandate for capacity development services, demonstrated expertise in supporting the implementation of multilateral arms control programs globally and in Africa, strong capacity on the

ground in each country and a well-resourced regional capacity, UNDP is well positioned to support the effective implementation of key technical and operational aspects of ECOSAP at the regional and country levels.

1.5. The Second Regional Cooperation Framework of UNDP Africa

ECOSAP is being conceived under the Conflict Prevention, Peace building and Disaster management Strategic area of support of the Second Regional Cooperation Framework of UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa. Under this third strategic area of support, the Bureau seeks to assist Africa in collectively addressing the challenges of peace and security within a regional framework under the African Union and sub-regional organizations like ECOWAS and SADC among others. This support is built around three key strategies –a) developing, and implementing, regional strategies for conflict prevention, b) strengthening regional peace building and post conflict recovery and, c) improving disaster preparedness and management in Africa. The overall objectives of the support are to a) reduce the incidence and recurrence of conflict b) secure increased effectiveness in regional peace-building and recovery process and improving disaster preparedness and management capacities of vulnerable countries as well as improved regional support.

1.5.1. The Broader UNDP mandate in Crisis Prevention

The ECOSAP strategic framework will continue to reflect the new vision of UNDP in crisis and post-conflict situations as articulated by the Administrator⁴. The programme will present for UNDP, an instrument of concrete and practical relevance to “...understanding the issues and identifying solutions that will help end senseless conflicts and violence, while helping to promote long-term human development”.⁵ ECOSAP is thus an embodiment of an “integrated and proportional approach to security and development” that explicitly links security, stability, human rights, disarmament and development.

The links between conflict, security and development have become much better recognized and understood over the past decade, and it is now widely accepted that the work of sustainable development is under threat from recurrent violent conflict. Violent conflicts can erase decades of development progress and further entrench poverty and inequality. The interdependence of peace and development speaks to the core development mandates of poverty eradication, enhanced human security, inclusion and governance.

Many countries in which UNDP operates grapple with challenges every day that include protecting hard-won development gains; reorienting existing development programmes in fast changing environments; designing appropriate, flexible and responsive programmes; and, building longer term governance capacities in-country to resolve conflict and address its causes, triggers and long term effects. As a result of this recognition, UNDP is committed to mainstreaming conflict sensitivity throughout its programmes and ensuring that development resources are used to reduce the likelihood of violent conflict and build peace in the world’s poorest countries and regions.

UNDP addresses the issue of illicit small arms from a human development perspective. Mandated by the United Nations Policy on Small Arms to address the socio-economic

⁴ Mark Malloch Brown: Address to the Executive Board, January 2001.

⁵ UNDP/BCPR Study, April 2002

consequences of illicit weapons proliferation, UNDP supports governments and civil society in the formulation and implementation of illicit weapons reduction and demobilization initiatives aiming at creating a security environment that is conducive to sustainable development.

UNDP's approach is founded on the proposition that the proliferation of illicit weapons, especially their continued availability in crisis and post-conflict situations, not only undermines a country's ability to sustain peace and stability, but also represents a major impediment to sustainable human development.

UNDP has the resources at both field (through its Country Offices) and headquarters levels through the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, to build coherent programming capacity through the provision of technical assistance, policy advice and expertise targeting small arms activities in the context of long-term development objectives. While many actors have been involved in supporting various "project" initiatives, UNDP has taken a comprehensive, multi-faceted "programme" approach, placing small arms issues squarely within an overall framework of security, public awareness raising and development. The experience acquired by UNDP in addressing small arms problems in a number of different contexts, together with its extensive field presence, provides it with the necessary capacity to support small arms reduction processes

1.5.2. Strategy for West Africa

The elements of a common strategy and way forward for West Africa were agreed during a meeting of UNDP Resident Representatives in the sub-region in March 2003. The meeting resulted in the adoption of a West Africa strategy based on a regional multi-level and multi-dimensional development approach to address the peace and security challenges in West Africa, recognizing that progress towards the achievement of the MDGs requires peace and stability in the region. In the implementation of this strategy, four sub-regions (or clusters) have been identified:

In addition to tailored individual country needs and responses in consolidating the gains of PCASED, ECOSAP will constitute an instrument for the formulation and implementation of joint initiatives that are in the common interest of countries within a particularly cluster, and that have also been jointly endorsed by their respective National Commissions. In this regard, two recent initiatives are worthy of mention.

Firstly, the joint decision taken by the National Commissions of Nigeria, Benin and Niger during the third Networking Meeting of National Commissions in Banjul, in June 2003, culminating in the First International Conference on Border Security between the three countries in Sokoto, Nigeria, in November 2003. (The recommendations of this Conference will be reviewed jointly by ECOSAP and the respective Commissions with a view to determining appropriate responses).

Secondly, the recent UNDP Preparatory Assistance project for a Small Arms Control Programme in the Mano River Basin would be implemented as a pilot cluster initiative on small arms control in the sub-region. It will be integrated in the larger ECOSAP programme once is fully operational. The experience and lesson learnt in the preparatory assistance stage of this initiative will inform future strategies for addressing other Cluster initiatives in the sub-region.

1.5.3. Linkages with the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD)

The NEPAD initiative highlights peace, security and good governance as conditions for sustainable development. The key activities leading towards these goals include building the capacity of African institutions for early warning of conflicts; enhancing their capacity to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts; and, institutionalizing commitment to the core values of African leadership.

Among the priorities for the sub-committee on Peace and Security agreed upon in the second meeting of NEPAD's Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSIC) in Abuja in March 2002, is to "Support efforts to curb the illicit proliferation, circulation and trafficking in small arms and light weapons in Africa". Already, UNDP/RBA has signed a project document in support of the AU/NEPAD common peace and security agenda that recognizes the role of the Sub-regional Organizations such as ECOWAS in promoting peace within the common continental security architecture under the AU Peace and Security Council.

In view of the United Nations Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons; the Bamako Declaration on an African Common Position on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of SALW and such sub-regional initiatives as the ECOWAS Moratorium, African leaders have committed themselves to resolutely combat the scourge of small arms, light weapons and land mines at the sub-regional and continental levels in a comprehensive, integrated, sustainable and efficient manner.

1.6. Linking the development of ECOSAP to existing African and international SALW control initiatives

Efforts to control the licit and illicit flows of SALW within the ECOWAS region, through the development of a regional moratorium, code of conduct, National Commissions and PCASED, were an early inspiration and model for action in other parts of Africa. Subsequent initiatives such as the Nairobi Declaration and Regional Focal Point, the development of national plans of action in East and Southern Africa and substantial African and international civil society capacity building efforts have, in recent years, shown the way forward.

The process leading into the 2001 UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light weapons in All Its Aspects (UNPOA) was a landmark effort to acknowledge and address the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons globally, and provided an internationally agreed framework for cooperation between states in a number of key areas. These key areas include support for the establishment of national focal points, information exchanges, legislation, regulations, law enforcement, marking and tracing, stockpile management and other technical and policy measures to address small arms proliferation. The adoption of the UNPOA was followed, in 2002, by the All Africa Conference between African and OECD member states on the needs, requirements and partnerships necessary to fulfill the UNPOA.

The UN is formally committed to cooperating with ECOWAS on policy development relating to security and cross-border issues, as framed by the March 2003 UN Security Council Resolution 1467 on the *Proliferation of small arms and light weapons and mercenary activities: threats to peace and security in West Africa* and the March 2004 *Report of the Secretary General on ways to combat sub-regional and cross-border problems in West Africa*. The Secretary General's report is explicit in its recommendations for cooperation between the UN and ECOWAS and on specific actions to advance a small arms control agenda in the sub-region.

These reports have also reinforced the need to build the capacity of the ECOWAS Commission and National Small Arms Commissions.

The new AU/NEPAD peace and security agenda in its small arms trafficking component and the accompanying G8-NEPAD partnership agenda for action on peace and security development in Africa have also placed considerable emphasis on the need to build both strong national and regional capacity.

Any new regional small arms initiatives should also seek to complement existing legally binding protocols to address transnational organized crime, as well as regional African initiatives and Protocols for the control of firearms and ammunition such as the SADC Protocol and the EARPCCO Protocol. The institutionalization of regional police chiefs committees and the increasing programming of the Regional Interpol Bureau will also increase the effectiveness and coordination of continental and international law enforcement efforts to address illicit trafficking.

Finally, civil society and community-driven initiatives have often been at the forefront of efforts to advance peace and disarmament in West Africa. These groups will be key players in developing and implementing regional small arms control programmes, and the ultimate beneficiary of a regional approach that is anchored in both human security and conventional or emerging security paradigms. Without a deliberate and extensive collaboration between civil society and other stakeholders, this new effort cannot succeed.

Part 2 – ECOSAP Strategy

2.1. The ECOWAS Moratorium

The ECOWAS Moratorium was designed to be implemented by national agencies and by civil society at a national level. Given its regional mandate and responsibilities, and for the long-term sustainability of small arms control in West Africa, ECOWAS must ultimately have political and operational ownership of the Moratorium. The successor program to PCASED will be called the ECOWAS Small Arms Control Program (ECOSAP) and will serve to build capacity for the implementation of the Moratorium at the national level through support for National Commissions and at a regional political level through staffing support to the ECOWAS Small Arms. The ECOSAP will be an ECOWAS program, administered as a Regional programme by UNDP/RBA and implemented by National Commissions, their constituent bodies and civil society.

2.2. ECOWAS Small Arms Unit

The creation of the ECOWAS Small Arms Unit represents an opportunity for West African small arms initiatives to enter a new phase of development. In terms of policy planning and political interaction with the Member States relating to small arms, ECOWAS, through the ECOWAS Small Arms Unit and ECOSAP, will be the predominant regional forum for articulating and advancing policy on the one hand, and developing and implementing programming on the other. ECOSAP's efforts will be focussed on providing technical and programme support to the Moratorium, as was originally intended at its inception. The ECOWAS Small arms Unit will address the substantive policy issues and high-level political and legal interventions around the small arms issue. The latter could include the transformation of the ECOWAS moratorium into a legally binding regional SALW convention, the development of agreed regional transparency, accountability and confidence-building mechanisms, as well as information sharing and advocacy with arms exporting states, manufacturers, customs and shipping agents.

The creation of the SAU and the transformation of PCASED into ECOSAP is the next step towards the development of ECOWAS' capacity to lead the small arms agenda in West Africa. It is an opportune moment to associate ECOSAP with the SAU in Abuja. This will provide a clear chain of decision-making and priority setting in order to avoid duplication of tasks amongst donor-funded agencies and a rationalized approach to small arms control in West Africa.

2.3. Transition Strategy

Providing ECOWAS with increased capacity and resources, by supporting the Small Arms Unit within the Secretariat, is an example of how best to develop the capacity of ECOWAS to become an effective political, economic and military institution for regional conflict prevention, resolution and peace-building over the longer term. It is envisaged that ECOSAP will provide staff as part of a policy support team to the ECOWAS SAU for the first five years of its operation. These staff would provide initial capacity building support to the SAU, would be fully integrated with their counterparts in the SAU and would report to the ECOWAS Commission.

It is expected that an assessment of the programme would be made after the first year of activities, and a comprehensive plan developed for a transition arrangement from ECOSAP to SAU and National Commissions. After five years, it is envisaged that the Small Arms Unit would have the necessary capacity to take over the oversight responsibilities of ECOSAP, and thus ensure the sustainability of the contribution of the programme to the peace and security agenda of ECOWAS, while further capacity and ability to conduct activities towards control and reduction of illicit weapons would be available at the national level within each member state.

2.4. Capacity building, programme and financial support to create fully functional National Commissions

Ultimately, it is the establishment of well-supported, capable National Commissions, functioning with the full political support of national governments and constituent agencies that will determine the success of efforts to curb the proliferation of weapons in ECOWAS member states.

During its five-year mandate, ECOSAP program will provide support to the implementation of the ECOWAS Moratorium through the establishment of an institutional mechanism and would seek to achieve the following:

- Initial start-up and ongoing capacity building of National Commissions;
- Assistance with the development of National Action Plans (NAPs);
- Program development, technical assistance and financial support for the implementation of NAPs through National Commissions; and
- Re-enforce the exiting network of National Commissions to curb the proliferation of illegal weapons in the ECOWAS region

2.5. Timeline for establishing an implementation architecture: A five year plan for small arms control in West Africa

With the inception of ECOSAP, a work-plan will be developed by the Programme and approved by the Steering Committee. The work-plan will reflect the immediate priorities of the programme as well as financial resources available.

Within 12 months: Build the capacity of national commissions and the ECOWAS Small Arms Unit by funding infrastructure and training of staff.

Within eighteen months: Carry out national mapping exercise and develop a comprehensive National Action Plan (NAP) in each ECOWAS country.

Within five years: Implement NAPs in all ECOWAS countries and establish an institutional and active networking of National Commissions and an operational ECOWAS Small Arms Unit established.

2.6. Beneficiaries

Direct: The direct beneficiaries of the program include the secretariat of ECOWAS through support to the ECOWAS Small Arms Unit and the National Commissions of ECOWAS States that are charged with the responsibility for conflict prevention, peace building and the maintenance of security.

Indirect: The indirect beneficiaries are the peoples of the sub-region and the international community as a whole. The citizens of ECOWAS and Africa will benefit through improved security and stability that is a pre-requisite for sustainable development. The international community will benefit in the context of the global effort against contraband activities, transnational organized crime and international terrorism.

2.7. Partners

In the context of its effort to promote co-ordination and integration for the effective delivery of services, the program will under the overall oversight of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa, work closely with institutions and partners including the African Union (AU), (), the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR), the UN Office for West Africa (UNOWA) and participating donor partners.

2.8. Risks

ECOSAP is a project to be funded principally by foreign governments and institutions. This may pose risks of ensuring real ownership of the programme by the countries of West Africa.. The risks also arise from implementing activities within and between national and international actors who are often expected to strenuously protect national interests. Risks also arise because the proliferation of light weapons implicates a web of actors whose actions are often difficult to control. Particularly noteworthy would be the following:

- ECOSAP will rely on the political will of its State Actors, the principal target beneficiaries. Domestic instability may result which often leads to conflicts within and between nations. Additionally, a moratorium regime might fail where the leader, new or old, opts out (implicitly or explicitly) where perceived national interests dictate. Besides, information on military assets may not readily be available as states guard such secrets. These risks may occur at any stage of project implementation though the growing democratization in the region might yet lead to stable policies which would perceive symmetrical national and regional interests in security and development issues.
- The West Africa region is promoting regional integration making the free movement of goods and people easier. This has the spin-off effect of facilitating the movement of small concealable weapons. With porous frontiers, the prospects for the success of a lasting non-proliferation regime diminish considerably.

- ECOSAP assumes some degree of cooperation between the supply and demand sides of the light weapons equation. While cooperation may be achieved with some legal suppliers, the diffusion of weapons would still continue given unabated demand in conflict-prone developing societies, and the inability to generally control the illicit international market in light weapons.
- Opposition by well-funded international actors against laws governing sales and transfers of light weapons, though remote, might yet cause problems for developing a long lasting solution to the problem.
- The project would rely on the continuous interest of ECOWAS partners and UNDP to secure resources to roll out activities. The lack of adequate resources from partners could be a daunting challenge for the achievement of programme objectives.

Part 3 – Implementation and Management Arrangements

3.1 Execution Modality

With the purpose of enhancing the roles of local and national stakeholders, as well as relying increasingly on national capacities and structures through action-learning, UNDP will use the National execution modality through ECOWAS as the national executing agency representing the 15 participating countries. In this respect, ECOWAS through the ECOSAP Project Implementation Unit based in Bamako-Mali, will be accountable for the delivery of ECOSAP and for programme results.

ECOWAS Commission is in the process of strengthening its capacity for programme management with the support of UNDP and other bilateral partners. Vesting execution responsibility of ECOSAP with ECOWAS will contribute to the strengthening of the latter's management capacities. The project staff that will be recruited to implement ECOSAP including those that will be out posted to the Small Arms Unit of ECOWAS Commission will add to the human capacity available to ECOWAS to backstop the peace and security agenda of West Africa. Support to the National Small Arms Commissions and other NGOs that will be contracted by ECOWAS as implementing entities at the country level will also contribute to capacity development in the region.

3.2. Roles and responsibilities

The ECOSAP is an ECOWAS program, executed by ECOWAS and supported by UNDP within the framework of its Regional Program for Africa. The National Small Arms Commissions and Civil Society in ECOWAS program countries will be the implementing entities for ECOSAP at the country level. As the executing agency, ECOWAS will be responsible for programme delivery and for results. The ECOWAS Commission, through the program Steering Committee, will provide policy direction to the ECOWAS Small Arms Control Programme (ECOSAP) in Bamako, Mali. The ECOWAS SAU will serve as the coordinating body for SALW policy development in the sub-region. It is envisaged that, the relationship between the Small Arms Unit and ECOSAP would be guided by clear delineation of roles and responsibilities, as outlined in the Terms of Reference of the Small Arms Unit, as well as the operational activities of ECOSAP. ECOSAP will serve as the technical implementing arm of ECOWAS on small arms issues. To ensure sustainability, ECOSAP and SAU will complement each other in the fight against the proliferation of illicit weapons in the region.

3.2.1 United Nations Development Programme

UNDP support will help ensure an efficient program implementation mainly through the timely contracting and rapid deployment of goods and services; the implementation of necessary management systems; effective stakeholders' engagement and national ownership; facilitating coordination with other initiatives associated to this investment; ensuring coherence with relevant national and regional development strategies and; fulfilling efficiency and transparency conditions in fiduciary management.

More specifically, UNDP will provide an integrated package of support areas to ECOSAP that includes:

i) Fiduciary management support;

- Ensure overall fiduciary management of the project and provide assistance to the project manager in project financial and administrative planning and budgeting;
- Prepare quarterly financial statements and financial monitoring reports, and annual financial reports in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations for submission to the contributing partners;
- The lead country office (Mali) will ensure that adequate funds are available for the program to cover the anticipated expenditures and local obligations covered under this project document
- Keep financial records of the funds flowing through the Atlas project account (bank and petty cash);
- Ensure timely payments to contractors recruited by UNDP as well as to project staff and individual consultants as requested by the Project Manager and required by the project;
- Upon request of the ECOSAP Programme Manager, provide specific operational advances every three months to be accounted for before a new request is authorised by UNDP.
- Perform bank account reconciliation and accounting
- Keep copies of all supporting documents for expenditures;

ii) Procurement support;

- In collaboration with ECOSAP Programme Support Unit in Bamako, prepare, monitor and regularly review annual procurement plans and directly undertake project procurement for goods and services (with the exception of individual consultants and project staff contracts that will be administered by ECOSAP management unit);
- Prepare and/or review the Terms of Reference and Technical Specifications in order to ensure coherence with the applicable standard documents, fair competition, a good understanding of the market constraints and opportunities as well as the required technical inputs;
- Ensure full compliance with UNDP rules of procedure⁶ of the procurement and contracting processes of goods and services.

⁶ Individual consultants and project personnel selection processes will follow ECOWAS procedures

- Check invoices and deliveries to the project management unit ensuring that goods and services received are in the right quantity, quality and paid in the right amounts as stipulated by the project work plan;
- Follow-up and advice on the advance of all contracting processes of goods, works and services foreseen in the procurement plan agreed with ECOSAP management unit.
- The procurement of goods and services by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP rules and regulations.

iii) Project assurance:

- Provide overall project assurance through the Steering Committee, the Advisory Board as well as through the Technical Committee.

iv) Advisory and advocacy services at the country level:

- Provide advisory and facilitation support at the country levels as required by the project mainly in order to strengthen operational links between the local development agenda and ECOSAP objectives. This support is rendered through constant accompaniment and involvement of country based UNDP teams.
- In addition, given the existing relationship between UNDP and the rest of the international community as well as with many initiatives in Small Arms control related sectors it currently supports, UNDP is also well positioned to advise local and central Governments on finding complementarity, promoting the alignment and synergies with initiatives that are directly or indirectly linked to this program. In this context, UNDP will also support the resource mobilisation strategy of ECOSAP.
- Consistent with UNDP policies and results-based management principles, the support will promote national leadership and ownership in the coordination and efficient implementation of ECOSAP activities.

Principal Project Representative (PPR)

In regional projects, the Principal Project Representative (PPR) of UNDP is accountable to the Regional Bureau Director, with whom responsibility for overall management and oversight of regional projects rests. For the purpose of this project, the PPR is the Mali Country office. UNDP Mali shall act as the PPR, in this case Lead Country Office and support ECOWAS in ensuring project assurance, fiduciary and general management support. More specifically, as PPR, the Mali Country Office will perform the following functions:

- Act as a liaison with ECOSAP implementation unit;
- Liaise with UNDP Nigeria on issues pertaining to ECOWAS;
- Create and maintain the regional project within the UNDP ATLAS ERP system.
- Administer the project budget contributions and provide allocations to other UNDP COs as required in the work-plan;
- Provide consolidated financial reporting.

The PPR carries out its responsibilities in cooperation with ECOWAS and the Resident Representatives in the other participating countries. These responsibilities include making

necessary arrangements to ensure that participating governments, Resident Representatives and other key stakeholders participate in decision-making affecting the project.

UNDP Country Offices

UNDP Country Offices in every participating country will provide advisory, process facilitation and financial management support to the National Commissions in the implementation of programme activities at the national level as requested by the lead Country Office and as agreed with ECOSAP and the National Commissions.

Responsibilities of HQs

UNDP HQ will provide overall project assurance, corporate guidance and support for Country Office infrastructure and regular operation. RBA HQ will provide ongoing management oversight and backstopping for each participating Country Office. It will provide substantive support where needed, including advisory services in liaison with the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR).

3.2.2 The Small Arms Unit (SAU)

The Small Arms Unit will serve as the policy interface between member states and the ECOWAS Commission, and ECOSAP focusing on coordinating the strategic policy and operational aspects of small arms reduction initiatives in the sub-region.

The ECOWAS SAU will be supported by a two person ECOSAP Policy Support Team who will be fully integrated into the management structure of the SAU within the ECOWAS Commission. The Policy Support Team would be comprised of one Legal Officer and one Advocacy and Communications Officer. ECOWAS would recruit a SAU Manager and Political Officer to manage the administration of the Moratorium and member state cooperation. The Legal Officer would shepherd the transformation of the Moratorium into a legal convention and the development of regional transparency and confidence-building mechanisms. The Advocacy and Communications Officer would create an information sharing and advocacy campaign with small arms exporting states, potential trans-shipping states and small arms and light weapons manufacturers internationally. It is anticipated that ECOWAS would recruit their own counterpart staff directly who would eventually fully assume the duties performed by the Policy Support Team at the end of the Project.

The ECOSAP Office (Bamako, Mali)

The ECOSAP with the support of UNDP country offices, will identify, develop and provide technical and financial assistance to small arms control initiatives and projects through National Commissions, their constituent agencies, NGOs and civil society organizations. Coordinated and fully functional National Commissions will serve as the engine for addressing the SALW proliferation problematic in the sub-region.

Staffing Structures

The staffing of ECOSAP will reflect the new emphasis on technical applications and special expertise and will be based on the terms and conditions of service applicable to

ECOWAS. ECOSAP will be led by an operationally oriented Program Manager (Chief Technical Advisor- CTA) and will be supported by a Deputy Manager and specialized technical experts. The technical experts will have distinct responsibilities based on geographic 'clusters' of ECOWAS states, as well as identified program priorities, e.g. interdiction, border and customs controls, small arms related support to DD&R, collection and destruction, stockpile management and domestic firearms controls.

The ECOSAP would be staffed accordingly with: 1 Programme Manager, Deputy Manager (responsible for one cluster), 3 Small Arms Control specialists, 2 Program Associates, 1 Financial/Administrative Officer and support staff.

Geographic Clusters

The small arms technical experts and senior technical advisor within ECOSAP will each be responsible for programs in a number of ECOWAS states. A likely scenario would have each of ECOSAP's technical specialists covering four member states. Responsibility for the proposed geographic clusters would have some overlap according to the dynamics of small arms movements and existing or potential conflict in the sub-region. The ECOSAP clusters will be aligned to the ECOWAS zonal groupings once these are revised to reflect the current dynamics of conflict and insecurity in the sub-region. There is an agreement to have a Mano River Union and Cote d'Ivoire cluster because of the obvious security concerns due to the conflicts and proliferation of weapons in the region.

3.2.3 National Commissions

The 1999 ECOWAS Code of Conduct assigns primary responsibility for the implementation of the Moratorium in individual Member States to National Commissions. These Commissions include representatives of all major players dealing with small arms proliferation issues within and outside Governments. Their membership status and functions are determined on the basis of principles agreed between Member States. National Commissions constitute the coordinating focal point for the implementation of activities in support of the Moratorium, including sensitization and the raising of awareness, and the coordination of the activities of both Government functionaries and other organizations.

It is envisaged that fully functioning National Commissions would be supported through UNDP country programs as part of the ECOSAP. This would reduce duplication, costs and communication problems as well as facilitate the direct execution of programming to develop and implement the National Action Plan, which should be integrated into national development frameworks. In this sense, there would be one centralized and fully integrated National Small Arms Commission in each member state while building the capacity of National Commissions is one of the priorities of ECOSAP, it must be acknowledged that at the present time National Commissions are not at the same level of development or capacity. Indeed, most National Commissions have gone a long way towards formalizing their structure and developing the necessary relationships between governmental and civil society stakeholders. (See Annex for status report on the capacity of National Commissions)

Resources for capacity building and training will be directed strategically towards these National Commissions according to their needs, especially to enhance their immediate operational requirements. In addition, the programme will continue to provide support to the annual networking meeting of national Commissions.

3.2.4 Steering Committee

A Steering Committee made up of ECOWAS, UNDP, UNOWA, representative of member states, and participating partners will be established. Chaired by the President of the ECOWAS Commission, the Steering Committee will meet every six months to provide overall policy, technical and administrative guidance to the programme. In addition the Steering Committee will have the responsibility of approving the work-plan for the programme. (See Terms of Reference for the Steering Committee)

3.2.5 Advisory Board

An Advisory Board will be established to assist with advocacy, developing strategic partnerships, resource mobilization and establishing an international network for the programme. The Board will also provide the vision on how to address the small arms problem in the sub-region. The group will meet annually and report to ECOWAS and the program. (See Terms of Reference for the Advisory Board)

While the recommendations of the Advisory Board would reflect the overall response framework for the region, their recommendations would be considered by the Steering Committee in providing the necessary technical advice to the ECOSAP programme. (See Terms of Reference of Advisory Board)

3.2.6 Civil Society, NGOs and Community-based initiatives

Local and international NGOs, CBOs, local and community governance structures will be important partners, in particular for the implementation of awareness-raising strategies and community-based initiatives. Collaboration with these partners will be determined by the formulation of National Action Plans in each member state. The significant role of civil society organisations would be adequately captured through a structured partnership with the West African Network on Small Arms, as well as with national civil society networks. Support from the programme to civil society will be in the area of campaigns, training and community outreach activities on the moratorium and all programmes leading to the transformation of the moratorium into a convention. The Deputy Manager will have the responsibility of liaising with Civil Society.

Part 4 – Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation

- The Programme Manager and all ECOSAP personnel will be responsible to and report to ECOWAS Commission. The Programme Manager will submit quarterly reports on programme implementation to ECOWAS Commission and to the Steering Committee. Results and lessons learned from the programme implementation will be widely disseminated among the relevant Government Institutions and other local partners, including civil society organization and donors.
- UNDP will receive and manage ECOSAP resources and submit annual financial reports to the Project Steering Committee and to the contributing partners.

- A first year review will be undertaken and a mid-term evaluation will be conducted after 2.5 years, to examine the extent to which National Commissions have been able to successfully formulate and implement their National Action Plans. A formal evaluation of ECOSAP will be conducted at the end of the 5-year programme to allow that lessons learned from this phase are incorporated into the design of future projects in the sub-region.
- Annual TPR meetings will be organized for the programme.

4.1 Budget and Legal Context

Budget

ECOSAP will be implemented under a \$31,443,500 budget over a five year-period, 2005-2009. So far, UNDP (RBA/BCPR) supports the programme with \$3,000,000 of seed funding, the EC contributed 1,450,000 euros, Finland has provided 750,000 euros, France US\$260,000, the Netherlands US\$ 800,000, Sweden SEK 10 million, Norway 1.5 million and ECOWAS US\$500,000. A resource mobilisation strategy will also be developed during the first year and it is expected that ECOWAS through its partners and with UNDP support as described in section 3.2.1 will leverage new contributions to be channelled through this project document thereby covering the unfunded budget.

Legal Context

This Project Document will be the instrument referred to as the Project Document in Article 1 of the SBAA between the participating Governments to ECOSAP and UNDP.

In providing the support services described in the present project document, the UNDP country offices shall ensure that the capacity of the National Small Arms Commissions in ECOWAS countries is strengthened to enable them to carry out such activities directly in the future.

The relevant provisions of the *Standard Basic Agreement between UNDP and ECOSAP participating countries* (the “SBAAs”), including the provisions on liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services. The countries, through ECOWAS, shall retain overall responsibility for the project. The responsibility of the UNDP country offices for the provision of the support services described herein shall be limited to the provision of such support services as detailed in the present project document.

Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country offices as described in the present project document, shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the SBAAs.

If the requirements for support services to be provided by UNDP change during the duration of this agreement, this Agreement will be revised with the mutual written agreement of UNDP and ECOWAS, to be annexed to this Agreement. The authority to sign revisions on behalf of UNDP may be delegated by the bureau director to the Principal Project Representative of UNDP.

Cost Recovery

In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board reflected in its Policy on Cost Recovery from other resources, the costs incurred by UNDP headquarters and country offices in providing support and funds management services will be covered on the basis of the following cost recovery scheme comprising GMS and ISS:

1) General Management Support (GMS)

GMS covers all costs related to the general management functions of UNDP in the different units involved in providing support to ECOSAP and National Commissions including mainly: a) UNDP Country Offices; b) Headquarters in New York (Bureau of Management, Advisory Committee on Procurement, Office for Procurement and Legal Services, Treasury, RBA, and Office of Audit and Performance Review) and; c) Sub-Regional Service Centre.

UNDP receives member countries' contributions that support the central structure of the organization, including senior management positions. In addition, through economies of scale, the size of UNDP operations worldwide help reduce significantly the costs of required project management support infrastructure and systems. UNDP will charge 5% GMS of the disbursed amounts of the project. The UNDP commitment is to ensure an efficient delivery of these operations and therefore the GMS is derived from delivery rather than timeframes or other metrics. GMS ensures the provision of corporate support services including:

- All pre- and post-implementation activities (negotiations, meetings, agreement preparation, budget configuration, reporting, funds receipt, unspent balance return, etc);
- Basic fund administration support;
- Legal support;
- General project assurance and oversight;
- Access to global knowledge networks as well as rosters of experts in different fields required by the project;
- Backbone organizational capacity and support from corporate operational, financial and technological systems thereby guaranteeing efficiency and transparency during management, procurement and contracting processes.

2) Implementation Support Services (ISS)

Costs related to ISS include the direct costs UNDP will incur to ensure successful delivery of the services. The costs under ISS will vary according to the agreed scope of service and to the volume and complexity of the processes described in the Operational and Procurement Plans of the project.

In the context of this project, ISS will be reflected within the project budget as deemed appropriate by ECOWAS, the donor and UNDP to successfully undertake project activities.

Figure 2: Schematic of proposed relationship between ECOSAP constituents and partners

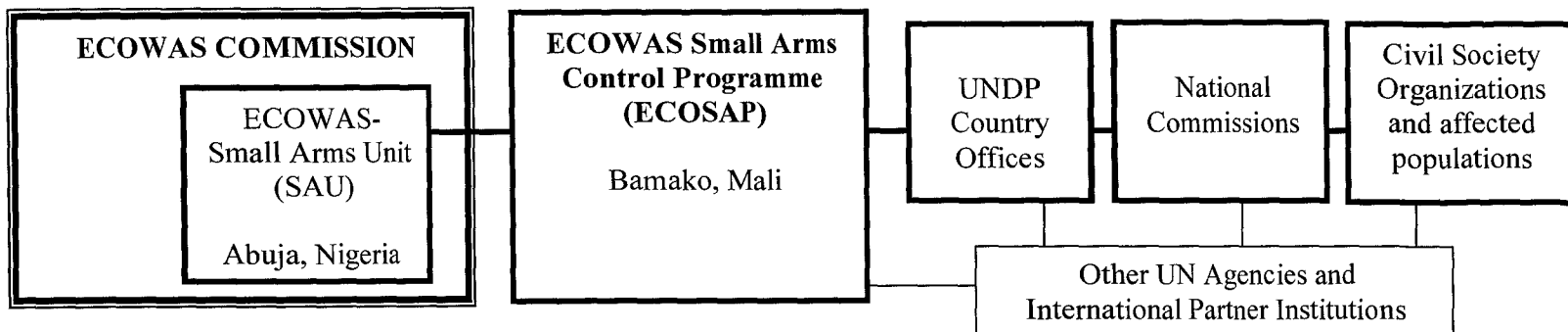
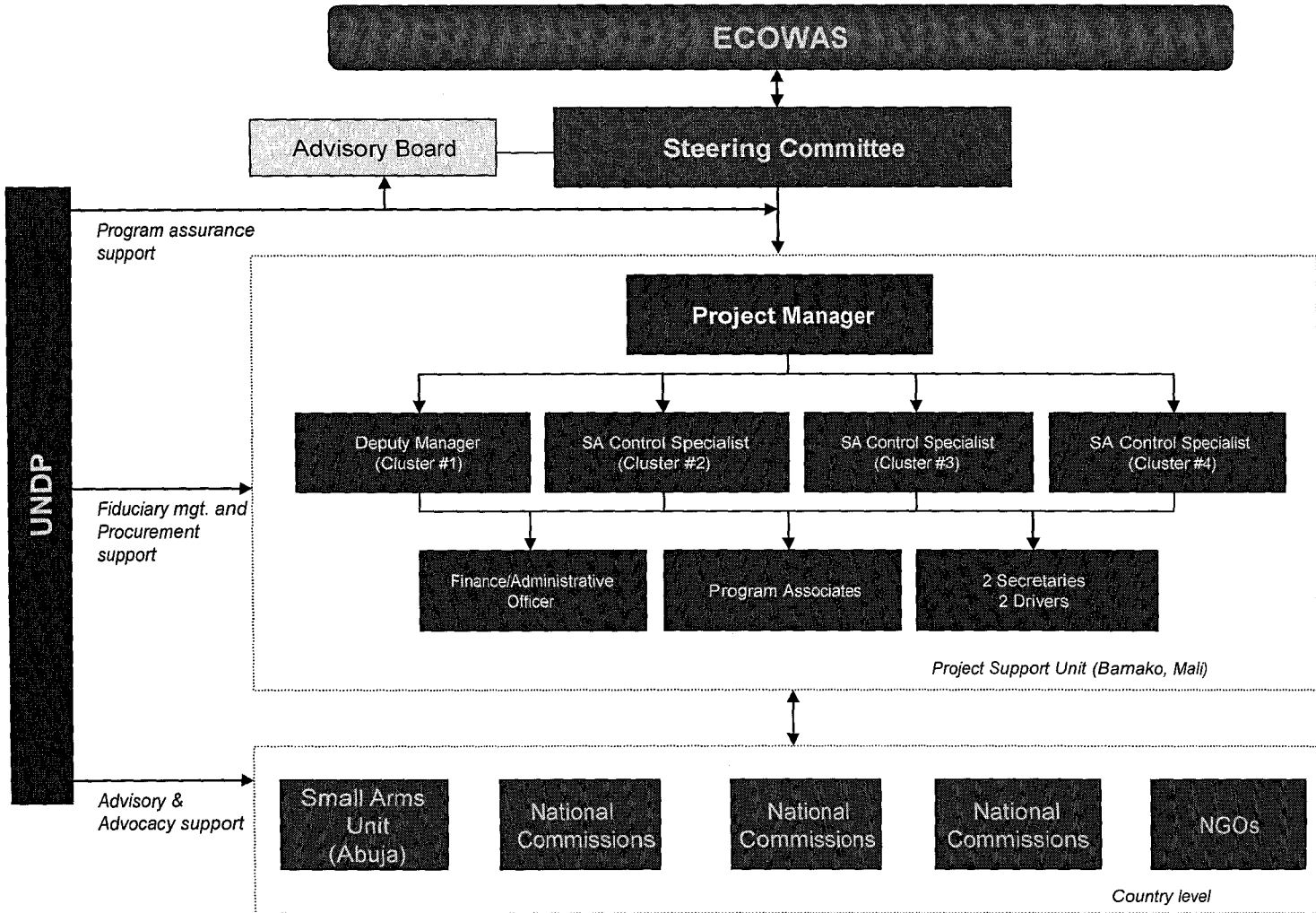


Figure 3: Organigramme and Staffing Table for the ECOWAS Small Arms Control Programme (ECOSAP)



SECTION II – RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Results Framework

Project Results and Resources Framework

Project Title: ECOWAS SMALL ARMS CONTROL PROGRAMME

Project Number:

Development Objective: To contribute to armed violence reduction through capacity building of ECOWAS and member states to control the proliferation of SALW in West Africa.

Intended Outcome I: Improved Peace & Security in West Africa.

Intended Outcome II: Enhanced capacity of the ECOWAS to implement the Moratorium and address the proliferation of SALW.

Outcome indicator I: Reduction of number of armed conflicts in West Africa.

Outcome indicator II: Quantity of illicit weapons in circulation reduced

Partnership Strategy: This project will benefit from close partnerships with UN Agencies, government institutions and civil society organizations.

OBJECTIVE 1: To build the capacity of the NSAC in ECOWAS member countries to implement the moratorium and reduce the circulation of illicit weapons.

Intended Outputs	Indicative Activities	Inputs
1.1 15 National Small Arms Commission established and operational.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and selection of members of the NSAC from relevant sectors of government and civil society. • Provision of equipment and infrastructure support. • Training organized for members of the NSAC to update them on international and regional norms, conventions and agreements on SALW. • Provide training to project cluster countries on international and national legal instruments on SALW and the role of the 	UNDP, ECOWAS, project personnel, Equipment and Training.

	<p>NSAC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in training organized on Small Arms by UNDP and other international Organizations. • Collection and public destruction of illicit weapons in the possession of the State. • Participate in regular meetings of cluster countries to address cross border issues. 	
<p>1.2 National Action Plans on the control of SALW produced in 15 ECOWAS member countries.</p>	<p>Preparatory Phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish TOR for mapping • Define Objectives • Planning of Mapping Exercise • Determine Needs • Allocate Resources • Complete timetable for mapping exercise • Complete logistical arrangements for mapping exercise <p>Information Collection Phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of physical or geo-political information, attitude information and resource information • Law enforcement/security agency/military workshops • Civil society workshops • Population (attitude) surveys <p>Analysis and Plan creation Phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of collected information against objectives and needs 	<p>Technical Experts, Workshop, UNDP, ECOWAS and project personnel.</p>

OBJECTIVE 2: To establish mechanisms to control and manage weapons circulation in the ECOWAS region		
Intended Outputs	Indicative Activities	Inputs
2.1 A National Action Plan on the control and management of weapons in 15 member states implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness campaign on the dangers of possession and use of illicit weapons launched. • Legislation review and reforms initiated. • Stockpile management policy put in place. • Introduction of improved firearms registration systems. • Illicit and excess stockpiles of weapons destroyed • Borders reinforced through effective Cross Border control systems. • Participate in international forums on norms, agreements and conventions addressing SALW. • Training program for forces and Law enforcement officers. • Community incentive programs initiated to support voluntary surrender of weapons. 	ECOWAS, UNDP, NSAC, project personnel and consultant services.
2.2 A network of NCSA established in West Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convene focus groups meetings within cluster countries to discuss public security, armed violence, and development concerns at the national and regional level. • Outreach tools such as publications, brochures and guidance notes will be developed and disseminated among members. • Annual consultative meetings institutionalized. • Annual Reports Submitted on activities of National Commissions. 	NSAC, UNDP, ECOWAS, project personnel.

OBJECTIVE 3: To develop the capacity of the Small Arms Unit to support the Peace and Development agenda of ECOWAS.		
Intended Outputs	Indicative Activities	Inputs
3.1 Effective and Functioning Small Arms Unit established in ECOWAS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two international experts assigned to the Small Arms Unit in Abuja. • Equipment and infrastructure support provided. • Institutional capacity building and training of staff undertaken • Participate in international meetings on small arms issues • Workshops organized for partners in member states. • Promote regional transparency in the transfer of weapons. • Moratorium negotiated into a convention • Partnership development, resource mobilized an advocacy and information sharing strategy developed and implemented. 	UNDP, ECOWAS, project personnel.

Programme Budget

Project Number: Project Title: Management Arrangement: Designated Institution:			ECOWAS SMALL ARMS CONTROL PROGRAMME DEX UNDP REGIONAL BUREAU FOR AFRICA						
CMBL	Description	Impl. Agent	w/m	TOTAL	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL								
11	International Personnel								
11.01	Programme Manager (CTA)		60	700,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
11.02	Deputy Programme Manager (Cluster 1)		60	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
11.03	Small Arms Control Specialist (Cluster 2)		60	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
11.04	Small Arms Control Specialist (Cluster 3)		60	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
11.05	Small Arms Control Specialist (Cluster 4)		60	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
11.06	Small Arms Policy Advisor (ECOWAS)		60	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
11.06	Small Arms Policy Advisor (ECOWAS)		60	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
13	Administrative Support								
13.01	Finance and Administration Officer		60	350,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
13.02	Secretary		60	25,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
13.03	Secretary		60	25,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
13.04	Driver		60	20,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
13.05	Driver		60	20,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
15	Monitoring and Evaluation								
15.01	Monitoring and Evaluation			100,000	20,000	15,000	25,000	15,000	25,000
16	Mission costs								
16.01	Technical Support to Member States			500,000	150,000	150,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
16.02	International meetings and Conferences			100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
17	National Professionals								
17.01	Programme Associate (Bamako)		60	120,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
17.02	Programme Associate (Bamako)		60	120,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
19	Component Total			5,080,000	1,066,000	1,061,000	1,021,000	961,000	971,000
20	CONTRACTS								
21.01	Capacity Building of 15 National Commissions			3,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	200,000	200,000	100,000

21.02	Development of National Action Plans (15)	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	500,000		
21.03	Implementation of National Action Plans (15)	10,900,000	600,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	2,600,000
21.05	Public Destruction of SALW in 15 Member States	3,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000
21.06	Advocacy and Awareness Raising Activities	500,000	250,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
21.07	6 Steering Committee and Advisory Board Meetings	125,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
21.08	Capacity building of ECOWAS Small Arms Unit	2,500,000	1,000,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000
21.09	Support to West African Network on Small Arms	750,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
29	Component total	23,875,000	5,525,000	5,750,000	4,900,000	3,900,000	3,800,000
30	TRAINING						
32.01	Workshops/Focus Group Meetings	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
32.02	Consultative meetings of NSAC of Member States.	750,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
39	Component total	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
40	EQUIPMENT						
45.01	Computers (4) - (ECOWAS)	13,000	13,000				
45.02	Computers - (2) - (Bamako)	8,000	8,000				
45.03	Printer (2) - (ECOWAS)	2,000	2,000				
45.04	Photocopying Machine (1) - (ECOWAS)	1,500	1,500				
45.05	Office Furniture - (ECOWAS)	2,000	2,000				
45.06	Office Furniture - (Bamako)	2,000	2,000				
45.07	Communication Equipment - (Bamako)	10,000	10,000				
45.08	Communication Equipment - (ECOWAS)	10,000	10,000				
45.09	4X4 Vehicle (ECOWAS)	45,000	45,000				
45.10	Saloon Vehicle (ECOWAS)	30,000	30,000				
45.11	4X4 Vehicle (Bamako)	45,000	45,000				
45.12	4X4 Vehicle (Bamako)	45,000	45,000				
49	Component total	213,500	213,500				
	MISCELLANEOUS						
	Publications and printing advocacy/communications material	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Electronic communication	125,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000

53.04	Office Space (Bamako)	In kind					
53.05	Sundries	100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
53.06	Maintenance, fuel and vehicle insurance	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
53.07	Contingency	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
59	Component total	1,275,000	255,000	255,000	255,000	255,000	255,000
Programme Sub-Total		31,443,500	7,259,500	7,266,000	6,376,000	5,316,000	5,226,000