



Government of Mozambique
United Nations Development Programme

**Weapons Risk Mitigation and
Mainstreaming Mine Action, Small Arms & Light Weapons Controls
2008 – 2010**

Emerging from years of conflict and unrest, Mozambique faces the dual challenges of addressing threats to civilians posed by landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) left from the conflict, as well as emerging threats posed by the uncontrolled proliferation of firearms in communities and the constraints faced by the government in managing stockpiles of weapons.

Presently, the Government of Mozambique has ammunition stored in seventeen locations. These facilities are over-stocked, exceed safe explosive limits and present an increasing threat to local communities. In recent years, there have been four explosive events at ammunition stockpiles resulting in over 112 fatalities and 449 injuries. Despite years of efforts to clear landmines from past conflicts, an estimated 541 Suspected Hazardous Areas and around 220 kilometres of roads remain to be cleared of landmines, while residual threats posed by Unexploded Ordnance are incalculable though an everyday threat to local communities. Steadily increasing rates of firearms related crime and illicit gun possession also pose significant challenges to the psychological well-being and development prospects of communities in Mozambique.

This Programme has been developed to support national and local capacities response to the challenges that stockpiled ammunitions, firearms and contamination from landmines and ERW continue to pose to Human Security and Human Development in Mozambique.

The Programme will take place over two years and includes the following major outputs:

1. Enhance government capacity to safely manage stockpiled munitions
2. Enhance government capacity to meet its obligations under the AP Mine Ban Treaty and addresses residual threats posed by other ERW
3. Enhance government capacity to manage and control firearms ownership
4. UNDP delivers a coordinated response to the landmines, small arms and armed violence problems

The Programme will be implemented through the Direct Execution (DEX) modality, involving a number of operational partners including: the Ministry of Interior (Police); the Ministry of Defence; the National Demining Institute - *Instituto Nacional de Desminagem* (IND); the Christian Council of Mozambique; and selected NGOs.

The total budget for the Programme is **US\$ 2,290,330**. The budget approved from **UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR)** is **US\$ 1,020,000**. **UNDP Country Office** contribution is **US\$ 631,540** and the contribution from **Norway** is approximately **US\$ 638,790** (NOK 4,000,000).

COMPONENT 1:

Country: **MOZAMBIQUE**

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s): Outcome 1 – By 2009, Government and Civil Society Organization (CSO) capacity at national, provincial and local level, strengthened to plan, implement and monitor socio-economic development in a transparent, accountable, equitable and participatory way in order to achieve the MDGs.

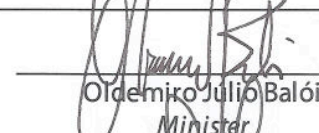
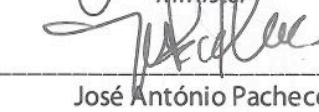
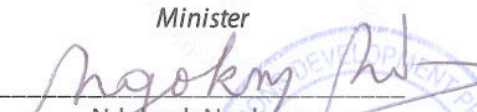
Expected Outcomes/Indicators (from CPAP): Outcome 1.1 - Increased quality of public policy development, planning/budgeting and monitoring and evaluation processes; Outcome 4.5 – National institutions more effectively control the use and trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW)

Expected Outputs/Annual Targets (from CPAP): Output 1.1.7 – National Demining Institute’s planning and operational capacities improved at local level; Output 4.5.1 – National strategy developed (including baseline assessment) and capacity of SALW National Commission (COPRECAL) strengthened; 4.5.2. New firearms law adopted, and mechanisms for control of possession of SALW and their registration strengthened; 4.5.3 Institutional and community initiatives on SALW collection and destruction effectively implemented; 4.5.4. Selected national armouries better secured and livelihoods in adjacent communities protected; 4.5.5. National awareness raised on the impact of possession and use of SALW in Mozambique; 4.5.6. Border controls of trafficked weapons strengthened

Implementing partner: United Nations Development Programme

Responsible parties: United Nations Development Programme
Ministry of Interior / Ministry of Defence
National Demining Institute (IND)
Christian Council of Mozambique; NGOs

Programme Period: 2008 – 2010	Total Budget US\$ 2,290,330
Programme Component: Crisis Prevention and Recovery Mine Action/SALW/Community Security	BCPR TRAC 3 US\$ 1,020,000
Project Title: Weapons Risk Mitigation and Mainstreaming Mine Action, Small Arms & Light Weapons Controls	UNDP TRAC 1 US\$ 631,540
Award ID: 50733	NORWAY US\$ 638,790
Project ID: 62797 for the Mine Action Component 62798 for the Small Arms Component	
Project Duration: 2 years	
Management Arrangement: DEX – Direct Execution	

For the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation:	 Oldemiro Júlio Balói Minister
Date and Seal: 2008 -11- 0 5	
For the Ministry of Interior:	 José António Pacheco Minister
Date and Seal: 2008 -11- 0 6	
For UNDP:	 Ndofamb Ngokwey Resident Representative
Date and Seal: 2008 -11- 0 7	



COMPONENT 2: SITUATION ANALYSIS

Almost immediately after its independence in 1975, Mozambique, one of the world's poorest countries, endured a civil war, which lasted from 1977 to 1992. The war destroyed much of the country's already limited economic and social infrastructure and up to a million Mozambicans were killed. The conflict left a devastating legacy of huge quantities of landmines, Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), uncontrolled firearms, millions of refugees and internally displaced persons often living in conditions of near absolute poverty. Landmines and the proliferation of firearms in society pose dire challenges and threats to community security and sustainable development in Mozambique.

In 1997, Mozambique joined the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty. As a result, in 1999, the Government of Mozambique created the National Demining Institute to coordinate all operations related to mine risk reduction. Mine action has also been included in the Government's *Plano de Acção para a Redução da Pobreza Absoluta* (PARPA II - Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty) as a cross cutting theme, emphasising the importance of addressing the mine contamination problem in the search for sustainable development.

In line with Article 5 of the Mine Ban Treaty, Mozambique committed to clear all known mined areas in its territory by March 2009. Despite some very impressive results over the past 10 years of mine clearance operations, a recent review of the remaining landmine threat indicates that around 12 square kilometres and 220 kilometres of roads are still to be cleared. In practical terms this means that Mozambique will be required to extend its clearance deadline under the Treaty and seek additional support. In line with this, the Government has adopted in April 2008 a revised Mine Action National Strategy to deal with the remainder of the problem for the next 5 years. Even when the mine threat has been addressed, an incalculable number of other Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) remain in Mozambique posing daily threats to life and limb. Addressing problems associated with other ERW will remain a key challenge for the government in years to come and will require the development of longer-term strategies to mainstream clearance work into existing civil protection systems and budgets. UNDP remains one of the longest standing partners of the National Demining Institute and has pledged to support the government reach its Mine Ban Treaty obligations and address the residual ERW threat.

The issue of landmines has been a priority for the Government and the international community for a number of years as it directly affected the prospects for post-war socio-economic recovery of the country. The proliferation, control and management of illicit firearms has not attracted as much attention though it is an emerging issue linked to increasing levels of armed violence and criminality in Mozambique.

The proliferation of illicit small arms in Mozambique, especially in the main urban centers, has become one of the principle causes of insecurity for citizens and their assets in the country. The rise in criminality in Maputo province and the deterioration in public safety are linked to the limited capacity of the government to address the issue, and have given rise to a growing perception of insecurity amongst the population, leading to the proliferation of small arms.

Weak institutional capacities for policymaking, regulation, and implementation constitute an added challenge. Consequently, the Mozambican Police Service faces serious, internal and external, constraints in effectively addressing the issue in a comprehensive manner. As a human security issue, the uncontrolled proliferation of illicit firearms constitutes a real threat to peace consolidation and stability in Mozambique, and has the potential to undermine many of the country's development gains of the last decade. The supply of weapons to the fighting forces during the war has made the control of firearms in the post war era extremely problematic. After

the signature of the Peace Accord, most of these weapons remained at large and often in hidden arms caches outside the control of the Government and its security forces. The rising cost of living, poverty, and a high unemployment rate among youth have led to a sharp rise in crime in the country, with organized crime becoming increasingly common, due to weak police and border controls. Due to its favorable geographical position, Mozambique has become a transit point for drug trafficking. According to police statistics, criminal gangs have been smuggling new automatic handguns into the country that are used for drug-related activities, carjacking, contract killings, robberies, etc. Although the number of these handguns is insignificant compared to those uncontrolled firearms left over from the civil war, their presence in the country signals an alarming trend in terms of the proliferation of firearms and other small arms.

Mozambique is signatory to the UN 'Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects' (PoA). Mozambique was also actively involved in the drafting of the SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunitions and Other Related Materials. The Protocol was signed by 12 Member States in Blantyre, Malawi in August 2001 and entered into force by November 2004. It is under the umbrella of the SADC Firearms Protocol that a number of joint operations have been conducted in all Member States in order to tackle cross border crimes, including firearms trafficking.

With a view to harmonize the implementation of the SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunitions and Other Related Materials, the region adopted in July 2007 a Manual of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's), which contains the guidelines for the harmonization of legislation and conduction of joint operations.

The development of the on-going UNDP supported national capacity building programme for the police is crucial to yield results in combating the threats posed by firearms, by offering greater controls, more protection for citizens which would enhance stability and thus restore confidence in the abilities of the police system for gun control and a decrease in incidences of armed violence.

In additions to the problems with firearms, the end of the conflict saw the rapid decline in the maintenance and safe storage of most remaining military material. The explosion of four ammunitions depots in the last ten years, including the explosion of the ammunition depot of Maputo in 2007, causing over 100 deaths and 400 injured, illustrates a serious problem that has the potential to recur in the other 16 major military ammunition depots. The potential for even greater damage and death among local communities underlines the need for urgent action to address it. While Mozambican authorities have taken some actions to improve this situation, they do not have adequate resources to ensure the proper stockpile management, safe storage and control of firearms and ammunition in the possession of the police and the security forces. Unless this problem is urgently tackled these tragic events will repeat themselves, with the subsequent cost to human life and the financial costs associated with the necessary explosive ordnance disposal (EOD). In addition to military stockpiles the police force maintains a large number of police and seized firearms in stockpiles. Many of these stockpiles are in poor repair, do not include correct accounting and pose potential security threats in that the weapons may be accessed by criminals.

The following Programme has been developed to support national and local capacities to respond to the challenges that stockpiled munitions, firearms and contamination from landmines and ERW continue to pose to human security and human development in Mozambique.

UNDP Previous Experience

During the previous project, running from 2005 to 2007, high profile management was appointed and well qualified training, research and administration staff recruited for the SALW National Commission (COPRECAL). As a result, COPRECAL has gained a good reputation through quality work. The key studies in the area of SALW included SALW Survey and a revision of legal instruments relating to the possession and use of firearms in Mozambique. Besides the accomplishment of this expected output, it has to be taken into consideration a quite important result achieved by the members of the Commission in supporting the aforementioned researches. As part of this project, reviewing and drafting the new SALW legislation was approved by the Council of Ministers on 30 April 2007, by the decree 8/2007.

In terms of providing a secure environment for community livelihoods adjacent to ammunition depots, an extensive unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance action plan for the ammunition depot in Beira was developed. In addition, a survey of police armouries/facilities for rehabilitation works were initiated and Plan of Action on Ammunition Stockpile Management Capacity Building is under process. A partnership agreement was signed between Viva Rio and UNDP, and training/study tour was conducted to improve the systems of SALW registration and traceability.

COMPONENT 3: STRATEGY

3.1 Outcomes

This Programme contributes to Outcome 1 of the UN Development Assistance Framework: “by 2009, Government and CSO capacity at national, provincial and local level, strengthened to plan, implement and monitor socio-economic development in a transparent, accountable, equitable and participatory way in order to achieve the MDGs.”

More specifically it relates to the following outcomes and indicators from the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP):

- Outcome 1.1 - Increased quality of public policy development, planning/budgeting and monitoring and evaluation processes; Output 1.1.7 – National De-mining Institute’s planning and operational capacities improved at local level.
- Outcome 4.5 – National institutions more effectively control the use and trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW); Output 4.5.1 – National strategy developed (including baseline assessment) and capacity of SALW National Commission (COPRECAL) strengthened; 4.5.2. New firearms law adopted, and mechanisms for control of possession of SALW and their registration strengthened; 4.5.3 Institutional and community initiatives on SALW collection and destruction effectively implemented; 4.5.4. Selected national armouries better secured and livelihoods in adjacent communities protected; 4.5.5. National awareness raised on the impact of possession and use of SALW in Mozambique; 4.5.6. Border controls of trafficked weapons strengthened.

3.2 Outputs

The Outputs of the Programme directly reflect the risks to development and security posed by landmines, residual ERW and insufficiently managed weapons stockpiles and increasing rates of armed violence in society. The Programme will take place over two years and includes the following major outputs:

1. Enhance government capacity to safely manage stockpiled munitions
2. Enhance government capacity to meet its obligations under the AP Mine Ban Treaty and addresses residual threats posed by other ERW
3. Enhance government capacity to manage and control firearms ownership
4. UNDP delivers a coordinated response to the landmines, small arms and armed violence problems

This Programme represents part of the UNDP’s contribution to the government’s efforts to meet its obligation under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty and its efforts in the framework of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects (PoA). The Programme will build on more than 10 years of continuous support to Mine Action issues and firearms related projects in Mozambique, and will include partnerships with the Ministries of Defence and Interior as well as with the National Demining Institute and cooperating Civil Society Organisations.

In past years UNDP had presented separate mine action and small arms programmes. In view of the magnitude of the problem, to avoid duplication, and to capitalise on the synergies in technical

competencies and skill required to address the problems this programme represents the first effort to present a common and consolidated programme of action for UNDP to support the government in meeting these particular challenges.

3.3 Main Activities per Output

3.3.1 Output 1: Enhance government capacity to safely manage stockpiled munitions

a) Provide training to the Ministry of Interior (police) on the safe stockpiling and destruction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in their control.

Partner: Ministry of Interior (Police)

Total budget requirements: US\$ 69,000 (instructors, travel, resources)

The Mozambican police force maintains large stocks of firearms either for use by the police or confiscated through policing work. The safe management of these stockpiles is crucial to protect the general public, provide greater controls on the SALW and facilitate the general operations of the police force. A request has been received from the Government to provide training and technical support for Police Armourers and refurbishment of the Police Armouries.

In view of this, as a first step, three training workshops will be undertaken by UNDP for the Mozambican police force including:

- **Course 1:** Rehabilitation of SALW Armouries and Ammunition Arsenals in Police Armouries
- **Course 2:** Small Arms and Light Weapons and Ammunition Destruction
- **Course 3:** Render Safe Procedures of Found SALW Caches

Each course will run over 5 days and involve around 40 people each. The course work will enable the rehabilitation of SALW armouries, and the implementation of International Standards and best practices on stockpiling, render-safe and destruction of SALW and ammunition. Course 1 will also include some refurbishment work to selected armouries by way of practical demonstration. The course locations have yet to be determined.

b) Undertake a comprehensive Stockpile and Ammunition Technical Assessment/Audit.

Partner: Ministry of Defence

Total budget requirements: US\$ 72,500 (assessment team, travel)

The Ministry of Defence of Mozambique currently has ammunition stored in seventeen locations. These storage sites are over-stocked, exceeding safe explosive limits, and present a real hazard to local communities.

This component of the programme will quantify the challenges of secure storage and safety management at the storage facilities through a professional technical assessment. The assessment will look at the stability, security and conditions of existing stockpiles, as well as government capabilities to manage the stockpiles. The assessment will also result in draft Standard Operating

Procedures being development, which will provide the basis for an effective 'Ammunition Management System'.

As the assessment will be nationwide is expected to take place over 4 months.

c) Initiate basic improvements to ammunition management systems

Partner: Ministry of Defence

Total budget requirements: US\$ 162,500 (technical advisor, equipment, supplies and materials)

Following the Ammunition Technical Assessment and development of the Standard Operating Procedures one 'Model Ammunition Depot' capacity will be developed to showcase improvements and provide training to the Ministry of Defence. This will include the installation of appropriate physical security systems, the installation of fire alarms and fire fighting equipment and improvements to storage infrastructure (buildings and internal roads) at the model depot. These activities combined with the operating procedures and national assessment will enable the government to secure the remainder of the weapons depots.

This activity will take place over 6 months at one ammunition depot the location of which is still to be determined.

d) Undertake a civic education and advocacy campaign to raise awareness about the hazards of Unexploded Ordnance and Ammunition Stockpiles

Partner: Christian Council of Mozambique and Ministry of Defence

Total budget requirements: US\$ 31,540 (trainers, communication equipment and materials) This activity will be covered from the Country Office resources.

As a follow up to the detonation of the Malhazine ammunition depot in March 2007 UNDP, with the Christian Council of Mozambique and the Ministry of Defence, will undertake a media-based civic education and advocacy program to inform people of the risks of Unexploded Ordnance to help prevent injuries. As well this component of the Programme will work with government officials to provide a policy and social framework to help prevent future incidents and help pave the way for the rehabilitation of all major stockpiles in Mozambique.

The project will take place over six months and will be undertaken in and around Maputo and the site of the Malhazine Depot.

e) Provide capacity building and high-level technical support

Total budget requirements: US\$ 300,000 (Technical Advisor)

As it has been provided in the past for the Mine Action Programme, and taking into account the request from the Government to have a high quality technical support in this area, UNDP's SALW support to the government will be provided by and through a Technical Advisor. This person will be responsible for technical support and capacity building. All of the SALW activities and outputs will be supported by the Technical Advisor. This advisor is budgeted under TRAC 1 funds.

3.3.2 Output 2: Enhance government capacity to meet its obligations under the AP Mine Ban Treaty and address residual threats posed by ERW

a) Support efforts to coordinate efforts, mobilise resources and mainstream mine action in Government's major planning instruments, notably the PARPA and the PES (Plano Economico Social-Annual).

Partner: National Demining Institute

Total budget requirements: US\$ 30,000 (publications and travel)

This activity is intended to ensure that national infrastructure investment and reconstruction is involved in mine action, as well as to facilitate the integration of mine action budgets in government expenditure. It will include the following sub-activities:

- Support the preparation of budget submission to include IND staff and operational costs and identify state input to clearance operations.
- Facilitate an ongoing relationship between IND and the PARPA Secretariat (Ministry of Planning and Development).
- Support the expansion of outreach to government ministries that have a need for mine action services.
- Maintain a clear picture of the mine action situation to support funding requests and reporting.
- Support the development of financial plans to meet Treaty obligations and for the residual clearance capacity.
- Support the preparation of multi-year proposals support representation to the international donor community.
- Support financial monitoring to ensure transparency and full accountability to encourage continued investment.
- Support the representation of the Mozambique mine action programme in international fora.

b) Support the establishment of a sustainable national mine clearance capacity to address all residual mine and UXO threats; identify and support survivor assistance activities in appropriate national institution.

Partners: National Demining Institute; Ministry of Interior (police); Ministry of Defence.

Total budget requirements: US\$ 97,000 (training and equipment)

Even once Mozambique has cleared all known mined areas the country will be left with significant residual threats from Unexploded Ordnance and other explosive remnants of war. As part of the Governments plans to meet its Treaty obligations it is crucial that it develop a mainstream national capacity to deal with residual threats. It is anticipated that such operations will be undertaken by the police and armed forces. At the same time responsibilities for the provision of support to accident survivors will need to be transferred to an appropriate government body. In preparation UNDP will support the following sub-activities with the IND, army and police.

- Support consultations and negotiations to identify the most appropriate capacity to address residual threats and accident survivor assistance.
- Support the development of planning and coordination mechanisms for the management and conduct of residual clearance tasks.
- Undertake training of residual capacity to be complete by the end of 2009, allowing a year for managed transition of responsibility
- Link and incorporate residual capacities to the state budget process.
- Support the development of a phase out plan for the IND and international mine clearance operators.
- Pilot the activity in the northern region in 2008/9 and monitor the activities of the army and police.

c) Strengthen information management

Partners: National Demining Institute; Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining

Total budget requirements: US\$ 40,000 (training and equipment)

UNDP will continue to support the information management activities of the Government to ensure that mine action remains effective, and a clear picture of the magnitude of the problem is readily available. UNDP with support from GICHD will provide support to the following sub-activities among others:

- Support the management and improvement of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA)
- Support the development and improvements to the system of collecting and using information on casualties of mine and ERW accidents.
- Facilitate successive audits of IMSMA to ensure accuracy.
- Conduct cost benefit analysis of transferring the current IMSMA database to IMSMA Version IV
- Support the analysis and publication of information contained in IMSMA
- Support the purchase of information system related equipment as required.

d) Support mine clearance, coordination and quality assurance operations

Partners: National Demining Institute; mine clearance NGO (to be determined)

Total budget requirements: US\$ 950,000 (training, equipment, staff, travel)

UNDP will work with the Demining Institute and mine clearance NGOs to directly support Mine Ban Treaty clearance targets, to conclude the removal and destruction of all anti-personnel mines by the Treaty deadline, or as soon as possible. This will involve the provision of financial support for clearance operations, quality assurance and land release activities. The following sub-activities will receive the support of UNDP:

- Support to Task Impact Assessments and land release activities.
- Support to mine clearance and land release quality assurance undertaken by the National Demining Institute.
- Support to high impact mine clearance operations.

- Support a review of national mine clearance operational capacities and clearance targets each year.

e) Provide capacity building and high-level technical support

Total budget requirements: US\$ 300,000 (technical advisor)

As requested by the government, UNDP's mine action support to the government has been provided by and through a Chief Technical Advisor. This person is responsible for technical support and capacity building. All of the preceding mine action activities and outputs will be supported by the Technical Advisor. This advisor is budgeted under TRAC 1 funds.

3.3.3 Output 3: Enhance government capacity to manage and control firearms ownership

a) Provide training to the Police and NGO staff for the organisation and administration of registered and seized small arms databases.

b) Support the Government to design and implement national small arms collection campaigns

Partners: Ministry of Interior (Police); NGO (to be selected)

Total budget requirements: US\$ 25,000 (advisors and travel)

While systems are in place to administer a national arms register the very small numbers of arms actually registered (only 5,000) indicates substantial gaps in the management and roll-out of the system. It appears that registration is limited to urban areas and does not include the large number of private security companies. UNDP and the Ministry of Interior have agreed to avail the expertise of the Brazilian government and NGO Viva Rio to undertake a training and expert exchange programme to support the efforts of the police to make the register more comprehensive and effective. This will involve a study trip of Mozambican officials to receive training from the staff of the Scientific and Technical Police Department of Rio de Janeiro and a follow-up return study trip to Maputo in order to complete training and advise on the organization of the database of registered and seized weapons.

This component of the Programme will also include a advising the Government on designing a voluntary small arms collection campaign.

3.3.3 Output 4: UNDP delivers a coordinated response to the landmines, small arms and armed violence problems

a) Appoint UNDP Mine Action, Small Arms, and Armed Violence Prevention National Coordinator.

Total budget requirements: US\$ 171,000 (Staff at NOB Level)

Over the years UNDP's small arms, armed violence prevention and mine action programmes have been managed and delivered separately. Recently it has been acknowledged that overlaps between the sectors cannot be ignored and a more consolidated and coordinated approach to the problem areas needs to be undertaken. UNDP Mozambique is in the process of creating a new Crisis Prevention and Recovery/ Environment Unit, within which there will be a staff member to

coordinate and develop all weapons related activities, support representation and resource mobilisation, draft programme documents, undertake joint work planning and programme monitoring. This staff member will be crucial to facilitate and oversee the successful implementation of this programme and support national authorities in their work.

Gender

15% of the budget will be set-aside in the project to advance the 8-point agenda on gender equality in CPR. The points to be focused on are point 1, Strengthen Women's Security in Crisis; 3 – Strengthen women's participation and leadership, point 6, Ensure gender-responsive recovery and points 7 & 8 on empowering governments to deliver for women and creating social change. Learning from initiatives in other countries (for example, neighbouring South Africa and SEESAC's work in the Balkans) the gender component of the project will focus on the extent to which prolific SALW aggravate domestic violence and contribute to household insecurity. The design of the project will undertake some or all of the following: 1) assess reported instances of sexual assault and domestic violence involving a firearm (legally or illegally owned); 2) coordinate with NGOs supporting women survivors of sexual assault to determine the incidence and nature of weapons use in such assaults; work with NGOs working to stop men's violence; 3) review existing arms control legislation and domestic violence prevention legislation to harmonise these laws in favour of protecting women and propose changes in the law and its application by the legal system; 4) develop new policy resulting from these assessment and reviews, for example, to train police in search and seizure of weapons when confronting a domestic violence incident; 5) undertake follow-up activities to respond to high levels of sexual and gender based violence, including with weapons. The programme will also consider all these issues in accordance with UN SCR 1325 by including, gender disaggregated statistics and information, by ensuring that the gender tools that exist are used in the planning activities, and by promoting women's active participation in all matters relating to peace and security. There will be equal opportunity recruitment for the staff of the project.

Disability

The Programme manager will consider the aspect of disability in the programming by aligning with resolution 61/106 adopted by the General Assembly on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The before mentioned emphasises the importance of mainstreaming disability issues as an integral part of relevant strategies for sustainable development, as well as addressing the human resources and facilities and services implications for persons with disabilities.

Knowledge Management

The programme will include the presentation and sharing of lessons in national and international meetings as well as the active participation by the CTAs in a number of technical working groups. This proposal contains a framework for south-south cooperation in the voluntary small arms collection campaign. In addition, the evaluation and monitoring system provides for the capturing and documenting of lessons learned, which will be shared with peers.

COMPONENT 4: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

<p>Intended Outcomes as stated in the UNDP CO Results Framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Outcome 1.1 - Increased quality of public policy development, planning, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation processes. ○ Outcome 4.5 - National institutions more effectively control the use and trafficking of small arms and light weapons. 			
<p>UNDP Strategic Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Key Result 3.1. Enhancing conflict and disaster risk management capabilities; Outcome: Strengthened national capacities, including the participation of women, to prevent, reduce, mitigate and cope with the impact of violent conflict ○ Key Result 3.2. Strengthening post-crisis governance functions; Outcome: Post-conflict governance capacity strengthened, including measures to work towards prevention of resumption of conflict ○ Key Result 3.3. Restoring the foundations for development at local level' Outcome: Post-crisis community security and social cohesion at local level restored 			
<p>Partnership Strategy: This Programme represents part of the UNDP's contribution to the government's efforts to meet its obligation under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty and its efforts in the framework of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects (PoA). The Programme will build on more than 10 years of continuous support to Mine Action issues and firearms related projects in Mozambique, and will include partnerships with the Ministries of Defence and Interior as well as with the National Demining Institute and cooperating Civil Society Organisations.</p>			
<p>Project title and number: Weapons Risk Mitigation and Mainstreaming Mine Action, Small Arms & Light Weapons Controls</p>			
Intended Outputs	Output Targets	Indicative Activities	Inputs
1. Enhance government capacity to safely manage stockpiled munitions	<p>Operating procedures for stockpile management developed.</p> <p>Report on status of national stockpiles produced.</p> <p>One model weapons depot developed</p>	<p>a) Provide training to the Ministry of Interior (police) on the safe stockpiling and destruction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in their control.</p> <p>b) Undertake a comprehensive Stockpile and Ammunition Technical Assessment/Audit.</p> <p>c) Initiate basic improvements to ammunition management systems.</p> <p>d) Undertake a civic education and advocacy campaign to raise awareness about the hazards of</p>	<p>(a, b, c, d, e) Technical Advisor SALW – US\$ 300,000 (TRAC 1)</p> <p>(a) Technical Trainer – US\$ 25,000 (TRAC 3)</p> <p>(a) DSA – US\$ 8,000 (TRAC 3)</p> <p>(a) Training – US\$ 26,000 (TRAC 3)</p> <p>(b, c) Technical Consultant– US\$ 125,000 (TRAC 3)</p>

		<p>Unexploded Ordnance and Ammunition Stockpiles</p> <p>e) Provide capacity building and high level technical support</p>	<p>(a, b, c) Travel - US\$ 20,000 (TRAC 3)</p> <p>(c) Equipment, supplies – US\$ 100,000 (TRAC 3)</p> <p>(d) National staff – US\$12,000 (TRAC 1)</p> <p>(d) Training and coordination – US\$17,100 (TRAC 1)</p> <p>(d) Equipment, fuel – US\$2,440 (TRAC 1)</p> <p>SUB-TOTAL: US\$635,540</p>
<p>2. Enhance government capacity to meet its obligations under the AP Mine Ban Treaty and addresses residual threats posed by other ERW</p>	<p>National budget includes mine action spending; adequate resources to implement mine action</p> <p>Agreement between police and military to address residual threats; workplans developed.</p> <p>Information on mine impact, clearance operations, risk education and quality assurance continues to be generated in a timely fashion.</p> <p>Mine clearance and quality assurance operations continue and strengthened.</p>	<p>a) Support efforts to coordinate efforts, mobilise resources and mainstream mine action in Government’s major planning instruments, notably the PARPA and the PES (Plano Economico Social-Annual).</p> <p>b) Support the establishment of a sustainable national mine clearance capacity to address all residual mine and UXO threats; identify and support survivor assistance activities in appropriate national institution.</p> <p>c) Strengthen information management</p> <p>d) Support mine clearance, coordination and quality assurance operations</p> <p>e) Provide capacity building and high level technical support</p>	<p>(a, b, c, d, e) Chief Technical Advisor – US\$300,000 (TRAC 1)</p> <p>(a, b, c, d) IND/CTA travel – US\$20,000 (TRAC 3)</p> <p>(a) Publications – US\$10,000 (TRAC 3)</p> <p>(b) Training – US\$20,000 (TRAC 3) / US\$10,000 (NORWAY)</p> <p>(b) Equipment/Supplies – US\$50,000 (TRAC 3) / US\$17,000 (NORWAY)</p> <p>(c) Training – US\$10,000 (TRAC 3) / US\$10,000 (NORWAY)</p> <p>(c) Equipment and supplies – US\$10,000 (TRAC 3) / US\$10,000 (NORWAY)</p> <p>(d) Grant for Mine Clearance – US\$300,000 (TRAC 3) / US\$500,000 (NORWAY)</p> <p>(d) Travel, training, medical – US\$100,000 (TRAC 3) / US\$50,000 (NORWAY)</p>

			UNDP Indirect Cost (GMS 7%) for Cost-sharing contribution from Norway – US\$41,790 SUB-TOTAL: US\$1,458,790
3. Enhance government capacity to manage and control firearms ownership	Number of firearms registered increases. Voluntary firearms collection programme designed.	a) Provide training to the Police and NGO staff for the organisation and administration of registered and seized small arms databases. b) Support the Government to design and implement national small arms collection campaigns	(a, b) Travel – US\$ 25,000 (TRAC 3) (a, b) Training – US\$ 5,000 (a, b) Misc. – US\$ 5,000 (TRAC 3) (a, b) Technical Advisor SALW (see output N°1) SUB-TOTAL: US\$ 25,000
4. UNDP delivers a coordinated response to the landmines, small arms and armed violence problems	Mine Action and Small Arms programmes undertake joint programming; share resources and expertise Additional programme funds raised Programme consistently monitored and improved	a) Appoint UNDP Mine Action, Small Arms, and Armed Violence Prevention National Coordinator. b) Mobilise resources c) Coordinate MA, SALW, Armed Violence Prevention programmes d) Undertake joint planning, monitoring and evaluation	(a-d) SALW/MA Coordinator – US\$ 150,000 (TRAC 3) (d) Programme monitoring and evaluation – US\$ 21,000 (TRAC 3) SUB-TOTAL: US\$ 171,000
TOTAL TRAC 1:			US\$ 631,540
TOTAL TRAC 3:			US\$ 1,020,000
TOTAL NORWAY:			US\$ 638,790
GRAND TOTAL:			US\$ 2,290,330

COMPONENT 5: ANNUAL WORK PLAN BUDGET SHEET

ANNUAL WORK PLAN - 2008/2010

EXPECTED OUPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount
1. Enhance government capacity to safely manage stockpiled munitions	1.1. Provide training to the Ministry of Interior (police) on the safe stockpiling and destruction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in their control					UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 1	71100 - Technical Advisor SALW	300,000
							TRAC 3	71200 - International Consultants	25,000
								71600 - Travel	18,000
								74500 - Training/Workshops	26,000
	1.2. Undertake a comprehensive Stockpile and Ammunition Technical Assessment/Audit					UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	71200 - International Consultants	62,500
							TRAC 3	74500 - Training/Workshops	10,000
	1.3. Initiate basic improvements to ammunition management systems					UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	71200 - International Consultants	62,500
							TRAC 3	72200 - Equipment and Furniture	50,000
							TRAC 3	72300 - Materials and Goods	30,000
							TRAC 3	72500 - Supplies	20,000
	1.4. Undertake a civic education and advocacy campaign to raise awareness about the hazards of Unexploded Ordnance and Ammunition Stockpiles					Christian Council of Mozambique	TRAC 1	71300 - Local Consultants	10,000
								71400 - Contractual Services - Individ	2,000
								74200 - Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	17,100
								74500 - Miscellaneous Expenses	2,440
	TOTAL OUTPUT 1								635,540
	2.1. Support efforts to coordinate efforts, mobilise resources and mainstream mine action in Government's major planning instruments, notably the PARPA and the PFS (Plano Economico Social-					UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 1	71100 - Chief Technical Advisor - Mine Action	300,000
							TRAC 3	71600 - Travel	20,000

2. Enhance government capacity to meet its obligations under the AP Mine Ban Treaty and addresses residual threats posed by other ERW.

Annual).						TRAC 3	74200 - Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	10,000
2.2. Support the establishment of a sustainable national mine clearance capacity to address all residual mine and UXO threats; identify and support survivor assistance activities in appropriate national institution					UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	74500 - Training/Workshops	20,000
						Norway	74500 - Training/Workshops	10,000
						TRAC 3	72200 - Equipment and Furniture	40,000
						Norway	72200 - Equipment and Furniture	10,000
						TRAC 3	72500 - Supplies	10,000
						Norway	72500 - Supplies	7,000
2.3. Strengthen information management					UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	72800 - Information Technology Equipmt	10,000
						Norway	72800 - Information Technology Equipmt	10,000
						TRAC 3	74500 - Training/Workshops	10,000
						Norway	74500 - Training/Workshops	10,000
2.4. Support mine clearance, coordination and quality assurance operations					UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	72100 - Contractual Services (NGO for mine clearance operation)	300,000
					UNDP (Direct Execution)	Norway	72100 - Contractual Services (NGO for mine clearance operation)	500,000
					IND	TRAC 3	71600 - Travel	100,000
					IND	Norway	71600 - Travel	50,000
2.5. Provide capacity building and high level technical support					UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 1	71100 - Chief Technical Advisor (see above)	
Administration Cost for Cost-sharing contribution from Norway					UNDP (Direct Execution)	Norway	75100 - UNDP Indirect Cost (GMS 7%)	41,790

	TOTAL OUTPUT 2								1,458,790
3. Enhance government capacity to manage and control firearms ownership.	3.1. Provide training to the Police and NGO staff for the organisation and administration of registered and seized small arms databases					UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	71600 - Travel	15,000
							TRAC 3	74500 - Training/Workshops	5,000
	3.2. Support the Government to design and implement national small arms collection campaigns					UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	74500 - Miscellaneous Expenses	5,000
	TOTAL OUTPUT 3								25,000
4. UNDP delivers a coordinated response to the landmines, small arms and armed violence problems	4.1. Appoint UNDP Mine Action, Small Arms, and Armed Violence Prevention Coordinator					UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	61100 - SALW/MA National Coordinator	150,000
	4.2. Ressources Mobilization								
	4.1. Coordinate MA, SALW, Armed Violence Prevention programmes								
	4.4. Undertake joint planning, monitoring and evaluation					UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	71600 - Travel (M&E)	21,000
	TOTAL OUTPUT 4								171,000
TOTAL BUDGET									2,290,330

	TRAC 3	1,020,000
	TRAC 1	631,540
	NORWAY	638,790

ANNUAL WORK PLAN - 2008

EXPECTED OUPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount
1. Enhance government capacity to safely manage stockpiled munitions	1.1. Provide training to the Ministry of Interior (police) on the safe stockpiling and destruction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in their control					UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 1	71100 - Technical Advisor SALW	40,000
							TRAC 3	71200 - International Consultants	0
								71600 - Travel	0
								74500 - Training/Workshops	0
	1.2. Undertake a comprehensive Stockpile and Ammunition Technical Assessment/Audit					UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	71200 - International Consultants	0
							TRAC 3	74500 - Training/Workshops	0
	1.3. Initiate basic improvements to ammunition management systems					UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	71200 - International Consultants	0
							TRAC 3	72200 - Equipment and Furniture	4,000
							TRAC 3	72300 - Materials and Goods	0
							TRAC 3	72500 - Supplies	1,000
	1.4. Undertake a civic education and advocacy campaign to raise awareness about the hazards of Unexploded Ordnance and Ammunition Stockpiles					Christian Council of Mozambique	TRAC 1	71300 - Local Consultants	0
								71400 - Contractual Services - Individ	0
				x	x			74200 - Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	0
								74500 - Miscellaneous Expenses	0
TOTAL OUTPUT 1								45,000	
	2.1. Support efforts to coordinate efforts, mobilise resources and mainstream mine action in Government's major planning instruments, notably the PARPA and the PES (Plano Economico Social-Annual).					UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 1	71100 - Chief Technical Advisor - Mine Action	0
							TRAC 3	71600 - Travel	0
							TRAC 3	74200 - Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	0

2. Enhance government capacity to meet its obligations under the AP Mine Ban Treaty and addresses residual threats posed by other ERW.

2.2. Support the establishment of a sustainable national mine clearance capacity to address all residual mine and UXO threats; identify and support survivor assistance activities in appropriate national institution					UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	74500 - Training/Workshops	0
						Norway	74500 - Training/Workshops	0
						TRAC 3	72200 - Equipment and Furniture	0
						Norway	72200 - Equipment and Furniture	0
						TRAC 3	72500 - Supplies	0
						Norway	72500 - Supplies	0
2.3. Strengthen information management				x	UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	72800 - Information Technology Equipmt	7,000
						Norway	72800 - Information Technology Equipmt	0
						TRAC 3	74500 - Training/Workshops	0
						Norway	74500 - Training/Workshops	0
2.4. Support mine clearance, coordination and quality assurance operations				x	UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	72100 - Contractual Services (NGO for mine clearance operation)	180,000
					UNDP (Direct Execution)	Norway	72100 - Contractual Services (NGO for mine clearance operation)	300,000
					IND	TRAC 3	71600 - Travel	0
					Norway	71600 - Travel	0	
2.5. Provide capacity building and high level technical support			x	x	UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 1	71100 - Chief Technical Advisor (see above)	-
					UNDP (Direct Execution)	Norway	75100 - UNDP Indirect Cost (GMS 7%)	0
TOTAL OUTPUT 2								487,000
3.1. Provide training to the Police and NGO staff for the organisation and administration of registered			v	v	UNDP (Direct	TRAC 3	71600 - Travel	0

3. Enhance government capacity to manage and control firearms ownership.	the organisation and administration of registered and seized small arms databases				^	^	Execution)	TRAC 3	74500 - Training/Workshops	0
	3.2. Support the Government to design and implement national small arms collection campaigns				x	x	UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	74500 - Miscellaneous Expenses	0
	TOTAL OUTPUT 3									0
4. UNDP delivers a coordinated response to the landmines, small arms and armed violence problems	4.1. Appoint UNDP Mine Action, Small Arms, and Armed Violence Prevention Coordinator				x		UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	61100 - SALW/MA National Coordinator	35,000
	4.2. Ressources Mobilization				x	x				
	4.1. Coordinate MA, SALW, Armed Violence Prevention programmes				x	x				
	4.4. Undertake joint planning, monitoring and evaluation					x	UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	71600 - Travel (M&E)	0
	TOTAL OUTPUT 4									35,000
TOTAL BUDGET										567,000
									TRAC 3	220,000
									TRAC 1	40,000
									NORWAY	300,000

ANNUAL WORK PLAN - 2009/2010

EXPECTED OUPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount
1. Enhance government capacity to safely manage stockpiled munitions	1.1. Provide training to the Ministry of Interior (police) on the safe stockpiling and destruction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in their control					UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 1	71100 - Technical Advisor SALW	260,000
		x	x	x			TRAC 3	71200 - International Consultants	25,000
								71600 - Travel	18,000
								74500 - Training/Workshops	26,000
	1.2. Undertake a comprehensive Stockpile and Ammunition Technical Assessment/Audit	x	x			UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	71200 - International Consultants	62,500
							TRAC 3	74500 - Training/Workshops	10,000
	1.3. Initiate basic improvements to ammunition management systems	x	x	x	x	UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	71200 - International Consultants	62,500
							TRAC 3	72200 - Equipment and Furniture	46,000
							TRAC 3	72300 - Materials and Goods	30,000
							TRAC 3	72500 - Supplies	19,000
	1.4. Undertake a civic education and advocacy campaign to raise awareness about the hazards of Unexploded Ordnance and Ammunition Stockpiles	x	x	x	x	Christian Council of Mozambique	TRAC 1	71300 - Local Consultants	10,000
								71400 - Contractual Services - Individ	2,000
								74200 - Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	17,100
74500 - Miscellaneous Expenses								2,440	
TOTAL OUTPUT 1								590,540	
	2.1. Support efforts to coordinate efforts, mobilise resources and mainstream mine action in Government's major planning instruments, notably the PARPA and the PES (Plano Economico Social-	x	x	x	x	UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 1	71100 - Chief Technical Advisor - Mine Action	300,000
							TRAC 3	71600 - Travel	20,000

2. Enhance government capacity to meet its obligations under the AP Mine Ban Treaty and addresses residual threats posed by other ERW.

Annual).						TRAC 3	74200 - Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	10,000
2.2. Support the establishment of a sustainable national mine clearance capacity to address all residual mine and UXO threats; identify and support survivor assistance activities in appropriate national institution	x	x	x	x	UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	74500 - Training/Workshops	20,000
						Norway	74500 - Training/Workshops	10,000
						TRAC 3	72200 - Equipment and Furniture	40,000
						Norway	72200 - Equipment and Furniture	10,000
						TRAC 3	72500 - Supplies	10,000
						Norway	72500 - Supplies	7,000
2.3. Strengthen information management	x	x	x	x	UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	72800 - Information Technology Equipmt	3,000
						Norway	72800 - Information Technology Equipmt	10,000
						TRAC 3	74500 - Training/Workshops	10,000
						Norway	74500 - Training/Workshops	10,000
2.4. Support mine clearance, coordination and quality assurance operations	x	x	x	x	UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	72100 - Contractual Services (NGO for mine clearance operation)	120,000
					UNDP (Direct Execution)	Norway	72100 - Contractual Services (NGO for mine clearance operation)	200,000
					IND	TRAC 3	71600 - Travel	100,000
					IND	Norway	71600 - Travel	50,000
2.5. Provide capacity building and high level technical support	x	x	x	x	UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 1	71100 - Chief Technical Advisor (see above)	-
					UNDP (Direct Execution)	Norway	75100 - UNDP Indirect Cost (GMS 7%)	41,790

	TOTAL OUTPUT 2									971,790
3. Enhance government capacity to manage and control firearms ownership.	3.1. Provide training to the Police and NGO staff for the organisation and administration of registered and seized small arms databases					UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	71600 - Travel		15,000
							TRAC 3	74500 - Training/Workshops		5,000
	3.2. Support the Government to design and implement national small arms collection campaigns					UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	74500 - Miscellaneous Expenses		5,000
	TOTAL OUTPUT 3									25,000
4. UNDP delivers a coordinated response to the landmines, small arms and armed violence problems	4.1. Appoint UNDP Mine Action, Small Arms, and Armed Violence Prevention Coordinator					UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	61100 - SALW/MA National Coordinator		115,000
	4.2. Ressources Mobilization	x	x	x	x					
	4.1. Coordinate MA, SALW, Armed Violence Prevention programmes	x	x	x	x					
	4.4. Undertake joint planning, monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	x	UNDP (Direct Execution)	TRAC 3	71600 - Travel (M&E)		21,000
		TOTAL OUTPUT 4								
TOTAL BUDGET										1,723,330

	TRAC 3	800,000
	TRAC 1	591,540
	NORWAY	338,790

COMPONENT 6: MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

UNDP will implement this programme, through a coordination role, with Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior as well as selected NGO(s) in an integrated way to address the issue of SALW and mines.

The Programme will be managed under the authority of the Deputy Resident Representative and the Head of the Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit. A Mine Action and Small Arms Programme Analyst will be appointed in the CPR Unit to provide direct operational, programme and coordination support to the different programme components and senior staff. S/he will facilitate work planning, the recruitment and deployment of technical advisors and specialists, programme design, monitoring and evaluation of the Programme activities and outputs. With the DRR and cluster team leader, s/he will also be responsible for supporting the representation of the projects in national and international fora.

Additional technical support will be provided to the Programme by the UNDP Regional Service Centre in Johannesburg and by the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery in New York.

Risk Factors

The feasibility of the programme is contingent on several key factors in order to ensure its achievement:

- Willingness to collaborate among all key stakeholders.
- Adequate institutional capacity to manage decentralised and participatory processes.
- Expansion of the budgetary allocation commitment of all partners to ensure the implementation of the policies.
- Appropriate planned and timely simultaneous funding to contribute to multi-sectoral interventions that assure the overall impact and progress against the established indicators.

COMPONENT 7: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in the context of the UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and will be in line with the PARPA II Strategic matrix.

Monitoring of programme implementation and monitoring and evaluation against the indicators listed in the UNDAF M&E Framework will be ensured through the following activities:

- Field visits.
- Preparation of progress reports for review at the annual review meetings.
- Surveys and evaluations to obtain baseline data and to measure progress against baselines undertaken jointly with the Government and partners.
- Community consultations in the areas of intervention as determined by the programme of cooperation. Efforts will be made to involve beneficiaries in the monitoring of activities.

Towards the end of each calendar year, UNDP and the agencies involved in the Programme will conduct an annual review of UN interventions to assess progress in programme implementation, as well as progress against the indicators outlined in the UNDAF M&E Framework.

Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

AWP Expected results	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of Verification
1. Enhance government capacity to safely manage stockpiled munitions	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three workshops successfully completed - Stockpile and Ammunition Technical assessment completed - Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) draft developed as a result from the assessment - UXO Civic education and advocacy campaign conducted - Provision of capacity building and high level technical support to the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pre-training and post-training assessments/questionnaires completed - SOP draft ready - Monthly and Final reports submitted - TV and radio spots for UXO civic education campaign
2. Enhance government capacity to meet its obligations under the AP Mine Ban Treaty and addresses residual threats posed by other ERW	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mine action mainstreamed into government budget (PARPA and PES) - Sustainable national mine clearance capacity enhanced - Government information management strengthened - Quality assurance role of NDI fortified - Provision of capacity building and high level technical support to the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PARPA and PES indicate inclusion of mine action - Frequent communication with NDI - Monthly and final reports submitted
3. Enhance government capacity to manage and control firearms ownership	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Firearm registry updated on a regular basis, including those used by private security companies and rural areas - Workshop for the police and selected NGO successfully conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased number of firearms registered in the system (private security companies and rural) - Pre-training and post-training assessments/questionnaires completed
4. UNDP delivers a coordinated response to the landmines, small arms and armed violence problems	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination of small arms, landmines and armed violence projects improved in the office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Synergy between the projects - Monthly and final reports submitted

COMPONENT 8: LEGAL CONTEXT

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document".