



SEESAC NOTE: The following information is a suggested layout for the development of a National SALW Control Strategy and Action Plan. The text shown in *Red Italics* is that text that requires revision and revising after planning and discussions by the national SALW authority. SEESAC, or UNDP Country Office SALW Project Managers, are available to provide technical advice and assistance to governments during the developmental and implementation phases of their national SALW control strategy and action plan.

COUNTRY NAME

***Ministry
Address***

File Number

Date

NATIONAL SALW CONTROL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

1. INTRODUCTION

The introduction should contain a brief summary of the problems of SALW proliferation within the country, together with an overview of the impact of this proliferation on social and economic development.

2. AIM

There should be a clearly defined aim to a National SALW Control intervention. One option is as follows, but it is emphasised that the aim must be based on the political and operational circumstances at the national level:

'To secure a safer environment and control small arms and light weapons within society in order to promote the conditions that will encourage the continued return of the country to normalisation'.

3. OBJECTIVES

From this aim, operational objectives to reflect the situation within the target community should then be developed as part of the programme planning. *(These should be developed and agreed by a National SALW Commission, (see later)).* Such objectives could include;

- a) the reduction in the number of weapons available to criminals;
- b) the reduction in the number of weapon and ammunition accidents;
- c) the need to make a public connection between the availability of weapons and the amount of violence in the society, (by both national authorities and the civilian population at large);
- d) the requirement to build community awareness of the problem and hence community solidarity;

- e) the reduction and disruption of the transfer and illicit trade of weapons on the black market;
- f) the control of legal weapons through national legislation and registration;
- g) the recovery of stolen weapons from the community;
- h) the reduction of the open visibility of weapons in the community, and addressing the culture of weapons;
- i) the development of norms against the illegal use of weapons; and/or
- j) the use of specific SALW control interventions as a launch framework for future capacity building and sustainable development.

4. THE NATIONAL SALW COMMISSION

4.1 Role of the National SALW Commission

For SALW intervention efforts at a national level to be truly effective it is important that an integrated and comprehensive approach is taken, therefore the primary role of the national SALW commission shall be:

'To plan, coordinate, direct and monitor all appropriate SALW control interventions at the national level in order to secure a safer environment and control small arms and light weapons within society thereby promoting the conditions that will encourage the continued return of the country to normalisation'

This role should be derived from the aim of the national SALW strategy at Paragraph 2 above.

4.2 Tasks of National SALW Commission

The tasks of a national SALW commission shall be to:

- a) identify, determine and (if possible) quantify the impact of SALW on society, human security and safety, and economic and social development within their geographical area of responsibility;
- b) determine the aim of a SALW control intervention within their geographical area of responsibility;
- c) derive and develop the operational objectives¹ of a SALW control intervention from the aim;
- d) develop and disseminate a 'national SALW action plan'²;
- e) ensure the availability of, and mobilise where necessary, sufficient resources to carry out the national SALW action plan;
- f) approve detailed SALW intervention proposals of all appropriate stakeholders³, including legislative issues, in support of the national SALW action plan;
- g) coordinate the activities of all appropriate stakeholders in support of the national SALW action plan;
- h) disseminate timely information to all appropriate stakeholders in support of the national SALW action plan;

¹ Suggested operational objectives can be found in RMDS 01.10.

² This should be in accordance with the Stability Pact Regional Implementation Plan for Combating the Proliferation of SALW, 28 November 2001.

³ Appropriate stakeholders could include, among others, government departments, police, armed forces, United Nations organisations (UN DDA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM), NATO (NAMSA), OSCE Missions, EU Missions, NGOs and civil society organisations (CSO).

- i) monitor, or ensure the monitoring of, all SALW intervention components in support of the national SALW action plan;
- j) evaluate all SALW intervention components in support of the national SALW action plan;
- k) update the national SALW action plan when appropriate to respond to changing operational situations;
- l) ensure the reporting of national SALW intervention measures to the UN Department of Disarmament Affairs (DDA) in accordance with the UN SALW Plan of Action ⁴;
- m) ensure the reporting of national SALW intervention measures to the OSCE in accordance with the OSCE Document on SALW ⁵;
- n) ensure that the UN Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking of SALW ⁶, EU Code of Conduct ⁷ and any UN sanctions are complied with for the export of SALW. *(Insert any other relevant international and national obligations and agreements);*
- o) report to *responsible minister* on progress been made on the operational objectives within the national strategy and action plan; and
- p) meet at a frequency to be determined by the Chairperson of the National SALW Commission.

4.3 Composition of the National SALW Commission

All relevant stakeholders should be represented on the national SALW commission, *(the following list suggests appropriate stakeholders):*

- a) Ministry of Interior / Internal Affairs;
- b) President's / Prime Minister's Cabinet Office;
- c) Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- d) Ministry of Defence;
- e) Ministry of Finance / Economic Affairs;
- f) Ministry of Justice;
- g) Ministry of Education;
- h) Ministry of Local Government (if appropriate);
- i) National Focal Point ⁸; and
- j) United Nations Development Programme, (as Chief Technical Advisor if directly supporting a national programme).

The following should be represented as observers, if they are not already de facto members:

- k) Non Governmental Organization (NGO) representative;
- l) Civil Society Organization (CSO) representative; and
- m) other international organisations directly implementing a SALW intervention project.

⁴ The United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in all of its aspects, July 2001.

⁵ OSCE Document on SALW, 24 November 2000.

⁶ The United Nations Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Trans-national Organized Crime.

⁷ EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports, 08 June 1998.

⁸ This should be the nominated individual, not the organisation providing the NFP.

4.4 National Focal Point

Name, Ministry of ??, is appointed as the National SALW Focal Point for Country. His/Her responsibilities are to:

5. FUNCTIONAL AREAS OF SALW CONTROL INTERVENTIONS

The SALW Control intervention strategy in *Country* shall consist of the following functional areas. The nominated ministries shown in these functional areas shall have 'primacy' and shall take the lead for interventions at the operational level. They should discuss operational interventions at National SALW Commission level and ensure that synergy and coordination takes place when their activities have the potential to impact on operational work within another functional area: *(Ministries are shown for indicative purposes, ministry responsibilities will inevitably be different in each country):*

FUNCTIONAL AREAS		LEAD MINISTRY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
FA 1	Cross Border Control	<i>Ministry of Interior</i>	
FA 2	Legislative and Regulatory Issues	<i>Ministry of Interior</i>	<i>Ministry of Justice</i>
FA 3	Management Information and SALW Survey	<i>Ministry of Interior</i>	<i>Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Defence</i>
FA 4	SALW Awareness and Communications Strategy	<i>Ministry of Interior</i>	<i>Ministry of Education</i>
FA 5A	SALW Collection (Weapons)	<i>Ministry of Interior</i>	<i>Ministry of Defence</i>
FA 5B	SALW Collection (Ammunition)	<i>Ministry of Interior</i>	<i>Ministry of Defence</i>
FA 6A	SALW Destruction (Weapons)	<i>Ministry of Interior</i>	<i>Ministry of Defence</i>
FA 6B	SALW Destruction (Ammunition)	<i>Ministry of Defence</i>	<i>Ministry of Interior</i>
FA 7	SALW Stockpile Management Issues	<i>Ministry of Defence</i>	<i>Ministry of Interior</i>
FA 8	Security Sector Reform ⁹ (SSR) Issues	<i>Ministry of Interior Ministry of Defence</i>	<i>Cabinet Office Ministry of Finance</i>

⁹ In particular restructuring of armed forces and police.

6. NATIONAL ACTION PLAN (SALW)

SALW control is a complex process, in which there are many components, all of which must interact correctly with each other. *(The following matrix is the basis for operational SALW control interventions, which should be further developed into the National Action Plan as progress is made).* The action points in the following matrix are shown against functional areas, and are in neither date or priority order. The National Action Plan will be continually updated to reflect the progress of the various component parts contained within it,

FUNCTIONAL AREAS		ACTION POINT	LEAD MINISTRY	TARGET DATE ¹⁰	REMARKS ¹¹
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
FA 1	Cross Border Control	Develop plan to control the illicit movement of SALW across national borders.	<i>Ministry of Interior</i>	4	
FA 2	Legislative and Regulatory Issues	Formation of National SALW Commission	<i>Cabinet Office Ministry of Interior</i>	1	
		Operational planning of national SALW control intervention.	<i>National SALW Commission</i>	2	
		Development of appropriate legislation to support SALW control interventions	<i>Ministry of Interior Ministry of Justice</i>	1	<i>Including any amnesty requirements to support a SALW collection strategy.</i>
FA 3	Management Information and SALW Survey	Assessment of the risks from SALW, and their impact on the community. (Conduct of a National SALW Survey).	<i>Ministry of Interior</i>	3	
		Reporting on SALW to appropriate international organizations in compliance with the relevant international agreements or codes.	<i>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</i>	1	
		Develop progress monitoring and evaluation methodology.	<i>All Ministries</i>	3	
FA 4	SALW Awareness and Communications Strategy	Development and implementation of the 'sensitization' phase of a SALW Awareness campaign.	<i>Ministry of Interior Ministry of Education</i>	4	

¹⁰ *For the purposes of this advisory template, the number shows the order in which a SALW control intervention would traditionally be done. National priorities and conditions will obviously have an impact on this suggested order.*

¹¹ *This column should also include reference to any appropriate information that is available to support a particular action point. Examples include the SEESAC Regional Micro-Disarmament Standards (RMDS) and OSCE Best Practice Guidelines.*

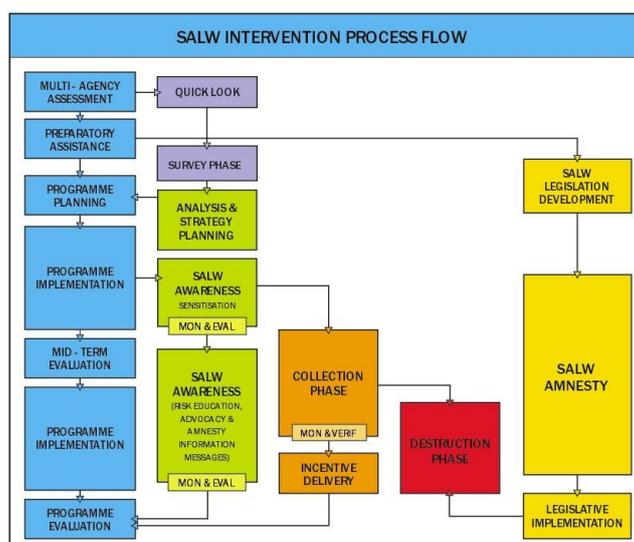
FUNCTIONAL AREAS		ACTION POINT	LEAD MINISTRY	TARGET DATE ¹⁰	REMARKS ¹¹
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
		Development and implementation of the full SALW Awareness campaign, which is designed to support the national strategy.	<i>Ministry of Interior</i>	4	
		Development of a media operations plan to support the SALW Awareness campaign and other SALW control interventions.	<i>Ministry of Interior</i>	4	
FA 5A	SALW Collection (Weapons)	Development of a weapons collection plan.	<i>Ministry of Interior</i>	4	
		Implement weapons collection plan	<i>Ministry of Interior</i>	5	
FA 5B	SALW Collection (Ammunition)	Development of an EOD response to support ammunition finds and returns.	<i>Ministry of Defence Ministry of Interior</i>	4	
		Development of a policy to deal with returned ammunition.	<i>Ministry of Defence Ministry of Interior</i>	4	
FA 6A	SALW Destruction (Weapons)	Identify appropriate facility and technology for destruction of weapons.	<i>Ministry of Interior Ministry of Defence</i>	4	
		Commence resource mobilization activities to fund destruction.	<i>Ministry of Finance Ministry of Foreign Affairs</i>	4	<i>This should be expanded to reflect the different approaches for the destruction of collected ammunition and national surplus ammunition.</i>
		Undertake capacity development of infrastructure and staff at destruction facility.	<i>Ministry of Interior Ministry of Defence</i>	5	
		Implement weapons destruction plan.	<i>Ministry of Interior Ministry of Defence</i>	5	
FA 6B	SALW Destruction (Ammunition)	Identify appropriate facility and technology for destruction of ammunition.	<i>Ministry of Interior Ministry of Defence</i>	4	
		Commence resource mobilization activities to fund destruction.	<i>Ministry of Finance Ministry of Foreign Affairs</i>	4	
		Undertake capacity development of infrastructure and staff at destruction facility.	<i>Ministry of Interior Ministry of Defence</i>	5	

FUNCTIONAL AREAS		ACTION POINT	LEAD MINISTRY	TARGET DATE ¹⁰	REMARKS ¹¹
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
		Implement ammunition destruction plan.	<i>Ministry of Interior Ministry of Defence</i>	5	
FA 7	SALW Stockpile Management Issues	Ensure security of national stockpiles of weapons and ammunition.	<i>Ministry of Interior Ministry of Defence</i>	1	
FA 8	Security Sector Reform¹² (SSR) Issues	Identify surplus stocks arising from armed forces and police restructuring, and ensure that they are reflected in the destruction plan.	<i>Ministry of Interior Ministry of Defence</i>	4	

The components above also require continuous monitoring, to assess the progress being achieved, inform the government, population and donors to the programme, and to eliminate as far as possible any difficulties of implementation.

A schematic diagram of the flow of the national SALW intervention process is below:

¹² In particular restructuring of armed forces and police.



7. RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

This part of the national SALW strategy and action plan should contain information on available resources, and required resources. The following table is for indicative purposes only.

FUNCTIONAL AREA	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	REQUIRED RESOURCES	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
FA 1	Cross Border Control		
FA 2	Legislative and Regulatory Issues	<i>Ministry of Interior Legal Team Ministry of Justice Legal Team</i>	<i>Weapons registration software and supportive hardware</i>
FA 3	Management Information and SALW Survey		
FA 4	SALW Awareness and Communications Strategy	<i>Ministry of Education (Schools)</i>	
FA 5A	SALW Collection (Weapons)		
FA 5B	SALW Collection (Ammunition)		
FA 6A	SALW Destruction (Weapons)	<i>Named Weapons Destruction Facility</i>	<i>Financial resources for preparation of weapons for smelting</i>
		<i>Named Industrial Smelter</i>	<i>Financial resources for smelting operations</i>
FA 6B	SALW Destruction (Ammunition)	<i>Named Ammunition Destruction Facility</i>	<i>Requires significant capacity development and international technical assessment of capability.</i>
		<i>Ministry of Defence EOD Teams (Open Detonation only)</i>	<i>Require improved equipment and training in alternative techniques.</i>
			<i>Financial support from international community for capacity building.</i>

FUNCTIONAL AREA		AVAILABLE RESOURCES	REQUIRED RESOURCES
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
FA 7	SALW Stockpile Management Issues		
FA 8	Security Sector Reform ¹³ (SSR) Issues		

Name
Appointment

Office:
Mobile:
Fax:
E Mail:
Web Site:

¹³ In particular restructuring of armed forces and police.