Programme of Action on SALW
International Tracing Instrument

Trends, Challenges and Opportunities

Data from 2022 National Reports

Office for Disarmament Affairs
Ivor Fung

27 June 2022
Programme of Action

States requested the UN to “collate and circulate data and information provided by States on a voluntary basis and including national reports, on implementation by those States of the Programme of Action.”

International Tracing Instrument

“States will report on a biennial basis to the Secretary-General on their implementation of this instrument […].”

UN General Assembly resolution on SALW (A/RES/74/60) encourages those States in a position to do so to use the reporting template made available by the Office for Disarmament Affairs.
Overview: Thematic Issues — Trends, Challenges and Opportunities

Based on information provided through national reports 2020-2021

- National reporting
- National coordination agency, national point of contact
- National targets
- Diversion – international transfer and national stockpiles
- Stockpile management and destruction
- Collection of weapons
- Marking and record-keeping
- International Tracing
- International Assistance
- Gender considerations
- Recommendations
National Reporting

➢ Trends
• 177 States: 2002 - 2022 total
• 120 States: 2018
• 97 States: 2020/21
• 78 States: 2022
• Compared to 2020/21, significant declines in
  • Western Europe and Other States (23 -> 16)
  • LAC (14 -> 9)

➢ Challenges
• Reporting fatigue / Administrative burden
• Lack of capacity / lack of national coordination
• Decline in submissions undermines data comparability.
Opportunities - Benefits of reporting

➢ Measures progress and gaps in the PoA and ITI implementation (incl. country profiles; baselines; good practices; trends/challenges/opportunities)

➢ Confidence-building measure: Information exchange, transparency

➢ Identifies needs for international assistance: ensures national ownership

➢ Data collection for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Indicator 16.4.2 “Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments”

➢ Reaffirms States’ commitment to the PoA process (political will)

➢ Builds States’ capacities (national coordination)

➢ Harmonization of global/regional reporting (PoA – OSCE; PoA-Kinshasa Conv.)

177 Member States submitted national reports since 2001
# 2022 PoA/ITI national reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>States as of 24 June 2022</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>25/54 (46%)</td>
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<td>Asia / Pacific</td>
<td>16/54 (30%)</td>
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<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>12/23 (52%)</td>
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<td>Latin America Caribbean</td>
<td>9/33 (27%)</td>
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<td>Western Europe Other States</td>
<td>16/29 (55%)</td>
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<th>Country/Region</th>
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78 States as of 24 June 2022
Trends

- 94 national coordination agencies established
- NCA increased 20% from 2020 (Africa, A/P, LAC)
- 124 national points of contact (NPCs) (officer or unit) are updated
- MOSAIC 03.40: National coordinating mechanism

Challenges

- Not fully inclusive (some relevant national entities left out)
- Weak institutional capacity / Lack of resources

Opportunities

- Enhance national ownership in small arms control
- Harmonize national development policy / data collection
- Promote participation of women / civil society
- Enhance programme / project coordination and management
National Targets

29 States (2022: 75 reports)

➢ Trends
  • 29 national targets established (i.e. high in Africa)
  • Gradual increase from 2020 (despite less submissions in 2022)
  • MOSAIC 04.10: Designing and implementing NAP

➢ Challenges
  • Institutional capacity for programming/implementation
  • Lack of baseline, assessment and planning
  • Projection of available resources (national budget or assistance)

➢ Opportunities
  • Measurable targets within set timeframe (e.g. 3-year plan)
  • Integrate national targets into CCAs / development frameworks
  • Establish national targets:
    o [after NAP] in accordance with NAP; or
    o [before NAP] as the initial step for NAP
  • Align national targets/NAP with regional roadmaps
Trends

- New data since 2020 reports
- Increase in diversion data collection (i.e. Africa)
  - 34 States collect information on diversion from national stockpiles – 17% increase from 2020
  - 25 States collect information on diversion from international transfers – 8% increase from 2020

Challenges

- Many States still unable to collect diversion data
- Marking / record-keeping pre-requisite for prevention
- Lost, stolen, smuggled weapons

Opportunities

- Information Exchange – PoA Database
  - New section on diversion Details on incidents / numbers
- Monitor national stockpiles and international transfers, promote security and facilitate tracing of diverted weapons
Stockpile Management and Destruction

➢ Trends
  • Destruction increasingly undertaken as a measure to
    • terminate weapons’ life-cycle
    • prevent future diversion
  • Most States have procedures for state-owned SALW
  • Weapons and Ammunition Management (WAM) in
    peacekeeping/peacebuilding context

➢ Challenges
  • Consistently high demand for assistance
  • High costs and technical requirements

➢ Opportunities
  • Identify source/means of diversion through national
    reports, to implement effective countermeasures
  • Bilateral assistance
Collection of SALW

57 States [collected]

➢ Trends (2020-2021)
  • 987,650 weapons collected 2020-2021 (by 57 MS)
  • Online reporting template allows for reporting disaggregated data:
    • Seized / surrendered / found
    • Subsequent actions - marked/recorded/traced/destroyed
  • 50%+ collected weapons are recorded and/or destroyed

➢ Challenges
  • Difficulty in collecting and validating consistent national data

➢ Opportunities
  • SALW data collection contributes reporting on SDG target 16.4
  • ODA/UNODC national seminars for data collection

Weapons Collected (2016 – 2021)

- SALW data collection contributes reporting on SDG target 16.4
- ODA/UNODC national seminars for data collection
### SALW Collection 2021-2022

**Relevant data for SDG Indicator 16.4.2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>SALW Collected</th>
<th>SALW seized</th>
<th>SALW surrendered</th>
<th>SALW found</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collected</td>
<td>seized/surrendered/found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Global total</strong></td>
<td><strong>518,553</strong></td>
<td><strong>469,097</strong></td>
<td><strong>92,605</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action taken</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Marked</td>
<td>317,905</td>
<td>271,186</td>
<td>9,296</td>
<td>6,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Recorded</td>
<td>386,147</td>
<td>320,493</td>
<td>32,992</td>
<td>30,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Destroyed</td>
<td>364,451</td>
<td>74,873</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>4,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Trace request issued</td>
<td><strong>64,650</strong></td>
<td>25,001</td>
<td>18,646</td>
<td>16,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Other actions</td>
<td>8,559</td>
<td>11,792</td>
<td>9,376</td>
<td>6,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) No action taken (only stored)</td>
<td><strong>4,474</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.044</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,509</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,061</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Marks in red indicate changes from the first to the second reporting year.*
Marking and Record-Keeping

2022: 71 States (marking of state-owned SALW)

➢ Trends (2022)
   • 71 states: State-owned weapons are marked
   • Growing number of States capable of marking
     - major achievement of international assistance

➢ Challenges
   • 46% unable to consider development in technology
   • Lack of capacity and equipment
   • Marking of modular and polymer weapons
   • Craft manufacture of small arms – no mark / no record

➢ Opportunities
   • Enforce marking at the time of import
   • Ensure marking all state-owned weapons
   • Good practices on marking of modular and polymer weapons
Trends (2021-2022: 75 reporting states)
- 62 states: tracing procedures in place
- 54 states: cooperating with INTERPOL
- 29 states: technologies for tracing

Challenges
- Highest needs for assistance
- Marking/record-keeping prerequisites
- Capacity to respond to tracing requests
- Requires transparency, information sharing and cooperation

Opportunities
- Establish framework for regional cooperation
- Participation of regional organizations
International Assistance – 42% of States need assistance (% of submitted reports)

➢ Trends
➢ 32 States (42% of reporting States) are requesting international assistance in 2022

➢ Challenges
• Difficulty coordinating needs and funds/donors and recipients
• Sustainability of funding
• Tracing-related requests most needed

➢ Opportunities
• Capacity-building
• Country-level holistic/program approach
• Utilization of UNSCAR / SALIENT / ATT-VTF
• National ownership
International Assistance by theme and country

Request for assistance by country by theme

https://smallarms.un-arm.org/international-assistance

Assistance-seeking country: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Assistance need: Standards and procedures on stockpile management

Source: National report submitted in 2022

Description of needs:

“A financial one to settle the excess ammunition, mines and explosive devices; organisation of professional trainings for the BH Armed Forces pertaining to weapons, ammunition, mines and unexploded ordnances.”

A project proposal has been developed. View project proposal
Gender Considerations

➢ Trends
- Remarkable advancement since 2018
- Gender considerations taken into account: Increased from 40% in 2018 to 64% in 2022
- Sex-disaggregated data collected: Increased from 16% in 2018 to 32% in 2022

➢ Challenges
- Difficult to harmonize national data
- Limited national capacity

➢ Opportunities
- Establish gender responsive programming, policy-setting and decision-making in national SA control
- Contribution to SDGs 5 and 16
1. Increase **national reporting** levels to enhance understanding of implementation challenges, gaps and monitor progress towards achieving SDG Indicator 16.4.2;

2. Invest more in **stockpile management**, to achieve the reduction of **diversion**;

3. Discuss and exchange info on, particularly:
   - ITI to help the tracing challenges posed by new technologies; and
   - Incidents / numbers of diversion through the PoA reporting database

4. Gear up **international assistance** towards holistic and more **impactful programs in affected countries**, including through dedicated funding mechanisms;

5. Integrate small arms control into **national development frameworks**, including CCAs, in line with the guiding principle of **national ownership**;

6. Build **synergies with relevant global and regional instruments**, i.e. harmonization of global/regional reporting

7. Enhance **gender considerations** to strengthen implementation results and further contribute to the achievement of SDGs.

**Recommendations**
Annex: PoA Reporting Database

➢ https://smallarms.un-arm.org

- **Country profiles** – ‘one-stop shop’ for country-specific data
  - To feed small arms-related data from PoA online reporting, UNROCA, UN COMTRADE, OECD-DAC databases

- **Statistics** - quantitative assessment with auto-generated graphs, charts and tables
  - To enhance measurability of PoA/ITI implementation: status & progress by country, by region and by year

- **International assistance** – visual presentation of national needs
  - To match assistance needs with resources by thematic issue and by requesting country

- **Databases** – 1156 National reports and 125 National Points of Contact

- **SDG section** – Target 16.4 and indicator 16.4.2
  - To present disaggregated quantitative data on collected weapons and relevant measures taken in 2020 and 2021

- **Diversion** – international transfers and national stockpiles: Incidents and number of SALW diverted by country

- **International and Regional Organizations**

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