PoA and ITI Implementation 2012 - 2018

Trends, Challenges and Opportunities
Overview

- National reporting
- National coordination agency and national point of contact
- Manufacture
- International transfers
- Brokering
- Stockpile management and destruction
- Marking and record-keeping
- International tracing
- International assistance
- Gender
National Reporting

➢ Trends
  • 2002 - 2018: 171 States
  • 2012 - 2018: 134 States

➢ Challenges
  • Reporting fatigue? Data!
  • Overlap
  • Capacity / coordination
  • Benefit

➢ Opportunities
  • Assess state of play / measure progress / SDGs
  • Connect needs with assistance
### Reporting Template

#### Trends
- Online
- 6 languages

#### Challenges
- Internet connection / access
- Password issuance

#### Opportunities
- Shorter, simpler
- Biennial
- Update only
- Comprehensive global assessment
  - [https://smallarms.un-arm.com/](https://smallarms.un-arm.com/)
- SDG Target 16.4

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**2018 PoA/ITI National Report Submissions** – **113**: as of 19 June

- Submitted online (99)
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National Coordination Agency

**Trends**
- Well established
- ISACS module National coordinating mechanism

**Challenges**
- Inclusivity
- Resources & capacity

**Opportunities**
- Coherent national policy:
  - ISACS module: National action plan
- Harmonize national data collection
- Gender

93 States (established)

Number of States with NCA

- Total Reports

![Chart showing the increase in the number of States with NCA from 2012 to 2018.](chart.png)
National Point of Contact

172 States (designated)

Designation of NPCs by Regional Group

➢ Trends
  • Well established

➢ Challenges
  • Individual or unit
  • keeping the list up to date

➢ Opportunities
  • Continuity
  • Coherence
  • Contact with UN, regional org’s, other NPCs
➢ Trends
  • Increasing assistance requests
  • Growing concern over craft manufacture

➢ Challenges
  • 32 assistance requests in 2018

➢ Opportunities
  • Increase awareness and sharing of good practices / standards
  • Projects and workshops to address craft manufacture

Manufacture

67 States

Manufacture of SALW

- Total Member States: 193
- Total Reporting States 2012-18: 134
- Total Manufacturing Countries: 67

67 States
International Transfers

➢ Trends
- Nearly all reporting states have laws / regulations on intl. transfers
- 111 require licences for transfer

➢ Challenges
- 47 assistance requests in 2018
- 1/3 of reporting states have requested assistance to strengthen legal framework

➢ Opportunities
- Match needs requests with resources
- Synergies, incl. with UNROCA, Firearms Protocol, COMTRADE

Effective control over international transfers 2012-17

- Laws are in place
- License required to transfer?

*Small Arms Survey
➢ **Trends**
  - Growth
  - New procedures since 2012: 12 States

➢ **Challenges**
  - Still many States lack legislative framework

➢ **Opportunities**
  - Connecting needs with resources

**Brokering**

91 States (procedures in place)

- Brokering Procedures in Place (85)
- Procedures Implemented Since 2012 (12)
- No Brokering Procedures Reported (37)
Stockpile Management and Destruction

➢ Trends
  • 2016-2017: **41 States destroyed** SALW
  • 36 States reported destroying over **750,000 SALW**
  • Most States have procedures for state-owned SALW

➢ 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
### Trends (2016-2017)
- Template allows for disaggregated data:
  - How – seized/surrendered/found
  - Subsequent actions – marked/recorded/traced/destroyed
- 63 states collected SALW: 36 states provided data

### Challenges
- Difficulty in collecting and harmonizing national data

### Opportunities
- Reducing diversion
- Indicator 16.4.2
- International assistance for nat’l data collection

**Reporting on Collection of SALW: 63 States**

- Collected SALW: No additional information (27)
- Collected SALW: and provided totals (13)
- Provided disaggregated data (23)
SALW Collection 2016-2017

63 States (collected SALW): 36 States [provided data]

Relevant data for SDG Indicator 16.4.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seized / Surrendered / Found</th>
<th>SALW Seized</th>
<th>SALW Surrendered</th>
<th>SALW Found</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seized / surrendered / found</td>
<td>42 320</td>
<td>32 726</td>
<td>29 379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global total</td>
<td>32 726</td>
<td>103 983</td>
<td>1 146</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Action taken

- **a) Marked**: 0 / 0  
- **b) Recorded**: 17 528 / 10 345, 952 / 59 722, 1 647 / 44  
- **c) Destroyed**: 33 251 / 37 167, 11 017 / 6, 27 160 / 35 022  
- **d) Trace request issued**: 12 796 / 13 232, 1 315 / 6, 669 / 415  
- **e) Other actions**: 3 722 / 2 091, 0 / 6, 0 / 0  
- **f) No action taken (only stored)**: 314 / 153, 12 820 / 6, 0 / 0
Marking and Record-Keeping

110 States (marking of state-owned SALW)

➢ Trends

110 states: State-owned weapons are marked
  • Growing number of States capable of marking
    Major achievement of international assistance

➢ Challenges

• No universal standard practice in marking
• Craft manufacture of small arms – no mark / no record
• Adequate capacity and equipment

➢ Opportunities

• Enforce marking at the time of import
• Ensure marking all state-owned weapons
• Prevent diversion and enable identification of state-owned weapons
**International Tracing**

**Trends** (2012 – 2018)
- 98 states: tracing procedures in place
- 90 states: responsible agency identified
- 95 states: cooperating with INTERPOL

**Challenges**
- Start with national trace
- Marking/record-keeping prerequisites
- Capacity/priority to respond to tracing requests
- Requires transparency, information sharing and cooperation

**Opportunities**
- Establish framework for regional cooperation

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**Procedures for international tracing (2012 – 2018)**

- **Total Reporting States**
- **States with Tracing Procedures**
- **States with responsible national agency**
- **States Cooperating With INTERPOL**

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**98 States (tracing procedures in place)**
➢ **Trends**
  - Continuing increase in assistance requests

➢ **Challenges**
  - Willingness / availability to assist
  - Coordination / duplication
  - Sustainability of funding

➢ **Opportunities**
  - SDGs: SALW support is development
  - Targeted and holistic approaches
  - Time for improved mechanism for funding

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**International Assistance**

National Reports: Assistance Requested, Assistance Received and Willingness to Assist

- **Requested**
- **Received**
- **Willing to Assist**

- **Graph Data**
  - Years: 2007-08 to 2017-18
  - Categories: Assistance Requested, Assistance Received, Willingness to Assist

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**UNODA**

**United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs**
Trends
- First introduced in 2018 reporting templates
- 48 States: taking gender considerations into account
- 34 States: provided additional information i.e. national gender action plans or gender quotas
- 17 States: collecting gender-disaggregated data

Challenges
- Identify policies as gender-relevant
- Engage more States

Opportunities
- Target National Commissions
- Contribution to SDGs 5 and 16
Recommendations

1. **National reporting** avenue towards understanding challenges, gaps and monitoring progress

2. Invest in **stockpile management, marking / record-keeping**: reduction of **diversion**

3. **Assistance** should include **holistic, multi-year, cross-sectional programming** in affected countries

4. Build **synergies with relevant global and regional processes** to help reduce duplication of efforts

5. Enhance targeted interventions related to **gender and age**

6. Establish mechanism to make full use of the rich data