PoA and ITI Implementation 2012 - 2018

Trends, Challenges and Opportunities

19 June 2018
42. To request the Secretariat, to examine, within existing resources, **implementation trends, challenges and opportunities** relating to the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, based on available information, including information submitted and/or provided by Member States, for presentation at the third review conference for its consideration and appropriate follow-up.

Prior to their presentation at the third review conference, the findings and recommendations will be shared with Member States in informal meeting(s).
Based on information provided through national reports 2012-2018

- 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 considerations
National Reporting

➢ Trends
- 172 States: 2002 - 2018
- 134 States: 2012 - 2018 (since RevCon2)
- Peaked in 2008, followed by decline but showing recovery

➢ Challenges
- Reporting fatigue / voluntary nature ?
- Administrative burden
- Overlap in reporting requirements with other instruments
- Lack of capacity / resources / internal communication / data

➢ Opportunities
- Reaffirm commitment to PoA process
- Facilitate transparency and information exchange
- Reporting template: Assess state of play / measure progress
- Support data collection for 2030 Agenda

Total of 171 States

Submission of National Reports

112 120

annual reporting cycle biennial reporting cycle
Online Reporting Template

115 States [online submission in 2012-2018]

➢ Trends
  • Online reporting well utilized: 115 States

➢ Challenges
  • Internet connection
  • Password issuance

➢ Opportunities
  • Minimize administrative burden
    • Shorter, simpler template in a biennial cycle
    • Quick update from last submitted report
    • Available in 6 languages
  • Maximize utilization
    • Assess state of play / measure progress in PoA/ITI implementation
    • Harmonize global/regional reporting (PoA – OSCE)
    • Enable data collection and management for SDG Target 16.4

2018 PoA/ITI National Report Submissions – 120
  - Submitted online (102)
  - Submitted in template via hard copy (10)
  - No online / No template (7)

UNODA
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR DISARMAMENT AFFAIRS
National Coordination Agency

93 States (established)

➢ Trends
   • Well established, where necessary, but not complete
   • ISACS module 03.40: National coordinating mechanism
   • More NCAs in Africa: less in Europe

➢ Challenges
   • Not inclusive (some relevant entities left out)
   • Lack of resources to function
   • Weak institutional capacity

➢ Opportunities
   • Harmonization of national data collection and policy
   • Opportunity to enhance participation of women
   • Programme/project coordination
National Point of Contact

➢ **Trends**
  • Almost all States have designated NPC

➢ **Challenges**
  • Designate Individual or title / department
  • keeping the list up-to-date
  • lack of consistency in implementation / reporting

➢ **Opportunities**
  • Institutionalize NPC for business continuity
    - e-mail: npc@country.gov
  • Contact between ODA and NPC
  • Contact between NPCs for information exchange

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**Designation of NPCs by Regional Group**

- **African Group**: 50 NPCs (30 before 2011, 20 updated after 2012)
- **Asia-Pacific Group**: 40 NPCs (20 before 2011, 20 updated after 2012)
- **Eastern European Group**: 20 NPCs (10 before 2011, 10 updated after 2012)
- **GRULAC**: 30 NPCs (15 before 2011, 15 updated after 2012)
- **Western European and Others Group (WEOG)**: 20 NPCs (10 before 2011, 10 updated after 2012)

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172 States (designated)
➢ Trends
  • Increasing assistance requests (regulation)
  • Growing concern over craft manufacture

➢ Challenges
  • Lack of effective regulations against craft production
  • 32 assistance requests in 2018

➢ Opportunities
  • Increase awareness and sharing of good practices / standards
  • Projects and workshops to address craft manufacture and modular weapons
Trends
• Nearly all reporting states have laws / regulations on intl. transfers
• 111 states require licenses for transfer

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

Opportunities
• Transit controls
• Greater synergy with other relevant instruments, i.e. the ATT, UNROCA and Firearms Protocol

*Small Arms Survey
Trends
- Brokering procedures
  - Consistently growing to 97 States
  - New procedures since 2012: 12 States
  - Already in place in all European States

Challenges
- Still many States lack legislative framework

Opportunities
- Greater synergy with other relevant instruments i.e. the ATT and Firearms Protocol
Stockpile Management and Destruction

➢ Trends
  • 2016-2017: 41 States destroyed SALW
  • 36 States reported destroying 756,497 SALW
  • Most States have procedures for state-owned SALW

➢ Challenges
  • Limited information available on possible diversion from national stockpiles
  • 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**

**63 States [collected] : 35 States [provided data]**

➢ **Trends (2016-2017)**
  - Online reporting template allows for reporting 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
  - Data collection contributes reporting on 2030 Agenda target 16.4
  - International assistance for national data collection

![Pie chart showing data collection and reporting](chart.png)
### SALW Collection 2016-2017

#### 63 States (collected SALW): 35 States [provided data]

Relevant data for SDG Indicator 16.4.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</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>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Action taken

a) Marked

- 0 (2016)
- 0 (2017)
- 2 (2016)
- 6 (2017)
- 0 (2016)
- 0 (2017)

b) Recorded

- 17 528 (2016)
- 10 345 (2017)
- 952 (2016)
- 59 722 (2017)
- 1 647 (2016)
- 44 (2017)

c) Destroyed

- 33 251 (2016)
- 37 167 (2017)
- 11 017 (2016)
- 6 (2017)
- 27 160 (2016)
- 35 022 (2017)

d) Trace request issued

- 12 796 (2016)
- 13 232 (2017)
- 1 315 (2016)
- 6 (2017)
- 669 (2016)
- 415 (2017)

e) Other actions

- 3 722 (2016)
- 2 091 (2017)
- 0 (2016)
- 6 (2017)
- 0 (2016)
- 0 (2017)

f) No action taken (only stored)

- 314 (2016)
- 153 (2017)
- 12 820 (2016)
- 6 (2017)
- 0 (2016)
- 0 (2017)
Marking and Record-Keeping

110 States (marking of state-owned SALW)

➢ **Trends** (2012-2018)
  • 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**
  • 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

➢ Trends
• Continuing increase in assistance requests

➢ Challenges
• Decrease in willingness to assist
• Difficulty coordinating needs and funds/donors and recipients
• Sustainability of funding

➢ Opportunities
• More targeted projects
• Capacity-building
• Country-level holistic/program approach
• Better coordination
• Impactful funding:

National Reports: Assistance Requested, Assistance Received and Willingness to Assist
45 States requested international assistance in 2018 PoA national reports

2018 Assistance Requests by Theme
Gender Considerations

➢ 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
  • New element of reporting: the process of creating the right questions and useful responses takes time
  • Difficult to harmonize national data

➢ Opportunities
  • Mainstreaming gender perspectives into SALW policies and programmes
  • Contribution to SDGs 5 and 16
Recommendations

1. Increase national reporting levels to enhance understanding of implementation challenges, gaps and monitor progress towards achieving SDG Indicator 16.4.2;

2. More investment in stockpile management as it contributes to is investing in the reduction of diversion;

3. International assistance should be geared towards holistic and more impactful programs in affected countries;

4. Develop and adopt an ITI supplement/annex to help the tracing challenges posed by new technologies;

5. Build synergies with relevant global and regional instruments to help reduce duplication of efforts and lighten the reporting burden;

6. Enhance gender considerations to strengthen implementation results and further contribute to the achievement of SDGs.
Annex: Demonstration – renewed small arms website/database

➢ Demo version: Online reporting website/database (to be introduced at RevCon3)
  • https://smallarms.un-arm.com/
  • 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 – 956 National reports and 171 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 2016 and 2017

➢ Inquiries / passwords for online reporting  conventionalarms-unoda@un.org