



MAG CWMD Global Update June 2011



*DRC: Ammunition destruction in Goma
(North Kivu Province)*



*Somalia: EOD Team Leader sets up small multi item
demolition in Garowe*

MAG and CWMD – MAG uses the term Conventional Weapons Management and Disposal (CWMD) to refer to its work in support of weapons and ammunition disposal and security. This includes dealing with Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), as well as items such as aircraft bombs, large calibre artillery, mortar ammunition and rockets. The term also reflects the different roles that MAG takes on within this sector, from direct clearance activities and Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM), to capacity building and training. CWMD is a coordinated and integrated approach which supports states to develop sustainable solutions to armed violence, and is an essential contribution to local, national and regional security and aspects of Armed Violence Reduction (AVR).

MAG is currently undertaking CWMD projects in Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Iraq, Somalia, the Republic of South Sudan, and Sudan.

Burundi

*MAG Burundi started in 2007 with a programme to support the Government of Burundi in **reducing the threat of SALW and unsecured stockpiles**. Until recently MAG has been offering technical support to the Weapons Destruction Workshop and supporting the Burundian Government in implementing the Nairobi Protocol - Articles 6, 7, 8 and 9.*

Following the end of the Survey of Army SALW in February, MAG is looking for funding to implement the second phase of a PSSM project with the Force de Defense Nationale (FDN – Burundian Army) which will bring solutions to the weaknesses identified during the survey. Activities identified as priorities are: the destruction of degraded, obsolete or surplus weapons and ammunition; the rehabilitation or construction of armouries and ammunition depots; and the training of armourers.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

MAG DRC launched a **nationwide CWMD programme** in September 2006 and in May 2007 received written authorisation from the Ministry of Defence to **destroy surplus military stocks** in all Military Regions. Also in May 2007, a destruction centre was established by MAG at the Central Logistics Base in Kinshasa. In September 2008 MAG received written authorisation from the Ministry of the Interior (extended in April 2009) to commence CWMD activities with **the Congolese National Police**.

MAG DRC is currently operating **one mobile CWMD team, a mobile stockpile assessment team, and the destruction team** based at the Logistics Central Base under funding from the US Department of State Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (WRA). Under funding from the Dutch Government MAG is also creating official **national PSSM standards**, providing training in these standards and undertaking the evaluation and refurbishment of ammunition stockpiles.

During the last month of MAG's Dutch funded PSSM project, 17 ordnance technicians from military regions across the DRC completed their month-long PSSM training. In total, 32 ordnance technicians have been trained during this project. MAG also completed the construction of the ammunition depot and an armoury at the Central Logistics Base in the Kinshasa. Both were technically reviewed this month to ensure that they meet security standards. MAG and the FARDC (DRC's armed forces) will hold an inauguration ceremony for the ammunition depot in August. The Ammunition Stockpile Risk Assessment (ASRA) for Kananga (Kasai Occidental Province) was sent to the civilian authorities in Kananga and to the military authorities, following presentation of the assessment in May.

Under the WRA funded project, the mobile destruction team continued to operate in North Kivu Province during the month of June. The team continued to recover FARDC ammunition left on the Goma-Beni axis and to destroy the collected ammunition in Kibumba, North East Goma. Additionally, the team moved to Kisangani (Orientale Province), responding to an urgent request from the FARDC. A total of 10.37 tons of ammunition was destroyed during the month of June. At the Arms Destruction Workshop an additional 800 weapons were destroyed.

MAG DRC has also recently established coordination efforts with the EU Advisory and Assistance Mission for Security Reform in the Democratic Republic of Congo (EUSEC RD Congo), and increased coordination on a national scale with other actors, which has led to further collaborative efforts of various actors within the CWMD sector in DRC.

Following collaboration, a national PSSM coordination forum was established which includes the FARDC and the Congolese government's national focal point. Meeting approximately every month, the working group recently established the FARDC's national PSSM priorities. MAG has since developed a working document as a starting point from which to plan longer-term coordination, and has ensured prioritisation of MAG interventions in accordance with these national priorities. This document will be used at the next coordination meeting to support and move forward larger-scale coordination of all PSSM actors in DRC.

Iraq

MAG Iraq started implementing the CWMD programme in August 2007 with the **support of the US Department of State WRA**. To date, MAG Iraq Conventional Weapons Disposal (CWD) teams have successfully responded to more than **11,642 emergency tasks** to safely remove and destroy **348,863 CW items**. Since it began MAG Iraq's CWMD programme has **directly benefited more than 1 million individuals**.

MAG's **Small Arms and Light Weapons Risk Education (SALW RE) programme** began with RE sessions in schools in July 2008. Working with local partners, MAG's SALW RE warns children of the threats of playing with SALW, with the aim of reducing the risk to children in homes with unguarded SALW.

In June, four CWD response teams continued operations, deploying to reported stockpiles of CW. Teams deployed 155 times from the programme's three operation bases to 94 different villages, completing 265 emergency conventional weapons destruction tasks in Sulimaniyah, Dohuk, Mosul,

Diyala and Kirkuk Governorates. This month, 17,020 CW were safely destroyed. This included items of 70mm PG, anti-personnel landmines, anti-tank landmines, fuses, mortars, projectiles and small arms ammunition in addition to several other types of unexploded ordnance. Teams destroyed 64 stockpiles.

In Chimany Azady village of Kirkuk, CWD response team deploying from MAG Iraq's base in Chamchamal safely removed and destroyed four stockpiles of 8,999 CW. The CWD response team in Dohuk deployed to Derabun collective town to safely remove and destroy six stockpiles of 256 CW. Those hazardous items were posing significant threat to the local population in the area.

The dedicated MAG Community Liaison (CL) teams funded by WRA conducted 16 liaison visits to 13 different villages in Kirkuk and Sulimaniyah, liaising with local authorities, farmers, shepherds, teachers, village leaders and other villagers. MAG CL teams delivered 9 Risk Education (RE) sessions to 74 primary school students and villagers in Kirkuk and Sulimaniyah governorates.

Somalia

*MAG commenced its CWMD activities in the Puntland region of Somalia in May 2008 with funding from the US Department of State WRA. MAG **trained an Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team consisting of 7 Puntland Police officers** and further provided technical assistance and equipment for the team performing CWMD activities throughout Puntland. All training and field operations are carried out in close coordination with the national governing authority the Puntland Mine Action Centre (PMAC). With further funding from WRA, activities in Puntland re-started in September 2009. The UK Government's Conflict Prevention Pool (CPP) is providing funding for additional **Community Liaison Teams** and survey activities from August 2010 and granted an extension from April 2011.*

*Following the success of MAG's Police EOD development programme in Puntland, from June 2011, funding has been provided by the CPP to **develop the Galmudug Police EOD capacity** in South-Central Somalia, supported by a significant **CL / Mine Risk Education (MRE) capacity**. Also from June 2011, MAG has re-established their presence in **Somaliland** by initiating a nationwide **armoury redevelopment** programme, funded by AusAID.*

The recent trend of an increased PMAC tasking capacity, through the introduction of new Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) support staff and secondments, has continued and been consolidated this month, and resulted in MAG being tasked by PMAC to conduct EOD operations in North Galkayo and Garowe.

In the Garowe area the EOD team destroyed in situ two 106mm projectiles and removed two grenades inside Garowe town that were subsequently destroyed at the Central Demolition Site along with a number of other items already collected and stored in the MAG Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) store. In the North Galkayo area a Battle Area Clearance (BAC) task was conducted in Roox covering 80,000m² which recovered five items of UXO. Two fuses and a rocket were also recovered from police stations in Galkayo town. Five other spot tasks were also conducted between Galkayo and Garowe in the towns of Godoby, Burtinle and Xaar Xaar.

Throughout the month MAG Technical Field Managers have also conducted various types of non-technical refresher trainings with the EOD team, such as GPS usage and asset management, in a bid to continue the development of the team's self-sufficiency. The CL Teams were deployed for the majority of June conducting MRE activities around Puntland and gathering further Dangerous Area (DA) information for PMAC to assimilate and task where appropriate.

In South-Central preparations have moved on well. MAG's base is almost complete and the final selection and training of the EOD team is estimated to commence by the middle of next month.

Operations in Somaliland are now well under way. A number of prototype gun-racks have been manufactured in-country, and the designs for five armouries have already been completed.

Republic of South Sudan

MAG has been implementing CWMD activities in South Sudan since 2005. There are two specialist EOD teams, funded by WRA in South Sudan. One team (MAT1) concentrates on operations in Central and Western Equatoria, while the second team (MAT2) concentrates on operations in Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria. Additionally MAG has four Multi-Task Teams (MTTs) and eight Community Liaison (CL) Teams operating in Greater Equatoria and Jonglei. While the MTTs primarily focus on minefield survey and clearance, they also carry out CW disposal as necessary. MAG South Sudan conducts integrated operations and the CL teams are the main generators of UXO Dangerous Area Reports which are cleared by the MAG technical teams.

MAT1 completed 27 Spot Tasks, destroying five sub-munitions and 36 other UXO in Yei, Morobo, and Lainya Counties in Central Equatoria.

MAT2 disposed of two stockpiles in Pageri, Eastern Equatoria. In total 52,050 items were destroyed in June, including 1 Anti Tank Mine, 29 Anti Personnel Mines, 249 UXO and 51,771 pieces of Small Arms Ammunition (SAA).

In total 46 new DA reports were filed by MAG CL teams in South Sudan in June 2011, and all were referred to the MAG EOD teams for action.

A summary of the outputs from the month of June can be found below:

Summary Table	Number removed and destroyed
Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) removed/destroyed	
AP mines	29
AT mines	1
SAA	51,771
Submunitions	5
Other UXO	285
Total ERW removed/destroyed	52,091
Battle Area Clearance (sqm)	3,670
Number of demolitions	4
Spot tasks completed	27
Stockpiles completed	2
Newly reported DAs	46
Beneficiaries	5,210

Sudan

*MAG has **four Multi-Task Teams and five CL Teams** operating in Kassala and Blue Nile States of Sudan. The integrated MTTs conduct minefield survey and clearance, as well as carrying out CW disposal as necessary. MAG Sudan conducts integrated operations and the CL teams are the main generators of UXO Dangerous Area Reports which are cleared by the MAG technical teams.*

In North Sudan, MTT1 continued the survey and clearance of DAs in Telkuk, Kassala. The team were supported by deminers from MTT3. MTT2 remained in Hamash Korieb for the duration of the month. Together the teams completed 20,000sqm of Battle Area Clearance, completed nine spot tasks and destroyed four stockpiles containing mortars and rockets. The teams disposed of 1,138 UXO and 11,649 SAA. Approximately 1,380 people benefitted from these activities.

CL teams 10, 12 and 13 deployed to Hamesh Korieb, Rural Kassala and Telkuk respectively. CL 11 was deployed close to Damazin, Blue Nile State. Together the teams generated 10 DA reports.

A summary of the outputs from the month of June can be found below:

Summary Table	Number removed and destroyed
Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) removed/destroyed	
AP mines	0
AT mines	0
SAA	11,649
Other UXO	1,138
Total ERW removed/destroyed	12,787
Battle Area Clearance (sqm)	20,000
Number of demolitions	22
Spot tasks completed	9
Newly reported DAs	10
Beneficiaries	1,380

MAG would like to express its gratitude to the following current donors to our CWMD projects around the globe:

- Act for Peace
- AECID - Spanish Government
- AusAid
- Belgian Government
- CHF
- CIDA
- DFAIT (Canadian Dept of Foreign Affairs and International trade)
- DFID
- Dutch Government
- ECHO
- GOAL
- Stichting Vluchteling
- Swiss Government
- UK Government, Africa Conflict Prevention Pool
- UN
- United States Department of State, Political Military Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement
- United States Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration