



MAG CWMD Global Update November 2011



Burundi: Member of the FDN EOD team practicing rendering weapons safe for transport during training



DRC: Prefabricated weapons cupboard as installed at Makala Prison in Kinshasa

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), Kenya, Iraq, Somalia, Republic of South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

Burundi

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

The project funded by the US Department of State Office for Weapons Removal and Abatement (WRA) to destroy surplus weapons and ammunition from the Force de Defence Nationale (FDN - Burundian Army) started mid-month. The 12 member FDN SALW Destruction Team was trained in Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), including the collection and transport of weapons and ammunition. Destruction activities will start in December.

MAG continues to look for funding to implement other PSSM activities with the FDN, mainly the training of armourers and the rehabilitation or construction of armouries and ammunition depots.

For more information on this or any of MAG's programmes across the world,
please visit www.maginternational.org

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, Camp Kokolo in Kinshasa, under funding from the US Department of State WRA. Under funding from the UNDP (through the German Government) MAG has recently commenced the implementation of a weapon securitisation project, through which the following will be achieved: the Forces Armées de la DRC (FARDC) capacity in the management of SALW will be strengthened; 100 FARDC and Police National Congolais (PNC) armouries in Kinshasa and Bas Congo Provinces will be surveyed; and weapons marking at the Central Logistics Base will commence (pending governmental decision on national marking codes). Under the recently completed project funded by the Dutch Government, MAG created official national PSSM standards, provided training in these standards, and undertook the evaluation and refurbishment of ammunition stockpiles.

Under the WRA funded project, the mobile destruction team continued to operate in North Kivu Province. A total of 4.96 tons of ammunition were destroyed by all teams during the month of November; the team returned to Kinshasa in mid November to prepare for early stand down due to security reasons in anticipation of the national elections. At the Arms Destruction Workshop an additional 1,601 arms were destroyed.

With funding from UNDP under the weapons securitisation project, 28 additional armouries were assessed during the month of November. A total of 117 armouries have been assessed since the beginning of the project in June. A total of 54 PNC and 55 FARDC personnel have been trained in weapons management in Kinshasa and Bas Congo to date. As such, a total of 109 people have been trained. Following the MAG, FARDC, SALW National Focal Point, and PNC working group, the MAG architect is currently finalising the design and construction of the two remaining prototype prefabricated armoury units. MAG plans to hold a donor event early in 2012 to showcase the prefabricated units as prepared under this project.

On 22 November 2011, MAG installed the first two prefabricated armoury cupboards at a PNC weapons storage area at Makala Prison in Kinshasa. The delivery of these cupboards marks a significant project milestone in terms of producing a prototype of this kind, and securing police arms before the 28 November elections in DRC. See the link for more information: <http://www.maginternational.org/MAG/en/news/dr-congo-mag-works-to-secure-weapons-of-the-congolese-national-police/>

Iraq

MAG Iraq started implementing a CWMD programme in August 2007 with the **support of the US Department of State WRA**. To date, the MAG Iraq Conventional Weapons Disposal (CWD) teams have successfully responded to more than **12,509 emergency tasks** to safely remove and destroy **392,530 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 (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.

Four CWD response teams continued operations, deploying to reported stockpiles of CW. Teams deployed 168 times from the programme's three operational bases, completing 196 emergency conventional weapons destruction tasks in Sulimaniyah, Dohuk, Mosul, Diyala and Kirkuk Governorates. This month 14,074 CW were safely destroyed, including items of 70mm PG, anti-

personnel landmines, anti-tank landmines, fuses, mortars, projectiles and Small Arms Ammunition (SAA), in addition to several other types of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO).

This month, a man rebuilding a house for himself and his family called MAG's toll free number after finding suspicious items while digging the foundations. The CWD team responded immediately and found an anti tank mine and several UXO. The man continued building his house that afternoon.

The dedicated MAG Community Liaison (CL) teams funded by WRA conducted 22 liaison visits to eight different villages in Sulimaniyah and Kirkuk, liaising with local authorities, farmers, shepherds, teachers, village leaders and other villagers. MAG CL teams delivered three RE sessions to 36 primary school students, shepherds and villagers in Dohuk, Mosul and Sulimaniyah governorates.

Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

In July 2011 MAG was granted funds by the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs to provide Stockpile Management Training and Support to the Kenyan, Ugandan and Tanzanian Police. The project will involve an evaluation of armouries and staff to ascertain infrastructure, procedure and training needs. This is the first phase of PSSM activities MAG hopes to undertake with Member States signatory to the Nairobi Declaration and the Nairobi Protocol.

On 14 November an initial meeting was held with the Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons National Focal Point (NFP) for Kenya, followed by a strategy meeting on 21 November. Initial assessments were conducted in the Kenyan capital however due to security reasons, provincial assessments are pending.

A trip to Tanzania commenced on 27 November, consisting of a 10 day visit to provincial armouries. The MAG representative was accompanied throughout by the Tanzania NFP and Chief Armourer. Four provinces were visited around borders and sea entry points, and a short brief was afforded to the Inspector General of Tanzania Police. The final country visit, to Uganda, is planned for December.

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 EOD team** consisting of **7 Puntland Police officers** and further provided technical assistance and equipment for the team performing CWMD activities throughout Puntland. This funding has now been extended to December 31st, 2011. 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.*

To further address CWMD needs in Somalia, MAG established a project with funds from the UK Government's Africa Conflict Pool Programme in June 2011 in South Galkayo, Galmudug State, which will pioneer CMWD efforts in the southern regions using a similar model to that which was successful in Puntland.

A base has also been established in Hargeysa, Somaliland, with funding from AusAid addressing safe storage mechanisms for police armouries. A PSSM project began in June 2011 and the programme works closely with Somaliland authorities to provide appropriate equipment and training, and to reduce the risk of leakage from stockpiles being managed by the national authorities.

Garowe, Puntland

The Technical Field Manager (TFM) attended a PMAC coordination meeting at the start of November. Following the Eid-al-Adha break, the Police EOD team focused on reporting requirements before deploying with TFMs to conduct operations in Bossaso. A total of 546 items were destroyed, including

3 anti-personnel mines, 514 items of SAA and 29 other UXO. The TFM appeared on Somalia TV to discuss the Police EOD Team and its successful work to date.

Galkayo, Central Somalia

The Galkayo base and EOD operations in South Central Somalia have remained on stand-down for security reasons during November. All international staff are based in Somaliland and Puntland until the situation improves. The CL team focused on reporting and a range of training, including data entry and information management, for the first half of the month. They then deployed to Saadex Higo completing 4 MRE sessions with 106 participants. 8 new DA reports and 1 new Victim report were collected during November. Following that the CL Team deployed to Dagaari to continue RE activities. Special training was also delivered by the CL Team for Community Focal Points who have volunteered to deliver community based RE.

Hargeisa, Somaliland

This month refurbishment work continued in armouries in Mandera (Police Training Academy) and Gabiley (regional police station). The TFM has also been in Berbera to oversee refurbishment of the Central Police Station armoury, and construction of the Coastguard armoury. Development of an armourer training package has continued. Furthermore the TFM undertook meetings with the Somaliland Mine Action Centre during November, and appeared on Somali TV to talk about MAG's armoury development work.

Republic of South Sudan

MAG has been implementing CWMD activities in South Sudan since 2005. In November MAG had two specialist EOD teams (MAT1 and MAT2) operating in South Sudan, concentrating on operations in Greater Equatoria. Additionally, MAG had four Multi-Task Teams (MTTs) and eight CL Teams operating in Greater Equatoria. MAG's national partner, OSIL, had three CL teams operating in Central and Eastern Equatoria, all of which support MAG technical operations. 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 (DA) Reports which are cleared by the MAG technical teams.

MAT1 completed an emergency UXO spot task for the Police in Juba at the start of November. For the remainder of the month they deployed to Bor, Jonglei State, to conduct Battle Area Clearance (BAC) on the proposed new expansion site for UNMISS. MAT 2 conducted UXO spot tasks in Eastern and Central Equatoria during November. This included the destruction of an OFAB 250kg air delivered bomb. In total 87 new DA reports were filed by MAG and OSIL CL teams in South Sudan during November.

Sudan

MAG has been implementing CWMD activities in Sudan since 2007. There are two specialist MTTs and five highly mobile Quick Response Teams (QRTs), funded by WRA, DFID and ECHO in Sudan, supported by a mechanical asset funded by UN CHF. All teams are currently concentrating on operations in Kassala, however once access is reopened following the current conflict, three QRTs will relocate to South Kordofan to conduct emergency survey and clearance ahead of the arrival of other humanitarian organisations. One MTT and one QRT will also divide their time between Kassala and Blue Nile States once access to Blue Nile is reopened. Additionally MAG has four CL Teams currently operating in Kassala and White Nile States. While the MTT/QRTs primarily focus on minefield survey and clearance, they also carry out CW disposal through EOD spot tasks and BAC as necessary. MAG Sudan conducts integrated operations and the CL teams are the main generators of DA Reports which are confirmed and cleared by the MAG technical teams.

In November all teams were deployed following the Eid holiday. Whilst MTT1 and QRTs 3 and 4 concentrated on minefield clearance, the remaining teams conducted EOD Spot Tasks and BAC in Hamash Korieb and Telkuk, Kassala State. Together the teams completed one Spot Task, conducted 177,816m² of BAC, and destroyed 812 UXO and one Anti-Tank mine. Teams remained unable to access South Kordofan and Blue Nile States due to continued conflict and travel restrictions to the regions. CL teams 1, 2 and 3 deployed to Hamash Korieb, Telkuk and rural Kassala respectively to conduct community assessments, deliver RE and identify new DAs.

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

Summary Table	Number removed and destroyed
Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) removed/destroyed	
AT mines	1
AP mines	0
SAA	0
Other UXO	812
Total ERW removed/destroyed	813
Number of demolitions	5
Spot tasks completed	1
Newly reported DAs	8
Beneficiaries	32,936

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

- AECID (Spanish Government)
- AusAID (Australian Government)
- Belgian Government
- CIDA
- DFAIT (Canadian Dept of Foreign Affairs and International trade)
- DFID
- Dutch Government
- EU
- German Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Stichting Vluchteling
- UK Government, Africa Conflict Pool Programme
- UN CHF
- UNDP
- UNICEF
- United States Department of State, Political Military Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement
- United States Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration