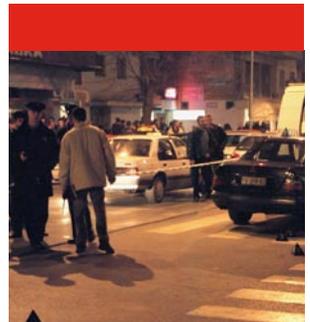




Small Arms and Security System Reform Parliamentary Handbook 2010





The Parliamentary Forum on Small Arms and Light Weapons supports parliamentarians in their small arms related work, contributes to the advancement of the small arms agenda, and provides space for parliamentarians and civil society to meet and join forces.

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¹ Sources for the content of this handbook are primarily from; 1) Linkages between Security Sector Reform (SSR) ... and SALW, *Fitz-Gerald A M*, (Whitehall Policy Concept Paper), London, 09 January 2003; 2) Security Sector Reform and the Demand for SALW, Project PLOUGHSHARES Briefing 01/7, *Donald D and Olanisakin F*, 2001; 3) OECD DAC Guidelines – Helping Prevent Armed Conflict, OECD, 2001; and 4) OECD DAC Handbook on Security System Reform - Supporting Security and Justice, OECD, 2007



A fundamental security issue



There is now a growing acceptance within the international development community that human security is an essential public need, like education, health and clean water. There is also little doubt that the uncontrolled proliferation of small arms presents a significant challenge to those governments and authorities struggling with weak governance structures and an unreformed security system.

Experience has demonstrated that the security sector becomes highly politicised during times of weak governance, which results in a range of undesirable problems. These may include a lack of accountability within the security system, and the deteriorating delivery of security and justice. This can result in further proliferation of weapons, poor cooperation between governance organizations and security actors and growing mistrust from the population, leading to internal instability. The control of small arms and light weapons must therefore be a fundamental component to be considered during any security system reform.

In November 2009 the Board of the Parliamentary Forum on Small Arms and Light Weapons adopted a Policy Statement on SALW and Security System Reform. They recognised that addressing the fundamental linkages between Small Arms and Security System Reform is an important precursor towards effective democratic governance. Therefore the Forum is now ready to engage with parliaments and parliamentarians across all regions to jointly address these challenges, and to ensure that we place Small Arms firmly within the Security System Reform agenda. I hope that this handbook will provide parliamentarians with background information that they may need to take an effective parliamentary interest in this important national and global issue.

Senator Sonia M Escudero

Argentina,
President of the Parliamentary Forum on
SALW



Contents

Foreword	i
Contents	ii
Acronyms	iii
Small Arms and Security System Reform Parliamentary Handbook	1
1 What is Security System Reform?	1
2 What impact do Small Arms have on Security System Reform?	3
3 What are the linkages between Small Arms and Security System Reform? ..	4
4 The role of parliaments in Small Arms and SSR	6
5 The role of parliamentarians in the Small Arms and SSR issue	7
Annex A - Small arms and SSR definitions	8
Annex B - International resolutions, agreements, frameworks and instruments	10
Annex C - What you can do as a parliamentarian	11
Annex D - Useful Small Arms and SSR publications	15
D.1 Policy recommendations and overview	15
D.2 Programme management and development	15
D.3 Selected background reading	15

Acronyms

DAC	Development Assistance Committee of OECD
DCAF	Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of the Armed Forces
DfID	Department for International Development (UK)
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
GFN-SSR	Global Facilitation Network – Security Sector Reform (www.ssrnetwork.net)
MoD	Ministry of Defence
Mol	Ministry of Internal Affairs
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PMC	Private Military Companies
PSC	Private Security Companies
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SSR	Security System Reform ²

² Alternatively Security Sector Reform. The terms are used interchangeably.



Small Arms³ and Security System Reform Parliamentary Handbook

1 What is Security System Reform?

Over the last decade, the international community has increasingly understood the impact that the security environment can have on development. Previously, security was generally understood to relate to military and internal security policy and operations; the development community considered that provision for support in this arena was the responsibility of their defence, intelligence and police counterparts and budgets. This situation began to change in the late 1990's as the negative impact of poorly developed security sector *on the development of good governance and public administration reform began to be widely recognised*. It was also understood that the national security paradigm referring to the protection of states has shifted to share focus with individuals as the referent object of security.

What is the Security System?

- Armed Forces
- Border and Customs Agencies
- Coast Guard
- Civil Society Organizations
- Human Rights Commissions and Ombudsmen
- Intelligence and Security Services
- Judiciary
- Media (oversight)
- Militia and Armed Factions
- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Internal Affairs
- Ministry of Justice
- Paramilitary Forces
- Police
- Prosecution Services
- Private Security Companies
- Prisons and Correction Services

Security is an essential component towards the reduction of poverty and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. It ensures both personal and State security, improves access to political processes and social services and must be considered as a core government responsibility. Security issues can therefore not be separated or excluded from development strategies.

Inadequate security, as a result of poor security agency standards, limited access to justice or corruption within an administration, results in weak governance, which disproportionately affects the public, especially the poor and vulnerable groups. They are less likely to be able to improve their living conditions, rise above poverty or escape from a feeling of insecurity and fear. Weak governance often leads to instability and violent conflict, which means that poverty reduction programmes are unable to effectively operate.

³ For the purposes of this handbook the term 'Small Arms' includes small arms, light weapons, ammunition and explosives of 100mm calibre and below.



There is now a broader understanding of security, sometimes referred to as human security, in which individuals and communities:

- a) can live in freedom, peace and safety;
- b) may participate fully in the governance and public administration of the country and communities;
- c) have access to resources and the basic necessities of life;
- d) are protected by fundamental human rights; and
- e) inhabit an environment that is not injurious to their health.

Thematic Areas of Security System Reform

- Administration
- Capacity Development and Restructuring
- Force Structures
- Governance
- Human Resources
- Legislative and Regulatory
- National Security and Defence Strategy
- Operational Planning
- Parliamentary Oversight
- Procurement and Logistic Support

Security system reform (SSR) bridges the separate discourse of security, peace and development. It can therefore be considered to be a *dynamic concept to design strategies for the management of security functions in a democratically accountable, efficient and effective manner to initiate and support reform of the national security infrastructure.*

SSR necessarily covers a wide spectrum of activities and the need to ensure coordination and cooperation between many stakeholders is widely acknowledged. Translating this into action at the operational level, however, remains challenging. The proliferation and unlawful use of small arms and light weapons poses one of the most pressing security problems in many of the world's poorer countries. Law enforcement agencies in these countries often lack the capacity to investigate and prosecute offenders, or even to collect and secure illegal arms. In some cases, they may even compound the problem themselves by committing serious abuses against civilians, driving up the demand for illegal weapons as a means of self-protection⁴. It is therefore very important that the linkages between SSR and SALW Control at all levels are clearly identified and strengthened. The proliferation of weapons in one country or region improves the capabilities of criminal or warring factions' and fuels their activities, which has a possibility of creating instability in neighbouring countries or regions.

⁴ <http://www.nisat.org/security>



SSR is a process that can be used to improve a States' ability to meet a range of human security needs consistent with principles of democratic governance, whilst delivering security provisions to its citizens at the same time ensuring that individuals and communities are protected by the rule of law. The risk of armed conflict is reduced where there are democratic, transparent, accountable and efficient security systems.

Annex A contains accepted terms and definitions that relate to the Small Arms and SSR agenda.

2 What impact do Small Arms have on Security System Reform?

Today there is a growing acceptance that security is an essential public good and need, like education, health and clean water. There can be no doubt that uncontrolled proliferation of small arms poses a fundamental challenge to authorities struggling with weak governance structures and an unreformed security system.

Poorly developed security sectors often become highly politicised, which results in a range of potential negative impacts. These can include a lack of accountability within the security system, and deteriorating delivery of security and justice. This can result in further proliferation of weapons, poor cooperation between governance organizations and security actors and growing mistrust from the population, leading to internal instability.

An increase in corruption within government institutions is often seen in politicised security systems, which, when combined with inter-agency rivalries, can lead to the development of a security vacuum. This vacuum will inevitably be filled by warring factions or organised criminal groups taking on the State's security responsibilities. Greater insecurity will result, which increases demand for, and the use of, weapons within the wider community. Often unregulated with little transparency and accountability, this resultant demand for weapons is directly related to the perceptions of threat and human insecurity within communities. The laws of supply and demand are as equally valid for weapons as anything else, and the lack of a credible security system makes the supply of weapons to meet this demand relatively easy. What is certain is that SALW issues strike at the heart of peoples most basic need for security and the relationship between states and their citizens over the provisions of security as a public good.



3 What are the linkages between Small Arms and Security System Reform?

Direct linkages between Security System Reform and SALW Control⁵ programming are still being developed as operational experience is being gained. No systematic analysis has been conducted to establish and clarify the exact nature of these linkages and their implications for SALW Control policy-makers and practitioners. However, there is growing operational evidence to suggest that a weak or poorly developed security system creates demand for SALW. The demand for weapons is directly related to the perception of threat, be it civilians or organized armed groups. Whilst the OECD policy paper *Armed Violence Reduction – Enabling Development*⁶ does address the impact of armed violence on development and communities, and provides methodologies for the reduction of armed violence⁷, it is limited in terms of direct small arms and SSR guidance. SALW Control is often about more than the reduction of armed violence, (although this is always highly desirable), and until wider analysis of direct linkages is developed, SALW Control interventions may necessarily struggle to take adequate account of other SSR policies and projects provide integrated solutions.

Recent operational experience from SALW Control programmes has identified a range of functional areas where there is an impact at the technical level on SSR related issues, or where there is programme synergy:

⁵ Defined as 'those activities, which, together, aim to reduce the social, economic and environmental impact of uncontrolled SALW proliferation and possession'. These activities include cross border control issues, legislative and regulatory issues, SALW awareness and communication strategies, SALW collection and destruction operations, SALW survey and the management of information, and SALW stockpile management.

⁶ OECD DAC *Armed Violence Reduction – Enabling Development*, ISBN 978-92-64-06015-9, Paris, OECD, 2009

⁷ It can include; 1) counter-proliferation programs; 2) stockpile management and security programmes as part of SSR; reduction in number of weapons accidents; 4) control of legal weapons; etc.

SALW Control Functional Area	Impact/Synergy on SSR Area	Remarks
Legislative and Regulatory Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation of Private Security Companies. • Use of Force by Security Agency Officials. • Regulation of civilian possession. • Issues related to export and import of SALW. • Aspects of border control and management • Aspects of crisis and emergency responses. 	Regulation issues demands close parliamentary scrutiny.
Management Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information exchange with international and regional organizations on weapons and ammunition. • Inventory management of weapon and ammunition stockpiles. • Provide information on SALW issues to security and justice system policy makers. 	A confidence-building and counter-proliferation tool.
SALW Awareness and Communication Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of community based policing. • Supporting the introduction of new security and justice structures, policies or provisions. 	A number of stakeholders can be part of these efforts. NGOs, government representatives, international organisations and interest groups.
SALW Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition identified during restructuring processes of security agencies. • Visible improvements in the security sector will encourage civilians to give up weapons. 	
SALW Stockpile Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve standards of stockpile management of weapons and explosives during capacity development of security agencies. • Security of weapon and ammunition stockpiles. 	
SALW Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather data on Perceptions of Human Insecurity. • Provide information to relevant National Security Policies under review and/or to a new National Security Strategy • Capture gender aspects of SALW and the wider security system environment. 	SSR related questions can be included in the SALW Survey. Can support the development of a national baseline on SALW and SSR issues.

SSR assessments and SSR programme planning should always include a SALW component, and operational SSR must be coordinated with any parallel SALW Control programmes. Additionally the capacity development of oversight mechanisms, (parliamentarians, journalists, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations), should include a SALW Awareness component to enable them to understand the position of SALW Control within wider SSR policies and programmes.



4 The role of parliaments in Small Arms and SSR

Democratic development and human security requires that executive bodies act efficiently and effectively. This requires representation and accountability: two of the core functions of parliaments. Parliaments connect citizens with the state and can hold governments to account for their actions or lack of action. Parliament is a natural place for mediation, where competing points of view can be articulated and where dialogue can build consensus. These core functions are essential in mitigating and resolving human security issues. The effective control and management of Small Arms within the wider SSR agenda should also fall within these responsibilities, and parliaments could have a major impact on assisting government in formulating and then monitoring the small arms control and management policies of the security sector. Key areas where parliaments may exercise their power and influence include:

- **Establishment of an effective legislative framework.** The framework should include regulation for; 1) the control of weapons within security agencies; 2) the maintenance of appropriate stockpile levels; 3) the appropriate use of weapons by security agencies in accordance with international best practices.⁸
- **Oversight of small arms control and management in the security sector.** Parliaments should ensure that the parliamentary committee on security and defence engages with the government in a regular debate on small arms and light weapon policies for the security sector.
- **International conventional ammunition instruments and agreements on tackling the issue of Small Arms and SSR.** Parliaments should make it a national priority to; 1) ratify the multilateral instruments and agreements that their governments have signed; or 2) to accede to such instruments and agreements where appropriate. The provisions of such instruments and agreements should then be incorporated into appropriate and timely domestic legislation and then duly implemented.⁹
- **International cooperation.** Parliaments should exchange information with each other on national Small Arms and SSR legislation in order to build a better understanding of regional controls, and to identify existing best practices. They should also contribute to the established international parliamentary

⁸ 1) *Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials*, UNHCHR, (Adopted by UN General Assembly resolution 34/169 of 17 December 1979); and 2) *Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials*, UNHCHR, (Adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, Cuba, 27 August to 7 September 1990).

⁹ A list of resolutions, instruments, frameworks and agreements on tackling the issue of Small Arms and SSR is at Annex B. This list does not include single thematic issue resolutions etc within the wider framework of SSR. Parliamentary Forum Handbooks on; 1) SALW Control; and 2) SALW and Conventional Ammunition Stockpiles provide the detailed references on these specific issues.

forums that consider conventional ammunition issues. Parliamentarians may also wish to advocate for regional harmonization of SSR related legislation.

5 The role of parliamentarians in the Small Arms and SSR issue

Parliamentarians have at their disposal many effective instruments that they could apply to address the issue of small arms and security sector reform:

- Parliamentarians in their **representative role** can raise issues of concern (effective control of civilian possession, weapon stockpile levels, safety and security of weapons depots, destruction policies, armed violence reduction initiatives etc.) with the executive. They can then raise awareness of the issue with the media, and within their constituency and civil society, by identifying threats to local communities from ineffective small arms control and management. They may influence the government to act by making the effective control and management of small arms within the wider SSR agenda a political issue.
- Parliamentarians in their **legislative role** can introduce new legislation, or propose a thorough review of existing legislation on security system related issues (i.e. the use of private security companies, the civilian registration of weapons or the transparency and effective control of weapons imports).
- Parliamentarians in their **oversight role** can ensure that the executive honours and implements its international commitments (e.g. treaties, conventions etc). They should also ensure that the issue is considered regularly and effectively by the Parliamentary Defence and Security Committee, or equivalent, and that appropriate budgetary levels are allocated to the issue by the Ministry of Finance.

Annex C suggests a more detailed range of activities that parliamentarians may engage in to support effective security system reform by ensuring synergy with small arms control and armed violence reduction initiatives and activities.



Annex A - Small arms and SSR definitions¹⁰

SALW Awareness

A programme of activities carried out with the overall goal of minimizing, and where possible eliminating, the negative consequences of inadequate SALW control by carrying out an appropriate combination of SALW advocacy, SALW risk education and media operations/public information campaigns, which together work to change behaviours and introduce appropriate alternative ways attitudes over the long term.

Note: Wherever it exists, the operational objectives of a national SALW control initiative will dictate the appropriate type of SALW awareness activities.

Note: SALW awareness is a mass mobilization approach that delivers information on the SALW threat. It may take the form of formal or non-formal education and may use mass media techniques.

Note: In an emergency situation, due to lack of time and available data, it is the most practical way of communicating safety information. In other situations it can support community liaison.

SALW Control

Activities that, together, aim to reduce the social, economic and environmental impact of uncontrolled SALW proliferation and possession.

Note: These activities include cross-border control issues, legislative and regulatory measures, SALW awareness and communications strategies, SALW collection and destruction operations, SALW survey and the management of information and SALW stockpile management.

SALW Survey

A systematic and logical process to determine the nature and extent of SALW spread and impact within a region, nation or community in order to provide accurate data and information for a safe, effective and efficient intervention by an appropriate organisation.

Note: **The following terms have been used in the past, though the preferred one is as indicated above: 'national assessment', 'base-line assessment' and 'mapping'.**

Security

The control of threat, integrated with an appropriate response capability.

¹⁰ These definitions have been obtained from a range of sources including, but not restricted to, ISACS 01.20 *Glossary of terms and definitions*.

Security System Reform

A dynamic concept to design strategies for the management of security functions in a democratically accountable, efficient and effective manner to initiate and support reform of the national security infrastructure.

Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)¹¹

Any man-portable lethal weapon, (including its ammunition), that expels or launches, is designed to expel or launch, or may be readily converted to expel or launch a shot, bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive, excluding antique small arms and light weapons or their replicas.

Note: Antique small arms and light weapons and their replicas will be defined in accordance with domestic law. In no case will antique small arms and light weapons include those manufactured after 1899.

Note: 'Small arms' are, broadly speaking, weapons designed for individual use. They include, inter alia, revolvers and self-loading pistols, rifles and carbines, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and light machine guns.

Note: 'Light weapons' are, broadly speaking, weapons designed for use by two or three persons serving as a crew, although some may be carried and used by a single person. They include, inter alia, heavy machine guns, hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers, portable anti-aircraft guns, portable anti-tank guns, recoilless rifles, portable launchers of anti-tank missile and rocket systems, portable launchers of anti-aircraft missile systems, and mortars of a calibre of less than 100 millimetres.

Stockpile

A large, accumulated stock of weapons and explosive ordnance. Often used interchangeably with stock or to denote the weapons retained in a specific ammunition storage facility or depot.

Stockpile destruction

The physical activities and destructive procedures leading to a reduction of the national stockpile.

Stockpile management

Procedures and activities regarding safe and secure accounting, storage, transportation and handling of munitions.

¹¹ Developed from the definition within the International Tracing Instrument by the inclusion of '(and its ammunition)'.



Annex B - International resolutions, agreements, frameworks and instruments

Resolutions, instruments, frameworks and agreements that relate directly to the tackling of the Small Arms and SSR issue are very limited. Although there are a wider range of resolutions, frameworks, agreements and instruments relating to SALW; these can be found in the SALW Parliamentary Handbook.¹²

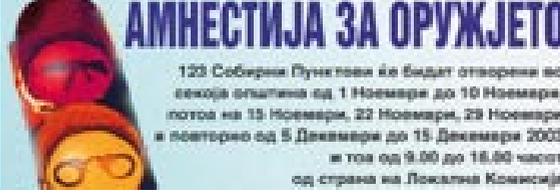
RESOLUTION, FRAMEWORK, INSTRUMENT OR REPORT	SUMMARY
UN RESOLUTIONS, AGREEMENTS AND REPORTS	
Statement of OECD-DAC High Level Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Aid Agencies of 03 March 2005.	OECD DAC agreement that that technical co-operation and civilian support for both 'security system reform to improve democratic governance and civilian control' and 'controlling, preventing and reducing the proliferation of small arms and light weapons' could in future count as official Overseas Development Assistance (ODA).
UN Security Council S/PRST/2007/3, 14 February 2007	A UN Security Council presidential statement that that 1) emphasizes that reforming the security sector in post-conflict environments is critical to the consolidation of peace and stability, promoting poverty reduction, rule of law and good governance, expanding legitimate State authority and preventing countries from relapsing into conflict; and 2) confirms the linkages between Small Arms and Light Weapons Control and Security Sector Reform.

¹² SALW Parliamentary Handbook. SALW PF and SEESAC. ISBN 86-7728-033-2. 30 October 2006.

Annex C – What you can do as a parliamentarian¹³

AREA	PARLIAMENTARIANS' ROLES		
	REPRESENTATIVE	LEGISLATIVE	OVERSIGHT
All Small Arms and SSR Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Can raise issues of concern (armed violence, stockpile security, stockpile management etc.) with the executive. ▪ Attend SALW related, for example conventional ammunition conferences, seminars etc as members of government delegations and link it to ongoing SSR policy development. ▪ Advocate for effective budgetary resources for SALW control work within planned SSR activities. ▪ Ensure systematic integration of women into all SALW and SSR activities with a focus on security sector governance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regularly introduce legislation, or amend existing legislation to incorporate international and national conventional ammunition stockpile management commitments and policies into the national legal system. ▪ Review existing legislation related to SALW including civilian possession. The information and the need for potential policy changes can be fed in to ongoing SSR processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain regular parliamentary oversight of the Government's security and defence support policies, including border management and crisis management structures. ▪ Follow the implementation of how of signed SALW agreements (national, regional and international) are being incorporated into SSR policies. ▪ Review budget allocations related to the security sector and monitor the inclusion of SALW related issues.

¹³ Some items extracted from Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector, DCAF, Geneva, 2004.



AREA	PARLIAMENTARIANS' ROLES		
	REPRESENTATIVE	LEGISLATIVE	OVERSIGHT
Legislative and Regulatory Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gain overview of all relevant SALW legislation that is of importance for the SSR process. Gain an overview of effective SALW Control and SSR legislation in other countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce new legislation, or propose a thorough review of existing legislation on the control of SALW. Assisting in the development of vetting procedures that will examine, evaluate and exclude inappropriate individuals to be part of the security sector (including who will have access to SALW) If appropriate support truth-commissions to deal with previous human rights abuses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the executive honours and implements its international commitments (e.g. treaties, conventions etc). Encourage your state to regularly comply with the reporting requirements of SALW related mechanisms and instruments (E.g. UN Programme of Action, OSCE Document on Conventional Ammunition, UN Conventional Arms Register etc). Make sure that a mechanism is in place to oblige the Government to present annual reports to Parliament concerning weapon and ammunition stockpile holdings and management systems. Press for your Government to respect arms embargoes and secure redress and sanctions in cases of violation of arms embargoes.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain discussions with civil society on the issue of misuse of SALW within their communities. Ensure that the issue is represented at SSR policy forums. Support the political dialogue between security and civil authorities as well as representatives of civil society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce SALW related legislation in tandem with new SSR policies and plans, reflecting new realities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the executive to include the issue when rethinking the security architecture, and monitor developments.
Civilian Possession of Small Arms			

AREA	PARLIAMENTARIANS' ROLES		
	REPRESENTATIVE	LEGISLATIVE	OVERSIGHT
SSR Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that all assessments, and/or assessment teams include aspects of the parliamentary SALW engagement and how it fits into the larger SSR plans and policies. Gain understanding of the needs of the public and the constituencies vis a vis small arms control linked to the wider SSR agenda. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the Parliament is kept informed and involved in the process of SSR planning. Press for the holistic inclusion of SALW issues within the planning of SSR work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the creation of overarching control authorities within SALW issues in particular and SSR in general (ombudspersons, commissions). Ensure transparency and efficiency in security expenditure and security sector relevant budgets. Support mechanisms for management of security expenditure.
Safe Weapons and Ammunition Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit well managed weapon and ammunition depots in other countries in order to gain an understanding of what is required, and highlight the need to SSR planners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce legislation to 'safeguard' the explosion danger areas around ammunition depots. This should include elements to ensure that the local community cannot build residences within the specified danger area. Propose that effective budgetary allocations for safe infrastructure and trained staff are made available to the Ministries of Defence and Interior as a priority in order to reduce risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request an update from Government on weapon and ammunition stockpile management procedures and regulations.



PARLIAMENTARIANS' ROLES			
AREA	REPRESENTATIVE	LEGISLATIVE	OVERSIGHT
SALW and SSR Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness of the issue with the media, within your constituency and among civil society by identifying community-level problems and link it to the SSR discussions. Support appropriate authorities on SALW issues in the generation of the national security policy consensus with the inclusion of civil society. Involve the public in the SALW and SSR discussions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the legal foundation on which SSR is talking place has public support. Propose regular budgetary allocations for Weapon and Conventional Ammunition Safety Awareness campaigns. (To ensure that individuals are made aware of the risks of: 1) possessing weapons; or 2) living within ammunition depot explosion danger areas). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request an update from the Government on the effectiveness of the Awareness campaigns. Monitor that security assessments (including SALW) match public security needs.
Weapons and Ammunition Demilitarization and Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition in your public statements at national and international fora. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propose budgetary allocations for the destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Push for Parliament or its competent committee(s) to pay special attention to the issue of weapon and ammunition surpluses, and take action with a view to the rapid destruction of such surpluses.



Annex D – Useful Small Arms and SSR publications

D.1 Policy recommendations and overview

ORGANIZATION	AUTHOR	PUBLICATION
DCAF	Born et al	<i>Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector - Principles, Mechanisms and Practices, Handbook for Parliamentarians.</i> 2003.
GFN-SSR	Nathan L	<i>No Ownership, No Commitment: A Guide to Local Ownership of Security Sector Reform.</i> GFN-SSR. October 2007.
GFN-SSR	Hutchful B	<i>Security Sector Reform Provisions in Peace Agreements.</i> GFN-SSR. 2009
OECD DAC	Wood B et al	<i>OECD DAC Guidelines – Helping Prevent Armed Conflict.</i> 2001.
OECD DAC	Williams L et al	<i>OECD DAC Guidelines - Security System Reform and Governance.</i> ISBN 92-64-00786-5. 2005.

D.2 Programme management and development

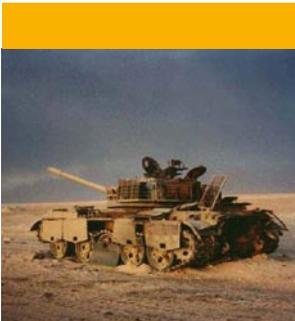
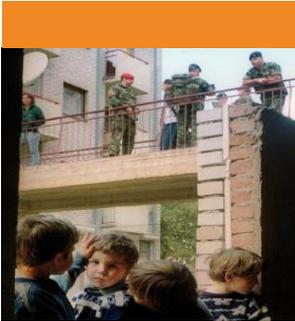
ORGANIZATION	AUTHOR	PUBLICATION
OECD DAC	McLean A et al	<i>OECD DAC Handbook on Security System Reform - Supporting Security and Justice.</i> 2007.

D.3 Selected background reading

ORGANIZATION	AUTHOR	PUBLICATION
Cranfield University	Fitzgerald A	<i>Linkages between Security Sector Reform (SSR), Peace Support Operations (PSO), Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programmes and Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW).</i> 09 January 2003.
DfID	Hendrickson D et al	<i>Understanding and Supporting Security Sector Reform.</i> ISBN 1-86912-473-9. February 2002.
DfID	N/A	<i>Security Sector Reform Policy Brief.</i> ISBN 1-86192-576-X. September 2003
GFN-SSR	N/A	<i>A Beginners Guide to Security Sector Reform.</i> December 2007.
GFN-SSR	Knight M	<i>Security Sector Reform: Post-conflict Integration.</i> GFN-SSR. August 2009.
OECD DAC	N/A	<i>Introduction to Security System Reform. Issues Brief.</i> 2005

Notes

Notes



АМНЕСИЈА ЗА ОРУЖЈЕТО

123 Соборни Пунктови ќе бидат отворени во сепкоја општина од 1 Ноември до 10 Ноември, потоа на 15 Ноември, 22 Ноември, 29 Ноември и повторно од 5 Декември до 15 Декември 2003 и тоа од 9.00 до 16.00 часот од страна на Локална Комисија составена од граѓани на Македонија

ЛЕГАЛИЗАЦИЈАТА ПРОДОЛЖУВА. ИСКОРИСТИ ЈА МОЖНОСТА!

Безбедноста и безбедноста се загарантирани

