

Counter Proliferation Programme Strategy

Small Arms & Light Weapons: Weapons and Ammunition Management (WAM) Programme

Call for Bids: Financial Year 2016-17

PROGRAMME STRATEGY

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF STRATEGY

Countering weapons proliferation is one of the Government's top priorities. It features prominently in the [National Security Strategy and the Strategic Defence and Security Review](#), and is at the heart of one of the [FCO's priorities](#) to – “safeguard the UK's national security by countering terrorism, weapons proliferation and working to reduce conflict.” The UK has committed to supporting the universalisation and effective implementation of the [Arms Trade Treaty](#) and the [UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects \(UNPoA\)](#), both of which are key instruments in preventing the unregulated and irresponsible arms transfers and preventing their diversion.

The illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and their excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread continue to pose threats to international peace and security, cause significant loss of life, contribute to instability and insecurity and undermine efforts to consolidate peace in countries emerging from conflict and their post-conflict development.

SALW are the most frequently used weapons in majority of today's conflicts. Yet their effectiveness depends on an uninterrupted supply of ammunition. When States fail to control the supply and sale of SALW and their ammunition, they jeopardise the safety and security of innocent people worldwide – including a disproportionate impact on violence perpetrated against women and girls and exacerbating sexual and gender based violence.

Unregulated transfers, theft and looting from government arms stores are a major source of illicit SALW and ammunition, particularly in fragile and insecure contexts. Many States lack thorough planning and consistent attention to safe storage, handling, transportation and disposal of SALW. Poor national inventory practices mean national surpluses cannot be identified, leading to extensive build-ups of frequently unnecessary stocks and increases the possibility of diversion to illicit use.

UN Member States agreed on 10 June 2016, in the [Outcome Document to the Sixth Biennial Meeting of States to consider the implementation of the UNPoA](#) ‘to continually assess national stockpiles for surpluses and to responsibly dispose, preferably through destruction, SALW that no longer meet operational needs’. This programme is aimed at assisting States on the [DAC List of ODA Recipients](#) to improve their Weapons and Arms Management (WAM) processes, including through the destruction of surplus and seized illicit SALW and ammunition. It prioritises States that have amassed large stockpiles due to conflict, cross-border insecurity and the prevalence of non-state armed groups.

2. RELEVANT STRATEGIC & GEOGRAPHICAL PRIORITIES (*Main Foreign Policy Priorities to which programme contributes and selection of Priority Countries with justification*)

The strategic priority is set out in the [National Counter Proliferation Strategy to 2020](#):

- “We will campaign to increase the number of countries that have ratified and implemented the Arms Trade Treaty so it can deliver the expected step-change in the rules-based international system governing the trade in conventional arms.” One of the objects and purpose of the ATT is to prevent and eradicate the illicit trade in conventional arms and prevent their diversion. It includes small arms and light weapons within its scope.

This therefore contributes to the [Foreign Policy Priority](#) to:

- safeguard the UK’s national security by countering terrorism, weapons proliferation and working to reduce conflict.

2a CONTRIBUTION TO OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (*Which of the countries listed above appear on the list included as Annex A to the Guidelines?*)

This funding is for Official Development Assistance (ODA) projects only. In order to be eligible to count as ODA, projects must have the development and welfare of the target country as their main objective. [More detailed on the criteria for ODA can be obtained following OECD guidelines.](#)

Project proposal budgets should ensure 90% actual spend by December 2016.

3. PROGRAMME DESIGN

3.1 Programme Objectives and Sub-Objectives (Hierarchy of Objectives) and Programme Operating Principles (*Programme’s main objectives and sub-objectives. Indicate any sub-objectives that might be considered priority over others. Include any underlying operating principles e.g. focus on policy related interventions*)

- 1) Priority countries strengthen their capacity to prevent excessive accumulation of SALW;**
- 2) Priority countries strengthen their capacity to reduce the unregulated spread of illicit SALW, including across borders;**
- 3) Priority countries strengthen their voluntary reporting on Weapons and Arms Management (WAM) processes, including on SALW destruction under the UN Programme of Action**

3.1 Programme Indicators *(Provide indicators against which success of the programme will be measured)*

Sub-Objective	Indicators
<p>1) Priority countries strengthen their capacity to prevent excessive accumulation of SALW</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen capacity for conducting national or local Needs and Capability Assessments for WAM activities (including on destruction); - Strengthen capacity for developing and implementing national/local Weapons and Ammunition Management (WAM) processes. Destruction of surpluses and obsolete weapons to be included as an integral part of WAM; - Build awareness of the potential use of locally available technologies for destruction, with a view to enhancing the scalability and sustainability of WAM activities; - Identify and strengthen strategic link between WAM processes (including on destruction) with the wider national defence and security action plans; - Strengthen WAM capability and administrative procedures (including on destruction) in the areas outside the capital.
<p>2) Priority countries strengthen their capacity to reduce the unregulated spread of illicit SALW, including across borders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen capacity for developing and implementing National Counter-Proliferation Action Plans, including through destruction of seized weapons; - As far as possible, destruction to be preceded by tracing, marking and record keeping, to enhance law enforcement capability, including inter-agency and cross-border joint action; - Identify and strengthen the strategic link between WAM processes (including destruction) with the existing peace keeping, peacebuilding or sanctions mandates; - Strengthen the strategic link between WAM processes (including destruction) and efforts to improve community security and development initiatives; - Improve the capacity of WAM processes to support systematic and timely identification of illicit actors.
<p>3) Priority countries strengthen their voluntary reporting on SALW destruction under the UN Programme of Action</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the capacity for collating information and preparing national reports on WAM processes (including destruction) under the UNPoA;

4. OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Implementation Plan *(Set out main activities which will be undertaken by the programme in the coming year)*

Programme Activity	Timing	Responsible
ODA:		
Call for Bids	22 June 2016	Programme Team
Bid Deadline	13 July 2016	Applicants (Posts & Implementers)
Bid Results	25 July 2016	Programme Team

4.2 Programme Budget *(In the tables below, set out the programme budget for projects, devolved administration and identify any ringfenced parts of the budget)*

4.2.1 Total Annual Budget for Projects

We are inviting project proposal between £100,000 - £500,000.

4.2.2 – 4.2.3 Budget for Projects

ITEM	TOTAL
4.2.2 Ongoing Projects	-
4.2.3 Projects approved but not started	-
TOTAL	-

4.3 Staffing *(Detail overall staffing requirements for Programme Teams and provide general information on Post staffing requirements)*

- The programme has one Programme Manager who allocates 100% of their time to the running of the programme.
- The programme also calls upon small amounts of policy officer time for the management of projects.

4.4 Risk Analysis and Management (*Identify main risks to programme success and how they will be managed*)

Risk	Like-likelihood	Impact	Risk Status	Trend	Owner	Management Strategy
Key target stakeholder buy-in is not achieved or reduces on areas of focus	Low/ Medium	High	Green	Level	Programme, Policy Leads, Project Managers	This will be assessed in each bid the programme receives but also raised in quarterly project reports by implementers. Action will then be taken accordingly in consultation with the project.
Project slippage results incomplete activity for financial year	Low	Medium	Green	Falling	Programme, Project Managers & Implementers	The programme manager and project managers will monitor projects closely ensuring projects keep on track and risks of slippage are appropriately mitigated.
Project does not meet 90% ODA requirement by 31 December	Medium	High	Amber	Growing	Programme, Policy Leads, Project Managers and Project Implementers	Projects are asked to budget so the 90% of project activity is complete by 31 December. Projects will also be closely managed by the assigned managers.

(Programmes may substitute this table with their own Risk Analysis and Management Strategy as an Annex, if already developed, instead of completing the table)

4.5 Monitoring & Evaluation Arrangements (*Detail how programme progress will be monitored, by whom, which methods etc.*)

Quarterly Programme Review

Implementers will be required to provide progress reports on 31 August 2016 and 31 November 2016.

End of Financial Year (FY) Review

Project completion reports should be provided by 31 April 2017 for an end of FY review of outcomes, outputs and initial impacts of the programme's funding.

5. STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT & COMMUNICATION (*Identify main stakeholders, their roles and how messages will be communicated. Clearly identify the key decision makers*)

Stakeholder	Main Interest/ Issues/ Concerns	Management Objectives / Communication Objectives	Key Messages	Communication Method
Applicants	Bidding deadlines & requirements	The programme strategy and other information will be promoted around the network and online.	Programme requirements & deadlines	E-mail / Gov.uk website
Senior Officials	Funding and Impact	To inform them of project impacts on counter proliferation.	Success and lessons learning	Evaluation exercise

(Programmes may substitute this table with their own Stakeholder Management & Communication Strategy as an Annex, if already developed, instead of completing the table)

6. OTHER ISSUES/INFORMATION

The programme does not fund multi-year proposals because funding for the programme is set annually. The programme nonetheless looks to fund projects with sustainable impact that have the potential to carry on beyond the FCO funding they have received.

It is also highly recommended that would-be applicants discuss any ideas with the Programme team SPF.CP@fco.gov.uk