



Mines Advisory Group's Physical Security and Stockpile Management Programme

MINE ACTION AND ARMED VIOLENCE REDUCTION

Burundi

CASE STUDY | SEPTEMBER 2012

GICHD | CIDHG



The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), an international **expert organisation** legally based in Switzerland as a non-profit foundation, works for the **elimination** of mines, explosive remnants of war and other explosive hazards, such as unsafe munitions stockpiles. The GICHD provides **advice** and capacity development support, undertakes applied research, disseminates knowledge and best practices and develops **standards**. In **cooperation** with its partners, the GICHD's work enables national and local authorities in **affected countries** to effectively and efficiently **plan, coordinate, implement, monitor and evaluate** safe mine action programmes, as well as to implement the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the Convention on Cluster Munitions and other relevant instruments of international law. The GICHD follows the humanitarian principles of **humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence**.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4
Mines Advisory Group: From mine action to PSSM	4
Context	4
MAG'S INVOLVEMENT IN BURUNDI	6
Initial support to the FDN	6
PSSM support for the PNB	6
Civilian disarmament	7
PNB Survey	7
PSSM	8
Building national mine action capacity	9
MAG'S CURRENT PSSM PROGRAMME WITH THE FDN	10
Survey of FDN armouries and depots	10
Ammunition destruction	10
SALW destruction	11
Physical security	12
Capacity development	12
Quality management	12
Information management	13
MAG capacity	13
RESULTS	14
FDN PSSM outputs	14
Sustainability	15
FUNDING	16
PSSM AND LINKS TO WIDER AVR	16
Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) in Burundi	16
SALW control efforts in Burundi	17
PSSM and Security Sector Reform	18
OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT	19
CONCLUSIONS	20
ANNEXES	23
Annex 1 Key milestones	23
Annex 2 People consulted	24
Annex 3 Map of PNB regions	25
Annex 4 Map of FDN regions	26
Annex 5 Articles 6-9 of the Nairobi Protocol	27
Annex 6 MAG Burundi Quality Assurance form for SALW destruction	28
Annex 7 Sample Armoury Assessment Form	29 - 36
Annex 8 Sample Munitions Collection Form	37
Annex 9 Sample Arms Collection Form	38
Annex 10 Documents consulted	39

INTRODUCTION¹

In 2006, an assessment by the U.S. Department of State's Defence Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) identified serious risks associated with poor ammunition storage and handling conditions in Burundi. Since 2007, Mines Advisory Group (MAG) has worked with both Burundi's military (Force de Défense Nationale – FDN) and police (Police Nationale Burundaise - PNB) to strengthen their Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) capacity.

MAG is currently implementing a PSSM programme in Burundi that involves the destruction of surplus arms, ammunition and explosives, in order to reduce the risk of illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) proliferation and unplanned explosions.² The purposes of this case study are to: examine the rationale for MAG's evolution from a demining organisation strictly focused on mine action into an organisation that also works on PSSM; document MAG's approach to PSSM; and learn lessons from MAG's experience in Burundi.³

Mines Advisory Group: From mine action to PSSM

When MAG was first established in 1989, it acted as an advisory body publishing reports on mines/ERW in post-Soviet Afghanistan and, later, in Cambodia. MAG's first mine clearance programme was established in 1992 in Iraq, and the organisation has since established mine action programmes worldwide. MAG has traditionally dealt with ammunition management issues alongside mine clearance. For example, MAG cleared stockpiles of arms and ammunition in Cambodia and Angola in the 1990s as part of its mine action programmes, and was also involved in safe ammunition storage in Iraq in 2003.

In 2005, MAG started packaging its SALW and PSSM-related activities under a broader Conventional Weapons Management and Disposal (CWMD) programme. The programme provided operational support for the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on SALW and regional SALW agreements such as the Nairobi Protocol.⁴ CWMD referred to MAG's approach to dealing with the range of munitions it encountered in support of stockpile management as many of the munitions were much larger than SALW, such as aircraft bombs, rockets and artillery.⁵ MAG now refers to its SALW and PSSM-related work as Armed Violence Reduction.⁶

MAG's first dedicated PSSM programme was established in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in 2006, when MAG received a request from the government of the newly elected Joseph Kabila to destroy ammunition belonging to the opposition. MAG went on to establish a PSSM programme through which it destroyed 120,000 SALW at the military logistics base in Kinshasa. MAG had previously been working on mine action in the DRC, which had facilitated the establishment of good working relations with the national authorities. MAG's interventions in the DRC laid the basis for MAG's subsequent PSSM efforts in Burundi.

Context

In 2000, the Government of Burundi (GoB) and several of the many armed groups actively fighting the government since the start of the civil war in 1993 signed the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement, officially marking the beginning of the end of the seven-year conflict. However, the two largest Hutu-dominated rebel groups—the *Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie-Forces pour la défense de la démocratie* (CNDD-FDD) and the *Parti de libération du peuple hutu-Forces nationales de libération* (Palipehutu-FNL)—remained outside the peace process. The CNDD-FDD eventually joined the peace process in late 2003. With the biggest rebel group in the fold, the Government of Burundi launched a comprehensive political and institutional reform process, even with the Palipehutu-

FNL's ongoing rebellion. It was only in 2008 that the Palipehutu-FNL also put down its weapons and signed its own ceasefire agreement with the government, finally bringing full-fledged peace.

According to the results of a household survey undertaken by the Small Arms Survey and the Burundian human rights NGO, Ligue Iteka, in 2007, an estimated 100,000 households in Burundi possess SALW, including grenades; a figure considered by many to be significantly under-estimated.⁷ In 2005, the UN panel of experts on the DRC estimated that about 300,000 weapons were in the hands of Burundi's various rebel groups, militias and community defence forces participating in the peace process.⁸

Whether this figure is reliable or not, there is no question that armed violence has become one of the greatest sources of insecurity in Burundi today. According to 2004-2005 public health data obtained by the Small Arms Survey, firearms and grenades are the two greatest causes of injury in post-conflict Burundi.⁹ They are often used in isolated political attacks as well as in economically-motivated criminal activities; accidents involving SALW are also very common. In 2008 alone, more than 1,500 incidents involving SALW and grenades occurred around the country, resulting in 1,000 deaths and more than 1,200 injuries. Armed violence in Burundi is no doubt facilitated by the availability of SALW. Theft and leakage of SALW from police and military stockpiles is common due to limited capacity to safely manage and store stockpiles of SALW and ammunition. Members of the PNB have also been known to steal and sell SALW from their own stocks to supplement their salaries.¹⁰

In addition to the threat of armed violence, the likelihood of an unplanned explosion in a military ammunition storage depot is high. While Burundi has yet to experience a serious explosion, poor handling and storage conditions, combined with the volatile state of some conventional ammunition and explosives stockpiles, pose a serious threat to civilians, particularly as many depots are located in densely populated residential areas. This is a problem common throughout much of Sub-Saharan Africa, including Congo-Brazzaville which experienced a series of explosions at a munitions depot in March 2012.¹¹ Based on MAG's assessment of FDN and PNB armouries and storage depots in Burundi, the country is at risk of a similar accident. To adequately tackle the problem, MAG believes there is urgent need for: the destruction of surplus, obsolete and degraded ammunition and surplus SALW; the strengthening of the physical safety of armouries and storage depots; and the provision of training for the police and the military on the safe storage of arms and ammunition.

The FDN recognises that it lacks ammunition management capacity and that support is needed in this area. However, it is unclear as to what extent the FDN fully appreciates the seriousness of the risks posed by existing ammunition management practices and the state of their storage depots. For example, in February 2012, while inspecting an ammunition store in Bubanza Province, MAG found that an FDN storage room, containing arms, ammunition and highly unstable explosives, was also being used as living quarters for at least five armourers. This condition could have easily prompted an unplanned and deadly explosion. "Lying less than a metre from the beds, and close to two generators and a small plastic fuel container, were two rifle grenades resting on ammunition boxes. These boxes were obstructing the windows and ventilation, and the ammunition was being stored with flammables such as candles, lighters and charcoal. With an estimated 200 kg of active explosive material present, one wrong move from the storekeepers – a carelessly discarded cigarette, a cooking accident – or an electrical fault could have caused an enormous blast with a damage area of up to 300 metres and in excess of 100 people killed or injured."¹²

In May, MAG found two tons of out-of-use leaking dynamite, belonging to a foreign building company, which was being stored in two unventilated containers inside an FDN camp in Bubanza. The dynamite was stored for over four years in containers that can reach up to 50 degrees Celsius in the sun. MAG heard about the containers while carrying out a weapons and ammunition collection at the camp. MAG transported it to a destruction site 15 km away and destroyed it.¹³

MAG'S INVOLVEMENT IN BURUNDI

Based on its PSSM efforts in the DRC, and following a DTRA assessment of arms and ammunition storage depots in Burundi, the US Department of State's Office for Weapons Removal and Abatement (WRA) contracted MAG to implement the recommendations of the DTRA assessment and provide PSSM-related support to the FDN in Burundi. The DTRA assessment flagged that there were serious risks associated with poor ammunition storage and handling, and that there were Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS)¹⁴ and surplus arms and ammunition that required destruction.

Initial support to the FDN

MAG started working with the FDN in 2007, on an eight month WRA-funded project to reduce the conventional weapons threat in Burundi. The work involved the destruction of weapons and ammunition and the promotion of safe storage of weapons and ammunition stored at the FDN's logistics base in Bujumbura. MAG undertook a reconnaissance and assessment mission in July 2007, which identified the need to destroy degraded, obsolete and surplus arms and ammunition, including a significant stock of MANPADS.¹⁵

In total, MAG destroyed 312 MANPADS as well as other weapons. A SALW destruction workshop¹⁶ was established at the FDN logistics base in Bujumbura at the end of 2007 with support from the UNDP and the WRA.¹⁷ MAG trained a team of 15 FDN personnel to destroy all types of SALW using disc cutters and hydraulic shears.¹⁸ MAG trained a second FDN team in the safe transport and destruction of ammunition. MAG also erected a fence around the FDN logistics base in Bujumbura, based on a request by the US Government, to strengthen physical security given that it is one of the FDN's main ammunition storage sites containing several depots. When the project ended, MAG received a request from the Executive Director of the PNB about the need for PSSM, bringing a halt to MAG's work with the FDN, which would only recommence in 2011.

PSSM support for the PNB

In line with the provisions of the Arusha Peace Agreement, Burundi's transitional government (2001-2005) created a new National Police Force—the PNB—in December 2004. The PNB consisted of former members of the gendarmerie, military staff of the Burundian armed forces and combatants from the various rebel groups that had made peace with the government since August 2000. With the creation of the PNB, Burundi's police force grew from just under 3,000 officers to about 18,000. Since most of the former rebels and military officers integrated into the PNB were illiterate and lacked any semblance of police or military training, the PNB, at its birth, was plagued with low capacity and poor management.¹⁹

According to a 2006-2007 survey by the *Centre d'Alerte et de Prévention des Conflits* (CENAP) and the North-South Institute (NSI), 14 per cent of survey respondents identified the PNB as the main source of insecurity in their communities whereas only 36 per cent stated that they trusted the PNB. Although this figure grew to 59 per cent in 2008, the PNB remains a source of insecurity in Burundi.²⁰ In addition to numerous reports of aggression and disrespect towards civilians, a Human Rights Watch report published in May 2012 revealed that Burundi's ruling party, the CNDD-FDD uses the police to carry out political attacks on the opposition.²¹ Despite only being carried out by a small cohort of policemen closely aligned with the CNDD-FDD, such human rights abuses are detrimental to the entire police force, lowering the public's trust in their capacity and their legitimacy.

Civilian disarmament

MAG worked with the PNB from mid-2008 to the end of 2010. Its initial engagement with the PNB, beginning in July 2008, was funded by the Dutch Government. During this first phase, MAG trained a mobile PNB team to collect, transport and destroy weapons voluntarily handed-over or seized by the PNB as part of the GoB's civilian disarmament campaign, launched in 2006.²² The team consisted of eight police officers (one team leader, four operators, one medic and two drivers). MAG provided the team with Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) training comprising 26 hours of theory and 36 hours of practical field and classroom-based exercises, as well as regular refresher training.



PNB Survey

In addition to the above, the PNB then requested support from MAG to carry out a survey of its SALW stocks. The assessment took approximately four months and was funded by the Swiss and UK Governments. Two MAG-PNB teams visited 206 PNB sites²³ to:

- > produce an accurate location map of all PNB stations
- > establish the quantity of SALW held by the PNB, and the number which were out of service, seized and surplus
- > establish the types of ammunition and the quantity of surplus stocks
- > evaluate the physical security of each armoury

The survey found that:

- > the PNB has a large surplus of arms and ammunition, much of which is obsolete, in poor condition and/or is not suitable to the needs of the police force²⁴
- > continuing to store surplus SALW is putting unnecessary pressure on limited storage capacity and resulting in dangerous storage conditions
- > arms and munitions are often stored in the same place, with insufficient security and poor surveillance, and firearms are not locked up
- > PNB armourers lack training on how to properly store and manage stockpiles²⁵

The survey results and a database containing the details for each of the 206 sites surveyed were officially handed over to the Director General of the PNB in June 2009. The database included data for each site on identification (eg localisation, GPS coordinates, police unit concerned, etc), description (type and construction of building, furnishings, sketches, photos, etc), security (doors and windows, specialist storerooms, number and qualifications of armourers, etc) and SALW (number, type, condition). The purpose of the database was to provide the PNB at headquarters level with a tool for monitoring armouries.²⁶

PSSM

In addition to the database, MAG provided the PNB with several recommendations, some of which were quite urgent given the fact that the 2010 elections were quickly approaching and that there was a fear that they could result in increased violence. The international community and the police agreed that there was need to improve the physical security of arms, ammunition and explosives stockpiles.²⁷ From June 2009 to December 2010, MAG carried out the relevant PSSM-related recommendations made in the survey, with funding from the Dutch, Belgian and Swiss governments. The objective of the project was to reduce the vulnerability of the PNB's SALW stockpiles by securing them against theft, trafficking and unplanned explosions.²⁸ MAG used a three-prong approach, which focused on:

1. **Destruction of surplus arms and ammunition:** a MAG-trained PNB team visited PNB depots across the country to collect obsolete and surplus SALW and destroy them. During an 18 month period, a total of 3,614 arms, 6,826 chargers, 13,978 munitions and 1,019,590 cartridges were collected, and 593 arms, 2,514 chargers, 9,867 munitions and 316,548 cartridges were destroyed.²⁹
2. **Improving physical security:** MAG upgraded the physical security of 136 police stations and 32 SALW storage depots across the country. MAG put in place mechanisms to safely secure arms and ammunition. For example, MAG installed gun racks for firearms and chargers in police posts to enable the PNB to properly store their arms and ammunition and to increase the security of their armouries. At the storage sites, MAG reinforced windows and doors, installed hatches to limit access to authorised personnel only, replaced wooden doors with heavy reinforced metal doors and replaced weak locks with stronger padlocks.³⁰
3. **Training of armourers:** Through training, MAG intended to strengthen the capacity of PNB armourers to properly store and maintain their SALW. The training would have helped them to put in place basic safety procedures and strengthen management and follow up. Although MAG delivered some initial training, this component was not fully implemented mainly due to lack of funding, but also due to problems securing approval from the Ministry of Public Security, despite interest from the PNB armourers.

Upon completion of the project, MAG submitted a project report to the Ministry of Public Security and PNB which included a series of recommendations for the PNB to follow up. The following is a brief summary:

- > only store arms in armouries which are strictly necessary
- > ensure firearms are stored under lock and key when they are not in service
- > when arms are not in service, remove the chargers to improve security
- > rigorously monitor the movement of arms to/from the armouries
- > train armourers in the monitoring, maintenance and storage of arms
- > put in place a policy in relation to the safe storage of arms and ammunition³¹

In total, the budget for MAG's support to the PNB was approximately 1,615,000 USD. Despite the success of the project and the clear outputs achieved, longer term sustainability was compromised. According to MAG, "providing support such as gun racks or rehabilitation work to improve the physical security of armouries is clearly going in the right direction. But, if these activities are done in isolation, they are not sufficient for lowering the risk of arms to an acceptable level. Passive measures improve security but they absolutely need to be complemented by active measures [such as training], with follow up support and monitoring to be effective."³²

MAG's PSSM support to the PNB was based on a fixed period of time and resources, and the contract did not allow for any follow up or an evaluation to assess the impact of the project. MAG has therefore not been able to return to assess whether the PNB continue to maintain their stockpiles and armouries to the same standard in which they were trained. However, anecdotal evidence based on informal visits by MAG to PNB armouries which it had refurbished indicates that arms and ammunition handling, as well as storage and record-keeping conditions, remain poor, which raises questions of sustainability and continued risk. Unfortunately, changing behaviour and improving weapons management practice is not immediate; it requires a longer term approach based on capacity development and follow up.

MAG's relationship with the PNB towards the end of the project deteriorated. This was due in part to the unrealistic expectations on the part of the PNB regarding the support that MAG was to provide. For example, the PNB expected MAG to build new armouries while MAG, constrained by limited resources and a short project timeframe, focused on rehabilitating and securing existing armouries in order to have a wider impact. MAG also experienced difficulties in its relationship with the *Commission nationale permanente de la lutte contre la prolifération des armes légères et de petit calibre* (CNAP), the national SALW commission, which may have also had a negative impact on MAG's relationship with the PNB.³³

Building national mine action capacity

Although MAG's main objectives in Burundi were to strengthen PSSM capacity, the organisation also played a supporting role in mine action. Landmine and ERW contamination in Burundi, a legacy of the civil war, was largely addressed by the Swiss Foundation for Demining (FSD) and Danish Church Aid (DCA). Both organisations left the country in 2008, and in February 2009, FSD stated that no meaningful clearance was left to be done.³⁴ Shortly after, parts of the country previously held by rebels and believed to be contaminated by mines/ERW were made accessible. In November 2009, the government reported that four provinces in the northwest Kibira forest area were suspected of being contaminated. As MAG was already working in Burundi on PSSM, the government requested MAG's assistance to clear these areas and develop the residual mine action capacity of the national mine action authority, DAHMI (Direction de l'Action Humanitaire contre les Mines et Engins Non Explosés), which is part of the Ministry of Public Security's Civil Protection unit.

Between July and September 2010, MAG and DAHMI jointly conducted non-technical survey of 96 Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHAs) in five provinces. The survey confirmed contamination in 12 areas. With funding from the Swiss government, MAG trained a team from DAHMI in demining to EOD Level One certification (and five staff to EOD Level Two), and cleared the areas confirmed as contaminated during the non-technical survey. In January 2012, the GoB identified new suspected areas close to electricity pylons that have yet to be surveyed. DAHMI is responsible for responding to the residual mine/ERW threat. MAG's mine action support officially ended in December 2011 but it continues to provide technical advice upon request.

MAG'S CURRENT PSSM PROGRAMME WITH THE FDN

The perceived success of MAG's work with the PNB led to interest from the FDN for similar assistance. MAG started working again with the FDN with support from the WRA. However, this time around, it was the FDN, not the WRA, that directly sought out MAG's assistance. The goal of the current project programme is to increase the capacity of the FDN to safely manage SALW through the destruction of surplus items, in order to reduce the risk of illicit proliferation and accidents related to SALW.³⁵ MAG would also like to train FDN armourers and improve the physical security of armouries and depots, but this will depend on whether funding can be secured.

Survey of FDN armouries and depots

With funding from the Swiss Government, MAG trained an FDN survey team for two months in November and December 2010. The team then carried out a survey until February 2011 of FDN armouries and ammunition depots across the country in order to improve the security and management of weapons and ammunition. The survey looked at a range of different factors, which included:

- > quantity of arms, ammunition and explosives
- > type
- > destruction site
- > security and potential risks
- > available infrastructure
- > registration procedures
- > accessibility

The survey found that:

- > many FDN weapons and surplus ammunition are degraded or obsolete and some ammunition is at high risk of explosion
- > storage conditions for weapons and ammunition is poor. New armouries are needed as is refurbishment of existing armouries/depots. For example, SALW were not chained or locked up, and were often stored without gun racks
- > FDN armourers lack training in safe storage and ammunition management³⁶

The FDN used the survey findings to compile a list of SALW to be destroyed, as well as identify armouries and ammunition depots in urgent need of rehabilitation or construction. The FDN and MAG estimated that 150 tons of ammunition and 12,000 SALW needed to be destroyed.³⁷ Based on this estimate, MAG then secured funding from PM/WRA to destroy 70 tons of ammunition and 7,000 SALW between November 2011 and June 2012.³⁸

Ammunition destruction

MAG's methods for destroying ammunition and explosives are based on the following factors:

- > condition of the ammunition and explosives
- > the type of loading mechanism used for each different type of ammunition
- > position of the ordnance (on the ground, buried, stuck in a structure)
- > environment (open area, urban area, special area, etc)

Based on these factors, the FDN's ammunition destruction team, trained by MAG, uses the following ammunition destruction methods:

- > ammunition and explosives collected from storage sites are transported and destroyed at military destruction sites reserved specifically for this purpose, eg FDN destruction site in Mudubugu, Bubanza province
- > degraded ammunition and explosives found at storage sites or in contaminated areas are neutralised if needed and moved to a short distance for in situ destruction
- > highly degraded ammunition and explosives are destroyed on-site³⁹

To enhance the safety of ammunition destruction activities, the UNDP and MAG supported the in-depth rehabilitation of a dirt road from the temporary storage depot in Bubanza to the destruction site to facilitate safe access for the vehicles transporting the ammunition.

MAG's ammunition destruction target under the WRA grant is 70 tons. By the end of May 2012, MAG had already destroyed 97 tons.



SALW destruction

The FDN team also collects SALW from FDN armouries, and transports and stores them at the FDN logistics base in Bujumbura until there is a sufficiently large number to warrant a substantial period of destruction at the SALW destruction workshop, located at the same FDN base. This ensures maximum efficiency and use of the machinery. SALW are destroyed by members of MAG's FDN-trained team using a hydraulic cutting machine and three metal disk-cutting machines. Two members of the FDN SALW Destruction team are on site at all times and are responsible for monitoring and quality control of the SALW destruction work.

By the end of the June 2012, MAG had destroyed 6,393 SALW and planned to destroy 7,000 by the end of July.⁴⁰

Physical security

MAG intends to support the FDN to strengthen the physical security of its storage depots and armouries. However, current funding from the WRA does not cover this component and MAG is seeking funding from other donors.

Capacity development

EOD capacity within Burundi's military is very low; few soldiers have formal training, including ex-combatants who have been integrated into the military and who have no previous training. In December 2011, MAG delivered EOD Level One training over a six week period for the FDN team. Specific topics included: theory on weapons, ammunition and explosives (functioning and identification); theory and practice on weapons and ammunition collection, transport and destruction; first aid and occupational safety; field communications; introduction to the risks of unsafe weapons and ammunition storage; and introduction to the norms, agreements and protocols related to arms and ammunition destruction (International Mine Action Standards - IMAS, UN Programme of Action, Nairobi Protocol, etc). In addition, MAG provides monthly refresher training, site demonstrations and also gives the teams written exams.

The current FDN team consists of twelve people. MAG provides FDN soldiers with per diems (food and accommodation allowance) to supplement their military salaries which are quite low, and as a way of providing an incentive for them to remain with the programme.

Apart from training FDN teams to support implementation of the PSSM programme, MAG recognises that training for the FDN more broadly is a critical part of sustainable PSSM. The destruction of surplus, obsolete and degraded ammunition and SALW is necessary; but so too is the need to develop the ammunition management capacity of the FDN. Without sufficient capacity development support, armourers will continue to practice unsafe handling and storage methods, which will continue to put lives at risk of an unplanned explosion, and SALW theft and leakage. MAG has plans to train armourers within the FDN, but also the PNB if there is interest. A training workshop would take four to six weeks and MAG's PSSM training material is developed by its technical advisors in-country and adapted according to local needs, capacity and context. MAG is in the process of trying to secure funding for this component.

Quality management

Each MAG PSSM programme develops Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on PSSM based on national context and capacity. These are based on relevant IMAS on ammunition destruction and safe storage, the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATGs), draft International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS)⁴¹ and NATO standards. MAG's SOPs are reviewed annually and updated and improved where needed. The SOPs are also shared with other MAG PSSM programmes, but on an informal basis.

MAG has developed SOPs for PSSM in Burundi. The SOPs cover a range of topics which include:

- > identification of SALW
- > collection of arms, ammunition and explosives
- > transportation of arms, ammunition and explosives by road
- > temporary storage of arms, ammunition and explosive devices by the FDN Logistics Brigade in Bujumbura, and in Mudubugu, Bubanza Province
- > destruction and demolition

- > destruction by incineration of small calibre munitions and non explosives
- > permanent Destruction Center of the FDN in Mudubugu
- > FDN SALW destruction workshop, Logistics Brigade, Bujumbura
- > Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC)
- > EOD
- > communications
- > medical support and evacuation

Quality Management for PSSM is not formalised within MAG. In addition to having a focal point at headquarters (HQ) level for PSSM, MAG's International Development Team, based at its HQ in Manchester, usually visits the Burundi programme annually to, among other things, provide advice on standards and quality management. In Burundi, no organisation is responsible for external Quality Assurance/Quality Control of MAG's PSSM work. MAG works according to its own SOPs, and the Technical Operations Manager (TOM) checks that work undertaken by the MAG-trained FDN teams is done according to the SOPs.⁴² Specific members of the FDN-trained ammunition destruction and SALW destruction teams are responsible for QA and QC. Senior management within the FDN also inspects MAG's work. Given ammunition management capacity constraints within the FDN, MAG recognises that there is need to train QA/QC supervisors within the FDN to ensure that PSSM activities adhere to SOPs and international standards.

In DRC, MAG worked with the authorities to develop national norms for PSSM; however, in Burundi, MAG has not had the time or the capacity to do so. As a result, it has only been able to develop SOPs. According to MAG Burundi, developing national standards and policy requires time, and donors have not expressed interest in supporting this type of work.

As this is still a relatively new area of work, MAG is in the process of putting in place mechanisms to provide its PSSM technical advisors with an opportunity to share materials across programmes, understand operating challenges, discuss good practice and develop training curricula which could be used and adapted to the local context in each target country.

Information management

Data collected during armoury/depot surveys, and collection and destruction activities, is recorded on forms by the MAG-trained FDN teams; these are signed off by the FDN Unit Commander and by the FDN collection/survey team. MAG records type of arms/ammunition/explosive collected, date of collection, date of destruction, origin, series, make, etc. A copy stays with the FDN Unit and MAG retains a copy. MAG then enters the data into an Excel spreadsheet (see Annex 8 and 9). The monthly updates are shared with the FDN Chief of Staff and CNAP.

MAG capacity

MAG's Burundi programme consists of 14 national staff, 14 FDN, three international staff (two of which are technical advisors with EOD Level Four certification) and one unpaid intern. The PSSM programme requires at least one advisor trained to EOD Level Four certification for the ammunition collection and destruction activities. The physical security aspects of the programme require someone with knowledge of how arms and ammunition should be stored securely, and a basic understanding of construction. In Burundi, MAG's technical advisors work with local construction workers to rehabilitate armouries and storage depots.

RESULTS

MAG reports that its PSSM projects in Burundi since 2007 have contributed to the following outcomes:

- > supporting Security Sector Reform (SSR) and the consolidation of peace by: enabling the police and army to secure their weapons, and in doing so, reducing the leakage of state-owned weapons; and contributing to the professionalism of the security and defence forces. This has been complemented by the destruction of SALW collected through civilian disarmament
- > supporting human security and socio-economic development by reducing the numbers of SALW in circulation, which has reduced the incidence of armed violence
- > reducing the risks of accidents related to unplanned explosions at munitions sites through the removal of unsafe arms and ammunition from armouries and ammunition depots and supporting an improved storage system
- > supporting the implementation of the Nairobi Protocol on SALW and the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development⁴⁵

However, when reporting to donors, MAG reports on results primarily in terms of outputs, ie number of tons of ammunition destroyed, number of SALW collected and destroyed, number of gun racks installed, etc. Like other operators implementing PSSM programmes, MAG does not have a standard methodology for reporting on outcomes for its PSSM programmes. MAG Burundi tries to measure outcomes in terms of the impact of preventing an unplanned explosion on civilians living within a certain radius of an FDN ammunition depot or armoury. Based on statistics provided by the FDN, MAG reports on the number of people that have been potentially saved from an unplanned explosion. However, MAG admits that it is unclear what data the FDN statistics are based on.

While MAG contends that its PSSM work helps to stem the illicit proliferation of SALW in Burundi and has contributed to wider SSR, MAG Burundi acknowledges difficulties in obtaining data to support this claim. MAG does not have a process in place for measuring how PSSM contributes to preventing the loss or diversion of SALW from ammunition and weapons stores in Burundi, or measuring changes in the ammunition storage safety capacity of national authorities.

MAG will be deploying its Senior Community Liaison Management Advisor in July to conduct return visits to some of the sites of previous activity and conduct impact assessment work.

FDN PSSM outputs

MAG's recent PSSM programme with the FDN set a target of 70 tons of munitions and 7,000 SALW to be destroyed. The following table provides a summary of the number of arms and ammunition collected and destroyed by MAG's FDN team between December 2011 and June 2012.

Destroyed					
Date	Weapons	Magazines and barrels	Items of ammunition	Small Arms Ammunition	Tons of Ammunition
Dec 2011-January 2012	603	1,535	2,227	332,000	15.83
February	910	1,375	1,359	420,200	17.85
March	553	3,292	1,300	601,460	25.1
April	1,799	2,695	2,490	465,698	20.43
May	1,096	1,540	737	367,175	15.15
June	1,432	612	240	60,112	2.87
Total	6,393	11,049	8,353	2,246,645	97.23

As of the end of June 2012, 97 tons of ammunition and 6,393 SALW had been destroyed in total. MAG has more than achieved its ammunition destruction target and has almost achieved the SALW destruction target. However, at times, progress on meeting anticipated ammunition and weapon destruction targets has been slow and according to MAG, delays were largely due to: incorrect estimates provided by the FDN which were based on FDN data for the whole country, and not on the contents of individual depots; a lack of capacity on the part of the FDN survey team to make accurate estimates; shifts in arms and ammunition between depots following the survey; and bureaucratic delays.



Sustainability

To ensure sustainable results, PSSM programmes require a holistic approach which relies on the destruction of surplus SALW and munitions, reinforcing the physical security of storage areas and strengthening the capacity of national authorities to maintain and manage their stockpiles safely. When one element of this approach is missing, the sustainability of the other elements is jeopardised. An overall strategic framework is also required which ensures political will and buy-in for PSSM at senior levels, as well as recognition of the need for enhanced capacity in ammunition management. This should also be linked to wider efforts to reform the security sector.

In Burundi, MAG has helped the Government collect and destroy large quantities of surplus, obsolete and unsafe ammunition, explosives and arms. However, with regards to the FDN, MAG has not secured funding to refurbish and or construct safer storage facilities, and perhaps more crucially, work with the national authorities to develop the capacity of armourers to identify, maintain and manage their stockpiles in a safe, accountable and transparent manner.

FUNDING

MAG's PSSM interventions in Burundi have been funded by the Governments of Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The UNDP supported MAG's involvement in the civilian disarmament campaign. At present, WRA is MAG's main donor⁴⁴ in Burundi, and funding is available until the end of July 2012. Little of the funding provided for PSSM activities has come from the mine action funding channels; instead it has come primarily from peace-building/conflict prevention and SALW control channels.⁴⁵

MAG PSSM activities	Estimated funding provided
PNB PSSM (incl. survey, destruction and physical security)	1,615,000 USD
FDN PSSM (incl. survey + current destruction project)	655,000 USD
Other projects (initial FDN project, weapons destruction workshop, initial police mobile team, and civilian disarmament)	1,325,000 USD

MAG has encountered difficulties securing funding to develop FDN capacity in ammunition management. Donors are seemingly reluctant to use development funding to support military capacity development activities. Donors have also been unwilling to prioritise preventive work, ie securing armouries and depots to prevent unplanned explosions, theft, etc and do not seem to fully recognise the risks posed by the potential impact of an unplanned explosion, similar to that experienced in Congo-Brazzaville in March 2012. Unfortunately it seems the donor community in Burundi may not realise the full scale of the risks due to unsafe storage of ammunition in Burundi and the significant cost differential involved in preventing an unplanned explosion as opposed to responding to the humanitarian crisis as a result of one.⁴⁶

PSSM AND LINKS TO WIDER AVR

Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) in Burundi

As early as January 2003, despite the ongoing conflict with the CNDD-FDD and the Palipehutu-FNL, the Government of Burundi began working with the World Bank to develop a national Demobilisation, Reinsertion and Reintegration Programme (DRRP). The programme clearly outlined the objectives and guiding principles for the country's impending DDR process. And, in August 2003, the government formally established the National Commission for Demobilisation, Reinsertion and Reintegration (NCDRR) to provide policy guidance to the DRRP.

Although the DDR process was fairly comprehensive, targeting all former combatants, including the Gardiens de la Paix (militias) and community-defence groups, its success in effectively disarming all ex-combatants was limited. Of 35,000 combatants and militia members demobilised by the end of 2007, only approximately 6,000 weapons had been collected. According to the Small Arms Survey, this figure is not in line with estimates of how many weapons rebel groups actually held during the conflict, suggesting that many SALW were still freely circulating in the country. In addition to weapons that were not submitted by former combatants during the disarmament process, the DDR process also failed to tackle the weapons purchased by civilians for self-protection during the conflict's 14-year period.

In 2006, the President launched a civilian disarmament campaign and established the Technical Commission on Civilian Disarmament and the Fight against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (CTDC). The CTDC, under the authority of the Ministry of Interior and Public Security, was mandated to:

- > design a national disarmament policy in line with Burundi's international commitments — to the UN Programme of Action, the International Instrument on the tracing of light weapons, the Bamako Declaration, the Nairobi Declaration and the Nairobi Protocol
- > ensure close technical cooperation between all those involved, including the PNB, local and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB) and others

Unfortunately, the CTDC failed to develop a clear framework for the campaign, especially in terms of communicating with the population. Between May and December 2006, the government only managed to collect 4,766 of the Burundi's estimated 100,000 to 300,000 SALW, a figure that is not insignificant, but largely inconsequential in light of the wider presence of SALW in the country.⁴⁷

SALW control efforts in Burundi

In 2006, Burundi ratified the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of SALW in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa, a regional protocol to fight the proliferation of SALW. That same year, the CTDC launched a national strategy to combat the proliferation of SALW and civilian disarmament, which was focused on consolidating peace, reinforcing security and reducing armed violence. In 2007, the CTDC changed its approach following the findings and recommendations of that year's Small Arms Survey and Ligue Iteka study on SALW in Burundi. The CTDC focused on:

- > public information and awareness-raising campaigns at both the national and provincial levels
- > supporting local civil society actors to disseminate key messages and spread awareness of the risks of SALW
- > persuading civilians to hand in their SALW to the local authorities

In 2007, the CTDC was renamed the *Commission de Désarmement Civil et de Lutte contre la Prolifération des Armes Légères et de Petit Calibre* (CDCPA). With support from the UNDP, the CDCPA established a Small Arms Programme under the *Bureau Intégré des Nations Unies au Burundi* (BINUB; former ONUB). It also collaborated closely with international NGOs such as MAG and DanChurchAid. The CDCPA eventually changed its name to the current CNAP and, in 2011, launched a new National Action Plan on SALW.

The National Action Plan for 2011 to 2015⁴⁸ is structured under three general objectives:

1. to strengthen the institutions responsible for implementing the plan
2. to effectively control and manage SALW in Burundi
3. to effectively inform and educate the public on the SALW problem and civilian disarmament

The second objective aims to achieve proper SALW control and management by, among others, marking and registering government-issued weapons; creating, properly maintaining and effectively using a national SALW database; improving the physical security of SALW storage sites and the management capacity of relevant staff (PSSM); and undertaking future efforts to disarm the civilian population in parallel with development programmes.

MAG's work directly supports the GoB in its implementation of the National Action Plan, as well as Articles 6-9 of the 2004 Nairobi Protocol, which legally binds member states to "take action to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of, excessive and destabilising accumulation of, trafficking in, illicit possession and use of small arms and light weapons". Articles 6-9 of the Nairobi Protocol deal specifically with:

- > Article 6 | Control and Accountability of State-owned Small Arms and Light Weapons
- > Article 7 | Marking and Tracing of Small Arms and Light Weapons and Record-keeping
- > Article 8 | Disposal of State-owned Small Arms and Light Weapons
- > Article 9 | Disposal of Confiscated or Un-licensed Small Arms and Light Weapons

Between November 2009 and February 2010, MAG, with financial support from the UNDP, supported the CDCPA's civilian disarmament campaign, which focused on the collection of SALW in civilian possession. During an eight-day period in October 2009, civilians handed in their SALW to the police at 138 police posts in 17 provinces. The MAG-trained PNB team transported some of the SALW to storage and destruction sites, while the CDCPA collected and destroyed the rest. In total, MAG collected 1,678 firearms, 4,806 munitions, some in very bad condition, and 169,934 small calibre cartridges. All of the munitions were destroyed, but MAG was not permitted to destroy some of the firearms due to lack of authorisation from the CDCPA.⁴⁹ MAG was also supposed to support efforts to mark SALW, but in the end was not authorised by the CDCPA to do so.

MAG's PSSM projects with the PNB and FDN have contributed to Burundi's efforts to stem the proliferation of SALW by strengthening the capacity of the PNB and FDN to: control, manage and handle SALW, ammunition and explosives; and collect, transport and destroy surplus munitions and SALW.

Despite the clear contributions that MAG has made to Burundi's small arms control efforts, MAG's relationship with CNAP remains poor. Although initial collaboration with what was then the CDCPA during the civilian disarmament campaign was positive, since then, the relationship with CNAP has deteriorated. This is partly due to disagreements over project management and the technical standards to be used for PSSM. The poor relationship between the two is illustrated by the fact that MAG is not mentioned in the National Action Plan (in other sections, key partners, including NGOs are directly named), even though it is the only organisation in the country that has actually carried out PSSM, retains the technical capacity, expertise and resources to do so, and has actually worked to build the capacity of the FDN and the PNB in this domain.

PSSM and Security Sector Reform⁵⁰

As one of the opposition groups' main demands, the reform of Burundi's security sector was one of the central issues in the Arusha peace negotiations. Although much of the negotiations centred on the ethnic composition of the new security and defence forces, the Arusha Agreement also called for the restructuring and professionalisation of the security and justice institutions, and the creation of both a new national defence force and a new national police force.

Burundi's SSR process officially began in 2003, when the CNDD-FDD signed the ceasefire, but only really gained strength in 2004, when the CNDD-FDD came into power, becoming the primary driver for SSR. Although mostly internally driven, the hefty demands of the SSR process meant that the GoB could not meet its objectives alone; it lacked both the capacity and the resources.⁵¹ As a result, Burundi's international partners became central to the SSR effort. While the Belgians and the Dutch have focused on providing funding for infrastructure development and technical training, other international partners also provide key normative training, each focusing on a different thematic area. For example,

in 2009, the Netherlands signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the GoB to launch its eight-year Security Sector Development Programme (DSS), now the country's biggest SSR programme. Focused on behavioural change within the security and justice sectors, the DSS provides targeted training in management and strategic planning in addition to training in ethics and human rights.⁵²

MAG maintains that it contributes to SSR through its PSSM training. By enhancing the capacity of armourers in the management of SALW and storage sites, MAG is certainly contributing to the professionalisation of the country's security and defence forces. MAG has made several attempts to link its support for PSSM to wider SSR. MAG has met with all of the key SSR actors, participates in SSR coordination meetings and sends monthly activity updates. For example, MAG provided advice to GTZ on their police armoury construction project. Similarly, they have provided advice to the European Union. MAG also met with the Belgian Technical Cooperation to discuss the possibility of developing a training module on SALW management as part of their police training project, which unfortunately did not work out. MAG was also included in the first two-year block of Dutch projects with the PNB; however the Dutch no longer consider PSSM to be part of their wider SSR priorities. In 2011, MAG discussed with the Dutch the possibility of carrying out training for FDN armourers with funding from their training fund, however the funds from this fund were later frozen to review its management.

Overall, MAG has made several attempts to link its support on PSSM to wider SSR efforts but has met with limited success. The general response from the wider SSR community has been that PSSM is not part of what they do. This is reflected in the fact that PSSM figures minimally in Burundi's 2012-2015 strategic plan for SSR.

OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT

MAG has worked in Burundi on PSSM for several years and with both the PNB and FDN. Based on this experience, MAG has learned several lessons, which are summarised below:

- > For sustainable results, PSSM programmes require a holistic approach involving a combination of physical security, ammunition and weapon management and capacity development activities. The installation of gun racks and reinforced doors and windows all help to strengthen the physical security of armouries and ammunition depots. However, if these activities are undertaken in isolation, they will not lead to improved ammunition management practices nor fully reduce the risk of theft or diversion of SALW, or an unplanned explosion. Passive measures need to be accompanied with capacity development, standards and regular monitoring to be effective. Armourers require training on how to identify, handle, store and manage arms, ammunition and explosives. PSSM support provided by operators like MAG should form part of a wider governance framework, developed with senior level management within the Ministry of Defence and the military and police to ensure political support and buy-in for comprehensive and sustainable ammunition and weapon management. And this should be linked, where possible, to broader security sector reform processes.
- > Obtaining access to police and military arms and ammunition stockpiles and making plans to collect and destroy obsolete, degraded and surplus items are sensitive matters. It takes time to build confidence and establish good working relationships with security providers like the police and military. This is often particularly difficult in a conflict/post-conflict context as the return to conflict is possible and national authorities may be reluctant to part with surplus SALW and ammunition regardless of whether they still function. This should be reflected in project timeframes as the ability to produce results based on tight deadlines can be impeded if there is insufficient support and buy-in from key stakeholders, both at senior and operational levels.

- > Overall, MAG's collaboration with the FDN has been excellent, with buy-in from senior FDN officials for the PSSM project. Some delays were encountered due in part to bureaucracy and inefficiency. However they may also be due to the efforts of certain elements within the FDN to delay and derail MAG's efforts to destroy arms and ammunition stockpiles. For example, MAG has had problems getting official forms signed on time, having access approved and being allowed to remove arms and ammunition for destruction despite prior agreement.
- > Donors often will not allow for time spent on undertaking surveys of armouries and storage depots. Instead they prefer to focus funds on collection and destruction activities. This makes it hard for operators like MAG who then have to find the resources to train a team and undertake the surveys nonetheless as the surveys provide essential information upon which to develop a PSSM programme, including timeframe and budget.
- > Donors have not demonstrated significant interest in strengthening the ammunition and weapon management capacity of the FDN/PNB, nor do they fully recognise the immediate risks to civilians, and to peace and stability more generally as a result of unsafe ammunition and weapon management practices in Burundi. Yet, this preventive work costs far less than that involved in responding to an unplanned explosion at an ammunition storage depot.⁵³
- > The expectations of national authorities such as the military and the police with regards to PSSM need to be managed carefully. When MAG worked with the PNB, MAG clearly described the project to the PNB focal point but at the time, did not produce a detailed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). This led to a misunderstanding on the part of the PNB regarding what MAG would deliver. It is therefore essential to have a clear and detailed MoU in place at the outset so that all parties understand what type of support will be provided and to help manage expectations.
- > It is necessary to ensure that the targets established for arms and ammunition destruction are based on reliable data where possible, and that all parties agree to them before activities start.
- > When developing the capacity of the police and the military, it is important that senior leadership assign personnel with the requisite skills, and that these individuals will continue to be able use their skills following the end of the project. When MAG worked with the FDN and PNB, it was unable to influence who was chosen by the FDN and PNB to be part of the MAG-trained FDN/PNB team, yet those selected can have a huge impact on the pace of work and the sustainability of results. Unfortunately, some members of the team were not well suited but MAG was not in a position to change this. In hindsight, MAG should have tried to select more trainees than needed for the team to ensure they could exclude the ones that performed poorly.

CONCLUSIONS

It is clear that there is serious need for SALW destruction, ensuring the physical safety of armouries and providing capacity development support to the police and the military within Burundi and that MAG has played a vital role in this regard. MAG remains the only mine/ERW operator working in Burundi that is working with the FDN on PSSM, and that has also supported the PNB. While the destruction of surplus, unstable and obsolete arms, ammunition and explosives in countries like Burundi is needed, this support also needs to be accompanied with capacity development to ensure sustainability.

Security providers need capacity development support for behaviour change, in order to deepen understanding and change stockpile management procedures in the longer term. However short donor funding timelines mitigate against this and force organisations like MAG to aim for "quick wins" without having the time and resources to develop sustainable capacity and ensure longer term impact.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ This case study was written by Sharmala Naidoo and Albert S. Mülli following a research mission to Burundi in February 2012.
- ² MAG. Grant Progress Report to PM/WRA, December 1, 2011 to February 29, 2012, Q6.
- ³ This case study should be read in conjunction with the GICHD case study on MAG's PSSM programme in Somaliland.
- ⁴ MAG also engages in AVR issues at policy and operational levels, for example providing input into policy level discussions around the Arms Trade Treaty, and UN SALW control standards.
- ⁵ MAG CWMD Global Update October 2009, <http://www.docstoc.com/docs/25819583/MAG-CWMD-Global-Update>, accessed 10 May 2012.
- ⁶ MAG website – AVR page, <http://www.maginternational.org/MAG/en/about/armed-violence-reduction/>, accessed 10 May 2012.
- ⁷ Stéphanie Pézard and Nicolas Florquin, *Small Arms in Burundi: Disarming the Civilian Population in Peacetime*, Small Arms Survey and Ligue Iteka, August 2007.
- ⁸ United Nations Security Council, Third Report of the Secretary-General on the United Operations in Burundi, 8 March 2005. S/2005/149.
- ⁹ Small Arms Survey obtained the data from the Doctors Without Borders-Belgium's Centre des Blessés Légers in Bujumbura.
- ¹⁰ MAG. Burundi: Securing arms stockpiles, 31 May 2011.
- ¹¹ More than 200 people were killed, 1,500 injured and approximately 20,000 people were made homeless as a result of the Brazzaville explosions.
- ¹² MAG. BURUNDI: Living amongst ammunition, 16 April 2012.
- ¹³ MAG. Burundi: Massive dynamite explosion risk removed. 22 May 2012.
- ¹⁴ "Countering the proliferation of MANPADS is a top U.S. national security priority. More than 40 civilian aircraft have been hit by MANPADS missiles since the 1970s. MANPADS are surface-to-air missiles that can be carried and fired by a single individual or carried by several individuals and fired by more than one person acting as a crew. Because MANPADS are easy to transport, conceal, and use – and because a single successful attack against an airliner would have serious consequences for the international civilian aviation industry – they are particularly attractive weapons to terrorists and criminals." US Department of State, "MANPADS: Combating the Threat to Global Aviation from Man-Portable Air Defense Systems", Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, July 27, 2011, accessed 30 May 2012. <http://www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/fs/169139.htm>.
- ¹⁵ MAG CWMD Global Update, May 2011, MAG. Burundi: Project begins with MANPADS destruction, October 2007.
- ¹⁶ The workshop only caters for the destruction of arms, not ammunition.
- ¹⁷ UNDP. Burundi Report 2008 towards 2010. August, 2010.
- ¹⁸ Julie Claveau (MAG). "Consolidating Peace through PSSM Projects in Burundi" in *Journal of ERW and Mine Action*, Issue 14.2, Summer 2010.
- ¹⁹ Willy Nindorera, *Security Sector Reform in Burundi: Issues and Challenges for Improving Civilian Protection*, CENAP/ NSI Working Paper, July 2007, 12.
- ²⁰ The Centre for International Governance Innovation, "Security Sector Reform Monitor: Burundi," No.1, November 2009.
- ²¹ Human Rights Watch, "You will not have peace while you are living" – The Escalation of Political Violence in Burundi, Human Rights Watch, May 2012.
- ²² MAG <http://www.maginternational.org/burundi-supporting-human-security>.
- ²³ See Annex for a map of the police regions in Burundi, all of which were covered by MAG.
- ²⁴ The PNB was formed in the aftermath of the conflict, and under the peace accords and Burundi's SSR framework, PNB personnel currently include members of the former gendarmerie, and soldiers from the Burundi Army and former armed groups. The PNB therefore has an abundance of weapons from diverse origins, which are often unsuited to police work, and may be dangerous due to their condition and/or age. Jacques Delemarle and Xavier Renou. *An Evaluation of Burundi National Police (PNB) Armaments: Report on the Condition and Storage Arrangements of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)*. MAG, Bujumbura, 31 May 2009.
- ²⁵ MAG. Projets de MAG en appui au Ministère de la Sécurité Publique dans le domaine de la lutte contre la prolifération des ALPC. Rapport final, MAG Burundi, 22 Décembre 2010; Jacques Delemarle and Xavier Renou. *An Evaluation of Burundi National Police (PNB) Armaments: Report on the Condition and Storage Arrangements of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)*. MAG, Bujumbura, 31 May 2009.

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- ²⁶ Jacques Delemarle and Xavier Renou. An Evaluation of Burundi National Police (PNB) Armaments: Report on the Condition and Storage Arrangements of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW). MAG, Bujumbura, 31 May 2009.
- ²⁷ Julie Claveau, "Consolidating Peace through PSSM Projects in Burundi", Journal of Mine Action, Issue 14.2, Summer 2010, http://maic.jmu.edu/journal/14.2/s_r/claveau/claveau.htm.
- ²⁸ MAG. Burundi: Securing arms stockpiles, 31 May 2011.
- ²⁹ SALW in good condition and fit for national reserve purposes were returned to the PNB. The remaining arms that were not destroyed (due to lack of authorization) were handed over to the CDCPA in December 2010.
- ³⁰ Julie Claveau, "Consolidating Peace through PSSM Projects in Burundi", Journal of Mine Action, Issue 14.2, Summer 2010.
- ³¹ Translated from French. MAG, Projets de MAG en appui au Ministère de la Sécurité Publique dans le domaine de la lutte contre la prolifération des ALPC. Rapport final, MAG Burundi, 22 Décembre 2010, p. 11-14.
- ³² Translated from French. MAG, Projets de MAG en appui au Ministère de la Sécurité Publique dans le domaine de la lutte contre la prolifération des ALPC. Rapport final, MAG Burundi, 22 Décembre 2010, p. 11.
- ³³ See Section 6 on Operational Challenges and Lessons Learned.
- ³⁴ Landmine Monitor report, 2010, Burundi country profile.
- ³⁵ MAG. Grant Progress Report to PM/WRA, December 1, 2011 to February 29, 2012, Q6.
- ³⁶ MAG Burundi, Programme Update, January 2011.
- ³⁷ MAG Burundi, Powerpoint presentation delivered 13 April, 2012 in Bujumbura.
- ³⁸ MAG secured a no cost extension for the project to end July 2012.
- ³⁹ MAG Burundi, SOP, Destruction and Demolition, April 2011.
- ⁴⁰ MAG. Burundi Programme Update, June 2012.
- ⁴¹ The UN Small Arms Control Standards will be published during the UN SALW Programme of Action Review Conference in July 2012.
- ⁴² See Annex 6 for a copy of the Quality Assurance form used by MAG Burundi for arms destruction, which is contained within MAG Burundi's SOPs on Quality Assurance and Quality Control.
- ⁴³ MAG. Burundi – Overview, 2011.
- ⁴⁴ MAG also receives a small grant from Foundry 47, an American foundation.
- ⁴⁵ MAG. MAG Burundi's PSSM and SALW Grants, 2012.
- ⁴⁶ According to the Small Arms Survey, "a single unplanned explosion at a munitions site can claim dozens of lives, injure hundreds, and displace thousands of people. The damage to infrastructure can be extensive, covering many square kilometres. In addition, the loss of economic activity can exceed tens of millions of dollars and have long-term ramifications on livelihoods and the environment.... For example, following an explosion in Paracin, Serbia, in 2006, a main access road was reportedly blocked for 32 hours, and an estimated EUR 15 million (USD 19 million) worth of trade was lost." Unplanned Explosions at Munitions Sites, Small Arms Survey, Research Note: Weapons and Markets, No. 6, January 2012.
- ⁴⁷ A UN Secretary-General report on ONUB for the Security Council in 2006 stated that "concerns among the population over weapons registration, and the absence of instructions to the security forces to support the process, resulted in considerable confusion about the initiative and the modalities for its implementation." In addition, many Burundians were still concerned by the threat posed by the Palipehutu-FNL, which had not yet been demobilised, leading many to retain weapons as a means of self- and community-protection. As a result, the disarmament campaign failed to achieve its objects.
- ⁴⁸ République du Burundi, Ministère de la Sécurité Publique. Plan D'Action National pour le contrôle, la gestion des armes légères et de petit calibre et le désarmement de la population civile (2011-2015), Avril 2011.
- ⁴⁹ Email from Julie Claveau, MAG Burundi, dated 18 May 2012.
- ⁵⁰ Security sector reform (SSR) has been defined differently by different actors. In general terms, SSR refers to post-conflict efforts and activities aimed at restructuring a country's security institutions—including the army, the police, the courts, customs and others—and subject them to the control and oversight of elected civilian governments. This restructuring and democratization of the security sector seeks to ensure greater professionalism and efficiency, as well as a better relationship with the civilian population through a greater respect for ethics and human rights.
- ⁵¹ Center for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), "Country Profile: Burundi," Security Sector Resource Centre, 2010.
- ⁵² CIGI, "Burundi No. 4" Security Sector Monitor, October 2010.
- ⁵³ In March 2012, a series of explosions took place at an ammunition storage depot in Congo-Brazzaville. The blast consisted of three separate explosions that were caused by an electrical short circuit at the depot. The blast injured 1,500, made 20,000 homeless, and disrupted education for 20,000 students. Entire buildings collapsed close to the site, including a church. Source: UNMAS. Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) – factsheet. May 2012.

ANNEX 1 | KEY MILESTONES

2007

MAG starts working in Burundi, supporting the FDN to destroy surplus SALW

2008

MAG starts to work with the PNB to survey police armouries and depots, and collect and destroy SALW

2009

MAG supports the civilian disarmament campaign, working alongside the SALW Commission, by collecting and destroying SALW handed over to the Disarmament Commission

June 2009 | December 2010

MAG initiates an 18 month PSSM project with the PNB which involves SALW collection and destruction, and the physical upgrade of police armouries and depots

July 2010 | September 2010

MAG supports DAHMI with technical survey and MRE

December 2010 | February 2011

MAG carries out a survey of FDN armouries and depots, and destroys surplus SALW and ammunition

February | November 2011

Clearance with DAHMI of Confirmed Hazardous Areas

November 2011 | June 2012

MAG support to FDN on collection and destruction of SALW, ammunition and explosives

ANNEX 2 | PEOPLE CONSULTED

Celcius Barahinduka | Ligue Iteka | National Coordinator of the Burundian Action Network on SALW

Colonel Emmanuel Nkeyabahizi | FDN/MAG PSSM team

Cynthia Nkundwa | Logistics Manager | MAG Burundi

Dennis Hadrick | Program Manager | US Department of State Office of Weapons Abatement and Removal

Didier Perardel | Technical Operations Manager | MAG Burundi

Fabien Sinankwakure | APRODH

General Zenon Ndabaneze | Director | CNAP

Julie Claveau | Country Director | MAG Burundi

Karen Hatungimana | Intern | MAG Burundi

Leonce Masavyi | Director | Mine Action Centre (DAHMI)

Major Cyril Calame | Military Advisor | SSR Unit | BNUB

Oliver Hoehne | Swiss Political Advisor

Peggy Inangorore | Head of Finance and Human Resources | MAG Burundi

Serge Rumin | Security Sector Development Programme | Government of Netherlands

Vincent Sauget | Technical Field Manager | MAG Burundi

General Diomede Ndegeya | Deputy General Chief of Staff | FDN

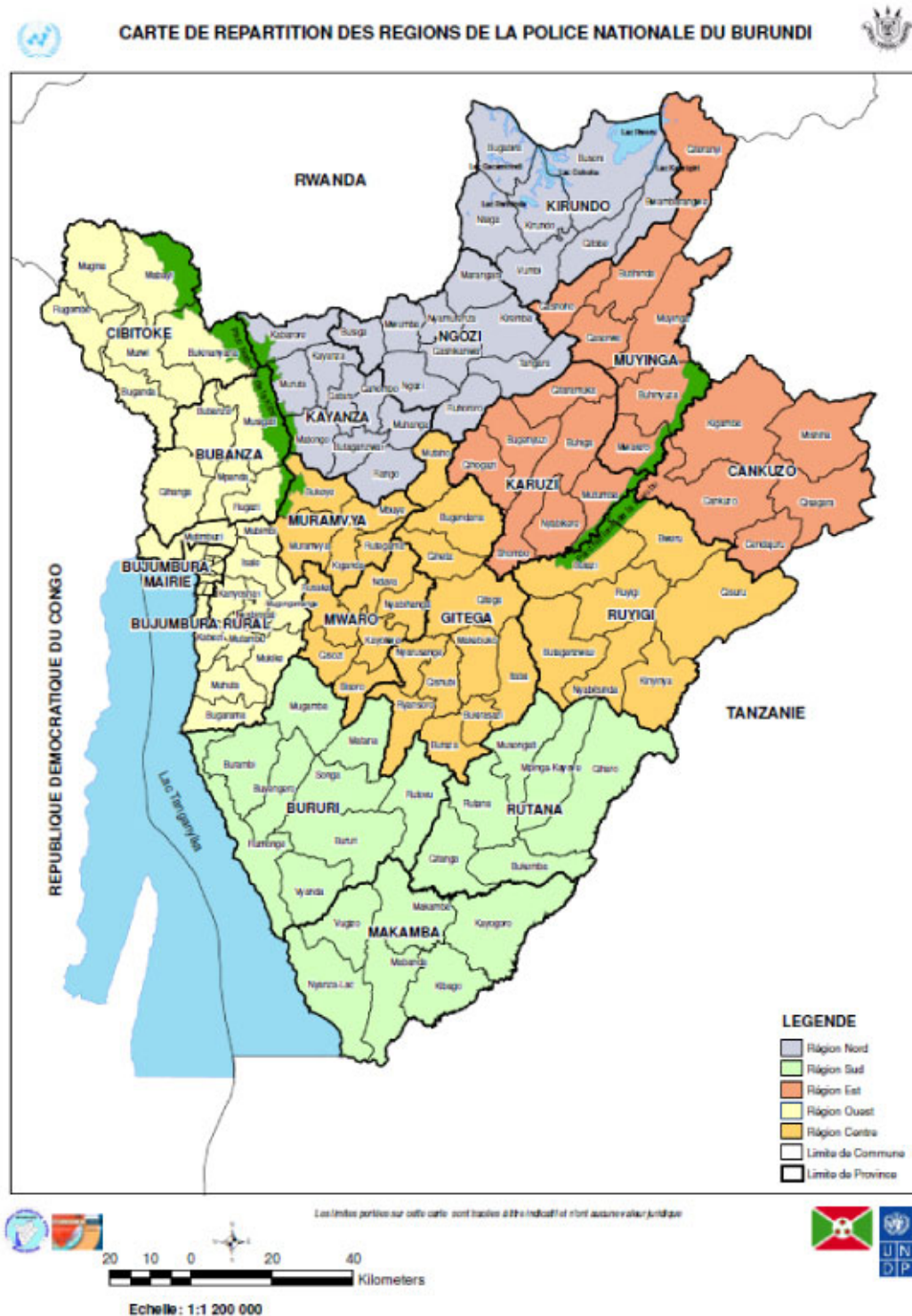
Visits to:

FDN armoury and destruction site | Bubanza

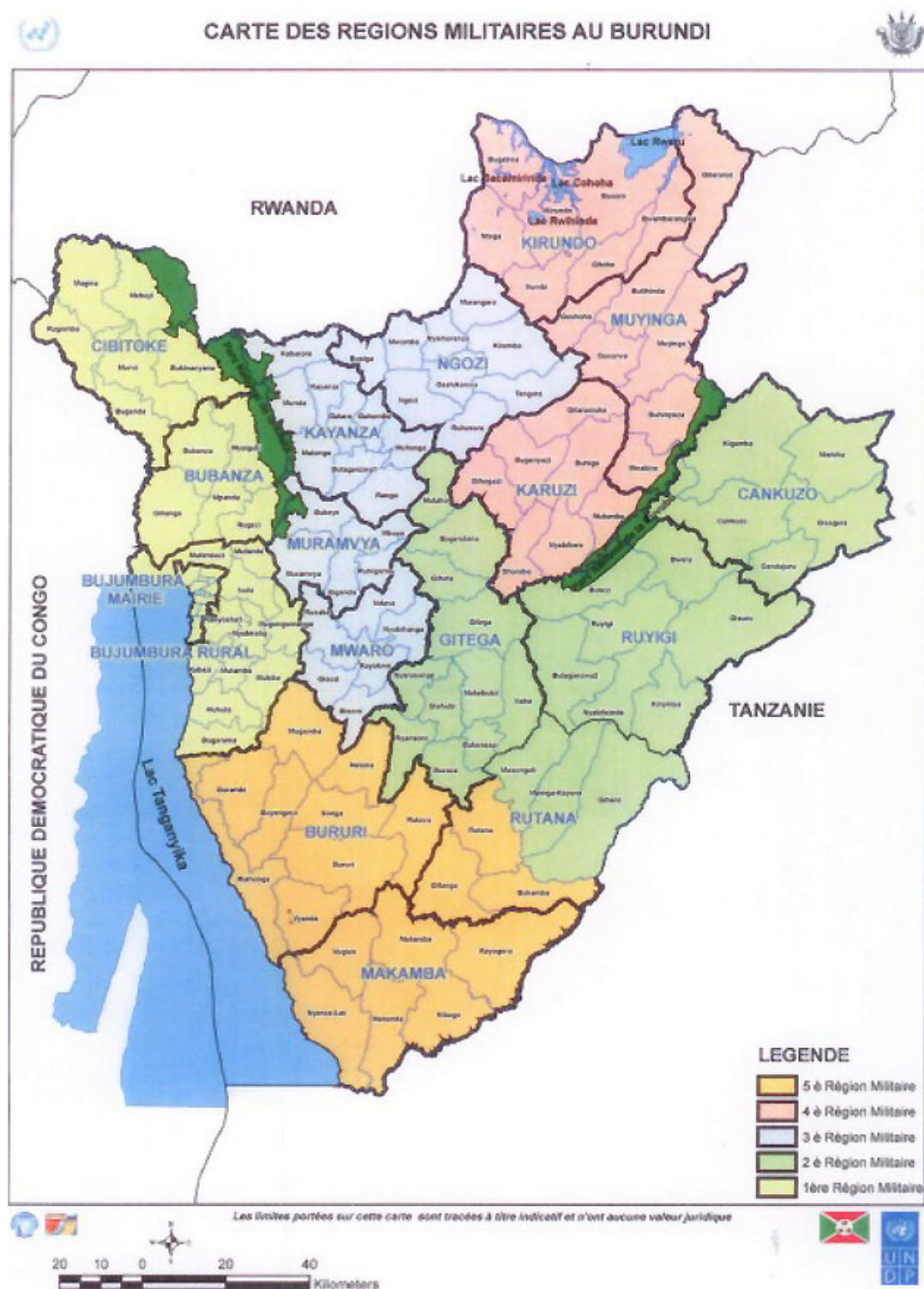
Live ammunition demolition | Mudubugu Central Destruction Site | Bubanza

SALW destruction workshop | Bujumbura

ANNEX 3 | MAP OF PNB REGIONS



ANNEX 4 | MAP OF FDN REGIONS



Prepared by (Unité)CNP/Ministère de la Sécurité Publique - UNDP Integrated Support to the Burundi National Humanitarian Mine Action Programme 2006-2008

Sources: IGEBU, ISTEBU, OMUB, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, OCHA, WHO, FAO, WFP, BURMACC GIS

ANNEX 5 | ARTICLES 6-9 OF THE NAIROBI PROTOCOL

Article 6 | Control and Accountability of State-owned Small Arms and Light Weapons

States Parties undertake to:

- (a) establish and maintain complete national inventories of small arms and light weapons held by security forces and other state bodies, to enhance their capacity to manage and maintain secure storage of state-owned small arms and light weapons;
- (b) ensure strict national accountability and the effective tracing of all small arms and light weapons owned and distributed by the state.

Article 7 | Marking and Tracing of Small Arms and Light Weapons and Record-keeping

States Parties undertake to:

- (a) mark each small arm or light weapon at the time of manufacture, with a unique marking providing the name of the manufacturer, the country or place of manufacture and the serial number. The marking should be on the barrel, frame and, where applicable, the slide.
- (b) mark each small arm or light weapon at the time of import, with a simple marking permitting identification of the country of import and the year of import, and an individual serial number if the small arm or light weapon does not bear one at the time of import so that the source of the small arm or light weapon can be traced.
- (c) ensure that all small arms and light weapons in the possession of the state are marked with a unique mark.
- (d) ensure the maintenance, for not less than ten years, of information in relation to small arms and light weapons that is necessary to trace and identify those small arms and light weapons which are illicitly manufactured or trafficked and to prevent and detect such activities. Such information shall include:
 - i. the appropriate markings required by this Article;
 - ii. in cases involving international transactions in small arms and light weapons, the issuance and expiration dates of the appropriate licenses or authorisations, the country of export, the country of import, the transit countries, where appropriate, and the final recipient and the description and quantity of the articles.

Article 8 | Disposal of State-owned Small Arms and Light Weapons

States Parties undertake to identify and adopt effective programmes for the collection, safe-storage, destruction and responsible disposal of small arms and light weapons rendered surplus, redundant or obsolete, in accordance with domestic laws, through, inter alia, peace agreements, demobilisation or (re-)integration of excombatants, or re-equipment of armed forces or other armed state bodies.

States Parties shall accordingly:

- (a) develop and implement, where they do not exist, national programmes for the identification of surplus, obsolete and seized stocks of small arms and light weapons in possession of the state;
- (b) ensure that small arms and light weapons rendered surplus, redundant or obsolete through the implementation of a peace process, the re-equipment or reorganisation of armed forces and/ or other state bodies are securely stored, destroyed or disposed of in a way that prevents them from entering the illicit market or flowing into regions in conflict or any other destination that is not fully consistent with agreed criteria for restraint.

Article 9 | Disposal of Confiscated or Unlicensed Small Arms and Light Weapons States Parties undertake to:

States Parties undertake to:

- (a) adopt within their domestic legal systems, such measures as may be necessary to enable confiscation of small arms and light weapons that have been illicitly manufactured or trafficked;
- (b) maintain and further develop joint and combined operations across the borders of States Parties to locate, seize and destroy caches of small arms and light weapons left over after conflicts and civil wars;
- (c) encourage law enforcement agencies to work with communities to identify small arms and light weapons caches and remove them from society;
- (d) establish an effective mechanism for storing impounded, recovered or unlicensed illicit small arms and light weapons pending the investigations that will release them for destruction.

ANNEX 6 | MAG BURUNDI QUALITY ASSURANCE FORM FOR SALW DESTRUCTION

FICHE D'EVALUATION D'ASSURANCE QUALITE

DESTRUCTION D'ARMES

Générale

Date:	Pays:
N° de référence de l'AQ:	Province:
Nom/Position de l'officier AQ:	Ville:
Date de la dernière AQ:	Lieu de démantèlement:

Agencement du Site

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| > Les destructions se font sur place? | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| > Si oui, l'agencement du site est en accord avec la POP? | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| > Si oui, l'agencement du site est sécurisé et en accord avec la POP? | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |

Coordination et Contrôle

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| > Est-ce que le personnel est assez qualifié pour mener la destruction? | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| > Y a-t-il une documentation adéquate (POP, identification, etc.)? | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| > Y a-t-il une supervision adéquate du site? | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| > Les techniques de démantèlement sont appropriées à la découpe? | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |

Sécurité

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| > Les points suivant sont-ils en accord avec la POP? | |
| > Est-ce que le matériel de protection est en place et est utilisé en accord avec la POP? | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| > Zone non fumeur | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| > Moyens de lutte incendie (extincteurs, bac a sable, etc.) | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| > Présence de la POP | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| > Zone de travail libre de toute obstruction | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| > Minimum de danger observé dans la zone | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |
| > Présence d'un point médical a proximité? | Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> |

Evaluation de l'AGQ

Acceptable ☐

Inacceptable ☐

Commentaires et recommandations

ANNEX 7 | SAMPLE ARMOURY ASSESSMENT FORM

MAG Burundi - Fiche évaluation sites d'armement - NOVEMBRE 2010

VISITE SITE DE STOCKAGE			
LIEU DE STOCKAGE CLAIR	Une fiche par site de stockage		
APPELLATION		Code unité	
Etablissement /Unité		Date de visite	
Région militaire		PAR	
Province/Commune/Colline			
Unités concernées/bénéficiaires effectif:			
Descriptif			
Coordonnées GPS			
Plan	oui/non		
Type de stockage	armes	munitions	explo/artif
			NB emplacements
Zone Hélicoptère	oui/non		
Terrain destruction	oui/non		
Zone polluée	oui/non		
LOGISTIQUE			
Moyens Incendie			
Secours sanitaires			
Moyens transport MUN			
CONTACTS			
Responsable du site		Responsable infra	
Nom/prenom/GD/fonction		Nom/prenom/GD/fonction	
Tel fixe/mobile		Tel fixe/mobile	
Responsable logistique		Responsable magasin	
Nom/prenom/GD/fonction		Nom/prenom/GD/fonction	
Tel fixe/mobile		Tel fixe/mobile	
Composition du dossier:			

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| - GENERALITES | - CROQUIS |
| - MONOGRAPHIE | - INVENTAIRE 1/3 ARMES |
| - DESCRIPTIF GROS OEUVRE | - INVENTAIRE 2/3 MUNITIONS |
| - DESCRIPTIF RESEAUX | - INVENTAIRE 3/3 EXPLO |
| - DESCRIPTIF SECURITE PROTECTION | |

ANNEX 7 | SAMPLE ARMOURY ASSESSMENT FORM

MAG Burundi - Fiche évaluation sites d'armement - NOVEMBRE 2010

MONOGRAPHIE	
LIEU DE STOCKAGE CLAIR	Une fiche par site de stockage
<u>Enceinte pyrotechnique</u>	
NB Total de Batiment de Stockage	
<u>Répartition bâtiments</u>	Adaptée
Conditions isolement	Inadaptée
	Inexistante
<u>Répartition BTS non spécifiques</u>	Adaptée
garage, dépôts inflammables, bois,....	Inadaptée
	Inexistante
<u>Voies de communication</u>	Adaptées
chemin, piste, rivière. Encombrement	Inadaptées
<u>Réseaux Energie</u>	Adaptés
Eau,gaz,elec,Tel -Ouvert et/ou enterre	Inadaptés
<u>Configuration du terrain</u>	Relief
Plat/accidente/rocaillieux/broussailles...	
Terre/laterite,sable,...	Nature sol
<u>Dispositifs protection infra PYRO</u>	Adaptés
Merlon, murs, ecrans,	Inadaptés
	Inexistants
REMARQUES	
REDACTEUR	
REDACTEUR FDN	

ANNEX 7 | SAMPLE ARMOURY ASSESSMENT FORM

MAG Burundi - Fiche évaluation sites d'armement - NOVEMBRE 2010

DESCRIPTIF BATIMENT STOCKAGE - GROS ŒUVRE			
LIEU DE STOCKAGE CLAIR		Une fiche par lieu de stockage	
Type de construction Schéma/plan en annexe		Code unité	
Dépôt		Surface	Nb de pièces
		Enterre	
INVENTAIRE SUR FICHE SEPARÉE:			
Type de stockage Armes/Mun/explo/art			
Appellation			
Surface totale			
Murs externes/internes matériaux, revêtements Revêtement du sol		Maçonnerie Autres	
Toiture Double toit?		Existant/Adapte Existant/ Inadapté	
Plafond		Existant/Adapte Existant/ Inadapté Inexistant	
Pièce stockage		Existant/Adapte Existant/ Inadapté Inexistant	
Portes Nombre/matériaux Renfort huisserie Ouverture extérieure/mini largeur 0,80m Bloqueur de porte		Adaptées inadaptées Blindage Serrure Cadenas	NOMBRE ET TAILLE
Fenêtres Ouvertures nombre - Barrodage Stores anti soleil		Adaptées inadaptées A renforcer	NOMBRE ET TAILLE
Guichet de transfert		Existant/Adapte Existant/ Inadapté Inexistant	NOMBRE ET TAILLE
Système Aération Acces,manuel, mécanique, électrique entretien		Existant/Adapte Existant/ Inadapté Inexistant	NOMBRE ET TAILLE
REDACTEUR		REDACTEUR FDN	

ANNEX 7 | SAMPLE ARMOURY ASSESSMENT FORM

MAG Burundi - Fiche évaluation sites d'armement - NOVEMBRE 2010

DESCRIPTIF BATIMENT STOCKAGE - RESEAUX		
LIEU DE STOCKAGE CLAIR	Une fiche par lieu de stockage	
	Code unité	
Réseau électrique système antidéflagrant Accès, tableau général a l'extérieur Canalisations protégées/balisées dispositif coupure en urgence	Existant/Adapte Existant/ Inadapté Inexistant	
Système prise de terre Protection foudre, paratonnerre	Existant/Adapte Existant/ Inadapté Inexistant	
Eclairage Intérieur/extérieur Normes éclairage, mini 75 lux Eclairage de secours	Existant/Adapte Existant/ Inadapté Inexistant	
Eau Branchement, répartition Accès, système incendie, évacuation	Existant/Adapte Existant/ Inadapté Inexistant	
Ligne Téléphonique Fixe	Existant Inexistant	
Alarme Systèmes divers paramétrique, volumétrique,... Tableau, batterie de secours	Existant/Adapte Existant/ Inadapté Inexistant	
Signalisation - Balisage Voies intérieures signalées/balisées	Existant/Adapte Existant/ Inadapté Inexistant	
Entretien Installation ext/int	Adapte Inadapte	
REDACTEUR	REDACTEUR FDN	

ANNEX 7 | SAMPLE ARMOURY ASSESSMENT FORM

MAG Burundi - Fiche évaluation sites d'armement - NOVEMBRE 2010

DESCRIPTIF STOCKAGE - SECURITE PROTECTION							
LIEU DE STOCKAGE CLAIR	Une fiche par lieu de stockage						
	Code unité						
Affichage Sécurité Affiche type de produits stockés Affiche risque incendie Int/ex Affiche interdictions diverses	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Existant/Adapte</td></tr> <tr><td>Existant/ Inadapté</td></tr> <tr><td>Inexistant</td></tr> </table>	Existant/Adapte	Existant/ Inadapté	Inexistant			
Existant/Adapte							
Existant/ Inadapté							
Inexistant							
PROTECTION Périmètre de sécurité/gardes Clôture, barrières, éclairage secours Systèmes de communication radio Contrôle/registre accès Contrôle des clés Formation armurier	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Existant/Adapte</td></tr> <tr><td>Existant/ Inadapté</td></tr> <tr><td>Inexistant</td></tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Existant/Adapte</td></tr> <tr><td>Existant/ Inadapté</td></tr> <tr><td>Inexistant</td></tr> </table>	Existant/Adapte	Existant/ Inadapté	Inexistant	Existant/Adapte	Existant/ Inadapté	Inexistant
Existant/Adapte							
Existant/ Inadapté							
Inexistant							
Existant/Adapte							
Existant/ Inadapté							
Inexistant							
SECURITE INCENDIE installations fixes et/ou mobiles Systèmes de détection incendie Dispositifs coupe-feu Consignes plan urgence Formation armurier	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Existant/Adapte</td></tr> <tr><td>Existant/ Inadapté</td></tr> <tr><td>Inexistant</td></tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Existant/Adapte</td></tr> <tr><td>Existant/ Inadapté</td></tr> <tr><td>Inexistant</td></tr> </table>	Existant/Adapte	Existant/ Inadapté	Inexistant	Existant/Adapte	Existant/ Inadapté	Inexistant
Existant/Adapte							
Existant/ Inadapté							
Inexistant							
Existant/Adapte							
Existant/ Inadapté							
Inexistant							
PLAN DE DEFENSE GARDE / PATROUILLE DIFFUSION ALERTE	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Existant/Adapte</td></tr> <tr><td>Existant/ Inadapté</td></tr> <tr><td>Inexistant</td></tr> </table>	Existant/Adapte	Existant/ Inadapté	Inexistant			
Existant/Adapte							
Existant/ Inadapté							
Inexistant							
REMARQUES							
<div> <div>REDACTEUR</div> <div>REDACTEUR FDN</div> </div>							

ANNEX 7 | SAMPLE ARMOURY ASSESSMENT FORM

MAG Burundi - Fiche évaluation sites d'armement - NOVEMBRE 2010

INVENTAIRE 1/3 - ARMES									
LIEU DE STOCKAGE CLAIR	Une fiche par lieu de stockage								
<div style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">STOCKAGE ARMES</div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">Râteliers fixes et/ou soudés</div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">Armes en sécurité (désactivée)</div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">Verrouillage des armes</div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">Entretien des armes</div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">Comptabilité/Gestion/inventaire/mouv</div> <div>Formation armurier</div>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;"></th> <th style="width: 50%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Existant/Adapte</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Existant/ Inadapté</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Inexistant</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Existant/Adapte		Existant/ Inadapté		Inexistant	
Existant/Adapte									
Existant/ Inadapté									
Inexistant									

RECAPITULATIF COMPOSITION DES STOCKS

Identification précise/famille/nombre/type/pays/marquage/enregistrement/situation

ARMES LEGERES	Dotation	Hors service	Saisie	Obsolète	Remarques
Pistolet/revolver					
Pistolet signaleur					
Fusil/carabine guerre					
Fusil de precision					
Fusil de chasse					
Fusil d'assaut					
Pistolet mitrailleur					
Fusil mitrailleur					
TOTAL					

ARMES COLLECTIVES	Dotation	Hors service	Saisie	Obsolète	Remarques
Fusil sans recul					
Mitrailleuse lourde					
mortier leger					
mortier lourd					
Lance grenade portatif					
Lance roquette portatif					
Lance missile portatif					
Systemes portatifs man					
Canon AC portatif					
Canon AA portatif					
TOTAL					

COMMENTAIRES			
REDACTEUR		REDACTEUR FDN	

ANNEX 7 | SAMPLE ARMOURY ASSESSMENT FORM

MAG Burundi - Fiche évaluation sites d'armement - NOVEMBRE 2010

INVENTAIRE 2/3 - MUNITIONS					
LIEU DE STOCKAGE CLAIR	Une fiche par lieu de stockage				
					Code unité
STOCKAGE MUNITIONS					
Mobilier, emballage, conservation	Existant/Adapte				
Manipulation, rangement, arrimage	Existant/ Inadapté				
Allées, encombrement, isolement sol	Inexistant				
Pile manuelle, hauteur maxi 1,60m	Conditionnement		Adapte		
Pile meca, hauteur maxi 3,00m			Inadapté		
Contrôle					
Compatibilité, séparation lots	Existant/Adapte				
Comptabilité/Gestion/inventaire/mouv	Existant/ Inadapté				
Formation armurier	Inexistant				
COMPOSITION DES STOCKS					
Identification précise/famille/nombre/type/pays/marquage/enregistrement/situation					
Différents types : guerre, instruction. Exercice, emploi particulier					
Chargement : explosif, emploi particulier (WP-Flare-fum), exercice, inerte					
	Dotation	Hors service	Saisie	Obsolète	Remarques
Cartouches Armes L					
Cartouches Armes Col					
Grenade a main OF/DF					
Grenade a main EP					
Grenade a fusil AP					
Grenade a fusil AC					
Grenade a fusil EP					
Grenade speciale LGR					
Mine terrestre AP					
Mine terrestre AC					
Munition mortier AP					
Munition mortier EP					
Munition canon AP					
Munition canon AC/AV					
Munition canon EP					
Munition canon AA					
Roquette SS Legere					
Roquette SS Lourde					
Roquette AS					
Missile SS leger					
Missile SS lourd					
Missile SA leger					
Missile SA lourd					
Missile AS					
Bombe aviation					
Leurres - Artifices					
TOTAL					
REDACTEUR	REDACTEUR FDN				

MAG Burundi - Fiche évaluation sites d'armement - NOVEMBRE 2010

DESCRIPTIF BATIMENT STOCKAGE - CROQUIS	
LIEU DE STOCKAGE CLAIR	

NORD

Code unité
ECHELLE

REDACTEUR

REDACTEUR FDN

ANNEX 8 | SAMPLE MUNITIONS COLLECTION FORM



PROCES VERBAL ENREGISTREMENT (Munition – explosif – artifice) V1

UNITE :
Magasin :

DATE :
PROVINCE :
Région militaire :

	Désignation	Type	Origine	QTE	Observations
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

Signature représentant de l'unité

Signature représentant Equipe FDN

ANNEX 9 | SAMPLE ARMS COLLECTION FORM



PROCES VERBAL ENREGISTREMENT DES ARMES (V1)



DATE :

UNITE :

PROVINCE :

Région Militaire :

Type	Genre et Pays d'origine	QTE	Numéro de l'Arme	Observations

Type : PA (pistolet automatique) – R (revolver) – PS (pistolet signaleur) – FG (fusil de guerre) – FC (fusil civil)
FA (fusil d'assaut) – PM (pistolet mitrailleur) – FM (fusil mitrailleur) – MT (mitrailleuse) – LG (lance grenade)
LR (lance roquette) – LM (lance mortier) – TLM (tube lance missile) – CSR (Canon sans recul) – B (baïonnette)
C (chargeur) – SAA (cartoucherie).
Observations : ME (mauvais état) – S (saisie) – I (inconnu) – SN (sans numéro)

Signature représentant de l'unité

Signature représentant équipe FDN

ANNEX 10 | DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

MAG

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- > MAG CWD Global Update | June 2011
- > Grant Progress Report to PM/WRA: December 1, 2011 to February 29, 2012 | March 2012
- > Jacques Delemarle and Xavier Renou | An Evaluation of Burundi National Police (PNB) Armaments: Report on the Condition and Storage Arrangements of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) | MAG | Bujumbura | 31 May 2009
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- > MAG Burundi Programme Monthly Update | July 2010
- > MAG Burundi Programme Monthly Update | January 2011
- > MAG Burundi Programme Monthly Update | January 2012
- > MAG Burundi Programme Monthly Update | February 2012
- > MAG Burundi Programme Monthly Update | March 2012
- > MAG Burundi Lettre mensuelle | April 2012
- > Procédures Opérationnelles Permanentes: Opérations de PSSM/ALPC | Version 1 | December 2011
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ANNEX 10 | DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

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- > The Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (2009) | Security Sector Reform Monitor: Burundi | Vol. 1 | Waterloo: CIGI
- > The Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (2010) | Security Sector Reform Monitor: Burundi | Vol. 2 | Waterloo: CIGI
- > UNDP | “Burundi Report 2008 towards 2010” | August, 2010
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- > Willy Nindorera | Security Sector Reform in Burundi: Issues and Challenges for Improving Civilian Protection | CENAP/NSI Working Paper | July 2007, 12

NOTES



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