



small arms survey

annual report

2015

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Introduction

The year 2015 was a challenging one for the Small Arms Survey. In July our primary funder, Switzerland, informed us that, due to mandatory budget cuts, it would reduce its 2016 contribution by CHF 1 million. While the effects on productivity will be felt most acutely in 2016, this development had significant ramifications for our work in the second half of 2015. Management's time shifted from fully implementing our 2014–18 Strategy to focusing on short-term restructuring and reaching out to donors. Staff dedicated much more time and effort to submitting tenders and developing project proposals; these activities were made more difficult by some colleagues' departures at the end of 2015.

It is a testament to the team's professionalism, skills, and sense of purpose that in this environment we remained productive and focused. We published more than two dozen studies and undertook a similar number of translations of our work in 2015. These figures are down somewhat from 2014, in part due to the culmination of a spate of Geneva Declaration publications in 2014 and the reduction of outputs that were not tied to mandated projects. For example, despite the popularity of our Research Note series, we published just two in the second half of the year, instead of the usual one per month. Nevertheless, our work remained in great demand and was cited widely in the international media, with significant gains recorded in 2015 from the previous year (see 'Outreach activities' section and Annexe 2).

Despite the challenges we faced in 2015 we made significant progress towards our five strategic goals:

- building on the Survey's reputation as a global centre of excellence;
- acting as a catalyst for change;
- building norms;
- promoting best practice through effective monitoring and evaluation; and
- improving the Survey's management of human and financial resources.

This report records several of our accomplishments in some detail. Highlights of the year include a study on new technologies in small arms, which many national delegations used to prepare for the Second Meeting of Governmental Experts, held in the Programme of Action (PoA) framework in June 2015. The Survey also supported a two-day consultative meeting on conventional ammunition management, which built on and widely cited our *Unplanned Explosions at Munitions Sites (UEMS) Database and Handbook*, and launched the *Global Burden of Armed Violence 2015* report in support of both the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development, and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16. Other notable developments in 2015 included the design and initial implementation of national surveys on illicit small arms and armed violence in Nigeria, Somalia, and South Sudan.

Moving forward, the 2016–17 Work Plan reflects our current financial constraints and reduced staffing. The Survey's ability to take advantage of opportunities to support multilateral arms control processes and undertake proactive, policy-relevant research and analysis has been curtailed—notwithstanding our continuing capacity for and commitment to top-tier work. Budgetary shortfalls led us, for example, to cancel the 2016 edition of our Yearbook. (While we would like to produce a Yearbook in future years, this depends on securing the necessary funding, which has yet to materialize.) Nor were we able to offer a new analysis of national reports on PoA implementation as we have at past PoA meetings.

Ironically, the challenges we face arise at a time when the need for policy-relevant research on small arms and armed violence has never been greater—in light of the frequency with which these topics now dominate news headlines. Precisely for this reason, the Survey will not shrink from its commitment to evidence-based, policy-relevant research of the highest standard. As a result of our past efforts certain issues—previously poorly understood or deemed too sensitive to discuss—are now on the international agenda. At the same time we are working ever

more closely with governments and international organizations to ensure that our research findings are fully actionable.

During this critical period we have been heartened by the praise we have received for our accomplishments to date and the additional support that has been provided in response to developments. (Germany, for example, made it possible for us to assist the chair-designate of the Sixth PoA Biennial Meeting of States in collaboration with the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).) Yet if we are to build on this success we must obtain a level of funding and funding flexibility that we do not have at present. Once that piece of the puzzle falls into place, the Survey is confident that it can continue to offer its partners its full support as we move towards our shared goal of more peaceful and inclusive societies.

The Survey team

The Survey benefits from a team of dedicated, skilled, and hard-working employees based in Geneva and across the globe (including Bogotá, Nairobi, and Washington, DC). The team consists of Geneva-based employees and consultants who are either situated outside of Geneva or are engaged on a short-term project. Distinctions between ‘employees’ and ‘consultants’ are important for legal and tax reasons, but this report focuses on the broader ‘team’ comprising both these categories, because each of them crucially contributes to our day-to-day work. That said, the report only records consultants who worked with us for the equivalent of at least three months in 2015. (See Annexe 1 for a record of the 40 members of the team during the period 1 January–31 December 2015.) We extend our thanks to the entire team, without whose dedication and professionalism the Survey would not function.

Thirty-three people were working for the Survey as of 31 December 2015: 17 full time and 16 part time. Full-time members of the team comprised the managing director, administrative and financial director, research director, five senior researchers, four researchers, one associate researcher, one project coordinator, one editor,

one project associate, and one Arabic outreach coordinator. Part-time team members comprised the programme director, one publications manager, one project coordinator, one researcher, one associate researcher, one senior consultant, one publications coordinator, one project assistant, one accountant, three editors, two administrative assistants, one survey methods expert, and one technical specialist.

After two years of benefitting from a largely stable work force, due to the sudden severe budgetary cut the situation deteriorated significantly—and unexpectedly—during the second half of 2015. Ten people left the Survey during the period under review. Four members of our team—Hannah Dönges (a part-time research assistant), Malek Garbouj (a part-time researcher), Pierre Gobinet (a full-time researcher), and Moncef Kartas (a part-time project coordinator)—departed between March and August, in response to what might be described as routine project and academic cycles, coupled with new career opportunities. Yet due to a severe budget cut we also had to take measures to reduce staff, and this resulted in our having to say goodbye in October to David Atwood (part-time senior advisor); in November to Martin Field (part-time communications officer); and in December to Natacha Cornaz (full-time project associate), Christelle Rigual (part-time associate researcher), and Claudia Seymour (full-time researcher).

The end of December also saw the departure of Keith Krause, programme director and founder of the Survey, who in January returned to being a full-time professor at the Graduate Institute. Thus, three of the 33 people listed above as part of the Survey’s team as of 31 December 2015 were not with us on 1 January 2016, or at least not in the same role. Keith, for example, remained with the Survey as a senior adviser.

All of these major changes affected the Survey’s work during the last quarter of 2015. In 2016 we will do our best to retain our staff, although in February will have to say goodbye to Estelle Jobson (part-time publications coordinator). Currently we expect that, with these changes, the situation will be stable for the remainder of 2016.

Highlights

The Survey's role as a global centre of excellence continued to be recognized in 2015, including within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by heads of state at the end of September. In particular, Survey expertise has been sought on several occasions in relation to discussions among stakeholders of the alignment of the small arms, armed violence, and development agendas within the new framework; the development of indicators; and the identification of concrete measures for the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In December the Survey took the lead in coordinating the newly established 'SDG Hub at the Maison de la Paix' in Geneva, comprising many co-located organizations.

During the period under review we continued to carry out our key mandate—to generate accurate information and analysis on all aspects of small arms and light weapons, including their impacts, through a wide range of projects resulting in much new data and information.

From the *Global Burden of Armed Violence to Agenda 2030*

On 11 May we launched the report *Global Burden of Armed Violence 2015: Every Body Counts* in Geneva. The third volume in the series reveals that violent deaths have decreased globally, yet armed conflict grows more lethal, giving an estimate of 508,000 violent deaths per year between 2007 and 2012, down from 526,000 reported in 2011 for the period 2004–09. The study shows, however, that a larger proportion of these deaths were directly related to conflict (70,000 deaths per year, up from 55,000). Lethal violence was highly concentrated among a small group of countries: 25 per cent of violent deaths occurred in 18 countries that contain only 4 per cent of the world's population. The three most violent countries in 2012 were Syria, Honduras, and Venezuela.

While the global number of violent deaths decreased, the economic impact of homicide increased.

The report calculates the global cost of homicide in 2010 at USD 171 billion, a 6 per cent increase on the figure of USD 160 billion for 2000. The longer, safer, and more productive people's lives become, the higher the economic cost of homicide. Those countries with growing economies and high homicide levels stand to reap the greatest economic benefit from violence prevention efforts.

In May 2015 the Survey released a new interactive online tool with which users can examine lethal-violence data at the national level via a clickable map and dynamically generated tabular data for each country. This tool, available at www.smallarmssurvey.org/GBAV, provides for updates as new data becomes available.

The *Global Burden of Armed Violence* (GBAV) series, initially developed to support the monitoring pillar of the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development, offers a unique integrated approach to understanding the global impact of lethal violence, and provides a solid foundation for supporting the implementation of the new Agenda 2030 SDG 16 on peaceful and inclusive societies, in particular Targets 16.1 and 16.4. In Research Note No. 49, *Every Body Counts: Measuring Violent Deaths*, we highlight that 'violent deaths', the indicator used by the GBAV and that has been retained in a different form for Target 16.1, can be used for policy-making and for measuring the results of armed violence prevention and reduction programmes. One key challenge facing the measurement of progress towards SDG Target 16.4, which recognizes the importance of arms control in promoting sustainable development, is the limited availability of information on the quantities, types, and value of illicit arms in global circulation. Greater investment is needed to fill this knowledge gap, and the Survey has proposed several ways to measure illicit arms flows. In Research Note No. 50, *Reducing Illicit Arms Flows and the New Development Agenda*, we propose a range of indicators focused on the reduction of diversion risks that could help counter the data challenge and be used to monitor results at the national level.

Small Arms Survey 2015: Weapons and the World

On 1 June at the United Nations in New York we launched the *Small Arms Survey 2015: Weapons and the World*. The 2015 edition of the Survey's flagship publication has a thematic focus on small arms and the environment, with chapters that investigate armed violence, armed groups, and the extractive industries in Africa; and armed rhino and elephant poachers in Africa. The research finds that commercial poachers and armed groups are bringing increased firepower and organization to the lucrative trade in elephant ivory and rhino horn, and some state security forces are responding with aggressive 'shoot-to-kill' strategies and military-style weapons. This escalation comes as armed groups have devastated elephant herds in West and Central Africa. But militarized anti-poaching initiatives do not always lead to reductions in poaching rates; aggressive law enforcement efforts are difficult to sustain and fund—and can put civilians at risk.

Another chapter finds that armed violence and political instability associated with the so-called 'Arab Spring' have not led to significant changes in the policies or practices of countries exporting small arms and light weapons to the governments of Egypt, Libya, or Syria since 2011. A chapter on insurgents in northern Mali shows that they are better armed than they were a decade ago, including with larger-calibre weapons. Jihadist groups have obtained man-portable air defence systems (MANPADS), which pose a serious and direct threat to civilian and military aircraft. Although they appear to have obtained most of the weapons from Malian army stockpiles, they have also obtained larger-calibre weapons from post-Qaddafi Libyan stockpiles.

Geneva and collaboration within the Maison de la Paix

Our move to the Maison de la Paix in January 2015 has facilitated collaboration with other in-house organizations. Several initiatives have grown and developed through the past 12 months.

The adoption of the SDGs has been core to the discussions taking place in a series of meetings with our neighbours, resulting in the establishment of a SDG Hub at the Maison de la Paix. This collaboration showcases the unique wealth of in-house expertise on peace, security, disarmament, and development held collectively by participating institutions—expertise that is critical for the implementation of Agenda 2030.

The Survey is also active in the Maison de la Paix's Gender and Diversity Hub, established in March, which is developing a repository of knowledge and best practices to raise awareness of gender- and diversity-related issues. The hub endeavours to influence various national and international decision-making processes and to facilitate the creation of inclusive national and international security policy and practice.

In July and jointly with our neighbours—the International Security Sector Advisory Team (ISSAT) of the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP), and the International Programme for Development Evaluation Training (IPDET)—the Survey organized the fifth Geneva-based workshop on 'DME for Peacebuilding, Security, and Development'. This programme, which aspires to become a regular feature of the Maison de la Paix, promotes results-based project cycle management as applied to initiatives in peacebuilding, security, and development.

From 16 to 20 November the Survey joined Geneva Peace Week, which was promoted by the UN Office at Geneva and the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform, and took part in three events. 'Promoting Peaceful and Inclusive Societies: Practices That Count'—jointly organized with DCAF, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), and the Inclusive Peace and Transition Initiative (IPTI)—highlighted the role of Geneva in supporting various aspects of the implementation of SDG 16. The Survey's contribution, through the participation of Anna Alvazzi del Frate, focused largely on the challenges inherent to measurement. Sarah Parker was a speaker at the second event, 'Future Prospects for the Arms Trade Treaty:

The Secretariat, Treaty Implementation and Beyond', which was jointly organized with the GCSP, UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), and Centre for Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP). The third event, 'Geneva Reflections on the Global Study on Women Peace and Security', moderated by Anna, was co-organized with partners from the Maison de la Paix's Gender and Diversity Hub. Finally, on 20 November, Survey staff took part in the annual meeting of the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform entitled 'Building Peace 2030: Facing a New Strategic Landscape of Conflict', and facilitated a session on dealing with chronic violence and extremism.

On 16 November Eric Berman gave the opening talk at the first session of a two-day Swiss-hosted 'Consultative Meeting on Safe and Secure Management of Conventional Ammunition'. The Survey worked with Bern and our partner, the GICHD, for 15 months to coordinate this meeting. More than 60 UN member states participated. It was envisioned that this initial meeting will result in a government-led working group to explore the issue further and a second meeting in the fall of 2016. Eric spoke about the human, humanitarian, socio-economic, and political impacts of improper ammunition management in a panel entitled 'Setting the Scene'.

On 7 December Anna Alvazzi del Frate was a speaker at the 'Special Discussion: Security for Sustainable Development: Safety, Justice and Good Governance across the Sustainable Development Goals'. She introduced the newly established 'SDG Hub at the Maison de la Paix', which the Survey coordinates. The organizations collaborating in the SDG Hub are the CCDP, DCAF, the GCSP, the GICHD, Interpeace, the IPTI, Justice Rapid Response (JRR), and the Small Arms Survey.

Security Assessment in North Africa

The Security Assessment in North Africa project (SANA) organized a workshop in Tunis, held from 20 to 21 March, entitled 'Curbing Small Arms and Light Weapons Trafficking, and Border Security'. The workshop gathered 38 participants, including government officials from North Africa

and the Sahel (Chad, Mali, Morocco, Niger, and Tunisia), the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and practitioners and experts from academia and NGOs. Core to the workshop were discussions about the need to engage local populations when designing a successful strategy to curb illicit weapons flows and improve the economic health of these communities. SANA published an online report on the workshop results.

At the end of the first three-year phase of SANA (2015), the project was subject to an external evaluation. The evaluators found that SANA had 'performed well in terms of the evaluation criteria of relevance and added value, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability'. Based on these results, support for a second three-year phase for SANA was granted. The main funder is the Netherlands, and additional commitments have already been secured from Switzerland and the United States.

To draft the research agenda for 2016 and beyond, SANA organized an experts meeting in Geneva from 29 to 30 October 2015. Ten experts on North Africa and the Sahel met at the Survey to discuss possibilities for new or expanded SANA research. Based on these discussions, we have identified specific topics for publications and contacted potential authors to realize the first part of the research agenda. Similar meetings are planned for 2016 and 2017.

National surveys and baseline assessments

In 2015 we started work on three large national surveys of small arms and armed violence in Nigeria, Somalia, and South Sudan, two of which already involved extensive training of local teams (held in Abuja and Hargeisa in June and September, respectively). The survey in Nigeria foresees data collection in all 36 Nigerian states. It is mandated by the Presidential Committee on Small Arms and Light Weapons, which has contracted the Survey to design the methodology, carry out training, analyse the results, and draft the final report. The Small Arms and Light Weapons Survey project in Somalia is supported by UN Development Programme (UNDP) funds and will include a representative sample in all regions of Somalia. The national survey in South Sudan,

funded by UNDP, will be carried out in support of the Bureau of Community Security and Small Arms Control. The inception meeting took place in Juba on 7–9 December. Qualitative research will supplement each of the national surveys, which we expect to conclude in 2016.

We were also awarded a project funded by the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, which we are implementing jointly with the Brussels-based Group for Research and Information on Peace and Security (GRIP) and in cooperation with UNDP, to conduct small arms baseline assessments in five Sahel and four neighbouring countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal). The aim of this project is to support the efforts of states in the region to generate baseline knowledge of the nature of the illicit proliferation of small arms, and to determine effective and efficient interventions. Data collection was completed in November.

In early 2015 the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) Secretariat contracted the Survey to carry out a review of population-based surveys on the needs of people in areas affected by armed conflict. As part of this undertaking, in December the Survey published an Issue Brief analysing people's perceptions of their own priorities and needs in situations of armed conflict or high levels of insecurity.

The results show that security issues stand out as the most pressing concern for people in a variety of settings affected by recent or ongoing conflict and armed violence. At the height of a conflict, when prospects for peace are low, people are understandably primarily concerned with security-related issues. This finding usefully reinforces the calls made during the WHS consultation process to 'keep people safe from harm by putting protection at the centre of humanitarian action'—in terms of protecting both vulnerable groups and humanitarian aid workers. It also demonstrates that security should be consistently factored into humanitarian programming, because it is likely to feature among beneficiaries' primary concerns and is in many cases a prerequisite for addressing other, related needs.

Gender mainstreaming

The Survey has mainstreamed gender throughout its work and continues to be involved in activities relevant to gender, and more specifically women and girls.

The Survey contributed to the *UN Women Global Study on the Implementation of Resolution 1325*, launched in October, providing two background papers on women and gangs in Central America. Findings were featured in a section on conflict prevention, with highlights appearing in a focus box entitled 'Girls and Gangs in Latin America'. In preparation for the study and the report, UN Women also consulted the Survey on the impact of firearms on women and girls in post-conflict settings; and on reaching gender equality, peace, and security through small arms control (for which the Survey prepared a joint submission with DCAF).

In November the Survey started working on 'Innovating Gender-based Violence Interventions: Gap Analysis', a project awarded by the Humanitarian Innovation Fund, and Enhancing Learning and Research for Humanitarian Assistance (ELRHA) in recognition of its innovative approach to (armed) violence. The project will entail surveying gender-based violence practitioners and fieldwork in three locations (Honduras, Nepal, and Somalia, with a focus on Puntland).

Human Security Baseline Assessment in Sudan and South Sudan

Established in the wake of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the Small Arms Survey's Human Security Baseline Assessment Project for Sudan and South Sudan (HSBA) has grown into an important global source of empirical research and analysis on armed violence and small arms proliferation in the two countries. In the past 12 months we published six new Working Papers in this series. As of November 2015 the HSBA has published 40 Working Papers, 23 Issue Briefs (in English and Arabic), and more than 100 web-published field reports. These outputs cover small arms flows and holdings among state and non-state actors; armed group activity and integration; armed violence and conflict dynamics;

the demand for small arms among local actors; assessments of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR), security sector reform (SSR), and civilian disarmament programmes; and local security. In the process the project has pioneered independent small arms identification and tracing efforts in Sudan and South Sudan, using techniques adapted from the UN Panels of Experts. The project recently surpassed 1.3 million unique publication downloads.

During the second half of 2015 the Survey also undertook planning for a symposium on 'The Future of Human Security in Sudan and South Sudan: Learning from a Decade of Empirical Work'. The symposium will mark the project's tenth anniversary in 2016. Furthermore, in December 2015 the Survey launched the UNDP-supported 'National Small Arms Assessment for South Sudan' project with a series of meetings with the project's steering group in Juba, South Sudan.

UN small arms process

The Survey and GRIP are jointly implementing a two-year project entitled 'Roadmaps for Harmonized PoA and ATT [Arms Trade Treaty] Implementation', with funding from the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR). Eight countries are participating: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, South Sudan, and Tunisia. In Addis Ababa in May 2015 this project brought together 22 representatives from the participating countries and relevant regional bodies for a two-day inception meeting and training on international control instruments for small arms and light weapons. The meeting received very positive feedback from the participants and paved the way for subsequent consultations with government officials and local civil society actors, with the aim of jointly elaborating a Roadmap for PoA and ATT implementation tailored to the context, capacities, and challenges experienced in each country. Field missions to Nigeria and South Sudan were undertaken as part of the project in late 2015, with additional missions and finalization of the roadmaps scheduled for 2016.

Strengthening the capacity of UN sanctions-monitoring groups to enhance compliance with UN arms embargoes

Although numerous processes in recent years have sought to identify ways to improve the development, monitoring, and enforcement of sanctions, the challenges that beset the work of the UN Panels of Experts (PoEs) on arms embargoes have not been systematically documented and analysed. This project, funded by the UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office, aims to assess the practices of PoEs so as to bolster their contribution to enhancing compliance with UN-imposed arms embargoes. In particular, this research endeavours to reveal the conditions under which PoEs and monitoring groups conduct their investigations, in particular the monitoring of arms embargoes. Drawing on insights from more than 30 panel members and UN political officers, and focusing on five PoEs (Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, or DRC, Libya, Somalia, and Sudan), the project will be finalized in 2016 with the publication of a report and the holding of a series of briefings in Geneva, London, and New York.

Stockpile management and ammunition safety

From September 2014 to December 2015 the Survey undertook a study of the European Union Force (EUFOR) 'Weapon and Ammunition Storage Site Management' Mobile Training Team (MTT) project. It draws on desk-based and field research carried out by the Survey research team and on the extensive technical expertise of personnel from the MTT Project and the Swiss Armed Forces. This study highlights how capacity building and training serve to facilitate sustainable ammunition and weapon life-cycle management, and outlines a possible approach for future physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) field activities in the Western Balkans and elsewhere.

In May, UNDP in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) (with subsequent support from Switzerland) engaged the Survey to examine the current state of ammunition, weapons, and scrap stockpiles in BiH. The aim of the project is to provide an overview of the current state of stockpiles;

assess the cost benefit of maintaining present levels; and consider how surplus stockpiles can be dealt with—though destruction, donation, and even potentially being sold—in accordance with international norms (mainly the ATT) and national laws and regulations (specifically the Dobo Agreement). Several visits were made to BiH in 2015, during which members of the Survey research team (made up of Survey researchers; two ammunition technical officers; and support personnel from EUFOR, Switzerland, and UNDP BiH) carried out more than 30 interviews with stakeholders. In addition, in August the team visited 15 ammunition and weapons storage sites (including the demilitarization depot in Trom Dobo).

Security and armed violence in Honduras

The project ‘Security and Violence in Honduras’, which commenced in early 2014, pursued its work in 2015 aimed at capacity building and locally owned and conducted research. The training component included specialized workshops for police and the National Autonomous University of Honduras (on record keeping, and on surveying small arms and armed violence). These workshops aimed at strengthening specific capacities to understand the issues of armed violence and small arms, and generate more detailed knowledge on these elements, as well as to enhance capacities to keep records and strengthen control of seized weapons in particular. These specialized workshops have been extremely well received, and pilot surveys have been implemented by the university. The participants from the record-keeping workshop officially requested further similar capacity-building efforts.

The project has resulted in a series of documents on the reform of the national legal framework on small arms, ammunition, and explosives, and a critical examination of Honduran small arms control capacities in the context of the heightened militarization of public security. A further report on the costs of armed violence has been commissioned to provide new and important evidence on how armed violence affects Honduran society and sustainable development.

Research has been commissioned from local experts and key researchers in the country, and is based on research needs that have been identified by associated national organizations and institutions.

Diversion of small arms and ammunition from peace operations

Based on our research in Sudan and South Sudan, the Survey undertook a study to examine the scale and scope of losses of small arms and ammunition from peace operations in the two countries. The research explored whether such losses can be considered a ‘cost of doing business’ in such admittedly challenging environments or if they can instead be limited. The initial study was completed in July.

The resulting publication, entitled *Under Attack and Above Scrutiny? Arms and Ammunition Diversion from Peacekeepers in Sudan and South Sudan, 2002–14*, found that between 2005 and 2014 peacekeepers in Sudan and South Sudan were attacked more than 100 times and lost hundreds of weapons and hundreds of thousands of rounds of ammunition. Weapons losses have included pistols, assault rifles, machine guns (including heavy machine guns), grenade launchers, anti-tank weapons, and mortars. Documented losses have been incurred by UN and African Union (AU) peace operations in Darfur and South Sudan. Both the number of incidents and the number of weapons diverted are probably significant underestimates due to the lack of transparency in reporting losses incurred and at times poor record keeping of peacekeepers’ equipment.

The loss of arms and ammunition in peace operations cannot be completely prevented, given the difficult environments in which peacekeepers are deployed. But these losses are larger and more frequent than previously believed and can thus be reduced. Moreover, the oversight and reporting of arms and ammunition that peacekeepers recover from various armed actors in the mission area are often lax and can lead to recirculation and inappropriate use.

Initial findings of this study resulted in support for a subsequent report on checks and balances to counter the proliferation of small arms and ammunition in peace operations. Losses and inadequate oversight, however, are not limited to missions in Sudan and South Sudan. The Survey is developing a multi-year plan to address the challenges facing peace operations in light of the growing number of Blue Helmets (now in excess of 100,000), the greater complexity of peace-keeping mandates, and the proliferation of actors undertaking peace operations.

Dutch-funded FDLR update

With support from the Dutch Embassy in Kigali, Rwanda, the Survey undertook research in 2015 in eastern Rwanda and the DRC on the Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda (FDLR), an armed group that has been active in the DRC for many years comprising remnants of the former Rwandan army and militia groups that fled Rwanda after the 1994 genocide. The study was designed to support Dutch government policy-making, as well as its work in the International Contact Group for the Great Lakes Region. A Research Note scheduled for publication in early 2016 will highlight the policy implications of the study.

Converted firearms and the Paris attacks

In February 2015 the Survey published an Issue Brief on the global proliferation of converted firearms. The report gained significant traction among policy and media circles after it was revealed that some of the assault rifles and pistols used in the January 2015 Paris attacks were ‘reactivated’. In fact, the weapons had been decommissioned and were then sold legally, but without oversight of their deactivated status. Criminals then illicitly converted the weapons into the functioning firearms that the terror groups used in the January attacks.

Following the November 2015 attacks in Paris, the Survey used the report and growing evidence of the attackers’ use of reactivated firearms to raise awareness in the media about sources of illicit weapons in the EU. Initially,

media coverage emphasized sources outside the EU (primarily the Balkans, as well as Libya and Syria), overlooking the intra-EU source of some of the firearms. The Survey’s efforts included putting together a fact sheet that was shared with media outlets covering the issue, and the publication of an op-ed in *The Washington Post*. These events led to increased scrutiny by the EU and its member states of legislative gaps related to firearms conversion and deactivation. Slovakia tightened its procedures in July 2015 and the EU announced new guidelines shortly after the November 2015 attacks.

Resource work for governments, international organizations, and civil society organizations

The Survey serves as a resource on small arms and armed violence issues for international organizations and governments (and members of the International Programme Council in particular), catalysing change through knowledge building and expertise. During this period the Survey provided background research, formal and informal policy advice, and support on matters relating to its areas of expertise to a number of governments, UN bodies, and NGOs.

While other examples are noted elsewhere, the following activities are representative of the resource work provided in the period under review.

International

On 25–26 March 2015 Anna Alvazzi del Frate attended the Intergovernmental Negotiations on the SDGs at the UN in New York. She was a key speaker at a side event on ‘Measuring Violence, Crime and Peace Indicators to Support Goal 16’, jointly organized by the governments of Australia and Timor-Leste, the Global Alliance on Armed Violence, Saferworld, and the Survey.

The Survey and the Geneva Declaration Secretariat organized an ancillary meeting on ‘Goal 16: Measuring Armed Violence Reduction and Prevention’ in the framework of the

13th UN Crime Congress held in Doha from 12 to 18 April. Anna Alvazzi del Frate was also invited as a speaker and moderator to several other events during the Congress.

On 6–7 May in Vienna, Anna Alvazzi del Frate participated in a workshop entitled ‘Virtual Network of Stakeholders for the Development of Indicators on Peaceful Societies, Justice and Institutions for Sustainable Development Goal 16’.

On 12–13 May Anna Alvazzi del Frate and Luigi De Martino attended the Stockholm Forum on Security and Development organized by the Swedish International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) and the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They presented findings from the newly published *Global Burden of Armed Violence 2015: Every Body Counts* and participated in the forum’s sessions.

The Survey actively supported the Second Open-ended Meeting of Governmental Experts (MGE2) held at UN Headquarters from 1 to 5 June. We supported the UNDP sponsorship programme, advised the MGE2 chair, formed part of the Swiss delegation, and contributed to several side events.

On 24–25 June Ali Arbia made two presentations at an ATT Outreach Project Experts Meeting in Eschborn, Germany. The project is funded by the EU and implemented by the German Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Controls. His first presentation focused on the ATT Model Law for Pacific States that the Survey has published. The second provided an overview of ATT-relevant activities conducted by the Survey. With an increasing number of countries working on the implementation of the ATT, there is increased demand for suitable expertise and support. The meeting aimed to facilitate and streamline the exchange of information among ATT experts and organizations implementing outreach programmes. It enabled Ali to make known the wide range of Survey work related to the ATT.

On 6–7 July in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Claudia Seymour participated in the ‘Expert Consultation on Armed Violence and Its Impact on

Children’s Right to Freedom from Violence’. The consultation was convened by the UN Special Representative to the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children, together with the UN Children’s Fund and the Government of Honduras. Claudia’s presentation was entitled ‘Hearing Young Voices: Capturing Young People’s Experiences of Armed Violence’.

At the same time, from 6 to 8 July Sarah Parker attended the Final Preparatory Meeting for the First Conference of States Parties to the ATT hosted by the Government of Switzerland. Sarah gave a presentation during a side event on how to implement Articles 6 and 7 of the ATT, including an overview of tools and resources to assist states parties. She also gave a presentation during the plenary session on the areas of the treaty that might be usefully considered and developed through an inter-sessional programme of work for the ATT.

Between 7 and 9 July Eric Berman and Mihaela Racovita held a series of briefings in New York and Washington, DC with UN officials, US government officials, and members of civil society to discuss the findings of the Survey’s study on the diversion of arms and ammunition from peace operations (published as Working Paper No. 37 in the HSBA series). The meetings included a formal briefing on the 38th floor of UN Headquarters hosted by the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, which included officials from the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the UN Department of Field Support, and UNODA. In Washington, DC, Eric and Mihaela briefed the US Institute of Peace (USIP) Working Group on South Sudan, the Office of the US Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan (USSESSS), the Partnership for Effective Peacekeeping (PEP), and the Office of African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA). The study generated significant interest and generated numerous suggestions for follow-up action. *The Washington Post* promoted the study in an article on 8 July, the day of the publication’s official release.

On 24–27 August Sarah Parker attended the First Conference of States Parties to the

Arms Trade Treaty where she made a presentation on the implementation of Article 11 (Diversification), and on the forthcoming *Practical Guide to Implementing the ATT* at a side event titled 'Applying the Arms Trade Treaty for the Protection of International Security and Human Rights'. This side event again allowed the Survey to help states parties understand their obligations under the ATT and to discuss practical implementation measures.

On 1 October Anna Alvazzi del Frate moderated the high-level event on 'Small Arms and Light Weapons—the Real Weapons of Mass Destruction' organized in New York by the Permanent Mission of Germany to the UN on the margins of the 70th Session of the General Assembly, with an introduction by the foreign minister of Germany and a keynote speech by Dr Óscar Arias Sánchez, the former president of Costa Rica and Nobel Prize laureate. Panellists included the minister of national reconciliation of Mali, the director of the Peace and Security Department of the AU Commission, and the UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs.

On 18 November Eric Berman participated in a presentation that provided an overview of the Multinational Small Arms and Ammunition Group (MSAG) at the 22nd MSAG Symposium, held in Geneva. The Survey is termed a strategic partner of the 15-member platform of like-minded Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) states that comprise MSAG, which was established in 2005. This was the tenth MSAG Symposium that the Survey has participated in since the first was held in May 2011. On 19 November Benjamin King briefed MSAG members and implementing partners on our ongoing PSSM-related work and plans for the future.

On 18–19 November the UN SaferGuard Technical Review Board (TRB) and the UN SaferGuard Strategic Coordination Group (SCG) for the Implementation of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG) met in Geneva. It was the second such meeting of the SaferGuard TRB/SCG, the first having been convened in April 2014 in New York. Eric Berman,

a member of the SaferGuard SCG, presented the Survey's IATG-relevant activities as part of a roundtable discussion. Sarah Parker participated in a session exploring the relevance of the ATT to the IATG.

On 30 November, at the invitation of UN Security Council member Lithuania, the Survey's Khristopher Carlson participated in a Security Council meeting on illicit arms transfers and poaching in Africa. His presentation to the Security Council, based on his (co-authored) 2015 Yearbook chapter 'In the Line of Fire', focused on the actors engaged in poaching on the continent, the types of firearms they use, their means of acquiring them, and current gaps in the collection of arms and ammunition data at poaching sites. The Security Council meeting laid the groundwork for potential council action on poaching.

Regional

On 20–22 January in Amsterdam, at the invitation of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Moncef Kartas spoke about the findings from the SANA project at the Henriette van Lynden public lecture and panel. The audience included the Libyan ambassador and embassy staff from Egypt, Sudan, and Tunisia. He also briefed staff at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including the director general of political affairs and the director of the Middle East and North Africa Department. He also provided a presentation on current arms trafficking dynamics in North Africa at The Hague Centre for Security Studies.

On 30 January Anna Alvazzi del Frate and Pierre Gobinet travelled to Vienna to attend the final meeting for the evaluation of six OSCE assistance projects pertaining to small arms and light weapons that the Survey has undertaken with the Spanish evaluation firm Blomeyer and Sanz, and Sofia's Centre for the Study of Democracy on behalf of OSCE's Office of Internal Oversight (OIO). The OIO evaluation aims to provide heads of OSCE field missions and decision makers at Secretariat level with objective, data-driven recommendations to improve assistance programming in small arms and light weapons.

On 3–4 February Anna Alvazzi del Frate participated in the first meeting of the EU-funded project FIRE (Fighting Illicit Firearms Trafficking Routes and Actors at the European Level) in Milan, coordinated by Transcrime in partnership with SIPRI, the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), the Institut Européen des Armes de Chasse et de Sport (IEACS), the Association of European Manufacturers of Sporting Ammunition (AFEMS), and Politecnico di Milano. The project, with a projected duration of two years, foresees an extensive study of actors and routes involved in the illicit trafficking of firearms at the European level.

On 10–11 February Pierre Gobinet participated in a roundtable discussion on practical small arm and light weapons stockpile management initiatives in the Sahel organized by the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) in Dakar with the support of UNSCAR. Pierre presented a Briefing Paper drafted specifically to support the workshop that maps out the stockpile management and diversion provisions in the PoA, the International Tracing Instrument (ITI), the ATT, and four sub-regional instruments: the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) Convention, the Nairobi Protocol, the Kinshasa Convention, and the Khartoum Declaration.

Glenn McDonald served as the principal resource person at a meeting of Arab government and civil society representatives convened in Beirut from 11 to 13 February, held to discuss global small arms control instruments (the PoA, ITI, and ATT). The workshop allowed the Survey to expand its range of contacts in the Arab Middle East and to provide information that is useful to policy-makers and others tackling small arms challenges in the region.

On 27 February Jovana Carapic participated in the Regional Steering Group Meeting on Small Arms and Light Weapons, hosted by SEESAC. Jovana presented Survey research findings relevant to South-east Europe. Conclusions from the meeting, which brought together national small arms focal points, regional and international organizations, and SEESAC strategic partners, helped to inform future SESSAC planning and

facilitated the sharing of information among countries for the purpose of strengthening national control practices.

On 11 March in Tirana, Albania, Irene Pavesi participated in the 13th Regional Arms Exports Information Exchange Process meeting organized by SEESAC. She gave a presentation on the Transparency Barometer, including its methodology and main trends in national export reporting practices on small arms and light weapons.

From 19 to 21 March 2015, with Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs support, SANA organized a regional workshop on curbing small arms and light weapons trafficking and border security in Tunis. From the Survey, Ali Arbia, Eric Berman, Nicolas Florquin, and Moncef Kartas organized the meeting, moderated discussions, and made substantive presentations. The workshop examined the actors in and modalities of trafficking networks, and discussed policies, instruments, and resources for combatting trafficking. More than 30 participants took part in the workshop, including regional government representatives (from Chad, Mali, Morocco, Niger, and Tunisia), donor governments, subject-matter experts, NGOs, and academic institutions.

On 8 April in Nairobi, HSBA project coordinator Yodit Lemma presented Survey work at a meeting on the ATT held by Control Arms. She met with Andy Shaver, adviser to AECOM South Sudan, to discuss the forthcoming HSBA publication on the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition and to share insights on other, ongoing HSBA publications related to security in South Sudan. Yodit also met with Richard Rands of the Monitoring and Verification Mission of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to discuss the proposed security arrangements for the South Sudan IGAD talks.

On 16–17 April in Brussels, Ali Arbia presented the latest research on Libya and arms trafficking before the Ad Hoc Working Group on Small Arms and Light Weapons and Mine Action for the Reinforced Meeting at NATO Headquarters, representing NATO members and partner countries. There was much interest in the small arms issue as it relates to Libya, and the meeting allowed Ali to present relevant Survey work.

On 26–28 April Eric Berman participated in a conference on ‘Tackling the Illicit Availability of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and Their Ammunition in the Sahel Region’ at Wilton Park in the UK. The UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office and the US Department of State sponsored the meeting, which brought together more than a dozen high-ranking government officials from five governments in West and Central Africa, representatives from Germany and the EU, and implementing partners to address the threat of small arms proliferation in the region. Eric facilitated one of the working groups tasked with examining good practice and setting a forward-looking agenda.

On 28–29 April in Abuja, Nigeria, Claudia Seymour participated in the ‘Meeting of Independent Experts to Elaborate Ways and Means towards Establishing an ECOWAS Register and Database on Small Arms and Light Weapons’ convened by the ECOWAS Department for Peacekeeping and Regional Security. The goals of the meeting were to develop relevant proposals for the establishment, operations, and management of the ECOWAS SALW Register and Database; to draft operating procedures for the ECOWAS Arms Register; and to strengthen record-keeping methodology. Claudia made a presentation on the Survey’s Small Arms Trade Transparency Barometer, specifically the parameters it uses to assess transparency.

On 6 May in Washington, DC, Benjamin King gave a presentation at a conference of the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA) on a forthcoming assessment of the Organization of American States (OAS) firearms-marking project. The presentation informed states about the purpose of the assessment and aimed to increase OAS member states’ interest in the project. After the presentation Benjamin led a side event that provided more detailed information to potential participating states. He also used the opportunity to distribute Survey publications on new technologies and their impact on small arms control as part of a broad dissemination effort designed to ensure

that these technical papers (Occasional Paper No. 32 and Issue Brief No. 12) end up in the hands of state experts attending MGE2.

On 19–22 May in Lima, Peru, Eric Berman spoke at the Parliamentary Forum on Small Arms and Light Weapons Inter-parliamentary Conference on ‘Enhancing ATT and PoA Implementation through South–South Parliamentary Exchange and Cooperation’. About 40 parliamentarians from 16 countries in Africa and Latin America participated in the two-day conference. Eric provided two presentations: the first giving an overview of the ATT and the second on challenges to implementing the PoA. He also held a series of meetings with the Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) to discuss current and future cooperation.

In Addis Ababa on 20 and 21 May, as part of the UNSCAR-funded project ‘Roadmaps to Harmonized PoA and ATT Implementation’, Glenn McDonald and Claudia Seymour (with Cédric Poitevin and An Vranckx of GRIP) organized and led a two-day inception workshop and training programme. A total of 22 participants represented eight countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, South Sudan, and Tunisia) and three regional organizations (ECOWAS, the Economic Community of Central African States, and the Community of Sahel Saharan States (CEN-SAD)), as well the AU, UN, and the German Federal Office of Economics and Export Control. The three-day programme covered normative frameworks, implementation challenges, and building national capacity for PoA programming.

On 20–23 May Jovana Carapic and Pierre Gobinet participated in the 8th Workshop in Support of the South East Europe Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) Initiative in Trogir, Croatia. They represented the Survey at the RASR Steering Committee meeting, participated actively in the two-day workshop, and met with representatives from UNDP BiH in order to assign researchers and coordinate the implementation of the ‘Ammunition, Weapons and Scrap Analysis’ project.

On 17 June in Addis Ababa, Yodit Lemma held a half-day expert briefing for the IGAD Special Envoy's Office on Sudan and South Sudan, as well as other members of the international and regional community working on security-related issues in these countries. The briefing was on the current conflict dynamics in Sudan and South Sudan, with reference to political and military dimensions.

On 16–17 June Nicolas Florquin participated in the first workshop of the EU-funded FIRE project in Milan, coordinated by Transcrime in collaboration with SIPRI, SEESAC, IEACS, AFEMS, and Politecnico di Milano. The workshop aimed at reviewing the progress of project activities, and included a discussion of a draft literature review and analysis of EU regulations.

Eric Berman contributed to two panels at the Senior Government Officials Conference on the ATT held at AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa on 25 and 26 June. High-ranking officials from more than half the AU's 54 member states attended the conference, together with representatives from many African regional organizations active in arms control (CEN-SAD; ECOWAS; the East Africa Community; the Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (RECSA); and the Sub-Regional Arms Control Mechanism). Eric made a presentation on ATT strengths and weaknesses as compared to other global arms control instruments, and on PoA reporting.

On 13–14 July in Addis Ababa, Khristopher Carlson participated in an AU methodology workshop entitled 'Collaborative Assessment of Non-state Armed Groups and Advancing Stabilization, DDR and Cross Border Security and Development Efforts on the African Continent'. The workshop was undertaken to assist the AU's Peace and Security Department to design a methodology to implement desk-based and field research on non-state armed groups in relation to DDR, border control, and political stabilization. Workshop participants included ECOWAS, IGAD, the Southern African Development Community, the UN Office to the AU, DPKO, UNDP, the World Bank, the EU, DCAF, and the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre.

On 10–19 August Benjamin King, together with OAS colleagues, conducted two assessments of the firearms-marking programmes under way in El Salvador and Guatemala. Both assessments examined the firearms-marking process, the record-keeping systems used by state forces, and tracing successes. The assessments were the first of six scheduled for 2015 and 2016.

In August and December Claudia Seymour and Nicolas Florquin travelled to Bukavu (DRC), Kigali (Rwanda), and Goma (DRC) to conduct field research for the Dutch-commissioned research project 'Assessment and Briefing: the Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda (FDLR)'. The main aim of the project is to update and deepen our knowledge of the FDLR's structure, chain of command, sources of financing, and weapons holdings in order to better inform and adapt international and regional policy-making relating to the FDLR and SSR efforts.

On 3–4 September Eric Berman participated in the 'Experts Meeting for the AU-Germany Project on Enhanced SALW Control and Physical Security and Stockpile Management in the Greater Sahel Region' held at AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa. The meeting convened officials from African governments from the Sahel-Sahara and Maghreb, African regional organizations, relevant UN agencies, implementing partners, and civil society. Eric moderated the session 'Matching Needs and Resources' and shared numerous Survey publications about arms proliferation in the region under consideration and on stockpile management.

From 21 to 28 October Claudia Seymour was in Abuja for the UNSCAR project 'Roadmaps to Support Harmonized Implementation of the PoA and ATT'. This visit, following the inception meeting and training programme conducted in Addis Ababa in May 2015, aimed to engage key government actors, civil society, and ECOWAS in the preparation of a roadmap for harmonized PoA and ATT implementation in Nigeria.

On 30 October Eric Berman briefed ECOWAS officials in Abuja on the Survey's findings on the diversion of small arms and ammunition in

peace operations in Sudan and South Sudan and outlined future steps proposed by the Survey to counter this problem. He also discussed a 2016 project designed to help the ECOWAS Commission track and document small arms and ammunition that member states deploy as part of peace operations. Eric also met with Nigerian officials to discuss how the Survey might learn from Nigerian experiences in peace operations and from the Nigerian system of checks and balances to counter weapons proliferation from the troops and police that the country deploys abroad.

National

On 7–11 September in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, in partnership with the National Autonomous University of Honduras, the Survey conducted a five-day training programme on small arms control and armed violence prevention. The workshop was attended by 50 participants representing the military, the military police, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Forensic Institute, the National Police, parliamentarians, civil servants, and civil society. The course was designed to provide basic knowledge about the causes and routes of small arms proliferation, small arms control strategies, legal reforms intended to strengthen weapons control, and prevention measures focusing on small arms (disarmament and banning firearms, among others). The participants were chosen carefully according to their professional roles, in the expectation that they would serve as catalysts and integrate the new knowledge into their activities. Many participants took detailed notes and were tasked to reproduce the training in their respective departments and offices.

On 22 April Eric Berman and Anna Alvazzi del Frate briefed prospective donors in Abuja on the benefits and modalities of a national survey on the supply of and demand for illicit small arms in Nigeria. The briefing was hosted by the Nigerian Presidential Committee on Small Arms and Light Weapons (PresCom) at its headquarters. Representatives from 13 governments, and inter-governmental, and non-governmental bodies attended the meeting, which generated considerable interest.

On 17–18 June Glenn McDonald served as a resource person at a workshop organized by the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) for government officials in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The information he provided on global arms control norms and on practical implementation mechanisms is assisting the Bangladeshi government to identify and address gaps in its implementation of the PoA and ITI.

On 21–24 June Khristopher Carlson joined UNIDIR, the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), and RECSA to facilitate a workshop and consult with the Federal Government of Somalia on weapons and ammunition management. The Survey and RECSA made a presentation on the subject of PoA and Nairobi Protocol implementation guidelines, and met individually with the national security adviser, police, Somalia Explosives Management Authority, AU Mission in Somalia, and UN agencies to discuss the assistance needed by the Somali government to strengthen national small arms control mechanisms.

On 20–25 June in Abuja, Anna Alvazzi del Frate, Gergely Hideg, and Matthias Nowak led a 'Training of Trainers' programme for a national survey on the supply of and demand for illicit small arms in Nigeria. The training programme was hosted by the Nigerian Presidential Committee on Small Arms and Light Weapons (PresCom) and included approximately 50 participants from the local partner organizations—the National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies and the Centre for Population and Environmental Development—as well as a statistical company, MaxPre.

In September Khristopher Carlson and Irene Pavesi facilitated a four-day training programme in Hargeisa, Somaliland, for 21 enumerators in anticipation of the launch of data collection for the national household survey in Somalia. This UNDP-supported project will capture public perceptions of small arms and light weapons proliferation and perceptions of armed violence and security provision in Somalia. The project will continue through 2016.

On 8–9 October in Valledupar, Colombia, Matthias Nowak implemented a module on using small arms and light weapons as a unit of analysis in post-conflict risk assessments. There were 12 participants from the Colombian (Caribbean) macro-regional offices of the Defensoría del Pueblo and its early warning unit.

Setting standards and supplying tools

Survey projects have continued to set standards and supply tools for monitoring and assessing small arms-related issues. This is in accordance with our strategic goals of contributing to the development of international norms and best practices through engagement with international and regional initiatives; enhancing the measuring, evaluating, and monitoring of the effectiveness of security promotion initiatives; and promoting the cross-fertilization of best practices within and among regions.

On 12 January in Cairo, Eric Berman opened the Cairo Centre for Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa course on illicit transfers of small arms with four lectures covering small arms production, transfers, proliferation, and arms control initiatives. The course reached 25 mid-level officials from ministries that included defence and foreign affairs. Countries represented included Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Mali, and Sudan.

On 22 January Pierre Gobinet gave a presentation at a French Ministry of Defence conference entitled ‘Lutte contre les traffics d’armes classiques: Acteurs, assistance, coopération’. Pierre focused on PSSM initiatives, support, and assistance, and provided practical examples of costs, challenges, and lessons learned through the RASR work. The event provided useful opportunities to liaise with Survey partner organizations and to discuss ongoing or forthcoming joint projects.

On 2 February in Wilton Park, UK, Matt Schroeder gave a presentation on ‘Man-portable Air Defence Systems in Libya’ at an inter-governmental conference on ‘Addressing Threats from Conventional Weapons in Libya’. Moncef

Kartas also gave a presentation on the topic of arms trafficking in Libya and the Sahel region. Several dozen experts on Libya and conventional weapons from numerous governments and inter-governmental organizations attended the conference. It provided the Survey with an opportunity to inform and build relationships with many of the key actors on issues pertaining to illicit and poorly secured weapons in Libya.

On 4 February Benjamin King participated in the Bonn International Centre for Conversion (BICC) strategic workshop on phase two of its ‘SALW Guide’—a website that provides technical information about a variety of weapons. The workshop aimed to determine the potential uses for the guide and the steps BICC should consider to improve the utility of the website. The workshop was attended by the German Verification Unit, German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, GRIP, and MAG.

In February in Muldersdrift, South Africa, Khristopher Carlson participated in the wildlife crime symposium ‘Beyond Enforcement: Communities, Governance, Incentives and Sustainable Use in Combating Wildlife Crime’. The three-day symposium was sponsored by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, Traffic, the Government of South Africa, and the US Agency for International Development. Findings from Khristopher’s work on armed poaching activity and the impacts of militarized anti-poaching policies in sub-Saharan Africa fed into the symposium’s final output document.

On 15–17 April in Rabat, Morocco, Moncef Kartas served as a resource person at the USIP Regional Applied Training and Education Workshop entitled ‘Law Enforcement Primacy in Response to Emerging Threats’ sponsored by the US Department of State’s Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. Moncef discussed options for addressing immediate security threats and simultaneously advancing SSR efforts.

On 22 April Claudia Seymour participated in an European Security Defence College core course on SSR, which is offered twice a year in Stadtschlaining, Austria. She lectured on small

arms and SSR, focusing on how small-arms holdings and proliferation can undermine the work of the security sector, how the security sector contributes to proliferation, and how it can help to counter proliferation and armed violence. Case studies on the DRC and Burundi were presented to highlight the difficulties of implementing SSR in post-conflict environments. The 30 course participants came from 24 countries and work for their national governments in their respective capitals, for international and regional organizations (such as the UN, NATO, the OSCE, and the EU), in the UN system, in UN peacekeeping operations, and in various EU and OSCE missions.

On 28 April Nicolas Florquin gave a 90-minute lecture to a group of more than 20 officers from NATO member and partner countries as part of a week-long course on arms control organized by the NATO School in Oberammergau, Germany. His presentation provided an overview of small arms proliferation and armed violence, with a particular focus on diversion.

In April Khristopher Carlson led a three-week field study in Turkana and West Pokot, Kenya, that examined shifting security dynamics in the region, including the main transport corridor, the A1 highway. Funded by Tullow Oil, the study identified drivers of armed highway banditry affecting regional transport and community safety. The study's output document has been used to guide subsequent security, social, and environmental assessment work along the A1 highway and inform Tullow Oil's risk management strategy in the region. An Issue Brief on security on the A1 is set for release in 2016.

In May the Survey launched the *Global Burden of Armed Violence 2015: Every Body Counts*, following on from the 2008 and 2011 editions. On 8 May Anna Alvazzi del Frate briefed the press on the research results at the Palais des Nations, with UNDP Geneva director Neil Buhne speaking to provide context on the importance of the work for the international community. On 11 May, at a well-attended public event at the Maison de la Paix, Keith Krause gave a presentation on the key findings,

with supporting speeches from Michael Møller, director general of the UN Office at Geneva, and Ambassador Claude Wild, head of the Human Security Division of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs.

In support of the launch, the Survey released an online tool to access GBAV 2015 data through interactive maps and charts and a downloadable Excel file that includes figures on violent deaths, homicide (including those of female victims and by firearm), and conflict deaths. This is the final phase of a long period of intense data collection and analysis. The GBAV Database represents a unique source of information on 'violent deaths', in line with the recently adopted SDGs (in particular Goal 16 and Target 16.1).

On 28–29 May Nicolas Florquin participated in the NGO–EU Council Working Group on Conventional Arms Exports conference on 'EU Arms Exports: Steady as They Go in Times of Crisis?' in Brussels, Belgium. Nicolas's presentation focused on EU member states' transfers of small arms to countries affected by the Arab Spring, and highlighted examples of good practices related to post-licensing export controls.

On 9 September at INTERPOL Headquarters in Lyon, Glenn McDonald participated in a meeting of the iARMS (Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System) Working Group. As in past meetings of the iARMS Advisory Group (now discontinued), the Survey—the only civil society member of the Working Group—contributes its knowledge of firearm-tracing policy and practice to INTERPOL's ongoing consideration of ways to enhance the use of iARMS, including its use in the analysis of firearms trafficking.

On 26–27 October Anna Alvazzi del Frate was a speaker at the meeting of the Group of Interested States in Practical Disarmament Measures, jointly organized by Germany and UNODA in New York in the margins of the UN General Assembly First Committee. Her presentation reflected on how to develop effective synergies among the PoA, the ATT, and the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Target 16.4, which calls for a significant reduction in illicit arms flows by 2030.

On 16 November in Geneva, Eric Berman provided the opening talk at the Swiss-hosted Consultative Meeting on Safe and Secure Management of Conventional Ammunition. On the same day Survey researchers Jovana Carapic and Benjamin King presented the Survey's UEMS Database and UEMS Incident Reporting Template (IRT) at the Consultative Meeting's only side event. More than 150 conference participants each received the Survey's UEMS Handbook, the 2nd edition of the PSSM Best-practice Cards, Research Notes 6 and 40 on UEMS, the UEMS IRT, and a draft paper on the role of the EUFOR MTT project in fostering the creation of sustainable life-cycle management in BiH.

Raising awareness

In addition to being consulted by the media, the research community, and other stakeholders, Survey staff members frequently teach or present the findings of their work at conferences and workshops. In this way, the Survey serves as a global centre of excellence on a wide range of issues related to small arms and armed violence, in particular furthering its goal of catalysing change through knowledge building and expertise.

On 12 January Eric Berman gave four presentations to open the 'Training on Illicit Transfer of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in the North Africa and Sahel Regions' course offered at the Cairo Centre for Conflict and Peacekeeping in Africa. He addressed illicit transfers of small arms and covered small arms production, transfers, proliferation, and arms control initiatives. The course was attended by 25 mid-level officials from ministries that included defence and foreign affairs. The countries represented included Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Mali, and Sudan.

On 29 January in Geneva, Claudia Seymour gave a presentation on organized crime and arms trafficking as part of a panel entitled 'Organized Crime and Its Impact on Human Rights and Human Security' hosted by the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime for visiting students from the Australian National University.

On 3 February in Geneva, Luigi De Martino spoke at a panel discussion organized by DCAF on the topic of peace and security in Liberia. His presentation outlined some of the challenges of addressing violence against women and girls in the country.

On 23 April Nicolas Florquin gave a lecture to a group of 24 officials from Myanmar participating in a three week 'Training Course on International Relations, Democratisation and Human Security' organized by the GCSP. His presentation provided an overview of the small arms issue, including small arms control measures.

On 18 May Eric Berman was invited to address members of the Unit for Relations with Armed and Security Forces of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as part of its annual meeting. Eric briefed some 40 ICRC delegates on the Survey's work on armed groups, peacekeeping operations, and stockpile management.

On 1 June Luigi De Martino chaired the panel 'Women and Armed Violence: Peace and Gender Equality' organized by the Survey and Terre des Femmes at the Maison de la Paix and featuring former Nobel Peace Prize nominee Irene Santiaogo of the Philippines.

On 3–5 June in Lima, Peru, Benjamin King participated in the Superintendencia Nacional de Control de Armas, Municiones y Explosivos de Uso Civil regional conference on the control of arms and explosives intended for civilian use. Nine South American governments detailed their laws and regulations related to the control of arms and explosives in the hands of civilians. Benjamin gave two presentations. The first discussed challenges in developing comprehensive firearms-marking and record-keeping practices, while the second outlined the findings in the Survey's Occasional Paper *Behind the Curve: New Technologies, New Challenges*. He also met with Peruvian and UNLIREC partners for the OAS marking assessment project.

On 10 June the Survey and the Stimson Center organized a panel discussion on 'The Shoulder-fired Threat in the Middle East'. The panellists

included C.J. Chivers, Pulitzer Prize-winning correspondent for *The New York Times*, and Survey senior researcher Matt Schroeder. The discussion featured previously unreleased data on the proliferation of shoulder-fired missiles in the Middle East and North Africa, and in-depth analysis of the implications for policy-makers. The panel also served as the launch event for the SANA Issue Brief entitled *Missing Missiles: The Proliferation of Man-portable Air Defence Systems in North Africa*. Through the panel, the Survey was able to educate policy-makers and the public about new threats to and developments in aviation security in one of the most volatile regions of the world.

On 22–24 June in Oslo, Benjamin King attended the 21st meeting of MSAG. He presented the Survey's work on diversion, armed violence, and UEMS to representatives of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, verification units of 15 states, and four international organizations.

On 25–26 June in Kingston, Jamaica, Sarah Parker served as a resource person and presenter at a conference organized by the Parliamentary Forum on Small Arms and hosted by the Jamaican parliament. The conference was attended by parliamentarians from various Caribbean countries and was designed to enhance ATT and PoA implementation through parliamentary exchange and cooperation. The Survey provided the parliamentarians with an explanation of the synergies between the two instruments and practical advice on translating their commitments under these instruments into domestic legislation.

On 29 June at the University of Sussex in Brighton, UK, Christelle Rigual presented key findings of the 2015 Yearbook's 'Trade Update' chapter at a workshop on 'Arms Transfers and Militarization of the Middle East and North Africa' co-organized by the University of Sussex (Brighton) and University of Coventry. Her presentation focused on authorized small arms flows to the Middle East and North Africa before and after the Arab Spring. The workshop brought together researchers, NGOs, research institutes, and international organizations to discuss the dynamics of arms circulation and militarization,

and contemporary and historical responses to these problems.

On 13–17 July Irene Pavesi participated in the 6th European Survey Research Association Conference in Reykjavik, Iceland. She organized a panel on survey research in developing countries, which featured 12 presentations on various aspects of the implementation of surveys in low-to-middle income countries. She also gave a presentation entitled 'Responding to Sensitive Topics: Firearm Issues in Post-conflict Settings'.

On 2–5 September in Porto, Portugal, Irene participated in the 15th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology. She presented the key findings of the *Global Burden of Armed Violence 2015* in a panel on violent crime and firearms. She also presented the results of an exploratory exercise on monitoring violence that had been proposed by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on the SDGs in August.

On 11 September Nicolas Florquin was one of two experts invited by the ICRC to give a presentation on the use of social media sources for mapping and analysing armed groups and arms flows in conflict areas at ICRC Headquarters in Geneva. More than 40 ICRC representatives and security and Middle East experts attended the event.

On 1 October 2015 Eric Berman formally briefed the EU Council Working Group on Conventional Arms Exports (COARM) on the Survey's work on the diversion of arms and ammunition from peace operations.

On 7–9 October in Singapore, Benjamin King attended the 'INTERPOL Firearms Forensics Symposium', where he gave presentations on recent Survey research on new technologies with implications for PoA and ITI implementation, and the conversion of firearms. The 250 participants from 70 countries were primarily forensic or firearms experts.

On 21 October the Survey hosted a briefing on methods and tools for analysing the illicit arms trade for participants in Yale University's Capstone Project. Matt Schroeder's briefing featured in-depth analysis of the strengths,

shortcomings, and characteristics of open-source data on illicit small arms transfers, and an overview of arms trafficking and related issues in Central America by an official from the OAS. Through the briefing, the Survey provided future analysts and policy-makers with new analytic tools and improved their understanding of available data and its limitations.

On 2–6 November Luigi De Martino participated as a panellist in a roundtable dedicated to ‘The Contribution of Alternative Sources of Information to Crime Observation’ organized in the framework of the Fifth International Conference on the Observation of Crime and Crime Analysis, held in Mexico City. On the same occasion, on 5 November he represented the Survey at an expert meeting on evaluation standards for crime observatories organized by the International Center for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC).

In mid-December Jovana Carapic and Ali Arbia trained a group of Libyan women in Tunisia, Tunisia, on small arms basics and the gender dynamics of armed violence. This was the first workshop in a series of three planned by UNMAS and UNIDIR for their project ‘Gender Balanced Approach to Small Arms Control and Awareness to Strengthen Community Resilience in Libya’.

General interest and coverage

During 2015 the Survey was cited regularly in international and regional media. Reporting on terrorist attacks on civilians involving small arms (such as those in Paris in January and November) referred regularly to Survey analysis of the availability and trafficking of small arms. There was also extensive coverage of research findings on the use and acquisition of artillery rockets by armed groups and on the proliferation of MANPADS, specifically with reference to recent attacks on aircraft. Other news reports cited HSBA outputs on Sudan, South Sudan, and nearby countries and regions. The *Global Burden of Armed Violence 2015* was also quoted frequently for its findings on lethal violence, femicide, and comparative rates of armed violence.

The June launch of *Small Arms Survey 2015: Weapons and the World* also garnered international media attention, in particular the chapters on poaching and insurgent weapons in Mali. Other subjects receiving considerable attention in 2015 included Survey research relating to civilian ownership of firearms, disarmament generally, the ATT, and the UN small arms control process.

Media coverage during this period included articles by ABC News, AFP, AG News Burundi, Agência Brazil, Agencia Latina Press, Al Jazeera, Al-Monitor, All Africa, *The Asia Times*, *The Atlantic*, Balkan Insight, BBC News, *Berliner Zeitung*, Bloomberg, *Buenos Aires Herald*, *Business Insider*, CBC News, Channel 4, *The China Post*, CNN, CubaDebate, *Daily Beast*, *Daily Nation* (Kenya), DefenceWeb, Deutsche Welle, *Die Tageszeitung*, *Die Welt*, Discovery News, *The Economic Times*, *The Economist*, EFE (Spanish wire service), *El Pais*, *El Tiempo*, Forbes, *Foreign Policy*, Fox News, *The Global Post*, *The Guardian* (UK), *The Guardian* (Trinidad and Tobago), *The Gulf Times*, *Haaretz*, *The Himalayan Times*, The Huffington Post, *The Independent*, *The International Business Times*, *Jamaica Observer*, Latin Correspondent, *Le Courier*, *Le Vif-L'Express*, Linklesta, *Mail & Guardian Africa*, MFA China, Middle East Eye, *Mother Jones*, MWC News, *The Nation*, *National Defense Magazine*, National Observer, New American, News.com.au, *The New York Times*, NOTIMEX, OZY, *Panamá América*, *Paris Match*, Public Radio International, Radio Tamazuj, Reuters, RFI, *The South African*, *South China Morning Post*, *The Star*, *Sudan Tribune*, Swiss Info, *The Telegraph*, *Telegraph Herald*, *Time*, Transitions Online, TVN24, UN Multimedia, *VICE*, Voice of America, *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Washington Post*, Welt Online, World Politics, and Xinhua News Agency.

Publications

The Small Arms Survey released the following key publications in the period under review:

Yearbook

Small Arms Survey 2015: Weapons and the World, Cambridge University Press, 2015, ISBN 978-1-107-69067-7.

Occasional Papers

Behind the Curve: New Technologies, New Control Challenges, edited by Benjamin King and Glenn McDonald, February 2015. Occasional Paper No. 32, ISBN 978-2-940548-08-8.

Working Papers

Secret Stockpiles: Arms Caches and Disarmament Efforts in Mozambique, by Gary Littlejohn, September 2015. Working Paper No. 21, ISBN 978-2-940548-16-3.

HSBA Working Papers

Real but Fragile: The Greater Pibor Administrative Area, by Claudio Todisco, March 2015. HSBA Working Paper No. 35.

Development Deferred: Eastern Sudan after the ESPA, by the Small Arms Survey, May 2015. HSBA Working Paper No. 36.

Under Attack and Above Scrutiny? Arms and Ammunition Diversion from Peacekeepers in Sudan and South Sudan, 2002–14, by Eric Berman and Mihaela Racovita, July 2015. HSBA Working Paper No. 37.

Two Fronts, One War: Evolution of the Two Areas Conflict, 2014–15, by Benedetta De Alessi, August 2015. HSBA Working Paper No. 38.

A Fractious Rebellion: Inside the SPLM-IO, by John Young, September 2015. HSBA Working Paper No. 39.

Fields of Control: Oil and (In)security in Sudan and South Sudan, by Laura M. James, November 2015. HSBA Working Paper No. 40.

Issue Briefs

From Replica to Real: An Introduction to Firearms Conversions, February 2015. Issue Brief No. 10.

MANPADS Proliferation Reduction by Design: On Countermeasures and Kill Switches, February 2015. Issue Brief No. 11.

One Meeting after Another: UN Process Update, February 2015. Issue Brief No. 12.

Missing Missiles: The Proliferation of Man-portable Air Defence Systems in North Africa, June 2015. SANA Issue Brief No. 2.

What the National Report Reveals: Trends in UN PoA and ITI Reporting, June 2015. Issue Brief No. 13.

Documenting Small Arms and Light Weapons: A Basic Guide, July 2015. Issue Brief No. 14.

Voicing Concern: Surveying People's Priorities in Violent Settings, December 2015. Issue Brief No. 15.

There and Back: Trajectories of North African Foreign Fighters in Syria, July 2015. SANA Issue Brief No. 3.

Unheard and Uncounted: Violence against Women in India, October 2015. India Armed Violence Assessment Issue Brief No. 5.

Research Notes

Research Note No. 48, *Automatic Grenade Launchers*, Weapons and Markets, February 2015.

Research Note No. 49, *Every Body Counts: Measuring Violent Deaths*, Armed Violence, March 2015.

Research Note No. 50, *Reducing Illicit Arms Flows and the New Development Agenda*, Armed Violence, March 2015.

Research Note No. 51, *Guided Mortar Systems*, Weapons and Markets, April 2015.

Research Note No. 52, *Floating Armouries in the Indian Ocean*, Armed Actors, May 2015.

Research Note No. 53, *Violent Deaths due to Legal Interventions, Armed Actors*, July 2015.

Research Note No. 54, *Diversion of Arms and Ammunition in Peace Operations: Observations Based on Missions in Sudan and South Sudan*, Armed Actors, September 2015.

Research Note No. 55, *Recoilless Weapons*, Weapons and Markets, December 2015.

Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development

Global Burden of Armed Violence 2015: Every Body Counts, by the Geneva Declaration Secretariat, 2015, published by Cambridge University Press, ISBN: 978-1-107-06993-0.

Translations

Following the Headstamp Trail: An Assessment of Small-calibre Ammunition Documented in Syria, by N.R. Jenzen-Jones, April 2014. Working Paper No. 18 (**Arabic**).

A Guide to the UN Small Arms Process: 2014 Update, by Sarah Parker and Marcus Wilson, June 2014. Handbook No. 2 (**French**).

'Physical Security and Stockpile Management Identification Booklet' (inserts for the Handbook *Unplanned Explosions at Munitions Sites (UEMS): Excess Stockpiles as Liabilities Rather than Assets*) (**French, Spanish**).

'UEMS Incident Reporting Template' (inserts for the Handbook *Unplanned Explosions at Munitions Sites (UEMS): Excess Stockpiles as Liabilities Rather than Assets*) (**Arabic, French, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish**).

Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) Best-practice Cards (with IATG updates) (updated October 2014: **English, French; available online only: Russian, Spanish**).

The UEMS Incident Reporting Template, Research Note No. 40, Measures and Programmes, April 2014 (**Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swahili**).

The Arms Trade Treaty: A Step Forward in Small Arms Control? Research Note No. 30, Measures and Programmes, June 2013 (**Spanish**).

Regional Organizations and the PoA, Research Note No. 21, Measures and Programmes, September 2012 (**Spanish**).

Unplanned Explosions at Munitions Sites, Research Note No. 6, Weapons and Markets, May 2011 (revised June 2014) (**Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swahili**).

Searching for Stability: Perceptions of Security, Justice, and Firearms in Libya, August 2014. SANA Issue Brief No. 1 (**Arabic**).

The Sudan Revolutionary Front: Its Formation and Development, by Andrew McCutchen, October 2014. HSBA Working Paper No. 33 (**Arabic**).

Contested Borders: Continuing Tensions over the Sudan–South Sudan Border, by Joshua Craze, November 2014. HSBA Working Paper No. 34 (**Arabic**).

Real but Fragile: The Greater Pibor Administrative Area, by Claudio Todisco, March 2015. HSBA Working Paper No. 35 (**Arabic**).

Development Deferred: Eastern Sudan after the ESPA, by the Small Arms Survey, May 2015. HSBA Working Paper No. 36 (**Arabic**).

Missing Missiles: The Proliferation of Man-portable Air Defence Systems in North Africa, June 2015. Security Assessment in North Africa Issue Brief No. 2 (in **Arabic**)

Curbing Small Arms and Light Weapons Trafficking, and Increasing Border Security: Regional Workshop, 20-21 March 2015, Tunis, by Moncef Kartas and Ali Arbia, November 2015. Workshop Summary Report (in **French**).

Outreach activities

Through 2015 the Survey made significant progress in implementing its integrated strategy to increase the reach and impact of its communications activities. This strategy ensures that the information generated through Survey projects is communicated effectively by using a range of traditional and emerging communication channels to engage targeted audiences.

Website

We released new online resources, including interactive tools to allow visitors to explore the data behind the GBAV reports, with an interactive map and dynamic data tables providing country-level information on armed violence globally.

Our web traffic has continued to attract a large volume, and we registered more than 1.1 million publication downloads in 2015.

Social media

During the period under review the Survey continued to increase its following on both Facebook and Twitter. By the end of 2015, 6,900 individuals were following the Survey's activities on its main Facebook pages, up from 2,500 a year previously, while there were more than 3,600 followers on Twitter, up from 2,700 in 2014.

Facebook and Twitter complement regular email announcements of Survey outputs and activities, as well as less formal news and articles of interest that relate to small arms issues. To continue to facilitate access to the Survey's offerings via social media, the website now includes links for users to 'share' content via social media. The Survey currently maintains a main Small Arms Survey Facebook page (www.facebook.com/SmallArmsSurvey) and Twitter feed (twitter.com/SmallArmsSurvey), as well as both a Facebook and Twitter presence for the Geneva Declaration, HSBA for Sudan and South Sudan, and Security Assessment in North Africa projects.

Podcasts and multimedia

The Survey series of audio podcasts, which started in January 2013, continued to regularly release short, informal interviews of around five to six minutes, each giving an update on current research topics. Podcasts are available for download from iTunes, SoundCloud, and on the Survey website (smallarmssurvey.org/podcasts).

During the period under review eight new episodes were released, bringing the total number to 35 by the end of 2015. These episodes covered:

- Podcast No. 28: 'Reporting from the Frontline: Weapons Identification for Journalists'
- Podcast No. 29: 'Indicators for Achieving Sustainable Development: Measuring Violent Deaths and SDG Goal 16'
- Podcast No. 30: 'Weapons Trafficking and the New Development Agenda: Reducing Illicit Arms Flows and SDG Goal 16'
- Podcast No. 31: '*Small Arms Survey 2015: Weapons and the World, Part 1*'
- Podcast No. 32: '*Small Arms Survey 2015: Weapons and the World, Part 2*'
- Podcast No. 33: '*The Global Burden of Armed Violence 2015: Every Body Counts*'
- Podcast No. 34: 'Women and Armed Violence: Peace and Gender Equality'
- Podcast No. 35: 'There and Back: North African Fighters in Syria'

During 2015, 14,000 podcast episodes were downloaded. The most popular episode, with 1,445 downloads, was No. 28, 'Reporting from the Frontline: Weapons Identification for Journalists', followed by No. 31, '*Small Arms Survey 2015: Weapons and the World, Part 1*' (1,223) and No. 32, 'Part 2' (1,139).

To provide enhanced access to the contents of the *Small Arms Survey 2015: Weapons and the World*, the Survey produced an online 'WebDoc' giving a multi-stream interactive overview of the thematic areas of the Yearbook, including interviews with researchers and summary information about each chapter.

Video content, including presentations of the 2015 Yearbook and the *Global Burden of Armed Violence 2015*, as well as several panel discussions and interviews with research staff, has expanded the multimedia section of the Survey website.

Annexe 1 The Survey Team (January–December 2015)

The team consists of Geneva-based employees and consultants who are either outside of Geneva or are engaged on a short-term project. This report records consultants who worked with us for the equivalent of at least three months in 2015. See page 3 for additional information on team members' affiliations over the course of 2015.



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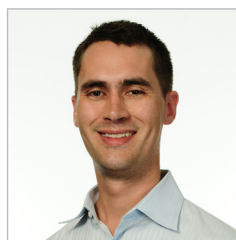
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Carole Touraine
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OUTREACH

Facts and Figures



General interest and media coverage

Popular themes:

- Availability and trafficking of small arms
- Use and acquisition of artillery rockets by armed groups and proliferation of MANPADS
- Lethal violence, femicide, and comparative rates of armed violence
- Insurgent weapons in Mali and poaching
- Civilian ownership of firearms, disarmament, the ATT, and other UN small arms control processes
- Findings of the HSBA for Sudan and South Sudan

Our findings were cited in 300 media articles

Prominent outlets included:



Social media and eAlerts



2014

2,500



2015

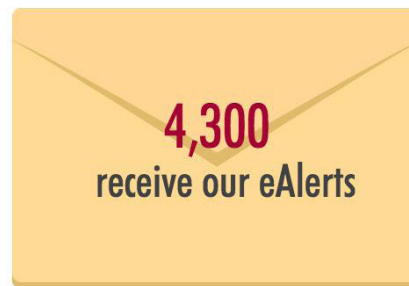
6,900



2,700

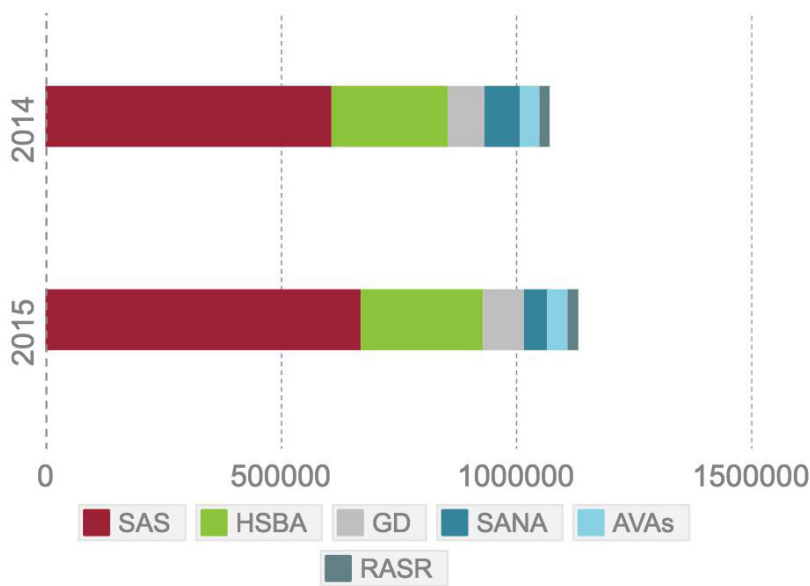


3,600

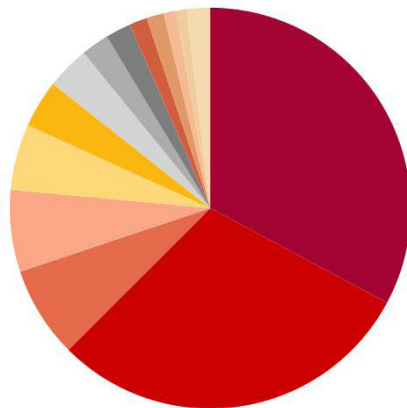




Publications downloads by project



Publications downloads by language (other than English)



- Arabic (33%)
- French (30%)
- Spanish (7%)
- BCMS (7%)
- Tetum (5%)
- Albanian (4%)
- Nepali (3%)
- Bulgarian (2%)
- Bahasa (2%)
- Russian (1%)
- Portuguese (1%)
- Hindi (1%)
- Catalan (1%)
- Others (2%)



Small Arms Survey website: facts and figures

Pages viewed

800,000 1,300,000

Visitors

240,000 275,000

