

June 2020



ANNUAL REPORT 2019



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Abbreviations and acronyms

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| ACCESS | Arms Control, Capacity, and Evaluation Support System |
| ATT | Arms Trade Treaty |
| AU | African Union |
| CACCI | Conventional Arms Control in the Commonwealth Initiative |
| CSP | Conference of States Parties to the Arms Trade Treaty |
| EMPACT | European Multidisciplinary Cooperation Platform Against Criminal Threats |
| GGE | Group of Governmental Experts |
| GLASS | Gender Lens for Arms Control Support and Sustainability |
| HSBA | Human Security Baseline Assessment for Sudan and South Sudan |
| IED | Improvised explosive device |
| IGAD | Intergovernmental Authority on Development |
| INTERPOL | International Criminal Police Organization |
| LAS | League of Arab States |
| LCMA | Life-cycle management of ammunition |
| MANPADS | Man-portable air defence systems |
| MPOME | Making Peace Operations More Effective |
| NAP | National action plan |
| PSSM | Physical security and stockpile management |
| RECSA | Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States |
| SADC | Southern African Development Community |
| SAENK | Strengthening Implementation and Enforcement of the Arms Embargo on North Korea |
| SANA | Security Assessment in North Africa |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| TCC | Troop-contributing country |
| UEMS | Unplanned explosions at munitions sites |
| UNODA | UN Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| UNSCAR | UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation |
| VTF | Voluntary Trust Fund |
| WAM | Weapons and ammunition management |

Director's note

The year 2019 marked the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Small Arms Survey, a milestone that underscores the importance of the service provided by the Survey to stakeholders in the arms control community and beyond. The impact of the Survey's work on international policy debates, expert circles, and the public at large through the extensive use of our data by the media has only grown in these two decades. This Annual Report, though not exhaustive, provides some highlights of our work in 2019.

The year saw the departure of director Eric Berman; we wish him the best for his future endeavours. In November, I took over the director's chair, joining the Survey with the deepest respect for its history and reputation, and firmly committed to lead the organization into a successful third decade. It is my intention to build on the Survey's standing, institutional experience, expertise, and extensive networks to continue providing the reliable information and trusted support that characterize our work.

In 2019, the Survey released updates to some of its most well-renowned outputs to provide policymakers, academics, non-governmental and multilateral organizations, the media, and the public with information on which to base their decisions. Among them, the *Trade Update 2019* report, with its Small Arms Trade Transparency Barometer, provided new

data on authorized global small arms exports, while the database on Global Violent Deaths, incorporating the latest data available, continued to be an important tool for monitoring Sustainable Development Goal 16.1, which aims to reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. Similarly, we continued our assistance to state partners worldwide on topics such as compliance with the Arms Trade Treaty and sanctions regimes.

In addition, the Survey tackled emerging topics in 2019 in response to the expressed needs of our stakeholders. Among these emerging areas of work, the integration of gender perspectives in small arms control received increased attention, with the recruitment of a dedicated gender expert and the production of *Gender-responsive Arms Control: A Practical Guide*. Another area of increased interest is the trafficking of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and their precursor materials. In Mali, for example, United Nations Mine Action Service data suggests that IEDs are responsible for approximately 60 per cent of peacekeeper and civilian deaths caused by malicious acts, and yet our research shows that there is a dearth of reliable, publicly available information about the origins and smuggling routes of such devices.

The Survey continues its work with journalists to provide contextual information and background for media reports—

whether through our databases or tailored responses to requests. We complement this traditional media presence with a push for a richer multimedia presence, including through blogs, podcasts, and social media.

On the institutional side, at the end of 2019 I introduced a series of reforms to reinforce the Survey's governance. The most salient measure was to replace the International Programme Council with a Strategic Council that has a redefined mandate and membership. The Strategic Council met for the first time in February 2020. Additionally, the Survey reinforced its partnerships with important international and regional organizations, most prominently the UN system, the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, and the League of Arab States.

In sum, in 2019, the Survey celebrated its 20 years of existence by doing what it does best: collecting reliable findings on small arms and their ammunition and making this information available to those who need it to make informed policy and programming choices. With this contribution to small arms control, the Survey continues to work towards its vision of a world without illicit arms and armed violence.

—**Daniel de Torres**
Director

I. Twenty years of work in small arms

What started as a small outfit of dedicated researchers working out of a modest office space in an otherwise pristine city now has more than 40 staff and consultants on three continents covering issues on small arms across the globe. While our premises have changed, the original curiosity for uncovering the hidden has remained. The vision of the Small Arms Survey is a world without illicit arms and armed violence—something we work towards by providing evidence for well-informed policies and support to those who implement them.

The Survey had 27 projects active in 2019, in addition to several consultancies (see Box 1 and Image 1). Some of these projects focused on generating data and analysis (see highlights in Section II), and some used our expertise to help strengthen capacities (see highlights in Section III). The projects cover topics such as:

- weapons and ammunition management (WAM);
- illicit small arms proliferation;
- armed violence; and
- work within existing and emerging multilateral frameworks to address the above topics.

We are very grateful to our core donors for supporting our overall work as well as our databases. The continued commitments from the Governments of Australia, Finland, Sweden, and our host country Switzerland are invaluable for ensuring sustainability—enabling us to provide evidence-based data and policy advice for the next 20 years and beyond.

Box 2 Thank you!

We are proud of our strong relationships with colleagues and departments within national authorities, regional organizations, international organizations, and non-governmental partners. Our work in 2019 would genuinely not have been possible without this extensive network of partners and we are immensely grateful for our continued collaboration.

Box 1 Consultancies conducted in 2019

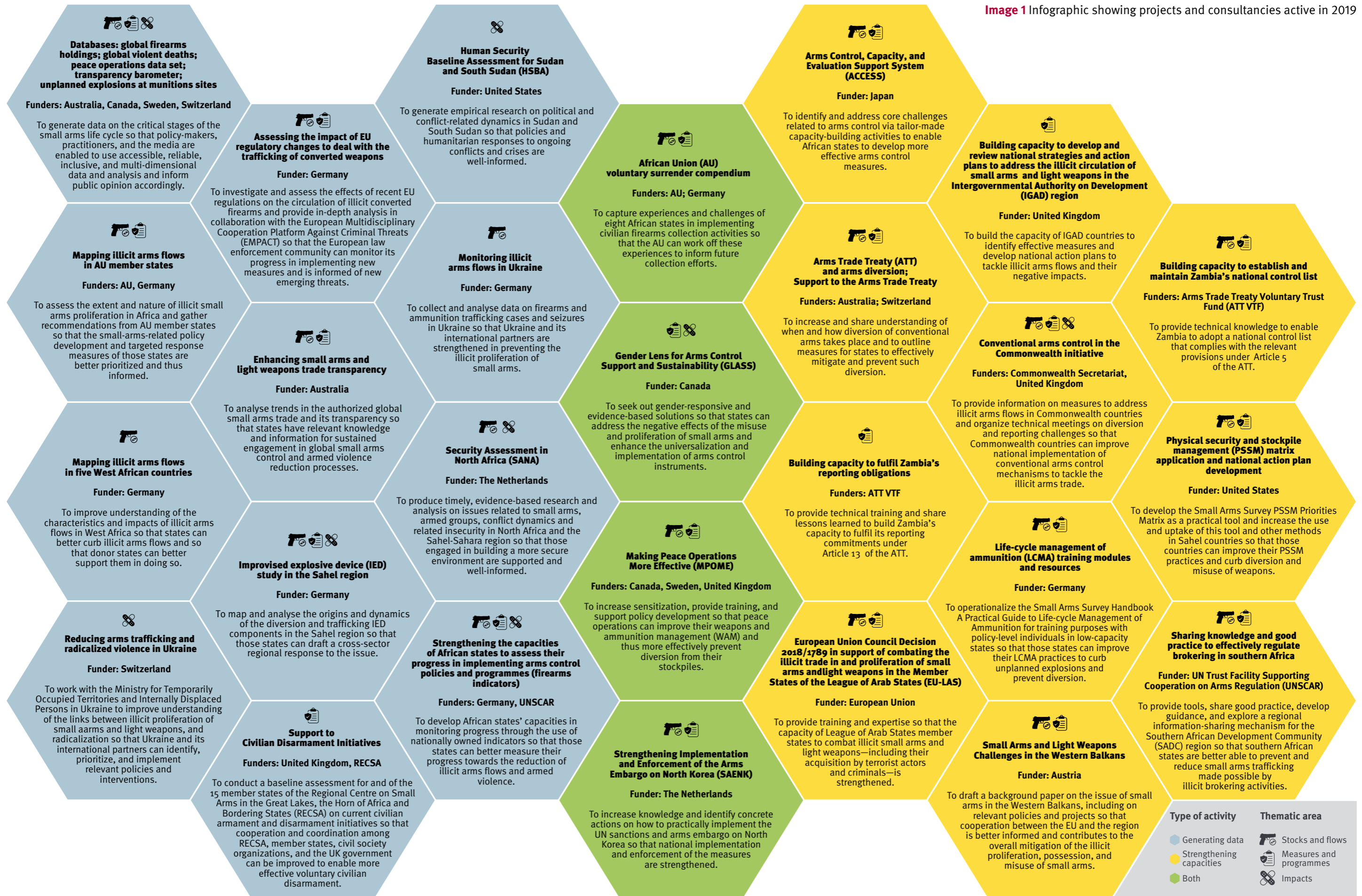
The skills and knowledge of Survey staff are in great demand. During 2019, we provided expert and technical services to states and international, regional, and non-governmental organizations to support the development of standards and training materials, as well as the drafting and assessment of strategies and evaluations of organizational capacities.

For example, such consultancies in 2019 include:

- served as technical advisor to the 2019 UN Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on the Continuing Operation of the UN Register of Conventional Arms and its Further Development;
- supported the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in developing a training manual on gender mainstreaming small arms control;
- delivered technical expertise for a UNODA training on WAM in disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration;
- provided technical expertise for the European Union Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Project (EU ATT OP);
- contributed technical input to updated versions of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe's (OSCE) best practice guides on small arms and light weapons and on stockpiles of conventional ammunition;
- compiled data on the illicit possession and transfer of man-portable air defence systems (MANPADS) for the US Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (WRA) and produced an informational map;
- carried out an evaluation for the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) arms management and destruction work; and
- authored a policy note on the links between illicit small arms flows in Africa and preventing and countering violent extremism for the RESOLVE Network.



Image 1 Infographic showing projects and consultancies active in 2019



II. Generating data

Facts matter. Our extensive research on global trends on small arms and armed violence contributes to a better-informed debate in general, and to evidence-based policy decisions in particular. In a news climate that sometimes sees opinions increasingly accorded similar weight to facts, we pride ourselves on providing reliable and consistent information in the small arms corner of that world.

Our highlights from 2019 include database work at the global level (see Box 3); tracking and analysing trends of illicit arms proliferation; case studies scrutinizing the effects of such proliferation; and assessments of ongoing work by policy-makers and other practitioners to curb illicit arms flows and reduce armed violence.

Since its inception, the Small Arms Survey has maintained a strong emphasis

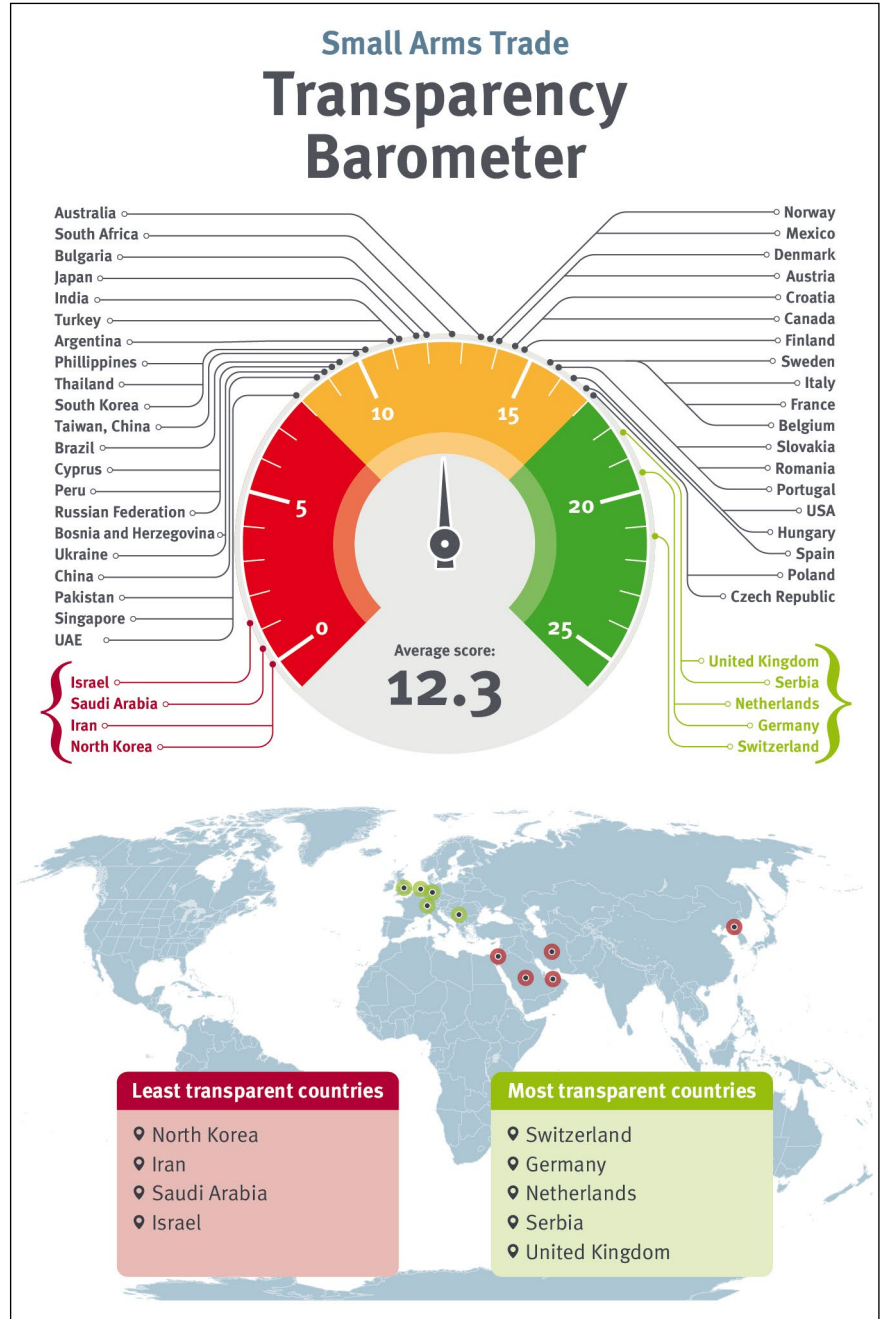
Box 3 Global databases

Databases are living documents; they need to be maintained and updated regularly to stay abreast of trends in both the numbers themselves and the methodology behind them. As such, the Small Arms Survey works to foster and grow its five global databases on:

- global firearms holdings (GFH);
- global violent deaths (GVD);
- peace operations data set (PODS);
- small arms trade transparency barometer; and
- unplanned explosions at munitions sites (UEMS).

In 2019, the Survey produced and publicized new data on GVD; PODS; small arms trade transparency (see below); and UEMS. The GVD update was released through an interactive map as well as a Briefing Paper, *Darkening Horizons: Global Violent Deaths Scenarios, 2018–30*. The latter noted that GVD projections show that if states take concerted policy action, 1.45 million lives could be saved by 2030, half of them in the Caribbean and South and Central America. This notion was covered by, among others, *El País Brasil*, which picked up on the increase in figures from 2016 to 2017 (the year covered by the 2019 update) as largely driven by violence in Brazil, Mexico, and Venezuela.

Image 2 Infographic from *Trade Update 2019: Transfers, Transparency, and South-east Asia Spotlight*



on issues related to WAM, diversion, and small arms transfers—authorized and illicit. At the global level, we released the 2019 edition of our annual *Trade Update*, analysing trends in and the transparency of the global authorized small arms trade. *Trade Update 2019: Transfers, Transparency, and South-east Asia Spotlight* found the most transparent small arms export-

ers to be Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, Serbia, and the United Kingdom; and the least transparent to be North Korea, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Israel. The 2019 edition also highlighted South-east Asia’s growing presence in the authorized small arms trade and production scene, identifying seven countries in the region that produce arms on an

industrial scale. The report additionally noted cases of licensed production and technology transfer arrangements with states that have been attributed low transparency scores, as well as diversion incidents in the Philippines. Another global analysis, dealing with illicit flows of weapons, looked at trends in the proliferation of MANPADS, and specifically the threat they pose to civilian aviation. The map was produced specifically for use by the US Inter-agency MANPADS Task Force.

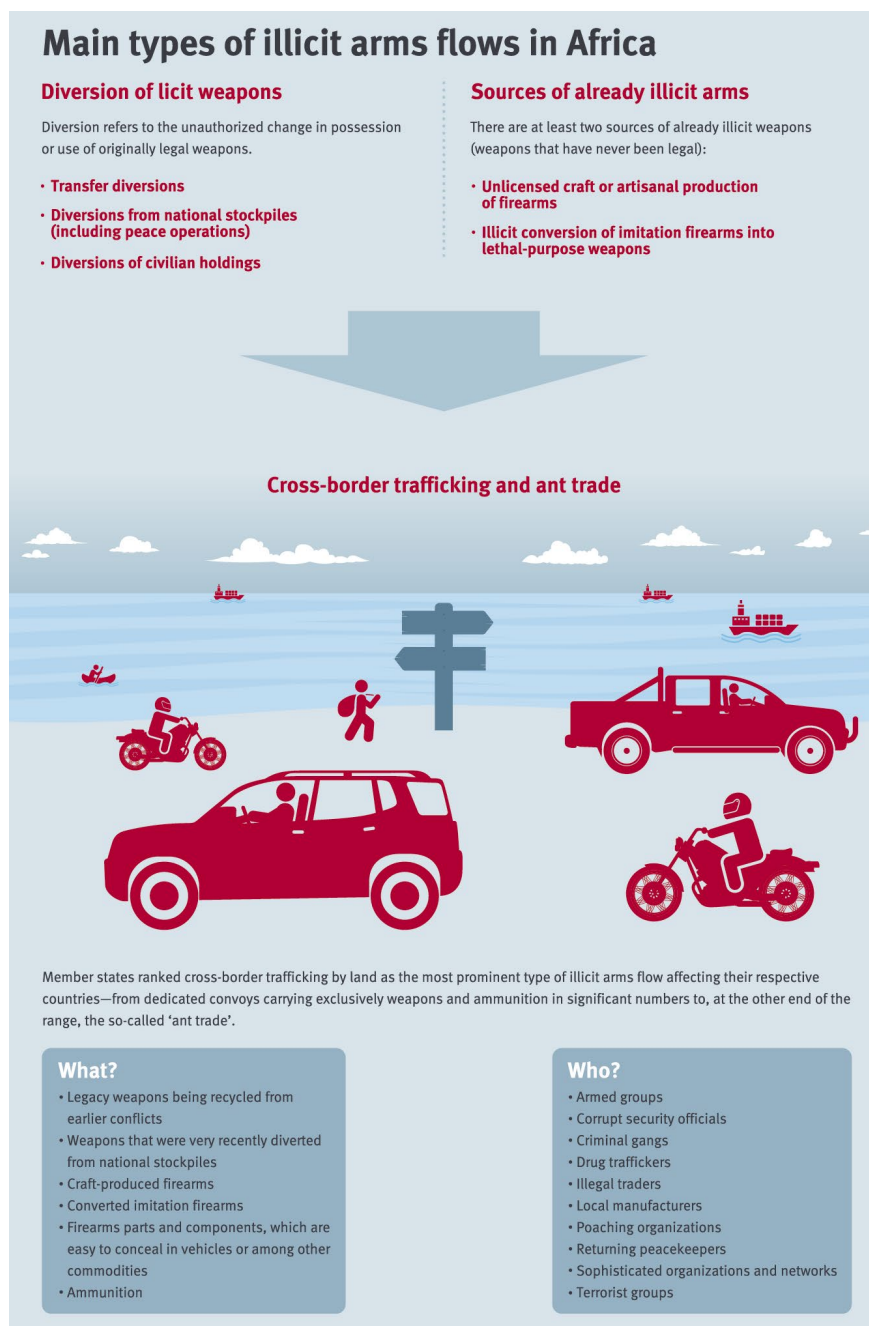
The year 2019 also saw continued work on illicit flows on the regional scale, with three specific projects focusing on various aspects of this issue in Africa. In July 2019, the Small Arms Survey and the African Union Commission launched a joint study, *Weapons Compass: Mapping Illicit Small Arms Flows in Africa*, made available in Arabic, English, French, and Portuguese—the four official languages of the AU. The continental study provides AU policy organs and member states with overviews of:

- the prevalence and availability of illicit small arms in Africa;
- the main characteristics, supply patterns, and actors involved in these illicit transfers; and
- good practices and recommendations in curbing such flows as identified by AU member states.

On the heels of the report's launch, the Small Arms Survey was asked to contribute additional research to the initiative. As a result, we initiated field research in seven AU member states to collect data on national experiences in implementing programmes on the voluntary surrender of civilian firearms.

The Survey also released another mapping study in 2019—specifically analysing cross-border trafficking in West Africa. *The West Africa-Sahel Connection: Mapping Cross-border Arms Trafficking* (also available in French) builds on field work in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, and Niger to create a picture of the trends, routes, actors, and other characteristics of illicit arms flows in the region. The Survey also initiated a new project to better understand the origins and dynamics of IED-component trafficking in the Sahel. Highlights of this project include: country case studies in Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Mali; a continuously expanding dataset; and cooperation with the UN Institute for Disarmament Research

Image 3 Infographic from *Weapons Compass: Mapping Illicit Small Arms Flows in Africa*



(UNIDIR), government intelligence agencies, and peace operations. We look forward to continuing to build this knowledge base, disseminate our findings, and work with partners towards a regional response to the issue in 2020.

The Survey also conducted work on illicit arms flows at the national level, notably in Ukraine. One effort in Ukraine involved expanding and categorizing information on firearms trafficking cases and seizures in the country, with work progressing in 2019 to create a visual database consisting of records of several thousand weapons and pieces of ammu-

nition. Another Ukraine-based project carried out in 2019 took a broader approach to examine the links between small arms trafficking and perceptions of increasing radicalization. In cooperation with the Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons, the Centre for Social Indicators, and the Donetsk Law Institute, we completed a comprehensive restricted-access paper (in English and Ukrainian) that examines not only the mechanics of small arms trafficking but also how these influence the lives and perceptions of selected demographic Ukrainian groups.

Image 4 A FATIH 13 pistol manufactured in Turkey and seized in Burkina Faso, May 2018



Note: photos taken from *The West Africa–Sahel Connection: Mapping Cross-border Arms Trafficking*.
Source: Matthias Nowak/Small Arms Survey

The two longest-running projects at the Small Arms Survey provide locally informed, regionally relevant, and internationally pertinent analyses of regional dynamics affected by small arms and armed violence.

The Human Security Baseline Assessment for Sudan and South Sudan (HSBA) was established in 2006 and generates empirical research on evolving political and conflict-related developments in Sudan and South Sudan to inform policy and humanitarian responses to ongoing crises. In 2019, the project released three publications—on military accountability in South Sudan following the Terrain attack; the Shilluk of Upper Nile; and Paul Malong and the Mathiang Anyoor. HSBA also continued work on its Mapping Actors and Alliances Project in South Sudan, an online, interactive tool detailing more than 400 individual and armed group actors in South Sudan as well as alliances and other links between networks. The tool also provides continuously updated analyses of South Sudanese political parties within the context of the September 2018 Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) and the February 2020 formation of the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity. These accomplishments were presented to policymakers and practitioners at high-level briefings in Addis Ababa, Brussels, Juba, Nairobi, and Washington DC.

The Security Assessment in North Africa (SANA) project has been running since 2012 and produces timely, evidence-based research and analysis on the proliferation of small arms, the dynamics of armed groups, and the trajectories of conflict, as well as related insecurity in North Africa and the Sahara-Sahel region. In 2019, the project published an analysis of forensic institutions in Guinea (following up on a similar study of such institutions in the Sahel region published in 2018) which led to interest in follow-up work from both the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and national authorities. In addition, SANA published a Briefing Paper on conflict dynamics in Tripoli. *Who is Fighting Whom in Tripoli? How the 2019 Civil War is Transforming Libya's Military Landscape* was downloaded 9,409 times in 2019 and received praise from journalists, academics, and practitioners alike, with one senior UN envoy welcoming its 'unprecedented' identification of belligerents. SANA also published a blog post

Image 5 Drawings from the SANA blog post 'Women and Armed Struggle: Stories from Libya'



Source: Emilia Dungal/Small Arms Survey

focusing on the role of female fighters in the Libyan conflict. Also in 2019, SANA concluded a project on exploring the potential for community-based small arms interventions in Libya by briefing practitioners in Tunis and organizing a workshop on local initiatives for safer communities with the Danish Demining Group (DDG).

All Small Arms Survey projects are designed to inform policy, and some specifically set out to provide analysis on the frameworks established to curb illicit arms flows and to reduce armed violence. Three such projects are among 2019's highlights. In line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 Target 1 and the AU's Silencing the Guns initiative, we carried out a project on nationally owned indicators. Following field missions, workshops, and follow-up reports in the five participating countries (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ghana, Mauritania, and Niger), as well as close cooperation with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the AU Commission, the developed indicators were integrated into the national action plans (NAPs) on small arms of some states, including Niger. Turning to Europe, the EU adopted several legislative measures in the aftermath of multiple terrorist attacks in the region and in the context of the increasing availability of convertible firearms. In 2019, working in close cooperation with the European Multidisciplinary Cooperation Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT) and seven participating case study countries, we produced a restricted-access paper that reviews the issue of converted firearms in Europe to assess the effectiveness of these legislative changes.

The Strengthening Implementation and Enforcement of the Arms Embargo on North Korea (SAENK) project started in 2019. It aims to promote increased implementation and enforcement of the UN sanctions and arms embargo on North Korea, specifically contributing to the work of the UN 1718 Sanctions Committee and its Panel of Experts. In 2019 the project organized information-sharing and capacity-building workshops for the sub-Saharan Africa region (in Cape Town) and the Middle East (in Amman), events attended by more than 30 government delegates in all. The Amman event saw delegates from both Qatar and Saudi Arabia take part in a joint information-sharing platform for the first time since the outbreak of the Gulf crisis in 2017. Regional workshop reports have been put online by the SAENK project. Drawing upon the inputs from these workshops and consultations with former members of the Panel of Experts, SAENK developed How-to guides as well as a study on North Korean sanctions evasion. Both will be made available to various stakeholders in 2020 to support sanctions implementation and enforcement.

III. Strengthening capacities

Solutions need to be fit for purpose. Our evidence-based work helps policymakers and practitioners better develop and implement gender-responsive small arms control strategies that effectively combat armed violence and prevent UEMS, curtail diversion, and stem illicit flows of small arms and ammunition. By focusing on the international and regional frameworks, mechanisms, and processes that contain the principles, norms, and practices underpinning the policy areas in which we operate, the Small Arms Survey provides tailored advice, guidance, and training to states and other actors to enhance their capacities.

For the first time, the Small Arms Survey was invited to act as technical advisor to the GGE (see also Box 1) on the UN Register of Conventional Arms—the outcome document of which recommended that states report on their international transfers of small arms and light weapons.¹ Our highlights from 2019 also include expert advice on various aspects of WAM; guidance on gender-responsive small arms control; and tailored assistance for practitioners working to implement small arms control instruments and frameworks at the regional level.

Our policy and capacity support efforts emphasize the importance of well-functioning and comprehensive WAM. In 2019, we operationalized our Handbook, *A Practical Guide to Life-cycle Management of Ammunition* (LCMA), into a set of training modules and resources. These were developed for a global audience, but can be adapted for use by low-capacity states to improve their LCMA practices.

The Survey's Making Peace Operations More Effective (MPOME) project continued to support the strengthening of WAM practices in peace operations. In 2019, MPOME supported the AU and the Economic Community of West African States in developing standard WAM operating procedures in peace operations and co-organized a workshop with the Indonesian armed forces for troop-contributing countries (TCCs) from the Asia-Pacific region,

as well as briefing senior officers from TCCs in other settings, including at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Nairobi. A notable highlight last year was the successful delivery of a three-day pilot course on the topic at the National Defence College in Nigeria. This specifically focused on stemming losses of weapons and ammunition. There is additional interest in this type of course in Africa, South America, and South-east Asia, with Nigeria having requested the course be repeated in Abuja in 2020.

The Small Arms Survey works with many countries to support the development, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of NAPs and strategies on small arms control, including WAM. The Survey's 2017 Annual Report highlighted work carried out in Niger to support government officials working to address national needs related to physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) and develop a roadmap for addressing issues and priorities. In 2019, the Survey facilitated national consultations with Niger's Small Arms Commission to enable the drafting, finalization, and validation of a NAP, which was adopted at the end of the year. In addition, the Survey also worked with Nigerian national authorities to develop the PSSM Priorities Matrix into an operational tool for use in the Sahel region.

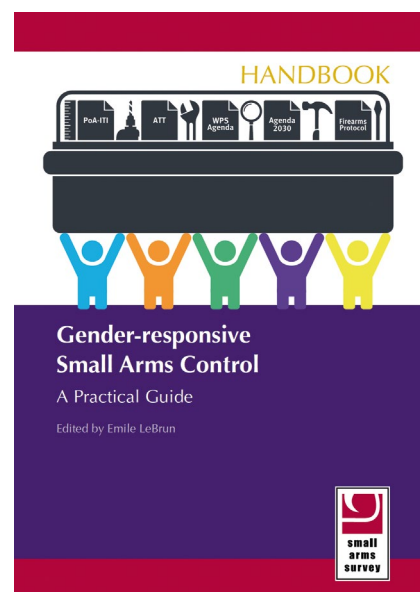
The Survey also started a new regional project in 2019 to enable the countries of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) region (comprising Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda) to undertake national assessments of their current small arms control systems, identify effective measures for preventing diversion and detecting and removing illicit small arms, and develop national strategies and action plans for putting these findings into practice. The Survey co-organized two regional workshops with IGAD in Djibouti and Kenya, through which it supported the use of national assessment tools by six IGAD countries. Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Sudan subsequently requested and received in-country assistance from the Survey to help apply these tools.

We concluded our Arms Control, Capacity, and Evaluation Support System

(ACCESS) project in 2019. For the final project activity, we supported the finalization of Sierra Leone's NAP on WAM in close collaboration with the Sierra Leone Action Network on Small Arms (SLANSA) and the country's national small arms commission (SLeNCSA). Subsequently, the plan helped mobilize funds to support this commission to remove a sensitive stockpile of weapons and ammunition in a populated area of Freetown.

Beyond supporting the management of weapons and ammunition, the Survey also works to help mitigate the negative impacts of the illicit proliferation of small arms. Our Gender Lens for Arms Control Support and Sustainability (GLASS) project, for example, works to find gender-responsive and evidence-based ways of further universalizing and implementing international arms control instruments. In 2019, the project released a Handbook entitled *Gender-responsive Small Arms Control: A Practical Guide* and provided a platform for networking with female practitioners from the global south who are engaged in small arms and disarmament issues. Work continues in 2020 to operationalize the Handbook and provide gender-responsive advice and inputs on international standards such as the Modular Small-arms-control Implementation

Image 6 Cover of the Handbook *Gender-responsive Small Arms Control: A Practical Guide*



¹ See UN Meetings Coverage and Press Releases. 2019. 'Group of Governmental Experts Concludes Its Work, Recommends Updates to United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.' 24 June.

Image 7 A visit to the Indonesian Armed Forces Peacekeeping Training Centre (PMPP TNI) in Sentul, Indonesia, for the Fifth MPOME Regional Workshop



Source: Lt. Col. Burhanudin/PMPP TNI

Compendium (MOSAIC) and the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG). In parallel to the work on the Handbook, the Survey liaised with civil society members and arms-export licensing officials to discuss risk assessments around gender-based violence (GBV) and the ATT. This work continues in 2020 as we explore the feasibility and parameters for a GBV risk assessment toolkit and indicators to assist export-licensing officers.

Also in 2019, the GLASS project worked to support innovations in data-gathering capacities, hosting a ‘hackathon’ to explore skills that would ensure future data collection through artificial intelligence and machine learning is as gender-sensitive as possible.

The Small Arms Survey continues to support regional organizations and their member states to implement multilateral small arms control instruments. A significant 2019 highlight was the launch of the new Survey project backed by the European Union Council Decision 2018/1789 in support of combating the illicit trade in and proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the member states of the League of Arab States. Jointly implemented by INTERPOL, the Small Arms Survey, and the World Customs Organization, this project aims to strengthen the capacity of the League of Arab States (LAS) member states to combat illicit small arms and light weapons, including their acquisition by terrorists and criminals. In 2019, the project hosted its inception meeting in Cairo as well as three subsequent needs-assessment missions and began to translate pertinent Small

Arms Survey resources into Arabic. Throughout the year, nine LAS member states submitted responses to national needs surveys, while Morocco and the United Arab Emirates offered to host sub-regional workshops in 2020.

The Small Arms Survey also continued its work with the Southern African Development Community (SADC), providing tools and guidance to identify and address legislative gaps to fulfil brokering commitments. In 2019, we facilitated an expert-level workshop in Botswana for a regional information-sharing mechanism to enforce brokering controls and to prevent, combat, and eradicate illicit brokering. We subsequently presented a best practice guide on effective regulation of arms brokering and broker activities in the SADC region at a legal and technical meeting of the Southern African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation which took place in Zambia. The guide enables SADC experts to assess national legislation and systems that regulate brokering against regional and international commitments. In March 2019, SADC adopted the guide.

The first phase of the Conventional Arms Control in the Commonwealth Initiative (CACCI) finished in 2019. The Survey provided expertise at technical meetings on measures to prevent diversion. In the light of the reporting challenges faced by some developing small-island states, the Survey also consolidated country profiles on existing measures to prevent illicit arms flows, produced briefing notes and blog posts for CACCI that analysed these measures, and drafted reports from technical meetings.

Box 4 Supporting ATT implementation

The Small Arms Survey delivered technical expertise and input for the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) negotiations and continues to offer advice and practical support for ATT implementation at the multilateral and national levels. In 2019, the Survey implemented two ATT Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF) projects that were designed to build capacity and provide technical knowledge to enable Zambia to adopt a national control list that complies with the relevant provisions in ATT Article 5 and to fulfil its reporting obligations under ATT Article 13. The Survey worked with Zambian authorities to produce a draft national control list and to prepare Zambia’s initial ATT report, which was submitted to the ATT Secretariat in February 2020.

The Small Arms Survey provided technical support to the chair and facilitators of the Working Group on Effective Treaty Implementation (WGETI), participating in a preparatory committee session on the role of end use/r documentation to prevent and combat diversion. We also co-organized two events on the sidelines of the Fifth Conference of States Parties to the ATT (CSP5)—one on gender in arms control, the other on preventing diversion throughout the life cycle. At the latter, the Survey also presented its Briefing Paper *Preventing Diversion: Comparing ATT and African Measures for Importing States*. CSP5 also saw a side event hosted by the ATT Secretariat on VTF projects, at which three of our ATT VTF projects were used to illustrate good practices in preparing a project proposal.

Image 8 Cover of the Briefing Paper *Preventing Diversion: Comparing ATT and African Measures for Importing States*




IV. Enhancing outreach

Releases in 2019

Key

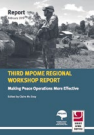
- Publication
- Translated publication
- Blog post
- Podcast episode

January 2019



Weapons Compass: Mapping Illicit Small Arms Flows in Africa
Report

February 2019




Third MPOME Regional Workshop Report: Making Peace Operations More Effective
MPOME Report

February 2019



Life-cycle Management of Ammunition (LCMA): Lessons from Bosnia and Herzegovina
Briefing Paper
BCMS translation

March 2019



Fourth MPOME Regional Workshop Report: Making Peace Operations More Effective
MPOME Report

March 2019



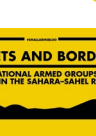
Beyond Blue Helmets: Promoting Weapons and Ammunition Management in Non-UN Peace Operations
MPOME Report

March 2019



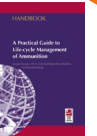
Making a Tough Job More Difficult: Loss of Arms and Ammunition in Peace Operations
MPOME Report
French translation

March 2019



Bullets and Borders: Transnational Armed Groups and Violence in the Sahara-Sahel Region
SANA Blog Post

April 2019



A Practical Guide to Life-cycle Management of Ammunition
Handbook
French translation

April 2019



Weapons Compass: Mapping Illicit Small Arms Flows in Africa
Report
Portuguese translation

April 2019




Weapons Compass: Mapping Illicit Small Arms Flows in Africa
Report
French translation

April 2019



Weapons Compass: Mapping Illicit Small Arms Flows in Africa
Report
Arabic translation

April 2019



Lost in Trans-Nation: Tubu and Other Armed Groups and Smugglers along Libya's Southern Border
Report
Arabic translation

April 2019



You can't always get what you want, but if you try, can you get what you need (to address the illicit small arms trade)?
Blog Post

May 2019



Darkening Horizons: Global Violent Deaths Scenarios, 2018–30
GLASS Briefing Paper

May 2019



Women and Armed Struggle: Stories from Libya
SANA Blog Post

June 2019



Navigational Tools: What We Learned from Mapping Illicit Small Arms Flows in Africa
Blog Post

Releases in 2019 (continued)

Key


■ Publication
 ■ Translated publication
 ■ Blog post
 ■ Podcast episode

June 2019




#47: Unplanned explosions at munitions sites: 2019 update
GLASS Podcast Episode

July 2019



Third MPOME Regional Workshop Report: Making Peace Operations More Effective
MPOME Report Spanish translation

July 2019




Who's Fighting Haftar in Tripoli?
SANA Blog Post

August 2019



Monitoring Illicit Arms Flows: National Forensic Institutions in the Sahel
SANA Briefing Paper English translation

August 2019




War Crimes and Punishment: The Terrain Compound Attack and Military Accountability in South Sudan, 2016–18
HSBA Briefing Paper

August 2019



Preventing Diversion: Comparing ATT and African Measures for Importing States
Briefing Paper

August 2019



Who's Fighting Whom in Tripoli: How the 2019 Civil War is Transforming Libya's Military Landscape
SANA Briefing Paper

August 2019




#48: Gender in Small Arms Control
GLASS Podcast Episode

September 2019



Beyond Blue Helmets: Promoting Weapons and Ammunition Management in Non-UN Peace Operations
MPOME Report Spanish translation

September 2019



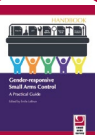
Displaced and Immiserated: The Shilluk of Upper Nile in South Sudan's Civil War, 2014–19
HSBA Briefing Paper

September 2019




Le monitoring des armes en Guinée: les institutions forensiques nationales
SANA Briefing Paper

October 2019



Gender-responsive Small Arms Control: A Practical Guide
Handbook

October 2019



Insecure Power and Violence: The Rise and Fall of Paul Malong and the Mathiang Anyoor
HSBA Briefing Paper

December 2019




The West Africa–Sahel Connection: Mapping Cross-border Arms Trafficking
Briefing Paper

December 2019



Who's Fighting Whom in Tripoli: How the 2019 Civil War is Transforming Libya's Military Landscape
SANA Briefing Paper Arabic translation

December 2019



Fourth MPOME Regional Workshop Report: Making Peace Operations More Effective
MPOME Report French translation

December 2019



Beyond Blue Helmets: Promoting Weapons and Ammunition Management in Non-UN Peace Operations
MPOME Report French translation

December 2019



Trade Update 2019: Transfers, Transparency, and South-east Asia Spotlight
Trade Update

December 2019

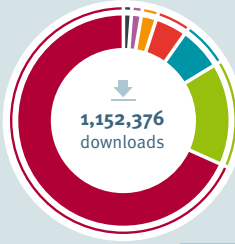


#49: Illicit arms trafficking from North Korea
SAENK Podcast Episode

2019 publications and communications data

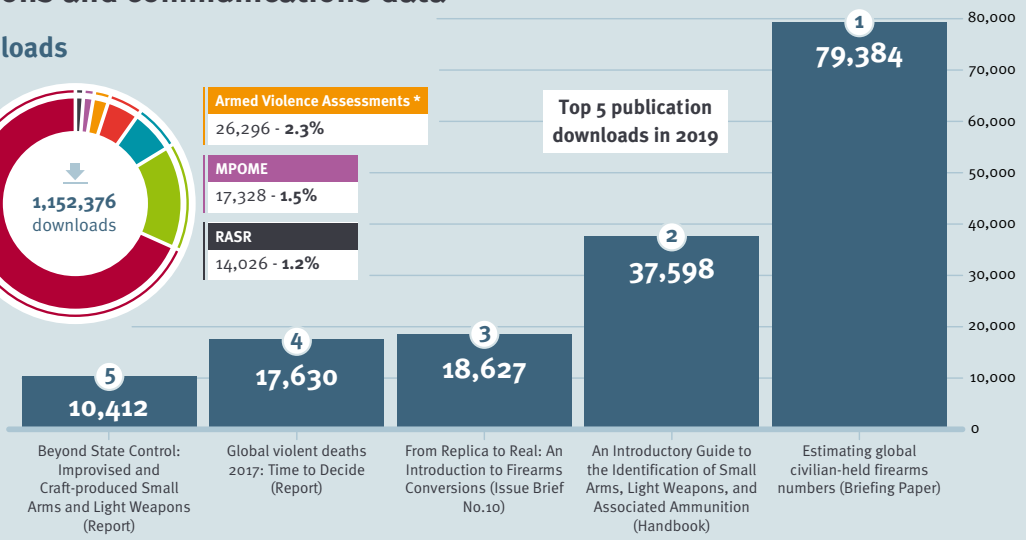
Publication downloads

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Small Arms Survey (non project specific) | 787,775 - 68.3% |
| HSBA | 176,836 - 15.4% |
| SANA | 74,835 - 6.5% |
| Geneva Declaration | 55,280 - 4.8% |



| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Armed Violence Assessments * | 26,296 - 2.3% |
| MPOME | 17,328 - 1.5% |
| RASR | 14,026 - 1.2% |

Top 5 publication downloads in 2019

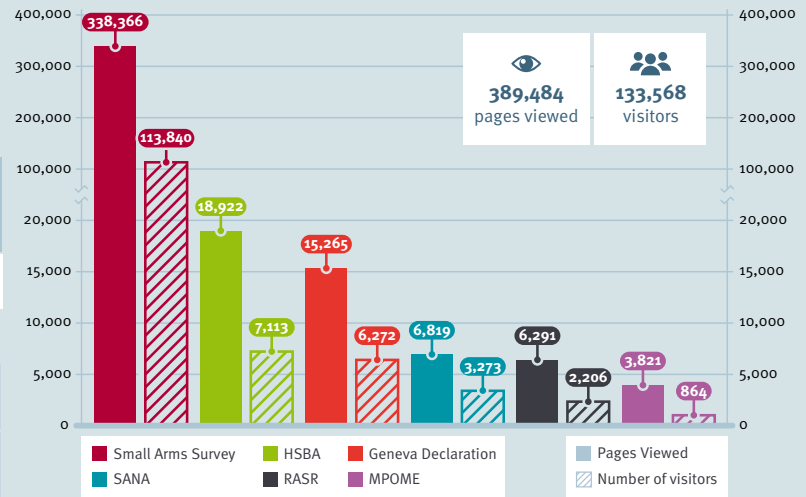


* for India (IVA), Liberia (LAVA), Yemen (YAVA), Timor-Leste (TLAVA), and Nepal (NAVA)

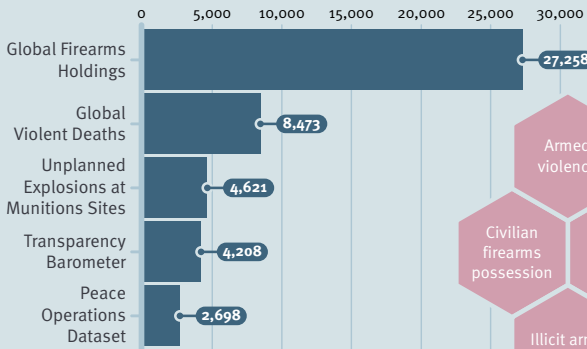
Website views and visitors



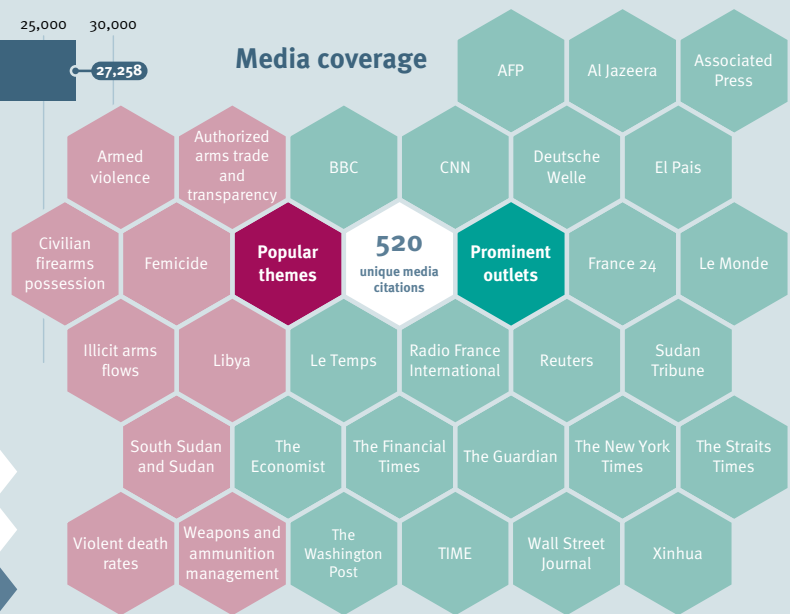
| | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Other data | 3,790 photo essay views | 20,927 podcast downloads |
| 3,600 video views | 592 web documentary views | |



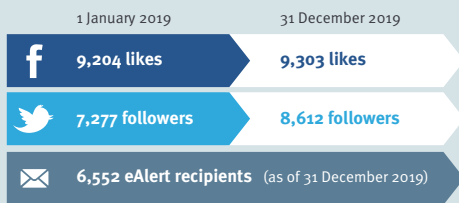
Database views



Media coverage



Social media and e-Alerts

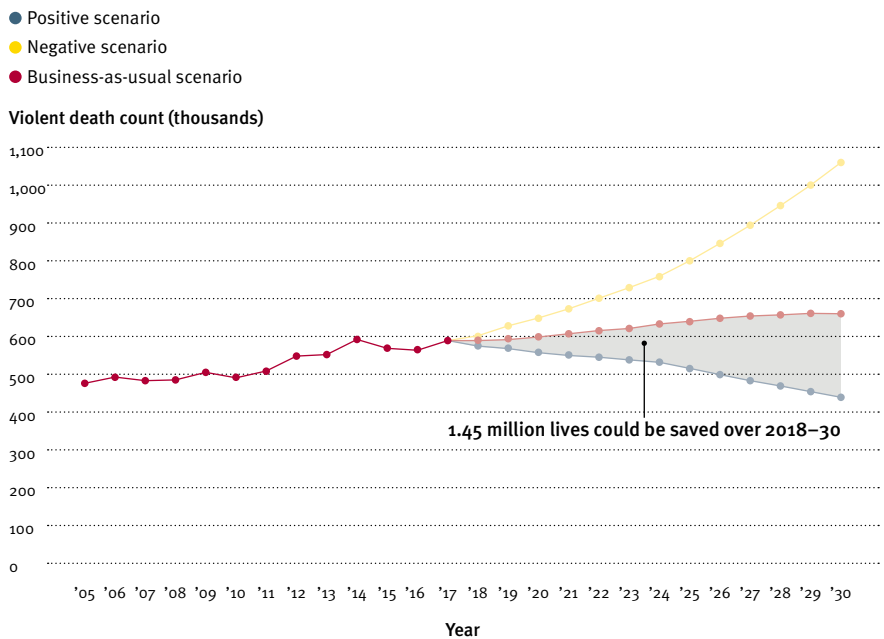


V. Reinforcing operations

Institutional developments

In November 2019, Daniel de Torres succeeded Eric Berman as the director of the Small Arms Survey. With new leadership in place, we undertook internal planning for a series of institutional reforms, with most of them taking place in 2020. Most notably, our International Programme Council, tasked with external oversight, was replaced by a Strategic Council with a defined membership and an advisory mandate on strategic matters. While the Survey is legally accountable to the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies as its parent organization, the Strategic Council offers us welcome feedback, strengthens our responsibilities vis-à-vis major stakeholders—including our donors—and provides guidance on strategic decisions. Starting in 2020, the Small Arms Survey will convene the Strategic Council twice a year.

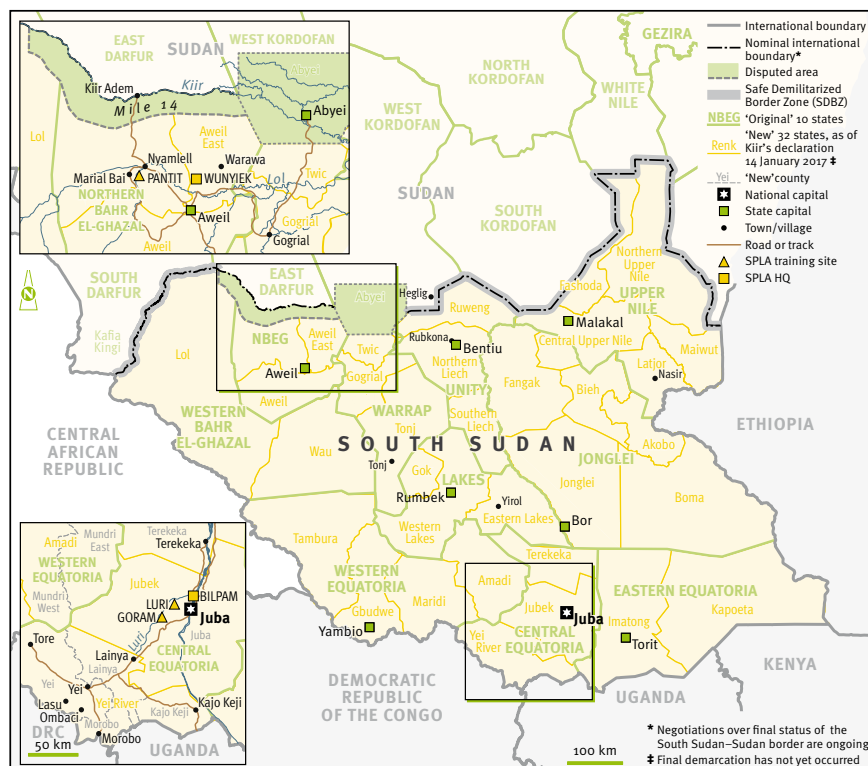
Image 10 Global violent death trends and projections, from *Darkening Horizons: Global Violent Deaths Scenarios, 2018–30*



Note: Violent deaths include intentional and unintentional homicides, direct conflict deaths, and deaths due to legal interventions.

Source: Small Arms Survey Global Violent Deaths database

Image 9 Map of South Sudan with highlighted provinces, from *Insecure Power and Violence: The Rise and Fall of Paul Malong and the Mathiang Anyoor*



Financial developments

In 2019, the Survey's total income was CHF 7,350,975. The Survey depends entirely on external funding and it is thanks to its donors' support that it can carry on its operations. In 2019, the Survey was grateful for the unrestricted support granted by Australia, Finland, Sweden, and Switzerland. Unrestricted funding allows the Survey to maintain its institutional knowledge, react promptly to new developments, and explore innovative ideas in underserved areas. Additionally, in 2019, the Survey received project-specific support from Canada, the European Union, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Arms Trade Treaty Voluntary Trust Fund, and the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation, as well as service contracts from several United Nations agencies and other partners.

About the Small Arms Survey

The Small Arms Survey is a global centre of excellence whose mandate is to generate impartial, evidence-based, and policy-relevant knowledge on all aspects of small arms and armed violence. It is the principal international source of expertise, information, and analysis on small arms and armed violence issues, and acts as a resource for governments, policymakers, researchers, and civil society. It is located in Geneva, Switzerland, and is an associated programme of the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies.

The Survey has an international staff with expertise in security studies, political science, law, economics, development studies, sociology, and criminology, and collaborates with a network of researchers, partner institutions, non-governmental organizations, and governments in more than 50 countries.

For more information, please visit: www.smallarmssurvey.org.

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