



# NFP

Uganda National Focal Point on  
Small Arms and Light Weapons

## **Uganda National Action Plan for Arms Management and Disarmament**

**2012 - 2017**

## Table of Contents

<b>List of Abbreviations</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Foreword</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2 Small Arms mapping exercise</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2.1 Policy on Small Arms &amp; Light Weapons</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2.2 Firearms Act</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2.3 Central Firearms database</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2.4 Stockpile management</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2.5 Capacity Building and training</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2.6 National Co-ordination mechanism</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2.7 Involvement of civil society</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2.8 Developments and alternatives to firearms</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2.9 Public education &amp; awareness</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3 The Uganda National Action Plan 2004-2009</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>4 Achievements of NFP and NAP</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5 challenges</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>6 Uganda National Action Plan 2011-2015</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>6.1 Background</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>6.2 Participating institutions</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>6.3 Objectives of NAP 2011-2015</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>7 Vision</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>8 Mission</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>9 Objectives of NAP</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>10 Scope of NAP activities</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>11 Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>13 Conclusion</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>14 Annual implementation plan</b>	<b>19</b>

## **Abbreviations**

CFR	Central Firearms Registry
CID	Criminal Investigations Department
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
EAPCCO	Eastern African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
KI DDP	Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Plan
LEA	Law Enforcement Agencies
LDU	Local Defence Unit
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
NAP	National Action Plan
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NP	National Policy
NSC	National Security Committee
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PRDP	Poverty Reduction and Development Plan
RTF	Regional Task Force
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SP	Superintendent of Police
SRIC	Security Research and Information Centre
SWP	Standard Working Procedures
UN	United Nations Organisation

## **Foreword**

Illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons represents a direct threat to pillars of democracy and development of Uganda, and the Great Lakes Region, Horn of Africa and Bordering States as a whole. Small arms are responsible for escalating and sustaining conflict, and abetting terrorism and other serious crime. Within the Great lakes Region and Horn of Africa, many lives have been lost, communities destroyed and economic activities disrupted as a result of presence of illegal Small Arms.

Government of Uganda is committed to providing long lasting peace and stability to all her citizens and residents. Ensuring elements of good governance is a key to sustained economic development and prosperity.

Uganda is already addressing the problem of Small Arms Proliferation through not only assenting to the various international and regional treaties and protocols (UN Programme of Action, the Nairobi Declaration, Nairobi Protocol, Bamako Declaration) but also through various initiatives and programmes that have focused on three main result areas;

1. Control and management of existing stocks of Small Arms
2. Reduction of excess volumes of Small Arms and Light Weapons
3. Prevention of proliferation of Small Arms

These efforts have been undertaken through a collaborative framework that supports not only national activities but also regional and international cooperation. The Uganda National Action Plan on Small Arms and Light Weapons (NAP) enshrines the commitment by Government of Uganda to take concrete steps to tackle the problem in all its aspects.

The Government of Uganda recognises the positive role played by Civil Society Organisations and development partners in complementing government to promote effective action to enhance human security and to curb the proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons. In this regard, the Government of Uganda would like to thank the Government of The Royal Netherlands Kingdom, the East African Community, Regional Centre on Small Arms, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), German International Cooperation (GIZ) and SaferWorld. Government will continue to encourage and facilitate the participation of Civil Society and calls upon international partners to continue with the cooperation and support in the implementation of the NAP.

**Hon. Eng. Hilary Onek MP**  
**Minister of Internal Affairs**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Uganda National Action Plan for Arms Management (NAP) was initially a five year plan that brought together all sectors of Ugandan society in the efforts to prevent, control and reduce the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons in Uganda, the Great Lakes Region, Horn of Africa and Bordering States.

The plan was developed through a comprehensive process of research, planning and active engagement of several stakeholders from Government, Regional and International arms control initiatives in close consultation and collaboration with civil society. This approach to the development and subsequent implementation of NAP ensured that this initiative is both effective and sustainable in the medium and long term. Implementation commenced on 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2004.

The Great Lakes Region is at the hub of the proliferation of small arms and light weapons in comparison to Central, and Southern Africa. For the past fifty years the fallout from decolonisation and the struggle for liberation of African peoples has impacted on security and development in the region. Compounding this instability have been the proxy wars and political machinations of the Cold War that have been played out on the battlegrounds and the logistical bases and support mechanisms for these conflicts.

The legacies of decolonisation and the Cold War eras included both positive and negative effects. Soon after liberation many of the nations in the region got embroiled in civil war and strife as political ambition overtook common sense and one violent change of government after the other destabilised the region and released more and more tools of violence into society. Resource based conflicts soon replaced political based conflicts that are still raging through the Great Lakes Region, Horn of Africa and bordering states. These conflicts have impacted seriously on human security and development in the region.

Some of the most negative effects of this political instability and conflict are the arsenals of weapons and ammunition as well as the armies of combatants other than military. Lured by the potential profits from armed crime and violence, and with no real economic future or stable income many of these combatants destabilised the region through organised crime and armed violence. Sloppy demobilisation and disarmament processes, lack of control and weak law enforcement ensured that most of these tools remained residual in society.

The majority of illicit small arms in the region are old stocks from past conflicts that are recycled from one conflict area to another continuing the destruction of the lives of ordinary citizens and communities in the region. In addition the new dynamics in the region embroiled in conflicts, the illegal trade in Small Arms along the gun corridor (Somalia, Southern Sudan, DRC, Uganda), emergence of modern terrorism ( Al-queda and Al-shabab) Open Sea Pirates in the Indian ocean) have continued to support the proliferation and circulation of illegal Small Arms.

In Uganda specifically, the activities of the now defunct Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and Allied Defence Forces (ADF) continued to escalate the small arms problem. Additionally, the rise of urban terrorism and armed violence also fuels the demand for firearms for both personal protection and illicit activities.



President Yoweri Museveni lights a torch at a destruction function at Munvovvvo 5/10/2010

New stocks of illicit arms still enter the region due to:

- a) Loop-holes in existing legislation, Imports and transfers.
- b) Ineffective sub-regional law enforcement architecture and a comprehensive strategy for joint disarmament
- c) Weak enforcement of control measures
- d) Porous borders that are not easy to police
- e) Limited resources to implement the Small Arms Policy

It should be noted that, not all illicit weapons in circulation started their life as such. Many in circulation today once belonged legally to the state or to private citizens. Compounding the problem further was the lack of effective control measures, weak policy frameworks, outdated legislative measures and poor law enforcement practices have hampered the investigation, recovery and successful prosecution of illegitimate users of small arms and light weapons.

Furthermore, laxity in the management of small arms issued to vigilante groups to compliment efforts by Law Enforcement Agencies in provision of community security also contributed to proliferation of illegal Small Arms and prevalence of crime. This laxity can also be attributed to non-adherence to recommended stockpile management and recordkeeping practices.

Given the complexity of the sources of illicit arms within the region, a strategic and comprehensive plan is needed for action in line with Uganda's pivotal role in the struggle against crime, terror and illicit arms in the Great Lakes Region, Horn of Africa and Bordering States. Factors that contribute to the central strategic importance of Uganda in this regard are:

- a) Uganda stands at the cross-roads between the conflict areas of the Sudan, Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia and the fragile stability of Central Africa
- b) Uganda shares its borders with some of the most porous and politically unstable countries in Central Africa and the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa
- c) Uganda has suffered directly from terrorism and crime
- d) Uganda possesses political posture and responsibilities that are unique as a member of: the East African Community; the Inter-governmental Authority on Development, the Eastern African Regional Police Chiefs Committee and the Nairobi Declaration, the leadership of the Government of Uganda and the Ugandan organised Civil Society are often the only driving factors leading to action on joint regional issues.
- e) Uganda has a strong humanitarian and social record as a provider of asylum to people from the region.

## **2. Small Arms mapping exercise**

While the regional, continental and international agreements provided a vital political framework for action to curb the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, critical aspects of these agreements were domesticated into the National Policy on Small Arms and Light Weapons (2010) as well as NAP (2004-2009).

The Government of Uganda has enabled a framework through which action to effectively address Small Arms Issues will be undertaken at the National level. This framework incorporates relevant governmental agencies, institutions, local authorities and civil society highlighting key functions for;

- a) The Uganda National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons
- b) Regional Task Forces
- c) District Task Forces
- d) Other lower structures

The National Focal Point, with support from SaferAfrica and SaferWorld in collaboration with Centre for Conflict Resolution (CECORE), Oxfam GB, People with Disability (PWD) and Uganda Joint Christian Council (UJCC) undertook

a research on the real extent of the problem in Uganda. The objective was to identify and understand the nature and extent of small arms proliferation in terms of supply and demand factors; the existing capacity and resources available to address Small Arms issues, attitudes and effects of proliferation on Ugandan people. This research identified key areas of concern which included;

#### 2.1 Policy on Small Arms and Light Weapons

A clear and comprehensive national policy on Small Arms, Light Weapons, ammunition and explosives was identified as a priority requirement to govern the National Action Plan and provide guidelines to prevent control and manage the proliferation, illicit possession and abuse of SALW.

A Firearms Policy and guidelines for review of legislation were adopted by Government in October 2010 and is the basis for review of legislation.

#### 2.2 Firearms Act

There was need to review the law and incorporate current realities prevailing in Uganda in line with the sub-regional and internationally agreed measures. The review of legislation started in 2010 and is in progress.

#### 2.3 Central Firearms Database

There was need to establish a central electronic database for national recordkeeping, control of national stockpile, investigations and information sharing at national, regional and international levels. This system is currently being developed.

#### 2.4 Stockpile Management:

Attention was given to stockpile management issues in conformity with the national policy and RECSA Best Practice Guidelines on Stockpile Management. Focus would be on security of stock, management of captured and seized stocks, surplus and obsolete stock, disposal and destruction, national recordkeeping, licensing criteria and procedure.

#### 2.5 Capacity Building and Training

Key focus areas among others:

- i. Arms Management and disarmament skills for middle and senior management personnel.



- ii. Specialised investigation skills on national level such as ballistic experts, forensic investigation, Record keeping and firearm crime related investigation,
- iii. Resource mobilisation

NOTE: A series of capacity building programmes have so far been undertaken targeting specifically UPDF, UPF, UPS, ISO and UWA in some of the above identified areas.

#### 2.6 National Co-ordination Mechanisms

Strengthen coordination and implementation of activities by the National Focal Point by establishing lower structures to be responsible for grass root implementation at Regional, District, Sub county and lower levels. The lower structures will be responsible for the co-ordination and implementation of the National Action Plan as directed by the National Focal Point and will also function as the co-ordination mechanism between the National Focal Point, implementing institutions and communities.

#### 2.7 Involvement of Civil Society

Civil Society Organisations have been identified as crucial in the struggle against Small Arms Proliferation and their roles especially in the field of research, advocacy, lobbying and resource mobilisation is highly recognised both internationally and nationally.

#### 2.8 Development and alternatives to Firearms

Attention was focused on the links between development and the proliferation of firearms specifically linking Small Arms issues to other Development plans. ( For example in KIDDP, PRDP)

#### 2.9 Public Awareness and Education

There was a need for a massive public awareness and education programmes for various sectors of the public and other key stakeholders geared towards their involvement in combating proliferation of Small Arms and its related evils.

### 3 UGANDA NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2004-2009

The NAP has been a five year programme (2004-2009) guiding the implementation of national action to address the problem of Small Arms and Light Weapons proliferation in Uganda. The implementation of NAP has been supported



- X. Critical areas of support – data collection and analysis on firearms; material support for law enforcement agencies etc
- XI. Strengthening cooperation with Civil Society Organizations

#### 4 Achievements of NFP and NAP:

Since its establishment in 2001, the NFP has;

- a) Undertaken a mapping exercise to ascertain the extent and magnitude of the SALW problem in Uganda and existing capacity to address them (2002-03).
- b) Developed and adopted the National Action Plan (June 2004)
- c) Destroyed over 97,500(Ninety Seven Thousand, Five hundred) small arms and assorted rounds of ammunitions (2005-2010), destroyed over 1500 tons of unexploded ordinances (2007-2011)
- d) Developed a comprehensive National Policy on Firearms and Review of Legislation in compliance with international and regional initiatives on SALW.
- e) Developed Agency specific work plans for UPDF and UPF for implementation of NAP.
- f) Acquired four electronic firearms marking machines.
- g) Trained civil society to support implementation of the NAP
- h) Established Regional Task Forces, District Task Forces and Sub - County Task Forces as part of arms control.
- i) Conducted public education and sensitization programs in North East, North West, Northern, Mid West, Mid Eastern, western, s/western and Central Regions to sensitize district officials on small arms issues and their roles.
- j) Conducted capacity building programmes for law Enforcement Agencies in Armoury management and supervision.
- k) Conducted national firearms verification and stocktaking in Police Units and UPDF.
- l) Conducted firearms marking in Police, UWA, Private Security Organizations and UPDF units.
- m) Capacitated the district structures in Karamoja and Sabiny regions with skills to prevent and mitigate conflict as part of the early warning and early response mechanism of the CEWARN unit of IGAD
- n) Undertook action oriented researches on SALW
- o) Developed an electronic Firearms Registry
- p) Participated in the development of the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme KIDDP (since November 2004) and the National Development Plan, 2010-2015
- q) Participated in several regional and international fora to develop action to address SALW and conflict prevention issues.(BMS,UN-ATT, TAC of RECSA, TCEW of CEWARN,EAC Inter State Security Meetings, ICGLR)

## 5 Challenges:

- Limited resources to implement NAP activities- there was high dependency on donor funds
- Institutionalization of the NAP by implementing agencies.
- Operationalising lower structures of NFP to effectively implement NAP
- Weak legal framework to support SALW control activities
- Lack of secure facilities for SALW storage in most of the Government institutions
- Limited public awareness about SALW issues
- Porous borders that contribute to the influx of illegal Small Arms
- Attitude of some communities towards gun culture
- Lack of coordinated disarmament programmes within the region
- Lack of harmonised laws within the region
- Insufficient specialised skills for implementation of NAP



woman with child and firearms fending for survival

## 6 THE UGANDA NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2011-2015

### 6.1 Background

The Government of Uganda is committed to addressing issues of SALW and has demonstrated this commitment through the various steps it has undertaken. Over the last Five Years of Implementation of NAP (2004-2009) the NFP has learnt some experiences, noted some over sights and has considered recommendation's that will impact positively and are crucial for a more vigilant and inclusive application of NAP. NAP 2011-2015 is built on the success of the previous implementation period, adopting success stories and addressing the oversights identified within that period.

This NAP has been developed through a comprehensive consultation process involving a range of stakeholders and actors whose contribution and understanding of SALW issues is important and critical to the process.

The review process undertook several stages that included:

- a) Desk review of the performance of the NAP
- b) Stakeholder consultations with key implementing institutions
- c) Consultations with implementing structures( RTF's, DTF's, CSO's, ETC)

### 6.2 Participating institutions



1. NAP implementing institutions (Ministry of Defence-UPDF, Ministry of Internal Affairs-Police, prisons, Immigration, Presidents Office-ISO, ESO, Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Justice, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Industry, Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Education & Sports, Information and National Guidance, Labour, Gender and Social Development, Uganda Wild Life Authority, Civil society Organizations.
2. Regional and District structures
3. Development Partners

Minister of Defence Hon. Crispus Kiyonga(C) & UNDP Res Rep Theo Nikyema(L)  
inspecting ammunition for destruction at Nakasongolo Military Base

4. SALW end users( Private Security Organizations, licensed SALW holders, SALW dealers, shooting clubs and others)
5. Ex-combatants( reporters, war veterans etc)
6. Reserve forces/ retirees

With the firearms policy in place, NAP 2012-2017 presents a new direction in the efforts to combat, prevent and eradicate the problem of Small Arms proliferation with the NFP at the fore front of coordinating these measures. It takes into account that;

- Most activities in the previous NAP had not been fully implemented and still remain relevant
- It's important to identify and engage with relevant actors and complimentary peace building programmes
- Popular involvement of communities is necessary for success of the SALW process

The review process provided vital information for the development of a new NAP. It uncovered some key result areas as well as critical issues that were recommended to be included based on the changing dynamics of the prevalence of Small Arms. The focus areas of the review process included:

- a) Assessing the performance of NAP 2005-2011
- b) Addressing challenges and lessons learnt during the implementation period of the previous NAP
- c) Consideration of new actors relevant to the small Arms process
- d) Incorporating technological developments in management of SALW
- e) Accommodating emerging issues
- f) Expanding the scope of the Small Arms process
- g) Review of performance by actors

### 6.3 Outcomes of consultations:

Based on current realities driven by Uganda's needs and objectives, the National Action Plan consists of a series of components or projects to be undertaken by Government agencies, civil society in partnership with Development Partners and the International Community in a comprehensively coordinated approach led by the NFP. This will ensure that action is taken in a logical and phased manner over the next five years, regularly monitored and evaluated to keep the process focused on the identified needs and objectives.

A number of issues emerged from these consultations and gave direction to the development of the NAP 2012-2017. The following observations were noted;

- a) Most of the NAP objectives have not been fully implemented and others not attended to at all.
- b) The objectives and strategies of NAP are still relevant and need to be further engrained
- c) The framework had not considered cascading the NAP implementation structures down to District, Sub County and other lower entities
- d) Some actors initially not considered in the project document e.g. Ministry of East African Community Affairs, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Health, Uganda Prisons Service, and Uganda Wild Life Authority, have been found relevant and considered as part of SALW process.
- e) Need to expand the scope of Small Arms to include other related functions like Early Warning and Early Response to prevent and or mitigate conflicts.
- f) Cross cutting issues such as Gender, HIV/AIDS, Environment, Human Rights Abuse as well as support to other vulnerable groups and victims of SALW misuse had not been clearly articulated.
- g) Need to focus SALW issues in light of development, peace building and conflict prevention and resolution
- h) Need to undertake regular monitoring and evaluation of NAP in a systematic and structured way.
- i) The National Policy on firearms had been approved by Cabinet and would guide the management of SALW issues. At the same time, guidelines for review of legislation had been approved and work was in progress.



President Yoweri Museveni & then EAC Sec Gen Juma Mwapachu at SALW function



## 7 **Vision**

Towards a society free from firearms abuse

## 8 **Our Mission**

To coordinate efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons, through comprehensive, integrated and coordinated approaches

## 9 Objectives of NAP 2011-2015

1. To prevent, control and reduce the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons
2. To enhance the capacity of the NFP in management of SALW
3. To educate and sensitize the community on Small Arms issues
4. To involve a cross section of stakeholders to contribute to the SALW control process

## 10 Scope of the NAP activities

Activities focus on;

- Prevention, control and reduction of proliferation of illicit stocks, reducing dependency on SALW through public awareness and education, creation of economic alternatives and improving border controls including cross border cooperation between Uganda and her neighbours.
- Strengthen the cooperation with RECSA, Regional and sub regional Bodies (EAC, IGAD, ICGLR, and EAPCCO) and other National Focal Points within the region.
- Strengthening the human and structural capacity to ensure effective implementation as well as CPMR interventions linking them to relevant programmes

Specific activities will aim at;

- a) Establishing and operationalizing the required inter-agency institutional framework to implement the various International, Regional and Sub-regional action programmes and Protocols as well as the NAP in a comprehensive and sustainable manner
- b) Reviewing and harmonising National legislation, administrative procedures and regulations within the sub-regional framework



Officers conducting fire arms marking exercise



- c) Improving stockpile management, recordkeeping, collection and destruction measures in accordance with Best practice Guidelines on Stockpile Management
- d) Developing and implementing national awareness and education programme to curb proliferation, reduce demand and promote responsible management of small arms and light weapons
- e) Promoting International and Regional Cooperation and Information Exchange by facilitating national and sub-regional activities across borders
- f) Implementing effective measures to control cross border movement of people, SALW and related materials
- g) Mainstreaming and integrating the NAP activities into the National Development Plan (NDP)
- h) Undertaking training and capacity building to ensure adequate capacity is available to implement SALW programmes
- i) Undertaking action oriented research on relevant SALW issues
- j) Identifying and facilitating action on critical areas of support such as cross-border entry points, joint and cross border operations, DDR and assistance to victims of SALW cases
- k) Promoting cooperation and interaction with civil society in order to build support for the National Action Plan
- l) Addressing cross cutting issues of Gender, Human Rights and HIV/AIDS into SALW control measures
- m) Undertaking activities linked to Conflict prevention and peace building as a means of addressing SALW issues
- n) Developing and implementing a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to ensure adherence to the NAP

## **11. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)**

It's critical to have implementation of the NAP monitored, and its impact verified regularly to ensure that the objectives are achieved through early adjustment. The long-term commitment of all key players is a critical factor that will ensure successful implementation.

This plan will adopt a structured and tested research methodology to be undertaken jointly by government and civil society with the aim to assess:

- a) The impact of interventions undertaken
- b) The changing dynamics taking place
- c) The players and their impact in implementing SALW interventions
- d) The dimensions of SALW proliferation
- e) Compliance with International and Regional agreements as well as Best Practice Guidelines
- f) The impact of SALW penetration on the security, social, economic and development potential of society
- g) Regulations and administrative procedures that exist to assist law enforcement

- h) Functions, responsibilities and capacity of state departments and law enforcement agencies that must enforce the legislation and policies.
- i) The mechanisms, routes, circumstances, people and organizations responsible for the proliferation, of small arms and light weapons.
- j) Population attitude (through weighted survey) to determine the demand factors (i.e. fear, insecurity, poverty, etc) in society.
- k) The perceptions and possible change agents that can be utilised in disarmament programmes
- l) Resources available in both government and civil society to tackle the problem immediately.

In summary, the object of the M & E element is to provide the National Focal Point with the real status of NAP implementation and to make necessary and timely adjustments.

## **12 CONCLUSION: PROGRESS THROUGH COLLABORATION**

The Ugandan National Action Plan is an undertaking to prevent, control and reduce proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons. It is founded upon a collaborative and inclusive process that recognises the vital role of state and non state actors in ensuring sustainable peace, security and development.

NAP will not only impact positively on human security, but also on governance processes, human development potential, confidence building between government and civil society.

Priority activities year 1

Priority Outcome	Activity	Output	Implementing Institution	Expected sources of funding	Budget('000US\$)	(committed) funding source	Funding Gap (000)
<b>Strategic objective 1 Institutional framework</b>							
1. Build capacity of NFP	a) Conduct monthly meetings for NFP committees	Improved inter-agency consultation and decision making	NFP	Netherlands MTEF(GOU)	90,000	MTEF 6,000 GIZ-EAC 13,000	71,000 84,000
	b) Conduct 3 Training and planning workshops for NFP implementing ministries, departments and agencies to develop information exchange/coordination mechanisms.	a) improved inter-agency coordination and information exchange b) NAP activities integrated in institutional action plans	NFP	SaferWorld MTEF/RECSA Netherlands/UNDP	21,000	MTEF 10,000	11,000
2. Build capacity of Regional/ District Task Forces	a) Conduct one Training workshop/capacity building in each of the 13 districts in SE and Western regions.  b) Hold one day planning meeting in 15 districts in Northern and North-western regions to develop DTF's work plans  c) establish RTF's and DTF's in newly created regions and districts	Increased efficiency and effectiveness of RTFs/DTFs	NFP	Netherlands UNDP JLOS	65,000	EAC-EU MTEF- 10,000	150,000 205,000
					45,000		
		RTFs/DTFs work plans			75,000		
		RTF's and DTF's established			30,000		

	d) establish SCTF in districts  e) Provide office and operational requirement (material supplies) to DTFs	Material supplies and services					
<b>Strategic objective 2 legal and policy frame work</b>							
*1. Reviewing of the National Action Plan (NAP)	a) Conduct preparatory meetings with stakeholders to review the NAP and produce the first draft  b) Conduct national and 4 regional consultative workshops with key stakeholders to input in the NAP review  c) Hold one validation workshop  d) Printing 1000copies  e) Launch and dissemination of the revised NAP	First draft  Draft incorporating inputs from stakeholders  Draft revised NAP  1000 copies of revised NAP Increased public awareness on revised NAP	NFP	JLOS Netherlands RECSA UNDP	10,000  30,000  10,000  10,000  10,000	GIZ 13,000 RECSA 17,000 MTEF-5,000	30,000 65,000
*2. Launching and sensitization	a) Printing 1000 copies of SALW Policy  b) Hold one	1000 copies of Policy printed  Awareness	NFP	JLOS RECSA Netherlands GIZ	10,000  25,000	20,000- JLOS	55,000

on the approved SALW policy	national workshop to launch the Policy c) Conduct 4 regional sensitization workshops on the new SALW policy	raising of the SALW Policy Public awareness and sensitization			40,000		
*3. Review of SALW legislations	a) Hold Legal Drafting Committee meetings to develop a draft Bill b) Conduct 4 Regional workshops to input in the draft Bill c) Hold consultations with relevant professional organizations d) Hold workshop with Parliamentary committee on Defense and Internal Affairs e) Comparative studies in 2 countries f) Stationeries and secretarial	Draft Bill on SALW  Draft Bill incorporating views from public  Draft Bill incorporating input from parliamentary committee on Defence and Internal Affairs  Copies of working documents	NFP	SaferWorld RECSA EAC-GIZ Netherlands JLOS	24,000 40,000 26,000 10,000 5,000 1,000  50,000	EAC-GIZ 79,000 Saferworld  125,000	27,000 46,000

	services g) Printing copies of draft Bill						
<b>Strategic objective 3: Stockpile Management</b>							
*improve records keeping	a) Conduct stock taking in UPDF and UPS b) Develop and Operationalise electronic CFR c) Pilot electronic SALW databases at regional level d) Develop structures, procedures and regulations for CFR e) Training of armory officers in Best Practice Guidelines on Arms management	Functional electronic CFR  Electronic data bases in pilot regions Structures, procedures and regulations for CFR Numbers of trained armory officers	NFP UPS UPDF UPF	Netherlands UNDP GoU JLOS RECSEA	80,000 22,000 7,000 5,000 50,000	JLOS-40,000	124,000 164,000
* Arms marking and tracing	a) Conduct arms marking exercises for police (including licensed civilian firearms) and prisons b) Conduct arms marking in UPDF	Marked arms in UPDF,UPF and UPS	NFP/UPF UPS  NFP/UPDF	JLOS GIZ UNDP Netherlands GoU RECSEA	300,000	GIZ-66,000	244,000
Storage and security of firearms	a) Develop and implement 3pilot projects in UPDF, Police and Prisons to improve stockpile security of firearms in accordance with	3 Pilot Armories refurbished  Arms safes taken to Police	NFP/UPF/ UPDF/UPS  NFP/UPF	UNDP EAC-GIZ/EU Netherlands	180,000 92,200	MTEF-2,000 GIZ-92,000	118,000

	b) the approved Policy Secure and distribute Arms chests to Police Posts	Posts					
Arms collection and destruction	a) Carry out arms identification for collection from UPDF/Police/Prison Units b) Collection to destruction site c) Destruction d) Pilot 1 Arms reduction project in Karamoja/ Northern Regions to support disarmament	Numbers of arms identified for collection  Stockpile at site for destruction Destruction records Pilot project of voluntary disarmaments in Karamoja/ Northern regions	NFP UPDF UPF UPS UNDP	UNDP GoU Netherlands EAC-GIZ JLOS	20,000  20,000 60,000 65,000		165,000
<b>Strategic objective 4: Public Education and Awareness Raising</b>							
1. *National awareness raising and education programme	a) Develop strategy work plan for public awareness programme b) Develop awareness raising materials c) Develop and disseminate awareness messages through print and electronic media d) Conduct awareness Education	Public awareness strategy  Awareness raising materials developed Numbers of Public awareness campaigns conducted Number of radio talk-shows, TV	NFP	UNDP Netherlands GoU RECSA JLOS	- 5,000 40,000 50,000 12,000 15,000	MTEF 20,000	122,000

	<p>programmes for District and Sub county authorities</p> <p>e) Media liaison</p> <p>f) Establish a National Resource Centre</p> <p>g) Organize events to mark key SALW related anniversaries</p>	<p>footages and newspaper supplements District/Sub-county workshops conducted</p> <p>Media coverage of SALW issues Resource center established</p> <p>Number of celebrations held</p>			20,000		
<b>Strategic objective 5: International and Regional Co-operation and Information Exchange</b>							
1. Liaison with international and regional bodies	<p>a) Pay annual contribution to RECSA</p> <p>b) Participate in meetings, workshops and conferences abroad</p> <p>c) Hosting regional meetings</p>	<p>Annual contribution</p> <p>Reports of workshops attended Joint plans developed</p> <p>Meetings expenditure report</p>	NFP RECSA	GoU UNDP Netherlands EAC-GIZ EU	150,000 50,000	MTEF 30,000 MTEF 20,000 10,000 (dropped from 20,000)	120,000 30,000 160,000
2. Joint planning and operations between	a) Participate in Kenya-Uganda Joint Border Commissioners work-plan in	Joint border meetings attended Joint work plans	NFP		50,000	MTEF 4,000	47,000



Uganda and neighboring states	b) relation to SALW proliferation Implement identified cross-border development programmes and initiatives to reduce demand for SALWs	developed  Report on the Joint Kenya-Uganda Border Commissioners work-plan implementation					
3. Cross-border cooperation and information exchange	a) Develop and implement guidelines and regulations for exchange of information for law enforcement agencies to combat cross-border crimes b) Organize training workshops on exchange of information mechanism c) Establish and maintain cross-border cooperation and information sharing committees	Guidelines and regulations for information exchange  Workshops reports  Cross-border cooperation and information sharing committee	NFP		14,000	MTEF 3,000	12,000
<b>Strategic objective 6 Border Control and Refugees</b>							
1. Movement control (Improve control of people)	a) Establish and functionalize Movement Control Working Group to examine how to	Movement Control Working Group formed	NFP, URA Immigration ISO/ESO UPDF	GoU Netherlands	30,000	MTEF 5,000	25,000

and goods at the major entry points)	b) improve controls at the major points of entry Modernize and improve systems and equipment for the search and detection of illegal SALW	Modern SALW detection equipment at major points of entry	Police				
2. Refugee management	a) Improve the management of refugees and human security in and around refugee camps.	Security in and around refugee camps	NFP/OPM ISO		12,000		12,000
<b>Strategic objective 7 Human Development Planning</b>							
1. Reducing the demand for arms through development initiatives	a) Develop and implement programmes to address the demand for arms in those communities to address issues such as cattle rustling and armed urban crime, etc	Programmes developed	NFP/OPM UPDF	GoU UNDP Netherlands SaferWorld JLOS	25,000		25,000
2. Peaceful resolution of conflict and enhanced human security	a) Establish mechanisms to strengthen peaceful conflict resolution and implemented to increase security and reduce the incidence of armed violence in affected	Mechanisms to strengthen peaceful conflict resolution	NFP/CSO DTF's	CEWARN Pact Kenya MTEF	200,000	MTEF 30,000	200,000 170,000

	communities						
3. Develop linkages between NAP and existing development initiatives: 4. Victim assistance	a) Develop a framework for harmonizing and mainstreaming small arms into identified policies and plans e.g. KIDDP, PRDP and NDP b) Develop a framework for addressing victims affected by SALW incidences	NAP incorporated in other development programmes	NFP		5,000		5,000
<b>Strategic objective 8 Research</b>							
Action orientated research.	a) Commission research on the approaches for surrender and collection of illegal firearms under PRDP/KIDDP b) Coordinate, validate and collaborate researches on SALW with other Researchers	Research report  MoU for collaborations	NFP UNCST	RECSA UNDP SaferWorld	30,000		30,000
Research on key performance factors in SALW control	a) Develop research themes and commission researches on key performance factors in the SALW control to improve law	Research themes and call for proposals	NFP		30,000		30,000

	<p>enforcement practice and enhance security in the most affected regions, reduce demand and address the impact of the problem of illicit small arms and light weapons</p> <p>b) Produce policy briefs to policy makers on issues of SALW</p>	Policy briefs					
<b>Strategic objective 9: Addressing cross cutting issues</b>							
Main streaming gender issues	Develop a framework for mainstreaming gender in addressing SALW issues	Framework for implementing gender issues developed	NFP UANSA	GoU	15,000	MTEF, 5,000	10,000
Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS issues	Develop framework for mainstreaming and implementing MIA HIV/AIDS workplace policy in SALW issues	Framework for mainstreaming HIV/AIDS policy	NFP UANSA		15,000	MTEF 5,000	10,000
Human rights(building capacity to consider human rights approach)	Address Human Rights in SALW control activities	Human rights based approach	NFP		15,000	MTEF 5,000	10,000

Year: 2

Serial	Activity	Outputs	Budget (Shs 000)
<b>1</b>	<b><i>Institutional Framework</i></b>		
1.1	Capacity building of the National Focal Point	Improved capacity of the NFP to co-ordinate implementation of international and regional action programmes and protocols and to manage the implementation of the National Action Plan	50,000
1.2	Capacity building of Regional Task Forces	<b>Improved capacity of RTF's and DTF's to implement the NAP at regional and district levels</b>	120,000
<b>2</b>	<b><i>Policy and Legislation</i></b>		
2.1	Implement National Policy on Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Related Materials	Carry out dissemination of the policy	40,000
2.2	Review National Legislation, regulations and administrative procedures that deal with firearms, ammunition, explosives and related materials	Continue review of national legislation, regulations and administrative procedures that deal with firearms, etc reviewed in accordance with the National Policy and draft Firearms Bill.	50,000
<b>3</b>	<b><i>Stockpile Management</i></b>		
3.1	Improve record-keeping of civilian and state owned arms stocks (including UPS and UWA)	Firearms registration system to ensure accurate National Record-keeping of civilian and state owned stocks and to facilitate information exchange at regional and national level; Central Firearms Register (CFR) developed and implemented Conduct firearms marking in UPS, UWA and UPDF	100,000
3.2	To conduct inter agency inspections on stockpile management practices	Liaise with the CFR to monitor the management of a verifiable and accurate national database for all civilian and state owned firearms as well as seized and captured stock Establish a military firearms registry	110,000
3.3	Collection and destruction of small arms and light weapons	System to identify, collect, pool, administer and destroy surplus, seized, captured and voluntary surrendered stock	80,000
<b>4</b>	<b><i>Public Education and Awareness Raising</i></b>		
4.1	National Education and Awareness Raising Programme	Continue with National Education and Awareness Raising Programme to curb proliferation, reduce demand and promote responsible management of small arms and light weapons.	120,000

Serial	Activity	Outputs	Budget (Shs 000)
<b>5</b>	<b><i>International and Regional Co-operation and Information Exchange</i></b>		
5.1	Establish and maintain capacity at the national level to assist in international and regional investigation, co-operation and exchange of information	Mechanism (policy, regulations and administrative procedures) to facilitate transparent and effective co-operation and information exchange nationally, within the sub-region and internationally as well as statutory contributions to international and regional obligations	180,000
5.2	Joint planning and joint operations	Mechanism to facilitate and undertake joint planning and operations with neighbouring countries to reduce trafficking, demand and criminal activities in border areas	80,000
<b>6</b>	<b><i>Border Control and Refugees</i></b>		
6.1	Movement Control	Mechanism to facilitate control of the cross border movement of people and goods (including firearms, ammunition, explosives, etc); expansion and utilisation of the computerised movement control system, including search and detection equipment at all ports of entry	80,000
6.2	Refugee management	Interagency co-ordination mechanisms created to share information, enhance responses to refugee crises and assist with the management of human security in and around refugee camps and reduces the availability of arms.	20,000
<b>7</b>	<b><i>Human Development Planning</i></b>		
7.1	Reducing the demand for arms through development initiatives	Programmes to reduce the incidence of armed violence in affected communities: develop programmes to address the demand for arms in these communities, address issues such as cattle rustling, armed urban crime and domestic violence, human rights abuse rape, etc	90,000
7.2	Peaceful resolution of conflict and enhanced human security	Mechanisms to strengthen peaceful conflict resolution and enhance security to reduce the incidences of armed violence in affected communities	20,000
7.3	Promoting police-community and civil-military relations	Strengthen community based policing and increase police-community relations to reduce the incidence of armed violence in affected communities	90,000

<b>Serial</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Budget (Shs 000)</b>
7.4	Develop linkages between NAP and existing development initiatives:	Framework for harmonising and mainstreaming small arms and security into identified policies and plans to ensure that the activities of the NAP complement and build upon existing policies and development plans.	15,000
7.5	Coordinate with other existing Programmes on Small Arms and Light Weapons	Coordination mechanisms and joint activities with other existing Programmes on Small Arms and Light Weapons	16,000
<b>8</b>	<b><i>Training and Capacity Building</i></b>		
8.1	Training and Capacity Building of Law Enforcement Officials and other institutions	Continue capacity building and training programmes to establish capacity needed for the sustainable implementation of international and regional agreements, declarations, protocols, the NAP and laws.	60,000
8.2	Training of Regional and District Task Forces	Continue capacity building and training programmes to establish capacity needed for the sustainable implementation of the NAP at the lower level.	70,000
8.3	Training of relevant civil society organisations	Capacity building and training programmes implemented to establish the capacity required by relevant Civil Society Organisations, to support the National Focal Point, Regional and District Task Forces in the implementation of the National Action Plan	40,000
<b>9</b>	<b><i>Research</i></b>		
9.1	Action orientated research.	Programme established to facilitate action-orientated research through co-operation between the Uganda Government and Civil Society in activities related to small arms and light weapons	30,000
9.2	Research on key performance factors in the law enforcement environment:	Programme to develop and conduct research to improve law enforcement practice and enhance security in the most affected regions, reduce demand and address the impact of the problem of illicit small arms and light weapons	30,000
<b>10</b>	<b><i>Critical Areas Support</i></b>		
10.1	Increase Operational effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement agencies	Programme to address capacity of law enforcement agencies in critical areas of performance (eg, specialised equipment, expertise), to undertake their responsibilities in a comprehensive and sustainable manner	50,000

<b>Serial</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Budget (Shs 000)</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Cross cutting issues</b>		
11.1	<i>To instil gender mainstreaming into all SALW activities in line with the stipulated guidelines indicated in the government policy and the Nairobi Protocol at national and local levels</i>	To ensure that issues of gender are effectively addressed in all SALW activities in accordance to EAC and RECSA gender policy to promote equitable representation and participation of women and other vulnerable groups	20,000
11.2	<i>To ensure that HIV/AIDS workplace policy is represented in SALW activities</i>	Consider the adoption of the MIA HIV/AIDS work place policy to develop a specific programme to mainstream issues related to HIV/AIDS in SALW control activities	20,000
11.3	Address Human Rights abuse in SALW control activities	To ensure responsible SALW management to mitigate any effects of Human rights abuses	20,000
<b>12</b>	<b>monitoring and evaluation of SALW programmes</b>	To conduct a periodic monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure that intended outputs of the programme are achieved in line with the stipulated programme activities and objectives	72.050
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>1, 673, 000</b>



Year: 3

Serial	Activity	Outputs	Budget (Shs 000)
<b>1</b>	<b><i>Institutional Framework</i></b>		
1.1	Capacity building of the National Focal Point	Improved capacity of the NFP to co-ordinate implementation of international and regional action programmes and protocols and to manage the implementation of the National Action Plan	50,000
1.2	Capacity building of Regional Task Forces	<b>Improved capacity of RTF's and DTF's to implement the NAP at regional and district levels</b>	120,000
<b>2</b>	<b><i>Policy and Legislation</i></b>		
2.1	Implement National Policy on Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Related Materials	Continue to carry out dissemination of the policy on SALW	40,000
2.2	Review National Legislation, regulations and administrative procedures that deal with firearms, ammunition, explosives and related materials	Carrying out public education and awareness on the new SALW legislation, regulations and administrative procedures.	40,000
<b>3</b>	<b><i>Stockpile Management</i></b>		
3.1	Improve record-keeping of civilian and state owned arms stocks	Support the operations of the CFR to ensure accurate National Record-keeping of civilian and state owned stocks and to facilitate information exchange at the regional and national level Conduct firearms marking in UPDF	100,000
3.2	To conduct inter agency inspections on stockpile management practices	Liaise with the CFR to conduct joint monitoring on the management of a verifiable and accurate national database for all civilian and state owned firearms as well as seized and captured stock Support setup of military firearms registry	70,000
3.3	Collection and destruction of small arms and light weapons	System to identify, collect, pool, administer and destroy surplus, seized, captured and voluntary surrendered stock	80,000
<b>4</b>	<b><i>Public Education and Awareness Raising</i></b>		
4.1	National Education and Awareness Raising Programme	Continue with National Education and Awareness Raising Programme to curb proliferation, reduce demand and promote responsible management of small arms and light weapons at National, District and Sub County levels	240,000
<b>5</b>	<b><i>International and Regional Co-operation and Information Exchange</i></b>		

<b>Serial</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Budget (Shs 000)</b>
5.1	Establish and maintain capacity at the national level to assist in international and regional investigation, co-operation and exchange of information	Mechanism (policy, regulations and administrative procedures) to facilitate transparent and effective co-operation and information exchange nationally, within the sub-region and internationally as well as statutory contributions to international and regional obligations	180,000
5.2	Joint planning and joint operations	Mechanism to facilitate and undertake joint planning and operations with neighbouring countries to reduce trafficking, demand and criminal activities in border areas	80,000
<b>6</b>	<b><i>Border Control and Refugees</i></b>		
6.1	Movement Control	Mechanism to facilitate control of the cross border movement of people and goods (including firearms, ammunition, explosives, etc); expansion and utilisation of the computerised movement control system, including search and detection equipment at all ports of entry	20,000
6.2	Refugee management	Interagency co-ordination mechanisms created to share information, enhance responses to refugee crises and assist with the management of human security in and around refugee camps and reduces the availability of arms.	20,000
<b>7</b>	<b><i>Human Development Planning</i></b>		
7.1	Reducing the demand for arms through development initiatives	Programmes to reduce the incidence of armed violence in affected communities: develop programmes to address the demand for arms in these communities, address issues such as cattle rustling, armed urban crime, domestic violence, human rights abuse rape, etc	90,000
7.2	Peaceful resolution of conflict and enhanced human security	Mechanisms to strengthen peaceful conflict resolution and enhance security to reduce the incidences of armed violence in affected communities	80,000
7.3	Promoting police-community and civil-military relations	Strengthen community based policing and increase police-community/civil-military relations to reduce the incidence of armed violence in affected communities	80,000
7.4	Develop linkages between NAP and existing development initiatives:	Framework for harmonising and mainstreaming small arms and security into identified policies and plans to ensure that the activities of the NAP complement and build upon existing policies and development plans.	15,000

<b>Serial</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Budget (Shs 000)</b>
7.5	Coordinate with other existing Programmes on Small Arms and Light Weapons	Coordination mechanisms and joint activities with other existing Programmes on Small Arms and Light Weapons	16,000
<b>8</b>	<b><i>Training and Capacity Building</i></b>		
8.1	Training and Capacity Building of Law Enforcement Officials and other institutions	Continue capacity building and training programmes to establish capacity needed for the sustainable implementation of international and regional agreements, declarations, protocols, the NAP and laws.	60,000
8.2	Training of Regional and District Task Forces	Continue capacity building and training programmes to establish capacity needed for the sustainable implementation of the NAP at the lower level.	70,000
8.3	Training of relevant civil society organisations	Capacity building and training programmes implemented to establish the capacity required by relevant Civil Society Organisations, to support the National Focal Point, Regional and District Task Forces in the implementation of the National Action Plan	40,000
<b>9</b>	<b><i>Research</i></b>		
9.1	Action orientated research.	Programme established to facilitate action-orientated research through co-operation between the Uganda Government and Civil Society in activities related to small arms and light weapons	30,000
9.2	Research on key performance factors in the law enforcement environment:	Programme to develop and conduct research to improve law enforcement practice and enhance security in the most affected regions, reduce demand and address the impact of the problem of illicit small arms and light weapons	30,000
<b>10</b>	<b><i>Critical Areas Support</i></b>		
10.1	Increase Operational effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement agencies	Programme to address capacity of law enforcement agencies in critical areas of performance (eg, specialised equipment, expertise), to undertake their responsibilities in a comprehensive and sustainable manner	50,000
11	<b>Cross cutting issues</b>		

<b>Serial</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Budget (Shs 000)</b>
11.1	To instil gender mainstreaming into all SALW activities in line with the stipulated guidelines indicated in the government policy and the Nairobi Protocol at national and local levels	To ensure that issues of gender are effectively addressed in all SALW activities in accordance to EAC and RECSA gender policy to promote equitable representation and participation of women and other vulnerable groups	40,000
11.2	To ensure that HIV/AIDS workplace policy is represented in SALW activities	Consider the adoption of the MIA HIV/AIDS work place policy to develop a specific programme to mainstream issues related to HIV/AIDS in SALW control activities	40,000
11.3	Address Human Rights abuse in SALW control activities	To ensure responsible SALW management to mitigate any effects of Human rights abuses	20,000
	monitoring and evaluation of SALW programmes	To conduct a periodic monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure that intended outputs of the programme are achieved in line with the stipulated programme activities and objectives	72.555
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>1,773,555</b>

Year: 4

Serial	Activity	Outputs	Budget (Shs 000)
<b>1</b>	<b><i>Institutional Framework</i></b>		
1.1	Capacity building of the National Focal Point	Improved capacity of the NFP to co-ordinate implementation of international and regional action programmes and protocols and to manage the implementation of the National Action Plan	50,000
<b>2</b>	<b><i>Policy and Legislation</i></b>		
2.1			
2.2	Review National Legislation, regulations and administrative procedures that deal with firearms, ammunition, explosives and related materials	Carrying specific reviews of legislation to assess conformity and performance in line with Best Practice Guidelines for Harmonisation of Legislation for the Great lakes Region	30,000
<b>3</b>	<b><i>Stockpile Management</i></b>		
3.1	Improve record-keeping of civilian and state owned arms stocks	Support the operations of the CFR to ensure accurate National Record-keeping of civilian and state owned stocks and to facilitate information exchange at the regional and national level Support to military firearms registry Continue with firearms marking in UPS, UWA and UPDF	120,000
3.2	To conduct inter agency inspections on stockpile management practices	Liaise with the CFR to conduct joint monitoring on the management of a verifiable and accurate national database for all civilian and state owned firearms as well as seized and captured stock	30,000
3.3	Collection and destruction of small arms and light weapons	System to identify, collect, pool, administer and destroy surplus, seized, captured and voluntary surrendered stock	80,000
<b>4</b>	<b><i>Public Education and Awareness Raising</i></b>		
4.1	National Education and Awareness Raising Programme	Continue with National Education and Awareness Raising Programme to curb proliferation, reduce demand and promote responsible management of small arms and light weapons at National, District and Sub county levels	240,000
<b>5</b>	<b><i>International and Regional Co-operation and Information Exchange</i></b>		
5.1	Enhance capacity at the national level to assist in international and regional investigation, co-operation and exchange of information	Mechanism (policy, regulations and administrative procedures) to facilitate transparent and effective co-operation and information exchange nationally, within the sub-region and internationally as well as statutory contributions to international and regional obligations	180,000

<b>Serial</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Budget (Shs 000)</b>
5.2	Joint planning and joint operations	Mechanism to facilitate and undertake joint planning and operations with neighbouring countries to reduce trafficking, demand and criminal activities in border areas	80,000
<b>6</b>	<b><i>Border Control and Refugees</i></b>		
6.1	Movement Control	Mechanism to facilitate control of the cross border movement of people and goods (including firearms, ammunition, explosives, etc); expansion and utilisation of the computerised movement control system, including search and detection equipment at all ports of entry	20,000
6.2	Refugee management	Interagency co-ordination mechanisms created to share information, enhance responses to refugee crises and assist with the management of human security in and around refugee camps and reduces the availability of arms.	20,000
<b>7</b>	<b><i>Human Development Planning</i></b>		
7.1	Reducing the demand for arms through development initiatives	Programmes to reduce the incidence of armed violence in affected communities: develop programmes to address the demand for arms in these communities, address issues such as cattle rustling, armed urban crime, domestic violence, human rights abuse rape, etc	90,000
7.2	Peaceful resolution of conflict and enhanced human security	Mechanisms to strengthen peaceful conflict resolution and enhance security to reduce the incidences of armed violence in affected communities	80,000
7.3	Promoting police-community and civil-military relations including developing database of all actors involved in SALW management	Strengthen community based policing and increase police-community/civil-military relations to reduce the incidence of armed violence in affected communities	80,000
7.4	Strengthen linkages between NAP and existing development initiatives:	Framework for harmonising and mainstreaming small arms and security into identified policies and plans to ensure that the activities of the NAP complement and build upon existing policies and development plans.	30,000
7.5	Coordinate with other existing Programmes on Small Arms and Light Weapons	Coordination of mechanisms and joint activities with other existing Programmes on Small Arms and Light Weapons	20,000
<b>8</b>	<b><i>Training and Capacity Building</i></b>		

<b>Serial</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Budget (Shs 000)</b>
8.1	Training and Capacity Building of actors at all levels	Continue capacity building and training programmes to establish capacity needed for the sustainable implementation of international and regional agreements, declarations, protocols, the NAP and laws.	60,000
8.2	Support to Regional and District Task Forces	Support to lower levels for the implementation of activities addressing SALW issues.	150,000
<b>9 Research</b>			
9.1	Action orientated research.	Programme established to facilitate action-orientated research through co-operation between the Uganda Government and Civil Society in activities related to small arms and light weapons	30,000
9.2	Research on key performance factors in the law enforcement environment:	Programme to develop and conduct research to improve law enforcement practice and enhance security in the most affected regions, reduce demand and address the impact of the problem of illicit small arms and light weapons	30,000
<b>10</b>	<b>Critical Areas Support</b>		
10.1	Increase Operational effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement agencies	Programme to address capacity of law enforcement agencies in critical areas of performance (eg, specialised equipment, expertise), to undertake their responsibilities in a comprehensive and sustainable manner	50,000
11	<b>CROSS CUTTING ISSUES</b>		
11.1	To instil gender mainstreaming into all SALW activities in line with the stipulated guidelines indicated in the government policy and the Nairobi Protocol at national and local levels	To ensure that issues of gender are effectively addressed in all SALW activities in accordance to EAC and RECSA gender policy to promote equitable representation and participation of women and other vulnerable groups	40,000
11.2	To ensure that HIV/AIDS workplace policy is represented in SALW activities	Consider the adoption of the MIA HIV/AIDS work place policy to develop a specific programme to mainstream issues related to HIV/AIDS in SALW control activities	40,000
11.3	Address Human Rights abuse in SALW control activities	To ensure responsible SALW management to mitigate any effects of Human rights abuses	30,000

Serial	Activity	Outputs	Budget (Shs 000)
	monitoring and evaluation of SALW programmes	To conduct a periodic monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure that intended outputs of the programme are achieved in line with the stipulated programme activities and objectives	72.555
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>1,652,555</b>



Year: 5

Serial	Activity	Outputs	Budget (Shs 000)
<b>1</b>	<b><i>Institutional Framework</i></b>		
1.1	Capacity building of the National Focal Point Review of NAP	Improved capacity of the NFP to co-ordinate implementation of international and regional action programmes and protocols to manage the implementation of the National Action Plan Review of 5 year NAP	80,000
<b>2</b>	<b><i>Policy and Legislation</i></b>		
2.1	Review National Legislation, regulations and administrative procedures that deal with firearms, ammunition, explosives and related materials	Carrying specific reviews of legislation to assess conformity and performance in line with Best Practice Guidelines for Harmonisation of Legislation for the Great lakes Region	20,000
<b>3</b>	<b><i>Stockpile Management</i></b>		
3.1	Improve record-keeping of civilian and state owned arms stocks	Support the operations of the CFR to ensure accurate National Record-keeping of civilian and state owned stocks and to facilitate information exchange at the regional and national level Support to military firearms registry Continue with firearms marking in UPS, UWA and UPDF	120,000
3.2	To conduct inter agency inspections on stockpile management practices	Liaise with the CFR to conduct joint monitoring on the management of a verifiable and accurate national database for all civilian and state owned firearms as well as seized and captured stock	30,000
3.3	Collection and destruction of small arms and light weapons	System to identify, collect, pool, administer and destroy surplus, seized, captured and voluntary surrendered stock	80,000
<b>4</b>	<b><i>Public Education and Awareness Raising</i></b>		
4.1	National Education and Awareness Raising Programme	Continue with National Education and Awareness Raising Programme to curb proliferation, reduce demand and promote responsible management of small arms and light weapons at National, District and Sub county levels	240,000
<b>5</b>	<b><i>International and Regional Co-operation and Information Exchange</i></b>		
5.1	Enhance capacity at the national level to assist in international and regional investigation, co-operation and exchange of information	Mechanism (policy, regulations and administrative procedures) to facilitate transparent and effective co-operation and information exchange nationally, within the sub-region and internationally as well as statutory contributions to international and regional obligations	180,000

<b>Serial</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Budget (Shs 000)</b>
5.2	Joint planning and joint operations	Mechanism to facilitate and undertake joint planning and operations with neighbouring countries to reduce trafficking, demand and criminal activities in border areas	20,000
<b>6</b>	<b><i>Border Control and Refugees</i></b>		
6.1	Movement Control	Mechanism to facilitate control of the cross border movement of people and goods (particularly firearms, ammunition, explosives, etc); expansion and utilisation of the computerised movement control system, including search and detection equipment at all ports of entry	20,000
6.2	Refugee management	Interagency co-ordination mechanisms created to share information, enhance responses to refugee crises and assist with the management of human security in and around refugee camps and reduces the availability of arms.	20,000
<b>7</b>	<b><i>Human Development Planning</i></b>		
7.1	Reducing the demand for arms through development initiatives	Programmes to reduce the incidence of armed violence in affected communities: develop programmes to address the demand for arms in these communities, address issues such as cattle rustling, armed urban crime, domestic violence, human rights abuse rape, etc	90,000
7.2	Peaceful resolution of conflict and enhanced human security	Mechanisms to strengthen peaceful conflict resolution and enhance security to reduce the incidences of armed violence in affected communities	80,000
7.3	Promoting police-community and civil-military relations including developing database of all actors involved in SALW management	Strengthen community based policing and increase police-community/civil-military relations to reduce the incidence of armed violence in affected communities	80,000
7.4	Strengthen linkages between NAP and existing development initiatives:	Framework for harmonising and mainstreaming small arms and security into identified policies and plans to ensure that the activities of the NAP complement and build upon existing policies and development plans.	30,000
7.5	Coordinate with other existing Programmes on Small Arms and Light Weapons	Coordination of mechanisms and joint activities with other existing Programmes on Small Arms and Light Weapons	20,000
<b>8</b>	<b><i>Training and Capacity Building</i></b>		

<b>Serial</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Budget (Shs 000)</b>
8.1	Training and Capacity Building of actors at all levels	Continue capacity building and training programmes to establish capacity needed for the sustainable implementation of international and regional agreements, declarations, protocols, the NAP and laws.	60,000
8.2	Support to Regional and District Task Forces	Support to lower levels for the implementation of activities addressing SALW issues.	150,000
8.3			
<b>9</b>	<b>Research</b>		
9.1	Action orientated research.	Programme established to facilitate action-orientated research through co-operation between the Uganda Government and Civil Society in activities related to small arms and light weapons	30,000
9.2	Research on key performance factors in the law enforcement environment:	Programme to develop and conduct research to improve law enforcement practice and enhance security in the most affected regions, reduce demand and address the impact of the problem of illicit small arms and light weapons	30,000
<b>10</b>	<b>Critical Areas Support</b>		
10.1	Increase Operational effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement agencies	Programme to address capacity of law enforcement agencies in critical areas of performance (eg, specialised equipment, expertise), to undertake their responsibilities in a comprehensive and sustainable manner	50,000
<b>11</b>	<b>CROSS CUTTING ISSUES</b>		
11.1	To instil gender mainstreaming into all SALW activities in line with the stipulated guidelines indicated in the government policy and the Nairobi Protocol at national and local levels	To ensure that issues of gender are effectively addressed in all SALW activities in accordance to EAC and RECSA gender policy to promote equitable representation and participation of women and other vulnerable groups	40,000
11.2	To ensure that HIV/AIDS workplace policy is represented in SALW activities	Consider the adoption of the MIA HIV/AIDS work place policy to develop a specific programme to mainstream issues related to HIV/AIDS in SALW control activities	40,000
11.3	Address Human Rights abuse in SALW control activities	To ensure responsible SALW management to mitigate any effects of Human rights abuses	30,000

Serial	Activity	Outputs	Budget (Shs 000)
	monitoring and evaluation of SALW programmes	To conduct a periodic monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure that intended outputs of the programme are achieved in line with the stipulated programme activities and objectives	72.555
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>1,612,555</b>