Burundi

MAG Burundi started in 2007 with a programme to support the Government of Burundi in reducing the threat of SALW and unsecured stockpiles. MAG is currently offering technical support to the Weapons Destruction Workshop and is supporting the Burundian Government in implementing the Nairobi Protocol - Articles 6, 7, 8 and 9.

During June, the Force de Défense Nationale (FDN – Burundian Army) SALW Destruction Team, funded by the US Department of State Political Military Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PMWRA) and Foundry 47, continued to collect and destroy weapons and ammunition.

Within 20 days of collection across the 1st and 3rd Military Regions, five sites and seven units were visited. A total of 1,749 weapons, 556 magazines, 56 barrels, 240 items of ammunition and 740,000 Small Arms Ammunition (SAA) were collected. The team destroyed 1,432 weapons at the Weapons Destruction Workshop (WDW). Moreover, 680 items of ammunition, 60,112 SAA and 563 miscellaneous items weighing 2.87 US Tons were destroyed at the Mudubugu Destruction Site in Bubanza Province. Demolitions were limited this month due to the unavailability of the destruction site, and collection and destruction operations were slowed down by preparations for the 50th anniversary of independence of Burundi.
MAG continues to look for further funding to pursue its activities and implement other PSSM projects with the FDN, mainly the rehabilitation or construction of armouries and ammunition depots, and the training of armourers.

A summary of the outputs from the month of June can be found below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary Table</th>
<th>Number collected</th>
<th>Number destroyed*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weapons</td>
<td>1,749</td>
<td>1,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrels</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazines</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammunition</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAA</td>
<td>740,000</td>
<td>60,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous items</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Ammunition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2.87 US Tons</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Please note that the number of items destroyed may include items that were collected in previous months.

**Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**

MAG DRC launched a nationwide SALW destruction and PSSM programme in September 2006 and in May 2007 received written authorisation from the Ministry of Defence to destroy surplus military stocks in all Military Regions. A destruction centre was established by MAG at the Central Logistics Base in Kinshasa. In 2008 MAG received written authorisation from the Ministry of the Interior to commence these activities with the Congolese National Police. MAG DRC is the only NGO working in PSSM/SALW fields with authorisation from the Ministry of Defence to destroy surplus military stocks.

MAG DRC operates one destruction team based at the Central Logistics Base in Kinshasa under funding from Foundry 47, with the deployment of an additional mobile SALW team and assessment team expected to recommence shortly, following confirmation of continuation WRA funding. Under a grant from the UNDP (through the German Government) which finished in March 2012, MAG also completed Phase I of a weapon securitisation project to build the Forces Armées de la DRC (FARDC) capacity in the management of SALW, and to conduct armoury assessments. MAG is currently awaiting confirmation of Phase II of the project, to be funded by the Australian Government.

In March 2012 MAG DRC secured funding from the British Ministry of Defence (MoD) to expand its PSSM activities into the East of the country. Under this project, MAG is improving the security of FARDC and PNC weapon storage facilities in Kinshasa and Eastern DRC by implementing physical improvements and installing prefabricated container units and weapons racks. MAG also started an additional project in June 2012, to construct an FARDC ammunition depot in Kisangani, financed by UNOPS. The objective is to provide secure storage for 400 tonnes of ammunition, which will include finalising the design, work site grading and construction of the facility and infrastructure for access.

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Work continues at the Arms Destruction Workshop at the Central Logistics Base, where in June, 803 weapons were destroyed. To date, MAG DRC has destroyed a total of 128,000 weapons and 865.78 tons of ammunition.

Work has been finalised on two prefabricated armouries under British MoD funding and work is being overseen by MAG’s Logistics Department and the dedicated Technical Field Manager (TFM) on the final two. The assessment team operating under this grant has evaluated 28 armouries in Kisangani, and operations have now moved to Goma. The security situation in the region is being monitored.

Preparatory work is underway for the construction of the new ammunition depot in Kisangani, under UNOPS funding, with the commencement of tendering and recruitment processes. MAG is also lending its full support to the UNMACC and Congolese MoD in securing the procurement of land for the construction site.

For more information on this or any of MAG’s programmes across the world, please visit www.maginternational.org
Iraq

MAG Iraq started implementing a weapons disposal programme in August 2007 with the support of the US Department of State PMWRA. To date, the MAG Iraq Conventional Weapons (CW) Disposal teams have successfully responded to more than 14,139 emergency tasks to safely remove and destroy 437,037 CW items. Since it began MAG Iraq’s CW programme has directly benefited more than 1 million individuals.

MAG’s Small Arms and Light Weapons Risk Education (RE) programme began with RE sessions in schools in July 2008. Working with local partners, MAG’s SALW RE warns children of the threats of playing with SALW, with the aim of reducing the risk to children in homes with unguarded SALW.

Three CW Disposal response teams continued operations, deploying to reported stockpiles of CW. Teams deployed 98 times from the programme’s two operational bases to different villages, completing 165 emergency conventional weapons destruction tasks in Sulimaniyah, Dohuk, Mosul, and Kirkuk Governorates. This month 3,122 CW were safely destroyed, including items of 70mm PG, anti-personnel (AP) landmines, anti-tank (AT) landmines, fuses, mortars, projectiles and SAA in addition to several other types of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO). Teams destroyed 61 stockpiles.

The MAG Community Liaison (CL) teams funded by PMWRA delivered 29 RE sessions to 269 shepherds, farmers and villagers in Dohuk, Kirkuk and Mosul governorates.

Somalia

MAG commenced Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and PSSM activities in the Puntland region of Somalia in May 2008 with funding from the US Department of State PMWRA. MAG trained an EOD team consisting of seven Puntland Police officers and provided technical assistance and equipment for the team performing EOD activities throughout Puntland. More recently MAG has been carrying out an armoury survey, refurbishment and training project in Puntland funded by the UK Government. MAG is also deploying two CL teams to deliver Emergency Mine Risk Education to NGO personnel to enable them to implement essential humanitarian activities without the threat of mines/UXO.

To further address EOD and PSSM needs in Somalia, MAG established a project with funds from the UK Government’s Africa Conflict Pool Programme (ACPP) in June 2011 in South Galkayo, Galmudug State, to pioneer these efforts in the southern regions using a similar model to that which was successful in Puntland. A base has also been established in Hargeysa, Somaliland, with funding from AusAid, addressing safe storage mechanisms for police armouries. A PSSM project began in 2011 and the programme works closely with Somaliland authorities to provide appropriate equipment and training, and to reduce the risk of leakage from stockpiles being managed by the national authorities.

In addition, MAG is deploying one EOD team in South Central Somalia to carry out stockpile destruction and battle area clearance missions, with the support of a local CL team trained by MAG.

Puntland

During June the CL teams conducted RE activities in the two regions of Mudug and Bari. The teams delivered Emergency Mine Risk Education to 112 NGO staff in the districts of Galkayo and Bosasso, in Mudug and Bari respectively. The teams also conducted direct RE sessions in the surrounding Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps, reaching out to 570 IDPs including children, women and men. Community Focal Points were identified in the course of CL activities in the respective IDP camps and villages throughout the two regions.

Somaliland

Operations were on stand-down during June but will recommence on 1 July with new PMWRA funding. MAG will continue to support the Police and the Maritime Police providing Armourer Manager training and will aim to refurbish or reconstruct 10 armouries throughout Somaliland.
South Central Somalia
Operations were suspended for security reasons.

Republic of South Sudan

MAG has been implementing CW disposal activities in South Sudan since 2005. During the month MAG deployed one EOD team (MTT 1) in Central Equatoria, and had six Mine Action Teams (MATs) and seven CL Teams operating in Greater Equatoria and Upper Nile. MAG’s national partner, Operation Save Innocent Lives (OSIL), had one CL team operating in Greater Equatoria, supporting MAG technical operations.

During June the MTT and three MATs conducted CW disposal through clearance of EOD spot tasks and stockpiles across Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria States. MTT1 carried out 33 EOD spot tasks during the month and destroyed 56 items of UXO. They carried out Battle Area Clearance on 20,000m$^2$ and visual inspection on a further 16,600m$^2$. MAT2 closed two spot tasks and visually inspected 8,030m$^2$. They removed six items of UXO. MAT3 completed one spot task and visually inspected 400m$^2$. One AP mine and one piece of UXO were removed. Finally MAT9 closed four EOD spot tasks and carried out visual inspection on 57,426m$^2$, in addition to conducting minefield clearance activities. During the month they removed 29 UXO, five AP mines and two AT mines.

Community Liaison teams reported 18 new hazardous areas during the month. A summary of the outputs from the month of June can be found below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary Table</th>
<th>Number removed and destroyed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) removed/destroyed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP mines</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT mines</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAA</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other UXO</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ERW removed/destroyed</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual Inspection</td>
<td>82,456m$^2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spot tasks completed</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newly reported HAs</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>16,830</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAG would like to express its gratitude to the following current donors to our PSSM and SALW projects around the globe:
- Act for Peace
- AECID (Spanish Government)
- AusAID (Australian Government)
- CIDA
- DFID
- Dutch Government
- EU
- Foundry 47
- German Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Stichting Vluchteling
- UK Government, Africa Conflict Pool Programme
- UK Government, Ministry of Defence
- UNDP CHF
- UNMAS
- UNOPS
- United States Department of State, Political Military Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement

For more information on this or any of MAG’s programmes across the world, please visit www.maginternational.org