



**PANELLIST PRESENTATION ON THE  
EIGHTH MEETING OF THE WORKING  
GROUP ON FIREARMS VIENNA  
AUSTRIA**

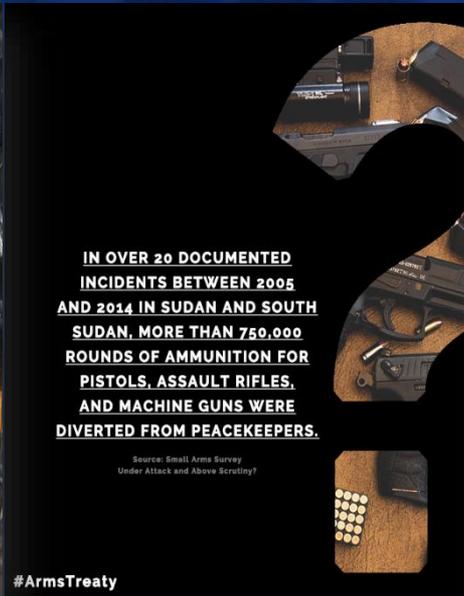
**ADAM MOHAMMED**

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# TOPIC

## **From Arms Transfer to Firearms Trafficking: Application of the Firearms Protocol in Context of Diversion**

# INTRODUCTION



**IN OVER 20 DOCUMENTED INCIDENTS BETWEEN 2005 AND 2014 IN SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN, MORE THAN 750,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION FOR PISTOLS, ASSAULT RIFLES, AND MACHINE GUNS WERE DIVERTED FROM PEACEKEEPERS.**

Source: Small Arms Survey Under Attack and Above Scrutiny?

#ArmsTreaty



**UNODC**  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**Arms diversion, illicit trafficking and production remain keenly disturbing issues of monumental concern to national security**

# Arms Diversion



**Members of ISWAP and BHT Storm a Military Base in Nigeria's North East**

# Illicit Trafficking and Production



Source: ENACT Africa



The map shows West Africa with countries, international borders, national capitals, and major cities

- ❖ Of significant concern is the illicit trade in and manufacture of locally made arms, which is prevalent in Nigeria and pervasive in the West Africa sub-region
- ❖ The porous nature of borders have been identified as a major enabler to illegal arms transfer in the sub-region

# **NIGERIA GOVERNMENT EFFORTS**

- ❖ **Adoption of a Moratorium on Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Light Weapons in West Africa signed on October 31, 1998 in Abuja**
- ❖ **Bilateral cooperation with Benin Republic, Niger, Chad and Cameroon against all forms of transnational organised crime**
- ❖ **Nigeria is a signatory to a number of international measures to curb SALW proliferation**
- ❖ **Nigeria is the first nation to ratify the ATT in Africa**
- ❖ **At the regional level, Nigeria has supported ECOWAS measures aimed at reducing the proliferation of SALW**
- ❖ **At the global level, Nigeria ratified the United Nations Firearms Protocol on July 15, 2004**
- ❖ **Establishment of a national Centre for the Control of Small Arms and Light weapons**

# State Responses



**Interceptions and Seizure of weapon stockpiles from illicit possessors and trafficking**

Source: [Omojuwon.com](http://Omojuwon.com)

❖ **However, while the investigative agencies seem to have been up and doing, there is a disconnect between them and the judicial officials who lack substantial evidence to prosecute complex illicit trafficking and manufacturing of firearms**

# **RECOMMENDATIONS**

## **Member States should:**

- 1. Intensify efforts towards strict monitoring and managing of local illicit manufacturing of firearm and SALW .**
- 2. Initiate advance and globally consistent methods for effective stockpile and management of armouries especially in developing countries.**
- 3. Strengthen the capacity of national authorities to monitor and manage the stockpiles of arms and ammunition.**
- 4. Expedite efforts at strengthening border security and governance regimes mechanisms.**
- 5. Emplace measures to domesticate and effective implementation of the ATT protocols especially the strict enforcement on the End User documentation and Certification.**
- 6. Non-signatory states, especially arms-producing countries, should consider acceding to the treaty and ensure that arms procurement and transfer within their jurisdiction are vetted in accordance to global norms and procedures**
- 7. Developing countries especially African states should address the root causes of conflict such as poverty, socio economic challenges including governance and development deficit**
- 8. Multilateral institutions should ensure that states are in compliance with export assessment protocols, as per article 7 of the ATT.**
- 9. Member States, Donor agencies and multilateral institutes should consider that arms control programming is not a standalone issue but closely linked to multifaceted issues.**