Regional briefings on Preparations for the Eighth Biennial Meetings of States (BMS8) on the UN Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument

The UN PoA in Asia-Pacific and the work of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

Ida Scarpino
Regional Project Coordinator – Gender & Small Arms and Light Weapons Control
The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD)
Ida.scarpino@un.org
Road map

• Action-oriented approaches by UNRCPD since the BMS7 in supporting member States in the implementation of PoA
• PoA implementation status in Asia-Pacific: data from the 2020 national reports
• Upcoming projects and opportunities
In-Country Training Programme on Gender Mainstreaming Small Arms control in Asia-Pacific
• Trainings on gender mainstreaming small arms control reaching out to **147 government officials, parliamentarians and civil society representatives** (of whom **72 are women**) from five countries (Cambodia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Nepal, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste).

• Practical activities on SALW control tailored to the respective country, with emphasis on convergence with relevant agendas (WPS, GBV prevention, SDGs).

• Two regional webinars on 8 March 2021 and 9 March 2022 in partnership with IANSA on gun violence and illicit small arms trafficking from a gender perspective.

• UNRCPD/IANSA briefing paper on gender and small arms in the wake of COVID-19 in Asia-Pacific.
UNRCPD online training on national reports on the UN PoA

28 May 2021 – lead up to BMS7

20 May 2022 – lead up to BMS8
2022 Asia-Pacific PoA Reporting

UNRCPD mandate includes **43 states** in the region

- Out of the 75 national reports submitted worldwide, only **11 reports** originate from states covered by the UNRCPD mandate*
  - Approximately **15% of total reports** submitted in 2022

- 2020 comparison: 97 submitted worldwide and **14** from within region
  - Approximately **14% of total reports** submitted in 2020

*see: [https://smallarms.un-arm.org/national-reports](https://smallarms.un-arm.org/national-reports)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2022 (as of 15 June)</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh China India</td>
<td>China India Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan Kazakhstan Malaysia</td>
<td>Japan Kazakhstan Lao PDR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maldives New Zealand</td>
<td>Malaysia Maldives Mongolia</td>
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<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Nauru Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea Thailand</td>
<td>Republic of Korea Singapore</td>
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<td><strong>11 states</strong></td>
<td><strong>14 states</strong></td>
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</table>
Asia-Pacific Data from PoA Reporting – National Control Infrastructure

*see: [https://smallarms.un-arm.org/statistics](https://smallarms.un-arm.org/statistics)
# Improved language and indicators in the 2022 reporting template

## Section 10: Gender and additional information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender considerations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>RevCon3 outcome</td>
<td>10.1. Does your country take into account gender considerations?</td>
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<tr>
<td>II.B.2.79</td>
<td>10.1.1 Increase understanding of the gender-specific impacts of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (training, workshops, gender-analysis)</td>
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<tr>
<td>II.B.2.74</td>
<td>10.1.2 Promote the meaningful, equal and effective participation and representation of women in policymaking, planning and implementation processes related to the implementation of the PoA, including their participation in national small arms commissions</td>
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<tr>
<td>BMS6 outcome</td>
<td>10.1.3 Seriously consider increasing funding for policies and programmes that take account of the differing impacts of illicit small arms and light weapons on women, men, girls and boys</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sec. 1. para 61</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>II.B.2.76</td>
<td>10.1.4 Mainstream gender dimensions into your implementation efforts</td>
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<tr>
<td>II.A.5.65</td>
<td>10.1.5 Exchange national experiences, lessons learned and best practices on the mainstreaming gender dimensions into policies and programmes</td>
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<td>II.B.2.75</td>
<td>10.1.6 Ensure coordination on the implementation of the PoA between relevant national small arms authorities with other national authorities working on gender equality</td>
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<tr>
<td>II.B.2.75</td>
<td>10.1.7 Ensure coordination on the implementation of the PoA between relevant national authorities and women’s civil society groups</td>
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<td>10.1.8 Others. Specify:</td>
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<tr>
<td>BMS7 Outcome Para 74</td>
<td>10.2 Does your country collect disaggregated data by <strong>sex, age, and disability</strong> regarding SALW?</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.2.1 Details:</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Gender-Specific Data Reporting (2022 reports)

*see: https://smallarms.un-arm.org/statistics
Gender-Specific Data Reporting (2020 Reports)

Disaggregated data collected on gender and illicit trade in SALW

Information accounting gender consideration

*see: https://smallarms.un-arm.org/statistics
Requests for International Assistance (from AP reports)

• Requests are articulated within submitted PoA national reports

• Used to facilitate the matching of SALW-related assistance needs with relevant donors and resources

• Although no detail is required, states can and are encouraged to propose projects and identify relevant frameworks for assistance

• Manufacturing: 2
• Transfers: 2
• Brokering: 3
• Stockpile Management: 4
• Destruction: 2
• Seizure: 3
• Record Keeping: 4
• Tracing: 5

*see: https://smallarms.un-arm.org/international-assistance
EU-Project Phase II: FROM COMMITMENTS TO ACTION: SUPPORTING PROGRESS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION ON SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

Three provisional pillars:

1. Advancing global policies and commitments in the context of the 2024 Fourth UN Review Conference (RevCon4)
2. Ensuring the full and effective implementation of the PoA/ITI based on national and regional priorities, targets, strategies, and action plans.
3. Serving the ongoing demand to strengthen and deepen gender-mainstreamed small arms control policies and programmes, in line with the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.
Thank you! Questions?

Ida Scarpino
Regional Project Coordinator – Gender & Small Arms and Light Weapons Control
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