

## Fact sheet

### Project “Enhancing Capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic for Physical Security and Stockpile Management of the SALW and CA”

**Project:** Enhancing Capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic for Physical Security and Stockpile Management of the SALW and CA”

**Beneficiaries:** Ministry of Defence of the Kyrgyz Republic, civilian population living close to the storage facilities.

**Project objective:**

To strengthen the capabilities of the Ministry of Defence of the Kyrgyz Republic to effectively manage and control the Small Arms and Light Weapons and Conventional Ammunition (SALW and CA) stockpiles thus reducing the risk of illicit proliferation of arms and ammunition and contributing to the enhancement of the security in Central Asia through rendering such weapons unavailable for illegal sale or use.

**Executive Summary:**

The project will strengthen the Ministry of Defence of Kyrgyzstan’s capabilities to effectively manage Small Arms and Light Weapons and Conventional Ammunition (SALW and CA) stockpiles. In doing so it will reduce the human threat and risks of SALW and ammunition misuse and destabilizing proliferation in Central Asia region.

This proposal is based on requests of the Kyrgyz Republic to Forum for Security and Cooperation in 2008 and 2010 for the technical assistance to enhance stockpile management and security of storage sites of SALW and associated ammunition in accordance with the OSCE documents on SALW and Stockpiles of CA, as well as to dispose surpluses of arms and ammunition, including the MANPADS and ATGM. Due to the lack of expert and financial resources the condition of the storage sites has deteriorated over the past decades. In their present condition they do not ensure sufficient safety and security of the stored SALW and ammunition, thus increasing the risk of accident and human losses.

An FSC-led assessment took place in March 2011 and recommended a number of normative and infrastructure improvements to the management of SALW and ammunition stockpiles at the prioritized by Kyrgyz authorities storage sites. Three storage sites in Koy-Tash (Chuy Province), Buzhum (Batken Province) and Gul’cha (Osh Province) were identified as priorities for construction of new storage depots and for upgrading of the security infrastructure of these sites. Subsequent assessment visits that updated on the status of business with SALW and CA security and management took place in 2012. Taking into consideration the recommendations of the assessment visits reports the project proposal provides a complex approach towards improving the capacities of the Ministry of Defence of KR to ensure the security of the SALW and CA:

- To build a new ESH (Explosive Storage House) in Buzhum, Gul’cha and Koy-Tash which are currently lacking appropriate storage facilities for SALW and CA. In Gul’cha (Osh Province) and Koy-Tash (Chuy Province), storage facilities do exist but are in a critical condition. Additionally, the existing designated SALW and CA storage facilities in Gul’cha and Koy-Tash, as well as all three sites’ security system will be upgraded. Of particular concern is the close proximity between the storage sites and residential areas in two locations, insufficient storage space and poor physical condition of the ESHs, and its insufficient safety and security elements;

- The destruction of the surpluses of the unserviceable SALW and CA. This project will provide for a destruction of up to 1,200 surplus pieces of SALW and 51 MANPADS and 97 Anti-Tank Guided Missiles. Creation of the national capacity for destruction of SALW;
- SALW and CA Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) training of MoD personnel dealing with PSSM, which is aimed at the improving of the overall level of the security of the arms and ammunition in the country;
- The improvement of the National regulatory/normative framework for SALW and CA management. The existing legal and regulatory framework and the standard operating procedures are outdated and effectively rely on the old Soviet regulations and have yet to embrace OSCE and UN best practices for SALW and stockpiles of the CA;
- The improvement of the SALW and CA stockpile management and record keeping and tracing of weapons and ammunition by installation of a “pilot” SALW and CA inventory IT system on three designated storage sites and MoD HQ.

Both Buzhum and Gul’cha sites are located in areas of potential instability. Batken Province saw severe clashes between the Kyrgyz Republic’s military forces and militants infiltrating this region through the border in 1999-2000. In Gul’cha and other parts of Osh Province, the June 2010 violence reports mentioned some military-owned small arms being looted. Increasing the security of arms in the South region is also vital because of the planned withdraw of international coalition forces from Afghanistan in 2014 that may trigger instability in that region and put the storage sites at high risk.

The major amount of surpluses of the SALW and CA to be destroyed are stockpiled in the South, and the minor part is stored in the North of the country. The destruction of the MANPADS and ATGM will be done by open detonation on the designated areas, while SALW will be destroyed by hydraulic shearing.

Approximately 70 military personnel involved in SALW and CA management will be trained within the frame of the project implementation. The training courses will be organized for junior SALW and CA managers, and for the senior specialist staff of the MoD.

The national legislation and departmental regulations for the management of SALW and CA should be reviewed and adjusted appropriately to accommodate the best international practice. First of all a needs assessment study will be conducted by international and local legal service experts which will provide assistance in reviewing the national legal framework that governs the security and management of SALW and CA. It will be followed by the recommendations for updating of national legal documents that will be provided to Kyrgyz authorities.

In order to complete a comprehensive approach to the security and management of SALW and CA at all three sites (Buzhum -1 ESH, Gulcha – 2 ESHs, Koy-Tash – 4 ESHs) a database with secure link (encrypted data transfer) to server of the HQ MoD will be installed. All three sites and the HQ of the MoD will be equipped with the IT hardware and inventory software for tracking and record of SALW and SCA. Moreover the developers of the SALW and CA software will hold a series of training for SALW and CA staff of the MoD and for IT specialists of the MoD.

The project will be managed by the OSCE Centre in Bishkek Project Implementation Team that will consist of Project Manager, assisted by an externally recruited Chief Technical Adviser, and locally recruited National Professional Officer, National Construction Engineer, National Procurement Officer and National Finance Officer. The project will be closely co-ordinated with the Ministry of Defence that is the beneficiary of the project. The implementation period of the project is estimated to be 43 months.

**Project expected outcomes and indicators:**

Result 1: Effective SALW and CA infrastructure and stockpile management to ensure safe and secure storage of SALW and CA stockpiles in MoD three storage locations.

Result 2: Destruction of surplus of SALW, MANPADS and ATGM.

Sub-result 1: Destruction of MANPADS and ATGM;

Sub-result 2: Destruction of up to 2000 units of SALW and creation of national SALW destruction

Capacity;

Sub-result 3: Creation of national IED capacity.

Result 3: Trained MoD personnel aware of and applying the international best practices and standards of the SALW and CA management.

Result 4: Development of the updated national legal framework governing the physical security and management of arms and ammunition.

Result 5: The operational pilot database for SALW and CA record keeping and tracing at three MoD storage sites and linked with MoD Headquarter.

**Activity 1: Design elaboration works for Explosive Storage Houses and authorization services + Administrative costs for the whole Project.**

Elaboration of construction design. The contractor will elaborate and provide the CiB with all relevant design documentation, ensuring that it is coordinated and approved by all regulating authorities according to national requirements. The Project Implementation Team (PIT) will monitor the process.

**Activity 2. Construction of an ESH in Buzhum.**

Construction works of the ESH. The contractor will conduct the construction works in accordance with the ESH design and will present all necessary reporting documentation as stipulated by the contract. The CiB and MOD will provide necessary assistance according to the MoU.

**Activity 3: Construction of an ESH in Gul'cha.**

Construction works of the ESH. The contractor will conduct the construction works in accordance with the ESH design and will present all necessary reporting documentation as stipulated by the contract. The CiB and MOD will provide necessary assistance according to the MoU.

**Activity 4: Refurbishment of one existing ESH in Gul'cha.**

Refurbishment works of the ESH. The contractor will conduct the works in accordance with the ESH refurbishment design and will present all necessary reporting documentation as stipulated by the contract. The CiB and MOD will provide necessary assistance according to the MoU.

**Activity 5: Construction of an ESH in Koy-Tash**

Construction works of the ESH. The contractor will conduct the construction works in accordance with the ESH design and will present all necessary reporting documentation as stipulated by the contract. The CiB and MOD will provide necessary assistance according to the MoU.

**Activity 6: Refurbishment of three existing ESHs in Koy-Tash.**

Refurbishment works of the ESH. The contractor will conduct the works in accordance with the ESH refurbishment design and will present all necessary reporting documentation as stipulated by the contract. The CiB and MOD will provide necessary assistance according to the MoU.

**Activity 7: Infrastructure improvements / physical security enhancement.**

The Project Implementation Team will develop specifications for each type of equipment required for infrastructure improvements and physical security enhancement. The equipment to be purchased includes, inter alia: intruder detection/alarm systems; video surveillance security equipment (CCTV); internal fire detection and first aid fire fighting equipment; outdoor lightning equipment; and back-up power generators.

The delivery and installation of the equipment and goods will be carried out by the contractors with the MOD's assistance. The PIT will monitor the process.

### **Activity 8: Destruction of the SALW and CA.**

Destruction by shredding

The trained MoD will destruct up to 1,200 surplus pieces of SALW by shredding. The PIT will audit the process. The international consultant will conduct the overall 5 days on-site assessment and 8 days on supervision during the destruction of SALW and CA by open detonation.

The Chief Technical Advisor employed by the project will work with the MoD to determine the scope, place and a timeline for destruction of the MANPADS and ATGM by open detonation. The destruction will take place on designated by MoD destruction sites on the North (Issyk-Kul province) and the South (Osh province) of the country. The direct destruction costs and oversight of the destruction activities of the 51 MANPADS and 97 ATGM will be undertaken by the OSCE. The MoD will provide the explosives and other materials that will be reimbursed by OSCE. In case of emergency situations during destruction process the OSCE will provide to the MoD military equipment for such explosive works planned on South and North - EOD 8 Bomb Suit, equipment for remote detonation charge, equipment for the extraction of dangerous items - 2 sets per each item for two polygons North (Issyk-Kul province) and South (Osh province).

### **Activity 9: PSSM training for the SALW and CA MoD stockpile managers.**

The MoD will provide with course attendees and propose the locations for training (the final decision will be made by PIT according to OSCE regulations and requirements). The PIT will allocate DSA for MoD personnel attending the courses and finalize administrative requirements for the DTRA training team.

### **Additional activity 10: The improvement of the regulatory framework for SALW and CA management.**

The international experts will come to the Kyrgyzstan for conducting several experts meeting with Kyrgyz counterparts. After all consultations and documents' adjustment the international experts will present the Final road map and all related amendments to legislation/normative acts that should be applied by Kyrgyzstan in order to adjust appropriately to accommodate OSCE and UN best Practices on the management and security of SALW and CA. At the end the round table all set of documents will be officially hand over to the MoD.

### **Additional activity 11: Creation of the pilot database for record keeping and tracing of SALW and CA record keeping and tracing.**

All three sites and the HQ of the MoD will be equipped with the 3G USB modems and inventory software for tracking and record of SALW and SCA. Moreover the developers of the SALW and CA software will hold a series of training for SALW and CA staff of the MoD and for IT specialists of the MoD.

<b>PROJECT BUDGET</b>
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<b>€2,096,737</b>
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**The major outcome of this project is expected to include the creation of more safe and secure conditions to store SALW and CA at a Peacekeeping unit, as well as the contribution towards regional stability and human security in Central Asia.**