

National Report on the implementation of the Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons (PoA) and the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)

Namibia
English
SUBMITTED

Section 1: Point of contact

Sources	Question	Yes	No	Developing
	National Coordination Agency			
PoA II.4	1. Has your country established a National Coordination Agency or other body responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	a) Name of agency: Namibia National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons			
	b) Address: Ministry of Safety and Security, Namibian Police Force, Police National Headquarter Private Bag 12024 Ausspannplatz, Windhoek Namibia			
	c) Contact details: i) Contact person: Deputy Commissioner Moses SHAAMA			
	ii) Telephone number(s): Tel No.: +264 61 2093335 Mobile No.: +264 811280169			
	iii) Email: mnshaama@nampol.na or mnshaama@gmail.com			
	National Point of Contact			
PoA II.5, 24	2. Does your country have a National Point of Contact designated to act as a liaison on matters relating to the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms (PoA)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2.1 Details:			
	a) Name: Deputy Commissioner Moses SHAAMA			
	b) Organization or agency: Ministry of Safety and Security, Namibian Police Force			
	c) Address: Police National Headquarter, Private Bag 12024 Ausspannplatz, Windhoek Namibia			
	d) Telephone number(s): Tel No.: +264 61 209 3202 Mobile No.: +264 811280169			
	e) Email: mnshaama@nampol.na or mnshaama@gmail.com			
ITI 25	2.2 Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ITI 25

2.3 If the answer to Question 2.2 is 'no', does your country have a National Point of Contact for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on all matters relating to the ITI?

2.3.1 Details:

a) Name:

b) Organization or agency:

c) Address:

d) Telephone number(s):

e) Email:

Section 2: Manufacture

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
	3. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.2	3.1 Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3.1.1 List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country:		
	3.1.2 Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.3	3.1.3 Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marking and manufacture			
PoA II.7: ITI 8a	3.2 Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ITI 8a	3.2.1 What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Name of the manufacturer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Country of manufacture	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Serial number	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Year of manufacture	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Weapon type/model	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Caliber	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	g) Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
ITI 10a	3.2.2 What part of the SALW is marked?		
	3.2.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3.2.3.1 If so, describe:		
Record-keeping by manufacturers			
PoA II.9: ITI 11	3.3 Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ITI 12a	3.3.1 What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Quantity of SALW manufactured	<input type="checkbox"/>	

- b) Type or model of SALW manufactured
 - c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW
 - d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW)
 - e) Other:
- [if other, please explain]

ITI 12a 3.3.2 How long must manufacturing records be kept?
[if other, please explain]

Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.6 3.4 During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. craft manufacturing)?

3.4.1 Details (e.g. prosecution):

International assistance

PoA III.6 4. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture?

4.1 What kind of assistance do you require?

4.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

Section 3: International transfers

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.2, 12	5. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.11	5.1 List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW. 1. Arms and Ammunition Act, 1996 (Act 7 of 1996) 2. Explosive Act, 1956 (26 of 1956)		
PoA II.11	5.2 Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a license or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.3	5.3 Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a license or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a license or authorisation, in your country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.11	5.4 What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country?		
PoA II.12	a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country. i) What elements does an end-user certificate in your country contain (check relevant boxes)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1) Detailed description (type, quantity, characteristics) of the SALW or technology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	2) Contract number or order reference and date	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	3) Final destination country	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	4) Description of the end-use of the SALW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	9) Date of issue	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	10) Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	b) Other types of end-user documentation:		

NB. It is imperative to indicate that, Namibia does not manufacture firearms. However, this does not prohibit local gun dealers who acquired their stock from manufacturing countries to sell firearms to buyers outside the boundaries of Namibia. Thus, in this particular situation the End User Certificate (EUC) is an indispensable requirement whereby all the aforementioned information is carefully and mandatory checked.

PoA II.12	5.5 Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5.5.1 Details:		
	1. This is done through the Joint Commissions on Defence and Security existing between Namibia and all her neighboring countries. 2. We do liaise at the Regional Coordinating Committee (RCC) on Small Arms and Light Weapons a forum for the SADC National Focal Point Coordinators. 3. The National Firearm Registrar liaise with the counterparts in the importing countries with the view to verify		
	5.6 Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5.6.1 Details:		
	The Joint Commissions on Defence and Security with the neighbouring countries took a firm decision to desist from issuing End User Certificates [EUS] at provincial/district level. Currently, EUCs are only issued at national levels and there are designated officers who are authorized to issue such documentations. Thus, the designated officers do contact each other to verify the authenticity of the EUCs.		
	5.7 When exporting, does your country require a Delivery Verification Certificate (DVC) to confirm that SALW have reached their intended end-user or intended importer in the importing State?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5.8 After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5.8.1 Details:		
	Designated officer(s) do contact with their counter parts in the importing State(s). NB. In some cases, we do accompany the delivery at the border post.		
	5.9 When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ITI 8b	5.10 Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5.10.1 Who is required to mark the SALW?		

Namibia does not allow importation of SALW that are not marked. The Namibian Police Force does the marking of firearms in the rare event that the firearm is detected unmarked at the time of import. The country through her Amendment Bill on Arms and Ammunition, a provision has been made to recall all civilians firearms for remarking.

5.10.2 What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?

a) Country of import

b) Year of import

c) Other:

[if other, please explain]

i. Country of manufacturer ii. Year of manufacturer iii. Serial number iv. Manufacturing company/institution.

5.10.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?

5.10.3.1 If so, describe:

5.10.4 If marked SALW imported into your country do not bear a unique marking when they arrive, does your country require that they be given such a marking?

5.10.4.1 Details:

The remarking of firearms is strictly controlled and managed in Namibia. This option is only considered in exceptional circumstances and the following process should be followed: i. The relevant firearm officer must verify the duplication of a serial number by physically inspecting the existing firearm(s) with the same serial number(s); ii. The registrar may then issue a new firearms identification number if there is no cause to suspect that the number was tempered with or that the number was placed on the firearm(s) illegally;

iii. The firearm(s) is/are subjected to ballistic testing and/or etching to establish whether or not the firearm(s) original marking has not been tempered with and may be retrieved before the allocation is made etc.

PoA II.9: ITI
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5.11 Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities?

5.11.1 What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?

a) Quantity of SALW traded

b) Type or model of SALW traded

c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW

d) Transactions

i) Identity of buyer/seller

ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from

iii) Date of delivery

e) Other:

[if other, please explain]

N/A

5.11.2 How long must records of transfers be kept?

Indefinitely

[if other, please explain]

PoA II.6 5.12 During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)

5.12.1 Details:

International assistance

PoA III.6 6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?

6.1 What kind of assistance do you require?

6.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

Section 4: Brokering

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
PoA II.14	7. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	7.1 List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.		
	7.2 Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7.3 Does your country require a license, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GGE Report para 44	7.4 Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7.4.1 If so which of the following activities are regulated when undertaken in connection with the brokering of SALW (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Acting as dealers or agents	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Providing technical assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Training	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Freight forwarding	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Storage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	g) Finance	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	h) Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	i) Maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	j) Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	k) Other services:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
	7.5 During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7.5.1 Details:		
	International assistance		
PoA III.6	8. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8.1 What kind of assistance do you require?

Assistance in developing laws, regulations and administrative procedures to regulate Brokers and their activities.

8.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

Section 5: Stockpile management

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.17	9. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other entity authorised to hold SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.17	9.1 If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Physical security measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Control of access to stocks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Inventory management and accounting control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Staff training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorised personnel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	h) Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
PoA, II.18	9.2 When stocks are identified as surplus, what actions does your country take with regard to the surplus (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Officially declare as surplus	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Take out of service	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Store separately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	e) Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
PoA, II.18	9.3 In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Destruction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	b) Sale to another State	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c) Donation to another State	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	d) Transfer to another state agency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

	e) Sale to civilians	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	g) Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	[if other, please explain]		
PoA II.19	9.4 During the biennial reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	9.4.1 How many SALW were destroyed?		
	i) First reporting year (2016)		
	ii) Second reporting year (2017)		
	9.4.2 Any further comments regarding destruction?		
	The Inspector General has issued Directive to all 14 Regions of the country for the Regions to forward the particulars of the Redundant, Obsolete and surplus firearms if any to the plice National Headquarters for Destruction on the 9th July 2016 to coincide with UN destruction day [9 July].		
	International assistance		
PoA II.29: III.6	10. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	10.1 What kind of assistance do you require?		
	Establish an accurate, verifiable and reliable National database of civilian and state owned stocks in order to facilitate information exchange, identification and tracing. NB A formal request through a Project Proposal was communicated to UNODA in 2012 and no answer is received to this effect tadate.		
	10.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	International assistance		
PoA III.6: 14	11. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	11.1 What kind of assistance do you require?		
	11.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 6: Collection

Sources	Question	Yes	No
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Collection

12. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW? Yes No

12.1 How many SALW were collected? [click No if data is not available: go to 13]

i) First reporting year (2016)

ii) Second reporting year (2017)

12.1.1 What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected? Provide numbers of weapons collected. [click No if data is not available: go to 13]

Year	SALW collected	
	i) First reporting year (2016)	ii) Second reporting year (2017)
12.1 Collected		
12.1.1 Action taken		
a) Marked		
b) Recorded		
c) Destroyed		
d) Trace request issued		
e) Other action [specify]:		
f) No action taken (only stored)		

12.1.2 If further breakdown of collected SALW is available, specify and provide numbers: [click No if data is not available: go to 13]

Year	SALW collected	
	i) First reporting year (2016)	ii) Second reporting year (2017)
a) How many SALW were seized?		
b) How many SALW were surrendered?		
c) How many SALW were found?		

12.1.3 What action was taken with respect to the SALW seized, surrendered or found? Specify and provide numbers. [click No if data is not available: go to 13]

Year	SALW seized		SALW surrendered		SALW found	
	i) First reporting year (2016)	ii) Second reporting year (2017)	i) First reporting year (2016)	ii) Second reporting year (2017)	i) First reporting year (2016)	ii) Second reporting year (2017)
12.1.2 seized / surrendered / found						
12.1.3 Action taken						
a) Marked						
b) Recorded						
c) Destroyed						
d) Trace request issued						
e) Other action: [specify]						
f) No action taken (only stored)						

International assistance

PoA III.6

13. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for collection of the illicit SALW?

13.1 What kind of assistance do you require?

13.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

Section 7: Making and record-keeping

Sources	Question	Yes	No
	Marking		
ITI 8d	14. Does your country take measures to ensure that all SALW in the possession of government armed and security forces for their own use are duly marked? 14.1 Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks. Namibia like other SADC member countries received a marking machine from the US State Department through the coordination of ISS. The actual remarking of the military firearms does not yet started. However, marking of police firearms has started though slow due to some technical challenges on the utilization of the marking machine software. It however, is important to indicate that, the country is using the SADC recommended marking methodology as stipulated in the SADC Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ITI 8c	14.2 When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your government transferred the stocks?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Marking		
ITI 8e	15. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings? 15.1 Details:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Record keeping		
PoA II.9	16. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory? 16.1 What records relating to SALW are kept by the State (e.g. manufacturing, brokering, import and export licenses granted, sales to other States, SALW held by State agencies such as the armed forces etc)? Namibia is guided by the SADC Standard Operating Procedures with regards to records keeping of SALW both for civilian and state owned SALW. As such we do have electronic data base It is imperative to indicate that, the country does not keep records of manufactures and/or brokers since the country does not manufacture nor does it regulate brokers and their activities.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ITI 12 a,b	16.2 How long does the government keep such records? [please detail] Indefinite.		
ITI 13	16.3 In the event that they go out of business, are companies engaged in SALW activities (e.g. manufacturing, importing, exporting, etc) required to submit all records held by them to the government?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	International assistance		
PoA III.6, ITI 27	17. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for marking and/or record-keeping?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

17.1 What kind of assistance do you require?

1. Establishing an Accurate National Record Keeping of civilian and state owned stocks that would be accurate, reliable and verifiable database both at national and 14 regional headquarters of the Namibian Police Force, and 2. Developing a national policy.

17.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?



Section 8: International tracing

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.10: ITI 14, 24	18. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ITI 25: 31a	18.1 Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country? (1) The Namibian Police Force, National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Windhoek.(2) In future, the NCB will be assisted by the National Focal Point Division, which has been linked to the INTERPOL tools such as i24/7, iARMS, IFRT etc.		
ITI 17	18.2 What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes) a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit c) The intended use of the information being sought d) Any markings on the SALW e) Type/calibre of SALW f) Other: [if other, please explain]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Cooperation with INTERPOL			
PoA II.37: ITI 33	19. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
International assistance			
PoA III.9	20. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.36: III.6:ITI 27	20.1 What kind of assistance do you require? i. Rolling i24/7, iARMS IFRTcountrywide.		
	20.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
International assistance			
	21. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PoA III.10: ITI 28	21.1 Details:		

Section 9: International cooperation and assistance

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Assistance requested/received/provided			
PoA III.3, 6	22. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 2-8 above, has your country requested / received / provided assistance to implement the PoA and ITI? [if no, proceed to end of Reporting Tool]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	22.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?		
	a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial: (select appropriate)		
	ii) technical: (select appropriate)		
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):		
	c) Description of the assistance activity:		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		
	b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial: (select appropriate)		
	ii) technical: (select appropriate)		
	b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):		
	c) Description of the assistance activity:		
	d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:		
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:		
	c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues		
	a) Nature of the assistance:		
	i) financial: (select appropriate)		

ii) technical: (select appropriate)

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

c) Description of the assistance activity:

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

d. Law enforcement

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: (select appropriate)

ii) technical: (select appropriate)

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

c) Description of the assistance activity:

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

e. Customs and borders

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial: (select appropriate)

ii) technical: (select appropriate)

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

c) Description of the assistance activity:

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

f. Action-oriented research

a) Nature of the assistance:

- i) financial: (select appropriate)
- ii) technical: (select appropriate)
- b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

- c) Description of the assistance activity:

- d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

- e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

g. Children/youth

- a) Nature of the assistance:
 - i) financial: (select appropriate)
 - ii) technical: (select appropriate)
- b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

- c) Description of the assistance activity:

- d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

- e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

h. Awareness-raising

- a) Nature of the assistance:
 - i) financial: (select appropriate)
 - ii) technical: (select appropriate)
- b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

- c) Description of the assistance activity:

- d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

- e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism

- a) Nature of the assistance:
 - i) financial: (select appropriate)
 - ii) technical: (select appropriate)
- b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

- c) Description of the assistance activity:

- d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

- e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

j. Other

Specify:

- a) Nature of the assistance:
 - i) financial: (select appropriate)
 - ii) technical: (select appropriate)
- b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

- c) Description of the assistance activity:

- d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

- e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

Section 10: Information and files to be submitted

Sources	Question	Yes	No
Information on national marking practice			
ITI 31	23. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the Secretary-General with the following information, updating it when necessary:		
ITI 31	<p>a) National marking practices related to marking used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable.</p> <p>Namibia received marking machine together with other SADC member countries. Namibia is using the same making methods starting with the firearms the police firearms</p> <p>b) Please upload/attach information such as images and illustrations:</p> <p>Uploaded information will be shared with INTERPOL, the global hub for firearms and ammunition databases (www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Databases).</p>		
Gender considerations			
BMS6 outcome 59	24. Does your country take into account gender considerations, including promotion of the meaningful participation and representation of women, in policymaking, planning and implementation processes related to the Programme of Action?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>24.1 Details: [if yes](e.g. percentage of members of the National Commission on SALW who are female, participation in national decision-making on SALW control by the government ministry responsible for women's affairs, participation of women's organisations in programmes relating to awareness-raising, community safety and armed violence reduction).</p> <p>Seven (7) out of fifteen (15) members of the National Focal Point are women from different Offices, ministries and Agencies and Non Governmental Organization (NGOs)</p>		
Gender considerations			
BMS6 outcome 60	25. Does your country collect disaggregated data on gender and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	25.1 Details: [if yes] (e.g. percentage and number of women participating in weapons collection/destruction programmes; gender-specific impacts of small arms and light weapons; small arms ownership; homicide; domestic violence.)		
Additional information			
ITI 31	26. Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including implementation challenges and opportunities? [Please detail]		
	The Republic of Namibia urge the Office of Disarmament Affairs [ODA] to assist in providing Financial and Technical assistance to Namibia to review her National Action Plan [NAP] on Small Arms and Light Weapons [SALW], which is 14 years old. The Review of the NAP on SALW shall translate into a robust forward-looking five [5] year National Strategic Plan on Arms Control, Management, Disarmament and Integration.		

Please upload/attach additional files (e.g. views on the implementation of the PoA and ITI, a national action plan, project proposals, a list of projects implemented and financial contributions provided):

FILE - <https://unoda-poa.s3.amazonaws.com/poa-file-upload/NAM/2018/277585/GRN%20Concept%20Note%20on%20NAP%20to%20United%20Nations%20May%202018.pdf>



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF SAFETY AND SECURITY

CONCEPT NOTE

Project Title

**REVIEW OF NAMIBIA NATIONAL ACTION PLAN [NAP] ON SMALL
ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPON [SALW]**

**Submitted to the United Nations Office for Disarmament
Affairs [UNODA]**

Date

07 June 2018

1. Introduction

The Government of the Republic of Namibia remains convinced that the United Nations Program of Action (UNPoA) to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in all its Aspects; the Arms Trade Treaty on Conventional Arms; the Bamako Declaration on an African Common Position on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons [SALW]; and the SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials continue to be the most effective and useful International, Regional and Sub-regional Instruments and Mechanisms to Prevent, Combat and Curb the Illicit Trade and Proliferation of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials.

Consequently, in a bid to seriously observe the provisions of the abovementioned International, Regional and Sub-regional Protocols, Treaties and Declarations on Arms Control, Management, Disarmament, the Government in 2004, after a National Consultative Process crafted a National Action Plan (NAP) on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW). The NAP was approved by the Cabinet of the Republic of Namibia through Cabinet Decision No. 31st/02.11.04/004 and subsequently launched by H.E. Hifikepunye Pohamba – the second President of the Republic of Namibia on 15 April 2005. The Plan is the country's blue print on Arms Control, Management and Disarmament.

The Ministry of Safety and Security through its 2017 Ministerial Directives is committed to review the 2005 National Action Plan on SALW. The Plan was developed with the financial and technical assistance from two [2] Civil Cooperating Partners [SaferWorld and SaferAfrica]. The Government intends to craft a five year [2019 – 2023] Strategic Plan on Arms Control, Management and Disarmament (ACMD) within the current Financial Year [2018/2019] in order to effectively address contemporary and future illicit proliferation, circulation and excessive accumulation of SALWs in the country.

The 2005 – National Action Plan on SALW focused on the following key areas:

- Institutional Framework
- National Legislation
- Stockpile Management
- National Stocktaking
- Border Control
- International Cooperation and Information Exchange
- Public Education and Raising Awareness
- Capacity Building

This program of work has since concluded. However, important additional future and contemporary issues require urgent attention and would be addressed in the new National Strategic Plan, which will cover the next five [5] years.

2. Background

Anecdotal evidence suggests that a significant number of both licit and illicit firearms in Namibia are becoming increasingly commonplace in acts of criminality, including but obviously not limited to horrifying cases of murders, attempted murders, robberies, poaching, pointing firearm at persons etc.

Namibia, which is a product of international solidarity, attained her independence on the 21st March 1990, after decades of a protracted armed struggle. The true scale of illicit proliferation of SALWs within the boundaries of Namibia is currently unknown. However, the Government through the Ministry of Safety and Security, which is the lead Ministry on the implementation of the International, Regional, and Sub-regional Protocols, Treaties, Conventions and Declarations on Arms Control, Management and Disarmament to which Namibia is either a signatory or State party strive to fully understand the scale of illicit firearms in the country.

It is thus, within the same principle that, the aspired five years (5) robust and forward-looking National Strategic Plan on SALW, which will be informed by the results of the review of the 2005 NAP on SALW is expected to comprehensively address the contemporary and future proliferation of SALW by concentrating on the following areas:

- Assessing licensing procedures;
- Detailing national firearms control measures;
- Assessment of national policies and strategies;
- Reviewing stockpile management procedures;
- Understanding the national demand for firearms;
- Assessing the prevalence of crime related to firearms abuses;
- Understanding and designing strategies to deal with licit and illicit firearms currently in circulation, and
- Comparing of the country's firearms control measures with international best practices.

In addition, strong consideration will be given to the research support to overhaul the Arms and Ammunition Act, with the view to incorporate chapters on *Prohibition Licensing of Handguns to Civilians, as well as Legislating the Institutional Framework* and cover all aspects identified as loopholes, which may result in the complete repeal of the current Act for a better alignment of provisions.

3. Project Summary

Overall Objective

In order for any solution to be effective, it needs to be based upon a full understanding of the extent and nature of the problem, thereby enabling the development of a strategy that can deliver tangible short, medium and long-term benefits that is further capable of standing the test of time.

To develop an understanding of the capabilities, opportunities and challenges associated with the development of a comprehensive National Strategic Plan, the Namibian Government need to engage consultancy to first carry out a detailed scoping study.

The scoping mission will be focusing on the following areas at both tactical and operational levels:

- Prevalence of firearm-enabled criminality;
- Firearms Controls, Management & Disarmament;
- Legal and Illegal Possession of Firearms;
- National Firearms Amnesty and Buyback Schemes;
- Firearms Licensing [Civilian and Private Security Companies];
- Legislative Review [Prohibition of Licensing Hand Guns to Civilians & Legislating the Institutional Frame], and
- The establishment of a National Arms Control, Management and Disarmament [NACMD].

The Small Arms Survey [SAS] through UNSCAR Project has assisted the Government of the Republic of Namibia in June 2017 to Regulate Brokers and Brokering Activities in Namibia. Through information exchange, the Government learned about the existence of Arquebus Solution Ltd.

Arquebus Solutions Ltd is a United Kingdom [UK] based Company, which has capabilities in the fields of consultancy, training and managed forensic services relating to the criminal and legal use of firearms. It offers a range of services to meet a bespoke blend of customers' requirements. The company is committed to provide quality, professional and friendly service to its clients globally.

The Namibian Government through the Ministry of Safety and Security has formerly approached Arquebus in this regard. The company expressed strong desire to undertake this particular project [to Review the National Action Plan on SALW and Craft a robust and forward-looking comprehensive five-year [5] National Strategic Plan on Arms Control, Management and Disarmament.

Arquebus will deploy a small team of highly experienced associates and analysts for five days, to gather information as part of the scoping study. This will enable Arquebus to develop a comprehensive study to understand the nature and scale of the problems posed by the possession and use of firearms in Namibia, as well as the opportunities to address them.

As part of the study, and with the support of the Namibian authorities once funds become available, Arquebus will review the capacity, capabilities, processes and procedures of relevant Directorates, Divisions, Sub-divisions and units within the Namibian Police Force (NamPol), including but obviously not limited to the National Forensic Science Institute (NFSI); the National Focal Point on SALW; Central Firearm Registry; Crime Intelligence etc.

The output of this study will inform a comprehensive report, which will outline a proposal for a detailed strategy and development plan. This plan will include a series of recommendations reflecting key findings. This essential piece of work will develop a detailed 'Blueprint for Change' in relation to Arms Control, Management and Disarmament in Namibia that is reflective of the wishes, capabilities and long-term ambitions of the Republic of Namibia.

4. Expected Outcomes

The Prevalence of Firearm Assists Criminality

It is highly anticipated that Arquebus will be able to review and develop a comprehensive five (5) year National Strategic Plan on Arms Control, Management and Disarmament, which will address the contemporary and future firearm challenges. The Plan would further assist the country to understand the magnitude, size and nature of the threats posed by firearms in Namibia. This will further pay heed on the types of crimes in which firearms are involved and the types of firearms most commonly associated with crime. This will be done in close cooperation between the Namibian Police, City Police, other Law Enforcement Agencies and Crime Intelligence as well as with the support of Namibia Statistics Agency during the scoping study.

Arms Control, Management and Disarmament

As part of the review, the Arquebus Project Team will seek to understand how the Republic of Namibia Control and Manage Arms and ammunition. It will further strive to understand how the Government handles Disarmament and/or Demobilization of private security organizations and the civilians' possession. The assessment will also examine existing processes around stockpile management.

Legal and Illegal Possession

It is the Namibian Government's expectation that, once contracted, Arquebus would not only seek to understand the prevalence of firearms within the general population, but also to identify the best options available to either remove them or legally license them. As part of their response, Arquebus will make detailed recommendations for any necessary legislative change to support the desired action.

A combination of both legal registration and a National Firearms Amnesty may be the best way forward. The Government through the Ministry of Safety and Security is keen to prohibit civilian handguns ownership during the review or overhaul process. This element will be delivered by a formal review of existing legislation and processes as well as through series of interviews and questionnaires with appropriate stakeholders.

National Firearms Amnesty and Buyback Schemes

This element of the study is expected to explore the effectiveness of current or previous national firearms amnesties, with a view to continuing with such efforts over the next 5 years. The study would further focus on effective incentives and media coverage as well as logistical security in ensuring firearms is catalogued and surpluses and obsolete are destroyed.

In addition, the Arquebus team of experts and associates are expected to define the potential future risks and outcomes of not conducting a national amnesty, and make series of recommendations in relation to this.

The output of this consultation and reporting phase is anticipated to consider the viability of paying citizens a 'reward' for handing in firearms as part of a buyback scheme. This process is believed to be highly efficient in recovering weapons and therefore improving national security, albeit high financial implications, which need to be carefully considered and supported by international backers with an aligned vision of local and widespread disarmament.

Firearms Licensing

Once commissioned, Arquebus will conduct an assessment of the current licensing system in place for citizens and security companies. The development of this framework by the Namibian authorities can be supported by Arquebus through its extensive experience of firearms management and development of the legislation.

In making an application to possess a firearm, it is suggested that the citizen must clearly identify full details of the firearm with a 'valid' reason for its possession and use. Legitimate reasons should be embedded in law, and the person should be of good character [fit and proper] i.e. not a member of an illegal group or hold a previous conviction.

If it is legally valid to do so, a license will be issued for the owner and the firearm. A license will be handed to the applicant detailing their personal information as well as details of the firearm. It is suggested that this license contain an image of the license holder, taken on the day of registration, as well as a fingerprint or other biometric elements.

Legislative Review

Once contracted, Arquebus would conduct an assessment of the current legislation governing the use, distribution, storage and proliferation of firearms.

It is essential that citizens are aware of the punishments involved in the use of firearms for criminality and that such punishments are harsh enough to deter and limit such acts of violence. Mandatory sentencing for firearm possession or intent to supply should be in place alongside strict regulations on the type of weapons, which can be possessed, or what constitutes a firearm when this is unclear.

Development of Effective Institutional Structures on Arms Control, Management, Disarmament and Creating Synergies

One of the most critical elements of the project, Arquebus will gather sufficient information regarding the current Administrative and Operational Functions of relevant institutions and suggest to the Namibian authorities the viable and robust forward-looking structures that are cost effective to sustainably implement the five [5] year National Strategic Plan on Arms Control, Management and Disarmament; as well as other key Regional and International Protocols, Treaties, Conventions and Declarations on SALWs.

During the implementation of the project, the Government experts and Arquebus consultants will explore the possible implementation of an integrated and specialized unit to manage the relevant ballistics information from the Firearms Forensic Laboratory, as well as other associated information and intelligence from other key sources.

The strengthening of such function should be seen not only as the best practice but also in alignment with the future anticipated Protocols for sharing of cross border intelligence with regards to SALW crime and trafficking. The anticipated change will be spearheaded by the newly established Arms Control Management and Disarmament Committee.

The Project will specifically examine the following at the strategic level:

- Review the existing firearms intelligence sharing structures in Namibia;
- Appraise potential sources of intelligence that can be made available to the National Arms Control, Management and Disarmament, including the firearms forensics;
- Develop an understanding of the ICT systems in use in Namibia and the compatibility of existing intelligence databases;
- Consider the need for an appropriate database and intelligence gathering and sharing system on the need to know basis to be used within the National Arms Control, Management and Disarmament [NACMD];
- Identify the operational outputs that should be delivered by the NACMD;
- Review the security protocols for the sharing of intelligence between Offices, Ministries and Agencies [OMAs] on Prevention, Combating and Eradication of illicit trade of SALW;
- Identify which OMAs and Non Governmental Organizations could be represented in the National Arms Control, Management and Disarmament Steering Committee [NACMDSC] and define their new fundamental roles;
- Work to agree on the lead agency which has the responsibility for the Arms Control, Management and Disarmament Directorate and further suggest a robust structure on SALW;

- Agree on the training requirements and methods of training for staff selected and appointed to discharge the day to day operational and administrative duties of the National Arms Control, Management and Disarmament Directorate;
- Draft clear Terms of Reference [ToRs] and Standard Working Procedures [SWPs] for the National Arms Control, Management and Disarmament Steering Committee as well as the Directorate, and
- The Arquebus Team of Experts and Associates is anticipated to specifically detail how the National Arms Control, Management and Disarmament Directorate will utilize information and Intelligence from the Firearms Laboratory, including the development of 'Inferred Firearms' using ballistics data generated from the processing of ballistic material and how to create positive synergies between key internal and external stakeholders in Arms Control, Management and Disarmament.

5. Indicators of Achievement

Scoping Mission Report

The Namibian Government through the Ministry of Safety and Security, agreed in principle with Arquebus Solution Ltd that, the consultants will undertake the Project and will produce a comprehensive report within four [4] weeks after concluding the scoping mission.

The report will detail the findings from the research, and shall provide key recommendations on the future development, implementation and the review of the 2005 National Action Plan on SALW. The Review will ultimately translating into the crafting of a five (5) year on National Strategic Plan on Arms Control, Management and Disarmament. Arquebus Team of Experts and Associates will formally present the findings of the report to the Minister of Safety and Security and other key Government stakeholders.

Following the above-mentioned presentation and careful consideration of the report's key findings, Arquebus will then outline the potential opportunity to provide further support and cooperation to the Namibian authorities over the course of the implementation of the five-year National Strategic Plan on Arms Control, Management and Disarmament.

6. Key Target Project Beneficiaries

Namibia is aware that, unhindered proliferation and illicit trade in SALW pose many and serious challenges to the Government of the day and its people in new and daunting ways. Uncontrolled arms have potential to reverse Socio-economic progress achieved so far since independence on 21st March 1990.

When translated into monetary terms, the cost of Firearm Crime negatively impacts the National Budget, and by implication may exceed the annual budget allocation or national expenditure on social sector. The Government therefore expects that, once this Project is fully undertaken, the country will have a comprehensive National Strategic Plan on Arms Control, Management and

Disarmament; comprehensive National Legislation; Robust and Forward Looking Institutional Structures that are cost effective with the capacity to sustainably implement the five-year National Strategic Plan on Arms Control, Management and Disarmament as well as other regional and international instruments and mechanisms.

The Namibian Government is thus mindful of the fact that, if no concrete steps are undertaken to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade and Proliferation of SALW, Namibia will not be able to meet her National Development Plans [NDPs], as well as meeting her Global Goals as spelled-out in the UN 2030 agenda on Sustainable Development Goals [SDGs].

Namibia as a member of the United Nations is required by 2030 to “significantly reduce illicit arms flows and foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies free from fear of crime and violence”. Thus, both the 2017 Ministerial Directives and the UN 2030 Agenda, explicitly links development to peace and security. This is because there is a direct correlation between the proliferation of illicit firearms and sustainable development.

Consequently, the Target Beneficiaries of this Project are the Namibian people and all inhabitants [nationals, visitors, investors etc.] within the boundaries of the Republic of Namibia. All inhabitants should continue to enjoy peace, prosperity and fulfilling positive lives. Economic, Social and Technological progress should occur in harmony with nature. Thus, this project is indispensable in that there can be no sustainable development without peace, and no peace without sustainable development.

7. Summary Budget

The project will be delivered in two [2] distinct phases. Phase one [1] will consist of the ‘Scoping Mission’, as specified above. Phase two [2] will consist of the Analysis and Evaluation of the Information Gathered during the Scoping Study; Report writing of the Finding Elements, as well as the Recommendations and Presentation. The presentation will be delivered to the client [Government] by the Consultants in close collaboration with the Namibian Government Project Participating Experts and Practitioners.

Consequently, in terms of this Concept Note [CN], the Namibian Government requests the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs [UNODA] and other Potential Donors, to Financially Assist the Government to cover the Project Costs for the Consultants from Arquebus Solution Limited. The Namibian Government undertakes to cover all the financial related costs for the Government Project Participating Experts and Practitioners as well as internal transport for all project participants.

Phase 1:**Table one [1] Consultants Per Diem Cost**

DETAILS	Daily Rate	Days Required	Total CHF	Total NAD
Senior Expert 1	CHF 1,910.64	Seven [7] 5 Working Days + 2 Travel Days	CHF 13,374.48	NAD168,360.63
Senior Expert 2	CHF 1,910.64	Seven [7] 5 Working Days + 2 Travel Days	CHF 13,374.48	NAD168,360.63
Senior Specialist	CHF 818.84	Seven [7] 5 Working Days + 2 Travel Days	CHF 5,731.88	NAD72,154.05
Ballistics/ Laboratory Specialist	CHF 614.13	Seven [7] 5 Working Days + 2 Travel Days	CHF 4,298.91	NAD54,115.54
Sub Total			CHF 36,779.75	NAD462,990.85

Phase 1:**Table two [2] Consultants Flight and Subsistence Cost**

DETAIL	Cost	Number	Total CHF	Total NAD
Flights	CHF 1,774.00	Four [4]	CHF 7,096.00	NAD 89,325.85
	CHF 177.00	24 nights'	CHF 4,248.00	NAD 53,474.67
Subsistence	CHF 81.00	28 days'	CHF 2,268.00	NAD 28,550.04
Sub Total			CHF 13,612.00	NAD171,350.56

Phase 2:**Table three (3) Consultants Per Diem Cost**

DETAIL	Daily Rate	Days Required	Total CHF	NAD
Senior Expert 1	CHF 1,910.64	Five [5] 3 Working Days + 2 Travel Days	CHF 9,553.20	NAD120,257.59
Senior Expert 2	CHF 1,910.64	Five [5] 3 Working Days + 2 Travel Days	CHF 9,553.20	NAD120,257.59
Senior Specialist	CHF 818.84	Four [4]	CHF 3,275.36	NAD41,230.89
Ballistics/ Laboratory Specialist	CHF 614.13	Four [4]	CHF 2,456.52	NAD30,923.17
Sub Total			CHF 24,838.28	NAD312,669.24

Phase 2:**Table Four [4] Consultants Flight, Accommodation and Subsistence Cost**

DETAIL	Cost	Number	Total CHF	NAD
Flights	CHF 1,774.00	Two [2]	CHF 3,548.00	NAD 44,662.93
Accommodation	CHF 177.00	Four [4] nights'	CHF 708.00	NAD 8,912.45
Subsistence	CHF 81.00	Eight [8] days'	CHF 648.00	NAD 8,157.15
Sub Total			CHF 4,904.00	NAD 61,732.53
Grand Total			80,134.03	NAD1,008,743.18

The Government of the Republic of Namibia undertakes to co-finance this Project, covering the following Expenses:

- Salaries for twenty [20] Local Based Project Participants;
- Internal Transport Related Expenses for both Consultants and Local Based Project Participants, and
- Daily Subsistence Allowance [DSA] for twenty [20] Participants *only* for Local Based Project Participants.

The Financial Implications, which the Namibian Government undertakes to shoulder, is evidently illustrated in the tables underneath.

Underneath are the cost projected to be incurred by the Namibian Government

Phase 1:

A one Day [1] Conference Package for 24 Projects Participants in the Capital

DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	COST	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	TOTAL CHF	TOTAL NAD
Venue, Lunch & Refreshments/Tea Breaks for one (1) day for the Project Participants Briefing	NAD25,084	Twenty Four [24]	CHF 1,992.66	NAD25,084.00
Subtotal			CHF 1,992.66	NAD25,084.00

Phase 2:
Transport, Daily Subsistence Allowance [Accommodation, Meals & Incidental Expenses]

DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	COST	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	TOTAL CHF	TOTAL NAD
Domestic Transport/ Motor Up keep [Local Management Cadres]	NAD595.00	Eighteen [18]	CHF807.90	NAD10,710.00
Domestic Transport/ Motor Up Keep [Consultants - Experts & Ballistics/ Laboratory Specialist]	NAD708.71	Four [4]	CHF1,576.39	NAD19,843.88
Domestic Transport/ Motor Up Keep [Local Non Management Cadres]	NAD720.00	Four [4]	CHF228.79	NAD2,880.00
Subsistence [Management Cadres]	NAD2,890.00	Eighteen [18]	CHF2,055.89	NAD52,020.00
Subsistence Non [Management Cadres]	NAD2,625.00	Three [3]	CHF4,132.44	NAD7,875.00
Sub Total			CHF8,801.41	NAD93,328.88
GRAND TOTAL			CHF10,794.07	NAD118,412.88

Therefore, the overall projects budget projection is:

DETAILS	TOTAL CHF	TOTAL NAD
Grant requested from this application	CHF 80,134.03	NAD 1,008,692.47
Revenue to be shouldered by the Namibian Government	CHF 10,794.07	NAD 118,412.88
TOTAL PROJECT REVENUE REQUIRED	CHF 90,928,10	NAD1,127,105.35

2.4 Contact information

Name of organisation: The Government of the Republic of Namibia
Ministry of Safety and Security
Namibian Police Force

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