



## **In-country Training Programme on Gender-Mainstreaming Small Arms Control**

10-16 May 2022 | Dili, Timor-Leste

With financial support by the European Union (CFSP 2018/2011)



### **Report**



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## Background

From 10 to 16 May 2022 the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MoFAC) of Timor-Leste, conducted two activities under the In-Country Training Programme (ICTP) on Gender mainstreaming small arms control in Timor-Leste. These included a three-day training on Gender Mainstreaming Small Arms Control from 10 to 12 May, and a one-day workshop on National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) and National Action on Plan (NAP) on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Control, on 16 May 2022. Both events took place at the Institute of the Diplomatic Training Center of MoFAC.

The ICTP is part of a [global project](#) in support of gender mainstreamed policies, programmes and actions in the fight against small arms trafficking and misuse, in line with the Women, Peace and Security agenda, funded by the European Union. The project is implemented in eighteen countries, including Timor-Leste.

The ICTP in Timor-Leste aimed to promote a shared national understanding of the important role that gender considerations play in relation to the effective implementation of small arms control policies, their alignment with the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) process, and other converging agendas.

## Training participants and speakers

The ICTP targeted government officials, civil society and UN agencies. The three-day training reached out to forty-two participants (17 women, 25 men) consisted of government ministry officials, security personnel, civil society organizations and UN agencies; while seventeen participants (6 women, 11 men) attended the one-day workshop on NCM and NAP on SALW. The following ministries, organizations and agencies were represented: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, State Secretariat for Equality and Inclusion (SSEI), Military House of the Presidency of the Republic, Office of the President of the Republic, National Police of Timor-Leste (P-NTL), Customs, Fokupers (Civil Society Organization -CSO); Alola Foundation (CSO), European Union Delegation to Timor-Leste, UN Resident Coordinator Office, UN Women, and the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).

The UN trainers and panelists included: Ms. Ida Scarpino, Regional Project Coordinator on Gender and Small Arms and Light Weapons at UNRCPD, Colonel William Nortey of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and Ms. Elli Kytomaki, Associate Research Officer at UNRCPD.

Presentations on key national issues were delivered by: Ms. Ishita Kaul, Spotlight Initiatives Programme Manager at UN Women, Ms. Flora Wai Chan, International Consultant on WPS at UN Women, Ms. Maria Filomena, Director for the State Secretariat for Equality and Inclusion, Superintendent Mr. Ismael Da Costa Babo, Director General of the Civil Protection Section at the

Ministry of Interior, Ms. Fatima Jesus Martins, Head of the Gender Section of the National Police (P-NTL), Ms. Cecilia da Costa Pinheiro, Education Officer at the Ministry of Education, Ms. Domingas Amaral, Programme Director at Fokupers and Ms. Apolonia Maria da Costa, Programme Director at the Alola Foundation.

Opening remarks were provided by Mr. Licinio Branco, Director General for Multilateral and Regional Affairs, MoFAC, Ms. Soo Hyun Kim, Acting Director of UNRCPD, Mr. Roy Trivedi, United Nations Resident Coordinator in Timor-Leste, Mr. Andrew Jacobs, Ambassador of the European Union Delegation to Timor-Leste, and Ms. Amy Nishtha Satyam, Head of Office of UN Women.

## Training Methodology

The content of both events was based on the [Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium](#) (MOSAIC), a set of voluntary, practical guidelines developed by the United Nations. It also took account of relevant actions set out in the [UN Secretary-General's Agenda for Disarmament, 'Securing our Future'](#), the goals and targets established under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; the Women, Peace and Security Agenda; the Youth, Peace and Security agenda, and arms control instruments such as the [UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons](#) (UN PoA) and the [Arms Trade Treaty](#) (ATT) as part of laying the groundwork for a normative framework.

The training consisted of thematic presentations by the experts, question and answer segments, and practical exercises.

## Summary of the training sessions

- During the training, presenters and experts covered topics on gender and small arms concepts; gender-based violence and links with small arms proliferation and misuse; gender analysis in small arms context and sex- and age disaggregated data collection as its precondition; gender-responsive small arms control at the policy, legislation/regulatory and operational levels.
- Presentations and discussions centered around the following key themes:
  - Conventional Arms and SALW control, the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, Sustainable Development, the Agenda for Disarmament and areas of convergence.
  - Gender norms, gender-based violence and related laws and initiatives in Timor-Leste.
  - The Women, Peace and Security process.
  - The UN Programme of Action (UN PoA) and national reporting.
  - The national legal frameworks on SALW control.
  - Gender equality in the security and defense sector in Timor-Leste, with a focus on the gender strategy of the National Police.
  - Global standards and tools, such as MOSAIC.
  - The role of disarmament education and the engagement of civil society and women's organization for gender-transformative approaches in SALW control.
  - Gender-responsive National Coordination Mechanism and National Action Plan on SALW control.

## Practical exercises

In total, participants engaged in five main exercises, as follows:

### 1. Gender analysis and data in Timor-Leste

Participants worked in small groups to discuss available data on small arms and gender issues in Timor-Leste and brainstorm on the promotion of a systematic gender analysis in small arms control context.

### 2. Preparation of Timor-Leste's report on the UN Programme of Action

Participants worked in small groups to fill in the reporting template of the UN PoA. Each group was assigned to specific sections of the report, depending on the areas of expertise and responsibility of the group members.

### 3. Integrating gender considerations in small arms control programmes

Participants, divided in working groups, drafted a series of recommendations to integrate gender consideration in small arms control at the policy, legislation, and operational level.

### 4. Writing the Terms of Reference (ToR) of a National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) in Timor-Leste

Participants, divided in working groups, drafted the ToR of an ideal NCM in Timor-Leste, outlining main agencies to be included, their functions, mandate, mission, vision, and objectives.

### 5. Developing a National Action Plan on SALW

Participants engaged in small groups to fill in the template of a National Action Plan (NAP) on SALW, drawing on the NAP matrix of the related MOSAIC module ([module 4.10](#)). To perform this task, participants received guiding questions, as well as the Recommendations on Technical and Legal Measures on the PoA implementation and ATT accession developed by UNRCPD and MoFAC in 2020. The exercise culminated with the drafting of a model NAP matrix outlining operational objectives, targeted activities, lead agency for the different functional areas of SALW control (policy and law, supply side control, demand reduction, victim assistance, crosscutting issues and special programmes).

## Summary of the discussions and exercises

### *Gender norms, violence and inequalities*

- Timor-Leste has a history of a patriarchal society in which social norms and cultural values influence gender roles. Pre-existing social and cultural dynamics, along with trauma associated with conflict and the struggle for independence, are the root causes of gender discrimination and harmful practices. These norms are reinforced in institutions of family, marriage, professional or friendly relationships and often affect the likelihood of women, girls, boys and men being targeted by armed violence or being the perpetrator, and the ability to access medical and psychological assistance.

- Women have played an active role in the struggle for independence, peace building, and politics. However, women's lower levels of education and literacy, as well as a male-dominated culture, have limited their full participation in policy-making process.
- Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and domestic violence are critical issues for women in post-conflict Timor-Leste. According to the 2016 Timor-Leste Demographic and Health Survey<sup>1</sup>, more than half of women and half of men agree to a husband beating his wife is justifiable in some circumstances and almost 60% of women have experienced partner violence in their lives.
- Recognizing that Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) is deeply rooted in gender inequality and the historically patriarchal system, the government of Timor-Leste has made significant legal and policy commitments which recognize women's equal rights and promote their empowerment, as reflected in the Constitution, namely article 17 on Gender Equality.
- Timor-Leste is committed to increasing women's political participation, currently having one of the highest rates of women parliamentarians in the world and the highest in the Asian/Pacific region<sup>2</sup>.
- Differences between traditional and formal law creates an environment in which women still face discrimination and inequality in social, economic, and political life.

#### *Data*

- Domestic violence is the most reported case to the Vulnerable Persons Unit of the National Police. It is also known that most instances of domestic violence are dealt with informally and never reported to law enforcement.
- While there are established mechanisms within law enforcement to collect crime data involving small arms, data on the use of firearms to commit SGBV are scarce and not systematically analyzed.
- In the 2018 report on the UN PoA, the government of Timor-Leste reported that the practice of collecting disaggregated data on gender and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons had not been established.
- Participants suggested the establishment of national observatories on armed violence, and a systematic monitoring of state-held weapons, civilian holdings, and trends with uncontrolled proliferation and/or misuse of SALW.
- Participants highlighted the need to complement crime data with information drawn from other sources, and improve coordination and information exchange between law enforcement, civil society, media, and hospitals.

#### *Gender equality in the security and defense sector*

- The National Police of Timor-Leste was reformed in 2006 and took the objective of gender equality as its crucial element.
- The P-NTL developed a Gender Strategy to be achieved by 2022, in line with the Constitution of Timor-Leste, the Strategic Development Plan (SDP 2011-2030), the National Action Plan

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<sup>1</sup> The survey was conducted by the General Directorate of Statistics at the Ministry of Finance from 16 September to 22 December 2016.

<sup>2</sup> Women hold a 38% share of the 65 parliamentary seats. Article 12, Section 3 if No. 6/2006 on the Election of National Parliament stated it is compulsory to include at least one woman for every group of three candidates.

for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, the Law Against Domestic Violence, the Human Trafficking Law and the National Action Plan on Gender Based Violence.

- The Gender Strategy includes a series of initiatives aiming at facilitating the recruitment of women and support them to access promotion opportunities and establishing a gender-sensitive performance evaluation system. The ultimate objective is to reach gender equality in strategic positions and in the decision-making process.
- Strengthening the capacities of the P-NTL on how to respond to gender-based violence is also a key objective of the Gender Strategy. A number of trainings on the law against domestic violence and gender quality have been already conducted in the framework of the strategy.
- A number of measures to ensure the equal and meaningful participation of women in the security sector have already been endorsed and implemented; an example is the provision according to which women are now allowed to carry weapons during operations.
- The Defense Forces (F-FDTL) are also commitment towards increasing women's participation, with a target of at least 15% of women participation in key roles.
- Lack of equal career prospects, limited equipment and facilities, such as separate changing rooms or toilets, as well as discrimination and harassment at the workplace, still hamper women's meaningful participation in SALW control at the operational level.

#### *Women, Peace and Security*

- Timor-Leste's first NAP on WPS for the period 2016-2020 focused on improving women's participation in decision-making and protection from violence, strengthening gender-sensitive conflict prevention and peacebuilding practices.
- The government is currently validating the second-generation NAP on WPS under the leadership of the Ministry of Interior. Although the NAP aims to address unsolved peace and security issues, the text does not specifically mention armed violence and the issue of small arms.
- During the training, participants agreed with the need to adopt a streamlined approach by integrating key elements of the WPS resolutions, as relevant, into other national documents and plans developed by national Ministries of Defense, Interior, Justice, State Secretariat for Equality and Inclusion, and Foreign Affairs. Linking these strategies, including the WPS NAPs and the implementation of the UN PoA could strengthen synergies and promote more effective implementation of key peace, security and gender equality priorities. The 2030 agenda for sustainable development should further provide the umbrella which should be interwoven.
- A better integration of those agendas also ensures policy coherence, co-ordination and reduces the administrative burden.

#### *Gender-based violence prevention*

- In its Constitution, Timor-Leste provides that men and women must be treated equally in all aspects of life, and it pledges to continue prioritizing actions to end gender discrimination and stop gender-based violence.

- Timor-Leste fully supports Sustainable Development Goal 5, recommits to implementing the Beijing Platform for Action, and it is a state party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
- The government has taken important legislative steps and policy framework to tackle the issue of gender-based violence. Namely, the Law Against Domestic Violence, passed in 2010 and naming domestic violence a public crime, the National Action Plan on Gender-based Violence (NAP on GBV), a strategy for the prevention and provision of services for survivors.
- The NAP on GBV 2017-2021 is the second term of the strategy that was adopted in 2012 within the framework of the Law Against Domestic Violence. The NAP has a victim-centered approach. Women rights and gender equality are cross-cutting issues across the four pillars, namely (i) prevention; (ii) provision of services for victims; (iii) access to justice for victims; and (iv) coordination, monitoring and evaluation.
- The State Secretariat for Equality and Inclusion (SSEI) is the government's principal entity responsible for the NAP. The NAP has a multisectoral approach involving different government agencies, including inter alia the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Solidarity and the National Police, and it works in coordination with key UN agencies.
- The NAP complements and supports the implementation of key policy frameworks such as the agenda on WPS and the gender strategy of the National Police and is being implemented in close coordination with the respective agencies.
- While the Law on Domestic Violence and the NAP do not explicitly cover firearm-related violence, they can both be considered as valuable building blocks in preventing the occurrence of these incidents by strengthening the regulation for obtaining a license to possess, import, export or dispose of firearms, ammunition or explosives; and by formalizing background check for criminal records or apprehended history of GBV for uninformed personnel carrying weapons / working in state-held stockpile infrastructures (armories / depots).
- The civil society greatly supports the work of the Government at the grassroot level by providing shelters, protection and referrals to other services for survivors of violence. Fokupers and Alola Foundation shared their work and their experience in advocating for the integration of gun violence prevention in their programme on GBV prevention and support to the WPS process.

#### *SALW-related framework*

- Since the Independence, the government of Timor-Leste has been committed to the development of effective arms control measures, especially as they relate to the issue of small arms and light weapons.
- Three laws set the framework for SALW control: The Law on National Security, Law on National Defense, and Law on Internal Security.
- The most detailed law governing the import and transfer of conventional weapons (mostly relevant to SALW) is the Customs Code.
- In addition to the Customs Code and the UNTAET Regulation (No. 2001/5 on Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Offensive Weapons) the import of arms is covered in the



Decree-Law on the Organic Structure of the Ministry of Interior (Art 3(1)(k)) and in the Decree-Law on the Organic Structure of the P-NTL (Art 20).

- Timor-Leste does not have a local manufacturing industry. All of its weapons and ammunition are imported from other countries, though imports are limited.
- The policy on civilian gun ownership, which is regulated by the Weapons and Explosives Department of the National Police, can be regarded as very restrictive. Timor-Leste currently does not allow the civilian possession of weapons. The law also states that civilians are prohibited from purchasing weapons outside of the country.
- The authorities permitted to import and carry guns are the F-FDTL, P-NTL and Customs. These three bodies all have internal regulations regarding the transfer and management of state-held weapons.
- With regard to international instruments:
  - The country signed the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development, a diplomatic initiative aimed at addressing the interrelations between armed violence and development.
  - The country is committed to the UN PoA and reported once on its implementation on 2018.
  - The country did not sign the Arms Trade Treaty, nor the United Nations Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (the [Firearms Protocol](#)).

#### *Disarmament Education and gender transformative approaches*

- While talking about gender transformative approaches in small arms control, representatives from the civil society and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology highlighted the need to integrate Disarmament Education into wider peace and education programmes.
- Disarmament Education can promote critical thinking of the gender norms and gendered social relationships that underlie notions of masculinity and femininity, in particular in relation to small arms. It can help address the gendered dimensions of gun ownership, which includes assumptions that men should be the protectors of their families and communities, and that arms possession is a sign of manhood; as well as widespread misbeliefs that having a gun in the home makes the home safer, whereas it actually increases the risk of femicide in domestic settings.
- Disarmament Education can be part of the Moral Ethics subject, which is already included in the national school curriculum. Students from Year 1 to Year 12 learn humanity/social-cultural values and the importance of gender equality through the Moral Ethics subject.

## Main outcomes of the training and recommendations for the way forward

- The training expanded the participants' understanding of SALW control and its gender dimensions.

- The training facilitated the participants' better understanding of SALW control instruments and their linkages with converging agendas, such as Gender Based Violence prevention, Gender Equality, Women, Peace and Security and Sustainable Development.
- By bringing together government officials working on different agendas and civil society, the training promoted coordination among different actors, who identified areas of mutual engagement and entry points for improved synergies particularly with regard to the implementation of the second WPS NAP and its synchronization with small arms control related policies and programmes, in line with the UN PoA.
- The training served as the opportunity for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation to work on the draft of the second national report to the UN PoA, in coordination with relevant agencies and stakeholders.
- The training concluded with the identification of gaps and opportunities to strengthen the national infrastructure on SALW control and action points for the development of a gender responsive framework. The following points were identified as key priorities for the participants in the area of SALW control:
  - The conduction of a Survey to collect and analyse comprehensive quantitative and qualitative information on SALW issues, disaggregated by sex, age and disabilities, with a view to determining the need for and nature of safe, effective and efficient interventions by appropriate stakeholders to address possible problems associated with the illicit trade and uncontrolled proliferation.
  - The establishment of National Coordination Mechanism on SALW control.
  - Enhanced regulation and control for illicit manufacture and trafficking.
  - Training on gender mainstreaming small arms control for P-NTL and F-FDTL.
  - Technical and financial assistance on Physical Security Stockpile Management (PSSM) and Weapons and Ammunition management (WAM).
  - The development of an awareness-raising campaign and activities aimed at sensitizing the communities on the impact of SALW and reinforcing trust between communities and P-NTL.
- Other recommendations are reported in the below annexes, on the establishment of a NCM and a draft NAP matrix, respectively.

## Annex 1 - Draft Terms of Reference for a National Coordination Mechanism on SALW in Timor-Leste

<b>Mandate</b>	Take the lead in providing overall political coordination and policy direction for national small arms and light weapons control efforts. Such a mechanism should be mandated by a parliamentary procedure.
<b>Mission</b>	To effectively combat the illicit flow of small arms and light weapons in Timor-Leste
<b>Vision</b>	Timor-Leste remains peaceful, stable, harmonized, and developed country with zero arms conflicts.
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Ensure that all relevant parts of government, as well as all relevant national and international partners, are involved in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national small arms and light weapons control programmes.</li> <li>b) Monitor, on an ongoing basis, the impact of small arms and light weapons on State and human security, as well as on economic and social wellbeing within the jurisdiction of the State.</li> <li>c) Monitor State holdings, including management and security of stockpiles, and extent of thefts and losses of small arms and light weapons from State stockpiles.</li> <li>d) Ensure that all commitments made by the State in the UN Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, and other international and regional instruments to which the State is party are fully implemented.</li> </ol>
<b>Functions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) – State holding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving and modernizing data based on stockpile records</li> <li>• Improving marking, record-keeping and tracing practices</li> <li>• Conducting technical risk -assessment to improve the safety and security of weapons and ammunition in storage facilities.</li> <li>• Ensuring the equipment / arms are in best condition to use.</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) Weapons &amp; Ammunition Destruction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting technical risk-assessment to identify and dispose obsolete and unserviceable weapons and ammunition.</li> <li>• Ensuring the security and safety during the transportation of ammunition and weapons to destruction places.</li> </ul> </li> <li>c) Policy and Legislation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise Awareness of National Police and Military on International Agreement on Instrument in Arms Control and monitoring their implementation.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

- Oversee national reporting on small arms and light weapons control measures to the United Nations and relevant regional and sub-regional organizations.
- Ensure that relevant government entities and other stakeholders share a common understanding of their mandates, roles and responsibilities with respect to small arms and light weapons control at the national level.
- Determine the aim of an enhanced small arms and light weapons control strategy (which may include amendments to policy, legislation and activities) within the jurisdiction of the State in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

d) Civilian holding and illicit trafficking

- Monitoring and collecting studies and regular report from P-NTL on number of licensed small arms held (disaggregated data by sex and age)
- Collecting data on the following issues:
  - i. gender and age dynamics of small arms misuse;
  - ii. the illegal trade in small arms and light weapons, including drivers of illicit demand, supply mechanisms and trafficking routes.
  - iii. criminal and violent misuse of small arms and light weapons, including in homicide (gender disaggregated data on perpetrators and victims), suicide (disaggregated by sex and age), and sexual, gender-based, and intimate partner / family-related violence (sex and age disaggregated data on perpetrators and victims).
- Contributing to the design and implementation of community safety programming and awareness initiatives.

e) Synergies with converging agendas

- Ensuring the coordination and integration of arms control related activities into relevant national frameworks and strategies, such as Women, Peace and Security process, Gender-Based Violence Prevention, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- Establishing clear, two-way lines of communication between government entities and other relevant stakeholders, such as those involved in the Women, Peace and Security process, Gender-Based Violence Prevention, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

<b>Members</b>	<p>Government and non-governmental entities with responsibility for issue-areas that are directly or indirectly related to small arms and light weapons control should be included in the national coordinating mechanism.</p> <p>The national coordinating mechanism should strive to achieve gender balance.</p> <p>Officials from the following government ministries, institutions and agencies should be represented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> <li>b) Ministry of Interior</li> <li>c) Ministry of Justice</li> <li>d) Ministry of Defence</li> <li>e) Ministry of Education</li> <li>f) Secretary of State for Inclusion and Equality</li> <li>g) Secretary of State for Civil Protection</li> <li>h) PCIC – Scientific Police for Criminal Investigation</li> <li>i) Customs / Ministry of Finance</li> <li>j) F-FDTL / Military</li> <li>k) P-NTL / National Police</li> <li>l) Commission B of the National Parliament</li> <li>m) National Maritime Authority</li> <li>n) National Intelligence Service</li> <li>o) Fundasaun Mahein - NGO</li> <li>p) Fundasaun Alola (Alola Foundation) - NGO</li> <li>q) FOKUPERS – NGO</li> <li>r) Broker Arms Companies</li> </ul>
<b>Lead Agency</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs / Ministry of Interior
<b>Point of Contact</b>	Mr. Miguel da Silva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

## Annex 2 - Draft Matrix for a National Action Plan on Small Arms and Light Weapons control

The matrix is based on the Annex C of MOSAIC 4.10 and integrates elements of the Recommendations on Technical and Legal Measures for Inclusion in a Timor-Leste's National Action Plan, based on the assessment visit conducted by UNRCPD on 19-22 November 2019 in the framework of the Technical and Legal Assistance project.

SALW control functional areas		Gaps and Opportunities analysis / Objectives	Targeted action	Lead Agency / actor	Timing	Budget / Remarks
Policy and law	Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of strong institutions and frameworks governing arms control.</li> <li>Absence of a National Coordination Mechanisms and/ or National Agency on SALW control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a National Coordination Mechanism and a National Commission on Conventional Arms Control as its executive body and agree on its working procedures.</li> <li>Nominate a national focal point (ministry or agency) and communicate its contact details to all relevant international agencies.</li> <li>Gender Equality should be integrated as a core principle in setting the NCM or the Agency.</li> </ul>	Ministry of Interior (MoI)	Short-term (2022-2023)	Government funds / International assistance may be requested
	Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absence of a National Strategy on SALW control</li> <li>Some parts of Timor-Leste's current conventional arms control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The conduction of a survey to collect and analyses comprehensive quantitative and qualitative information on SALW issues, disaggregated by sex, age and disabilities, with a view</li> </ul>	MoI / Bureau of Statistic	Mid-term (2022-2024)	UN agency

		<p>architecture are comprehensive and well drafted.</p>	<p>to determining the need for and nature of safe, effective and efficient interventions by appropriate stakeholders to address possible problems associated with the illicit trade and uncontrolled proliferation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a formal document (ideally based on the findings of a small arms and light weapons survey) setting out key political directions and strategic objectives for SALW control and framing the scope of programme implementation. May be developed as precursor to the development of a National Action Plan.</li> </ul>			
	<p><b>Legislative and regulatory reform</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persisting gaps and overlaps in the current framework with regard to various aspects of conventional arms control in Timor-Leste.</li> <li>• Lack of synergies between the SALW related framework and relevant policies and laws, such as Law on Domestic Violence, the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review, amendment and enacting of laws, regulations and administrative procedures to address a range of small arms and light weapons control issues (such as civilian access, import/export, marking and record keeping, stockpile management, etc.), by making use of the recommendations of the Technical and Legal</li> </ul>	<p>Ministry of Interior</p>	<p>Long-Term (2022-25)</p>	<p>Government funds / International assistance may be requested</p>

		NAP on GBV and the NAP on WPS.	recommendations drafted by UNRCPD and MoFA in 2019.			
<b>Security and Justice Provision</b>	<b>Criminal investigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to review the current Security Sector and Justice Provision System.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct a Security Sector Reform to enhance the effectiveness, efficiency, accountability and professionalism of actors and actions within the security and justice sector that address underlying causes of small arms and light weapons related violence and insecurity and/or help to reduce the negative impact of small arms and light weapons illicit trade, destabilizing accumulation and misuse.</li> </ul>	Ministry of Justice	Long-Term (2022-26)	Government funds / International assistance may be requested
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of mechanisms to collect sex-and-age disaggregated data on SALW-related crime.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish mechanism for improved data collection and related training on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Homicide rates through gender disaggregated data on perpetrators and victims</li> <li>○ Suicide records disaggregated by sex</li> <li>○ Sexual, gender-based, and intimate</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>partner / family-related violence through gender disaggregated data on perpetrators and victims <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Gender and age dynamics of small arms misuse.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Improve coordination and information exchange between law enforcement, civil society, media, hospitals.</li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reinforce the Gender Strategy in Security and Justice Provision.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Recruit gender expert for enhancing a gender strategy and develop mechanism for increased participation of women officials.</li> </ul>			
<b>Supply side control</b>	<b>Stockpile Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Improving weapons and ammunition storage conditions at facilities belonging to the MoD and Police and strengthening safety and security of SALW and ammunition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Develop unified norms and requirements for storage facilities of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition based on recommendations contain in the UN MOSAIC and IATG.</li> <li>● Identify, based on conducted survey and risk technical assessment, measures to improve PSSM of SALW and conventional ammunition, for example, installing a reliable lighting system outside of the storage</li> </ul>	MoI / MoD; P-NTL	Mid-term (2022-2024)	Government funds / International assistance may be requested

			facilities and CCTV monitoring system.			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve weapons and ammunition marking and record-keeping.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop requirements for exporters/ manufacturers to place markings for weapons to be exported to Timor Leste. The marking should correspond requirements of the UN PoA and recommendations of the respective module of the UN MOSAIC.</li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased women's participation in Physical Security Stockpile Management (PSSM).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance recruitment opportunities for women officers and establishment of special provisions for physical tests.</li> <li>• Enable the working environment, e.g., provision for childcare, gender-friendly toilets, separate residential homes, maternity leave/allowance.</li> <li>• Training on Weapons and Ammunition Management (WAM) and PSSM for women officers.</li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender analysis and sensitization of the linkages between small arms and GBV integrated in SALW control policies,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training and sensitization activities for PSSM officers to understand the impact that the poor management of weapons has in the</li> </ul>	MoI / MoD; P-NTL / SSEI	Mid-term (2022-2024)	Government funds / International assistance may be requested

		<p>programmes and practices such as Physical Security Stockpile Management (PSSM).</p>	<p>communities, and on women, men and children. For instance, if state infrastructures are in close proximity to hospitals, schools, markets, etc.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Background check for criminal records or apprehended history of GBV should also be formalized for uninformed personnel carrying weapons / working in state-held stockpile infrastructures (armories / depots).</li> </ul>			
	<p><b>Collection and destruction</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dispose unserviceable/outdated SALW and conventional ammunition with expired shelf-storing time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on the UN MOSAIC and IATG, develop criteria, norms, regulations and guidance for identifying unserviceable arms and conventional ammunition and their consequent disposal.</li> <li>• Identify arms and ammunition that are to be disposed.</li> <li>• Acquire equipment for destruction/disposal of weapons and ammunition.</li> <li>• EOD training and certificate for men and women officers.</li> </ul>	<p>MoI / MoD; P-NTL</p>	<p>Mid-term (2022-2024)</p>	<p>Government funds / International assistance may be requested</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased women's participation in collection and destruction operations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EOD training and certificate for men and women officers</li> </ul>			
	<b>Border controls and law enforcement cooperation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving consistency of Timor-Leste's national laws on arms transfer control with the country's international commitments and future aspirations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make a detailed review of current legislative framework on arms control</li> <li>Draft laws and/or regulations to improve the current system.</li> </ul>	MoI / MoD / Customs	Mid-term (2022-2024)	Government funds / International assistance may be requested
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introducing import and export licensing system basing it on the (future) new law covering arms transfer risk assessment system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a system of arms transfer licensing criteria.</li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing a harmonized system of solid import controls to minimize risks of illicit trafficking and ensuring comprehensive control over imported items.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a harmonized national (import) control list covering all conventional arms and related items.</li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing measures to ensure that any possible future arms exports will be comprehensively controlled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a harmonized national export control list covering all conventional arms and related items.</li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executing national control over operations of arms brokers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agree on a national definition of a 'broker' and 'brokering' and establishing procedures for their control</li> </ul>			

			(registry, operating procedures, etc.)			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening ports (seaports and airports) surveillance and monitoring capacity and capacity for detection of controlled goods/items.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct a survey of existing SOP, identify gaps and measures to bridge these gaps, for example, to install CCTV at all ports (seaports and airports).</li> <li>Develop requirement for the use dogs for detection of weapons/ munitions/explosives.</li> </ul>	Customs	Short-term (2023-2024)	Government funds / International assistance may be requested
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening capacity of Customs' frontline units to identify military and dual-use goods and materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and conduct trainings for Customs personnel on identifying military and dual-use goods and materials as well as their parts and components.</li> </ul>			
<b>Demand reduction</b>	<b>Awareness raising and public education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting Disarmament Education and gender transformative approaches in SALW control.</li> <li>Leveraging the existing School Curriculum on Moral Ethics.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop programme for raising awareness of the dangers associated with the illicit trade, destabilizing accumulation and misuse SALW and the linkages between toxic masculinity, GBV and small arms.</li> <li>Develop school curricula to inform and promote understanding of issues related to small arms and light weapons control and, in particular, to embed longer term changes in attitude and practice relating to small</li> </ul>	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology / Civil Society	Mid-term (2022-2024)	Government funds / Civil Society funds / International assistance may be requested

			arms and light weapons and armed violence.			
	<b>Community safety Programming</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase trust and coordination between community, P-NTL and civil society.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop initiatives emanating from local communities and derived from their needs that promote safety and security within the community, addressing the underlying causes of small arms weapons-related violence and insecurity.</li> <li>Improve coordination and information exchange on Gender Based Violence referral case and the reporting of the use of small arms in such crimes; (ii) broader reporting and visibility mechanisms.</li> </ul>	P-NTL / CSO	Mid-term (2022-2024)	Government funds / Civil Society funds / International assistance may be requested
<b>Special Programmes</b>	<b>Capacity building/ development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raise awareness of national military/ police personnel of international agreements and instruments on arms control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a module on weapons/ammunition/muniti on related course for foreign service personnel, DOJ personnel, military and police, customs and all related agencies dealing with weapons flow regulation</li> </ul>	MFA, MoD, Police Department of Justice	Mid-term (2022-2023)	International assistance in conducting trainings may be required.
	<b>Synchronizati on among relevant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building for increased synergies and coordination mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training on Conventional Weapons, SALW control, and MOSAIC with a component on gender</li> </ul>	State Secretariat for Equality and	Mid-term (2022-2023)	International assistance in conducting trainings may be required.

	<b>domestic strategies</b>		<p>mainstreaming as a cross cutting issue, for the Implementation Committee of relevant NAPs / policies and civil society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a module on WPS, Gender mainstreaming, GBV prevention for foreign service personnel, DOJ personnel, military and police, customs and all related agencies dealing with weapons flow regulation.</li> </ul>	Inclusion, MoI / MoD		
	<b>Assistance to survivors and Victims</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and relief for armed violence survivors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure relief funds for victims; provision for psychosocial counseling, capacity building for psychosocial agencies, establishment of rehabilitation centers and secure homes for victims.</li> <li>• Allow local bodies to address the recovery needs of conflict-affected individuals and armed violence survivors.</li> <li>• Training on fair evaluation and identification of victims for concerned authorities and civil society.</li> </ul>	MoI / MoJ / P-NTL / CSO	Long-Term (2022-25)	Government funds / International assistance may be requested