destroyed as a result of reports received from community members.

The second phase began in January 2013, and the hotline expanded to other Afghan provinces. Calls were received from Badakhshan, Badghis, Balkh, Bamyan, Faryab, Kabul, Kapisa, Khost, Kunduz, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Paktya, Panjsher, Parwan and Takhar provinces. Data shows that 122 calls were received from January to November 2013 including:
- Six calls related to minefields
- Four calls for new minefield surveys
- 47 calls for mine-related problems
- 34 calls for ERW-related problems
- Five calls related to aircraft bombs

The calls led to the discovery of 37 mines, 931 ERW, five aircraft bombs and 1,990 pieces of small-arms ammunition.

Assessment showed that the expanded hotline received more calls, resulting in a rapid emergency response for affected communities and those living or working near contaminated areas in Afghanistan. Response times ranged from one day for emergency ERW spot check to two or three days for other tasks.

**Conclusion**

In its capacity as a coordinating body, MACCA arranged for its implementing partners to train relevant personnel across the government networks of health, education and security in Afghanistan in order to expand mine/ERW RE’s reach, which ensured that a greater number of men and women were aware of the threats posed by landmines and ERW. In the context of transition, the success of this mainstreaming initiative has been to strengthen the capacity of Afghanistan’s national authorities to directly implement future mine and ERW RE.

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**News Brief**

**Ghana Begins Marking SA/LW**

In March 2014, the Ghana National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons (NACSA) began marking Ghanaian national security forces’ small arms. As of 19 March, 1,000 military weapons received unique identification numbers, which will be used to create a database of state-owned arms. Marking will soon commence on police and Custom Excise and Preventive Service weapons, among others.

According to Small Arms Survey, weapons marking is an often overlooked component of arms control, and “legislation and practical measures concerning the marking of firearms...are weak in a majority of African countries.” Likewise, adequate marking improves arms tracing capabilities, which can reduce the illicit flow of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) throughout countries.

In 2004, an estimated 56.8 percent of civilian-owned guns in Ghana were illicit (125,000 illicit small arms out of 220,000). In 2005, however, NACSA unofficially estimated that 400,000 or more illicit SA/LW could be in Ghana. Craft-production guns, part of traditional Ghanaian blacksmithing, remain prevalent throughout the country; in 2005 Ghana had the potential "to produce... 200,000 illicit [craft-production guns] annually." NACSA Executive Secretary Jones Appleh said NACSA plans to mark all civilian and security force SA/LW and also hopes to develop a computerized data-management system to replace the current "laborious and unreliable" paper record-keeping system. Appleh stated that "the marking exercise was the first of its kind in the West African sub-region."

Ghana is one of several Economic Community of West African States member countries receiving support for arms marking. The European Union is funding this project, which is coordinated by the African Union and the Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (RECSA), through July 2016. RECSA hosted NACSA representatives during an arms marking study trip in June 2011 and provided Ghana two weapons-marking machines in 2012.

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