



SALW Guide Global distribution and visual identification

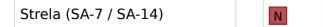
Western Sahara

Country report

https://salw-guide.bicc.de

Weapons Distribution

The following list shows the weapons which can be found in *Western Sahara* and whether there is data on who holds these weapons:



Explanation of symbols

L	Country of origin
==	Licensed production
¥	Production without a licence
G	Government: Sources indicate that this type of weapon is held by Governmental agencies.
Ν	<i>Non-Government</i> : Sources indicate that this type of weapon is held by non-Governmental armed groups.
U	<i>Unspecified</i> : Sources indicate that this type of weapon is found in the country, but do not specify whether it is held by Governmental agencies or non-Governmental armed groups.

It is entirely possible to have a combination of tags beside each country. For example, if country X is tagged with a G and a U, it means that at least one source of data identifies Governmental agencies as holders of weapon type Y, and at least one other source confirms the presence of the weapon in country X without specifying who holds it.

Note: This application is a living, non-comprehensive database, relying to a great extent on active contributions (provision and/or validation of data and information) by either SALW experts from the military and international renowned think tanks or by national and regional focal points of small arms control entities.

Strela (SA-7 / SA-14)

The missile launcher system consists of the green missile launch tube containing the missile, a grip stock and a cylindrical thermal battery. The launch tube is reloadable at depot, but missile rounds are delivered to fire units in their launch tubes. The device can be



reloaded up to five times. The Strela and its variants have been widely used in nearly every regional conflict since 1968.

Category	Portable Launcher of Anti-aircraft Missile Systems	
Operating system	MANPAD	
Cartridge		
Feeding	front-loaded	

The following ammunition can be used by the **Strela (SA-7 / SA-14)**:

Tagging of Sources

We believe that our Guide should be as transparent as possible without endangering the confidentiality of our sources. Rather than name the exact source for each unit of data, we have created tags so that users can at least know whether the data comes from a primary or secondary source, and by which medium it can or has been found. All incoming data is validated and then tagged by the project team at BICC before it enters our database.

Sources are tagged according to the following criteria:

1. Primary Sources:

These are presentations of facts. They are proof of an SALW event (e.g. a transfer, sighting, misuse, etc.) because the source was created at the time of the event itself. Primary sources as usually original documents such as transfer authorizations, firearms legislation, or academic journals presenting results of a study on SALW holdings in a particular country, for example. However, they can also be information offered by a person with direct knowledge of an SALW event or who has documented an SALW event at the time that it happened.

2. Secondary Sources:

These are interpretations or evaluation of facts. Secondary sources contain commentary and analysis of SALW events that are documented in primary sources.

Sources are also tagged according to the dominant medium of delivery:

- A. Written the source is based on written words.
- **B. Oral** the source is based on spoken words.
- **C. Visual** the source is based on seen events or optical images.

These criteria make our tags two-dimensional. While the process of classifying sources is a primarily subjective one, the project team at BICC has developed the following table to serve as an example of possible sources within each category.

Table: Examples of sources on SALW distribution

Primary	Secondary
---------	-----------

Written	 Fact books Weapons Transfer authorizations End-user certificates Transcripts of interviews, legal proceedings, speeches/ presentations, meetings, conferences or symposia Newspaper articles Written correspondence (e.g. letters, emails, text messages, etc.) Blogs Peer-reviewed journal articles Treaties, constitution, laws Records of organizations (e.g. annual reports) Surveys, questionnaires 	 Wikipedia Literature reviews Training or safety manuals on gun control, ammunition, physical stockpile security management) Minutes of meetings, conferences, symposia Indexes (e.g. Global Militarization Index) Newspaper articles
Oral	 Interviews with experts, including radio or telephone Legal proceedings Speeches or interventions by experts or national representatives in government or international meetings 	 Speeches, panel presentations, etc. on data provided by experts Etc
Visual	 Artifacts (e.g. the weapons themselves, ammunition) Photographs of weapons, ammunition, etc. Videos (e.g. YouTube, those recorded by mobile phone) Television documentaries, news reports 	 PowerPoint presentations on results found by experts Etc

Table: Example tags

Source (sample)	Type of source	Medium of delivery
IHS Jane's Weapons Infantry (2015-2016)	primary	written
Panel discussion of weapons use of non-state armed groups	secondary	oral
Documentary on paramilitaries in Colombia	primary	visual

About the Guide

The Interactive Guide on **Small Arms and Light Weapons** is an open access tool, designed to build knowledge on how to identify different types, makes and models of commonly used SALW in organized violence; to collect data on the global and country-specific spread of these SALW; and to describe some of their visual and technical specifications.

The guide is not an exhaustive list of all SALW that are used around the world.

Global SALW control relies on, among other things, data and knowledge of the weapons themselves. Our aim is that the Guide will be used to support national reporting duties on SALW holdings; facilitate and ameliorate the collection of data on SALW; and increase general knowledge of global distribution of SALW.

The interactive Guide was developed by **BICC** in close cooperation with the **Bundeswehr Verification Center** (BwVC), and with the generous support of the *Federal Foreign Office*, *Germany*.

Contact

Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies (BICC) gGmbH

Joseph Farha Project Coordinator Pfarrer-Byns-Str. 1 53121 Bonn Germany E-Mail: joseph.farha@bicc.de Internet: www.bicc.de

Zentrum für Verifikationsaufgaben der Bundeswehr (ZVBw) - Bundeswehr Verification Center (BwVC)

Global Arms- and Proliferation Control Division Major Laurentius Wedeniwski Selfkant-Kaserne Rue de Quimperle 100 52511 Geilenkirchen E-Mail: LaurentiusWedeniwski@bundeswehr.org

Overall project coordination

Joseph Farha Project Coordinator Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies (BICC)

Responsible for all content (including photos):

Zentrum für Verifikationsaufgaben der Bundeswehr (ZVBw) - Bundeswehr Verification Center. Major Laurentius Wedeniwski: Small Arms and Light Weapons Guide (2016).

Responsible for design, editorial and technical implementation:

Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies (BICC) gGmbH. Technical management: Joseph Farha Programming: Rolf Alberth