

# *Integrating Development into the UN Programme of Action Process*

*Report and Recommendations from an Expert Seminar,  
Oslo, 22–23 March 2006*

*Organized by the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway  
and the Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers*

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# ABBREVIATIONS

CACD	Community Arms Collection and Development
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NDF	National Development Framework
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VRC	Village Reconstruction Committee

# PREFACE

**T**HE EXPERT SEMINAR ‘Integrating Development into the UN Programme of Action Process’ was held at the headquarters of the Norwegian Red Cross in Oslo on 22–23 March 2006. The seminar was a collaborative effort between the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway and the Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers. The purpose of the expert seminar was to elaborate concrete proposals on how to address the negative impacts of small-arms proliferation and violence on sustainable development within the implementation process of the UN Programme of Action To Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

Launched in 2001, the Programme of Action contains only a few references to development issues related to the spread of small arms. During the 2006 UN Preparatory Committee, a large and growing number of countries and organizations highlighted the need to integrate and consolidate the development component of the UN Programme of Action process, which broadly encompasses all efforts aimed at strengthening its implementation at the international, regional, national and local levels.

The Oslo expert seminar aimed to contribute to this process by bringing together over 70 experts from 23 different countries (17 of which are developing countries) in order to discuss and revise previously circulated recommendations. Participants at the seminar represented a broad range of stakeholders from the United Nations Development Programme, humanitarian and development organizations, and national and regional civil society groups and networks, as well as academics and representatives from government and donor countries (see Annex II).

The first day of the seminar was devoted to analysis of the impact of small-arms proliferation and misuse upon development, as well as examples of responses both from actors in the field and donor governments (see Annex I). For the second day of the seminar, participants were divided into working groups to consider and revise a list of draft recommendations previously circulated by the organizers. Experts then gathered again in plenary session to listen to and discuss the reports given by rapporteurs from each working group.

This document is divided into two main sections. First, it presents a summary of the speeches, presentations and discussions that took place during the seminar. Second, after a review of existing language on the link between small-arms proliferation and development contained in the Programme of Action and in the non-paper circulated by

the President Designate to the Review Conference, HE Ambassador Prasad Kariyawasam, the report proposes priority areas for addressing the impact of small-arms proliferation and misuse upon development, and provides a list of recommendations for integrating development into the UN Programme of Action process.

The organizers would like to thank all participants for their valuable contributions, particularly the speakers and chairs. We would also like to extend a special thanks to the rapporteurs for the working group sessions: Robert Muggah, Nicholas Marsh, David Atwood and Owen Greene. Furthermore, the Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers extends warm thanks to the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway for funding the expert seminar, and especially to State Secretary Kjetil Skogrand and Director-General Kare Åas for their active participation. Finally, we are also grateful to Merete Lundemo from the Section for Global Security Issues and Crisis Management at the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway. Without her dedicated support, organization of the expert seminar would have been impossible.

# SEMINAR PROCEEDINGS

## Opening Statements

The seminar opened with keynote speeches from State Secretary Kjetil Skogrand of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Atle Sommerfelt, Secretary-General of Norwegian Church Aid. The opening session was chaired by Stein Tønnesson, Director of the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo.

The State Secretary expressed Norway's enduring commitment to addressing the devastating effects of the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons, and pointed to some significant achievements that have been made in this direction, such as the new international marking and tracing mechanism. Nonetheless, the State Secretary underlined that arms control and regulation measures are not sufficient in themselves, and that more efforts should be made to address the demand factors behind the global proliferation of small arms, as well as the complex linkages between demand and supply of arms. Mr Skogrand called for a more comprehensive approach based on the experience and knowledge accumulated, the lessons learned and the best practices developed since the inception of the Programme of Action in 2001. Finally, the State Secretary stated that the Conference to review the Programme of Action will offer a timely opportunity to agree on a framework for further cooperation on these crucial issues.

The Secretary-General of Norwegian Church Aid emphasized the need to uphold and protect human dignity, which encompasses human development, human rights and human security, and focuses primarily on the safety and welfare of individuals and their communities. Mr Sommerfelt stressed that the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons clearly jeopardizes this agenda worldwide, and that it is therefore a matter of utmost importance to mainstream the issue of small-arms proliferation and misuse into the development agenda, as well as to integrate development into small-arms initiatives, including the UN Programme of Action process. Finally, he underlined that tackling small-arms proliferation and misuse is heavily dependent on good and accountable governance from the local to the global level, and that there was an urgent need to move beyond words and start making real progress.

## Summary of Discussion

- Compared to the landmines campaign, the issue of small arms presents a much more complicated challenge. Furthermore, SALW issues tend to disappear behind more high-profile questions like the conflict in Iraq or fears about weapons of mass destruction. To address the small-arms issue, a broad-based spectrum of approaches will be necessary.
- The way in which the UN is organized is an obstacle. The 1st Committee, which deals with disarmament, is not particularly concerned with development, whereas development and security should be seen as two pillars. They also need to be integrated at the national level. In many cases, national bureaucracies are still organized to meet the challenges of the Cold War. They need to be reorganized to emphasize working across departments.
- The OECD Development Assistance Committee's guidelines represent an important step forward. The key challenge at the moment is to translate these guidelines into concrete country-level strategies that should focus upon limiting demand for SALW and preventing armed violence.
- Emphasis should not solely be placed upon demand factors, as there is also a close relationship between supply and demand for weapons. In addition, there are close links between the legal and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, and, even if the supply was stopped, there would still be an enormous problem with the arms already in circulation.

## Session 1: Introduction to the Issue

The first session of the expert seminar provided an introduction to the impact of small-arms violence on human security and development, followed by a review of the limitations of international and regional SALW initiatives regarding development goals. The session was chaired by Mr Sumedha Ekanayake of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka.

### **The Small-Arms Problem in Post-Conflict Central American Societies**

*Carmen Rosa de Leon Escribano, Institute for the Study of Sustainable Development (IEPADES), Guatemala*

The availability of firearms is one of the main reasons behind the increase of violence in Central America. The proliferation and misuse of small arms claims numerous lives, principally among the young. The issue also has a severe impact on development in terms of health, education, the economy (tourism, foreign investment, etc.), and it jeopardizes international assistance and the work of development nongovernmental organizations. The proliferation of small arms in the region can be explained mainly by the presence of weapons that were not handed over during



disarmament processes after earlier conflicts, the sub-regional proliferation of arms from countries at war, gun-trafficking by organized crime networks, local unregulated manufacturing, and the diversion of legal arms from legal transfers and/or the stocks of national security forces.

Nonetheless, it is possible to counteract current trends through the following: promoting human security and violence prevention; successful reform of national institutions (police and justice); enhanced cooperation between state actors (police, justice), as well as between governments and civil society (e.g. National Commissions); capacity-building within local communities through targeted initiatives for and with children, youth and women; strengthening national jurisdiction standards; harmonizing national law, standards and procedures at the regional level; regularly destroying national stocks; increasing information exchange at all levels; monitoring the implementation of international and regional instruments such as the Treaty of Central American Democratic Security; and supporting regional initiatives like the Central America Human Security network.

### **The Impact of Small-Arms Proliferation and Misuse in Eastern Africa**

*Augusta Muchai, Institute for Security Studies, Kenya*

Several factors have contributed to the proliferation of small arms within East African countries: the depositing of thousands of small arms in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania during the Cold War, which to date remain in illegal circulation; political upheavals in Uganda during the regime of Idi Amin and the subsequent civil war; the Shifta war that involved Kenya and Somalia; conflict and war in the Great Lakes Region of Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo; violent conflict and war in the Horn of Africa, particularly civil wars in Somalia and Sudan, as well as the war between Ethiopia and Eritrea; porous borders that are not effectively policed; and readily available small arms for sale on the black market.

The illicit proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons has a critical impact on society. In particular, it has significantly altered gender roles and affected children's growth. It also poses serious security challenges to states, notably through the expansion of an unregulated private security sector. At the economic level, the increase in armed violence is the main impediment to conducting business, as it leads to additional costs for companies and investors. Moreover, small arms have become livelihood tools in the context of violent cattle-rustling in pastoral communities. In urban areas, armed crime and gang violence is rising steadily. As a result, public infrastructure and social amenities are destroyed or shut down, provoking internal displacements of impoverished populations for which states are unable to provide, leaving those populations entirely dependent on international assistance. Consequently, the impact of small arms on development in Eastern Africa should be equated with the threat posed by HIV/AIDS. More attention should be focused on action-oriented initiatives at all levels: local, national, regional and international. The impact of these should trickle down to affected communities.

## **International/Regional SALW Initiatives and Development Goals**

*Peter Batchelor, UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Geneva*

The illicit proliferation and misuse of small arms has a range of negative impacts on sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. These impacts can be direct (death, injury) and indirect (e.g. related to the provision of, or access to, social services such as health, education). The provision of development assistance is also significantly undermined, and this could lead to a culture of withdrawal among the development community.

In spite of this, most existing international/regional SALW initiatives make very little, or in some cases no, reference to development issues/goals. If a reference is made, it is usually in rather vague, general terms in the preamble, rather than in the operative part of the text. Therefore, it is important to try to ensure that new and ongoing SALW initiatives contain some reference(s) to the linkages between small-arms proliferation/misuse and development issues/goals, in order to reflect the importance of the issue, raise awareness, and build norms and standards.

Furthermore, from a donor perspective, this link is important for ‘justifying’ to parliaments and electorates the provision of assistance. More importantly, it is critical to ensure that this linkage is also reflected in the national development frameworks/plans/strategies (UNDAFs, PRSPs) of affected countries, in order to provide an appropriate/legitimate ‘entry point’ for donors (bilateral, multilateral). Given new OECD DAC guidelines, it is likely that more resources will be available in the coming years to help countries address the negative impacts of small-arms proliferation and misuse on sustainable development. The OECD DAC will also be developing guidance for donors on how Official Development Assistance can be used to help recipient countries.

### **Summary of Discussion**

- National and regional small-arms initiatives often do not prioritize development, because they have been set up by organizations such as ministries of foreign affairs or the police.
- In some regional organizations, there are difficulties in operationalizing commitments made regarding small-arms control. Best-practice guides may be useful in this regard. The regional mechanism in East Africa – the Nairobi Protocol – is a good example of an integrated approach. Conversely, South Asia lacks regional structures working on the SALW issue.
- Within the UN system, there is no easy way to integrate security and development. The UN Secretary-General’s report *In Larger Freedom* was a step forward, but there are many difficulties to overcome. In addition, individual governments have to prioritize issues related to small arms before the UN can provide assistance.

- In many countries, the small-arms issue is ‘invisible’, because it is not properly reported. Parliaments are key means of prioritizing the issue. Another significant problem is that weak national authorities cannot work effectively against gun violence. There is a critical need to think of strategies to enhance the capabilities of the state, and to ensure consistency in the various international documents and initiatives on controlling the proliferation and misuse of small arms.
- There are several challenges in integrating SALW issues into development programming. In particular, many governments may be reluctant to channel resources into civil society groups and nongovernmental organizations. Dealing with SALW requires that governments develop relationships with civil society, notably through national commissions.

## **Session 2: Experiences from the Field**

The second session of the seminar focused on community-based responses addressing the negative impact of small-arms proliferation and misuse on development. The session was chaired by Ms Anna Ifkovits of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland.

### **Civil Society Small-Arms and Development Initiatives Amid Conflict**

*James Arputharaj, Lutheran World Relief, Sri Lanka*

More than 75,000 individuals have lost their lives during protracted civil war in Sri Lanka, and the fighting continues to this day in spite of a Norwegian-brokered ceasefire. The excessive accumulation of arms – notably small arms and light weapons – by both parties to the conflict is the main impediment to a peaceful negotiated settlement and poses a constant threat to life and the livelihoods of the communities living in conflict zones in the north of the country. The proliferation and misuse of small arms in the southern regions is also extremely high. More than 85,000 army deserters holding arms are in hiding and are believed to be responsible for most of the road and house robberies. There has been a mushrooming of private armies, and contract killing is on the increase. The proliferation of small arms undermines democracy, leads to an increase in human rights violations, impedes development and propagates a culture of violence.

Nonetheless, communities have developed unique resilience/coping mechanisms against persistent risks to their lives, livelihoods and physical/psycho-social health. They receive support from nongovernmental organizations engaged in grass-roots peacebuilding activities, notably through training and capacity-building of Village Reconstruction Committees (VRC), both in areas affected by the conflict and in other areas. With regard to small-arms proliferation and violence, VRCs are currently trying to develop a strategy for collecting small arms and counselling weapon-holders to enable the latter to take up alternative gun-free livelihood activities. Sri Lankan NGOs also play an active role at the national level by supporting the work of the National

Commission and by campaigning within the framework of the South Asia Small Arms Network. However, there is a need for greater collaboration between the state and civil society if real progress is to be made.

### **‘Arms for Development’ in Sierra Leone and Community Disarmament in Haiti**

*Daniel Ladouceur, UNDP–UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti Integrated DDR Section*

There is no doubt today that the decade-long civil war in Sierra Leone was prolonged by the wide availability of small arms and light weapons. At the peak of the crisis, it was estimated that 1.5 million weapons were circulating in the country. After the signing of the Lomé Ceasefire Agreement, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants was quickly implemented, and led to the destruction of some 34,419 small arms and light weapons. Nonetheless, cases of armed violence, notably armed robbery, have remained rampant and persistent in many parts of the country, because weapons are still widely available among the civilian population. The government of Sierra Leone, in partnership with UNDP, launched the Community Arms Collection and Development (CACD) programme, whose main objectives are: the enactment of a revised Arms, Ammunitions and Explosives Act; the establishment of a new firearms-licensing process; and the voluntary disarmament of civilians through an ‘Arms for Development’ approach, whereby the provision of developmental project funds is contingent on the successful collection of all small arms within any given chiefdom.

A number of lessons have been learned from CACD. A grass-roots approach is essential, and no disarmament process can be fully effective without the participation of affected communities supported by a broad range of nongovernmental organizations and national institutions. This should notably allow capacity-building within the security sector, as well as increasing confidence between communities and the national police. The community disarmament exercise has also a psycho-social impact that contributes to shifting people’s mentality from postwar to recovery status. The lessons learned in Sierra Leone are particularly useful in other post-conflict settings, such as Haiti, where the UN’s integrated peacebuilding approach includes a community disarmament and development component. The novelty here is that this component was included in the mission from its very inception, not as a complementary post-DDR programme.

### **Voluntary Small-Arms Collection and Development Outside War Zones**

*Ilona Szabó de Carvalho, Viva Rio, Brazil*

Brazil has the world’s highest absolute number of firearms-related deaths. Firearms-related injuries kill more than motor-vehicle injuries and represent the leading cause of death for young people between the ages of 15 and 24. The nongovernmental organization Viva Rio has set up a small-arms control project whose main objectives are: to reduce the demand for guns (actions to sensitize civil society to the risks involved with using or carrying firearms and to respond to the gun industry lobby); to

reduce the supply of guns (curbing illicit arms-trafficking and control of the production, sales, exports and imports of small arms and ammunition); and to improve stockpile controls (destruction of weapon surpluses, improvement of secure storage facilities, voluntary small-arms collection campaigns). One key component of the project was a firearms buy-back campaign. The government declared an amnesty to allow individuals to anonymously hand in registered, non-registered or illegal guns either at police stations or at dedicated civilian posts in exchange for a predetermined sum of money. According to Viva Rio, by October 2005 over 450,000 weapons had been collected and destroyed.

While the campaign significantly reduced the numbers of firearms circulating within Brazilian society, small-arms violence is still responsible for the deaths of many youths between the ages of 15 and 29, who are part of a marginalized generation brought up in urban poverty and social exclusion. In order to engage with youth at risk, Viva Rio has set up specific projects that include fast-track education, computer training, sports and artistic activities, and direct employment. The organization has also developed the 'Fight for Peace Project' in order to engage with high-risk groups, such as young men involved in drug- and gun-trafficking. Generally, Viva Rio has based its activities on a gender-sensitive approach. Particular attention is given to girls in early pregnancy and young mothers, through gender education, family planning, support groups, etc.

## Summary of Discussion

- It is important to emphasize community approaches to conflict transformation. The text of the UN Programme of Action does not easily allow for community-level initiatives. However, local government and local governance represent a key level of intervention.
- Making development assistance conditional on arms control and violence reduction is problematic, because the small-arms problem is not always 'visible' and thus not always prioritized, and such an approach does not ensure that receiving parties have a genuine interest and commitment to tackling the issue.
- In Brazil, security concerns were a key reason for the rejection of the 2005 referendum to ban the commercial sale of firearms and ammunition. People felt that they might feel the need to own a gun in the future, even if at present they did not. In Brazil, most robberies are committed using handguns – .38 caliber and pistols – which are often stolen legal weapons. Public security is therefore a vital issue, and police forces are a vital means for providing this.
- Individuals need to use laws to protect themselves from guns, and they need to be informed about what the gun laws are. In South Africa, women who were taught about the laws related to weapons went on to remove guns from their homes. People also need to be able to resolve conflicts through nonviolent means.

- In post-conflict countries, it is important that a stable security environment be established. This may require the intervention of a well-armed international force, as there needs to be a credible deterrent. Collected weapons should be destroyed.
- Community disarmament can take considerable time, and it is critical to identify community resources and to provide people with adequate training. Also, community disarmament initiatives can be problematic if weapons are needed as evidence in criminal prosecutions. In East Africa, it was found that, without government involvement, small-arms projects would fail. The community needs to work with police and other government agencies.
- There are considerable resources available for post-DDR initiatives, but this means that securing funding is much more difficult for non-conflict countries. In addition, funding tends to be first earmarked for disarmament and demobilization activities, and as a result the reintegration phase is often under-funded. More attention should be given to ensuring the successful reintegration of ex-combatants and the sustainability of the recovery process in receiving communities.

### **Session 3: Responses from Governments**

The third and final session was dedicated to solutions put forward by donor governments for tackling the impacts of small-arms proliferation and misuse on development. The session was chaired by Ms Afi Yakubu of the Foundation for Security and Development in Africa, in Ghana.

#### **Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands**

*Matthijs Wolters, Arms Control and Arms Exports Policy Division*

Small-arms proliferation and misuse comes at high cost to all Millennium Development Goals. In the meantime, existing small-arms initiatives have a limited impact in terms of development objectives: ‘weapons for development’ projects are not related to the wider development agenda; the focus is generally on technical aspects of arms collection; and broader development aims are usually not built in. Some progress has been achieved recently with, for example, the OECD DAC, but much remains to be done in order notably to promote research on small arms and poverty reduction, to mainstream security issues in development planning, and to develop comprehensive success indicators for small-arms interventions.

There exist opportunities for further integration, notably with UN Resolution 60/68, which calls for the factoring in of small-arms issues in peacekeeping, peacebuilding operations and poverty-reduction strategies, but there are also challenges and risks in integrating development and small arms. Challenges include weak or nonexistent leadership capabilities at the national level of affected countries, internal administrative and organizational obstacles on the donor side, and the need for greater

engagement by the World Bank and the International Financial Institutions. One of the main potential risks of integration would be the loss of standalone small-arms funds.

At the national level, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands is committed to promoting alignment of development, commerce, security policy and governance; to integrating small-arms issues into poverty-reduction programmes; and to overcoming internal bureaucratic obstacles. At the EU level, the Netherlands will advocate for small arms to be included in the EU Stability Instrument. At the UN level, the government will promote the integration of small-arms issues in peacekeeping and peacebuilding mandates. Other priorities include initiating a dialogue on armed violence with partner countries, and discussion within the World Bank board.

### **Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom**

*Kate Joseph, Conflict, Humanitarian and Security Department*

Insecurity and violent conflict are among the biggest obstacles to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. On the one hand, poverty and underdevelopment increase the risks of insecurity, while on the other poor people cite insecurity as one of their greatest concerns. In an insecure environment, the poor are least able to protect themselves by buying in security. DFID has come to recognize that security should be seen as a basic entitlement of the poor, like health or education. Arms play an important role in this dynamic. Ineffective policing, absence of the rule of law or incomplete disarmament can lead people to acquire and use weapons for self-defence, to make a living and for criminal purposes. Although weapons availability does not cause insecurity, an influx of weapons can tip conflict over into violence. People are concerned about arms use: weapons are visible and gunfire is audible. While the ready availability of weapons frightens people, effective small-arms control projects can help them feel more secure – leading to a knock-on impact on genuine, rather than just perceived, security.

In order to convince the development community to address small-arms proliferation and misuse, it is important to adopt a broader approach to security, to move from the technical process of small-arms control to a focus on armed-violence reduction that takes into account all of the factors that motivate people to take up arms. Small-arms programmes should be based on good development practice. Both donors and practitioners need improved guidance on how to do this. It is also essential that armed-violence reduction is integrated into national development planning frameworks, and sequenced properly with DDR programmes. We should also focus on the international arms trade as a global driver of insecurity and underdevelopment. Looking to the immediate future, we need to agree on a strong message at the Review Conference, to secure donor guidance at the OECD, to engage the World Bank and the International Financial Institutions, and to get a clear signal from developing countries that they will prioritize the issue at the national level.

## Summary of Discussion

- Political will can be difficult to mobilize. Regimes tend to protect themselves, and small-arms issues may be hard to prioritize if regimes perceive action on SALW as a threat to their authority. There is a need to engage with governments that have not prioritized work on the small-arms issue. At a minimum, we need to ensure that they comply with the commitments made in the UN Programme of Action.
- Governments may not be willing to prioritize SALW unless they perceive that this is popular with donors. It is therefore important that both sides prioritize the issue. The African Peer Review Mechanism may offer a tool for linking SALW issues to development. Controls over transfers of arms are a priority for the EU.
- Donors must state that SALW is an issue on which all can cooperate, and they should develop mechanisms for working directly with civil society (rather than only via governments). Civil society needs to be able to engage in a dialogue with donors.
- There is a need to balance work with governments and work with civil society. Some governments do not have structures to provide significant funding to nongovernmental organizations. Civil society must also be open to having a partnership with governments, and it also needs to be efficiently coordinated. Governments also have to be able to accept criticism from civil society.



# DEVELOPMENT AND THE UN PROGRAMME OF ACTION PROCESS

## Existing Language

In 2001, when the Programme of Action was negotiated, there was very little understanding of, and in fact very little empirical information on, the linkages between the proliferation and misuse of small arms and development. Since then – thanks to the impressive and tireless efforts of nongovernmental organizations, research institutes, international organizations and governments – our knowledge has been significantly enhanced. This progress was notably reflected in:

- the UN Secretary-General's March 2005 report, *In Larger Freedom*;
- the outcome of the September 2005 World Summit;
- the 2005 edition of the UNDP *Human Development Report*;
- General Assembly resolution 60/68 of December 2005;
- the 2004 report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; and
- the OECD Development Assistance Committee's guidelines and the work of its Conflict Peace and Development Cooperation Network

Nonetheless, existing international and regional SALW initiatives (including the Programme of Action) make very little – or, in some cases, no – reference to development goals. If a reference is made, it is usually in rather vague and general terms in a preamble, rather than in the operative part of the text.

## References to Development in the UN Programme of Action

The UN Programme of Action is structured into four main sections:

- I. Preamble
- II. Preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects
- III. Implementation, international cooperation and assistance
- IV. Follow-up to the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

The Programme of Action includes a direct reference to development in Operational Provision 17 in Section III:

17. With regard to those situations, States should make, as appropriate, greater efforts to address problems related to human and sustainable development, taking into account existing and future social and developmental activities, and should fully respect the rights of the States concerned to establish priorities in their development programmes.

All three other direct references to development are to be found in the Preamble (underlined):

2. *Gravely concerned* about the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of small arms and light weapons and their excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread in many regions of the world, which have a wide range of humanitarian and socio-economic consequences and pose a serious threat to peace, reconciliation, safety, security, stability and sustainable development at the individual, local, national, regional and international levels,
3. *Concerned also* by the implications that poverty and underdevelopment may have for the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,
15. *Recognizing* that the international community has a duty to deal with this issue, and acknowledging that the challenge posed by the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects is multi-faceted and involves, inter alia, security, conflict prevention and resolution, crime prevention, humanitarian, health and development dimensions.

In addition, a number of indirect references are made in the operative provisions of the UN Programme of Action. All but one of these indirect references underline the link between development and the reintegration aspects of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of former combatants, notably children (national level: paras 21–22; regional level: para. 30; global level: paras 34–35). Finally, there is an important reference in the Preamble about the critical link between supply and demand factors (para. 7).

### References to Development in the Review Conference President's Non-Paper

Within the framework of the UN Programme of Action process, HE Ambassador Prasad Kariyasawam, Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations, has been nominated as the President Designate to the UN Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action in New York, 26 June–7 July 2006. In preparation for the Review Conference, as well as for informal consultation purposes, Ambassador Kariyasawam circulated the non-paper 'A Strategy for Further Implementation', which explicitly addresses some of the gaps identified in the text of the Programme of Action. The President's non-paper was first circulated on

21 March and proposed ‘Concrete Measures to Strengthen Implementation at National, Regional and Global Levels’ elaborated for the Section II of the Programme of Action. This first version of the President’s non-paper contains two direct references to development (underlined):

24. To mainstream action to eliminate illicit small arms and light weapons, as appropriate, in national and local plans and strategies related to national security, development, poverty reduction, crime prevention and reconstruction.
25. To develop, where appropriate, armed violence prevention programmes integrated into national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies.

The first draft of the President’s non-paper also includes a number of indirect references:

- *National level*: DDR (para. 20); national strategies (para. 21); lessons learned and best practices (para. 23); violence and health (para. 26); public awareness, education and confidence-building programmes (para. 27).
- *Regional level*: weapons collection, destruction and DDR (para. 37).
- *Global level*: DDR (para. 47); action-orientated research on supply and demand (para. 49); education and public awareness (para. 50).

The final draft of the President’s Strategy for Further Implementation was circulated on 18 May. In a fashion similar to that of the Programme of Action, this latest version opens with a preambular ‘Declaration’, which contains a number of direct references to development, and notably recalls:

- ‘the support expressed by the Heads of State and Government at the 2005 World Summit to the implementation of the Programme of Action and their recognition of the negative effect of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons on development, peace, security and human rights’ (para. 3).
- ‘the United Nations Millennium Declaration and its resolution calling for concerted action to end illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons’ (para.4).
- General Assembly Resolution A/RES/60/68 on *Addressing the negative humanitarian and development impact of the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of small arms and light weapons and their excessive accumulation* (para. 10).

Furthermore, the Declaration states that, ultimately, the Programme of Action aims to create the ‘conditions for sustainable human and socio-economic development’ (para. 9), and it also stresses the need for a ‘coordinated and interdisciplinary’ approach that should encompass ‘*inter alia*, security, conflict prevention and resolution, crime

prevention, humanitarian, health and development concerns' (para. 7). Finally, a direct reference is made to the special needs of victims and children (paras 10 and 11), as well as to the important role played by civil society in the implementation of the Programme of Action (para. 19).

The operative measures directly or indirectly referring to development and contained in the second section remained practically unchanged (with the exception of the merger of para. 25 on integrating armed-violence prevention programmes into national development strategies with para. 24 on mainstreaming action to eliminate SALW in national and local plans and strategies; and the replacement of para. 26 on health by para. 25 on gender and para. 26 on children).

The third section of the President's non-paper focuses mainly on enhancing cooperation and coordination at the sub-regional, regional and international levels, notably by improving the exchange of information. An important step forward is made with the direct reference to the 'regional and country office of international *development* organisations' (para. 16; emphasis added). Moreover, the President's non-paper stresses the need for increasing effectiveness in the allocation of international assistance and directly refers to the principle of 'matching resources with needs' (para. 12). This standpoint is further strengthened by a set of complementary operative measures:

- para. 16 on the dissemination of best practices and lessons learned;
- para. 17 on the role of multilateral and regional financial institutions;
- para. 19 on carrying out 'a study on the financial and technical needs of developing countries for the full implementation of the Programme of Action';
- para. 20 on the 'development of indicators ... to evaluate the effectiveness of programmes to implement the Programme of Action'.

## Priority Areas

For the second day of the Oslo expert seminar, participants were divided into working groups to consider and revise draft recommendations previously circulated by the organizers. The working groups were tasked with identifying priorities that could frame their discussions on the draft recommendations and that could also guide local, national, regional and international efforts to address the impact of small-arms proliferation and misuse upon sustainable development.

## Community Dimension

The impact of small-arms proliferation and misuse is felt most acutely at the local or community level. The Programme of Action acknowledges that small-arms proliferation has far-reaching impacts 'at the individual, local, national, regional and

international levels' (para. 2), along with the need for international cooperation and assistance to 'support and facilitate efforts at the local, national, regional and global levels' (para. 14). The Programme of Action recognizes the important contribution of civil society (para. 16), but does not contain a specific section with recommendations for tackling the issue at the sub-national level. Communities should be key actors in efforts to control small arms and prevent/reduce armed violence in conflict, post-conflict and non-conflict areas. Their role is essential and needs to be recognized and supported. A community dimension should be added to the UN Programme of Action process, and it should focus upon local governance, education and sensitization, and community security. In addition, cooperation between various sub-national levels should be encouraged and enhanced.

### **Demand Factors**

In many regions of the world, the combined lack of security and development has led to the use of small arms as the main individual and/or communal livelihood assets, as tools to protect and/or acquire basic resources. In other areas, the possession, use and misuse of small arms is historically embedded in communities' social and cultural norms. Clearly the 'demand factors' that characterize arms acquisition vary tremendously from community to community, and in this context formulaic and one-size-fits-all approaches to armed violence and SALW reduction are inappropriate. It is therefore necessary to consolidate the UN Programme of Action process with the implementation of targeted measures addressing demand factors, as well as the supply aspects of the issue, at the regional, national and community levels.

### **Gender and Age Sensitivity**

It is necessary to adopt a gender- and age-sensitive approach at all levels. Through such an approach, the overall participation of women and girls in post-conflict peacebuilding processes should be strengthened, particularly their role in defining and implementing gun-free livelihoods, violence-reduction initiatives and recovery strategies. In countries plagued with high levels of firearms crime, women's care-giving roles need to be better understood and incorporated into assistance strategies. Furthermore, sexual violence at gunpoint represents an alarming reality in contexts all over the world, and ending it requires coordinated justice, health and law enforcement measures. Concomitantly, targeted assistance should be directed to boys and young men who are both the principal users/holders of small arms and the largest group of direct victims and survivors of gun violence all over the world – regardless of context. The demand for guns by men – along with their acquisition, use and misuse – is a critical factor behind the diffusion of violence within and between communities.

## Relations Between Civil and Security Forces

In many regions of the developing world, human security and development are impaired by the deep mistrust existing between civilians and national security forces. In weak and fragile states, communities may perceive a powerful police and/or military as threats to peace and security, and indirectly as obstacles to sustainable development prospects. Moreover, in post-conflict settings, particular attention should be given to civilians' ability to engage in postwar recovery, especially in situations where violence committed by armed groups has been prevalent during war. The UN Programme of Action process should ensure that states integrate into national law and implement existing international standards on the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officers. In addition, the UN Programme of Action should encourage and support regional initiatives such as the development of an African Union Code of Conduct for Armed and Security Forces.

## Assistance to Survivors

Assistance to victims of armed violence has been a neglected area of research, policy and advocacy in the UN small-arms process. As a result, survivors of gun violence in war-affected communities, refugees and internally displaced people in particular do not universally receive adequate physical, psychological and socio-economic care. Providing services for survivors of armed violence reduces disability, possible future fatalities and the likelihood that victims will themselves become perpetrators. Thus, it will prevent reoccurrence of violence and high human and socio-economic costs. Conversely, strategies to get injured and traumatized people back to work and community life contribute to wider efforts to boost or rebuild economies, as well as reducing social alienation and dependence on the state. National action plans on health and poverty reduction provide ideal opportunities to include measures related to survivors. War-affected communities and post-conflict nations require particular attention, and the needs of large numbers of disabled and traumatized people should be addressed throughout the peacebuilding process.

## Regional Cooperation

Regions and sub-regions are key actors in implementing the UN Programme of Action, and they also have a leading role in developing complementary initiatives/measures to tackle the issues of the illicit proliferation of small arms and the diffusion of armed violence in conflict, post-conflict and 'peaceful' settings. Moreover, regional and sub-regional actors are a source of new and innovative mechanisms, such as the Nairobi Protocol for the prevention, control and reduction of small arms and light weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa. The eight recommendations in the UN Programme of Action that apply to the regional level refer only to cooperation and coordination, transfers, stockpiles and transparency. Experience over the last five years suggests that there is a need to

expand the scope of the UN Programme of Action process, as regional and sub-regional organizations and financial institutions could be instrumental in integrating development within the UN Programme of Action process, and weapons control and security objectives into existing development processes.

### **International Assistance**

International financial and technical assistance is crucial for the implementation of targeted local, national and regional initiatives to prevent and reduce the negative impact of small-arms violence on sustainable development. An important benchmark has been set by the OECD DAC guidelines on reporting small-arms control and reduction programmes, as well as DDR programmes, as Official Development Assistance. Similar steps taken by development partners should be encouraged, such as the development of indicators and targets for action; the strategic follow-up of existing targeted measures; enhancing coordination between international actors and donors; matching available international resources with the specific needs of communities, countries and regions; and supporting action-oriented research for the development of evidence-based policies on small-arms violence and sustainable development.

### **Recommendations**

In preparation for the Oslo expert seminar, the organizers circulated to all participants a list of draft recommendations on how to address the impact of small-arms proliferation and misuse upon sustainable development at the community, national, regional and international levels. The draft recommendations were subsequently discussed and revised during working group sessions. The organizers finalized the recommendations after the seminar, drawing mainly from the reports produced by the rapporteur nominated for each working group.

#### **Community Level**

1. To promote an interdisciplinary and evidence-based approach to armed-violence reduction and small arms and light weapons control.
2. To support participatory and community-based diagnostics of the impacts, requirements, capabilities and resources required for sustainable armed-violence reduction and SALW control before and after such interventions are undertaken.
3. To ensure that all armed-violence reduction and SALW-control programming is sensitive to ‘demand factors’ and to the principle of ‘doing no harm’ at the community level.
4. To encourage and support the reinforcement of participatory enabling mechanisms and concomitant capacity to identify, prioritize, implement and monitor armed-

violence reduction and SALW-control initiatives with all relevant stakeholders in affected communities.

5. To support the use of locally appropriate development incentives and livelihood alternatives to promote SALW control and reduction at the community level.
6. To support and undertake participatory action-oriented research on gender and demand for SALW in order to assess the motivations and means for acquisition, misuse and control.
7. To support the reinforcement of formal and informal education structures, risk awareness, and appropriate curriculum – particularly at the primary and secondary level – to prevent demand and misuse among at-risk youth.
8. To encourage and support community-based security through the promotion of accountable policing, neighbourhood watch associations, peaceful conflict-transformation mechanisms, gun-free zones, time-bound prohibitions and restrictions on alcohol and gun carrying, and local judicial and penal alternatives.
9. To encourage and support public–private partnerships between community groups and associations, government bodies, international/regional organizations and the private sector to design, implement and monitor armed-violence reduction and SALW-control measures.
10. To identify where assistance to survivors of armed violence can be sustainably delivered to encourage socio-economic, physical and psycho-social integration into community life.

### National Level

11. To ensure that all States fully incorporate into national law and regulations the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials; and organize the training of security forces in applying these principles, and in human rights law, when interacting with civilians, including confidence-building programmes to improve relations and foster an environment conducive to sustainable development and security initiatives.
12. To ensure harmonization and/or strengthening of existing laws to ensure that the misuse of guns in intimate-partner and family violence and the perpetration of sexual violence is codified as a criminal offence punishable by severe sanctions, and that clear implementation strategies are put in place to enforce such standards.
13. To ensure that only responsible persons are allowed to possess firearms. Criteria for disqualification include: age, physical fitness, knowledge of safe gun use and storage, a history of violent behaviour, criminal records, and drug or alcohol



- abuse. Firearm licences should be issued after a waiting period, and only after spouses have been notified.
14. To set up appropriate nationwide reporting and assistance mechanisms for victims of small-arms violence, notably with the aim to build information on the diverse needs of survivors, including socio-economic, physical and psycho-social integration into community life.
  15. To encourage and support public awareness about the detrimental impacts of gun-related violent attitudes and behaviours to communities' safety, security and development prospects, and support the implementation of violence-prevention initiatives.
  16. To integrate small-arms control, armed-violence reduction, assistance to survivors and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration measures (where applicable) into country-level development frameworks, such as national development plans and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs).
  17. To further encourage national institutional capacities and coordination between governmental departments responsible for security (for example, interior, defence, justice) and sustainable development (for example, health, education, agriculture, gender). The involvement of civil society and other stakeholders should be encouraged and consolidated wherever possible.
  18. To encourage in National Action Plans, or National Commissions or Committees related to the UN Programme of Action, a focus on development approaches related to weapons control, violence reduction and health promotion.
  19. To prioritize action-oriented research and support evidence-based policy by:
    - setting up appropriate national data-collection and analysis mechanisms;
    - making use of the information collected to enhance programmes on armed-violence reduction and weapons control into national development strategies;
    - ensuring timely dissemination of policy-relevant findings to the relevant regional and international bodies;
    - evaluating interventions and policy on a regular and transparent basis.
  20. To ensure that local and national stakeholders embrace a common, coherent and consistent approach by encouraging and supporting consensus-building and collaboration.
  21. To make information collected under the previous points publicly available.

## Regional Level

22. To fully integrate human security and development approaches in defining and implementing regional security strategies.

23. To integrate commitments to reducing the impact of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects into regional and sub-regional intergovernmental organizations' founding documents and strategies, as well as into development frameworks such as NEPAD. Such regional strategies could include:
  - assisting member-states in the integration of small arms into their PRSPs and their regional MDG programming;
  - incorporating an emphasis on conflict-management approaches and opportunities in situations where violent conflict has a regional dimension;
  - incorporating gender and age sensitivity into regional programming such that targeted measures take into account the different situations, needs and resources of men and women, boys and girls.
24. To integrate, enhance and implement measures related to reducing the impacts of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects into policies, programmes and funding streams of regional development banks.
25. To develop programming through regional and sub-regional intergovernmental organizations that can assist states to raise funds for and foster local and national initiatives to reduce the impacts of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects. Such programming could include, inter alia, support for:
  - national and local surveys of available domestic financial and human resources for such initiatives;
  - the encouragement of 'public-private partnerships' in the sponsorship of such initiatives;
  - exploration of the feasibility of the imposition of special duties or levies for the financial support of such initiatives.
26. To foster and strengthen institutional capacities of regional economic and development institutions and organizations with regard to reducing the impacts of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.
27. To develop region-specific approaches to the reduction of the impact of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, in acknowledgement of the fact that these issues and their root causes may vary profoundly from region to region.
28. Equally, to enhance cooperation and coordination between sub-regional and regional organizations and the regional offices of international development organizations (the UN and multilateral institutions, etc.) to ensure the dissemination of best practices and lessons learned in the design and implementation of small-arms programmes aimed at reducing the impact of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.
29. Through the programmes of regional and sub-regional intergovernmental organizations, to foster and strengthen cooperative and creative partnerships

between these organizations and civil society networks operating at the local, national, sub-regional and international levels.

30. To support regional small-arms research and programming that gives particular attention to the ways in which supply and demand factors interact and influence the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects and their impact within regions.
31. To harmonize national legislation within regions, recognizing the importance of such harmonization in reducing transnational demand for and flows of small arms and light weapons within regions.
32. To direct sub-regional and regional intergovernmental organizations of which they are a part to report on initiatives taken by these organizations in integrating small arms into development programming and vice versa in UN Programme of Action reporting processes.
33. To give special attention to the dynamics of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects in national border regions, and the special needs and contributions of civilian communities in these regions in reducing the impact of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

### International Level

34. To adopt a comprehensive approach to small-arms proliferation and misuse that encompasses supply, use and demand factors in prevention, control and reduction strategies.
35. To adopt and promote a comprehensive approach built on gender and age sensitivity, so that targeted measures take into account the different situations, needs and resources of men and women, boys and girls. This should be complemented with specific measures, including international initiatives and mechanisms to identify, disseminate and promote good practices in this area – both generally and in relation to specific UN and other international institutions.
36. To encourage development partners, including aid agencies and international development institutions, to take measures to ensure that they have the mandates, policies, capacities and programmes in place to enable them to assist countries in developing and implementing development policies and programmes into which SALW issues are appropriately integrated.
37. To ensure that the World Bank and other International Financial Institutions have the policies, capacities and programmes to support such integrated development–SALW programmes in affected countries.

38. To overcome organizational divisions between programmes relating to development cooperation, on the one hand, and small-arms control and violence reduction, on the other.
39. To support the development of regional and international mechanisms in order to:
  - identify, disseminate and promote good practices relating to the integration of SALW and development policies and programmes;
  - promote and facilitate relevant international and regional information-exchange and consultation processes on SALW and development interrelationships and integrated programmes;
  - help to identify and match needs and resources available for assistance in this context.
40. To strengthen UN and other international mechanisms and guidelines for peace-support programmes in countries emerging from conflict, to help to ensure appropriate integration of SALW reduction and control, and armed-violence reduction, with post-conflict reconstruction and development programmes. In this context, the UN Peace-Building Commission should help to ensure such integration.
41. The international community – including development agencies, other aid organizations or development partners, and International Financial Institutions – has a responsibility to ensure that they have the mandates, capacities and programmes to enable them effectively to assist developing and transitional countries to:
  - develop national development plans, Poverty Reduction Strategies Papers and other relevant development frameworks that have appropriately integrated SALW issues;
  - implement policies and programmes in line with such NDFs, PRSPs and other ‘SALW-sensitive’ development policies and programmes.
42. To promote the OECD Development Assistance Committee’s guidelines, and to encourage other similar steps by development partners, to include SALW measures recommended in the UN Programme of Action as being reportable as Official Development Assistance. Furthermore, it is necessary to:
  - encourage all development agencies and institutions to take full advantage of this development;
  - call for further review of such guidelines, with a view to including all implementation of Programme of Action commitments that helps to promote development under such ODA eligibility guidelines;
  - develop follow-on measures, including programmes to promote good practices, in this context.

43. To call for the development of programmes and initiatives to support action-oriented research concerning the provision of international assistance and its effectiveness, notably for:
- the identification, dissemination and promotion of good practices;
  - facilitating the matching of needs with resources;
  - clarifying and promoting effective strategies and approaches towards integrating development with SALW controls, and also effective ways to reduce obstacles to such integration.

### Follow-Up Measures

44. To encourage all interested states, and other relevant stakeholders, to develop follow-on programmes and mechanisms to identify, disseminate and promote good practices relating to the integration of SALW and development processes.
45. To encourage all development agencies, including UNDP and other relevant UN agencies, to ensure that they allocate and mobilize resources for programming on SALW and development issues.



# SEMINAR PROGRAMME

## Day 1

### 10:00 Opening of the Seminar

*Chair:* Stein Tønnesson, Director, International Peace Research Institute, Oslo

*Keynote Speech:* State Secretary Kjetil Skogrand, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway

*Keynote Speech:* Atle Sommerfelt, Secretary-General, Norwegian Church Aid

### Discussion

### 11:00 Break

### 11:30 Session 1: Introduction to the Issue

*Chair:* Mr Sumedha Ekanayake, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sri Lanka

#### 1. The Impact of Small-Arms Proliferation and Violence on Human Security and Development in Post-Conflict Areas

*Speaker:* Carmen Rosa de León Escribano, Institute for the Study of Sustainable Development (IEPADES), Guatemala

#### 2. The Impact of Small-Arms Proliferation and Violence on Human Security and Development Outside Contemporary War Zones

*Speaker:* Augusta Muchai, Institute for Security Studies, Kenya

#### 3. The Limitations of Existing International and Regional SALW Initiatives Regarding Development Goals

*Speaker:* Peter Batchelor, UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Geneva

### Discussion

**13:00 Lunch**

**14:00 Session 2: Experiences from the Field**

*Chair:* Anna Ifkovits, Deputy Head of Peace Policy Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland

**1. Community-Based Small-Arms and Development Initiatives Amid Conflict**

*Speaker:* James Arputharaj, Lutheran World Relief, Sri Lanka

**2. Community Arms-Collection and Development Programmes in Post-Conflict Regions**

*Speaker:* Daniel Ladouceur, UNDP/MINUSTAH, Haiti

**3. Voluntary Small-Arms Collection and Development Projects Outside War Zones**

*Speaker:* Ilona Szabó de Carvalho, Viva Rio, Brazil

**Discussion**

**15:30 Break**

**16:00 Session 3: Responses from Governments**

*Chair:* Afi Yakubu, Foundation for Security and Development in Africa, Ghana

**1. Presentation by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway**

*Speaker:* Merete Lundemo, Section for Global Security Issues & Crisis Management

**2. Presentation by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands**

*Speaker:* Matthijs Wolters, Arms Control and Arms Exports Policy Division

**3. Presentation by the Government of the United Kingdom**

*Speaker:* Katherine Joseph, Department for International Development

**Discussion**

**17:30 Close**

**19:30 Dinner hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway**



## **Day 2**

### **09:00 Session 4: Development and the UN Programme of Action Process**

#### **Working Group 1: Community Level**

*Chair:* Folade Mutota, Women's Institute for Alternative Development, Trinidad and Tobago

#### **Working Group 2: National Level**

*Chair:* Padma Ratnayake, South Asia Partnership Sri Lanka

#### **Working Group 3: Regional Level**

*Chair:* Ecoma Alaga, West African Network for Peace, Ghana

#### **Working Group 4: International Level**

*Chair:* Cate Buchanan, Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, Geneva

### **10:30 Break**

### **11:00 Session 5: Reports from the Working Groups**

*Chair:* Kåre R. Aas, Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway

#### **Working Group 1: Community Level**

*Rapporteur:* Robert Muggah, Small Arms Survey, Geneva

#### **Working Group 2: National Level**

*Rapporteur:* Nicholas Marsh, International Peace Research Institute, Oslo

#### **Working Group 3: Regional Level**

*Rapporteur:* David Atwood, Quaker United Nations Office, Geneva

#### **Working Group 4: International Level**

*Rapporteur:* Owen Greene, CICS, Bradford University, UK

#### **Discussion**

### **12:30 Closing remarks**



## **SEMINAR PARTICIPANTS**

### **South Asia**

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### **Southern Africa**

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### **International Organizations**

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David Meddings, Department of Injuries and Violence Prevention, WHO, Geneva  
Camilla Waszinck, International Committee of the Red Cross, Switzerland

### **Norway: Civil Society**

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Kaja Glomm, Amnesty International Norway  
Abdiasis Ibrahim, Somali Peace Initiative Group in Norway  
Abdulkadir Kalif, Somali Peace Initiative Group in Norway  
Omar Khayre, Somali Peace Initiative Group in Norway  
Mohamed Omar, Somali Peace Initiative Group in Norway  
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## **Norway: Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

Frøydis Aarbakke, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation  
Kåre R. Aas, Director-General, Department for Security Policy  
Bente Bingen, South Asia Section  
Stian Sand Christensen, UN Section  
Linn Eckhoff Dolva, Humanitarian and Criminal Law Section  
Stein Erik Horjen, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation  
Merete Lundemo, Global Security Issues & Conflict Management Section  
Kjetil Skogrand, State Secretary  
Ingunn Vatne, Permanent Mission of Norway to the UN, Geneva

## **Representatives from Other Governments**

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Sumedha Ekanayake, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka  
Anna Ifkovits, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland  
Kate Joseph, Department for International Development, United Kingdom  
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Daniel Prins, Delegation of the Netherlands to the Conference on Disarmament  
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## **Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers**

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