

A Summary of Lessons on Small Arms Demand and Youth

From

**“Small Arms Demand in the Caribbean:
Special Focus on Haiti and Youth Issues”**

8-13 June 2003, Port-au-Prince, Haiti

*A workshop organized by the American Friends Service Committee Haiti
Program and the Quaker United Nations Office (Geneva),*

In collaboration with

*Cercle des Amis des Droits Humains (Haiti),
Commission Episcopale National d’Haiti and
Women’s Institute for Alternative Development (Trinidad and Tobago)*



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**“Small Arms Demand in the Caribbean: Special Focus on Haiti and Youth Issues”
8-13 June 2003, Port-au-Prince, Haiti**

Summary of Lessons on Small Arms Demand and Youth

Note on the Focus of this Report

The workshop held in Port-au-Prince, 8-13 June 2003, was planned to accomplish several related objectives. As it was the first major NGO meeting in Haiti on small arms issues, much of the program focused on a description of the overall social, political and development situation in that island country. This reporting and analysis led eventually to discussions about effective ongoing NGO networking in Haiti and within the wider Caribbean region on a wide range of issues related to small arms violence and possible control measures. This more general small arms discussion is not addressed in the following report. (For more information on the Haitian focused discussions at the workshop, contact Denise Davis at American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) on ddavis@afsc.org).

The following report focuses specifically on the parts of the workshop agenda related to programs that aim to lessen violence and the demand for small arms through programming for children and youth and related community policing. This is the first of several planned QUNO reports on specific themes in small arms demand programming.

Background to the Workshop

Small Arms in the Sub-Region: In the Caribbean Basin, small island nations as well as the larger countries of Mesoamerica and northern South America are affected by differing combinations of the following: drug trafficking, economic instability, poverty, criminality, and violence. This situation provides a fertile environment for the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW). The demand for and use of illegal and legal small arms and light weapons in the Caribbean Basin is a serious impediment to the achievement of community security, democratic processes, and economic development. Many communities across the Caribbean Basin are similarly affected. Haitian society is particularly victimized by the spread of organized criminality, an ineffective and unaccountable national government, corrupt policing, and widespread availability of small arms. The Haitian situation is worsened by its isolation from ongoing social change and development activity in the region.

Regional Efforts: Civil and governmental organizations across the Caribbean region have been trying to deal with the complex of problems related to small arms proliferation. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) has organized meetings to discuss the issues of crime and violence; in Central America similar meetings have taken place. The Organization of American States (OAS) has adopted resolutions which welcome the Haitian Government’s commitment (so far not fully implemented) to specific

disarmament actions including a national disarmament campaign. The Women's Institute for Alternative Development (WINAD) in Trinidad and Tobago has been a leading civil society organization in the Caribbean in its efforts to gather key civil society and government players to the table for discussion and further actions. So far these discussions have mostly addressed the proliferation of weapons, the societal impact of this availability and the possible means of controlling weapons flows. There is a need to extend this discussion to address also the demand for small arms in the region and to identify ways to address the root causes of societal violence.

Quaker Workshops on Small Arms Demand: The Quaker UN Office (QUNO) and the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) have been closely involved in the organization of and participation in previous international workshops on small arms and light weapons demand issues in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. The workshop in Haiti was linked directly to the previous Quaker-organized events and built on this previous experience in three ways:

- 1) by extending information sharing and networking on demand issues into a new region -- the Caribbean;
- 2) by focusing attention and policy recommendations on Haiti, a typical example of a state that is heavily affected by small arms violence; and
- 3) by concentrating much of the workshop focus on a detailed examination of a specific theme: the involvement of youth in aspects of small arms demand. Youth programs were frequently mentioned at previous QUNO workshops as an important aspect of efforts to lessen the demands for small arms. The organizers planned the program of the Haiti workshop to explore such youth programming at greater depth and to seek policy advice from experienced organizers active in the Caribbean and Brazil.

The lessons learned at the Haiti workshop, and at previous events in the Quaker series, will be incorporated into a more focused research and outreach program on small arms demand organized by QUNO-Geneva. The goal of this program is to encourage the incorporation of specific language on small arms demand issues into an enhanced UN Program of Action to be negotiated at the UN Small Arms Review Conference scheduled for 2006.

Short Workshop Description

The overall goals of the workshop were:

- to deepen understanding of small arms demand in the Caribbean region;
- to search together for strategies to reduce the root causes of small arms violence in the region;
- to investigate and recommend policies and program activities in the region that focus on the involvement of youth as perpetrators and victims of violence and as agents of positive social change; and
- to describe the current state of knowledge about the small arms situation in Haiti.

The seminar took place over a six-day period, June 8-13, 2003 at the Hotel Montana, Port-au-Prince, Haiti. The size of the group was planned originally to be 35 participants but grew to over sixty due to strong NGO interest in Haiti. The participants included representatives of civil society groups working on the issues related to small arms and light weapons demand in the Caribbean, additional experienced participants from Central and South America, the United States, and Europe; and many interested representatives from Haitian non-governmental organizations. In addition, representatives of the UN Development Program and the Organization of American States also took part. The workshop agenda include presentations by participants on practical experiences and lessons, descriptions and analyses of the current situation in Haiti; and dialogue in small groups and plenary sessions to identify steps forward and major lessons learned. *(See the full agenda in the Appendix below.)*

Lessons from Previous Workshops

(Adapted from the text presented to the workshop by David Jackman, a consultant to the Quaker UN Office, Geneva)

Learning about Small Arms Demand: The Second Phase

The Quaker UN Office has been working on the control of small arms and light weapons since the mid-1990s. From the beginning most of the focus on this issue has been on limiting the availability of the weapons. For convenience, people divided the issue into supply and demand aspects. Because many of those working on the subject were arms control specialists, they emphasized work on limiting supply, because that's what they had always done. And they were used to the political machinery that could focus on supply.

So demand issues, while considered important, still did not gain much attention. To understand demand you have to ask, "What causes a person or a group to feel the need to have weapons?" Diplomats saw that the answers to these questions were likely to be many, varied, and complex in relationship. They realized that the experts on demand were possibly international development specialists, or criminologists, or economists, or other specialists. They would not be just the usual disarmament specialists.

At the same time in various places in the world non-governmental groups – church organizations, community groups, development programs, peacemaking organizations— had begun to create programs that focused on the epidemic of gun violence where they lived. They certainly looked at possibilities for banning guns or collecting surplus weapons, but they soon saw that, as long as there were interested buyers and users of guns, there would always be a supply available. So then they began to focus on what created that demand in the areas where they worked.

By 1999 when QUNO decided to look into the demand issue, it was able to identify relevant groups who were working on small arms demand, even though they might not

have used that terminology. They were found in Northern Ireland, the USA, Johannesburg, Rio de Janeiro, Cambodia, Burundi, El Salvador and the Horn of Africa. These groups had begun independently, often without any special training. They applied what they knew and utilized their knowledge of their own society's strengths and weaknesses.

QUNO brought together representatives from these groups to find out:

- what they had tried so far,
- who they worked with,
- what they saw as most valuable and
- what lessons they had to offer others.

QUNO conducted the first of these workshops in Durban, South Africa in 1999 and continued over the following three years with events in Nairobi, Phnom Penh and Amman. About twenty different organizations from around the globe were connected in this way, some of them attending more than one workshop. The reports from these workshops and conferences are available from QUNO in a published form and on the internet. (See the list below in "*Further Information Sources.*")

The Lessons

What has been learned so far? The basic assumption shared by many practitioners and reconfirmed in our meetings was that it is most useful to regard small arms as tools that are used by individuals and groups to lessen their fear of violent threats and to increase their sense of security, or put slightly differently: community ***insecurity*** was driving the demand for small arms.

Nevertheless, it would be inaccurate to view this demand as driven only by episodes of physical violence; insecurity could result from many aspects of people's lives, for example, from:

- Lack of honour, respect, an acknowledged role, a protective group;
- Lack of basic physical needs such as food, shelter, or fuel;
- Lack of work, land, education;
- Lack of prestige goods that symbolized a positive life;
- Lack of protection from others who were armed and threatening, including other civilians, police, militias, and armed forces;
- Inadequate policing and ineffective judicial systems;
- Lack of access to influence, decision-making, political power; and
- In some extreme situations, the fear of group annihilation -- genocide.

Guns were chosen by some people as tools to re-assert their value and their need to be secure. But the effect of choosing this tool and making use of it led to greater social insecurity for the wider society around them. The resulting gun violence was destroying social cohesion, wrecking infrastructure, scaring away investment, interfering with

education, and denying the fruits of development to large numbers in many places north and south..

In response community organizers asked themselves “If we are to lure people away from guns, what other tools would be more effective, less dangerous and equally attractive for responding to the insecurities experienced by people in our community? What other tools, methods, or resources are available to them?”

There were at least five broad program directions that groups chose to lessen the demand for guns:

1. Programs aimed at strengthening self worth, identity and positive social roles for individuals, especially children and youths, and particularly boys.
2. Programs focused on community economic and social development, with broad participation in creating jobs, housing, recreation opportunities, schooling, clean water.
3. Programs to improve the capacity to resolve conflict non-violently, including conflict management training and direct inter-group peacemaking, sometimes using traditional indigenous processes.
4. Programs to recreate governance so that it is more accountable to the society it serves, establishing community policing, reforming and retraining the police and working for an honest, independent judiciary.
5. Broad efforts to improve public access to government, increase public participation in government and working to end the marginalization of some groups.

Not all of these directions were used in each place, but usually several were linked together. Most groups recognized that the problem they faced was complex and that their solutions would have to be organized in multidimensional systems in response.

While demand factors may be generalized across many situations, each geographic area exhibits these factors in different proportions. Each specific area must be approached and understood on its own terms. It is these specific local factors which will provide the clues for reversing the demand for weapons. Initial research work in the form of surveys asking people in communities what they want and need is critical for shaping project development. Such participatory assessments are an essential first step to gauge potential support, identify unforeseen obstacles and promote community ownership of the process and outcomes.

Next Stage

By the end of 2002 QUNO had established a list of the major topics related to small arms demand issues. This exploratory work had been largely intuitive and subjective in nature, being based mostly on reports by practitioners, often without any outside evaluation.

Phase Two of QUNO's work will emphasize more detailed and objective research. This work, carried out in partnership with Small Arms Survey and others, will:

- focus on specific topics – such as involvement of youth, as in the Haiti workshop – to create a more detailed set of lessons and strategies;
- create a new body of research based on current programs;
- identify and evaluate effective methodologies.

Main Presentations in Haiti on Youth Programs and Community Policing

The demand-focused part of the workshop was planned around presentations by analysts and experienced project organizers from around the Caribbean Basin and from Rio de Janeiro.

Luke Dowdney, Viva Rio, Rio de Janeiro

- The original impetus for the formation of Viva Rio was the shocking murder of 93 street children in 1993. This epitomized the growing public fear of gun violence committed by both criminals and police. Violence was seen as counter to the image that residents had of their city and its positive, peaceful identity. The public mobilization and campaigns carried out in Rio have all been built on this perception of threatened identity.
- Successful strategy is based on not pointing an accusing finger at any one group – criminal or legal – but instead insisting on bringing everyone to the planning table. The critical concept was to treat the gun violence issue as a public health problem, rather than a legal/criminality issue. This permitted an objective and neutral study of the impacts and their causes and allowed all societal groups to offer evidence and information.
- Detailed research is crucial to success: interviews with children involved in or exposed to violence in *favelas* (hillside slums) and jails are carried out over a one year period. This information is collated with that from official sources to create a mapping of violent acts, the typical profile of children and youth involved, the specific age group most at risk, the attitudes of the youth toward violence and the perceived causes of the phenomenon.
- The Program of “treatment” for gun violence in the favelas includes three main components:
 - a) Alternatives -- macro program for all children that concentrates on positive alternative activity: sports, artistic activity, fast-track education programs, job training and placement. In addition a micro program focuses on youth

that are already engaged in violence uses membership in a special boxing club as a basis for building self confidence and positive self image.

- b) Community policing – a totally new, community-based force was set up on a pilot basis in one favela with a specially chosen leader and staff selected for their honesty and dedication to law and community. This was supported by two initiatives: investing in police training and developing a community-based oversight of the new police unit. The “investment” included: provision of human rights training based on the need of the police itself for less violent tactics and better personal security; development of new tactics on the street; and improvement of communication and respect between levels of police staff. Meanwhile a community council was established in the favelas to dialogue with the police about security and development issues.
 - c) Integration of the pilot programs for favela children into a city-wide, multi-dimensional effort that includes lobbying government, public demonstrations and attitudinal campaigns, and provision of training and research assistance to police agencies.
- After a decade of work the level of gun violence has been stabilized (albeit at a high level) and community policing and youth programs are to be applied in new sections of the city.
 - The researchers now contend that there are strong similarities between the experience of children and youth in the Rio drug gangs and those of “child soldiers” and that necessary programs, such as seeking their reintegration into peaceful and social roles, may be similar. This would replace the former approach which deals with each offender as an individual whose crimes must be punished for deterrence purposes.

Spyros Demetriou, Program for Reducing Armed Violence in Haiti, UNDP, Haiti

This program is just in its beginning stages. It treats security and development as interdependent and its method, based in UN cooperation with civil society, is derived from previous development and arms collection programs. The project has two major aims: to provide technical support for a national strategy on disarmament and weapons collection; and to test community approaches to lessening violence. As with previous UNDP models there are three major principles: a) the community is the fundamental actor in the program; b) the program must support existing structures if it is to be sustainable; and c) alternative development options must be integrated into the program. The pilot community program will include: participatory research on the measures needed for increased community security, followed by efforts to mobilize community resources and strengthen community support. Future steps may include support to community and sports organizations, assistance to vulnerable and at-risk groups with economic and social empowerment programs. This short-term pilot program will contribute toward a longer-term, violence prevention program based in a full program for sustainable development.

Anthony Harriott, University of the West Indies, Jamaica

In recent years Jamaica has experienced a decrease in property crimes, along with an increase in violent crime and inter-group violence. Street crimes, gang violence and organized criminal activity are focused in the poorest urban neighbourhoods. Much of this is carried out along the borders of separate neighbourhoods that support different political parties. After many interventions to lessen community violence a number of lessons have been learned:

- Problems must be described accurately and objectively, so there must be an investment in the resources for data collection;
- The appropriate sites for intervention include both the community and national levels. The community is where the problem is most evident, but its solution will depend partly on national resources and action. Solutions are difficult when there is an unsettled or muddled situation at the national level.
- Community interventions may not require large resources for their success as the fighting is often over symbolic differences rather than over physical resources.
- Key groups must support each other. In Jamaica these are largely NGOs, but partnership with government too is needed to allow access to needed resources.
- The vehicles for change focus on ways of changing how youth view the world and include sports, music, employment and schooling.
- As well as job training there must be added preparation and access to jobs with support such as connections, recommendations and models.
- Access to schooling alone does not lessen violence, but improvements in school performance do correlate with lessened involvement with violence.
- Gangs recruit the more intelligent kids in poor communities, so the intervention must respond to the hopelessness that these youth feel. In Jamaica a project providing safe homework spaces with computers available has had success as has a university program that offers “second chance” education to dropouts,. This has even attracted people who have been heavily involved in crime.

Huey Cadette, Tobago Youth Council, Trinidad and Tobago

In Trinidad, as in Jamaica, there is an increase in violent crime often involving unemployed and undereducated youth. The lack of involvement of youth in positive and desirable roles has led to the creation of youth gangs. The community response has been to look at solutions such as using the gangs as a positive structure for change and organizing community policing programs. The police have created youth clubs that focus on music, sports and entrepreneurship (supported by micro credit programs). Youth programs emphasize group-based activities, values clarification, self esteem and conflict resolution.

Mark Antonio Jimenez, Ataklan Productions

As a musician and producer from Trinidad he emphasized the way culture, media and the availability of drugs, alcohol and guns have combined to create a problem of youth violence. Young people are culturally prepared to see guns as a source of power and prestige, even before they confront problems like unemployment. It is important to use openings provided by cultural activities such as song competitions to challenge the powerful images of guns and to strengthen awareness of alternative sources of power. In

addition, such youth work must go hand in hand with efforts to curtail gun availability and to break the links between alcohol advertising and pro-violence music.

Alicia Baptiste, St. Lucia National Organization of Women

Economic change and the presence of gun and drug smuggling have led to an increase in youth anger, gun crimes, violence and youth crime on the island. Few guns are confiscated and a recent amnesty netted only a few guns. The police have responded with increased penalties for unregistered guns and gun crimes. More proactively they have created a Rapid Response Unit which responds with counselling in schools after gun incidents. Women's organizations are responding with awareness programs, monitoring efforts and cooperation with the police to lessen domestic violence. More school outreach programs and workshops on dispute resolution are being planned.

Sharene McKenzie, Social Conflict and Legal Reform, Jamaica

The community development program in the Kingston neighbourhood of Craytown is an integrated answer to problems of unemployment, violence, poverty and hopelessness. This was not a program on youth violence *per se*, but rather a wide scale, graduated program in social change at the community level that lessened violence over time. Craytown was at its nadir in 1980 having experienced political violence, few public resources, a devastating fire, high levels of illiteracy, teen pregnancy and hopelessness. Youth and women's organizations were formed and began a prolonged engagement with the government, police, army and NGOs to find solutions to their problems. The interrelating projects that were created now include a sports program, an urban farm, a concrete block factory, a state training agency, micro enterprises, literacy, self-esteem and night school programs. Women and children were at the table early in the planning processes. Specific peacebuilding structures included tolerance programs, debating exercises and classes. The community's experience is cited as a model for other development programs across the city.

Jessica Galeria, MERCOSUR Representative, IANSA

Viva Rio in Rio de Janeiro has organized a broad response to a culture of violence deeply imbedded in the city. This culture combines many inter-related elements including: a high rate of economic inequality, lack of public safety, a high homicide rate, overly aggressive and corrupt policing and a sense of social panic and violent reaction. In response there is increased private policing and civilian arms possession, informal closures, restricted movement.

The culture of violence seemed to have deep roots and the civil society response needed to be broadly based, persistent and well networked. With the help of mass media advisors and popular entertainment figures Viva Rio organized a "Women's Campaign for Disarmament: Choose Gun-Free –Your Weapon or Me" as a way to dramatize that male virility is not linked in women's minds with gun possession. The campaign ran at the same time as a gun amnesty and was pitched to appeal to young people as well as older. The focus was on changing attitudes, images and fashion, and used the same media that often strengthens violent cultural images. The importance of women as organizers, networkers and actors in this process should especially be noted.

Wanda Colon, Caribbean Project for Justice and Peace, Puerto Rico

A high incidence of child abuse, domestic violence, and gun possession in Puerto Rico has led to a perception of increased insecurity. In addition militarism has had a great impact on society. The high level of male employment in the military over many years has led to an association of masculinity and power with the use of violence. Civil society has responded with programs in peace education, human rights, media literacy and opposition to the presence of guns – especially war toys – in the lives of children. In addition, there has been a prominent and successful challenge to militarism expressed in a civil disobedience campaign to return the island of Vieques to civilian control after a long history of use and abuse by the US military.

Anayancy Espinosa, Arias Foundation, Costa Rica

Central American countries continue to experience an arms build-up amongst civilians. This is linked to youth delinquency, organized crime, domestic violence, private security forces and local/family disputes. The Arias Foundation is responding with a Central America Dialogue on small arms that encourages focused research, and capacity building by NGOs to enable them to be more effective advocates for change and more practiced and knowledgeable when partnering with governments.

Haitian NGOs

While none of the Haitian organizations present have yet launched programs focused directly on youth violence, several representatives commented about the involvement of children and youth with guns and some Haitian speakers identified possible causes of the demand for such weapons. Several speakers expressed the view that gun violence was linked to government-supported militias and gangs. Children carrying guns, including assault rifles, have been seen in street demonstrations. The policing and justice systems are perceived to be deeply politicized, corrupt and inefficient. This leads community members to arm themselves and to resort to violence to resolve personal and family conflicts. Domestic violence is a common phenomenon and this directly affects the attitudes of children and youth. Several speakers described an emerging culture of violence in which acts of violence were not prevented and became “normal” and even systematic. Such acts when carried out by people in authority were not punished. Recent studies by NGOs note unacceptably large numbers of violent crimes, often associated with political figures and peaking around moments of political instability.

While many speakers noted the presence of extreme poverty, marginalization of groups and widespread economic deprivation in Haiti, they expressed the view that these were not themselves the main causes of violence. They pointed instead to the weakness and political corruption of state institutions and a historical pattern of the use of violence and counter-violence in responding to political, social and economic conflict. In addition, the easy availability of guns left over from earlier conflicts and failed disarmament or from illegal sources has increased the impact and lethality of violence at all levels of society. In many different ways speakers echoed the view that to end the “infernal spiral” of violence that they were experiencing as a society would require an “attitudinal disarmament” as well as a physical disarmament, coupled with the reform of institutions and laws.

Conclusions: Youth Programs Related to Lessening Small Arms Demand

1. The workshop included more than ten separate reports on integrated programs focused on lessening violence and the demand for weapons in Caribbean countries (Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago) and in Rio de Janeiro. These reports covered projects of different scale and stages of development. Most of the programs described employed an integrated strategy of community policing linked directly with youth work.
2. This concentration of regional experience is quite remarkable and could be a valuable resource for planning new programs in Haiti and elsewhere in the region. The proximity of some of the programs to Haiti means that there could be opportunities for networking of information, extended visits by NGO (and government) staff, direct training opportunities, and regional workshops.
3. More broadly, the experience in the Caribbean and in Rio de Janeiro offers the opportunity to the international community to study and evaluate a variety of successful programs in community policing and youth work. The results of this study could be shared with donors and active NGOs elsewhere and would greatly assist the development of more integrated work on small arms demand. [Small Arms Survey is now planning an evaluative study of this kind in 2004 as part of a larger research and advocacy program organized jointly with QUNO.]
4. Most of the projects described have found that dealing with the root causes of youth violence leads away from an emphasis on criminal justice and punitive responses and instead focuses on interrelated actions in community economic and social development, education and alternative forms of nonviolent conflict resolution (e.g., communication training, peer mediation, victim-offender mediation). These actions are carried out in the context of the community's understanding that it is confronting a shared involvement in a wider "culture of violence." In the most extreme setting, Rio de Janeiro, where levels of deaths and injuries due to small arms violence are similar to those in wartime settings, analysts have proposed that the young people involved as perpetrators be considered as "children in organised armed violence," similar in many ways to so-called "child soldiers", with a subsequent right with a right of access to rehabilitation and re-integration programs similar to those carried out in post-war peace programs.
5. The presentations and discussion on community policing identified some of the following lessons:
 - a) All of the current, ongoing programs that reported at the workshop (Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Rio de Janeiro) have chosen to integrate a

specific police reform program – community policing – with associated youth programming. This strategy aims to involve a defined community in collaboration with the police to provide a greater sense of security. Associated programs to change youth behaviour are important because young males -- children, teens and youth – are the community members most vulnerable to choosing or being recruited into armed violence.

- b) Each of the community policing programs includes the creation of a community council which directly advises the police about conditions, needs, perceptions and possible solutions to security problems. This council offers direct participation for residents in their own security situation and opens a space for direct communication and accountability that is otherwise lacking in the political system.
- c) In Rio the initial police commitment extended from direct security issues--no guns in the street, no involvement of children in organized violence, no tolerance of police corruption, and active police presence on the street—to broader security needs such as the provision of water and educational services.
- d) The success of the program in Rio de Janeiro relied on the integration of a minimum of three components: community policing, alternative positive activities for youth, and mainstream employment training and job programs for youth. In the experience of the organizers, no single element would have been successful on its own, but together they dealt with the system of issues that fostered insecurity and gun violence in the target community. While these particular program elements might differ in other locations, the concept of a minimum core of integrated elements remains as an essential strategic concept for planning.
- e) Educational opportunities for youth are important, but there is no simple relationship between levels of schooling and participation in crime and violence. In Rio those young people most likely to be involved in criminal gangs are those with 4-7 years of schooling. Those with less schooling or those who continued to the end of secondary school were least likely to be recruited, although for different reasons. In Jamaica, experience has shown that length of schooling is not a simple determinant of positive social behaviour for youth, but the higher the level of achievement by a student, the lower the chance they will be involved in violence and criminality
- f) The themes for youth activity are surprisingly similar across the various programs. These activities include: sports, music and other arts, computer training, academic tutoring, job training, entrepreneurial support and micro-credit. These are all subjects in which the youth are already interested, so it is relatively easy to encourage their participation. The provision of these programs involves many organizations and individuals often from outside the target area. The direct involvement of community police staff in some of the programs (sport is a common example) increases trust between police and the community they serve.
- g) Finding appropriate police staff to lead a community policing program is essential. It was underlined that this is not typical policing and often runs counter to the general organizational culture of local police forces.

Community policing is a major change in aims and activities and requires leadership that emphasizes communication, personal involvement, imagination and adaptability.

Follow-up to the workshop

The following actions were agreed upon at the final sessions of the workshop:

- Participation in the UN Biennial Meeting of States on Small Arms Demand in New York, July 07-11, 2003. Many of the participants in the Small Arms workshop in Haiti participated in this important meeting at the United Nations in New York.
- Presentations on July 10, 2003, by Folade Mutota, David Jackman, Jessica Galeria, Kiflemariam Gebrewold, and Serge Bordenave at the briefing “Lessons from the field: Human Dimensions of Small Arms Control,” a part of the NGO-sponsored activity at the UN Biennial Meeting of States in New York.
- Incorporation of workshop conclusions into research conducted by WINAD and Small Arms Survey in the Caribbean region and into the global research process conducted by QUNO Geneva and Small Arms Survey.
- Creation of a working group of Haitian organizations working on small arms issues issue and preparations to launch a campaign on peace in 2004 as part of the celebration of the 200th anniversary of Haitian independence. [A more detailed program of action was presented at the final workshop session and is available from AFSC via Denise Davis <ddavis@afsc.org>].
- Completion of a comprehensive report on the workshop in French and English and dissemination by email and post to participants and relevant others and placement on the AFSC’s web site www.afsc.org.
- Continued communication among participants in support of bilateral and regional networking activities.

Further Information Sources

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Appendix: Workshop Final Agenda

**“Small Arms Demand in the Caribbean:
Special Focus on Haiti and Youth Issues”**

A workshop organized by the American Friends Service Committee Haiti Program and the Quaker United Nations Office (Geneva), in collaboration with the Cercle des Amis des Droits Humains (Haiti), Commission Episcopale Nationale d’Haiti and Women’s Institute for Alternative Development (Trinidad and Tobago)
8-13 June 2003, Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Workshop Agenda

Sunday, 8 June

Morning: Arrivals

Afternoon: Arrivals

6:00 PM - Registration begins; distribution of agenda and packages

Evening:

7:00-7:15 - Welcome ASC-CADH-Justice and Peace

7:15-8:00 - Dinner

8:00-8:15 - Information Sharing

8:15-8:45 - Current Haitian Situation

8:45-9:15 - Getting to know each other

Monday, 9 June

Morning: Registration Continues

Chairperson: CADH

9:00 - Moment of Gathering

9:05 - Welcome

Patrick Camille- CADH, Haiti

Ombudsman Necker Dessables

9:10 - Introduction of Coordinating Team

9:15 – 9:30 - Background and Agenda Review

9:30-10:00 - Presentation: “Basic lessons on small arms demand; the emerging agenda”

10:00-11:00 - Presentation: “Actions on Youth, Security and Violence”

Dany Fabien – Haitian National Police

Jean Jacques Lemay – OAS

Questions

11:00 - Break

Chairperson: WINAD

11:30-11:45 - Information Sharing

11:45-1:15 - Plenary: The Haitian Context
Presentation 1: Small Arms and Human Rights in Haiti
Aviol Fleurant – President of the Network of Professionals and
Human Rights Organizations.
Questions and Discussion
2 :00 -3 :00 - Lunch

Afternoon

Chairperson : AFSC

3 :00-5 :00 - Plenary : Haitian Context (continues)
Short presentations from YMCA Haiti, Association Jeune pour Liberation,
Lakou et Lakai and Justice, CONOCS, and Justice and Peace.
Questions and Discussion
7 :00 - Dinner
8 :00 - (Meeting for non-Haitians arriving today)

Tuesday, 10 June

Morning:

Chairperson: QUNO

9:00 - Moment of Gathering
9:05-9:20 - Recap of previous day and expectations
9:20-11:15 - Plenary on major thematic issue: Youth and Violence
Presentation 1: “Youth Programs and Research: Rio and Beyond”
Luke Dowdney, Viva Rio
Presentation 2: “Youth and Violence in Haiti
Mehu Garçon, Haiti
Comments: A Community-Based Initiative to Reduce Armed Violence
Spyros Demetriou, UNDP
Discussion
11:15-11:45 - Break

Chairperson: CADH

11:45-1:15 - Plenary on major thematic issue continued
Presentation: Civil Society Actions and Capacity Regarding Gun Violence
Ian Hanssen, Coordinator, Justice and Peace National Work
Presentation: Stories from Haitian Youth about gun violence and its effect
in their communities – CONOCS and RENESCH
1:15-3:00 - Lunch

Afternoon

Chairperson: WINAD

3:00-4:30 - Plenary major thematic issue: Community, Governance and Security
Presentation: “Crime and Community Organization in Jamaica: Lessons
and Directions
Anthony Harriott, University of the West Indies

- Comment: Community policing experience
 Viva Rio
 Questions and Discussion
 4:30-4:45 - Break
- Chairperson: QUNO
 4:45-6:00 - Small Group Sessions: Comments on group reports and earlier presentations: What's new? What's changed? What's missing? 3 groups
 Opening comments and logistics – QUNO
 Comment from Researchers – SAS
 Small Groups Meet
- 7:00 - Dinner
- Evening:
 8:30-10:00 - Research Perspective on Small Arms Demand – SAS

Wednesday, 11 June

Morning

- Chairperson: AFSC
 9:00 - Moment of Gathering
 9:05-9:15 - Recap from previous day and information sharing
 Jessica Galeria
 9:15-10:45 - Plenary: Field Experiences
 Reports: Current project work related to the conference theme
 Wanda Colon Cortez – Caribbean Project for Justice and Peace
 Huey Cadette – Tobago Youth Council
 Alicia Baptiste – St. Lucia National Organization for Women
 Mark Antonio Jimenez – Ataklan Productions, LTD, Trinidad
 Anayancy Espinoza – Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress, Costa Rica
 Discussion
 10:45-11:00 - Break

- Chairperson: QUNO
 11:00-12:30 - Small Group Discussion: Lessons So Far (continuation from previous day)
 12:30-1:15 - Plenary – Reporting back from small groups
 1:15-2:30 - Lunch

Afternoon:

- Chairperson: WINAD
 2:30-5:00 - Plenary on major thematic issue: “Reversing a Culture of Violence”
 Sharene McKenzie, Jamaica
 Jessica Galeria, IANSA

6:00 - Go to handcraft store and dinner at local restaurant

Thursday, 12 June

Morning:

Chairperson: AFSC

9:00 - Moment of Gathering

9:05-9:15 - Recap from previous day and information sharing

9:15-10:45 - Plenary: Identifying major lessons and directions

Presentation: Main lessons I have learned from previous day

David Jackman, QUNO

Response from Haiti and the Caribbean

Patrick Camille – CADH, Haiti

Folade Mutota – WINAD, Trinidad and Tobago

Researchers Comment on Specific needs and ideas

Robert Muggah – SAS, Geneva

Nicolas Florquin – SAS, Geneva

Discussion: Comments and Questions from the whole group

10:45-11:15 - Break

Chairperson: CADH

11:15-12:15 - Three small groups (Haitians, other Caribbean and International)

Moving forward: ideas for individual and shared activity

12:15-1:15 - Two groups (Caribbean and International)

Caribbean linkages and possible joint activity

1:15-3:00 - Lunch

Afternoon:

Chairperson: QUNO

3:00-4:30 - Plenary: Next Steps (continued)

Presentation of ideas and proposal to the larger group

Discussion

4:30-4:45 - Break

Chairperson: AFSC

4:45-5:30 - Closing, evaluation, and thanks

7:00 - Dinner

9:00 - Haitian music performance by RAM at Oloffson Hotel

Friday, 13 June

Morning:

9:00 - Press Conference

Departures throughout the day.