

Integrating Development into the UN Programme of Action Process

Expert Seminar, Oslo, 22 & 23 March 2006

Co-organised by

The Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway

&

The Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers

RECOMMENDATIONS

April 2006

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The Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers

Launched in December 1997, the Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers (NISAT) is a coalition of Norwegian Church Aid, the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO) and the Norwegian Red Cross. The NISAT coalition is a Norwegian response to the unrestrained flows of weapons that fuel conflict and violence across the world. Small arms transfers destabilise regions where peace is fragile, contribute to abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law, threaten human security and hinder sustainable development.

PRIO plays a central role in the coalition by hosting a small arms project based around an online small arms database, and managing the NISAT website www.nisat.org. This is the world's first academic project focused on researching and analysing the international trade in small arms and light weapons. The project conducts a broad range of research activities on the proliferation of small arms and the impact of small arms misuse in conflict, post-conflict and non-conflict regions.

Preface

The expert seminar “Integrating Development into the UN Programme of Action Process” was held at the Norwegian Red Cross headquarters in Oslo, 22-23 March 2006. This was a collaborative effort between the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway and the Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers (NISAT). 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* (UN PoA).

Launched in 2001, the UN PoA 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 organisations highlighted the need to integrate and consolidate the development component of the UN PoA process. This process broadly encompasses all efforts which aim at complementing and strengthening the implementation of the UN PoA 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 on how to address the negative impacts of small arms proliferation and violence on sustainable development. Participants to the seminar represented a broad variety of stakeholders from the UN Development Programme offices, humanitarian and development organisations, local and national civil society groups, regional NGO networks, as well as academics and representatives from government and donor countries (see annex 2).

The first day of the seminar was dedicated to the analysis of the impact of small arms proliferation and misuse upon development, and examples of responses both from actors in the field and donor governments (see seminar programme, annex 1). 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 organisers. Experts were gathered again in plenary session for the report of the rapporteurs from each working group.

This document reflects the discussions which took place during the seminar. It is also based on the presentations made by a number of speakers, as well as on notes taken throughout the seminar. First, it briefly reviews existing language on the link between small arms proliferation and development contained in the UN PoA and in the non-paper written by the President of the forthcoming Review Conference, HE Ambassador P Kariyawasam. Second, it highlights thematic areas which should be prioritised in efforts to tackle the impacts of small arms proliferation and misuse upon development. Finally, a list of recommendations is suggested for integrating development into the UN PoA Process.

The organisers would like to thank all participants for their valuable contributions, in particular the speakers and chairs. We would 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 Aas for their active participation. Finally, we are also grateful to Merete Lundemo from the Section for Global Security Issues & Crisis Management. Without her dedicated support, the organisation of the expert seminar would not have been possible.

Existing language

In 2001, when the Programme of Action was negotiated there was very little understanding, and in fact very little empirical information on the linkages between small arms proliferation and misuse, and development. Since then – thanks to the tireless and impressive efforts of non-governmental organisations, research institutes, international organisations 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
- The General Assembly resolution 60/68 of December 2005
- The 2004 Report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the relationship between disarmament and development
- The OECD Development Assistance Committee's guidelines and the work of its Conflict Peace and Development Cooperation (CPDC) Network

Nonetheless, existing international and regional SALW initiatives (including the PoA) 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 the preamble, rather than in the operative part of the text.

References to development in the UN Programme of Action

The UN PoA 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 PoA contains one direct reference to development, 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 contained in the preamble (underlined below):

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 (I.2),

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 (I.3),

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 (I.5)

A number of indirect references are made in the operative provisions of the UN PoA. These indirect references are all but one underlining the link between development and the reintegration aspects of Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) of former combatants, notably children (national level: paras 21 and 22; regional level: para 30; global level: para 34 and 35). One operational provision recognises the important link between supply and demand factors. (I, 7)

References to development in the Review Conference President's non-paper

Within the framework of the UN PoA process, HE Ambassador P. Kariyasawam, Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations has been nominated as the President of the Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the UN PoA (RevCon) in New York, 26 June to 7 July 2006. In preparation for the RevCon and for informal consultation purposes, Ambassador P. Kariyasawam circulated the non-paper *A Strategy for Further Implementation*.

This non-paper contains two references to development elaborated for Section II (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.

There are also 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)

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 organisers. The working groups had been tasked with identifying priorities which could frame their discussions on the draft recommendations, and which 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 PoA acknowledges that small arms proliferation has far-reaching impacts ‘at the individual, local, national, regional and international levels’ (para 2), and the need for international cooperation and assistance to ‘support and facilitate efforts at the local, national, regional and global levels’ (para 14). It recognises 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 recognised and supported. A community dimension should be added to the UN PoA process, and it should focus upon local governance, education and sensitisation, 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 individual and/or communal livelihood and security assets becoming 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 characterise 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 PoA process with the implementation of targeted measures addressing the demand factors, in addition to the supply aspects of the issue, at the regional, national and community level.

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, and particularly their role in defining and implementing gun-free livelihoods, violence reduction initiatives and recovery strategies. In countries plagued with high level 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 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, and 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 post-war recovery, especially in situations where violence committed by armed groups has been prevalent during war. The UN PoA 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 PoA 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 of victims themselves becoming perpetrators – thus, it will prevent reoccurrence of violence and high human and socio-economic costs.

Conversely, strategies to get injured and traumatised people back to work and community life contributes to wider efforts to boost or rebuild economies, reduces 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 traumatised people should be addressed throughout the peace-building process.

Regional cooperation

Regions and sub-regions are key actors in implementing the UN PoA 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 PoA that apply to the regional level only refer 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 PoA process as regional organisations and sub-regional networks are more than mere intermediaries between national and international levels. They could be instrumental in integrating development in the UN PoA 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 Development Assistance Committee's guidelines on reporting small arms control and reduction, and disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration 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 finally to supporting action-oriented research for the development of evidence-based policies on small arms violence and sustainable development.

Recommendations

In preparation to the Oslo expert seminar, the organisers 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 final recommendations presented below have been finalised according to the reports produced by the rapporteur nominated for each working group.

Community level

1. To promote an inter-disciplinary and evidence-based approach to armed violence reduction, 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, prioritise, 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. 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 organise 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 harmonisation 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 gun safe 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 nation-wide 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, Demobilisation and Reintegration measures (where applicable) into country-level development frameworks such as national development plans and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP).
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 PoA, a focus on development approaches related to weapons control, violence reduction and health promotion.
19. To prioritise 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 illicit trade of small arms and light weapons in all its aspects into regional and sub-regional inter-governmental organisations' 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 the 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 inter-governmental 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;
- The 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 organisations 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 the 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 organisations 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 of small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

29. Through the programmes of regional and sub-regional inter-governmental organisations, to foster and strengthen cooperative and creative partnerships between these organisations 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 way 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 harmonise national legislation within regions, recognising the importance of such harmonisation in reducing trans-national demand for and flows of small arms and light weapons within regions.
32. To direct sub-regional and regional inter-governmental organisations of which they are a part to report on initiatives taken by these organisations in integrating small arms into development programming and vice versa in UN PoA reporting processes.
33. To give special attention to the dynamics of the illicit trade of 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 of 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 organisational divisions between programmes relating to development cooperation on 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 inter-relationships 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 organisations or development partners, and International Financial Institutions have 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 which 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 encourage other similar steps by development partners, to include SALW measures recommended in the UN PoA 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 PoA commitments that help 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 the UNDP and other relevant UN agencies, to ensure that they allocate and mobilise resources for programming on SALW and development issues.

Annex 1 – Programme

DAY 1

9:00	Registration
10:00	<p>Opening of the seminar</p> <p>Chair: Stein Tønnesson, Director of the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo</p> <p>Keynote speech: State Secretary Kjetil Skogrand, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway</p> <p>Keynote speech: Atle Sommerfelt, Secretary General of Norwegian Church Aid</p> <p>Discussion</p>
11:00	Break
11:30	<p>Session 1: An introduction to the impact of small arms violence on human security and development followed by a review of the limitations existing SALW initiatives regarding development goals.</p> <p>Chair: Mr. Sumedha Ekanayake, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka</p> <p>1. The impact of small arms violence on human security and development in conflict and post conflict areas Speaker: Carmen Rosa de León Escribano, Institute for the Study of Sustainable Development, Guatemala</p> <p>2. The impact of small arms violence on human security and development outside contemporary war zones Speaker: Augusta Muchai, Institute for Security Studies, Kenya</p> <p>3. The limits of existing international / regional SALW initiatives regarding development goals Speaker: Peter Batchelor, UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Geneva</p> <p>Discussion</p>
13:00	Lunch
14:00	<p>Session 2: What works? Voices from the field</p> <p>Chair: Anna Ifkovits, Deputy Head of Peace Policy Section , Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland</p> <p>1. Practical small arms and development initiatives amidst conflict areas Speaker: James Arputharaj, Lutheran World Relief, Sri Lanka</p> <p>2. Community arms collection and development program in post-conflict regions Speaker: Daniel Ladouceur, UNDP/MINUSTAH Haiti</p> <p>3. Voluntary small arms collection and development projects outside war zones Speaker: Ilona Szabó de Carvalho, Viva Rio, Brazil</p> <p>Discussion</p>
15:30	Break

16:00	<p>Session 3: Meeting the challenge, the response from donor governments</p> <p>Chair: Afi Yakubu, Foundation for Security and Development in Africa, Ghana</p> <p>1. Presentation by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway Speaker: Merete Lundemo, Section for Global Security Issues & Crisis Management</p> <p>2. Presentation by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands Speaker: Matthijs Wolters, Head of Arms Control and Arms Exports Policy Division</p> <p>3. Presentation by the government of the United Kingdom Speaker: Katherine Joseph, Department for International Development</p> <p>Discussion</p>
17:30	Close
19:30	Dinner hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway at the Hotel Plaza

DAY 2

09:00	<p>Session 4: Working Groups</p> <p>Working Group 1 – Community level Chair: Folade Mutota, Women’s Institute for Alternative Development, Trinidad & Tobago</p> <p>Working Group 2 – National level Chair: Padma Ratnayake, South Asia Partnership Sri Lanka</p> <p>Working Group 3 – Regional level Chair: Ecoma Alaga, West African Network for Peace, Ghana</p> <p>Working Group 4 – International level Chair: Cate Buchanan, Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, Geneva</p>
10:30	Break
11:00	<p>Session 5: Reports from the Working Groups</p> <p>Chair: Kåre R. Aas, Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway</p> <p>Working Group 1 – Community level Rapporteur: Robert Muggah, Small Arms Survey, Geneva</p> <p>Working Group 2 – National level Rapporteur: Nicholas Marsh, International Peace Research Institute, Oslo</p> <p>Working Group 3 – Regional level Rapporteur: David Atwood, Quakers’ United Nations Office, Geneva</p> <p>Working Group 4 – International level Rapporteur: Owen Greene, CICS, Bradford University, UK</p> <p>Discussion</p>
12:30	Closing remarks

Annex 2 – Participants

South Asia

James Arputharaj, Lutheran World Relief, Sri Lanka
Dipankar Banerjee, Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies, India
Chamila Hemmathagama, Saferworld South Asia
Sharif A. Kafi, Bangladesh Development Partnership Center
Padma Ratnayake, South Asia Partnership Sri Lanka
Kingsly Rodrigo, SASANET / National Peace Council of Sri Lanka
Bhuppi Singh Malik, Control Arms Foundation of India
Janani Vivekananda, International Alert

West Africa

Ecoma Alaga, West African Network for Peacebuilding, Ghana
Baffour Amoah, FECCIWA - West Africa Action Network on Small Arms, Ghana
Daniel Andoh, UNDP country office in Ghana
Patricia Blankson Akakpo, Network for women's Right in Ghana
Florella Hazeley, SLANSA – Council of Churches of Sierra Leone
Afi Yakubu, Foundation for Security & Development in Africa, Ghana

Eastern Africa

Mohamed Elmi, Somalia
Mohamed Guyo, Institute for Security Studies, Kenya
Abdiasis Ibrahim, Somalia
Abdulkadir Kalif, Somalia
Omar Khayre, Somalia
Peter Mbae, Norwegian Church Aid regional office, Kenya
Augusta Muchai, Institute for Security Studies, Kenya
Richard Mugisha, East African Action Network on Small Arms, Uganda
Alex Nyago, Saferworld Horn of Africa, Kenya
Mohamed Omar, Somalia
Oyugi Onono Quirinus, Regional Centre on Small Arms, Kenya

Southern Africa

Judy Bassingthwaite, Gun Free South Africa
Ricardo de Caris, SaferAfrica, South Africa
Slu Hlongwa, SaferAfrica, South Africa
Patrick Kiezit UNDP country office in Tanzania
Guy Lamb, Institute for Security Studies in South Africa
Robert Mtonga, IPPNW Zambia

Central and Latin America

Daniel Ladouceur, UNDP / UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti
Carmen R. de Leon Escribano, Institute for the Study of Sustainable Development, Guatemala
Folade Mutota, Women's Institute for Alternative Development, Trinidad & Tobago
Verónica Sagastume, Norwegian Church Aid regional office, Guatemala
Ilona Szabó de Carvalho, Viva Rio, Brazil

Europe / international organizations

David Atwood, Quaker United Nations Office, Geneva
Peter Batchelor, UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Geneva
Cate Buchanan, Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, Geneva
Owen Greene, Centre for International Cooperation and Security, Bradford University, UK
Keith Krause, Small Arms Survey, Geneva
David Meddings, WHO Department of Injuries and Violence Prevention, Geneva
Robert Muggah, Small Arms Survey, Geneva
Camilla Waszinck, International Committee of the Red Cross, Switzerland
Claudette Werleigh, Life and Peace Institute, Sweden

Norway – civil society

Frøydis Aarbakke, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
Kaja Glomm, Amnesty International Norway
Stein Erik Horjen, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
Christian Ruge, FAFO New Security Program
Stina Torjesen, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs

Norway – government

Kåre R. Aas, Director General, Department for Security Policy
Bente Bingen, Section of Southern Asia
Linn Eckhoff Dolva, Section Humanitarian and Criminal Law
Merete Lundemo, Section Global Security and Conflict Management
Stian Sand Christensen, UN Section
Kjetil Skogrand, State Secretary
Ingunn Vatne, Permanent Mission of Norway to the UN, Geneva

Government representatives

Diana Aguilar, Embassy of Colombia in Norway
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
Kentaro Minami, Delegation of Japan to the Conference on Disarmament
Daniel Prins, Delegation of the Netherlands to the Conference on Disarmament
Matthijs Wolters, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands
Mohamed Sayuti YahaYa Iddi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ghana

Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers

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