



## Small Arms and Light Weapons

### Background

Small arms and light weapons have come to be regarded as the leading threat to human security.<sup>1</sup> There are over 600 million small arms and light weapons in circulation worldwide. Of 49 major conflicts in the 1990s, 47 were waged with small arms as the weapons of choice. Small arms are responsible for over half a million deaths per year, including 300,000 in armed conflict and 200,000 more from homicides and suicides. Small arms and light weapons destabilize regions; spark, fuel and prolong conflicts; obstruct relief programmes; undermine peace initiatives; exacerbate human rights abuses; hamper development; and foster a "culture of violence".

Largely neglected in the past, the consequences of the uncontrolled spread and misuse of small arms and light weapons have now assumed central importance at international level. Multilateral cooperation in this area took a significant step forward when the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Traffic in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects was held from 9-20 July 2001. The participating states agreed to adopt a Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons, in All Its Aspects.

There has also been a great deal of activity at the regional and sub-regional levels to combat destabilizing small arms and light

weapons flows such as The EU Code of Conduct for Arms Exports; OAS Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related materials; Bamako Declaration; ECOWAS Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Light Weapons; and The Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of the Proliferation of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons.

It is now imperative to supplement the resolutions, appeals and recommendations made so far with hands-on measures based on lessons learned. To coordinate the efforts of the United Nations in this area, a system-wide mechanism, the Coordinating Action Small Arms (CASA), was established in 1998, with the Conventional Arms Branch of the UN Department for Disarmament Affairs as its lead agency.

### Concept

The misuse of small arms and light weapons is a worldwide problem requiring an orchestrated response at many levels: locally, nationally, regionally and globally within the framework of a coherent development strategy for crisis prevention and recovery. The development community's value-added is its capacity to simultaneously respond to both the supply and demand factors relating to small arms and light weapons availability and use. It is in recognition of this that UNDP established

a trust fund — the UNDP Trust Fund for Support to Prevention and Reduction of the Proliferation of Small Arms — in 1998 to implement activities and programmes in the area as part of its development work.

This *ESSENTIALS* draws from evaluative evidence to illustrate UNDP supported small arms and light weapons initiatives, as well as to show innovative examples from governments, civil society, and other multilateral development to promote lessons learning.

## LESSONS LEARNED

### 1. Combating the uncontrolled spread and misuse of small arms and light weapons must go hand in hand with comprehensive reform of the security sector

The demand for small arms and light weapons is often fuelled by conditions of insecurity, oppression, human rights violations and under-development. In the absence of the state's capacity to provide security, citizens may feel the need to arm themselves for self-protection. A new "security first"<sup>2</sup> approach to development calls for assistance to be directed not just to the armed forces, but also to the police, national guard, gendarmerie and customs—those agencies able to address personal security and overseen by a neutral authority. A strategy of this kind can engender improvements in public security and reduce the demand for privately owned weapons.

There has been an increase in support from development organizations for a number of initiatives for "security sector reform." A wide variety of UN agencies and Departments, including the UNDP, as well as other multilateral institutions have been drawn into this process. The ultimate objective of such reforms is to ensure that security forces respect human rights.

## What to do?

- Build the capacity of security-sector organizations to perform their legitimate functions in a manner that fosters trust in the constituency they are serving through enhancing capacity of armed forces and police to manage the Security Sector weapons stockpiles, including physical security, record keeping, inventory management and staff training, as well as disposal of any surplus;
- Develop civilian expertise for assessing security needs, security threats and security policy to effectively manage and oversee the security sector by training civil servants in governance and policy issues and in developing control and transparent accounting systems for budgets and expenditure planning;
- Provide support for democratically elected parliaments to assess security issues through facilitating reform of the judicial, legal and penal systems – e.g. initiatives such as conferences on judicial reform, strengthening of the role and power of judges, developing independent systems for judicial appointment, developing special programmes and guidelines to deal with gun law offenders, establishing administrative and judicial control mechanisms for prison services, and programmes to combat corruption;
- Foster respect for human rights and the rule of law within security-sector organizations through training in international humanitarian and human rights law, and ensure that mechanisms are in place for punitive action for the abuse of such rights;
- Encourage regional organizations to undertake confidence-building measures such as disclosing information on military strategy, force

size, plans for weapons procurement and composition of military spending.

### *Example*

*The Malawi Security Sector Reform Pilot Project of The International Peace Research Institute (PRIO), the Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers (NISAT) and the Government, mobilized civil society groups to work in cooperation with the police to monitor and prevent cross-border trafficking in small arms and armed crime. It also encouraged training of police for enhanced accountability and prevention of civilian abuse.*

*The project researched and analyzed the scope of the problem of armed crime and sources of small arms in Malawi, leading to a massive public awareness campaign on the dangers of illicit firearms and the need for community policing. Other results included the development of legal reform proposals, capacity building of Community Policing Forums and training of community-based police/civil society liaison groups. Regional cooperation between NGOs was developed in order to enhance partnership between governments, police and civil society to monitor and prevent cross-border trafficking in small arms and armed crime.*

### *Example*

*With the support of the International Development Law Institute (IDLI), the Southeast European Legal Development Initiative (SELDI) promoted comprehensive legal and judicial reform in public and private sectors through coordinated efforts in the fields of anti-corruption, judicial reform and trade. The results included a region-wide corruption diagnostic, training of NGOs to build corruption monitoring capacity and a comprehensive assessment of the institutional environment in the areas of public administration, the judiciary, economy, civil society and the media, and international cooperation against corruption.*

*IDLI also implemented a European Union sponsored project on "Support to the*

*Lithuanian Government's Anti-Corruption Commission" that included four workshops (on Anti-Corruption Awareness, Development of a National Anti-Corruption Strategy, Training of Trainers, Legal Prevention and Control of Corruption), Technical Assistance to the Lithuanian Special Investigations Service and an anticorruption study tour to Rome, enhancing the government's capacity to implement judicial reform.*

### *Example*

*As part of its efforts to promote civil-military relations in Africa, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (Regional Centre) in collaboration with the Government of Togo, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the National Democratic Institute (NDI), and the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) organized a seminar in Lomé (Togo) from 29 to 31 October 2001. The theme of the seminar was "the promotion of civil-military relations in Africa: a factor of peace and security in Africa."*

*Aside from the host country, Togo, which was represented by high-ranking government officials, the participants included senior civilian and military delegates from 17 African countries that have experienced military takeovers or have had successful democratic transitions. The key outcome of the seminar was the development of a draft code of conduct for armed and security forces that was validated at an experts' workshop organized by the Regional Centre and awaits implementation by the Organization for African Unity (OAU).*

## **2. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration form a continuum that is vital to stabilizing a post-conflict situation**

Demobilization is only possible when there is some measure of disarmament. Similarly,

the success of demobilization efforts is contingent upon effective rehabilitation of the former combatants and their integration into civilian life or a restructured army. In the civil conflicts of the post-cold-war era, a process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration has repeatedly proved to be vital to stabilizing a post-conflict situation; to reducing the likelihood of renewed violence, either because of relapse into war or outbreaks of banditry; and to facilitating a society's transition from conflict to normalcy and development.

Furthermore, the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration may have a symbolic and political importance beyond the sum of its parts. Even if full disarmament and demilitarization prove unachievable, a credible programme of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration may nonetheless make a key contribution to strengthening confidence between former factions and enhancing the momentum toward stability.

### What to do?

- Support programmes to disarm, demobilize and reintegrate soldiers and other combatants and their dependants by carrying out an assessment of ex-combatants and weapons distribution and verifying that the participation of all parties concerned, including local communities, is assured;
- Provide development support in areas such as health care, training, and income generation measures during the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; in addition to meeting material needs, it is also necessary to provide psychological support for victims and perpetrators. Such programmes should not merely be regarded as reactive measures for remedying the damage caused by war. Providing assistance to frustrated and poverty-stricken ex-combatants serves to defuse the risk to stability that they represent,

and to tackle problems and acute needs that can lead to new outbreaks of violence and war.

- Prevent the recruitment of child-soldiers and combatants by encouraging all states to sign, ratify and implement the UN Convention banning mercenaries; and promoting the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- Provide resources to establish and maintain demobilization centers and ensure food, clothing, housing and other basic needs for ex-combatants;
- Combine demobilization programmes with post-war recovery programmes to promote social development and economic/trade opportunities for the ex-combatants, their dependents, retired political officers, and for the community at large;
- Support the rehabilitation of victims of armed conflict (including ex-combatants, especially child soldiers and their families, women, disabled people and children) providing culturally appropriate psychosocial trauma counseling and other kinds of counseling to victims.

### Example

*A programme to disarm, demobilize and reintegrate child soldiers in Sierra Leone was implemented by Save the Children UK, the International Rescue Committee, Caritas and Coopi, supported by the European Union and UNICEF.*

*Recognizing the special needs of children, officials at demobilization centers were given instructions to question any young-looking soldier and include them in the programme. Children were placed in a demobilization camp and later transferred to interim care centers for counseling and to begin family reunification. Schooling was part of the interim care center routine. Some reintegration center schools were opened in the local community, a process*

enabling former child soldiers to become reacquainted with other children in the community. In order to trace and reunite child soldiers with their families, humanitarian organizations created a database of missing children and cross-matched it with names of ex-fighters registered in demobilization centers. The demobilization process not only provided essential services to former child soldiers, but also contributed to reconciliation.

### **Example**

In post-conflict societies where organizational capacity and economic base to implement large-scale job creation programmes are lacking, cash entitlement for the demobilized soldiers becomes a significant source of support. UNDP's Reintegration Support Scheme (RSS) in Mozambique was a cash subsidy that benefited 92,881 demobilized soldiers from Government and Renamo (Mozambican National Resistance) armies, for an 18 months period to supplement the six months severance pay of the Government. This programme was an integral part of the implementation of the General Peace Agreement. In order to pay demobilized soldiers, UNDP contracted a national bank with branches disseminated all over the country. During 36 months, RSS provided a financial safety net to support the demobilized soldiers to integrate into civilian life, facilitated their participation in other programmes for reintegration, limited urban migration and fostered confidence among beneficiaries to interface with banks and administrations.

### **Example**

In coordination with the United Nations Transitional Administration for East Timor (UNTAET) and East Timorese leaders, and following the establishment of the East Timorese Defense Force (ETDF), IOM and international donor agencies (The World Bank, USAID and CIDA) provided support to the reintegration of the demobilized National Force for the Liberation of East

Timor (FALINTIL) combatants into civilian society, as a seminal step in the stabilization of the region.

During the "The Falintil Reinsertion Assistance Program" (FRAP), former combatants were transported from their highland cantonment area back to their home communities, and provided with the first of five cash grants to ease their transition to civilian life.

In addition to providing direct support to program beneficiaries, IOM/FRAP sub-offices developed and managed community project activities which were aimed at providing a medium for the social, economic and vocational reintegration of returnees and demobilized soldiers alike, while providing essential post-conflict reconstruction of basic services. These interventions proved vital to increasing the ability of communities to absorb returning refugees and ex-combatants.

### **3. Combating 'cultures of violence' is necessary to promote non-violent conflict resolution**

Small arms and light weapons facilitate the creation of cycles of violence. At the local level, these cycles of violence distort attitudes and behaviour in a given society. In the most benign form, cultures of violence entail the normalization and glorification of war, weaponry, military force and violence in popular media, sport and recreation. At worst, cultures of violence celebrate armed violence and privilege violent solutions to peaceful ones in which individuals seek recourse to physical protection rather than dialogue and reconciliation. In societies affected by such cultures, and particularly where perceptions of insecurity are high, individuals become more likely to acquire arms for self-protection. Preventing the emergence of cultures of violence in areas where small arms are not yet part of everyday life, can effectively counter the outbreak of civil wars.

## What to do?

- Support local communities to discourage the glorification of violence and the trivialization of its impact in the media and in popular culture; education and awareness-raising measures which address the risks and disadvantages of weapons ownership and misuse and the benefits of peaceful conflict resolution can be promoted within the framework of existing education projects;
- Investigate the role community can play in discouraging men's interest in guns and their inclination toward violence; capacity of government institutions should be built along with the promotion of civil society resources, taking advantage of the special role that women can play for peaceful conflict resolution;
- Promote social cohesion, reconciliation and trust between communities through public education and by helping to build institutions for managing change, maintaining law and order and resolving conflict without resorting to violence or oppression;
- Build on and support community-based administrative and conflict settlement structures by supporting conciliation, mediation and arbitration programmes for traditional institutions and neighborhood panels;
- Support the establishment of regional dispute resolution and conflict prevention mechanisms; and promote regional conflict prevention measures;
- Promote the establishment and operation of war crimes tribunals and truth-finding and reconciliation commissions, taking into account local, national and international perspectives on such issues.

## Example

*The UNDP project "Strengthening the mechanisms for Small Arms" in El Salvador had as one of its components a public awareness campaign to prepare grounds for a national disarmament plan. A campaign was targeted at children and youth of eight municipalities of the country, named "Angels of Peace" with a slogan "Firearms not even as toys!" The campaign provided space to enable children to act as spokespersons and carried activities such as conferences, theatre performances and radio programs on the Impact of Firearms on Violence, workshops to sensitize teachers in favour of disarmament, collection of toy weapons in the municipalities where the campaign was carried out, and workshops to recycle toy weapons and elaborate sculptures with the materials.*

*A similar project, "Illicit Small Arms Control (ISAC) Project" was launched by UNDP in Kosovo. Three regional "Youth Awareness Projects" were provided grant funding. A total of 38 youth groups and 18,000 young people directly implemented and participated in the coordinated events that involved radio, television, public demonstrations, concerts, community forums, sporting tournaments, art and photography exhibitions, concerts, and dramatic presentations to mobilize youth against illicit small arms and violence. A key outcome was the Kosovan youth documentary, "In the Hands of Youth", which broke taboos on speaking publicly about the possession, use, and effects of arms. The film has been used in Police training curriculum, and integrated into the Kosovan education curriculum.*

## Example

*The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), in a project "Support to the preparatory phase of the Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC)", worked with a local NGO and an International Human Rights Law Group to design and implement, in collaboration with local civil society groups,*

*a comprehensive public awareness campaign concerning the TRC. Since March 2001, the TRC Working Group has published a monthly "Truth Bulletin" that gives updates on preparations for the TRC and also includes commentary and analytical articles. The Working Group has established a regional structure conducting numerous training sessions and workshops. During August and September 2001, the National Forum for Human Rights held a series of TRC sensitization workshops throughout the country for chiefs and other traditional rulers that have contributed to dialogue toward conflict resolution at the local level.*

#### **4. Reduction and transparency measures in arms trading, ownership and manufacture are fundamental to combat misuse of arms**

The illicit trade in small arms is estimated to account for as much as 20 percent of the total trade in legal small arms globally, which is valued at between \$4-6 billion a year.<sup>3</sup> In contrast to major conventional weapons, the manufacture and trade in small arms is highly decentralized. With nearly 600 companies in at least 95 countries actively manufacturing small arms and light weapons, prices are competitive and suppliers are plentiful.<sup>4</sup> A number of international and regional agreements such as the OAS Convention and the UN Firearms Protocol address critical aspects of the commercial small arms and light weapons market and provide international standards for import/export/in transit and marking of these shipments to reduce possibilities for diversion.

Since 1992, the United Nations has published an annual register of imports and exports of major weapon systems based on voluntary submissions of data by member states. However, since there is a range of ways in which legal civilian small arms and light weapons can be diverted to illegal

markets, regulations will not be effective unless they address every step of the life-cycle of a firearm.

#### **What to do?**

Country initiatives can be supported to combat the proliferation, manufacture and misuse of arms in their region through moratoriums and similar measures and, by enhancing the transparency of these activities.

In addition to providing support to government actors, development measures can enhance the capacities of non-governmental organizations.

- Provide inputs by assisting countries to develop the government services and legislation necessary for effective control of the arms sector, to combat corruption and to halt international and national business activities linked to weapons trafficking;
- Promote transparency of military expenditures through participation in the United Nations standardized instrument for reporting military expenditures;
- Enhance transparency in the ownership and manufacture of small arms and light weapons by supporting initiatives to strengthen democratic control of government policy and to establish and maintain regional registers on the ownership, stockpiles, production, transfer and use of such arms and their ammunition in developing countries;
- Improve domestic gun control by assisting governments and parliaments to create the legislation and authorities necessary for effective control of the use, ownership and purchase of small arms;

#### **Example**

*On January 26, 2001, the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations*

signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Organization of American States (OAS) that set out a legal framework for cooperation in respect of measures to reduce illegal trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition and other related matters. This MOU established the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LiREC) and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) as the implementing institutions.

The UN-LiREC and CICAD have conducted a project for customs, police and other relevant national officials in the region consisting of curbing illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunitions and explosives in the region, training police and custom officer instructors – that have strengthened national controls for the international movement of small arms and light weapons through legal framework, information sharing and databases.

### **Example**

The South Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) was launched in May 2002. Based within the UNDP Country Office in Belgrade, SEESAC works to coordinate, facilitate and encourage efforts to combat the proliferation of small arms and light weapons and related munitions in the region. SEESAC works towards the implementation of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe Regional Implementation Plan on Small Arms and Light Weapons in eight countries in South Eastern Europe.

At the national level SEESAC has facilitated and supported government and civil society action in developing legislation governing civilian possession of firearms and arms export control. At the regional and sub-regional levels, SEESAC has facilitated and supported measures to curb illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons through initiatives such as fostering information

exchange to improve border control and anti-trafficking; planning regional seminars/workshops and training for police and customs personnel in border areas; capacity building to strengthen small arms and light weapons related border control; and promoting regional harmonization of firearms possession legislation and implementation. As a result, a major regional oversight mechanism has been established to combat the proliferation of small arms and light weapons and related munitions in the region.

## **5. Collection, safe storage and disposal of small arms and light weapons are the only ways in which weapons are permanently removed from the supply chain**

Agreements to control small arms and light weapons will have limited impact unless they are matched by efforts to collect, securely manage and, where appropriate, destroy the weapons in circulation. Just as weapons left over from conflicts have been diverted, weapons collected in amnesties, as well as those recovered in crime, may flow back into the illegal market if they are not destroyed. This applies equally to weapons collected in the course of disarmament and demobilization operations, weapons collected during peacekeeping operations, surplus inventories among security forces and weapons turned in by citizens.

Amnesties, buy-backs and collection programmes have been used to remove surplus or illicit small arms and light weapons from circulation with mixed success. Voluntary weapons collection can go a long way in building confidence, forging collaborative networks in the community and supporting a longer-term commitment between stakeholders.

### **What to do?**

- Support national initiatives on campaigns for voluntary surrender to collect surplus

and undesirable stocks of small arms and light weapons; refrain from using cash incentives for gun buy-back schemes and explore the option of voluntary surrender before offering incentives;

- Support measures for the safe storage of arms and ammunition using storage facilities with guards and locks, and ensuring that they are isolated, dry and without any electrical appliances; measures should be in place to reduce unauthorized access, impulsive use and theft;
- Promote measures for the environmentally-sound destruction of small arms, light weapons and ammunition that are effective in terms of their political/psychological impact;
- Urge local and international development organizations and community leaders to promote the collection and disposal of small arms and light weapons through partnership, advocacy and policy dialogue.

### *Example*

*The first weapons-for-development project began in January 1999 in the Gramsh district of Albania. The pilot project, implemented in cooperation with UNDP, induced the civilian population to voluntarily turn in their weapons through the funding of development activities benefiting the community as a whole; promoted the empowerment of the community and restoration of confidence in local authorities by involving the population in the identification and implementation of specific development projects; and provided labour intensive and income generating activities that would generate employment and infra-structural improvement benefits to the communities. As a result, some 6,000 weapons and 137 tons of ammunition were collected. The number of homicides fell from 40 in the year preceding the pilot project to one in the six months after the initiation of the project. Subsequent to the Gramsh project, a new project was developed in*

*2001 that used an approach that went beyond weapons surrender and collection to controlling the proliferation of weapons through strengthening of laws governing weapons collection, imposing tougher penalties for illegally held weapons, and police training.*

### *Example*

*UNDP's ongoing Pilot Project for collection of illicit arms and support to Collection Programme for Niger consists of an awareness-raising/sensitization campaign; the participatory identification and selection of community projects to accompany voluntary weapons surrender and the destruction of weapons. A public weapons destruction ceremony was held to mark the launch of the project, involving 100 weapons voluntarily surrendered by civilians. Sixty public awareness and community sensitization sessions on weapons laws and the dangers of weapons proliferation were organized in villages, encampments and schools throughout the region of Nguigmi. Numerous radio information bulletins, interviews and discussions on the subject were broadcast by eminent local figures through a network of rural radios in different languages in Nguigmi. Consequently, the awareness raising initiatives were so successful in sensitizing the population about the dangers of weapons proliferation that forty-two weapons were handed in voluntarily as a show of good faith by communities, despite the fact that the weapons surrender phase has yet to be launched.*

---

<sup>1</sup> The United Nations limits its definition of small arms and light weapons to "those which are manufactured to military specifications for use as lethal instruments of war. Broadly speaking, small arms are those weapons designed for personal use, and light weapons are those designed for use by several persons serving as a crew." The UN definition covers the following weapon types: **Small arms:** Revolvers and self-loading pistols; rifles and carbines; sub-machine guns; assault rifles; light machine-guns; **Light Weapons:** Heavy machine-guns; Hand-held

---

under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers; portable anti-aircraft guns; portable anti-tank guns, recoilless rifles, portable launchers of anti-tank missile and rocket systems; portable launchers of anti-aircraft missile systems; mortars of calibres of less than 100 mm.

---

<sup>2</sup> Developed by the UN mission sent during 1994 and 1995 to study the security situation and the proliferation of small arms in Mali.

<sup>3</sup> UNDP Fact Sheet on Small Arms and Light Weapons.

<sup>4</sup> DFID. Small Arms and Light Weapons: A UK Policy Briefing.

---

## References

### UNDP Sources

UNDP. Mission Report on Clearinghouse Consultation in Bosnia Herzegovina. 1-3 July 2002.

UNDP/IOM. Assessment of Ex-Combatants and Weapons Availability and Distribution in Likouala Region. January 2002.

UNDP/IOM. Weapons Reduction Strategies for Phase II Operations in Pool Region. January 2002.

UNDP. UNDP Programme Strategy to Support Disarmament in Haiti. September 2002.

UNDP. UNDP Strategy for Addressing Small Arms Availability and Proliferation in the Great Lakes Region of Africa.

UNDP. Support To Human Security in Kosovo (YUG/01/010).

UNDP. Consolidation of the Rule of Law in Haiti in the Context of the Post-MICAH Transition Phase. February 2001.

UNDP. SEESAC Progress Report: Achievements in May-August 2002.

UNDP. Lessons Learning in Crisis and Post Conflict Situations: The Role of UNDP in Reintegration and Reconstruction Programmes. 2002.

UNDP. SALWC In One Week (29/07-04/08/2002).

UNDP. Learning from Experience for Afghanistan. Report on Afghanistan Programming Workshops. February 2002.

UNDP. Post-Conflict Assistance of the Government of Japan Through UNDP in Kosovo and East Timor. 2002.

UNDP. Weapons Destruction in South America.

UNDP. Implementation of the UNDP Small Arms Collection, Management and Reduction Programme (Albania, Kosovo, South Eastern Europe (Regional Clearinghouse for Small Arms Reduction in South Eastern Europe), Niger, Republic of Congo, Haiti, Macedonia, Great Lakes Region of Africa, Somalia, Sierra Leone,

Republic of Central Africa, El Salvador). A BCPR Report. 2002.

UNDP. Development Held Hostage: Assessing the Effects of Small Arms on Human Development. April 2002.

UNDP. Safe and Efficient Small Arms Collection and Destruction Programmes: A Proposal for Practical technical Measures. July 2001.

UNDP. Meeting the Challenge: the role of UNDP in crisis, post-conflict and recovery situations, 2000-2003. Executive Board of the UNDP and UNFPA. DP/2000/18. 2000.

UNDP. Mainstreaming Conflict Prevention in UN system Analysis and Development Programming. October 2001.

UNDP. Weapons Collection, Management and Destruction Programme. August 2002.

### Other sources

Arms Control Association. A 'New' Approach to the Small Arms Trade. January 2001.

BASIC. Project on Light Weapons: Controlling Global Light Weapons Transfers: Working Toward Policy Deepening the OAS Agenda on Small Arms and Light Weapons. Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials. Consultative Committee. Washington, D.C. 2002.

BASIC/International Alert/Saferworld. Combating the illicit trade in small arms and Light Weapons. Briefing 7.

BICC. The UNTAES Experience: Weapons Buy-back in Eastern Slovenia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (Croatia). Brief 12. 1998.

BICC/SAND. Tackling Small Arms and Light Weapons: A practical Guide for Collection and Destruction. 2002.

BICC. Combating the Excessive and Uncontrolled Accumulation and Spread of Small Arms. Paper 17. 2002.

CIDA. Peacebuilding – Canadian Experience.

CIDA. Small Arms, Human Security and Development. No. 5 1999-2000.  
DFID. Small Arms and Light Weapons: A UK Policy Briefing.  
GTZ. The problem of Small Arms in Developing Countries. 2001.  
GTZ. Security Sector Reform in Developing Countries. 2000.  
IANSA. An International Agenda on Small Arms and Light Weapons Elements of a Common Understanding: Oslo Meeting.  
IANSA. Report on Viva Rio's Gun Control Campaign. 2000.  
International Development Law Institute (ILDI). Southeast European Legal Development Initiative. Review.  
Institute for Security Studies. Small Arms Proliferation in Africa. 2001.  
NISAT. Community Safety and Firearms Control: Malawi Security Sector Reform Pilot Project Report. 2000.  
NISAT. Two Sides of the same coin? The Legal and illegal trade in small arms. 2002.  
OHCHR. Second phase of support to the implementation of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004) - GLO/00/AH/20.  
OHCHR. Support to the preparatory phase of the Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC).  
OSCE. Mission Report on OSCE project: "Weapons into Water – OSCE rehabilitates water canal in exchange for weapons in Georgia. 2002.  
OSCE. OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons. 2000.  
Oxfam. Small Arms, Wrong Hands. Oxfam GB Policy Paper – April 1998.  
Peter Lock. Comprehensive measures to reduce illicit small arms availability. 49<sup>th</sup> Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs. Rustenberg, South Africa, September 1999.  
SAND. Weapons Collection in Central America: El Salvador and Guatemala.  
UN. Secretary General's Annual Report on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa. 2001.  
UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee. Growing the Sheltering Tree – Protecting Rights Through Humanitarian Action: Programmes and Practices Gathered From The Field. 2002.  
USAID. Evaluation of Guatemala Demobilization and Incorporation Program. January 1999.  
USAID. September 2002 Report on "The Falintil Reinsertion Assistance Program" (FRAP). 2002.

Project Ploughshares. Security Sector Reform and the Demand for Small Arms and Light Weapons. Ploughshares Briefing 01/7.  
The European Commission. Council Resolution on Small Arms. 1999.  
UN. Harnessing Institutional Capacities in Support of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of Former Combatants. ECHA. 2000.  
UN. "Small Arms, big Problems" by Kofi Anan – UN Conference on Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. 9-20 July, 2001.  
UN. Relationship between Disarmament and Development. General Assembly Fifty-third session. UN Document A/53/206. 1998.  
UN. Humanitarianism Under Threat: The Humanitarian Impacts of Small Arms and Light Weapons. Inter-Agency Standing Committee. July 2001.  
UN. The Role of United Nations Peacekeeping in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration. Report of the Secretary-General. S/2000/101.  
UNDDA. A Disarming Proposition: Meeting the Challenge of Sustainable Development: USG Mr. Jayantha Dhanapala.  
UNDDA. A Destruction Handbook: small arms, light weapons, ammunition and explosives. July 2000.  
UNIDIR. Microdisarmament: A New Agenda for Disarmament and Arms Control.  
UNIDIR. Disarmament as Humanitarian Action. 2001.

## Contact Institutions

### United Nations

United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs (DDA)  
<http://disarmament.un.org/CAB>  
United Nations Institute for Disarmament Affairs (UNIDIR)  
<http://www.unog.ch/UNIDIR/>  
UN Peacekeeping Operations  
<http://www.un.org/depts/dpko>  
United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict  
<http://www.un.org/special-rep/children-armed-conflict/>  
UNDP Small Arms Reduction Programme  
<http://www.undp.org/erd/smallarms>  
United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights  
<http://www.unhchr.ch/>

United Nations Organization for Migration (IOM)  
<http://www.iom.int/>  
 United Nations Children's Fund  
<http://www.unicef.org>  
 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
<http://www.unhcr.org>

**Other Resources**

African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD)  
<http://www.accord.org.za>  
 Amnesty International  
<http://www.amnesty.org>  
 Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress  
<http://www.arias.or.cr>  
 Arms Control Association  
<http://www.armscontrol.org>  
 Bonn International Center for Conversion  
<http://www.bicc.de>  
 British American security Information Council (BASIC)  
<http://www.basicint.org>  
 Center for Conflict Resolution  
<http://www.ccrweb.ccr.ict.ac.za>  
 Human Rights Watch Arms Division  
<http://hrw.org>  
 Institute for Security Studies  
<http://iss.co.za>  
 International Action Network for Small Arms (IANSA)  
<http://www.iansa.org>  
 International Alert  
<http://www.international-alert.org>  
 NGO Committee on Disarmament  
<http://www.peacenet.org/disarm/>  
 Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers (NISAT)

<http://www.nisat.org>  
 Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)  
<http://www.osce.org>  
 Oxfam, UK  
<http://www.oxfam.org.uk/>  
 Program on Security and Development (SAND)  
<http://sand.mii.edu>  
 Project Ploughshares  
<http://www.ploughshares.ca>  
 Saferworld  
<http://www.saferworld.co.uk>  
 Small Arms Survey  
<http://www.smallarmssurvey.org>  
 Stockholm Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)  
<http://www.sipri.org>  
 USAID – United States Agency for International Development  
<http://www.usaid.gov>  
 DFID – Department for International Development  
<http://www.dfid.gov.uk>  
 Danida – Danish International Development Agency  
<http://www.um.dk/english>  
 GTZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit  
<http://www.gtz.de/publikationen/english>  
 NORAD – Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation:  
<http://www.norad.no>  
 OECD – Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development  
<http://www.oecd.org>  
 The European Commission  
<http://europa.eu.int>

<p><i>The ESSENTIALS series summarizes and synthesizes main lessons learned and recommendations made by UNDP and other development agencies on selected subjects. It is designed to provide UNDP country offices and headquarters easy access to lessons learned from evaluations.</i></p>	
<p>Evaluation Office (EO)          United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)          One United Nations Plaza          New York, NY 10017</p>	<p>Telephone: (212) 906 5095          Fax: (212) 906 6008          Intranet: <a href="http://intra.undp.org/eo">http://intra.undp.org/eo</a>          Internet: <a href="http://www.undp.org/eo">http://www.undp.org/eo</a></p>