

Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants	Paragraph I.23	Bring the current paragraph up to date by making reference to the primary UN process that is guiding DDR planning, as underlined below: “Taking into account that a number of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes have yielded positive results and <u>taking note of the new guidance provided by the UN Integrated DDR Standards</u> , to urge the further development and implementation, where needed, of effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes.”
Children and Youth	Paragraph II.26	Minimally revise to widen the definition of affected children to include those involved in peacetime criminal violence: “To enhance efforts to address the special needs of children affected by armed conflict, including those who are forced to become child soldiers <u>or are involved in organized armed violence</u> , in particular the reunification with their family, their reintegration into civil society, and their appropriate rehabilitation.” Add the following text to the same paragraph: <u>To urge States that have not already done so, to fully implement the measures on small arms and children and armed conflict, as specifically outlined in Security Council Resolutions 1539, and 1612, particularly the provision of information on small arms flows as mandated and ending arms transfers to violators of children’s rights.”</u>
Gender	Paragraph II.25	Expand the gender approach to include the needs of men as well as women, in line with research that has highlighted the role of young men as the principle users and direct victims of armed violence.
A Focus on Participatory Work at the Community Level	Paragraph II.24	Add the following to emphasize the recognized importance of local involvement and participation in planning and decision making: <u>“the need for measures to be conducted in consultation and collaboration with all members of the community and stakeholders engaged in the community, and that they make use of locally-appropriate development incentives.”</u>

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Taking a Step Forward at the UN Review Conference Balancing Supply and Demand Aspects of Small Arms Programming

From the earliest discussions at the UN the control of small arms proliferation has been analyzed from the point of view of supply and demand. Since 2001 an increasing number of analysts, policy makers and field organizers have been urging the international community to give equal attention to small arms demand factors. More than half the world’s small arms are in the hands of civilians and are considered valuable tools for security and protection by those who acquire and keep them. This perceived need won’t disappear, even if governments can better reduce and control the available supply. So, there is a need for parallel and equally significant programmes aimed at lessening the perceived value of and need for these weapons, i.e. programmes that seek to lessen demand.

At the Second UN Biennial Meeting of States in 2005 and more recently at the Preparatory Committee in January 2006 there were a large number of statements in support of a “comprehensive approach” to small arms control, one that would treat supply and demand aspects in a balanced and integrated way. In addition, many states, regional groups, international agencies and NGOs spoke directly about the specific issues that are generally considered significant in lessening the demand for small arms and light weapons. At the Preparatory Committee in January speakers representing some 147 UN member states (a clear majority) supported the central aspects of demand programming, either separately or in combination.

Actions to reduce the civilian demand for SALW usually focus on*:

- Economic and Social Development;
- Conflict Prevention and Resolution;
- Post-Conflict Peacebuilding;
- Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants;
- Children and Youth;
- Gender;
- Security Sector Reform;
- Research on all of the above

QUNO and others advocating a comprehensive supply and demand approach have continued to emphasize several additional overarching requirements:

- The need for multi-dimensional and interdisciplinary programming;
- The vital significance of focusing on participatory organizing at the community level; and
- The establishment of an assistance and cooperation mechanism that would facilitate the implementation of demand and supply initiatives.

*For more details see “Demanding Attention: Addressing the Dynamics of Small Arms Demand” www.quono.org

Supporting the Paragraphs Related to Demand in the Draft Outcome Document (18th May 2006)

While the concept of demand has not been fully embraced in the context of this draft Outcome Document, references to various elements of demand work may suffice to keep the approach alive. States should give priority to retaining in the document those references to demand-related issues that have been incorporated into the most recent draft of the Outcome Document. These include paragraphs on the following subjects:

Economic and Social Development	This is now the most significant example of a demand approach in the text, with the greatest potential for encouraging relevant new initiatives and funding. <u>Section I, paragraphs 3, 4, 7, 9,10;</u> <u>Paragraph II.24</u> on mainstreaming SALW into development is of central importance; <u>Paragraph III.17ii</u> on strengthening governance, and <u>Paragraph III.17.iv</u> supporting socio economic development agendas.
Conflict Prevention and Resolution	<u>Paragraph II.27:</u> refers to the need to implement “confidence building measures and public awareness and education programmes”, which could be interpreted as aspects of conflict resolution. <u>Paragraph II.45:</u> supporting “promotion of dialogue and culture of peace” via education and awareness programmes “involving all sectors of society.”
Post-Conflict Peacebuilding	There are currently a few references to the importance of small arms control in post-conflict situations: <u>Paragraph II. 24</u> on development, <u>Paragraph II. 27</u> on Confidence Building Measures, and <u>Paragraph III.17i</u> on financial assistance.
DDR of ex-combatants	<u>Paragraph II.23:</u> addressing Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR); <u>Paragraph II.34c:</u> a regional reference to DDR; <u>Paragraph III.3g:</u> assistance for DDR of adult ex-combatants and child soldiers.
Children and Youth	<u>Paragraph I.11:</u> including an extensive consideration of the impact of SALW violence on children; <u>Paragraph II. 26:</u> on the need to address specific needs of children, including those who have been forced to become child soldiers; <u>Paragraph III.3g:</u> calls on States to provide assistance to address the need for “assistance for ex-child soldiers”.
Gender	<u>Paragraph II.25:</u> Reference to the importance of a gender-sensitive approach.
Security Sector Reform	<u>Paragraph II.22:</u> Addresses the performance of national law enforcement officials and the implementation of UN basic Principles on the use force. Relations with police are a significant factor affecting the demand for weapons by civilians, and this is the first time that the broad issue of Security Sector Reform has found a toehold in the UN small arms negotiations.

Research on all of the above	<u>Section III.18:</u> Provides a specific paragraph on action oriented research on supply & demand factors. This is a welcome addition to dealing with demand issues and has often been a recommendation from practitioners and policy analysts at QUNO’s demand workshops.
Multi-dimensional & Interdisciplinary programming	<u>Paragraphs I.7, I.8 and I.9:</u> Underline the multi-dimensional nature of SALW problems & solutions. <u>Paragraphs III.17 and III.20</u> also reflect this approach.
A Focus on Participatory Work at the Community Level	While the importance of work at the community level is not explicitly included, <u>Paragraph II.24</u> includes references to “national and local plans and strategies”, <u>Paragraph II.45</u> mentions “involving all sectors of society.”
Cooperation and Assistance	<u>Paragraph III.13:</u> Encourages support from states to existing UNDDA and UNDP Trust Funds for small arms and to creating trust funds at the national level. <u>Paragraph III.19:</u> Requests that UNIDIR “carry out a study on the financial and technical needs of developing countries for the full implementation of the Programme of Action.”

Towards a Comprehensive Approach

A number of relatively small changes to the current draft text would strengthen the demand-related paragraphs:

Demand Approach	Paragraph I.7	Add a short, direct reference to the need for a supply and demand approach that refers to dealing with issues in a “coordinated and interdisciplinary manner....”, acknowledging the multi-dimensional aspects of SALW control.
Economic and Social Development	Paragraphs II.29, II.34 and III.3. Paragraph III.3	Add text that connects the mainstreaming concept in paragraph II.24 to the paragraphs on national reporting, regional cooperation and financial assistance. Add a new sub-section as follows: “action to mainstream the elimination of illicit small arms and light weapons and the integration of armed violence prevention programmes in national and local plans and strategies related to national security, development, poverty reduction, crime prevention and post-conflict reconstruction”
Post-Conflict Peacebuilding	Section I Section II	Reinstate the paragraph on the UN Peacebuilding Commission. Add a paragraph that invites representatives of DPKO and the Peacebuilding Commission to future small arms meetings.