

**Global action to stop gun violence:  
PrepCom for the Review Conference  
9 – 20 January 2006**

**Report**



# IANSA PrepCom Report 2006

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## Acronyms

ATT	International Arms Trade Treaty
BMS	Biennial Meeting of States
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
EAANSA	Eastern African Action Network Against Small Arms
EU	European Union
FECCLAHA	Fellowship of Christian Councils in the Great Lakes & Horn of Africa
IANSA	International Action Network on Small Arms
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IGO	Inter-Governmental Organisation
IPPNW	International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War
NGO	Non-Government Organisations
PoA	UN Programme of Action on small arms
PrepCom	Preparatory Committee for the RevCon
PRIO	Peace Research Institute Oslo
QUNO	Quakers UN Office
RevCon	The UN Conference to review the Programme of Action on small arms
SAANSA	Southern Africa Action Network on Small Arms
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SWEFOR	Swedish Fellowship of Reconciliation
UJCC	Ugandan Joint Council of Churches
UNDDA	UN Department for Disarmament Affairs
UNDP	UN Development Program
UNICEF	UN Fund for Children
UNIDIR	UN Institute for Disarmament Research
WAANSA	West Africa Action Network on Small Arms

**We thank the governments of Norway and Sweden for their generous support for civil society participation at the PrepCom.**

## 1. Introduction

The Preparatory Committee for the Review Conference on Small Arms (PrepCom) was part of the follow-up process to the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms & Light Weapons in All Its Aspects which took place in New York from 9 to 20 July 2001. At the 2001 conference, UN Member States adopted the Programme of Action on small arms (PoA). The first Biennial Meeting of States (BMS) was held from 7 to 11 July 2003. The second BMS was held from 11 to 15 July 2005. The first Review Conference on the PoA will be held from 26 June to 7 July 2006.

### Purpose of the meeting

The purpose of the PrepCom was to lay the groundwork for the Review Conference (RevCon). It was hoped that the PrepCom would produce a draft agenda for the RevCon, and ideally a draft outline or preliminary version of the RevCon outcome document. The PrepCom also provided an opportunity for an exchange of views by Member States and for statements by intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations. From the viewpoint of civil society, the meeting also served as an opportunity to inform and persuade governments about policies to prevent gun violence and improve small arms control.

### Number of sessions and time management

The official meeting consisted of 18 three-hour sessions, held over a two-week period. The first two days were devoted to procedural matters and statements by governments. This was followed by statements by IGOs and a 3-hour slot for NGOs. The pro-gun lobby occupied half an hour, followed by IANSA members for two hours. We finished early, as it had been suggested that we might be able to re-allocate the remaining half-hour for NGO contributions to the thematic debates coming later. Most governments were in favour of this, but a small number objected so the opportunity was lost. This meant that the only occasion during the two weeks when NGO voices were heard in the plenary was during the designated NGO session in Week 1, before the thematic debates began.

During the thematic sessions, which occupied three more days, some government delegations demonstrated their solidarity with civil society by providing opportunities to communicate NGO messages. IANSA members who were included on the delegations of Netherlands, Senegal, Finland, Norway and Mexico were able to speak in plenary, delivering statements on behalf of their delegations. In addition, several other governments read out texts prepared by IANSA members.

The thematic debates were divided into six clusters:

- I. Human/humanitarian, socio-economic and other dimensions (eg victim assistance, linkages to terrorism and drug trafficking amongst other sub-themes)
- II. Norms, regulations and administrative procedures (eg civilian possession, export controls, brokering, armed groups)
- III. Excessive accumulation, misuse and uncontrolled spread (eg post-conflict focus, managing stockpiles and surpluses)
- IV. International cooperation and assistance (eg resource mobilisation, technical assistance, lessons learned)
- V. Communication (eg. public awareness programmes, mobilising political will)
- VI. Follow-up (eg. mechanisms for the next 5 year period, meeting cycles and synchronicity with other processes, analysis of national reports, national coordination agencies)

The thematic debates continued into the first two days of the second week of the PrepCom; then the meeting moved into discussion of the Review Conference. Finally, governments considered the draft report of the PrepCom and adopted it. The meeting report merely described the procedure; it contained no recommendations to the RevCon because the meeting had been unable to agree on any. The Chair had submitted a summary with policy recommendations, but this was not adopted by the meeting. It was instead accepted as a Conference Room Paper from the Chair.

### Participation of NGOs

About 120 representatives from IANSA member organisations in 41 countries were present during the meeting. Due to the high cost of staying in New York, some could not attend for the full two weeks. This was nonetheless an impressive showing from civil society organisations for a January meeting, especially given the increasing difficulty of obtaining visas for the US for citizens of many countries in the Global South. IANSA had planned to bring a group of participants from conflict zones, including Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Sudan; but all these participants were denied visas except one from the DRC. At least 6 representatives of pro-gun groups also attended. 14 governments included NGOs representatives as members of their official national delegations.

## 2. Record of the PrepCom

### A. State reports and thematic session\*

32 States and the regional groupings of Europe and Africa made supportive statements regarding controls on international transfer of small arms. Of these, 19 States and the extended EU group supported discussion of international transfer controls at the RevCon. Only 8 States made public statements suggesting that the topic should not be included for discussion at the RevCon.

Of the topics that are either not mentioned in the PoA or only barely mentioned:

- 42 States mentioned civilian possession
- 33 States referred to development, as well as the Africa Group and the extended EU regional group
- 19 States expressed strong support for demand-side approaches to small arms control, as well as the Africa Group and the extended EU regional group
- 18 States referred to providing assistance to survivors of armed violence
- 13 States mentioned transfers of small arms to non-state actors, alongside the Africa and extended EU regional groupings and a Latin American regional group
- 9 States and the extended EU group made reference to gender, the majority referring to men as well as women

#### Supportive statements on international transfer controls:

Australia	Israel	Sierra Leone
Bangladesh	Jamaica	South Africa
Chile	Kazakhstan	Tanzania
Colombia	Nigeria	Turkey
Colombia (on behalf of Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, El Salvador, Peru, Paraguay, Dominican Republic)	Nigeria (on behalf of Africa Group)	
	Senegal	

#### Specific recommendations to include transfer controls at the RevCon:

Argentina	Kenya	Sri Lanka
Austria (on behalf of EU +12)	Malawi	Switzerland
Brazil	New Zealand	Trinidad & Tobago
Canada	Norway	Uganda
Finland	Poland	UK
Georgia	South Korea	US
Japan	Spain	

Brazil submitted a Conference Room Paper on international transfer controls. See Annex II.

#### Rejected considering regulating legal transfers at the PrepCom:

China	India	Russia
Cuba	Indonesia	Venezuela
Egypt	Pakistan	

#### Supportive statements welcoming the international negotiations on brokering

Austria	India	Norway
Brazil	Iran	Russia
China	Kazakhstan	Sri Lanka
Egypt	Korea	Zambia
India	New Zealand	

#### Referred to small arms transfers to 'Non-State Actors':

Australia	India	Norway
Austria (on behalf of EU +12)	Indonesia	Russia
Brazil	Israel	South Africa
Colombia (on behalf of Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, El Salvador, Peru, Paraguay, Dominican Republic)	Nigeria	Sri Lanka
	Nigeria (on behalf of Africa Group)	Switzerland

\* This section of the report draws heavily on the reports prepared by QUNO, Control Arms Campaign, HD Centre, PRIO, Franciscans International and Small Arms Survey

**Referred to national firearms legislation:**

Australia	Egypt	Norway
Bangladesh	El Salvador	Paraguay
Brazil	Eritrea	Peru
Burundi	Ethiopia	Rwanda
Cambodia	India	Seychelles
Canada	Indonesia	Somalia
Chile	Israel	South Africa
China	Jamaica	Sudan
Colombia	Jordan	Tanzania
Côte d'Ivoire	Kazakhstan	Trinidad & Tobago
Cuba	Kenya	Uganda
Djibouti	Mali	Zambia
Dominican Republic	Mexico	
DRC	Mozambique	
Ecuador	Netherlands	

Mexico submitted a Conference Room Paper on civilian small arms possession. See Annex II.

**Rejected inclusion of national firearms legislation at RevCon**

India  
Japan  
US

**Strong support for demand-side issues:**

Austria (on behalf of EU+12)	Japan	Pakistan
Bangladesh	Kenya	South Africa
Benin	Malawi	Switzerland
Canada	Netherlands	Trinidad & Tobago
China	Nigeria	Uganda
Egypt	Nigeria (on behalf of Africa Group)	UK
Ghana		
Holy See	Norway	

Both Canada and Japan submitted Conference Room Papers on aspects of small arms demand. See Annex II.

**Referred to survivor assistance:**

Canada	Finland	Kenya
Chile	Guatemala	Mexico
Colombia	India	Nigeria
Dominican Republic	Indonesia	Norway
Ecuador	Jamaica	Paraguay
El Salvador	Japan	Peru

Canada submitted a Conference Room Paper on survivor assistance. See Annex II for more information.

**Referred to gender and small arms control:**

Austria (on behalf of EU + 12)†	Côte d'Ivoire	Sri Lanka
Bangladesh†	Jamaica	Trinidad & Tobago†
Burkina Faso†	Mauritius	
Canada†	Senegal	

† These States also referred to the role of men in armed violence.

**Referred to development issues relating to small arms control:**

Algeria	Ghana	Mexico
Austria (on behalf of the EU+12)	Holy See	Mozambique
Bangladesh	India	Namibia
Benin	Iran	Netherlands
Canada	Iraq	Nigeria
China	Jamaica	Nigeria (on behalf of the Africa Group)
Cuba	Kenya	
Dominican Republic	Malawi	Norway
Egypt	Mali	Pakistan

Palestine	Switzerland	UK
Sierra Leone	Tanzania	
Solomon Islands	Trinidad & Tobago	
Sri Lanka	Uganda	

The Netherlands and the UK submitted a Working Paper on development and small arms control. See Annex II.

**Positive comments about NGOs:**

Argentina	Holy See	Norway
Austria	India	Philippines
Bangladesh	Indonesia	Sri Lanka
Canada	Israel	Tanzania
Colombia (on behalf of Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, El Salvador, Peru, Paraguay, Dominican Republic)	Japan	Trinidad and Tobago
Ghana	Kenya	Uruguay
	Korea	
	New Zealand	

**Accredited IANSA member NGOs on government delegations:**

Canada	Kenya
Chile	Mexico
Côte d'Ivoire	Netherlands
Finland	Norway
Germany	Senegal
Guatemala	Uganda
Ireland	UK

In addition, the delegation of Switzerland included the Small Arms Survey.

**B. NGO presentations to the PrepCom plenary**

The 3-hour NGO session was divided into two slots. During the first half hour, four representatives from the pro-gun lobby, the World Forum on the future of Shooting Sports Activities (WFSA) made brief presentations. Then a selection of IANSA members took the floor for the remaining 2+ hours. (This latter period was split by the lunch break.)

The IANSA presentation involved a series of speakers from different regions focussing on 3 core themes. The core content of the presentation was compiled by a working group and then modified by the speakers who used examples from their own experience wherever possible. The presentation attempted to illustrate a wide range of interests and concerns from across the network.

**IANSA Introduction**

**Speaker:** Rebecca Peters (IANSA Director)

**Theme 1: Human impact of small arms proliferation**

- Sustainable Development and Small Arms Control
- Dimensión Humana del efecto de las armas pequeñas: La perspectiva de género
- Assistance to survivors of gun violence and youth affected by small arms

**Speakers:** Nadira Mallik (South Asia Partnership, Bangladesh), Carmen Rosa de León Escribano (IEPADES, Guatemala), Vladimir Djumic (NGO Balkan Youth Union, Serbia and Montenegro)

**Theme 2: Norms and regulations**

- Regulating international transfers of small arms
- Regulación Nacional de Armas Pequeñas
- Regulating small arms brokering

**Speakers:** Ochieng Adala (Africa Peace Forum, Kenya), Maria Pia Devoto (Asociación para Políticas Públicas, Argentina), Brian Wood (Amnesty International)

**Theme 3: Accumulation and misuse**

- El uso indebido de las armas de fuego por parte de los agentes estatales
- Reducing demand for small arms
- Demand reduction in action
- Draining the existing pool of weapons

**Speakers:** Héctor Guerra (Amnistía Internacional, México), Zaha al Majali (Amman Center for Human Rights, Jordan), Roselyn Mungai (Oxfam GB, Kenya), Pamela Cole (West African Network for Peace Building, Gambia)

### **Concluding Presentation**

Je suis la voix des Autres  
IANSA Conclusion

**Speakers:** Flory Shamba Kayembe (Groupe Amos, République démocratique du Congo), Rebecca Peters (IANSA Director)

The full presentations are posted on the IANSA website at: <http://www.iansa.org/un/PrepCom2005/iansa.htm>

## **C. Side Events**

### **NGO morning meetings and afternoon meetings**

Every morning and afternoon IANSA organised NGO meetings to exchange information, set priorities for the day and brief each other on media and lobbying developments.

#### **Monday 9 January**

##### **Facing the Guns – IANSA / Control Arms**

Rebecca Peters presented IANSA's vision for the year ahead, and particularly for the six months leading up to the PrepCom. She talked about how the Review Conference must not only strengthen existing elements of the Programme of Action, but must also consider issues that were left out or under-represented in 2001, which experience has since shown are vital to effective implementation of the PoA.

The Control Arms Campaign then launched three new case study reports, highlighting the voices of victims of the uncontrolled arms trade. Mohamed Coulibaly of Oxfam presented the stories from Sierra Leone; Joshua Marks presented his research from DR Congo; and William Gustave of Oxfam in Haiti presented the Haiti case study. The stories told in each report were heart-rending, but the interviewees all said one thing in common: 'we do not manufacture guns in our country. Why are they being sold here?'

Joseph Dube of IANSA then explained the Global Principles for Arms Transfers that the Control Arms campaign is advocating. These would create a global set of criteria for arms transfer decisions. Joseph explained that while States have agreed in the Programme of Action to regulate their arms transfers in line with their existing responsibilities under international humanitarian law, there is currently no common understanding of what these commitments are. The Global Principles draw together States' existing responsibilities in a coherent way to prevent arms transfers that might fuel conflict, hinder development or be used for human rights violations, and they should be adopted by States at the Review Conference in June.

#### **Tuesday 10 January**

##### **Orientation workshop for parliamentarians – Parliamentary Forum on Small Arms, UNDP, Parliamentarians for Global Action**

The purpose of this workshop was to give an introduction to the joint project 'Building the capacity of National Parliaments to effectively address small arms related issues', as well as to present the participating organisations and their respective functions. Marc-Antoine Morel from UNDP presented the project, its priorities and key events. Peter Barcroft of PGA introduced the organisation and its help desk function within the project. Maria Lundberg of the Parliamentary Forum on SALW presented the activities of the Forum within the cooperation framework, including the development of handbooks and organisation of capacity-building seminars for parliamentarians. Participating parliamentarians came from Latin America, Africa and Eastern Europe.

#### **Wednesday 11 January**

##### **ATT Breakfast Meeting**

The meeting was co-hosted by: Costa Rica, Kenya, Norway, and Timor Leste, in coordination with the Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress in coordination with the ATT Steering Committee.

Comments from governments included the following:

- All agreed overall the importance of common global principles in the final document of the RevCon
- Nearly all governments in attendance also agreed with the ATT process in the First Committee after the PoA.

Most of the discussion centred on:

- Caution in promoting and lobbying to blocking States
- Recognition of the sensitivity of the issues
- Inclusion of non-state actors critical in the discussions of transfer controls
- Having a balanced representation from States in whatever process is finally agreed
- Recognition of the link between licit and illicit arms trade and the human impact of armed violence
- Importance of parliamentarians in the discussions and process

Overall, the meeting attendance and participation was positive, active, and States left with ideas for steps to move forward and the common understanding that global principles must be agreed in the final PoA Review Conference document. However, no States promised specific movement based on the ideas discussed.

### **Debate on Transfer Controls – IANSA Secretariat**

This meeting was chaired by Daniel Prins of the Netherlands and had speakers: Josh Marks of Control Arms, Daisy Tourné, a parliamentarian from Uruguay, and Brian Wood and Camilla Waszink of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). During the meeting, the UK noted that some 110 countries have expressed support for transfer controls and Canada stated that transfer controls should be of the utmost priority.

## **Thursday 12 January**

### **SALW Transfer Principles & Addressing Non-state actors – Biting the Bullet**

This was Biting the Bullet's Consultative Group Process (CGP) meeting on 'Small Arms and Light Weapons Transfer Principles and Addressing Non-State Actors: Approaches for the Review Conference'. Speakers included: Owen Greene (University of Bradford), Claudio Medeiros Leopoldino (Brazil delegation), Simon Johnson (UK delegation) and Peter Eregae (Kenyan delegation). The meeting was chaired by Paul Eavis for the BtB Project. An engaging discussion took place on the deliberations and conclusions of the Consultative Group Process, which over the last three years has been considering these two important issues.

### **Social Event – German Mission & IANSA Secretariat**

Social event at the Church Centre as an opportunity for government delegates to meet NGOs in a relaxed environment.

## **Friday 13 January**

### **Marking & Tracing – Government of Canada**

Canada hosted this event on the Practical Implementation of the International Instrument on Identifying and Tracing Small Arms and Light Weapons. Glen McDonald of Small Arms Survey began the presentations with a review of the main features of the International Tracing Instrument, and highlighted some key challenges in implementing the tracing instrument. He also highlighted important opportunities for further normative development within the instrument's review process. Murray Smith of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police provided a demonstration of the Canadian Firearms Reference Table, which will be used by Interpol in their role of assisting states in requesting and responding to tracing requests. Mr. Antonio Evora (CASA) discussed CASA's work and described how DDA and CASA can provide assistance to States to implement the Instrument on Identification and Tracing.

### **The role of Parliamentarians in the Small Arms Debate – Control Arms & Parliamentary Forum on Small Arms**

A panel of speakers introduced the Control Arms Parliamentary Action launched in October 2005. Maria Lundberg from the Parliamentary Forum introduced the Draft Model Resolution on Small Arms – a resolution which can be debated and adopted in parliaments. Many parliamentarians have already given their personal support to the Resolution. Kaja Glomm from Amnesty International Norway gave a presentation on the Global Principles for Arms Transfers, for which 50 governments have already stated their support, and many more parliamentarians also in favour. Laura Cheeseman gave a summary of activities organised by IANSA members with parliamentarians since the launch, outlining how NGOs can assist parliamentarians. Ana Gomes, a member of the European Parliament, spoke from a European perspective on making progress in regional parliaments on small arms control. The event ended with a brief discussion, the distribution of Parliamentary Action Packs and exchanging of contact details for cooperation in the run up to the RevCon. For more information about the parliamentary action, go to [http://www.iansa.org/control\\_arms/parliamentary\\_action.htm](http://www.iansa.org/control_arms/parliamentary_action.htm)



## Sunday 15 January

### **IANSA Women's Network Meeting**

The purpose of the meeting was to give a brief overview of the Women's Network, discuss lobbying strategies for the PrepCom and RevCon, and the future of the Network. It was attended by 20 people, both current and potential Women's Network members. Attendees discussed their own personal experience on women's and gender issues and gave lots of concrete suggestions for future events and activities for the RevCon and beyond. The minutes from the meeting will be available shortly on the Women's Network website (<http://www.iansa.org/women>). Anyone who is interested in joining the Women's Network should send an email to [women@iansa.org](mailto:women@iansa.org).

### **Media Training – IANSA**

The media training session led by IANSA's Communications Officer Anthea Lawson gave NGOs the opportunity to share experiences of media interaction from their own regions and also to learn new strategies for working with the media. Some topics discussed were effective communication with journalists, cultivating relationships with media contacts, handling complex statistical data and writing stories that will hold the attention of journalists and readers alike.

## Monday 16 January

### **Transporters and Brokering – Amnesty International**

Amnesty International presented findings and recommendations from its upcoming report on the critical role played by arms brokers and transporters in violating international arms embargoes and supplying weapons that are used to commit human rights abuses. There was also a screening of the 12-minute documentary featured on the DVD of *Lord of War*.

### **Demand for Small Arms –Small Arms Survey / QUNO**

The Quaker UN Office and the Small Arms Survey launched their new joint publication *Demanding Attention: Addressing the Dynamics of Small Arms Demand* (Occasional Paper 18). Two of the co-authors (David Atwood and Rob Muggah), along with three of the case study researchers (Adele Kirsten, Ben Lessing, and Jorge Rostrepo), addressed the full room of lunchtime participants. A broad overview of the latest theoretical thinking on small arms demand was drawn and examples from South Africa, Brazil, and Colombia showed how this helps to describe how demand is being addressed in each of these settings. The relevance of demand-thinking to the upcoming Review Conference was discussed, along with suggested steps for the RevCon, drawing on the study recommendations. The study is available in English, French, and Spanish on the Small Arms Survey web-site (<http://www.smallarmssurvey.org>) and the Quaker UN office web-site (<http://www.quno.org>).

## Tuesday 17 January

### **Prescriptions for Prevention– IANSA Public Health Network / Government of Canada**

The IANSA Public Health Network session was attended by about 35 conference delegates, UN representatives and NGOs, and sponsored by the government of Canada. Speakers included IPPNW physicians Dr Robert Mtonga of Zambia, Dra Emperatriz Crespín of El Salvador, and Dr Vic Sidel of USA, along with IANSA board member Dr Kathy Kaufer Christoffel, Khadija Retje from the World Health Organisation, and four members of the Canadian delegation: Richelle Smockum, Vince Westwick, Murray Smith, and Peggy Mason. Dr Sidel introduced his new book *Global Gun Epidemic* (co-authored with Wendy Cukier), which was officially launched a few days later. Under the theme Prescriptions for Prevention: A Health and Human-Centered Approach to Reducing Armed Violence, the presentations sparked spirited discussion and questions, and helped inform a position paper on the same topic outlining specific actions that States should take to incorporate health education, research and advocacy into National Action Plans.

### **Role of African NGOs in curbing proliferation of small arms – IANSA / African networks / SADC**

Speakers at this event were Canon Joyce Nima for EAANSA, Christiane Agboton-Johnson for WAANSA and two speakers from Southern Africa, Noel Stott from ISS and Virginia Gamba from SaferAfrica. Speakers shared how NGOs in the region are working with governments at national and regional levels and highlighted the challenges involved, including the fact that international NGOs sometimes sideline them when they work with their national governments. At the meeting it was agreed that a meeting of African governments and NGOs should be organised.

A representative from the Malawi delegation responded to points made by NGOs, describing how the Malawi government has worked with NGOs in the build-up to establishing the national focal point. He agreed that NGOs have a critical role to play in addressing the small arms problem and also shared his disappointment about the failure of the AU to invite NGOs to attend the Windhoek (Namibia) meeting to develop an AU Common Position.

There was also some discussion comparing the 2006 Windhoek Common Position with the 2000 Bamako Declaration of a Common Position. Some NGOs were very disappointed with Windhoek and felt that progressive AU Member States should not restrict themselves to defending only the Windhoek position but also promote the Bamako Declaration, which had contributed significantly to developing the PoA and was still relevant today.

### **Firearms, Politics & Faith: Lessons from the Brazilian Referendum – World Council of Churches & Ecumenical Network on Small Arms (ENSA)**

Speakers at this event were Rubem Fernandes of Viva Rio in Brazil, Abeba Berte of FECCLAHA in East Africa, and Carmen Rosa de Leon of IEPADES in Guatemala. Rubem Fernandes shared research findings on the trends that shaped the Brazilian referendum and especially the church role whilst Abeba and Carmen contributed from their contexts.

Attendees heard how churches with a strong record in local, community-based micro-disarmament, along with their allies, learned some hard lessons in the national arena. It was a case, Rubem said, of broad voluntary action from civil society and an uncertain government versus focused professionals and lots of media in a tough political climate. The pro-gun lobby's advertisements described gun ownership as a 'right' and exploited public hesitation to alter anything that might be described in these terms. The national government's corruption scandals tainted the vote too. Huge early support of 80% melted to less than half of that in a matter of six weeks. It came down to a vote of confidence in the system. In conclusion, it was broadly agreed that referendums invite manipulation of values and perceptions, especially when the system staging the vote has limited public confidence and public safety is low.

### **Regional analysis of State reports on implementing the PoA – UNIDIR / UNDDA / UNDP / Small Arms Survey**

UNIDIR, together with UNDP, UNDDA and the Small Arms Survey organised a seminar entitled 'Five Years of Implementing the UN Programme of Action: Regional Analysis of the Reports Submitted by States in 2002-2005'. The meeting was chaired by Ambassador Jürg Streuli, Deputy Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the UN and other International Organisations in Geneva. The speakers were: Peter Batchelor (UNDP), Elli Kytomaki (UNIDIR), Valerie Yankey-Wayne (UNIDIR) and Eric Berman (Small Arms Survey).

The seminar placed special emphasis on discussing regional progress, needs and challenges, as well as other emerging issues related to implementing the PoA. Issues identified as needing more attention included reforming legal systems, enhancing capacity of law enforcement, capacity building for national commissions, integrating small arms programming with relevant security, development and humanitarian issues, public awareness, and assistance towards arms registry system and tracing mechanisms. The Asia region has received the least assistance in small arms programmes. Emerging issues from the national reports include regulating civilian possession of SALW, transfers to non-state actors, ammunition, demand issues and the gender dimension.

### **Lord of War – Film screening**

Organised by Amnesty International USA, the film Lord of War, starring Nicolas Cage, was screened to a packed audience at the Dag Hammarskjöld Auditorium. The film was introduced by its director, who explained how easy it had been for him to obtain large numbers of weapons for the film.

## **Wednesday 18 January**

### **How should the PoA help women working against gun violence? – IANSA Women's Network**

A panel discussion, 'How should the PoA help women working against gun violence?' featured six Women's Network members describing their personal efforts to combat gun violence and gave concrete recommendations on how future agreements should address the gendered dimensions of small arms and facilitate women's involvement in disarmament policy and practice. The Women's Network's policy paper, 'Gender specific action to combat gun violence,' which contains nine concrete recommendations that it urges States to take into consideration in the run-up to the Review Conference, was presented and discussed. The event was chaired by Vanessa Farr of UNDP and included presentations by the IANSA Director Rebecca Peters, IANSA Women's Network Coordinator Susanna Kalitowski, as well as Hector Guerra (Amnesty International Mexico), Mimidoo Achakpa (IANSA Women's Network Nigeria) and Roselyn Mungai (Oxfam GB Kenya). The overall message was to promote a systematic gender sensitive approach to ensure that gender is incorporated into policy and practice in any outcome document on small arms and light weapons of the Review Conference in July 2006, and in any national or regional initiatives on small arms.

### **Priorities for a successful Review Conference – Biting the Bullet**

Speakers included: Daniel Prins, Head of the Netherlands delegation and Sola Oganbanwo, Head of the Nigerian delegation. Owen Greene (University of Bradford) presented a newly published report by the Biting the Bullet Project, 'Promoting Effective Global Action on Small Arms: Priorities for the 2006 Review Conference'. Paul Eavis chaired the meeting for the BtB Project. A good discussion took place with a number of issues discussed including:

- Non-state actors' access to SALW;
- The failure of the PoA to address ammunition
- The need for inter-sessional meetings to support PoA implementation;
- The need for assistance and capacity building and linking with ongoing work in the regions.

## Looking Ahead – IANSA Network

Toward the end of the two week meeting, many of the IANSA participants had left for home. So although a general meeting of the IANSA network had been planned, it was downsized into a small meeting to update the network on activities undertaken by the regional and thematic networks.

### A. Women's Network:

There was encouraging progress at the PrepCom– Ten States mentioned gender in the Thematic Debates, a better result than at the 2005 BMS, and several States noted that the predominant role of men in gun violence. Some national women's networks are forming to mobilise at grassroots level. Please publicise your activities and keep in touch with us and keep an eye on the website. There is a lot of planning to do before the RevCon and we need to develop common messages. Please contact Susanna Kalitowski ([susanna.kalitowski@iansa.org](mailto:susanna.kalitowski@iansa.org)) if you're interested in helping.

### B. Regional Networks:

**South Asia:** The International Conference on Peace and Justice in South Asia, hosted by Peace Mumbai, will be held on 24-26 February in Mumbai, India. The main themes of the conference will be: War and trade; the nuclear threat, gender violence, nationalism and sovereignty; religious sectarian violence; India-Pakistan peace process; Sri Lanka - ethnic strife and aftermath of the tsunami; democracy movement in Nepal; Bangladesh - migrants, water, textiles; etc. An important aim of the conference is to link the issues and the movements working on trade issues and peace issues and also to forge closer links between movements in South Asia.

**Latin America:** NGOs in Latin America have been meeting and discussing developing common standards and a strategy for the RevCon. A regional meeting of NGOs is expected in March or April.

**The Balkans:** It was reported that a lot of arms-control related activities are planned for the near future in Serbia. Plans are also underway for a project relating to the kick-off of the 100 days of action.

### C. General:

**Red Book:** Biting the Bullet (Bradford University, International Alert and Saferworld), in April/May 2006 will launch a new version of the Red Book. This revised edition will be geared towards supporting debates about further implementation of the PoA and will be structured in such a way as to aid IANSA members in preparing for the RevCon.

**Parliamentary Action:** Campaigning and lobbying action being run by the Control Arms campaign and the Parliamentary Forum, with the main aim to involve parliamentarians and get them to support the model resolution, principles and asking them to engage colleagues and lobby their governments.

**Raising awareness:** The Million Faces petition will be presented to governments at the RevCon, (the plans for how this will be done are being finalised) and a build-up to this event will be 100 days of Action across the world in 2006. During this time, actions will be undertaken in different countries, throughout the 100 days prior to the RevCon to demonstrate the need for governments to take strong action at the RevCon.

## Thursday 19 January

### Geneva Process Meeting

This meeting was organised towards the end of the PrepCom in order to take stock of how the Geneva Process might best see its role in the months prior to the RevCon. A good mix of Geneva Process and New York-based diplomats attended to discuss how both Geneva and New York could contribute to RevCon preparations. It was agreed that it was important that Ambassador Prasad Kariyawasam of Sri Lanka, who will be Chair of the RevCon, attend Geneva Process meetings in the coming months and that it was important that the New York Small Arms Forum group meet regularly during that time. Suggestions came from various States and NGOs on what might be useful steps, ranging from building consensus around the thematic papers presented to the PrepCom as Conference Room papers, to an emphasis on process and focus on key themes in the Geneva Process meetings.

### Civilian Possession in Brazil: Disarmament Statute 2003 & Referendum 2005 – Viva Rio / Sou da Paz

This event was organised by two Brazilian NGOs, Instituto Sou da Paz and Viva Rio. It examined recent developments on civilian possession of firearms in Brazil, including the Disarmament Statute 2003, which is already believed to be responsible for an 8% decline in gun deaths, and the failed referendum of 23 October 2005, which sought to ban the sale of guns and ammunition to civilians. It featured presentations by two of the organisers of the 'Yes' ('Sim') campaign, the Director of Instituto Sou da Paz, Denis Mizne, and Antonio Rangel Bandeira, director of the disarmament program of Viva Rio. Both discussed the reasons behind the defeat of the referendum, and in particular analysed the strategies and outputs of the two campaigns. The well-organised and well-funded 'No' campaign managed to capture 63.9% of the votes by aligning itself with patriotism and with human and civil rights, and by turning the referendum into a vote on the unpopular and corruption-riddled Lulu presidency. Despite the defeat of the historic referendum, it is important

to remember that Brazilians remain opposed to guns and 80% of voters do not ever intend to purchase a firearm. This year Sou da Paz and Viva Rio will begin a national campaign to implement several articles of the Disarmament Statute.

### Friday 20 January

#### **Global Gun Epidemic: International Comparisons – SAFER-Net**

The session was sponsored by International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War and the Small Arms/Firearms Education and Research Network (SAFER-Net). Vince Westwick, legal counsel for the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police chaired the session which launched *The Global Gun Epidemic: From Saturday Night Specials to AK-47s*, by Wendy Cukier and Dr Vic Sidel. The presentation reviewed the public health approach to violence prevention and provided a global profile of firearm death and injury as well as the evidence linking the availability of firearms and firearm deaths. The mechanics of the legal and illegal gun trade were reviewed, emphasising the ways legal guns are diverted to illegal markets. In addition, there was a review of factors fuelling the demand for firearms and the role of culture and gender in shaping demand and use. The presentation stressed the importance of national laws in reducing gun death and injury and emerging international norms on the regulation of firearms with case studies from selected countries. It also highlighted the role of community-based policing and training for law enforcement. For more information on the book: [http://www.greenwood.com/psi/book\\_detail.aspx?sku=C8256](http://www.greenwood.com/psi/book_detail.aspx?sku=C8256)

## 3. Priorities for the RevCon 2006

#### **IANSA summary of the PrepCom**

The purpose of the PrepCom was to determine the structure and content of the RevCon (ie. develop an agenda; identify issues on and off the negotiating table, and the parameters of those deemed to be on the table; agreement on procedural issues such as NGO participation, if there will be a ministerial level segment etc).

Regrettably States did not do any of these tasks properly or clearly. Decision making has been effectively delayed until the June meeting, placing pressure on the RevCon Chair – Sri Lankan Ambassador Prasad Kariyawasam – to make the most of the various documents from this dismal meeting.

The PrepCom highlighted stark divisions between the ‘progressive’ States and those less prepared to move forward on the small arms problem. On a number of substantial and procedural questions, a majority of governments supported holistic positions similar to those of IANSA and its members. A smaller group, including the US, Iran, Cuba, Pakistan, Egypt and China, tended to oppose these positions and insisted instead on a restrictive view of the problem and a minimalist conception of the PoA.

The outcome of the meeting was disappointing, with a few blockers stopping the Chair’s paper from being adopted as the report of the conference. The paper was thus downgraded to the status of a regular conference paper. On the plus side, this paper contains references to a range of issues that IANSA and its members has been advocating for, including detailed language on transfer controls, national firearms legislation, victim assistance, and follow-up mechanisms, among other issues. It is available at <http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.17.pdf>

#### **IANSA priorities for the RevCon**

The IANSA UN Working Group has agreed 5 priority topics for the Review Conference, including:

1. **International transfer controls** (sub-themes include for example brokering, end-user controls, ammunition, non-state actors, marking and tracing, border controls, national action plans)
2. **National firearms regulations** (includes for example, legislation, enforcement of existing laws, inter-agency cooperation and capacity building, demand reduction, gender, weapons collection and destruction, weapons management, violence reduction, national action plans)
3. **Survivor assistance** (includes for example post-conflict concerns, violence reduction, health and security, DDR and civilian disarmament, children, gender, coordination of funding and assistance, national action plans)
4. **Integrating development into small arms control** (includes for example, demand reduction, weapons collection, coordination of funding, national action plans)
5. **Follow up mechanisms** (includes for example, meeting mechanisms after RevCon, best practice guidelines, coordination of funding, assistance strategies, benchmarks for action and progress)

Working Groups will be established from the IANSA Network to create position papers on each of these topics, as well as talking points for use by IANSA members in their advocacy work before the RevCon. The NGO presentations at the RevCon will be structured according to these 5 priority topics, and coordinated by the relevant working group. If you would like to join a Working Group, please contact IANSA director Rebecca Peters ([director@iana.org](mailto:director@iana.org)) for a copy of the Terms of Reference for the Working Groups.

**ANNEX I: Conference room papers and Working papers (selected)**

Theme	Submitted by:	Title	Availability
Overall report	Chairman	Conference room paper submitted by the Chairman	Available in English at: <a href="http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.17.pdf">http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.17.pdf</a>
Ammunition	France and Germany	Draft elements on ammunition for a Final Document of the UN SALW Programme of Action Review Conference 2006	Available in English at: <a href="http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.12.pdf">http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.12.pdf</a>
Assistance to survivors	Canada	Assistance to survivors	Available in English at: <a href="http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.3.pdf">http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.3.pdf</a>
Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration	Sweden	Preparing for the 2006 SALW PoA Review Conference: Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration	Available in English at: <a href="http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.4.pdf">http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.4.pdf</a>
Follow-up mechanisms	India, the Netherlands and South Africa	Synchronisation of the Review Conference and Biennial Meetings of States	Available in English at: <a href="http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.5.pdf">http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.5.pdf</a>
	Netherlands	Preparing for the 2006 SALW PoA Review Conference: Focusing on Implementation: A Concrete But Flexible Arrangement	Available in all UN languages at: <a href="http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/prepcom/off-docs.html">http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/prepcom/off-docs.html</a>
	Canada	Proposal for an Inter-sessional Programme of Work to Enhance Implementation	Available in English at: <a href="http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.9.pdf">http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.9.pdf</a>
Implementing existing agreements	Non-Aligned Movement	Enhancing International Assistance in the Implementation of the Programme of Action in SALW	Available in English at: <a href="http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.13.pdf">http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.13.pdf</a>
	Netherlands	Focusing on implementation: A concrete but flexible arrangement	Available in all UN languages at: <a href="http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/prepcom/off-docs.html">http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/prepcom/off-docs.html</a>
International transfer controls	Brazil	The strengthening of controls over transfers (import, export and transit) of small arms and light weapons	Available in English at: <a href="http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.11.pdf">http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.11.pdf</a>
Raising public awareness	France	Communicating on the small arms issue: proposed guidelines	Available in English at: <a href="http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.10.pdf">http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.10.pdf</a> Available in French at: <a href="http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.10%20(French).pdf">http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.10%20(French).pdf</a>
Reducing demand for small arms	Canada	Addressing the Demand for Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons	Available in English only at: <a href="http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.15.pdf">http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.15.pdf</a>
	Japan	Best practices of SALW projects and demand factors in the Review Conference of PoA	Available in English at: <a href="http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.5.pdf">http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.5.pdf</a>
Stockpile security	Canada	Preparing for the 2006 Review Conference of the UN Programme of Action: Stockpile Management and Destruction	Available in English at: <a href="http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.2.pdf">http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.2.pdf</a>
Sustainable development	UK and the Netherlands	Preparing for the 2006 SALW Programme of Action Review Conference	Available in all UN languages at: <a href="http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/prepcom/off-docs.html">http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/prepcom/off-docs.html</a>
	European	EU Strategy to combat illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW	Available in English at:

	Union	and their ammunition	<a href="http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.14.pdf">http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.14.pdf</a> Available in French at: <a href="http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.14.(French).pdf">http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.14.(French).pdf</a>
	Angola	Elements to contribute for a Final Document of the UN SALW Programme of Action Review Conference 2006	Available in English at: <a href="http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.16.pdf">http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.16.pdf</a>
	Mexico	Reserva de la Delegación de México respecto al documento	Available in Spanish at: <a href="http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.18-S.pdf">http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/CRP.18-S.pdf</a>
	Argentina	Recommendations for issues contained in Cluster I Recommendations for issues contained in Cluster II Recommendations for issues contained in Cluster III Recommendations for issues contained in Cluster IV Recommendations for issues contained in Cluster V	Available in all UN languages at: <a href="http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/prepcom/off-docs.html">http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/prepcom/off-docs.html</a>

## **ANNEX II: Questions considered during the thematic discussion**

During the thematic debates, the meeting was divided into a series of 6 clusters. Some of the chairs prepared questions to inform the debate.

### **Cluster I: Human/humanitarian, socio-economic and other dimensions**

No questions were presented.

### **Cluster II: Norms, regulations and administrative procedures**

#### **1. Strengthening and/or developing agreed norms**

How adequate or effective are the measures taken so far at the national and regional level to strengthen or develop agreed norms to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects?

What further action or measures can be taken in this regard?

#### **2. Conclusion/Ratification of legally-binding instrument**

What are some of the obstacles, if any, that States have encountered in concluding/ratifying legally binding instruments?

What else should be done to facilitate the ratification or full implementation of some of the regional and sub regional instruments related to the illicit trade in SALW?

#### **3. Tracing, marking and record keeping**

How do States foresee the implementation of the international instrument on marking and tracing?

How do States see the follow-up process?

#### **4. Illicit brokering**

What could be the desirable outcomes of the GGE mandate (to consider further steps to enhance international cooperation to prevent, combat and eradicate illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons)?

What lessons can be learned from existing sub-regional and regional instruments concerning illicit brokering?

How do States feel about the idea of a legally-binding instrument in illicit brokering? Is it too premature to entertain this idea?

#### **5. Export/import control**

Have States done enough to develop and/or strengthen measures to control the import/export and transit of SALW?

What progress has been achieved in developing understandings on transfer controls?

How can we build on the Transfer Control Initiative to promote further dialogue at the regional and global level?

#### **6. End-user certificates**

What can be done at the national level to develop a reliable system of authenticated end-user certificates?

What can be done to enhance cooperation at regional and global levels (standardisation; creation of an international database)?

#### **7. Criminalisation under domestic law**

Have States done enough to criminalise activities that support the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects? What else needs to be done?

#### **8. Non-intervention and non-interference**

What are the views of States on this issue?

#### **9. Right to individual or collective self-defense**

What are the views of States on this issue?

#### **10. Compliance with UN Sanctions**

How much effort has been made to adopt national legislation in support of UN sanctions regime?

How effective have States been in efforts to prosecute violators of such sanctions? What are the obstacles?

**11. Moratoria and other initiatives**

How successful have such initiatives been?

**12. Peaceful resolution of international disputes**

What are the views of States on this?

**13. Non-state actors**

What are the possibilities for developing minimum common understandings on this issue?

**14. Civilian possession**

What are the real concerns in this regard?

**Cluster III: Excessive accumulation, misuse and uncontrolled spread**

1. Problems in addressing the thematic area, including lessons learned.
2. Problems in implementing the PoA and means of overcoming these.
3. The effectiveness or adequacy of the PoA as written (gaps, ambiguities, etc.)
4. Key challenges for further action and ways of meeting these.
5. Further measures of action required at national; regional and/or global levels
6. The roles of States, intergovernmental organisations, NGOs and civil society in addressing the remaining challenges and difficulties.
7. Specific proposals for the Review Conference in the thematic area:
  - \* Recommended course of action;
  - \* Proposed text;
  - \* Other RevCon outputs.

**Cluster IV: International cooperation and assistance**

No questions were presented.

**Cluster V: Communication**

1. While it is understood that Governments determine policy, should the Review Conference encourage the use of the expertise and experience of civil society in policy making, particularly in respect to NGO participation in National Commissions on small arms or Licensing Commissions for sales of SALW?
2. As we have seen the positive input of civil society and NGOs in the international meetings since the adoption of the PoA (e.g., the two BMSs and the negotiations on the international instrument on marking and tracing), should the Review Conference seek improvements in their participation in the UN meetings?
3. There has been large success in generating public support for SALW programmes through public ceremonies around destruction events and the commemoration of “SALW destruction day”. How can the Review Conference support this positive trend? Can research institutes develop more best-practices studies for improving SALW national programmes? What is the success and lessons learned about training programmes for police and security forces as to building knowledge and acceptance of the objectives of the PoA and changes in national policies and practice?
4. In 2002, the UN adopted the recommendations from the expert group on disarmament and non-proliferation education, focusing on sustaining in the minds of youth, the concepts of peace and disarmament. UNICEF and DDA in partnership with the “Hague Appeal for Peace” carried out two successful programmes in schools around the world. What are the lessons learned/best practices in peace education projects? How can the conference assist in implementing the useful recommendations from the Study and utilise the national education systems to promote awareness and action on small arms, including promoting teacher training and community based programmes in awareness?
5. The outcome document of the World Summit last year highlighted the importance of fostering a culture of peace (paragraph 144 of the document). How can the Review Conference reinforce that concept and help to advocate for it as the overall mental framework for control of the illicit spread of small arms and light weapons?
6. The development of policies, laws and regulations and the implementation of the PoA at the national level are impacted directly by the complex interplay of social, political and economic factors. Mobilising the political will of States to implement the PoA is thus a multifaceted process and the obstacles to success are many. In connection with that, are Parliamentarians and NGOs key players in this regard? What kind of measures can States take to mobilise political will at the national level? Can the active mobilisation of human and financial resources assist in mobilising political will? What kind of approach is effective for States in internal conflict situations? Post-conflict situations? How best can an international/regional framework mobilise political will of States?



7. Would it be useful as has been proposed, that there be a contact group to follow on the Review Conference that deals specifically on the subject of communications and resource mobilisation (Canada)?

**Cluster VI: Follow up and reporting mechanisms**

**1. Review Process**

Can UNDDA compile an analysis of national reports as a basis for the BMS agendas?

When do national reports need to be submitted in order to best facilitate discussion amongst States on implementation efforts?

How best can meeting and reporting cycles be synchronised to ensure the most effective use of resources and linkages to other processes? Should national reporting be synchronised with BMSs?

How can progress best be consolidated during the BMSs?

By what criteria will progress be gauged at the next review conference in order to ensure a clear appreciation of implementation efforts?

How to better organise cooperation and assistance between the BMSs?

**2. Compilation/analysis of national reporting**

Does the present reporting format(s) facilitate adequate understanding of implementation efforts?

Would it be useful to disseminate widely a template for voluntary use by States for national reports?

What, if any, analytic capacity should be put in place to help improve the utility of national reports for assessing progress in implementation of the PoA?

What electronic support (database, key documents, national focal points, etc) would be helpful for implementing the PoA?

**3. Research and Monitoring**

Is there a need for additional mechanisms to support implementation of the PoA?

So, what should be the appropriate structure and mandate of any mechanism(s) to support implementation of the PoA?

What issues would be useful to undertake research on for greater awareness of reporting, implementation efforts and follow on possibilities?

**4. Points of contact**

How to identify good practices for the effective functioning of National Points of Contact?

**5. National coordination agencies**

Identify good practices for the effective functioning of national coordination agencies or national commissions

Illustrate the process for the formation of national action plans

What existing examples of national commissions or coordinating agencies are illustrative to examine?

**6. Annual Security Council debate on SALW**

Would there be merit in fostering mutual awareness between the PoA process and the annual Security Council debate on SALW?

**APPENDIX III: Global media coverage of PrepCom**

Date	Country	Media Outlet
8 Jan	Global	BBC World – Rebecca Peters interview
	US	Weekly Shanmobhumi
9 Jan	Global	AP
	Global	AFP
	Global	Reuters
	Global	EFE (Spain)
	Global	BBC World Service: World Today – Anthea Lawson interview
	Global	BBC World Service: Outlook (on Haiti report)
	Global	BBC World Service Francophone – Mohamed Coulibaly interview
	Global	BBC World Service Network Africa – Anthea Lawson interview
	Global	ABC International/Reuters
	Global	UN radio – RP interview
	Global	UN radio North America service: AL interview
	Global	UN radio Spanish – RP interview
	Global	Business online.com / Dow Jones News
	Global	Prensa Latina
	Ireland	Ireland Online
	Jamaica	Jamaica Gleaner / Reuters
	Spain	Terra España
	UK	Guardian
	UK	Press Association
	UK	Independent Radio News
	UK	Metro
	UK	British Armed Forces Radio
10 Jan	Global	Zenit News Agency - Vatican
	Cuba	AIN
	Iran	Islamic Republic News Agency
	Papua New Guinea	PNG Post-Courier
	Spain	Noticias.info
11 Jan	Global	UN radio Francophone – William Gustave interview re: Haiti
	Global	UN radio Francophone – Abdel Fatau Musah interview
	Global	Catholic News Agency
	Africa	BBC World Service– Judy Bassingthwaite interview
	Africa	BBC World Service – Network Africa – Flory Shamba interview
	Haiti	Radio Vision 2000
	Haiti	Radio Kiskeya
	Haiti	www.alterpresse.org
	New Zealand	Scoop
	Mexico	Radio Centro – Rebecca Peters interview
	Spain	Radio Nacional – Daniel Luz and Gabriel Conte interview
12 Jan	Global	UN Radio Francophone – Christiane Agboton-Johnson interview
	Global	CNN (in Spanish) – Rebecca Peters interview
	Argentina	La Nacion
	Israel	YNET
	Mexico	Milenio
	Middle East	UN Radio Arabic – Zaha Al Majali
	Serbia & Montenegro	Blic
	Thailand	Inter Press Service / Asian Tribune
13 Jan	Haiti	www.alterpresse.org
	Italy	Avvenire special edition – 7 separate articles
	US	New York Sun editorial
16 Jan	US	Hok Katha
17 Jan	Global	Inter Press News – on demand for small arms
18 Jan	India	Times of India – Nagpur edition
20 Jan	Angola	Angola press
	Finland	Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (press release)
21 Jan	Angola	Angola Press
	Vatican	Zenit News Agency
22 Jan	Trinidad and Tobago	Newsday
24 Jan	Sierra Leone	Awareness Times
	US	Common Dreams
25 Jan	Brazil	Adital
26 Jan	Netherlands	De Trouw
1 Feb	Nigeria	Daily Sun
<b>Also</b>	Mexico	La Crisis, La Jornada, Notimex, Proceso, New York Times Observer magazine, Imagen (radio), Televisa Radio, Radio Trece

## Annex IV: Publications launched at the PrepCom\*

*IANSAs:*

Position papers – The ten short position papers offering policy recommendations to States, were distributed during PrepCom.

1. **Appropriate use of small arms by State officials**
2. **Assisting survivors of small arms misuse**
3. **Draining the existing pool of weapons**
4. **Gender-specific action to prevent small arms violence**
5. **Improving funding coordination**
6. **National regulation of small arms**
7. **Reducing the demand for small arms**
8. **Regulating small arms brokering**
9. **Regulating international transfers of small arms**
10. **Sustaining development through regulating small arms**

Each position paper included an assessment of how its theme is relevant to the PoA, and what progress had been achieved since Member States agreed to the PoA commitments in 2001. Finally, the papers proposed recommendations on how to clarify and elaborate these commitments.

*IANSAs:*

### **Small Arms – Essential Documents (IANSAs CD)**

Almost 1000 documents including reports, international agreements, UN resolutions and other publications arranged by theme and by region. User-friendly design functions as a website on a disk.

*IANSAs:*

Factsheets

- **What should the PrepCom Achieve?**
- **Gun violence – a global epidemic**
- **Gender and gun violence**
- **Gun violence and poverty**
- **The global movement against gun violence (about IANSAs)**
- **The IANSAs Women’s Network**

*Biting the Bullet (International Alert, Saferworld and University of Bradford):*

### **Promoting Effective Global Action on Small Arms: Priorities for the 2006 UN Review Conference.**

This report identifies and examines key priorities for the 2006 Review Conference for the PoA. It particularly focuses on identifying realistic and negotiable objectives for the 2006 Review Conference.

### **Developing International Guidelines for National Controls on SALW Transfers**

#### **Developing International Norms to Restrict SALW Transfers to Non-State Actors**

This paper identifies approaches for addressing aspects of the transfers to NSA issue which essentially involve the clarification and elaboration of existing PoA commitments and their implications. These thus would not involve negotiation on essentially new norms at the 2006 Review Conference, and may be relatively negotiable.

*Small Arms Survey and Quaker United Nations Office*

### **Demanding Attention: Addressing the Dynamics of Small Arms Demand**

This paper aims to inform the debates that will shape the outcomes of the 2006 Review Conference by bringing what the authors call a *demand optic* to bear on the issue. In doing so, the goal is to broaden the understanding of factors that can be seen to underpin and drive small arms dynamics and to give exposure to a range of strategies that are essential complements to supply-side initiatives

*Control Arms campaign (Amnesty International, IANSAs and Oxfam International):* **The call for tough arms controls:**

**Voices from Sierra Leone**

**Voices from Haiti**

**Voices from the Democratic Republic of Congo**

These three case studies reveal the human cost of the arms trade with many personal accounts of atrocities experienced as a result of the misuse and proliferation of small arms.

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\* If your publication is not listed here, please inform us and we will include in the website version.

*Control Arms campaign (Amnesty International, IANSAs and Oxfam International):*

**Position paper on International Transfer Controls**

*Wendy Cukier and Victor W. Sidel:*

**The Global Gun Epidemic: From Saturday Night Specials to AK-47s**

Cukier and Sidel provide a much-needed overview of the global problem of gun violence as a threat to public health, including the effects of violence, the sources of firearms (both legal and illegal), the factors shaping demand, and the interventions aimed at reducing the misuse of guns.

*Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue:*

**Small arms control: A focus on the 2005 Session of the UN First Committee**

Available in English at: <http://www.hdcentre.org/UN+First+Committee+%28Disarmament%29+2005>

**Publications about the PrepCom**

*Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, Franciscans International, PRIO and Small Arms Survey:*

**Overview of Governmental Statements made at the small arms PrepCom**

Available in English at: <http://www.hdcentre.org/UN+process+on+small+arms+control>

*Quaker United Nations Office, David Jackman & Marin O'Brien*

**A Clear Step Forward: Attention to Demand Issues at the UN Prep Com on Small Arms, January 2006**

In English, available at: <http://www.quono.org/disarmament/salw/smallarmsLinks.htm>

*SERPAJ – Chile:*

**Informe al secretariado latinoamericano participación de SERPAJ en Reunión del Comité de Preparación de la II Cumbre Mundial sobre Armas Pequeñas**

Available in Spanish at: <http://www.iansa.org/un/review2006/documents/PrepCom-report-SERPAJ-Chile.pdf>

**ANNEX V: NGO attendance list**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Argentina	Asociación Argentina para Políticas Públicas (APP)
Argentina	Espacios para el Progreso Social
Argentina	Red Argentina para el Desarme
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Development Partnership Centre (BDPC)
Bangladesh	South Asia Partnership Bangladesh
Belgium	Groupe de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix et la Sécurité (GRIP)
Brazil	IANSA
Brazil	Sou da Paz
Brazil	Viva Rio
Canada	Coalition for Gun Control
Canada	Franciscans International
Canada	Group of 78
Canada	Project Ploughshares
Canada	Quakers United Nations Office (QUNO)
Canada	World Vision Canada
Chile	Corporación Servicio Paz y Justicia (SerPaJ – Chile)
Colombia	Conflict Analysis Resource Center (CERAC)
Costa Rica	Fundación Arias para la Paz y el Progreso Humano
Côte d'Ivoire	Mouvement Panafricain de la Jeunesse Féminine pour la Paix (MOPAJEF)
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	Réseau Congolais d'Action sur les Armes Légères (RECAAL)
El Salvador	Asociación Médica para la Responsabilidad Social (MESARES, IPPNW El Salvador)
Finland	Civil Society Conflict Prevention Network (KATU)
France	Amnesty International France
France	Caritas France
Gambia	West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP)
Germany	Oxfam Deutschland
Guatemala	Instituto de Enseñanza para el Desarrollo Sostenible (IEPADES)
Haiti	Organisation de femmes pour l'avancement de la commune de Thomonde (OFAT)
Haiti	Oxfam
India	Medicovet Rural Welfare Society (MRWS)
Ireland	Pax Christi Ireland
Japan	Oxfam
Jordan	Amman Centre for Human Rights
Kenya	Africa Peace Forum
Kenya	Kenyan Coalition Against Landmines (KCAL)
Kenya	Oxfam
Kosovo	Forum of Civic Initiative
Lesotho	Transformation Resource Centre (TRC)
Mexico	Amnesty International - Mexico
Mexico	Centro de Análisis Estratégicos y Negociación Internacional (CAENI)
Morocco	Amnesty International Morocco

Nigeria	IANSA Women's Network
Norway	Amnesty International Norway
Norway	International Peace Research Institute (PRIO/NISAT)
Poland	Amnesty International Poland
Russia	Center for Policy Studies in Russia (PIR)
Senegal	Mouvement contre les Armes Légères en Afrique de l'Ouest (MALAO)
Senegal	Oxfam
Serbia & Montenegro	Balkan Youth Union
South Africa	Institute for Security Studies (ISS)
South Africa	SaferAfrica
Spain	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
Sweden	Parliamentary Forum on Small Arms
Sweden	Swedish Fellowship of Reconciliation (SweFor)
Switzerland	Geneva Process
Switzerland	Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue
Switzerland	Oxfam
Switzerland	Quaker United Nations Office (QUNO)
Switzerland	Small Arms Survey
Trinidad & Tobago	Women's Institute for Alternative Development (WINAD)
Uganda	Uganda Joint Christian Council (UJCC)
UK	Amnesty International – International Secretariat
UK	Amnesty International Stop Violence Against Women Campaign
UK	Bradford University - Centre for International Cooperation and Security
UK	IANSA Secretariat
UK	International Alert
UK	Oxfam GB
UK	Saferworld
USA	Amnesty International USA
USA	Hague Appeal for Peace
USA	Handgun Epidemic Lowering Plan (HELP Network)
USA	International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW)
USA	Oxfam America
USA	Oxfam International
USA	Pax Christi US
Zambia	Zambia Healthworkers for Social Responsibility (ZHSR)