



CHAPTER 5

CONTROL OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS (SALW)

ABBREVIATIONS

AU	African Union
APRM	Africa Peer Review Mechanism
BD	Bamako Declaration
CAFF	Children Associated with Fighting Forces
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CFA	Communauté Financière d'Afrique
DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the OECD
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
DDRR	Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Repatriation
EAANSA	Eastern African Action Network on Small Arms
EA	East Africa
ECOMOG	ECOWAS Monitoring Group
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EAPCCO	East African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization
EU	European Union
GWOT	Global War on Terror
GLHA	Great Lakes and Horn of Africa
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HOA	Horn of Africa
IANSA	International Action Network on Small Arms
ICHRP	International Council on Human Rights Policy
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (countries from the Horn of Africa)
IGO	Intergovernmental Organization
IO	International Organization
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
KANSA	Kenya Action Network on Small Arms VIII
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MLC	Movement for the Liberation of Congo



NAP	National Action Plan
NCCK	National Council of Churches of Kenya
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ND	Nairobi Declaration
NDV	Niger Delta Vigilante
NP	Nairobi Protocol
MANPADS	Man-Portable Air Defence System
MFDC	Mouvement des Forces Démocratiques du Congo
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PPDI	Pastoralists Peace and Development Initiative
PoA	UN Programme of Action on SALW
RPG	Rocket-Propelled Grenade
RECSA	Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons to the Nairobi Protocol (Nairobi)
SAS	Small Arms Survey
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SALIGAD	Small Arms and Light Weapons IGAD
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SRIC	Security Research and Information Centre
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
SSR	Security Sector Reform
UN	United Nations
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNAFRI	United Nations African Institute
UNPoA	United Nations Plan of Action
UNIDIR	United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
UJCC	Uganda Joint Christian Council
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Forces
UN	United Nations
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNDDA	United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs
USD	United States Dollars



VOCABULARY

Ammunition: includes cartridges for small arms, shells and missiles for light weapons, anti-personnel and antitank hand grenades, landmines, explosives, and shells for single-action anti-aircraft and anti-tank systems.

Arms Trade refers to the international transfer of conventional arms, their components and munitions.

Arms Transfer includes sales, military aid and other cross-border shipments.

Civil Society is composed of a range of organisations including social movements, professional and voluntary associations, grass-roots organisations, non-governmental organisations, trade unions, academic and philanthropic institutions, cooperatives, community groups, youth and women's organisations and religious related organisations. It can influence public opinion and performance, help hold governments accountable, and help in the establishment of effective governance.

Co-production is the joint production of new technologies between different groups, e.g. between the parent company and its subsidiaries.

Counter-trade is the exchange of goods or services which are paid for, in whole or part, with other goods or services rather than with money, for example when subsidiary arms companies repay the royalties and licenses to their parent company with the weapons they produce.

Dual Utility or Dual Use refers to technology which can be used for both peaceful and military aims.

End-user is the country or armed group that will use the weapons. The end user may differ from the government or group who purchases the product.

Illicit Trafficking of Arms is international trade in conventional arms which is contrary to state and/or international law. Loophole, an ambiguity in a system which can be used to circumvent or otherwise avoid the intent of the system, whether this intent be implicit or explicit.

National Strategy: The way chosen by a state to attain its objective(s).

Proliferation: The rapid spread of something, e.g. arms.

Small Arms Proliferation tends to happen when small arms are sold to private parties and individuals in conflict prone zones.

Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) are arms that can be used by one or two people and carried by a person, pack animal or light vehicle. This category of weapons is often abbreviated in these papers to "small arms."

Small Arms are firearms designed for person use by one person and include revolvers, self-loading pistols, rifles and carbines, sub-machine guns, assault rifles, and light machine-guns.

Light Weapons are medium-calibre firearms and heavy machine guns and small explosive devices, for example grenade launchers, portable anti-aircraft guns, portable anti-tank guns, portable missile launchers and mortars of less than 100mm. They are designed for use by a small crew.





CHAPTER 5

SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

1. INTRODUCTION TO SMALL ARMS PROLIFERATION

Of the 875 million small arms in circulation around the world, about 525 million are in civilian hands⁴³. They kill an average of 1,000 people per day and about 300,000 people each year (100,000 in armed conflict and 200,000 in non-conflict situations). Then there are the one million people injured annually, many of whom are paralyzed for life.

Small arms' trafficking, both legal and illegal, is big business. Companies and traders supply arms to nations and rebel groups all around the globe. This trade benefits producers, exporters and dealers but causes great suffering for the people of Africa. Today, most conflicts are fuelled by illicit arms ending up in the hands of armed groups, rebel forces, terrorists groups and bandits.

More than 1,000 companies from nearly 100 countries produce small arms and feed them to states, armed groups and individuals. The annual authorized trade exceeds 6 billion US dollars. The illegal trade, though very difficult to assess, is worth about 1 billion USD.

The paradox is that while national and international efforts are being made for peace, the same countries are promoting arms sales. Sometimes they sell them to both government and rebel forces simultaneously, sometimes to just one side. The presence of arms makes the resolution of conflicts more difficult; it perpetuates violence, encourages the violation of human rights and often features in domestic violence.

Every year, at least 1 million firearms are lost or stolen worldwide. Most of them pass into the hands of bandits, armed groups or private individuals who possess nearly 60% of the world's firearms. More people die because of civilian use of small arms than in conflicts.

The illicit trade in small arms is encouraged by the lack of international legislation and control. To reduce the proliferation of small arms in Africa various regional agreements have been signed. Their implementation has produced some positive effects but the number of weapons has not decreased. At UN level, a small arms program is being put into action and a multilateral agreement, the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) is being negotiated. This has been concluded at the United Nations Treaty Conference in March 2013.

2. THE QUESTION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS (SALW)

Small arms and light weapons (SALW) are arms that can be used by one or two people and carried by a person, pack animal or light vehicle. Details of what constitute SALW can be found in Annex 1. This category of weapons is often abbreviated to "small arms." Small arms are "weapons of mass destruction" because they annually lead to more deaths, injuries, displacements, rapes, kidnappings and acts of torture than all other weapons systems. The more sophisticated they become, the more lethal they are. They are the weapons terrorists prefer.

Small arms are present in every country of the world and are traded globally through legal and illegal networks. They are cheap, durable, widely available, easily portable, easy to use and very destructive. They are used in all conflicts and are passed from conflict to conflict. They are very difficult to track or monitor and play a key role in abuses of human rights and humanitarian law.

Fragile economies are damaged by small arms as they fuel conflict and crime. Even in times of peace, arms intensify violence, disputes, crime and domestic violence. Development projects are disadvantaged by the violence and insecurity arms create. Scarce national resources are often diverted from development, health and education to public security. For every dollar spent on development assistance, ten are spent on military budgets. The indirect impact of small arms is harder to quantify but it is profound, wide-ranging and long term.

⁴³ Small Arms Survey: Weapons and markets.



The trade in small arms is very secret and the conspiracy of silence conceals the flow of weapons throughout the production and distribution chain. As at the beginning of 2012, there were no public reports on manufacturers, no registers identifying the various types of weapons, no international regulations and no criteria to control the international transfer of arms.

2.1. Small Arms and Conflict

2.1.1. Direct Impacts

There is a complex link between SALW and violent conflict. When groups arm themselves for protection, others feel threatened and do the same, increasing the demand for weapons and adding to insecurity. Between 2004 and 2007, at least 208,300 violent deaths were recorded in armed conflicts -an average of 52,000 people killed per year.

Conflicts have several political, economic and social causes, but the availability of small arms in a volatile environment increases their likelihood and hinders conflict resolution and post-conflict rebuilding.

250,000 child soldiers are forced to use arms. When conflict ends firearms, ammunition and grenades are left behind.

2.1.2. Indirect impacts

The impact of small arms used in hostilities goes beyond the injury, death and psychological trauma of individual victims - they destroy families and infrastructure. Insecurity linked to armed conflict remains one of the greatest obstacles to human development. Arms disrupt the production and distribution of food, resulting in hunger and malnutrition.

The millions of deaths in DRC are not the direct result of small arms violence, but often of malnutrition and disease in a very fertile region. The instability linked to arms proliferation prevented Humanitarian Aid reaching the population in need.

Violence prevents investment and rebuilding after conflict. The proliferation of arms reduces the space for negotiating peace and limits incentives for co-operation, tolerance and compromise.

2.2. Small Arms and Civilian Violence

Small arms are the major cause of civilian casualties in modern conflicts and criminal activities. They are also a constant incitement to violence and abuse and a source of accidents. Each year, about 200,000 people die as a result of homicides involving small arms, and 50,000 people commit suicide with a small arm. The number of displaced persons threatened by conflicts where small arms are used reached 43 million in June 2009.

Civilian criminality - banditry, bank robberies, and carjacking - increases where small arms are easily available. Women are more likely to die at the hands of their violent companions when a small arm is at hand. Public health is also affected as victims burden hospitals and health facilities and armed groups disrupt the delivery of health services. Forced migrations due to the use of arms spread infectious diseases and cause psychological trauma. The presence of small arms transforms social behaviour and leads to a culture of violence, as in the case of pastoralists. Cattle raids have become more frequent and much more murderous, killing even children and women.

2.3. Causes of the Proliferation of SALW

Globalization has turned arms into ordinary merchandise, facilitating illegal trafficking. Informal markets have developed alongside those encouraged by state enterprise. Of the 7-8 billion USD worth of SALW produced annually, about 4 billion worth are exported and about 1 billion USD enters the illegal market annually.

Financial deregulation has made the financing of war independent of national or international governance. Arms merchants and buyers can move funds instantly and covertly to fiscal paradises and to small states that specialise in banking services.

The absence of global regulation in the trade and transfer of arms makes it difficult to bring to justice those selling or procuring arms illegally or countries transferring arms from the legal to the illegal market.

Government passivity is encouraged by the economic advantages brought by the arms trade and the strong lobby of the arms



industry. For this very reason, some governments do not want international arms regulation.

The arms trade is very lucrative and weapons are sold to governments and rebels alike by western defence contractors and arms companies, some of them from Africa.

Commercial interests in the last two decades the export of small arms has changed from being a political question to becoming predominantly a commercial enterprise.

Attractiveness of SALW: Small arms are relatively inexpensive, so affordable for smaller non-state groups. They require little training and their maintenance is easy. They are lethal, easy to transport, easily hidden and easily smuggled into conflict zones. Status in a culture of violence: In some cultures the possession of a firearm gives a certain status, e.g. many pastoralists have exchanged the stick for the Kalachnikoff.

2.4. Production of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)

The arms industry comprises government and commercial research, development, production and service of military material, equipment and facilities. Many industrialized countries have a domestic arms industry both to supply their own military forces and for export. Governments support it with tax breaks and help in research. Almost all arms are manufactured legitimately and are only later transferred to the illicit market. Arms companies can sell a good proportion of their goods to the illegal market as there is a worldwide vacuum in control legislation.

The small arms production industry has been globalized over the last few decades. Over 1,135 companies in at least 98 countries are involved in some aspect of the manufacture of small arms and/or ammunition. Weapons companies in industrial countries⁴⁴ have established agreements with other countries to allow the production of small arms and ammunition under licence. Today, arms technology transfer is increasingly supplanting physical transfers of small arms. The expansion of suppliers increases the risk of uncontrolled transfers. Often a developing country that produces arms has weak export controls, is engaged in conflicts or has a record of internal repression and human rights violations. It may often circumvent export-control legislation that would prevent it from importing arms.

In recent decades, the arms industry has pursued product specialization and today a majority of military products have internal components obtained abroad and assembled in the home country. These components - digital systems, microprocessors of missiles and helicopters – also have civilian uses in DVD readers, cellular telephones and TV satellite systems. The dual use offers illegal markets greater opportunities to evade control as it is difficult to identify the ultimate use.

The arms industries benefit from wars, conflicts and terrorism. Producers and dealers often win contracts through corruption. They disseminate false reports to increase fear and instability in order to sell more weapons.

Some countries have national regulations for arms production but the trend towards unregulated production is increasing. Russia and China have a large defence industry but no national legal criteria. Developing countries with economies that are barely regulated have minimum export controls for the arms they produce.

2.5. Legitimacy of Arms

States are legally allowed to possess arms to fulfil their security obligations. SALW are normally used as standard equipment for the armed forces and other security services. They can also play a specific role in international peace-keeping and peace-building processes. However, all too often, even these arms are misused to violate human rights and humanitarian law. Moreover, in many cases the government arms expenditure diverts scarce money from services that would benefit citizens.

In most countries, private citizens and security groups have the right to keep and bear arms either for individual or collective use (e.g. a militia), or both. The possession of arms is usually regulated by national legislation.

⁴⁴ Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Portugal, Russia, South Africa, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, and the USA.



2.6. Arms Trade

Arms trade is the international transfer of conventional arms, their components and munitions.

2.6.1. Absence of International Regulation

Currently, there is no international treaty imposing binding regulations on transfers of small arms or ammunition, nor are there any harmonizing practices to create common standards across different countries. There are no international guidelines for the regulation of arms possession, no legally binding treaty controlling intermediary arms activity, no legal obligation to maintain an archive binding arms to a site and nothing to encourage international cooperation to track arms used for crime and war. This legislative vacuum favours the transfer of legal and illegal arms all over the world. The trade is regulated by a wide variety of national laws and procedures and by a small number of international or regional treaties and agreements.

2.6.2. Legal Transfers

Small arms may be produced within a country, or legally imported by governments or companies. A transfer is 'licit' or 'legal' when traders in state 'A' transfer weapons to the security forces or licensed private dealers in state B. Most states regulate the flows of arms to and from their territory by issuing export licenses for outgoing transfers and end-user certificates for incoming transfers, as well as licenses for transshipment. The system is easy to circumvent and diversion is common.

Contracts to supply a given country's armed forces are awarded by the government; this makes arms contracts an important political issue. The government authorisation for sale may be influenced by the economic or geopolitical importance of the deal more than by any concerns over the subsequent impact of the arms, as when Europe, Russia, China and USA provided arms for Gaddafi's regime.

The annual total value of international authorized transfers of small arms is USD 1.68 billion, of light weapons USD 1.1 billion and ammunition for small arms and light weapons USD 4.3 billion. Annually, the world spends US\$900 billion on defence, while only about US\$325 billion on agriculture.

Private ownership of firearms, both legal and illegal, accounts for about 75 per cent of the global small arms stockpile. About 56 per cent of small arms are in legal civilian possession and about 19 per cent are illegal. Approximately 25 per cent of small arms worldwide are legally held by state security forces (military, police, and intelligence agencies).

2.6.3. Illegal Transfers

Illegal trade in small arms is prevalent in countries and regions affected by political instability, conflicts and UN embargoes or where human rights are violated. A transfer is 'illicit' when it lacks authorization by one or both states party to the transfer. Arms are illegally imported through secret arms exports to governments or insurgent groups, black market arms dealers or imports from allied armed or insurgent groups in other states. In these cases the real end-users are not mentioned. Arms may also be circulated within a country or region through theft of government stocks, looting and exchanges between armed groups and/or the government. The illegal trade is estimated to be about USD\$ 1 billion (10–20 % of the total trade).

During conflict, arms pass between warring parties as territory is won and lost, as stores are captured or arms are abandoned on the battlefield. In Libya, many arms were distributed to civilians and others were captured by civilians. Countries torn apart by war, such as Somalia and DR Congo, can be an easy source of illegal weapons. Arms are also smuggled over borders by individuals, on foot or donkey. This activity is so frequent that it has been nicknamed the 'ant trade'.

Illegal arms trafficking is a global problem affecting mainly the poorest countries, but happening everywhere. The lack of controls facilitates arms getting into the hands of human rights violators. The abuser can be an agent of a repressive government, a criminal, a violent husband, or a member of an armed political group.

The actual number of small arms in global circulation amounts to more than 226 million, but the number of officially registered arms in the possession of the armed forces and police authorities totals only 17.2 million.

International arms embargoes should limit the influx of weapons into areas of conflict but, of the 13 embargos implemented by the UN in the past decade, not one has been respected.



2.6.4. From Legal to Illegal

The boundary between legal and illegal trade is extremely tenuous. As seen above, substantial numbers of legally acquired small arms enter illicit markets.

Some countries acquire illegal small arms in order to send them, illegally, to other countries under embargo or to rebel groups that are aiming to overthrow a dictatorial regime. The United States and France, for example, assisted Chadian President Idriss Déby to remove his predecessor, Hissene Habre, from power. Déby then became another dictator, but France and the USA had access to Chadian oil.

Sometimes a country's motive is purely economic. Rebel groups and criminals also acquire military weapons by raiding armouries of security forces or by buying or even renting arms from corrupt officials. Weapons diverted from civilian stock sometimes also enter the international black market.

The international community makes an important distinction between 'legal' and 'illegal' or 'illicit' transfers of small arms and light weapons. Often the impression is given that only the illegal trade is damaging while the legal trade is tightly controlled and acceptable. However, the vast majority of arms sold around the world - including those sold to human rights abusing governments or into conflict areas - are legal. The sales are actively supported by governments, some of whom maintain they are supporters of human rights and democracy. There is no real will on their part to outlaw the 'illicit' transfers.

2.6.5. Arms Exporters

When a country wants to buy arms for its military and security bodies, private and public arms corporations bid for the contracts. With the huge sums of money involved, corruption is a natural bedfellow.

The five permanent members of the UN Security Council – France, Russia, China, UK and USA – together account for 88 % of the world's conventional arms exports. In 2008 the top exporters of small arms and light weapons were, in descending order, the USA, Italy, Germany, Brazil, Switzerland, Israel, Austria, South Korea, Belgium, Russia, Spain, Turkey, Norway, and Canada. China is an important exporter but there are no records.

Manufacturers of small weapons and dealers should bear partial responsibility for the abuses and crimes associated with the use of these arms.

2.6.6. Foreign Intervention

The European Union member states are among the main arms exporters to Africa. The UK and France together account for 10% of the total arms market in Africa. Respect for human rights is often overlooked as arms are sold to well-known human rights violators. The USA, UK, and France earned more in small arms sales to Africa in 1998-2001 than they gave in aid. Since the 50's and 60's, Israel has sold arms to Africa. The South African government has sold arms worth \$1.7 billion from 2000 to 2010 to 58 states blacklisted because of human rights abuses, engagement in conflicts or being subject to U.N. embargoes.

2.6.7. Arms Brokering

Brokers are middlemen who, for a commission, arrange transfers between sellers and buyers. Many of them have supplied weapons to the world's worst-affected conflict zones and human rights crisis zones, including those subject to embargoes by the UN. They often work via third countries and try to increase tension in order to sell their wares.

Brokers bring buyers, sellers, shippers and insurers together to arrange the transfer of weapons in return for a commission. They fix the financing of the deal. To evade state control, brokers use different strategies: registration of their companies outside the country of residence; direct payments through fake, untraceable companies; registration of transport vessels or aircraft in countries with weak regulation; frequent re-registration; indirect flights at night and at low altitude to avoid detection; changing registration numbers; false documentation and end-user certificates; bribery of officials to obtain authentic end-user certificates; manipulation of flight plans to divert aircraft or ships to drop their cargo at secret destinations.

Most national arms-export legislation does not fully address the problem of international arms brokering, transport or financing. In 2005, legislative controls over illegal arms brokers existed in only 32 states. However, some EU member states have taken action against brokers by grounding their aircraft, adding their names to national watch lists and even making arrests.



3. TOWARDS GREATER CONTROL IN THE TRANSFER OF SALW

Strategies for curbing the illicit trafficking of small arms are varied and include measures that control supply, curb demand, end misuse and remove existing weapons from circulation. The solution to the problem needs to be more holistic, integrated and applied to all countries.

The multilateral measures taken so far are confined to the control of the illicit trade in SALW, while the licit transfer of small arms is not properly addressed. The only constraint of state-to-state transfers remains a UN arms embargo.

In 1998, a group of states encouraged by the governments of Canada and Norway and a network of interested NGOs formed IANSA (International Action Network on Small Arms) with members in most African countries and regions. AEFJN is also a member of IANSA.

3.1. Instruments of Control at UN Level

At the beginning of 2014, there were three UN instruments concerning small arms and light weapons and one covering all kinds of arms that will be discussed in July 2012.

3.1.1. 2001 UN Firearms Protocol

The first global instrument to control SALW proliferation was the 2001 UN Firearms Protocol (to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime). This legally binding instrument focuses on illicit manufacture and trafficking of firearms by criminal organisations but ignores state-to-state transfers. Most EU member states as well as USA have neither signed nor ratified it.

3.1.2. UN Programme of Action to Curb the Illicit Trade in SALW (PoA)

In July 2001, the broadest international instrument, the “UN Programme of Action (PoA) to Curb the Illicit Trade in SALW” was adopted. It is an agreement addressed to developing countries which tries to prevent and disrupt the illicit trade in SALW at regional, national and international levels and aims to monitor progress on the collection and destruction of arms and the management of stockpiles. But the PoA does not mention human rights and has few references to international humanitarian law. Not being a treaty, it does not legally bind its signatories and so cannot be enforced by judicial processes. Moreover, this UN PoA does not indicate how to regulate the 75 % of the world’s small arms owned by civilians.

UN members had great difficulties in coming to a consensus on how to advance the PoA; the reporting to the Biennial Meetings (2003, 2005, 2008, 2010 and 2012) is disappointing.

3.1.3. UN International Tracing Instrument (ITI)

The 2005 UN International Tracing Instrument (ITI) specifies requirements for the marking of SALW and cooperation in tracing them – but, remarkably, not ammunition. It spells out an additional reporting requirement for implementation of its provisions under the PoA.

3.1.4. The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)

The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) to ban arms transfers that have the potential to lead to violations of international human rights, humanitarian law and increase conflict was negotiated but not finalized at the UN Conference in July 2012. In the ATT Conference in March 2013, 3 countries: North Korea, China and Syria blocked the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) that was finally approved on April the 2nd 2013 at the United Nations General Assembly. The ATT failed to achieve unanimous support but garnered the support of a majority of Member States. 154 countries voted in favour, three Member States – Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), Iran and Syria – voted against the decision, while 23 countries abstained, among them Russia, China and United States some of the main leading sellers of weapons.

The ATT would apply to all types of arms transfers - - import, export, and transshipments - of conventional arms in order to prevent arms being used to violate international law or support the abuse of human rights. Munitions are not included in the ATT that will not cover weapons of mass destruction i.e. nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.



3.2. Instruments of control in the European Union (EU)

3.2.1. European Union Code of Conduct (CoC) and Common Position (CP) on Arms Exports

In 1998, the EU adopted the “Code of Conduct on Arms Exports (CoC)” a voluntary, non-legally binding commitment to control transfers of arms. It contained eight criteria for assessing applications for export licenses. Arms should not be exported to countries where they risk to be used for internal repression, external aggression or for serious violations of human rights; or where the expenditure on defence is greater than on education and health combined. Yet, evidence suggests that this is not being fully kept. EU member states were to present a voluntary annual report on the licenses granted for export of arms.

In December 2008 the Code of Conduct was replaced by the EU Common Position on control of exports of military technology and equipment. This legally binding instrument strengthens the Code of Conduct and makes all its criteria and reporting obligatory. It also extends controls to brokering, transit transactions and intangible transfers of technology and it strengthens procedures to harmonise Member States’ export policies.

3.2.2. EU Joint Action on Small Arms (1998) and the 2002 and 2008 Council Joint Action

In 1998, the EU agreed on a Joint Action on small arms which aimed to address the threat of small arms accumulation by tackling both control and reduction.

This was replaced by the 2002 EU Joint Action that extended the scope of the original one to cover ammunition. It set out commitments to regulate the import, export and production of small arms, increase transparency (through regional registers) and information exchange, combat illicit tracking and raise public awareness.

3.3. African Regional Instruments to Fight the Proliferation of SALW

To put in place the UN Instruments regarding the proliferation and transfer control of SALW, various African regional instruments have been fixed. Some of them are legal and others political. Three of Africa’s sub-regions, namely the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa (GLHA), West Africa and Southern Africa, have established their regional coordinating agencies in line with the Bamako Declaration (see below).

3.3.1. Organization of African Unity Initiative (OAU Initiative)

The negative impact of SALW in Africa raised concern among African leaders. In 1996, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) addressed the problem of proliferation but there was no real commitment.

In July 1999 the OAU General Assembly resolved to develop an African strategy to tackle the issues arising from the proliferation, circulation and illicit trafficking of SALW.

The Bamako Declaration (BD)

In December 2000, in preparation for the 2001 UN Program of Action, the OAU member states met in Bamako (Mali) to develop “An African Common Position on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons” commonly referred to as the Bamako Declaration.

The Bamako Declaration bound signatory governments to embrace common measures to eradicate the proliferation of SALW within Africa. The declaration was the base for further regional commitments.

The Bamako Declaration set an agenda for Africa’s fight against the proliferation and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons in the continent, based on seven pillars:

- o An institutional framework with a national program and focal point to coordinate regulations.
- o Regional cooperation and coordination in efforts, programs, and initiatives.



- o Legislative measures to develop a uniform and standard legal framework regarding the manufacture, possession, import, export, transfer, transit, transport and control of small arms.
- o Operational capacity-building to ensure available resources to support the regional institutions.
- o Control, seizures, forfeiture, distribution, collection and destruction of SALW in each country.
- o Exchange of information, data collection and up-to-date record keeping.
- o Programs to create public awareness of the consequences of the proliferation of SALW.

ECOWAS Moratorium⁴⁵ and ECOWAS Convention⁴⁶

In October 1998 ECOWAS⁴⁷ adopted a 3 year Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Light Weapons in West Africa. It aimed at coordinating a regional approach to control the illicit proliferation of small arms in West Africa. This strong political will to stop the proliferation of arms also facilitated the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) processes. In October 2001, the Moratorium was extended for a further three years.

In January 2003, a consultative review of the Moratorium by West African civil society highlighted various issues of concern pertaining to the inefficiency of the Moratorium. These included: the exclusive focus on importation at the expense of manufacture that was widespread within the region; the need to popularize the Moratorium so that communities could monitor its implementation; need to transform the Moratorium into a regional legally binding Convention on Small Arms.

In June 2006, the ECOWAS Moratorium was converted into the ECOWAS Convention⁴⁸ on Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition And other Related Materials. It has a Plan of Action that prescribes major actions and activities and identifies responsible parties in the implementation process. Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo ratified the Convention.

In March 2010 ECOWAS governments adopted a five-year Plan of Action for the Implementation of the 2006 ECOWAS Convention and approved the database mechanism to promote transparency in the transaction and imports of small arms among member states.

3.3.2. The Nairobi Declaration (ND) and Protocol (NP) for the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa

The Nairobi Declaration (ND)⁴⁹ on the Proliferation of Illicit SALW was adopted in 2000. The document is not legally binding but contains a plan to deal with the proliferation of small arms in the region. It aimed at the disarmament in the Horn of Africa. The signatories were the IGAD⁵⁰ members in East Africa and Great Lakes: Burundi, the DR Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

The ND enhances good governance, respect for human rights and rule of law, improvement of democracies and promotion of economic development. It identified aspects to be improved: border security and measures and improve living standards of pastoralist; that multi-national agencies, NGOs and civil society will assist the government in controlling and reducing proliferation and illicit trafficking of SALW.

The Nairobi Protocol⁵¹ (NP) for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa, adopted in 2004 entered into force on 5 May 2006. It constitutes a further step to the ND, as it is a legal-

⁴⁵ ECOWAS Moratorium - <http://www.wcc-coe.org/wcc/what/international/ecowas.html>

⁴⁶ ECOWAS Convention - http://www.ecosap.ecowas.int/index.php?option=com_jotloader§ion=files&task=download&cid=3_17714a46188cf52f23f-2b926a6a857da&Itemid=84&lang=en

⁴⁷ ECOWAS - the Economic Community of West African States

⁴⁸ ECOWAS Convention - <http://www.poa-iss.org/RegionalOrganizations/ECOWAS/ECOWAS%20Convention%202006.pdf>

⁴⁹ Nairobi Declaration - <http://www.recsasec.org/pdf/Nairobi%20Declaration.pdf>

⁵⁰ Intergovernmental Authority on Development.

⁵¹ Nairobi Protocol. - <http://www.recsasec.org/pdf/Nairobi%20Protocol.pdf>



ly-binding instrument and associated to the Best Practice Guidelines on Arms Control and Management adopted in June 2005.

The signatory governments are obliged to address the problem of internal conflict which is the magnet for light weapons flowing into Central and East Africa. The protocol requires states to pass laws outlawing the illicit manufacture, trafficking, possession and misuse of SALW. Signatories to the protocol are: Burundi, DR Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania.

The Nairobi Secretariat that coordinated the initiatives and actions at regional level has become RECSA .

3.3.3. SADC Declaration and SADC Protocol⁵² in the Southern Africa Region

In March 2001, the SADC Declaration was adopted. It concerns Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials in the Southern African Development Community (SADC). It was signed by some SADC members: Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Signatories committed themselves to develop and adopt a legal instrument in the form of a regional protocol.

In August 2001 the legally binding SADC Protocol⁵³ on Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials was adopted. The objectives are to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of firearms, ammunition and other related materials; regulate the import and export of legal small arms and harmonise national legislation in the region.

3.3.4. The Kinshasa Convention on Small Arms Control⁵⁴

The 'Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition, Parts and Components that can be used for their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly', known as the Kinshasa Convention, was signed on 19 November 2010 in Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo. The signatories are Angola, Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, the Central African Republic, the Republic of Congo and Sao Tomé and Príncipe. The governments of Burundi and Rwanda have not yet signed the convention which will come into force once it is ratified by six signatories.

The implementation plan was later adopted by the Kinshasa Convention state parties in November 2010 at Brazzaville.

3.3.5. Small Arms Disarmament and Arms Collection

Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) processes have taken place in most post-conflict African countries and in certain areas where there is abundance of SALW. In Angola and Congo, cease-fires were accompanied by programmes to collect weapons and munitions from rival factions. DR Congo has followed a program of disarmament. In Mozambique, from 1995 to 2000, the Christian Council of Churches undertook a collection of weapons, in exchange for various tools and machinery. The confiscated weapons were turned into public art and practical objects.

Arms collection and destruction programs have taken place in various countries: Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa and Uganda (among others). Only partial success was achieved at rounding up weapons.

3.4. Outcome of these agreements

The Regional and international agreements identified above provide a road map for reducing the illicit small arms trade, both in Africa and globally. Efforts have been made and some steps taken, but they are insufficient and the proliferation and illicit trafficking of SALW is still rampant. The progress made by signatory countries in implementing the agreements varies greatly.

Implementing these agreements requires significant and sustained political will and resources. The international community must do more to prevent the human suffering these weapons cause.

Where Focal points exist they have facilitated the collaboration of civil society with the government, forces and police, favouring progress and building trust between government and civil society.

⁵² RECSA, the Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons based in Nairobi. <http://www.recsasec.org/>

⁵³ SADC Protocol. <http://www.sadc.int/index/browse/page/125>

⁵⁴ <http://www.poa-iss.org/RegionalOrganizations/9.aspx>



4. THE SITUATION REGARDING SMALL ARMS IN AFRICA

The nearly 100 million small arms on the continent have caused between 8 and 11 million victims. This is why small arms, specially the AK-47 (Kalachnikoff) are considered African weapons of mass destruction, producing about 90% of all civilian casualties in conflicts.

Small arms are used in widespread violations of human rights (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Angola, DRC), of international humanitarian law (Darfur, DR Congo) and have increased the numbers of child soldiers (Rwanda, Liberia, Sierra Leone, DR Congo) and of displaced persons (2 million in Darfur alone). Children and women bear the brunt of the conflicts and there have been nearly 2 million victims of sexual violence.

The proliferation and trafficking of illicit arms is a major challenge for the security and stability of all African states. The abundant circulation of small arms and ammunition in some African states, the porosity of the borders and the ease of acquiring black market guns have favoured the escalation of violence and criminality. The result is increased low-intensity wars with rebels, mercenary groups and armed gangs causing many deaths. These conflicts have long-term effects as they devastate social welfare systems as schools and clinics are closed and children miss out on education. This paves the way for future unemployment, underdevelopment and poor health care services. In the affected areas of the DRC, 68% of children of school-age are not attending classes and 211 of the 228 schools have been destroyed.

Small arms are used for organized crime (robberies, carjacking) as for example in Mali, DR Congo, Kenya and South Africa, resulting in some cases with more deaths in a year of 'peace' than during war. In South Africa, 25,000 people were murdered in 1998 alone and 31,918 in 2000.

Small arms proliferation has contributed to several cross-border conflicts, resulting in cattle rustling among pastoralist groups along the borders of Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia where this phenomenon is a major factor in the proliferation and illicit trafficking of SALW. The death toll is rising among the herdsman. In 2006 of an estimated population of 33 million, about 2 million Kenyans had access to an arm. Proliferation of small arms has also intensified violent inter-community tension over the scarce resources, land and water.

4.1. *Illicit and illegal Traffic of Arms in Africa*

The illicit small arms market in Africa is flourishing because of the combination of underdevelopment, insecurity, inequality, ineffective governance and corruption.

In practice, economic and national interests have contributed to violations of arms embargoes by states and arms brokers. A number of West African states make a 'triangulation.' They buy arms for their own use, but divert them *illegally* to a third state under embargo. Burkina Faso, Niger and Liberia provided arms to the RUF⁵⁵ of Charles Taylor during the war; Liberia to Ivory Coast; Rwanda to rebel groups in DR Congo; Djibouti to Somalia. Liberian rebels have crossed the Ivorian border to trade their weapons for motorcycles. Ethiopia, Eritrea and Djibouti have circumvented the embargo against Somalia and Djibouti has furnished arms to the Somali opposition group, the Islamic Court Union. These transfers play an important role in the disruption of regional security and socioeconomic development.

A number of brokers and companies in Africa play a decisive role in the illegal transfer of arms, transporting weapons between different countries to rebels and armed groups. Arms traffic networks operating from Tanzania, Burundi and DRC send arms to various rebel groups. About 5,000 automatic rifles a month were trafficked across the porous Kenyan-Somali borders. Malian smugglers pack small arms into waterproof sacks, attach them to the bottom of boats and run them up the Niger River. Darfur is an example of the failure of the international community regarding the control of illegal arms.

Currently most illicit small arms used in Africa originate from China, Israel and about 20 OSCE countries (Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe).

⁵⁵ http://en.iansa.org/system/files/Pages%20from%20Convention%20de%20Kinshasa%20certifi%C3%A9_low_eng.pdf

⁵⁶ Revolutionary United Front of Charles Taylor.



Key individuals in criminal and arms trafficking networks operate with apparent impunity. These groups are increasingly involved in privatisation tenders for ports of entry and telecommunications. These doors of access to a country facilitate their illicit activities while providing them with a cover of legitimacy. This phenomenon is common in conflict zones such as the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Liberia and parts of Sierra Leone and neighbouring countries.

4.1.1. The Proliferation of Small Arms in Africa

South Africa with five million licensed firearms and about one million illegal guns is the continent's most heavily armed nation followed by the Central African region with estimated civilian gun possession rates ranging from 1.1 and 1.4 firearms per 100 people in Chad and the DRC respectively, to 14.0, 17.3 and 19.9 per 100 people in Gabon, Angola and Equatorial Guinea. In 2004, Angola had an estimated 2.8 million privately held firearms.

Violence between armed groups caused death rates from 2.2 per 100,000 in the DRC, to as high as 10.1 in Chad. Intentional homicide rates have been as high as 16.1 per 100,000 in Cameroon, and 36.0 in Angola, 17.1 per 100,000 in Gabon, 18.8 in Congo-Brazza, 19.0 in Chad, 24.0 in Equatorial Guinea, 29.1 in the Central African Republic and 35.2 in the DRC. In Sudan, two million people have died and six million have been internally displaced due to the armed conflict fought primarily with illicit small arms. In Rwanda in 1994, more than 750,000 people were massacred with a combination of small arms and machetes.

4.2. African Fight Against the Proliferation of Small Arms

Most governments have failed in fighting the proliferation of small arms. Beneficiaries of the arms trade undermine any progress made. To fight the proliferation of illicit small arms needs commitment on the part of governments, armed forces and police bodies and strong measures to control sales, transfers and ownership. Above all, the root causes of violence and conflict, underdevelopment and inequality, need to be comprehensively addressed for any control measures to be effective.

4.3. African Production of Small Arms and Ammunition

The emergence of African arms producers with licenses from Western, Chinese and Russian arms companies is a new development. The major producing countries are South Africa, Egypt and Nigeria. They export part of their production to other African countries. Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Zimbabwe are also producers. Ammunition factories exist in Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Guinea, RD Congo and Kenya.

A number of local gunsmiths have developed unauthorised craft production in Ghana, Nigeria and some other states. This is a significant source of illicit small arms. In Ghana about 90 % of guns used by armed robbers arrested in the country were locally manufactured. The unlicensed gunsmiths have the collective capacity to produce up to 200,000 firearms a year, some of which are reportedly of very high quality.

South Africa produces a range of modern military products and small arms that are sold to other African countries.

Ethiopia currently has small military industries.

Kenya with assistance from FN Herstal of Belgium (1996) produces small arms and ammunition (20,000-60,000 bullets per day). Kenya refuses to open up its factories for independent verification of their facilities despite ratifying the UN Program of Action.

Nigeria has the domestic capacity to manufacture small arms which are similar to the AK-47 and the requisite ammunition.

Sudan has at least three weapons factories outside Khartoum built with Chinese assistance. The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), designated as a terrorist organization, is operating a secret weapons factory in Sudan to funnel weapons to terrorist organisations in Africa and the Middle East.

Tanzania has small arms ammunition factories.



Uganda also has three weapons manufacturers. The largest is Nakasongola Arms Factory owned by Chinese government and private sector. Uganda refuses to open up its factories for independent verification of their facilities despite ratifying the UN PoA.

Zimbabwe has had small arms ammunition factories since the Second World War. In 1985 the Zimbabwe Defence Industry (ZDI) was established. There are two arms production factories (both mixed private and state enterprise). In 1986, NORINCO of China was awarded the contract to build a small arms ammunition factory in Zimbabwe. By 1990, only the Explosives Filling Plant and the Small Arms Ammunition project had been built.

4.4. Small Arms and Natural Resources

Today most of the conflicts in Africa are fought over natural resources; hence the connection between the illegal trade in commodities and arms. In conflict zones, the income generated by exploiting natural resources - oil, diamonds, minerals including coltan (used in cellular phones and electronic equipment), timber and drugs - enables governments and armed groups to purchase weapons, fight wars, and support illegitimate regimes. The same networks are used to smuggle commodities and to carry out illegal arms deals. Such transactions are commonplace where the state has little control (East DR Congo) or where governments or populations in neighbouring states are friendly to their cause (as in Sierra Leone). During the 1990s, resource wars—fought mainly with small arms and light weapons—killed more than 5 million people and left as many as 20 million displaced from their homes. Diamonds and coltan are especially popular black market commodities. They are trafficked via intricate systems that extend from government palaces in Liberia and Burkina Faso to private arms smugglers in Russia and Israel and to the diamond dealers operating in cities like Antwerp and Tel Aviv - and also to some electronic companies.

Some companies in the mining and oil industries create joint ventures with African governments – sometimes helped by corrupt officials – in order to gain exclusive rights over the exploration, exploitation and commercialisation of the resources (e.g. diamonds, other minerals, cotton and coffee). The taxes they pay are minimal. Some of these companies have links with the organized crime and all this facilitates the steady flow of weapons that is making conflict in Central Africa so difficult to contain.

4.5. How to Reduce the Proliferation of Small Arms

While the responsibility lies primarily with African governments, the international community must do more to prevent the human suffering that small arms cause in Africa and create greater stability, peace and security. The following 4 actions⁵⁷ would help alleviate the situation considerably:

- o Expand foreign aid programmes that target the illicit arms trade by increasing the funding for the destruction of small arms and the improvement of storage security. Allocate funding for African governments for the vehicles, equipment and training they need to improve control of their seaports, airspace and land borders, making sure they have the capacity to use and maintain the equipment.
- o Crack down on violations of UN arms embargoes by stopping arms transfers to regimes that repeatedly violate UN arms embargoes and by aggressively investigating and dismantling the network companies used by Africa's "merchants of death" to front their trade.
- o Strengthen national arms control legislation by supporting the establishment and effective implementation of national arms control legislation through the provision of resources and technical expertise.
- o Address the factors that fuel the illicit small arms economy by helping African governments to address comprehensively the root causes of violence and conflict - underdevelopment, insecurity, inequality and ineffective governance.

This is typically a long term and multi-dimensional process.

⁵⁷ From « The Illicit Arms Trade in Africa, A Global Enterprise » by Matt Schroeder and Guy Lamb, pp. 77-78.



5. WHAT AEFJN DOES

AEFJN seeks to make people safer from gun violence in Africa by improving firearm regulation and strengthening controls on arms transfers at international level.

5.1. At the UN

For years AEFJN, with other groups, has been calling for a UN commitment to a global, robust and legally-binding Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). Finally, in October 2009, thanks to the strong advocacy and lobbying of civil society and some governments, the UN agreed to hold a Negotiating Conference in July 2012 to discuss and finalise the Treaty. AEFJN is insistent that there should be strong and consistent regulation from manufacture through to transfer and end-use. Such legislation should include measures to trace weapons wherever they are used and to put a stop to the illegal arms trade.

AEFJN has urged EU member states to persuade reticent states to support and sign such an international Arms Trade Treaty.

5.2. At the EU

Since 1988, AEFJN in its desire for peace and stability in Africa, has, as part of civil society, lobbied the EU to establish strong legislation to control the transfer of small arms. Finally in 1998, the EU approved the Code of Conduct on Arms Exports. This was the first international instrument for control of arms exports but was not legally binding. AEFJN continued to lobby for legislation to strengthen the Code of Conduct and to make it legally binding. In 2008, the EU member states signed a legally binding Common Position (CP) on arms exports. AEFJN continues to lobby member states to adapt their legislation to the Common Position. It monitors the implementation of the CP, highlights loopholes and censures any failure on the part of EU member states to respect the criteria in their exports to Africa.

5.3. In Africa

In Africa, governments and civil society have joined forces to introduce mechanisms to halt the influx of guns in 14 countries in Eastern Africa and the Horn (Nairobi Protocol), 15 countries in Western Africa-ECOWAS and 4 countries in Southern Africa. AEFJN works with the secretariats and civil society of the different regions and countries for a greater control of small arms transfers.

6. TOOLS FOR ACTION ON SMALL ARMS

A general introduction on how to carry out action following the various steps of the Pastoral Circle can be found in the first part of this manual. In this section you will find additional suggestions and tools for action specifically on the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons.

6.1. Knowing the Situation

Below are some questions you might like to explore to help you to have a clearer picture of the small arms situation in your selected country or region. Choose those that seem most relevant.

Questions about the small arms situation in your country or region.

First decide on the country, province or region you want to focus on and define the specific issue.

How many small arms are there in your country in your chosen area?

How many people are injured and killed by small arms (civilians and military groups). Newspapers are a good source of general information.

What laws and regulations exist regarding the tenure and transfer of small arms?

Your chosen area's participation in a regional body regarding SALW: International policies impacting on the situation



1. Your area's SALW strategy
 - Kinds of small arms being used. Range and specifications of the products. Where do the SALW come from?
 - Government expenditure on the armed forces and defence? Percentage of the national budget and of the GDP?
 - Who produce and/or sell the arms used in your country, legal and illegal.
 - How are the arms of the police and forces stored? How secure are the stockpiles in your country?
 - What do you know about the illegal traffic of small arms?
 - Who are the key people involved in violence and the transfer of arms?
 - What is the impact of arms and violence on civilians in general and on women and children?
 - What do women do in conflict and to encourage peace?
 - What action is taken by the community and other people?
2. Groups of civil society that are interested in arms, peace building.
3. Names of people in the forces, police and government ministries that can help you in your research on small arms.
4. Find out if there are arms or munitions factories in your country. To whom do they belong? What do they produce? Where do their products go? What regulations are there for export of arms or munitions in your country? For owning firearms?

Check the Small Arms Survey and the SIPRI Databases for information relating to your country.

Civilians Use of Arms

Value and direction or origin of imports, exports and other transfers of arms.
 Where are the stockpiles of small arms held? How secure are they?
 How much do you know about the threat from the proliferation of SALW in your country and/or region?
 How efficient and effective is your country/region in tackling the proliferation of small arms and light weapons? What challenges stand in the way? How are the government and civil society overcoming these challenges?

If you are in a region suffering from violence, the Ammunition Tracing Kit published by the Small Arms Survey is a useful resource for finding out the quantity and origin of the ammunition and arms in the country. The Survey has also produced a database to help with the identification of small arms.

- o The Ammunition Tracing Kit. <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/D-Book-series/book-06-ATK/SAS-Ammunition-Tracing-Kit.pdf>
- o The Weapons ID Database - to classify small arms. <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/weapons-and-markets/tools/the-weapons-id-database.html>

For name and contact details of groups and organisations working on these issues, see the AEFJN Booklet "Organisations fighting the proliferation of Small Arms in Africa." <http://www.aefjn.org/index.php/364.html>

6.2. Analysing the Situation

It can be helpful to map out the existence of small arms and the groups using them

The WHY Analysis (Manual Part 1) is useful for understanding why civilians and armed groups use weapons and for discovering the root causes of violence. It also gives information about the impact on the population of the use of small arms.

When you compare the percentage or the amount of the expenditure on the forces and defence to other expenses (education, health, social, etc.), what do you notice?

Can you see links between the use of small arms by civilians and the economic situation, job creation, etc.?

6.3. A Christian Reflection on Small Arms

6.3.1. The Bible

[Isaiah 2:4] "He will settle disputes for many peoples. They will beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not take up sword against nation; nor will they train for war any more."

[Leviticus 26:6] "I shall give peace in the land, and you shall go to sleep with no one to frighten you. I shall rid the land of beasts of



prey. The sword will not pass through your land.”

[Luke 22:38] The disciples said: “See, Lord, here are two swords.” “That’s enough!” Jesus replied.

[John 18:10-11] Then Simon Peter having a sword drew it and struck the high priest’s servant and cut off his right ear. The servant’s name was Malchus. Jesus commanded Peter: “Put your sword away! Shall I not drink the cup the Father has given me?”

6.3.2. The Social Teaching of the Church

Gaudium et Spes⁵⁸

Gaudium et Spes, one of the main documents of the 2nd Vatican Council, dedicates a number of passages to the weapons and condemns nuclear war.

- o (#80) talks against the development of armaments. “The horror and perversity of war is immensely magnified by the addition of scientific weapons...”
- o (# 81) affirms that the arms race is not a safe way to maintain real peace. It denounces the injustice of huge sums being spent on weapons while millions starve and suffer. It encourages us to say “no” to weapons of mass destruction and to the arms race. “... The arms race is an utterly treacherous trap for humanity, and one which ensnares the poor to an intolerable degree. It is much to be feared that if this race persists, it will eventually spawn all the lethal ruin whose path it is now making ready. Warned by the calamities which the human race has made possible, let us make use of the interlude granted us from above and for which we are thankful to become more conscious of our own responsibility and to find means for resolving our disputes in a manner more worthy of man. Divine Providence urgently demands of us that we free ourselves from the age-old slavery of war. If we refuse to make this effort, we do not know where we will be led by the evil road we have set upon [...]”
- o *Pacem in Terris*⁵⁹ (Peace on Earth) Encyclical of Pope John XXIII on Establishing Universal Peace in Truth, Justice, Charity, and Liberty. It mentions the Causes of the Arms Race (#109 to #111) and the Need for Disarmament (#112-#113).
- o (#112) Hence justice, right reason, and the recognition of man’s dignity cry out insistently for a cessation to the arms race.
- o (#113) [...] Unless this process of disarmament be thoroughgoing and complete, and reach men’s very souls, it is impossible to stop the arms race, or to reduce armaments, or - and this is the main thing - ultimately to abolish them entirely.

The Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church⁶⁰

N. 432. “[...] The unity of the human family is not to be built on the force of arms, terror or abuse of power [...]”

N. 508. “The Church’s social teaching proposes the goal of ‘general, balanced and controlled disarmament’. [1067] The enormous increase in arms represents a grave threat to stability and peace. The principle of sufficiency, by virtue of which each State may possess only the means necessary for its legitimate defence, must be applied both by States that buy arms and by those that produce and furnish them. [1068] Any excessive stockpiling or indiscriminate trading in arms cannot be morally justified. Such phenomena must also be evaluated in light of international norms regarding the non-proliferation, production, trade and use of different types of arms. Arms can never be treated like other goods exchanged on international or domestic markets...”

N. 509. “Arms of mass destruction — whether biological, chemical or nuclear — represent a particularly serious threat. Those who possess them have an enormous responsibility before God and all of humanity. [1071] The principle of the non-proliferation of nuclear arms, together with measures of nuclear disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear tests, are intimately interconnected objectives that must be met as soon as possible by means of effective controls at the international level....”

N. 511. “Appropriate measures are needed to control the production, sale, importation and exportation of small arms and light weapons, armaments that facilitate many outbreaks of violence to occur. The sale and trafficking of such weapons constitute a serious threat to peace: these arms kill and are used for the most part in internal and regional conflicts; their ready availability increases both the risk of new conflicts and the intensity of those already underway. The position of States that apply severe controls on the international transfer of heavy arms while they never, or only very rarely, restrict the sale and trafficking of small arms and light weapons is an unacceptable contradiction. It is indispensable and urgent that Governments adopt appropriate measures to control

⁵⁸ http://www.vatican.va/archive/hist_councils/ii_vatican_council/documents/vat-ii_cons_19651207_gaudium-et-spes_en.html

⁵⁹ http://www.vatican.va/holy_father/john_xxiii/encyclicals/documents/hf_j-xxiii_enc_11041963_pacem_en.html

⁶⁰ http://www.vatican.va/roman_curia/pontifical_councils/justpeace/documents/rc_pc_justpeace_doc_20060526_compendio-dott-soc_en.html



the production, stockpiling, sale and trafficking of such arms [1076] in order to stop their growing proliferation, in large part among groups of combatants that are not part of the military forces of a State.”

Reports of the Gothenburg Process of the World Council of Churches

The Gothenburg process is an ecumenical initiative gathering churches and church-related organisations around the issue of the arms trade. The process takes its point of departure in the ethical dimension of the production, trade and proliferation of military equipment. Within the Gothenburg process, churches and church related organisations are working together ecumenically, with the aim to raise the understanding and the knowledge of the ethical challenges posed by the arms trade. The process also encourages an inclusive and constructive dialogue with the defence industry, with control authorities and armed forces.

Report from the Gothenburg III conference in Nairobi 2007 (World Council of Churches).

http://www.gothenburgprocess.org/download/18.20293872121acfae03080001400/Armstrade_III.pdf

Report from the Gothenburg III conference in Gothenburg 2004 (World Council of Churches).

http://www.gothenburgprocess.org/download/18.514cc05910c58eb13ad800019013/Armstrade_II.pdf

Recommendations of the 2nd African Synod

Proposition 23 was dedicated to the Arms Trade: Because of the prevalence of armaments and land mines on the Continent and its Islands, the Church in Africa, gathered in Synod, associates itself with the Holy See and gladly welcomes UN initiatives, African Union and regional intergovernmental organisations like ECOWAS - Small-Arms Embargo, to stop illegal arms-trafficking and to make transparent all legal trading in arms...

The Synod Fathers encourage national governments to support the on-going study and preparation of an Arms’Trade Treaty (ATT) within the UN, with binding universal standards for the global commerce of conventional weapons, which would respect human rights and humanitarian international law...

The Synod Fathers propose that the design and production of all kinds of arms be drastically reduced for the sake of education and agricultural development which respects the environment.

The Episcopal Conferences in arms-producing countries are encouraged to advocate that their governments pass legislation restraining the production and distribution of arms to the detriment of African peoples and nations.”

6.3.3. Other Christian Documents on Arms

‘Evolving Christian Attitudes towards Personal and National Defence’ by David B. Kopel – Independence Institute, Denver University, 2007 <http://davekopel.org/Religion/Evolving-Christian-Attitudes.pdf>

6.4. Planning the Action

In your planning, the development of the team’s expertise on the issues is crucial.

Parishes can also be a great support. The better informed they are about the proliferation and control of small arms, the more ready they will be to commit themselves to action.



ANNEXE 1 - ORGANISATIONS AND DOCUMENTS ON SMALL ARMS BY COUNTRY

You can find the organisations working on small arms classified by countries on the document of AEFJN:
http://www.aefjn.org/tl_files/aefjn-files/arms/arms_material%20eng/1101AEFJN_SALW Organisations_Africa_eng.pdf

ANGOLA

Organisations working on small arms

Angola 2000 - angola2m@yahoo.com - angola2000@ebonet.net
Angolan Centers for Teaching Peace (ACTP) - www.peace.ca/angola.htm
Centro de Estudos Estrategicos de Angola (CEEA) - www.ceea.angoladigital.net
Fundação Madre Teresa de Calcuta (FMTC) - <http://www.sarpn.org/>
Igreja Profética Vencedora no Mundo (IPVM)

BENIN

Organisations working on small arms

Réseau des Communicateurs pour la Sécurité et la Paix - Email: jogoun@yahoo.fr
Tomorrow Children - www.reunite.org/news/tomorrow_children.asp

Material on Small arms relating to the country

Armed Groups and Small Arms in Benin, by Eric G.Berman and Nicolas Florquin, 2005. In Nicolas Florquin and Eric G. Berman, eds. <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/D-Book-series/book-01-Armed-and-Aimless/SAS-Armed-Aimless-Part-2-01-Benin.pdf>

BOSTWANA

Organisations working on small arms

Centre for Strategic Studies - Email: whitman@mopipi.ub.bw ; molomomg@mopipi.ub.bw

BURKINA FASO

Material on Small arms relating to the country

Armed Groups and Small Arms in Burkina Faso, by Eric G. Berman and Nicolas Florquin, 2005. In Nicolas Florquin and Eric G. Berman, eds. <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/D-Book-series/book-01-Armed-and-Aimless/SAS-Armed-Aimless-Part-2-02-Burkina-Faso.pdf>

BURUNDI

Organisations working on small arms

Action Philanthropique au Burundi (PACT) - Email: pactbu@yahoo.fr
Bonne Génération du Burundi (BGB) - Email: goodgenerationbdi@yahoo.com
Colonie des Pionniers du Développement (CPD)- <http://www.grip.org/rafal/membres/cpd.html>
Compagnie des Apotres pour la Paix (CAP) - www.grip.org/rafal/membres/cap.html
Encadrement des Personnes Vulnérables en Afrique (EPVA) - <http://www.grip.org/rafal/membres/epva.html>
Mission des Jacobins Sages (MiJas) - Email: mijas_asbl@yahoo.fr

Material on Small arms relating to the country

Insecurity Is Also a War': An Assessment of Armed Violence in Burundi, by Stéphanie Pézard and Savannah de Tessières, October 2009– Geneva Declaration. <http://www.genevadeclaration.org/fileadmin/docs/Geneva-Declaration-Armed-Violence-Burundi-EN.pdf>
Small Arms in Burundi: Disarming the Civilian Population in Peacetime, by Stéphanie Pézard and Nicolas Florquin, August 2007. <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/C-Special-reports/SAS-SR07-Burundi-EN.pdf>



Armed Violence in Burundi: Conflict and Post-Conflict Bujumbura, by Nicolas Florquin and Stéphanie Pézard, 2007. In Small Arms Survey - <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/A-Yearbook/2007/en/full/Small-Arms-Survey-2007-Chapter-06-EN.pdf>

Armed Violence in Burundi: Conflict and Post-Conflict Bujumbura - Florquin, Nicolas, and Stéphanie Pézard. 2007. In Small Arms Survey - <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/A-Yearbook/2007/en/Small-Arms-Survey-2007-Chapter-06-summary-EN.pdf>

Video: Bang For Your Buck by Shooting Poverty. <http://www.oxfam.org/en/campaigns/conflict/controlarms>

CAMEROON

Organisations working on small arms

Association of UNESCO Volunteers (Ascvo-UNESCO). <http://orgs.tigweb.org/association-of-unesco-volunteers>

Association Camerounaise pour l'Evaluation Environnementale (ACAMEE) – Yaoundé - <http://data.cameroun-foret.com/>

Cameroon Youths & Students Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP) - <http://profiles.tigweb.org/camyosfop>

Commission Diocésaine Justice et Paix de Yaoundé - <http://www.peacebuildingportal.org/index.asp?pgid=9&org=3995>

Ecumenical Service for Peace (SeP) - Email: contact@peacehumanus.org

Fondation Paul Ango pour la Promotion de la Géopolitique en Afrique Centrale (FPAE) - www.fpae.net

Trauma Centre Cameroon - Email: tc_rehabilitation@yahoo.com

CAPE VERDE

Material on Small arms relating to the country

Armed Groups and Small Arms in Cape Verde, by Eric G. Berman and Nicolas Florquin, 2005. In Nicolas Florquin and Eric G. Berman, eds. - <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/D-Book-series/book-01-Armed-and-Aimless/SAS-Armed-Aimless-Part-2-03-Cape-Verde.pdf>

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

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Français - <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/D-Book-series/book-07-CAR/SAS-Central-African-Republic-Small-Arms-FR.pdf>

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CHAD

Organisations working on small arms

Amnesty International – Chad - Email: diocndja@intnet.td

Material on Small arms relating to the country

Echo effects: Chadian instability and the Darfur conflict, February 2008. HSBA Issue Brief No. 9 (also in French) <http://www.smallarmssurveysudan.org/pdfs/HSBA-SIB-9-Chadian-instability.pdf>

Ploughshares – 2011 Armed Conflicts Report – Chad. <http://ploughshares.ca/content/chad-1965-first-combat-deaths#-Summary>



D.R. CONGO

Organisations working on small arms

L'Action Contre l'Impunité pour les Droits Humains (ACIDH) - <http://www.acidhrdc.net/>

Congolese Association for Peace & Development (ACOPAD).

AVEVENA - Email: muhinjuka@yahoo.fr

AVREO - www.grip.org/rafal/membres/avreo.html

Centre d'Education et d'Information Intégrée (CEFI asbl) - Email: cefi.org@caramail.com ; kisose_kasha@yahoo.fr

Congolese Physicians for Peace (IPPNW-DRC) - Email: sbokongo@hotmail.com ; amcpaix@hotmail.com

Encadrement des Veuves et Orphelins Victimes des Guerres (EVOVIG) - Email: evovigcongo@yahoo.fr

Fondation Chirezi - Email: florizozo@yahoo.com ; fhirezi@yahoo.fr

Groupe AMOS - www.ib.be/grip/afri/amos.html

Groupe de Réflexion et d'Echanges sur la Paix et la Nonviolence (GREN) - Email: mangogren@yahoo.fr

Initiative pour la Prévention des Conflits (IPC) - Email: muanzaphil@yahoo.fr

Service de Renforcement des Appuis aux Communautés de Base en Afrique Centrale (SERACOB).

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ETHIOPIA

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GAMBIA

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GHANA

Organisations working on small arms

African-Diaspora & Other Races' Development (ADORDEM) - Email: adordem@yahoo.co.uk

Child Watch - Email: akklegal@hotmail.com

Foundation for Security & Development in Africa (FOSDA) - www.fosda.org

West Africa Network of Peacebuilding (WANEP) - Email: wanep@wanep.org

Material on Small arms relating to the country

The Anatomy of Ghana's Secret Arms Industry, by Emmanuel Kwesi Aning, 2005. In Nicolas Florquin and Eric G. Berman, eds. - <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/D-Book-series/book-01-Armed-and-Aimless/SAS-Armed-Aimless-Part-1-Chapter-03.pdf>

Armed Groups and Small Arms in Ghana, by Eric G. Berman and Nicolas Florquin, 2005. In Nicolas Florquin and Eric G. Berman, eds. - <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/D-Book-series/book-01-Armed-and-Aimless/SAS-Armed-Aimless-Part-2-06-Ghana.pdf>

IMANI Center for Policy & Education - Think-Tank, Accra - <http://www.imanighana.com/wordpress/>



GUINEA BISSAU

Organisations working on small arms

Associação Guineense de Estudos e Alternativas (ALTERNAG) - Email: alternag@hotmail.com

Material on Small arms relating to the country

Armed Groups and Small Arms in Guinea-Bissau, Eric G. Berman and Nicolas Florquin, 2005. In Nicolas Florquin and Eric G. Berman, eds. <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/D-Book-series/book-01-Armed-and-Aimless/SAS-Armed-Aimless-Part-2-08-Guinea-Bissau.pdf>

GUINEA [CONAKRY]

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IVORY COAST

Organisations working on small arms

African Center for Human Security.

Amnesty International – Côte d'Ivoire - Email: amnestycotedivoire@aviso.ci

Club Union Africaine – CI - Email: traorewodjom@yahoo.com

INADES-Formation - <http://www.inadesfo.net/>

Material on Small arms relating to the country

Reforming the Ranks: Public Security in a Divided Côte d'Ivoire, by Savannah de Tessières, 2011. In Small Arms Survey, <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/A-Yearbook/2011/en/Small-Arms-Survey-2011-Chapter-07-summary-EN.pdf>

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KENYA

Organisations working on small arms

Africa Peace Forum/International Resource Group (APFO) - www.amaniafrika.org

Amani People's Theatre (APT) - <http://www.aptkenya.org/>

Fellowship of Christian Councils in the Great Lakes & Horn of Africa (FECCLAHA) - www.fecclaha.org

IPPNW – (International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War) - Email: bhileni@yahoo.co.uk

Kenya Associates of Physicians & Medical Workers for Social Responsibility (IPPNW - Kenya) - bhileni@yahoo.co.uk

Kenya Coalition Against Landmines (KCAL) - Email: kcal@africaonline.co.ke

Kibera Youth Programme for Peace & Development - Email: kenodhiss@yahoo.com

Larjour Consultancy - Email: ochaw@iconnect.co.ke



Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Kenya - <http://www.kirkensnodhjelp.no/en/What-we-do/Where-we-work/Eastern-Africa/kenya/> Email: pmbae@ncakenya.org

Umoja be One – Perfect Mission for Peace Initiative

Youth Initiatives Kenya (YIKE)

Peace Forum

PeaceNet Kenya - www.peacenetkenya.org

People for Peace in Africa (PPA) - <http://peopleforpeaceafrica.org/>

Saferworld – Eastern Africa - www.saferworld.org.uk/smartweb/where/kenya

Security Research & Information Centre (SRIC) - www.srickenya.org

United Network of Youth Foundation/Imotong Ranges Agency for Development (UNOY/IRAD) - www.unoy.org

Material on Small arms relating to the country

Blowback: Kenya's Illicit Ammunition Problem in Turkana North District, by James Bevan, June 2008. Occasional Paper No. 22 <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/B-Occasional-papers/SAS-OP22-Kenya.pdf>

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LESOTHO

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LIBERIA

Organisations working on small arms

Centre for Democratic Empowerment (CEDE) - Email: cede94@aol.com

Centre for Peace Education and Democracy (COPE) - Email: copeliberia@yahoo.com

Material on Small arms relating to the country

Reading between the Lines: Crime and Victimization in Liberia, September 2011. Liberia Armed Violence Assessment Issue Brief No. 2. <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/G-Issue-briefs/Liberia-AVA-IB2.pdf>

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MADAGASCAR

Material on Small arms relating to the country

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MALAWI

Organisations working on small arms

Centre for Human Rights & Rehabilitation (CHRR) - Email: undule@sdpn.org.mw

Material on small arms relating to the country

Trading Life, Trading Death: The Flow of Small Arms from Mozambique to Malawi, by Gregory Mthembu-Salter, January 2009. <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/F-Working-papers/SAS-WP6-Trading-Life-Trading-Death.pdf>

MALI

Organisations working on small arms

Association des Femmes pour les Initiatives de Paix (AFIP) - Email: fatimafip@yahoo.fr ; fatimafip@hotmail.com

Coalition Nationale de la Société Civile pour la Paix et la Lutte contre la Prolifération des Armes Légères (CONASCIPAL) - Email: mdm7@datatech.toolnet.org

Mouvement National des Femmes pour la Sauvegarde de la Paix et de l'Unité Nationale (MNFPUN) - Email: mdm7@datatech.toolnet.org

Napoleon Abdulai – PCASED - Email: napoleonabdulai@yahoo.com

Material on small arms relating to the country

Insurgency, Disarmament, and Insecurity in Northern Mali, 1990-2004, by Nicolas Florquin and Stéphanie Pézard, 2005. In Nicolas Florquin and Eric G. Berman, eds. <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/D-Book-series/book-01-Armed-and-Aimless/SAS-Armed-Aimless-Part-1-Chapter-02.pdf>

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MAURITANIA

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MOZAMBIQUE

Organisations working on small arms

FOMICRES – Mozambican Force for Crime Investigation and Social Reinsertion - Email: forquilha@tvcabo.co.mz

Episcopal Commission for Justice and Peace – Mozambique - <http://www.juspax.co.mz/>

Material on small arms relating to the country

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NIGER

Material on small arms relating to the country

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NIGERIA

Organisations working on small arms

Affection for Human Rights Association of Nigeria (AFHURAN) - Email: afhuran@yahoo.com

Africa Strategic and Peace Research Group (AFSTRAG - Nigeria) - Email: afstragcentre@linkserve.com ; afstrag@infoweb.abs.net

Environmental and Human Development Agency (AFRIDA) - www.afrida.org

Campaign Against Arms Trade (CAAT) Network, Nigeria - www.idradr.com

Centre for Democracy & Development (CDD) - www.cdd.org.uk

Centre for Environment, Human Rights, & Development (CEHRD) - Email: jaopara@yahoo.com

Childolescent & Family Survival Organization (CAFSO) - Email: tolawinjobi58@yahoo.com

Children's Rights Network (CHRINET) - Email: chrinetngo@yahoo.co.uk

Human Rights Network - Email: humanrightnetwork@justice.com

Global Network for Human Development (GOLHD Centre) - Email: inl_iansa@yahoo.ca

Niger Delta Project for Environment, Human Rights, & Development (NDPEHRD) - Email: nigerdeltaproject@yahoo.com

Peace Education Centre - Email: peacecorps@oauife.edu.ng ; peaceeducentre@yahoo.co.uk

Society of Nigerian Doctors for the Welfare of Mankind (IPPNW Nigeria) - Email: imejohn@yahoo.com

Voice for the Young - Email: biowal@yahoo.com

World Environmental Movement for Africa (WEMFA) - Email: wemfa@yahoo.com ; azaiki@yahoo.com

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REPUBLIC OF CONGO (BRAZZA)

Material on Small arms related to the country

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Making the Difference? Weapon Collection and Small Arms Availability in the Republic of Congo, by Ian Biddle et al., 2003. In Small Arms Survey. <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/A-Yearbook/2003/en/Small-Arms-Survey-2003-Chapter-08-EN.pdf>

Small Arms Availability, Trade, and Impacts in the Republic of Congo, commissioned by IOM and the UNDP, by Spyros Demetriou, Robert Muggah and Ian Biddle, April 2002. Special Report No. 2 <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/C-Special-reports/SAS-SR02-Congo.pdf>

RWANDA

Organisations working on small arms

Collectif des Ligues et Associations de Defense des Droits de l'Homme au Rwanda (CLADHO) - www.collectif.org.rw/cladho/home.htm
 FARMAPU, INTER & CECOTRAP - Email: alisai2000@yahoo.fr

Material on small arms related to the country

The Wheel Turns Again: Militarization and Rwanda's Congolese Refugees, by Gregory Mthembu-Salter. In Robert Muggah, ed. No Refuge, co-published with Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC), published by Zed Books. <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/publications/by-type/book-series/no-refuge.html>

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SENEGAL

Organisations working on small arms

Mouvement contre les Armes Légères en Afrique de l'Ouest (MALAO/Sénégal) - <http://www.grip.org/rafal/membres/malao.html>

Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA) - www.osiwa.org

Réseau Sénégalais des Journalistes pour la Paix (RSSP) - Email: diopkhoudia@hotmail.com

Material on small arms related to the country

Armed Groups and Small Arms in Senegal, by Eric G. Berman and Nicolas Florquin, 2005. In Nicolas Florquin and Eric G. Berman, eds. <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/D-Book-series/book-01-Armed-and-Aimless/SAS-Armed-Aimless-Part-2-13-Senegal.pdf>

SIERRA LEONE

Organisations working on small arms

Cavalry & Liberation Ministries of Sierra Leone (CALMIN – SL) - Email: calvarym@yahoo.com

Community Initiative Programme (CIP) - <http://cipsierraleone.blogspot.com/>

Council of Churches in Sierra Leone (CCSL) - www.ccsweb.org

Oxfam GB – Sierra Leone – Email: oxfamft@sierratel.sl

Rural Youth Development Organization – Sierra Leone (RYDO-SL) - Email: rydosl@yahoo.com

Sierra Leone Action Network on Small Arms (SLANSA) - <http://www.slansa.org/cms/>



Material on Small arms related to the country

Assessing Progress toward Demobilization and Reintegration in Sierra Leone, by Macartan Humphreys and Jeremy Weinstein, 2009. In Robert Muggah, ed. <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/publications/by-type/book-series/security-and-post-conflict-reconstruction.html>

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Re-Armament in Sierra Leone: One Year After the Lome Peace Agreement, by Eric Berman, December 2000. Occasional Paper No. 1 (also available in French). <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/B-Occasional-papers/SAS-OP01-Sierra-Leone.pdf>

SOMALIA

Organisations working on small arms

KISIMA Peace & Development Organization - Email: kisimais@yahoo.com ; kisima_org@hotmail.com

Somali Women Education Campaigners (SWEC) - Email: swecsom@gmail.com

Material on small arms related to the country

Community Safety and Small Arms in Somaliland, a joint publication of the Danish Demining Group and the Small Arms Survey, 2010. <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/E-Co-Publications/SAS-DDG-2010-Somaliland.pdf>

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Ploughshares Armed Conflicts Report 2011 – Somalia - <http://ploughshares.ca/content/somalia-1988-first-combat-deaths>

SOUTH AFRICA

Organisations working on small arms

Amnesty International – South Africa (AISA) - <http://www.amnesty.org.za/aboutai.htm>

Centre for Conflict Resolution (CCR) - <http://ccrweb.ccr.uct.ac.za>

Denis Hurley Peace Institute - South Africa - <http://www.sacbc.org.za>

Gun Free South Africa (GFSA) - www.gca.org.za

Coalition for Peace in Africa (COPA) – Action Support Centre - www.action-global.org ; www.copaffrica.org

The Desmond Tutu Peace Foundation - www.tutufoundation-usa.org/the_peace_center.html

Institute for Security Studies (ISS) - www.iss.co.za

Peace & Security Program (University of Witwatersrand) - www.wits.co.za ; <http://www.sadsem.org/English/sadsempartners.htm>

Quaker Peace Centre, Cape Town, South Africa - <http://www.quaker.org/capetown/>

SaferAfrica - www.saferfrica.org

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National Arms Production Capacity of South Africa By Noel Stott - National Consultant 2005. http://www.poa-iss.org/CASACountryProfile/OtherDocument/62@InvRpt_SouthAfrica.pdf

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SOUTH SUDAN

Organisations working on small arms

Sudanese Women's Voice for Peace (SWVP) -Email: lpihap@africaonline.co ; swvporg@yahoo.com

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SUDAN

Organisations working on small arms

Centre for Affairs Resource Management (CHARM) - Email: charm@sudanmail.net

Human Security Initiative Organization (HSIO) - Email: osmarabi@hotmail.com ; hsiosuad@hotmail.com

Sudanese Group to Control Use & Trade in SALW - Email: warchild@sudanmazil.net

Civil Society Action for Peace & Development (CISA) - Email: akius@yahoo.com

Women, Child Development Organization - Email: mustafabashar@maktoob.com

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TANZANIA

Organisations working on small arms

Concern for Development Initiatives in Africa (ForDIA. - www.fordia.org)
Human Rights Education & Peace International (HUREPI –Trust). - Email: mcomalla@yahoo.com ; hurepi@hotmail.com
Mwanza Environmental Sympathizers Organization (MES). - Email: mes2tz@yahoo.com
Tanzania Human Rights Foundation (TAHURA) - Email: tahuret@yahoo.com
Tanzania National Action Network on Small Arms (TANANSA) - Email: mcomalla@yahoo.com ; hurepi@hotmail.com

TOGO

Organisations working on small arms

Amnesty International (AI) – Togo - Email: aitogo@cafe.tg
Association Catholique de la Veuve et de L'Orphelin (ACVO) - Email: acvo2@yahoo.fr
Association Eclair du 3^e Millenaire pour le développement (A.E3eMD) - <http://atjdong.ifrance.com/atjd-ong/>
Cercle des Jeunes pour une Societe de Paix (CJSP) - Email: cjspaixtogo@yahoo.fr ; yaossim_kpela@nomade.fr
Concorde Internationale pour la Paix et le Développement (CIPD) - Email: concipaixde@yahoo.fr
Vie Libre et Positive (VLP) - Email: vielibrepositive@yahoo.fr

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UGANDA

Organisations working on small arms

Centre for Conflict Resolution (CECORE-Uganda) - www.cecore.net
Injury Control Centre – Uganda (ICC-U) - www.iccu.or.ug
People with Disabilities Uganda (PWDU) - www.pwd-u.org
Small Arms & Conflict Studies (SACOS) - Email: bwayo2001@yahoo.co.uk
Ugandan Association of Medical Workers for Health & Environmental Concerns (IPPNW-Uganda) - Email: polupotolupot@yahoo.com
Uganda Joint Christian Council (UJCC) - Email: ujcc@utlonline.co.ug
Uganda Action Network on Small Arms (UANSA) - Email: pwd@imul.com

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ZAMBIA

Organisations working on small arms

Zambia Healthworkers for Social Responsibility (ZHSR) - (IPPNW – Zambia) - www.ippnw.org

ZIMBABWE

Organisations working on small arms

Catholic Commission for Justice & Peace, Zimbabwe (CCJPZ) - Email: isccjpz@telco.co.zw
 Centre for Defence Studies (CDS) - www.uz.ac.zw/units/cds

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS WORKING ON SALW

Africa Europe Faith and Justice Network – <http://www.aefjn.org/index.php/arms-361.html>
 Amnesty International - <http://www.amnesty.org/>
 Campaign Against Arms Trade – CAAT - <http://www.caat.org.uk/>
 Control Arms – <http://www.controlarms.org>
 Global Security - <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/index.html>
 Human Rights Watch - <http://www.hrw.org/>
 IANSA – International Action Network on Small arms - <http://www.iansa.org/>
 Institute for Security Studies <http://www.issafrica.org/default.php>
 ISS - Institute for Security Studies - <http://www.iss.co.za/default.php>
 Oxfam - http://www.oxfam.org.uk/get_involved/campaign/control_arms/att_qanda.html http://www.oxfam.org.uk/get_involved/campaign/conflict-and-disaster/control-arms.html
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The document will be downloaded and you can save it. http://armstrade.sipri.org/armstrade/page/trade_register.php

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WEST AFRICA ORGANISATIONS WORKING ON SMALL ARMS

West African Action Network on Small Arms (WAANSA) - www.waansa.org
Réseau Journalistes Afrique de l'Ouest - mamadoukoume@hotmail.com

Material on small arms relating to the region

Armed and Aimless: Armed Groups, Guns, and Human Security in the ECOWAS Region ; Edited Edited by Nicolas Florquin and Eric G. Berman – Small Arms Survey Publication 2009. <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/D-Book-series/book-01-Armed-and-Aimless/SAS-Armed-Aimless-1-Full-manuscript.pdf>

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EASTERN AFRICA AND HORN OF AFRICA

Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) Great Lakes and horn of Africa regions). <http://www.recsasec.org>
Fellowship of Christian Councils in the Great Lakes & Horn of Africa (FECCLAHA) - www.fecclaha.org
East Africa Action Network against Small Arms (EAANSA) - <http://eaansa.org/>

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SOUTHERN AFRICA

Material on Small arms

Southern African Defence & Security Management Network (SADSEM) - <http://www.sadsem.org/>