REGIONAL HUMAN SECURITY AND SMALL ARMS RESEARCHERS’ WORKSHOP REPORT

“Building Sustainable Capacity of the Research Community in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa in the Area of Human Security and Small Arms Control”
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“Building Sustainable Capacity of the Research Community in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa in the Area of Human Security and Small Arms Control”

PANARI HOTEL, NAIROBI

9th – 11th October, 2006
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Acknowledgements

On behalf of the organizers, RECSA wishes to express heartfelt gratitude to the co-sponsors of the Regional Workshop for material and technical support. The Regional Workshop would not have been possible without the financial support from IDRC, ISS, SAS and donor funding through RECSA.

In particular, RECSA would like to applaud AMP (of ISS) both Pretoria and Nairobi offices and SAS for technical expertise and support through the preparation phase as well as during the workshop. Also, RECSA appreciates post workshop related activities particularly the compilation of the Workshop Report and drafting the Strategic Plan on Integrating Research Capacity-Building and Information Exchange on Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa.

Special recognition is here made to IDRC for financial and technical support throughout the preparation phase and during the workshop. We acknowledge the role played by IDRC towards the development of the Strategic Plan.

Our appreciation goes to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Nairobi, Prof George Magoha and Director of the Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies (IDIS), Makumi Mwagiru for conducting the official opening ceremony during the workshop.

Thanks also to all our resource persons, speakers and distinguished participants from IDIS and Department of Political Science; University of Nairobi; Kenyatta University; East African Corporation (EAC); Saferworld; Centre for Conflict Resolution (CECORE – Uganda); GRIP; United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), National Focal Point Coordinators and Civil Society Representatives from RECSA Member States for their participation and contribution to the success of the workshop.

The initial report was written by Johnston Kibor, who had been contracted by ISS as a rapporteur of the three-day workshop. We would like to register our appreciation to Kibor for capturing the proceedings of the workshop and for drafting the initial workshop report.

RECSA acknowledges Arms Management Programme staff, both at Pretoria and entire ISS Nairobi Office, for dedicating time and resources towards the success of the Regional Workshop.

It is also with great pleasure that we express heartfelt gratitude to all the people of goodwill who contributed in various ways prior to and during the workshop.

RECSA would also like to acknowledge Hanns Sedeil Foundation for making contribution towards the publication of this Report. Other partners who contributed are - Institute for Security Studies (ISS) and Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons (RECSA).

Special thanks to Augusta Muchai of ISS for editing this Report.
Dedication

This Report is graciously dedicated to Sarah Meek (RIP) who on 26th October 2006 passed away near Pretoria in a fatal car crash. She played a key role during the workshop and she closely interacted with the participants. She leaves a big gap in the field of human security and disarmament to which she was dedicated for many years. May her soul, rest in eternal peace.

Sarah Meek (RIP) with other distinguished delegates at the closing ceremony 11th October, 2006. She leaves a big gap in the field of human security and disarmament to which she was dedicated for many years.
# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACT</td>
<td>Action of Churches Together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADF</td>
<td>Allied Democratic Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADOL</td>
<td>Action for Development of Local Communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMP</td>
<td>Arms Management Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APFO</td>
<td>Africa Peace Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CECORE</td>
<td>Centre for Conflict Resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSOs</td>
<td>Civil Society Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAC</td>
<td>East African Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAPCCO</td>
<td>East Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECCAS</td>
<td>Economic Community of Central African States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOWAS</td>
<td>Economic Organization of West African States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES</td>
<td>Executive Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSC</td>
<td>Future Studies Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographic Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRIP</td>
<td>Groupe de Recherche et Information sur la Paix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GTZ</td>
<td>Germany Technical Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDIS</td>
<td>Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDRC</td>
<td>International Development Research Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGAD</td>
<td>Intergovernmental Authority on Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISS</td>
<td>Institute for Security Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITDG</td>
<td>Integrated Technology Development Group ITDG currently Practical Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPR</td>
<td>Kenya Police Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRA</td>
<td>Lords Resistance Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDGs</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<tr>
<td>MENAANSA</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa Action Network on Small Arms</td>
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<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Military Regime</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAP</td>
<td>National Action Plan</td>
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<td>NFP</td>
<td>National Focal Point</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Non Governmental Organization</td>
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<td>NRA</td>
<td>National Rifle Association</td>
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<td>PLA</td>
<td>Power Law Analysis</td>
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<td>RECSA</td>
<td>Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons</td>
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<tr>
<td>RIP</td>
<td>Rest in Peace</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAANSA</td>
<td>South Africa Action Network on Small Arms</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAS</td>
<td>Small Arms Survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>SALW</td>
<td>Small Arms &amp; Light Weapons</td>
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<tr>
<td>SARPCCO</td>
<td>Southern Africa Regional Police Chiefs Coordination Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>SRIC</td>
<td>Security Research and Information Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSC</td>
<td>Strategic Studies Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWOT</td>
<td>Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities &amp; Threats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TNG</td>
<td>Transitional National Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UANSA</td>
<td>Uganda Action Network on Small Arms</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNIDIR</td>
<td>United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research</td>
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RECSA Member States are:

Burundi
Democratic Republic of Congo
Djibouti
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Kenya
Rwanda
Seychelles
Somalia
Sudan
Tanzania
Uganda
SECTION ONE

BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

It was in 2005 when the idea to conduct a Researchers Workshop was first mooted by Sarah Meek (RIP) of the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) to whom this report is dedicated. The then Director of Nairobi Secretariat, now the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA), Francis Sang, discussed with Sarah and agreed that it would be very important to build the capacity of researchers in human security and small arms related fields.

Even though the idea was not implemented immediately due to various challenges, the two institutions agreed in principle that such a platform would be necessary to bring together experts in research on human security and small arms in order to chart the way forward towards building the capacity of researchers within RECSA Member States.

At the earliest opportunity, the Arms Management Programme (AMP) of ISS, RECSA, Small Arms Survey (SAS) based in Geneva, Switzerland and International Development Research Centre (IDRC) organised a consultative workshop between researchers and government officials from states that are signatory to the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa. These signatory countries include: Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

The aim of this consultative workshop was three-fold:

- First to discuss and debate appropriate social science research approaches to issues related to human security and small arms control.
- Second to discuss the building of sustainable research capacity in signatory states to the Nairobi Protocol.
- Third, to develop a strategy and an action plan for a sustainable and respectful process of building the capacity of researchers who work on issues relating to human security and small arms in the signatory states to the Nairobi Protocol.
- In addition to these, specific attention was also devoted to the role of RECSA Secretariat.
OFFICIAL OPENING

9th October, 2006

The Chief Guest, Dr. Makumi Mwagiru (fourth from left) of the Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies (IDIS) University of Nairobi delivers the key note address. With him are distinguished delegates (from left) Madam Njeri Karuru - Programme Officer, International Development Research Centre (IDRC), James Bevan - Small Arms Survey, Guy Lamb - ISS Head Office, Pretoria - South Africa and Francis Sang - RECSA Executive Secretary.
2:1 Preliminary Remarks by Isaié Bagabo, RECSA Communications and Public Relations Officer

The Communications and Public Relations Officer at RECSA welcomed the delegates as a prelude to the official opening. In his introductory remarks, he explained the main objective of the workshop as being to provide a forum that enables researchers in the area of human security and small arms to share experiences and chart the way forward. He said that the workshop was a culmination of a long-mooted plan by RECSA and partner organizations.

In this regard, he expressed gratitude to specific organizations which made financial contribution and supported the preparation of the workshop. These organizations included the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and the Small Arms Survey (SAS). Similarly, the official thanked participants for attending the workshop, noting that this underscored their commitment to the enhancement of human security and small arms research in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa region.

2:2 Welcome Address and Objective of the Workshop, Francis Sang, RECSA Executive Secretary (ES)

The Executive Secretary expressed his sincere gratitude to Prof. George Magoha, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Nairobi, who was represented by Prof. Makumi Mwagiru, Director of the Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies (IDIS), of the same university.

In his address, the ES observed that within the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa region, no other factor has contributed and exacerbated human suffering than the proliferation and misuse of illicit small arms and light weapons (SALW). He noted that small arms have long been known to fuel communal, intra-national and cross-border conflicts. In addition, small arms shattered social, political and economic structures and contributed to the emergence of failed States. He further noted that generally all these factors retrogressed development gains.

It is in acknowledgement and appreciation of these depressing SALW induced realities that RECSA member States namely Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda and the Seychelles resolved to sign the “Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of the Proliferation of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa” on 15th March 2000 and later signed the “Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons” on 21st April, 2004. The Nairobi Protocol came into effect on 5th May, 2006.

In forming the Nairobi Secretariat (now RECSA), member States all along were clear on the centrality of applied research on SALW as encapsulated in the wording: ‘Building regional research capacity to support National Focal Points, and undertaking long-term research on the dynamics of the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons within the region.’
Research was therefore identified right from inception as a critical and indeed indispensable component in the implementation process of the above instruments. However, the ES regretted that despite this recognition, the research component has hitherto been accorded disproportionately low attention, hence the justification for holding the researchers’ workshop. He expressed hope and confidence that the workshop would generate renewed interest and add impetus to field-based, action-oriented research among participants in general and experienced researchers in the field of small arms in particular.

Noting that the workshop was the first of its kind in the region that brought on board participants from the academia, researchers and NFP co-ordinators, the ES hoped that the outcome of the workshop deliberations would help in bridging the huge research gap on human security and SALW that exists at present.

He further observed that unless the implementation of the Nairobi Declaration was informed and guided by credible empirical research, the implementation was bound to be like a 'ship lost in the high seas without signs of a lighthouse to lead it safely to berth.'

In this context, the ES observed that it was important that the research projects be undertaken and designed in such a manner as to establish a valid and a reliable correlation between and among the many and varied factors that continuously affected and changed the phenomena within the realm of human security and SALW.

Further, he noted that RECSA was starved of critical data upon which to make informed decisions and to play its fundamental role effectively in advising NFPs. He observed that RECSA would find it challenging to justify its very existence in the absence of key research findings upon which to base fundamental decision-making process towards addressing human security in general and addressing SALW problem in particular.

To this end, he observed that there was an imperative need to examine, for example, the factors that affected the demand and supply continuum; the SALW markets and movement routes; the motivation for arms-craving among warring communities; quantification of the socio-economic and political consequences that arose due to the proliferation of small arms and areas of mutual cooperation and collaboration among stakeholders.

In conclusion, RECSA ES challenged participants to take full advantage of ‘the opening-up’ by governments in the area of human security, a previously ‘no go zone area’ for civil society organizations (CSO) and conduct research. Ultimately, it would be the dissemination of the research findings and relevant translation into practical action that would determine whether or not the implementation process has social benefits to the affected communities and to the society at large.

He also underscored that the international community was deeply interested in supporting research-related activities. In this regard, participants were urged to exploit this enabling donor environment before the SALW current ‘visibility’ is relegated to the back seat or altogether forgotten.

At the close of his remarks, the ES warmly welcomed international participants to the city of Nairobi, particularly those who were in Nairobi for the first time and wished all the delegates fruitful deliberations.
2:3 Keynote Address by Prof George Magoha, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Nairobi

The chief guest's speech was read on his behalf by Prof. Makumi Mwagiru, Director of the Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies (IDIS), University of Nairobi.

In his address, he described the theme of the workshop, which focused on human security and small arms, as not only timely, but one that ‘... goes to the heart of building security in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa region, adding that such workshops would go a long way in building more solidarity in understanding and managing the problem of small arms and light weapons in the region.’

The need for policy makers, academicians and other stakeholders concerned with SALW related issues, to cooperate and collaborate in the relentless search for effective and sustainable solutions to the challenge posed by illicit firearms was emphasized. The speaker further observed that human security is a ‘people-centred theme, founded on the principle of the centrality of the individual and the need for freedom from fear and want. In addition, human beings must be protected against chronic threats such as hunger and disease. They must also be protected from harmful disruptions to the patterns of their daily life.’

The speaker regretted the fact that currently half-a-million people were dying every year from gun violence noting that in the vast majority of conflicts around the world SALW were the principle tools of violence. In the case of Africa in general, the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa region in particular, it is ironical that they bear the blunt of SALW induced violence while the continent produces very few of the weapons that are used. Imported firearms from different parts of the world have continued to fuel conflicts, hamper peace process and undermine the prospects for post conflict reconciliation and reconstruction in the region.

He urged participants to focus on capturing the linkages between security, disarmament and peace adding that the workshop illustrated the UN Charter's call for ‘the involvement of regional arrangements and agencies in the maintenance of international peace and security.’ As an effort to promote a culture of peace, there is an urgent need for research that would inform policy in the area of arms control and disarmament. This would facilitate effective and efficient management of the problem of misuse and proliferation of illicit small arms.

On the challenges that lie ahead and which must be confronted and overcome, he outlined the most critical of these as Security Sector Reform (SSR), institution-building, international cooperation, enhanced regional coordination, sharing of national experiences among police, customs and other law enforcement agencies and effective partnerships between the government and civil society organizations.

Further, he emphasized the need for the forum to provide participants with knowledge and skills with which they would effectively collect and analyze data, identify and qualify the causes and scope of specific problems and propose measures and interventions to address the challenges.

He added that of all the challenges faced in the area of SALW, the greatest and most compelling is the one of building a sustainable capacity of the research community in the region. For example, knowledge about movements and agents of the proliferation of SALW has been curtailed by the lack of proper analysis of data. Indeed, there is need to focus a ‘search light’
on this discourse. Only in this way, he noted, would there be help in taming the savageness of humankind and to make gentle the lives of the people in the regions.

As Makumi Mwagiru concluded the speech, he had the pleasure to officially declare the workshop opened, on behalf of the chief guest.

“Methodology, research design, or project, are nothing without the local knowledge to implement the same. Similarly, local knowledge is nothing without some idea of how to develop the data into a policy marketable product,”

by James Bevan - Small Arms Survey, Geneva Switzerland
OVERVIEW OF THE STATE OF RESEARCH ON SMALL ARMS

The speaker gave a brief description of the organization which is one of the leading global research institutions focusing primarily on small arms research. He presented a cutting edge introductory view of packed innovative approaches and new state-of-the-art methods of quantifying and managing research data.

In the overview, he pulled out a selection of recent interesting studies and research methodologies from around the world, while arranging them loosely by theme and relevance to small arms research, noting that his presentation was only a snapshot.

The speaker presented a few examples and techniques drawn from some of the recently conducted research engagements by SAS and other institutions - working with scarce data, existing datasets and identifying new research areas. He observed that some of the modern approaches are technologically or methodologically sophisticated while others are quite simple in design.

He also noted that a number of these examples include methodologies that are designed to work where data collection is problematic and incomplete - which is often the case. Others include strategies for using existing data sources in new, innovative and policy-relevant ways. Much of the cutting edge research, he noted, was designed and implemented in the global south.

As the workshop geared towards capacity-building, the speaker noted that various factors have to be considered owing to the fact that methodology, research design, or project, are nothing without the local knowledge to implement the same. Similarly, local knowledge is nothing without some idea of how to develop the data into a policy marketable product. In this respect, he noted that expanding knowledge networks between all researchers is vital for improving research.

The speaker hoped that his presentation would spark debate, encourage constructive criticism, and set the ball rolling for the rest of the workshop, and in the follow-up strategic plan and its implementation.
One of the methodologies described was Power Law Analysis (PLA). This method gives a clear and graphic visual impression of data including frequencies of characters and uses methods such as capture-recapture and geographic information system (GIS).

To capture the point, the speaker noted that human security and small arms researchers are constantly trying to find some indication of the overall impact of armed violence. The most common measure is to assess levels of mortality in a country, district or city (and ideally in several comparable cases). He emphasized that mortality data is marketable, and that it can gain significant policy attention. However, the speaker hinted that the main problem with this approach is the fact that researching from a public health perspective can be very expensive.

When working with scarce data, the sampling required often entails surveying on a large scale, which is costly in terms of time and money. In this respect, one way to achieve results is to extrapolate from a limited dataset. For example, a recent initiative has been developed by the Conflict Analysis Resource Centre (CERAC) in Bogota, Colombia, and Mike Spagat from Royal Holloway College in London, UK.

The speaker further explained that the methodology called power law analysis applied to estimate - the overall number of people killed or wounded in a conflict and the changing patterns of mortality and morbidity in a given conflict. Power law is a mathematical relationship. It was first used in conflict analysis by British Physicist, Lewis Fry Richardson, in the 1940s.

In basic terms, this law posits that the number of small incidents can be used to determine probability of big incidents (and the reverse). This means it can be used to determine the number of under-reported cases. He added that in human security and small arms research perspective, this is particularly important given incomplete reporting.
Capture-recapture is another method for assessing overall conflict mortality with incomplete data. This is a useful tool because it allows researchers to use existing data sources to generate estimates of deaths of injuries in a conflict. It was actually first used to determine how many fish there might be in a pond. The basic idea is that one tags a fish and releases it, then uses a net to catch a sample of fish in the pond. The frequency with which one nets a tagged fish, gives a probability. From the probability, one could then estimate the total number of fish in the pond. The same is true of violent events, or persons killed in a conflict.

Capture-recapture techniques in violent conflict require two or more independent, but overlapping violent event sources. These could be newspaper reports, UN field security data, or hospital records.

Using Existing Datasets

Frequency of female and sexual violence against women by Perpetrator Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perpetrator Group</th>
<th>Frequency (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebel</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Militia</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Media data analysis can provide a good snapshot of the sources of insecurity in a country or region and is important to policy-relevant findings. The first, the Taback/Coupland Model, relies on media reporting for its data. The theory behind the model is simple in that for an event to be news worthy, the reporter must give a minimum amount of information.

The five pieces of information on the chart above - army, police, rebel, militia and others enable the analyst to build up a directional model of an act of violence. By directional, the speaker meant that one could identify victim and perpetrator groups and the means with which the violence was perpetrated. The incidents could then be coded and analysed statistically to reveal trends in victimization. The methodology enables us to identify groups at high risk from small arms violence and in this case women. It is possible to identify groups which perpetrate violence most frequently (in this case militias). Further, the approach enables us to unpack (in this case militia violence) and assess the relative impact of small arms in crimes of this nature.

The variations in media coverage, reporting, and quality does not enable comparison between regions or countries. However, the policy relevance of this approach is clear as it highlights a problem in what may otherwise appear random violence and solutions could then be tailored to tackle it.

### Costing Armed Violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hospitalized</th>
<th>Died</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direct Cost</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Care</td>
<td>28,879</td>
<td>3,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Care</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>5,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambulance Transport</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total direct cost</strong></td>
<td><strong>29,228</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,591</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indirect costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of productivity</td>
<td>50,464</td>
<td>1,024,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funeral</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost quality of life</td>
<td>228,687</td>
<td>3,094,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total indirect costs</strong></td>
<td><strong>279,151</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,121,755</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total direct &amp; indirect costs</strong></td>
<td><strong>308,379</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,130,346</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Another powerful policy-relevant approach is costing armed violence. He noted that this method uses existing data, such as hospital records and overall numbers of dead and wounded. In this case, analysts could use hospital data to estimate the cost of treating a person. The methodology introduces counterfactual - how much productivity is lost because of a person’s injuries or death.

The methodology also shows the combined expected economic loss from treatment and loss of productivity. The speaker regretted that some people may consider it under-valuing the real cost of human life. However, it remains a great policy lever if an analyst and activists could say to governments or local authorities that small arms violence costs them X amount per year. This methodology could apply at any level and he recommended that it be applied in Northeast Kenya or Karamoja, Uganda.
**Identifying New Research Areas**

In his closing remarks, the speaker challenged African researchers to resolve the apparent disconnect between research and the policy making process in their respective countries. He recommended areas of research that RECSA Member States could embark on such as tracing stocks of ammunition, epidemiology and demand for small arms. On tracing stocks of ammunition, he emphasized the need to identify the country of origin and age, profiling stocks of ammunition and highlighting loss from state stocks.

On the epidemiology and demand of small arms, he drew an analogy on the way disease spreads through interaction as the same way in which the demand for small arms spreads. He observed that when an armed actor ‘A’ threatens unarmed actor ‘B’, the former statistically is more likely to acquire arms. He further added that just as some people are resilient to diseases, others are resilient to acquiring small arms. Some of the resolutions proposed were education, alternative livelihoods and effective security as protective factors that dissuade communities from acquiring firearms.


To condense a rather broad presentation in to a concise format, the speaker informed the participants that she would apply analysis model based on Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis as a method of appraising the situation of small arms research in Africa, citing relevant examples from North, West, Central, Eastern and Southern Africa.

**Strengths**

On the existing “strengths” which could be exploited and taken due advantage of in this area, she observed that most African governments had recognized the need and urgency to address the illicit proliferation and misuse of small arms, unlike in the past when majority were reclusive and ambivalent in addressing the challenge. She emphasized the need to take advantage of this existing good political will to actualize the small arms research agenda.

In the past, security matters were regarded as a preserve of the government and classified as sensitive issues that should not be shared or even divulged to civil society organizations (CSOs). Previously, state actors largely viewed CSOs as activists and advocacy proponents. The speaker underscored the fact that governments have since come to appreciate and embrace CSOs as constructive partners in improving human security and towards addressing the problem of illicit small arms proliferation.

**Weaknesses**

The speaker observed that SALW proliferation and misuse is erroneously viewed by many governments as a purely arms control issue rather than being considered as an integral part of the wide human security matter. For sustainable solutions to be identified, the problem needs to be broadened to capture a wider scope in human security.

Many African states continued to underestimate security and gravity of the threat posed by SALW while various governments continued to exhibit a casual hands-off attitude and reluctance in combating or reducing the threat posed by small arms to human security. This she observed was undermining the goodwill being promoted through regional initiatives in finding sustainable solutions to the problem.
Most governments within Africa have no budgetary allocation to support national and regional initiatives established to address the problem of small arms proliferation. The speaker cited small arms research as one of the lowest ranked in most states in terms of setting national priorities and budgetary allocation.

Further, poor or inappropriate research tools are invariably applied and the data generated there of is invalid, unreliable and of little practical value. To change the trend, research has to be accorded centre position so that the findings could inform policy making process as this has direct bearing to affected communities and individuals.

Available research findings that have been collected, analyzed and published hardly ever get disseminated to the public. The members of public are at any rate, on the receiving end of the problem and it is in their interest and benefit that the research was undertaken in the first place. A case in point is the ECOWAS moratorium which has, for all practical purposes, been viewed as being the property of the signatory states!

As far as attracting the right cadre of knowledgeable and skilled personnel is concerned, most African governments are unwilling (or unable) to provide reasonable remuneration and other benefits to attract and retain qualified researchers, resulting in a massive brain drain from Africa to the West. This has continued to affect research activities in the continent.

Information sharing mechanisms and/or arrangements are dismally low or altogether missing in the research discourse. This result in a serious disconnect between and among civil society organizations, donor community, governments and the general public due to lack of information flow between partners and stakeholders.

While data on conventional arms exists and is readily available, the same case does not apply to small arms. The data available is either incomplete or is obsolete and requires recent research findings for it to be updated.

There has been a tendency for most governments to pursue lone ranger, stand-alone policies in addressing the SALW problem. This is contrary to the general consensus on the fact that only trans-national co-operation and collaboration can result in an effective and sustainable reduction and management of the problem of small arms.

Limited research has so far been undertaken to determine, with a good degree of certainty, the nature and magnitude of the proliferation of illicit SALW in much of Africa. The need to build the capacity of researchers within RECSA member states cannot be over-emphasized.

**Opportunity**
The speaker observed that there has been increased good working rapport between governments and CSOs that needs to be nurtured and further strengthened. This has been elaborated in the partnership between member states and civil society joint initiatives towards addressing the problem of small arms, with particular emphasis to the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region.

While RECSA Member States have continued working in partnership towards addressing the problem of small arms, other parts of the continent have not enjoyed similar benefit. A case in point is the Arab States of North Africa which should be encouraged to put more effort in jointly addressing the problems posed by illicit small arms in the region and neighbouring states.
Researchers have come to acknowledge that the SALW problem cannot be effectively perceived as a 'compartmentalized' issue but that it is a cross-cutting problem with profound social, economic, political and legal implications. This implies that a cross-cutting thematic approach is required towards addressing the small arms problem.

**Threats**

A number of reasons 'internationalizes' the complex problem of small arms. In this respect, spatial proximity tends to have the negative effect on one nation or region thereby 'contaminating' their neighbours in terms of igniting internal revolt or conflicts or SALW permeating into a region. Therefore, failure to espouse regional initiatives might affect identification of sustainable solutions.

Political boundaries within the continent are often overlooked in the face of climatic challenges that affect means of livelihood especially amongst pastoralist communities. Increasingly, unresolved resource-based conflicts over access to or control over natural resources or territorial integrity, if not pre-empted and amicably resolved, could be potential 'eruption' zones for internecine conflicts. A multidimensional and faceted approach needs to address the proliferation of SALW.

3:3 Small Arms Research in East Africa Leonard Onyonyi, East African Community (EAC)

The speaker conveyed most profound congratulations to RECSA, on behalf of EAC, for convening the workshop, with the intention of bringing together researchers on SALW as the issues are domiciled in the states parties. He proceeded to thank the organizers i.e. ISS, SAS and IDRC and other partners for having interest in the region at heart and for the respective roles they played in ensuring success of the assembly.

Research is of critical importance in the war against proliferation of illicit SALW. While the region remains inundated with illicit SALW, there is little indication of research that has been carried out in part in attempt to address the problem from an informed point of view. There have been isolated cases of research undertaken by civil society organizations. Even though this has been informative, dissemination of the research findings has been limited. It is also noteworthy that a few states have undertaken the mapping processes to form the development of national action plans (NAP).

In this regard, research so far carried out in the region and well disseminated could be traced to just a few institutions, particularly the ISS and SRIC. Therefore, there is plenty of room for other researchers and research organizations needed to enhance researchers' capacity in the area of SALW.

As parties interested in addressing the menace caused by small arms, we retain the onus of ensuring that we provide policy makers with the best quality information necessary to make informed decisions in this critical security sector issue through research. It is unfortunate that institutions of higher learning, for which we are supposed to depend, provide very low priority to SALW research. Worse still, students are sent to focal points for support that in most cases it is not forthcoming due to lack of technical information and required capacity.

**We thus have to work towards:**

- Facilitating research
- Developing centres of excellence on SALW issues
Facilitating orderly and comprehensive dissemination of research findings
Facilitating forums to ensure engagement of policy makers
Treating this security sector crisis with the priority it deserves
Engaging and retaining a roster of known researchers in the field of SALW

It is noted that while a number of research organizations have carried out research on topical issues within the region, these have either not met professional standards or have been partisan or even poorly disseminated, amongst other weaknesses. This anomalous situation ought to be corrected if existing research has to be put to good use.

Like all other organizations dependant on intellectual support to influence outcomes, the EAC congratulated RECSA for having recognized research as a critical area of weakness in the fight against illicit SALW in the region and the EAC promised to support RECSA in this endeavour wherever possible. Further, the speaker noted that the GTZ supported EAC/SALW project will, in turn, support RECSA effort on complementary basis, in this regard.

COUNTRY REPORTS

3:4 Overview of the State of Research on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa:

3:4:1 Burundi

The delegate expressed the desire that all RESCA member states should cooperate and assist one another, based on their relative resource endowment and expertise, so that to the largest extent possible, all work in tandem and ideally move at a more or less the same pace. The speaker further recounted the effects of porous borders especially with the DRC, Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda.

3:4:2 Ethiopia

The delegate thanked the organizers of the workshop for the opportunity to participate in the event.

Ethiopia experienced 17 years of armed struggle in its liberation war to dislodge previous military regimes with the aim of transforming the country to a democracy. Since the inception of the Federal Democratic State, there has been different insurgency struggles affecting the country. The frequent political problems in neighbouring Somalia, prompts for easy infl ow to Ethiopia of SALW through their agents and parallel economies thereof.

It is estimated that in Ethiopia there are more than one million weapons in illegal possession by individuals. Meanwhile, crime statistics show that small arms are the preferred instruments of violence in robberies, homicide and incomplete or inchoate offences.

Another feasible explanation for the presence of weapons of this magnitude is that the root element is traced back to the Ethiopian history of political instability in the form of civil wars and conflicts as widely construed. The small arms problem is therefore further compounded by infl ows from conflicts in the Horn of Africa conflict system and its epicentres.

In Ethiopia and across the Horn of Africa, small arms have been used to kill thousands of people in conflict, cattle rustling and criminal activities. Thousands more are injured, terrorized or are displaced making them Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or refugees.
It should therefore be noted that the issue of small arms and light weapons is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon touching on all levels of society and efforts to address the small arms problem require comprehensive strategies involving governments and the civil society at national and international levels.

The speaker anticipated that research would help in future undertakings in properly identifying the problem of small arms and give possible solutions to remedy the problem. He reported that after 17 years of vicious civil war in Ethiopia, it is estimated that today, there are some one million SALW circulating in the country. These weapons are used as the principal tools in perpetrating homicide and robbery, among other serious crimes.

Considering that the issue of small arms is both complex and multi-faceted, it is imperative that action-oriented research be undertaken with a view to combating the menace.

**3:4:3 Seychelles**

**Introduction**

The proliferation of SALW is one of the greatest humanitarian challenges today especially so in Africa. To address the problem, a consolidated and holistic approach is required from governments and civil society. This approach is embodied in the Nairobi Declaration on the problem of the proliferation of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa.

Seychelles signed this Declaration in March 2000 in order to signal its support against the continued proliferation of SALW despite the fact that the country is not directly affected by proliferation. It is however a state surrounded by other states which are affected. In addition, it may be indirectly affected, as traffickers utilize its open sea channels as a means of transhipping arms.

Seychelles has signed and ratified the United Nations Convention on Trans-national Organized Crime, which lends further support to the control of trafficking in illicit weapons. It is considering ratification of the Protocol on the Illicit Manufacture, Sale and Trafficking in Firearms.

The Government of Seychelles supports the establishment of the Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa (RECSA). It has set up within the Seychelles Police, a National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons to support the national implementation of the National Declaration and Protocol. This focal point is in turn supported by a Technical Committee with members coming from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Seychelles Defense Forces, Attorney General Office, Transport Security, Seychelles Police and NGOs.

To this end, it is in the final stages of reviewing the Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa. To forge ahead with such commitment, the delegate proudly informed the workshop that Seychelles National Focal Point, shall be officially launched on the week of 16th October 2006.

**Legal dispositions in Seychelles**

There are a number of legal dispositions in Seychelles which touch upon the control and access to SALW - controls on civilian possession and use of small arms requirements for record keeping, marking of weapons, import, export and transit control mechanisms.
Seychelles way forward
Seychelles needs to further enhance its control measures to meet its obligations to the Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa in a number of ways:

- Need to strengthen sub-regional co-operation among police, intelligence, customs and border control officials in combating the illicit circulation and trafficking in SALW and suppressing criminal activities relating to the use of these weapons.
- Establish and improve national databases, communication systems and acquire equipment for monitoring and controlling SALW movements within or in territorial waters.
- Enhance inter-agency groups, involving police, military customs, home affairs and other relevant bodies, to improve policy co-ordination, information sharing and analysis at national level.
- Develop or improve national training programmes to enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies to fulfil their roles in the implementation of the agenda for action.
- Establish and maintain complete national inventories of SALW held by security forces and other state bodies. Also, to manage and maintain secure storage of state owned SALW.
- Ensure strict national accountability and the effective tracing of all SALW owned and distributed by the state.
- Seychelles is actually marking its SALW to facilitate identification.
- Identify and adopt effective programmes for the collection, safe storage, and responsible disposal of SALW rendered surplus, redundant or obsolete.
- Develop local, national and regional public/community education and awareness programmes to sensitize the community on the issue of SALW.
- Engage in the creation of a mutual legal assistance system in investigation measures and appropriate mechanisms for cooperation among security agencies to promote effective law enforcement.

Conclusion
Seychelles’s geographical position can be used as a transit point of illicit transaction of SALW. Therefore, Seychelles views the preventive side of its operations against such illicit transaction with vital importance to be supported by relevant legislations. No country can combat the illicit transaction of arms on its own. The delegate concluded by noting that the presence of representatives from neighbouring countries in the workshop self-explains the need to join hands and say no to the dealers and would be dealers of this disastrous activity.

3:4:4 Somalia
The delegate noted that Somalia has been a victim of the cold war and that it was not forced to receive SALW but it sought and acquired them. The situation has been worsened by the fact that foreign States have been injecting great numbers of weapons into the country. Research on small arms in Somalia remains a challenge and it has national, sub-national and international dimensions.

The Military Regime (MR) of Siad Barre (1969-1990) released a lot of SALW to the public. After facing a determined opposition, the MR resolved to use the colonial tactic of ‘divide and rule’ to ward off opposition forces. Unfortunately, the fall of the government released all the military reserve of weapons to the public. Since 1960, the gap between the ruler and ruled shrunk. The problem that has remained is how to increase legitimacy and authority of the ruler without inciting fear in the ruled as was the case.

Currently virtually all weapons in Somalia are imported from outside but again the situation is ‘internationalized’. The only way of searching for sustainable solution is through research by practical approaches. Research goals in this respect would be to shed light on the path to ‘zero’
arms. This could be achieved through conducting research to establish possession of SALW amongst individual citizens, groups, clans, regional authorities, the militia, political factions as well as with the government. Also the factors behind the demand and supply need to be clearly mapped out.

One of the most important and relevant dimensions is to establish the underlying root causes of the desire to possess SALW amongst the Somali people and the social values that attach prestige and power to gun ownership. It is important to emphasize the need also to conduct research on reasons behind the supply of the same.

The other dimension relates to the UNOSOM (United Nations Office in Somalia) that destroyed large and medium size weapons. Factions in the country actively sought to replenish their stocks after UNOSOM. This was precipitated by willing supplies from different parts of the world by some states and commercial entrepreneurs.

A challenge that the country still faces and perhaps could be addressed through research is the best means and approach to educate Somalis to abandon gun-culture and embrace social development away from the gun for the common good. There is also the dire need to protect the affected communities by collecting and destroying circulating firearms.

The delegate further underscored the importance of research experience of the developed world that would be of benefit to the region by replicating lessons learned. He cited examples from the US where the citizens possess arms and ammunition yet the problem is of different magnitude compared to that in Somalia. The debate revolving around gun control in the US is therefore relevant to research in this region. Research would do well to look into the debate between the National Rifle Association (NRA) and its opponents vis a vis the gun-culture and political disability in Somalia.

On the issue of African peace-keeping forces to be deployed in the country, the delegate observed that the obtaining situation is depressing in that neither the weak Transitional National Government (TNG) nor the Islamic Courts would accept peace-keeping troops from the frontline states of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya. This is because of the widespread perception that these countries have vested interests in Somalia.

The meeting, however, learnt that contrary to common thoughts and assumption, women in Somalia are increasingly assuming an active role in the affairs of the country including conflict resolution and peace-building.

3:4:5 Sudan

Introduction

“In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful; it is a great honour to participate in this workshop, so let me extend my gratitude to RECSA for organizing this workshop. Also I would like to extend my thanks to ISS, SAS and IDRC in being patron to it. I am grateful to Sudan NFP coordinator who granted the civil society this opportunity.”

As we all know, illicit proliferation of SALW is the greatest threat to human security in our region. The problem of small arms has its negative impact on societies as well as its direct relation to poverty as it hinders development. Also, it is a tool for terrorism and organized crime. Indeed, it is hard to understand the problem without studying its perspectives and conducting research. The research findings equip decision makers with scientific information upon which to base the conception of plans and policies.
Conducting research will help in determining:
- The magnitude of the problem
- Legal and illegal quantity
- Victims and injured persons
- Demand and supply
- Trade and smuggling
- Militia source of weapons
- State resources and needs

It is only through research that the national action plan for managing small arms and disarmament in a scientific way may be informed and drawn. In Sudan, the concept of human security is somehow new. The concept of human security needs to be made relevant by creating awareness in the context of small arms, taking into consideration that the problem in Sudan is currently an urgent issue and it has political, social and cultural roots in the society.

In Sudan, there are many research centres and institutions. Some are affiliated to universities, some to ministries, such as the Strategic Studies Centre (SSC), Future Studies Centre (FSC), peace studies, women and gender research studies, two diplomacy study centres, etc. There are more NGOs working in development, gender, human rights, peace and conflict resolution training and building capacity, while very few are working on small arms related issues directly.

As far as research is concerned, Sudan has not yet conducted a national study on proliferation small arms. However, there have been several topical researches conducted by independent institutions. The following are a few examples of some of the researches conducted:
- The security, social and environmental impacts of small arms and light weapons proliferation in Western Sudan-funded by Save the Children, Sweden.
- MAMAN participation with Biting the Bullet and IANSA in monitoring state implementation of the UN small arms Program of Action (UNPoA) published in the Biennial Progress Report (Red Book).
- MAMAN conducted a research on small arms and community security perception funded by MENAANSA.
- MAMAN conducted Sudan case study for Red Book 11 on development and increase of cooperation between government and civil society.
- Sudan for theatre research conducted a study on drama as a cultural intervention for peace-building and small arms control.
- Formation of traditional small arms control groups as a mechanism for disarming community infiltrated by guns and weapons.

**Challenges**
- Data and information: Differences and contradiction in report and statistics
- Ethical use of data
- Identifying interviewers
- Negative views on NGOs
- Researchers lack skills and training in small arms related research
- Luck of funding

**Conclusion**
Sudan needs to engage in national survey or mapping to draw its national action plan. Therefore, it is high time to attract researchers from various centres. The speaker stressed the need to have training workshops conducted in Sudan. He called upon IDRC, SAS, ISS and RECSA to offer technical and financial support towards the organization of such a workshop.
The delegate acknowledged the fact that for research to be conducted, there must be source of information and skills and emphasized that MAMAN was arranging to establish a small arms resource centre. The need for a resource person to assist in the project was underscored. Due to historical reasons, Sudan has borne the blunt of a two-decade bloody internal conflict and there is only little data on small arms in the country.

Civil society organizations are viewed with suspicion by governmental authorities and are routinely accused of acting as agents of external governments or organizations that are bent on undermining the government while seeking for financial goodwill and support.

The speaker requested RECSA to consider holding a workshop in Khartoum to enable members get a “feel” of the situation on the ground and to also act as a way of raising public awareness on SALW proliferation in the country.

3:4:6 Tanzania

Introduction
Tanzania started its first move on combating and the eradication of illicit SALW in 1997. Several partners co-organized the African Regional Workshop on SALW in Arusha, Tanzania with the United Nations. Experts to the workshop included law enforcement agencies, civil society organizations and international organizations.

The Arusha workshop assisted the government in identifying ways and means of handling the problem of illicit proliferation of small arms. In the process, law enforcement agencies with the support of the government conducted short-term research activities with EAPCCO and SARPCCO. Tanzania is a member of the two organizations. The main civil society organizations at the time during the drafting of International, Regional and Sub-regional Conventions were Saferworld, Arms Management Programme of ISS, and thereafter Safer Africa.

In the process of conducting national population survey and the establishment of Tanzania’s Five-year National Action Plan (NAP), the government received technical assistance from the above mentioned civil society organizations including SRIC of Kenya. Through the assistance provided, the government managed to produce a book, *The Impact of Small Arms in Tanzania.*

The impact of the national survey resulted in the establishment of the National Focal Point Committee and the production of NAP. Implementation of the NAP began in February 2002 by establishing and training the regional task forces and the civil society network in every region and district in Tanzania. So far, Tanzania has succeeded in public awareness and participation at the grass root in wards, villages and street governments in Kigoma and Kagera regions. These are only two of the 21 regions of mainland Tanzania where similar activities are being planned by the government with the support of international and civil society organizations as well as donors.

In 2002, the government together with other agencies conducted a joint law enforcement operation in Kagera region to combat increasing crime in the area but the operation was not very successful in that most of the suspects crossed borders to Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. A mistake occurred in that civil society participation was not involved. Also, the neighbouring states were not involved in conducting joint operations. From the time, the importance of involving civil society organizations and the general public was realized.

As far as regional cooperation is concerned, Tanzania has continued to work very closely with the former Nairobi Secretariat, now RECSA, and has given possible support and advise to neighbouring Uganda and Kenya, who have since established their NAPs.
Indeed, Tanzania has very wide experience and knows much of what needs to be done towards the control of illicit proliferation of SALW and could share its acquired experience with the two sub-regions of the Great Lakes and the Horn of Africa. The knowledge is based on various researches that have been conducted, information gained and huge amounts of illicit firearms that have been collected and surrendered - an example is tracing the source of illicit firearms.

Although Tanzania has computerized almost half of the civilian owned firearms, the available manual record appears very poor, to the extent that it has been impossible to trace the owners of recovered firearms, as most of them died many years ago and the new addresses are unknown. Also, annual licenses have not been paid for years. It is a given fact that Tanzania’s record of recovered firearms for military or security has been more difficult to trace, as data on the origin of the firearms has been lacking.

For civilian owned firearms, the task for tracing illegal ones will not be any less, given that the records are not clear on which firearms have originated in the country, and those which have crossed from international borders illegally. Once records are well maintained, the exercise will be followed by record keeping of firearms for military and security use and, thereafter, the record of muzzle loading guns and continuation of joint operations will follow.

There are many other areas where constant control activities including research have to be conducted by the government in cooperation with other institutions to successfully implement Tanzania’s National Action Plan on combating and eradicating illicit proliferation of SALW.

The delegate concluded by pointing out that, one of the biggest challenges in Tanzania with regard to SALW, is poor record-keeping and documentation. Further, he suggested that each of the Nairobi Declaration/Protocol Articles should be subjected to field-based research. The findings of which should inform appropriate intervention measures in each of the RECSA member states while factoring in the uniqueness of each country.

3:4:7 Uganda

Introduction
The problems of SALW proliferation are complex and multi-faceted. These problems are not yet fully understood and more research is required.

The need for research is recognized by international and regional instruments on small arms and light weapons, for example:-

- United Nations Programme of Action in Part III Article 18 calls for the development of action-oriented research aimed at facilitating greater awareness and better understanding of the nature and scope of small arms related problems.
- Nairobi Declaration’s Implementation Plan, Article 2.3 (d) calls for research and education programmes designed to enhance public/governmental understanding of links between small arms proliferation and conflicts.

Key Findings of the National Assessment
The national assessment gathered information useful to understanding major national trends and issues that need to be considered in the development and implementation of the NAP. However, there were a number of specific areas in which additional research was needed in order to inform the design of strategies to address small arms problems. These were:

- Law enforcement officials identified poaching as a small arms related problem in a number of districts where parks are found. However, they felt that additional research was needed in order to develop strategies to address the problem.
The national assessment identified the widespread possession of small arms by civilians as a major issue to be addressed by NAP. Law enforcement officials and the NFP identified the need for weapons collection and surrender programme. There is need for more research into the surrender programme in order to ensure that it would be designed and focused in ways that are appropriate to particular communities that are most affected by small arms.

The national assessment also identified the need for cross border cooperation between law enforcement agencies in order to address the regional nature of the arms trade and the specific dynamics of insecurity in border areas. However, they felt that further research into this issue was needed in order to develop strategies for improving co-operation between neighbouring states in particular areas.

Emanating from the resettlement of the internally displaced persons, resulting from insurgency of both the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) and Lords Resistance Army (LRA) rebel activities, issues of small arms in the areas affected call for research to develop strategies for reducing the SALW circulating in the wrong hands.

Content of the National Action Plan (NAP)
The action plan focuses on areas in which further research can contribute to efforts to control small arms in Uganda. It envisages that research will be undertaken in collaboration with civil society and law enforcement agencies on dynamics of the illegal arms trade in Uganda, and that is why the Uganda NFP has nominated two representatives from institutions to work with.

The NFP also envisages that some research will be undertaken by universities, think tanks and research institutes. In addition, NAP identifies a number of areas in which further research is needed for the law enforcement agencies to develop appropriate and targeted responses to small arms proliferation. These includes research on approaches to surrender and collection of weapons in Uganda’s most affected communities, research on the problem of poaching, and research into how cross-border co-operation between law enforcement agencies could be improved.

Status of Researches Conducted on SALW in Uganda
Prior to the establishment of the National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons in Uganda in 2002, there was no coordination of researches on issues pertaining to SALW. Some researches with relevance to small arms and related problems were being conducted by different institutions and organizations with special attention only to aspects which were of concern to them. Findings from such studies only captured particular concerns and ignored others. The better scenario would be where all issues were addressed and concerns channelled to relevant institutions or stakeholders with the view to create some difference.

The delegate noted that records on most of the researches conducted earlier than the time when the NFP was established were lacking. It is unfortunate that findings from such researches cannot be used for policy development, formulation of strategies and even making informed decisions. It is in this respect that the NFP demands that any organization, institution or individual conducting any study on issues related to small arms problem should submit a copy of the report to its Secretariat for purposes of utilizing the findings in formulation of policies and coordination of activities to combat the illicit proliferation of small arms in the country.

Conclusion
Most of the researches conducted in Uganda, on the problem of proliferation of SALW, have been done by research institutions or organizations from outside the country or by proxy through their agents as can be seen from the list below. The problem with such products is both inaccessibility and lack of opportunity for comments by the local stakeholders. At times,
the reports reach the stakeholders when already published leaving no room for critique and incorporating input. This provides risks in the research findings seeming rather alien to some degree as they lack local ownership.

Since Uganda has a number of institutions which conduct research e.g. Makerere University (Makerere Institute of Social Research), Network of Uganda Researchers, Uganda Management Institute, Centre for Basic Research, etc and there are qualified people who have been conducting research, it would be prudent to utilize those institutions and persons to carry out the research unless where there is felt need to engage foreign researcher(s) with special skills. This is because research work is very expensive in both time and money. The local researcher would contribute towards cutting down costs of research in terms of transport into the country, processing the permit and other unnecessary costs. Culture and language barriers should be easily surmounted by local researchers.

Given the porosity of its borders, there is need to foster and enhance cross-border cooperation as well as the need to focus on home-bred initiatives that take into account security, cultural, infrastructure and linguistic dynamics. Also, how these factors impact on efforts and programmes to combat the proliferation of small arms in the country and the region by extension.

The delegate recommended that local research capacity be strengthened and a forum where the researchers can share their findings and discuss their experiences be facilitated.

Studies conducted:
4. Assessing the impact of the proliferation of small arms and light weapons on communities in Bundibugyo and Kasese, a study conducted by Uganda Action Network on Small Arms (UANSA), March 2003.
5. Small Arms in West Nile Region-Uganda, a study funded by the Nairobi Secretariat on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa, August 2004.
7. Small Arms Survey Project in Uganda, profile and analysis of the small arms problem in Uganda, a study conducted by Centre for Conflict Resolution (CECORE) and Institute for Security Studies (ISS), April 2006: on-going and un-published.
9. Small Arms Transfer across the Border of Uganda-Rwanda and Uganda-Tanzania, a study carried out by the ISS, August 2006. On-going, un-published.

3:4:8 Kenya

Francis K. Wairagu, Security Research & Information Centre (SRIC)

The delegate started by pointing out that although the field of small arms was virtually an uncharted territory in Kenya, there existed some small amount of work that has been undertaken by a few organizations including SRIC.
He observed that a good proportion of research work on small arms in Kenya was prompted and generated by national and international initiatives and institutions such as the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms, July 2001 (UNPoA), the Bamako Declaration December 2000, the Nairobi Declaration and Protocol 2000 and 2004 respectively, Kenya’s National Action Plan (NAP) and the district peace committees.

In his treatise, he traced the genesis of SALW in Kenya to 1900 when the arriving European settlers brought along guns for game-hunting. Thereafter, the colonial government supplied home guards with firearms. During the Cold War period small arms influx was witnessed. The situation got worse when all but one of Kenya’s neighbouring states were affected by strife in the 1970s and 80s, resulting in unprecedented proliferation of small arms. Also, in Kenya’s frontier districts by 1980s, the government had supplied a significant number of state owned firearms to Kenya Police Reserves (KPRs) ostensibly for community protection. Suffice it to state these guns were later used to perpetrate cattle rustling activities and general banditry in different parts of the country.

The delegate identified some of the demand factors in the country as; easy availability, general misuse, fostering regional conflicts, porous borders weak legislation and lenient punishment for persons illegally handling or owning firearms.

The fact that arms are easily available to those who may aspire to buy them increases demand. As more people own firearms; it becomes a normal trend and those without are driven to acquire small arms. The regional conflicts that occurred around Kenya have left behind lots of arms in circulation. It is therefore not a difficult task to get a firearm to purchase if one has the money to spend on it. This situation has contributed towards many communities in Kenya arming themselves illegally.

The misuse of small arms by the communities against their neighbours has driven the demand even higher for those who feel vulnerable. This comes in the form of wide-scale cattle rustling where communities are left without any livestock for food, raping of women as a means of intimidating victims, indiscriminate killing of children, women and the elderly. These vices were not practised in traditional cattle rustling activities. As a result the victims seek revenge, leading to spiral attacks. Consequently, this drives higher demand for small arms. The final outcome of such situations is an arming race among the concerned communities.

Impact of small arms in Kenya has been experienced in; exacerbating intra and inter-community rivalry, unutilised resources, internal displacement of persons and livestock, regressive development, increased poverty due to insecurity, loss of lives, property and means of livelihood, many widowed men and women, orphaned children, reduced population growth, environmental degradation, destruction of social infrastructure, corruption, reduced tourism activities and increased crime rate.

Several organizations have been engaged in small arms research in Kenya:
- Security Research and Information Centre (SRIC)
- Africa Peace Forum (AFPO)
- Institute for Security Studies (ISS)
- Practical Action formerly Integrated Technology Development Group (ITDG)
- Small Arms Survey (SAS)
- Kenya National Focal Point (through support from Saferworld and SaferAfrica).
Some of the research projects so far undertaken have yielded into the following outcomes:

- More empirical evidence on the extent and nature of the small arms problem. Policy makers are therefore better placed as they plan on how to face the challenge. Researchers have also been able to spell out clearly the magnitude of the problem in the country.
- Created more awareness evident in the fact that some communities have surrendered illegal firearms and the state has acknowledged the problem with concrete action through establishing a powerful and performing KNFP.
- Drawn increased attention from development agencies on SALW who have realized the need to address the problem which is a major threat to development.
- Development of reference material for security agencies and policy makers who have made informed response to the problem and made good use of the findings.
- Emergence of regional responses with states realizing that the problem of SALW is most effectively addressed through regional combined initiatives.
- Elicited interest among the academia and young scholars, now taking keen interest in small arms research as the foundation has been set and the theoretical framework continues to evolve.
- Provided background information that informed the design of the National Action Plan which is in the process of being implemented countrywide.

On the challenges that are encountered, he cited:

- Difficulties in data collection particularly due to the fact that to some extent, some government agencies still hold security matters with secrecy and research on the matter causes suspicion amongst officers. Also, those who hold illegal firearms in most cases withhold information. A researcher faces the challenge of spending time and resources in confidence building thus making research expensive. Most areas are inaccessible and there is also the element of personal security in some parts of the country.
- Lack of co-ordination leading to duplication of information at the expense of new horizons of knowledge and information. The need for coordination through RECSA and KNFP was emphasized.
- Lack of national studies as more often than not research projects are based on a specific zone due to financial and time constraints. Future research should have a national dimension and information gathered from previous surveys need to be availed to researchers and the public for consumption.
- Lack of research capacity in institutions/organizations as the human security and small arms research has not been given much attention in the past while other fields are well researched. However, the situation is gradually improving as institutions cooperate in research capacity building in the field of small arms.
- Insufficient, restricted and neglected consumption of research findings by the concerned authorities, including the government. Such tendencies discourage researchers and it is hoped that state machinery and agencies could become reliable research consumers to improve human security in all perspectives.

**Way Forward**

The delegate underscored the following as being pertinent to the way forward:

- Build more capacity for research activities
- Mobilize more funding
- Better co-ordination and co-operation
- Integrate gender related issues on arms projects
- Conduct joint regional studies
Finally, the generated research findings should be packaged in a way that they will meet the diverse needs of the targeted consumers. For example, it is very important that policy makers access the information and digest it for policy influence. The academician on the other hand should receive a theoretically sound research report that rightly sets out the gaps for future investigation on current dilemmas.

**Cocktail/Reception**

In honour of the delegates and participants, the organizers of the Regional Workshop hosted a cocktail reception at the venue of the meeting at Panari Hotel, Nairobi.

The following representatives made brief speeches on behalf of their respective organizations:-

1. Mr. Francis Sang, Executive Secretary, RECSA
2. Ms. Sarah Meek (RIP), Head of Development, ISS
3. Mr. James Bevan, Small Arms Survey, and
4. Ms. Njeri Karuru, IDRC

The representatives, on behalf of their organizations expressed pleasure for having contributed funds and organizing the workshop.

They pledged their continued support in organizing such workshops in future and also facilitating the actual conduct of small arms research in the region.

The host speakers welcomed the delegates and participants, while the guests on their part acknowledged their hosts’ warm reception and kind hospitality, stating that they looked forward to very fruitful deliberations of the workshop and subsequent research endeavours geared towards addressing the proliferation of illicit SALW.

All the representatives thanked the participants for availing themselves and hoped that they would immensely benefit from the meeting.
Above and below - delegates at the Regional Workshop participating in group discussion.
The presentation mainly focused on a small arms survey that was funded by SAS based in Geneva, Switzerland. The Uganda Project conducted in 2006 sought to provide a snapshot of the small arms situation in the country as well as to identify the principal perpetrators of armed violence and the locations in which they have the greatest impact on human security.

The household survey that was conducted sought to elicit the following sets of information:

- General information
- Security
- Arms prevalence
- Impact
- Disarmament

The study was also designed to complement and corroborate the results of the national mapping process that was conducted in 2002, as well as to help update existing knowledge and data. The other objective of the study was to contribute to the improvement of existing policies and practices in arms management and control in addition to efforts to reduce supply and availability of illicit small arms.

With regard to the sampling strategy, ethno-linguistic considerations were taken into account as was prevalence of armed violence. Other critical variables studied included the efficacy of government disarmament efforts.

**Household Survey**

The survey began with a 3,240 household questionnaire survey across 36 districts of Uganda that lasted seven days. Each district had two research assistants who originated from locality and hence understood the language, culture and history. The researchers were recommended mostly by civil society organisations based in the district. In effect, this was a way of capacity building. The researchers comprised of teachers, social and community workers, health workers, mature students, religious leaders etc.

Each district had 90 questionnaires, which meant each research assistant had 45 questionnaires. The house-hold survey’s main components were:

- **General information** - checking whether the interview was part of representative sample of the population while looking at locality, age gender and social position.
- **Security** - analysed peoples’ primary security concerns, prevalence of armed violence, frequency and type of violence, etc.
- **Arms** - these were arms specific. Questions like who carries arms, how frequent they hear shots fired, etc.
- **Impact** - it looked at whether people are afraid to move in their communities and whether this has changed over time.
**Disarmament** - analysed peoples general attitudes towards small arms (whether positive or negative and which armed actors (where present) pose the greatest concern, and lastly which people the community felt should be disarmed.

**Focus Group Reports**
The household survey was complemented by 72 focus groups in the same locality and key informant interviews on the eighth day. There were two focus group meetings in each of the 36 districts. Ideally the proposal was that one group should comprise males only while the second group should have females only. Where it was not possible, there were mixed groups. In total there were 72 group meeting reports.

The focus groups were assessing peoples’ concerns about small arms proliferation, estimates of civilian possession of arms, use of weapons by various actors, local knowledge of sources, numbers and transfers, peoples’ views on disarmament, mapping the findings, etc. Key informants were part of this group.

**Sampling Strategy**
The sampling strategy went according to ethno-linguistic lines, and prevalence of armed violence hence was designed to achieve results that are representative of communities across Uganda. The survey sampled from communities that are believed to be representative of regions, districts and particular localities within.

1. **Study of Armed Groups**
The armed groups study is an attempt to map comprehensive data on armed groups in many aspects.

The study attempts to collect data on basic characteristics, support and military activities of armed groups. Emphasis is, however, put on sources of arms, control and use.

This research was in template form. It comprised both desk and field research. The template had components like: overview, leadership, origins, status, stock piles, child soldiers, etc. It looked at the use of small arms by armed groups’ levels of discipline and organisation, etc.

2. **Analysis of Government Disarmament Initiatives**
Currently, a 5000 word plus review of disarmament initiatives in Uganda divided into regions, is ongoing. It looks at measures taken to alleviate the small arms problem, success, failure, and reasons to explain the former and the latter. In the analysis of each case and initiative in every region, there is an overview on issues relating to target groups, organising agencies, type of initiative, prospects for future disarmament, etc.

**Priorities for Future Research**
The pertinent issue of demand and supply is top on the agenda. In line with this is the underlying motivation for communities and individuals to own small arms. To focus on these concerns objectively, conducting research is a priority and with the findings, policy makers would be informed accordingly. Therefore, arising from the lessons learnt, future small arms research interventions in Uganda need to zero in on the “demand” component alongside supply with the view to determine reasons that cause small arms demand and misuse.
4:2 Social Science Research Methods, Dr. Ludeki Chweya, University of Nairobi

The speaker sought to demonstrate the fact that research is an important – indeed indispensable component in all areas of human endeavours, including human security and small arms. This is so because knowledge is never complete, only cumulative and transitory, needing continuous prodding. In this regard, scientific methodology and tools must be used and observed for such knowledge to be admissible as being borne of fact, not opinion or generalization. The speaker enumerated the various methods of searching for knowledge which include intuition (premonition), divine intervention, experience and research.

In the preparation of social science research activity or project, the existing ‘knowledge gap’ or problem statement which is compelling enough to warrant probing and must be clearly stated. Also the objectives must be clear and must of necessity be free of ambiguity and expressed in the appropriate language and correct syntax.

While some researchers prefer to include a section on ‘Justification,’ this may not be absolutely necessary as the ‘Problem Statement’ will invariably have captured the same. Nevertheless, the ‘Justification’ section often makes a case for the urgency for committing scarce material resources, time and expertise on the proposed project, as well as help to articulate and demonstrate the social profit to be derived from the proposed project.

As research process is merely a build-up, value-adding process, meaning that one is merely trying to lay an ‘additional brick’ to an already emerging edifice of knowledge, literature review is conducted on a thematic basis in view to isolate the research others have already done from what has not yet been done and thereby define an entry point or contribution. Ultimately, the literature collected must be done thematically using positive discrimination as dictated by local context and prevailing circumstances or priorities. Only then can we be able to find our entry point from where to initiate the research process.

All research initiatives must of necessity be hinged on a sound theoretical framework - theory being ‘a generalization about a particular phenomena with universal validity across time and space,’ built of recognized concepts and statements of causal relationship between and among variables. It is theory that enables the research to determine how the variables usually behave or relate, provides a framework for systematic processing of findings, framing data and can be applied wholly or partially.

The speaker also delved into the area of hypothesis, which he defined as a proportion about causal relationship between two or more variables and that they act as beacons in the research process by enabling the researcher to stay focused through a ‘jungle of uncertainty.’

The data generated from research enables us to test hypothesis and validate claims. There are two categories of data - primary (from respondent) and secondary data (published/second-hand). On the other hand, data can be analysed using either qualitative or quantitative techniques, the choice of which depends on the type of data available. In general, however, sample survey data is most amenable to qualitative analysis whereas other types of data are mostly amenable to quantitative analysis.

In the presentation, emphasis was put to vivid description on the way the research report should be arranged, stressing that the right professional language and vocabulary needs to be employed while taking into account the interest of the target consumers. Also, clarification
was made on research methodology stressing that it must have a universal application in all practices and learning institutions in the world.

4:3 Field Research Approaches for Small Arms Related Issues by Holger Anders, GRIP – Belgium

The speaker set off by explaining the sub-topics that he would cover in his presentation - interviews and questionnaires, lessons learned, field research and challenges for field research.

Prior to setting out to design a research proposal, the researcher must ask himself/herself the following set of “Ws” and 1 “H”:

‘Who’ will be our respondents/target population?
‘Where’ will the project be located/cover?
‘What’ is the specific problem being studied?
‘When’ will the project be started and ended?
‘Why’ is it necessary to carry out the project?
‘How’ will it be executed or implemented?

Field-based research can entail the use of personal interviews, focus group discussions or questionnaires. From experiences learnt by GRIP over the years, it is paramount that attention is paid to the security of the researcher and respondent.

To a large extent, governmental consent must be secured to allow movement according to national legislation. In most cases and from experience, the researcher needs to factor in non-anticipated events and develop the necessary resilience and tenacity in the event he/she is confronted by setbacks in the field.

The distinction between field and desk-based or arm-chair research was clearly drawn in the presentation. In the former case, information is supplied by people on the ground while in the latter case, the main sources of information include documented information and texts. As a matter of courtesy and requirement in social science research ethics, it is important to obtain informed consent from potential respondents or interviewees.

Similarly, it is important to be alive to cultural sensitivities and respect cultural taboos and norms as well as to even anticipate potential fall-out from research or even down right rejection or hostility from local communities or governments.

4:4 Gender Dimensions of Human Security & Small Arms by Dr. Elishiba N. Kimani, Kenyatta University

In the introductory remarks, the speaker traced and put in historical perspective the proliferation of small arms in the world and later zeroed in on the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa region. The fact that the world is increasingly ‘shrinking’ into one global village in which the effects of one state had impact on other continents or region and would almost instantly reverberate in the entire planet, was elaborated.

Significantly, the presenter demonstrated the retrogressive effects of small arms proliferation in general and how they seriously undermine concerted efforts by governments and other development partners to realize the seven Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by the set deadline of 2015.
In the presentation, the speaker appreciated efforts under the auspices of the United Nations Programme of Action (UNPoA) to mobilize global support to combat small arms proliferation in a co-ordinated and effective manner. Further she gave a snapshot of the concerted efforts by the governments of the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa region to sign and ratify the Nairobi Declaration and Nairobi Protocol in 2000 and 2004 respectively, resulting in the establishment of RECSA and its predecessor, the Nairobi Secretariat.

The Nairobi Declaration as well as Best Practice Guidelines were applauded as excellent initiatives. Nevertheless, the speaker noted with concern that the said documents do not substantively address gender dimensions in the proliferation of small arms and peace building initiatives.

Socialization tends to assign specific roles in society on the gender of the person, and the process happens at the household, community and national levels and is embedded in a society’s cultural, economic and political systems. These factors by extension determine individual involvement, possession and perception of small arms as preferred tool of violence at the family, community, national, regional and international levels.

The underlying principle in gender dimension and development interventions is that women do not enjoy equal status with men in any society. In reality, a culture of violence and discrimination against women and girls exist in both peace and conflict situation though exacerbated during conflict. Appreciation of gender dimensions in human security and small arms is based on an understanding of the concept of gender in relation to peace and conflict.

In majority of African societies and communities, especially those that have experienced long-drawn conflicts, there has been a significant ‘militarization of the mind’ in which possession and misuse of firearms accords one high social status and enhances their esteem. Granted that more male than female die or are injured during conflicts, it is also true that women suffer disproportionately in that such deaths or injuries may be of their husbands or sons hence precipitates social disorganization. The wives become widows and are effectively transformed into family breadwinners, a role for which they are poorly suited or prepared for in most cases.

The need to involve both men and women in the process of identifying sustainable solutions was underscored as both collude in the practice of keeping small arms for self-protection and survival. Also, in most cases, the ‘gun culture’ in areas of armed conflict has fuelled inter-community tensions and conflicts resulting in many deaths, crimes and cattle rustling. Women as custodians of food security have been grossly affected as armed conflict seriously disrupt food production and distribution processes. It is this recognition that makes gender a critical factor in issues related to combating SALW for sustainable human peace and security.

A gender perspective in issues of human security recognize that although civilian women and girls - like men and boys die during armed conflicts and civil strive, are displaced, and lose their livelihood, there are significant differences in the experiences of women and girls. The latter are more vulnerable to all forms of violence and exploitation including torture, rape, forced pregnancy, enforced prostitution and trafficking. They also face health problems due to their biological make up. In many cases, sexual violence exposes them to Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), including HIV and AIDS as gender-based discrimination increases their vulnerability and they are unable to practice or negotiate for safe sex.
Another dimension which is often overlooked is that women and girls often serve as gun and ammunition custodians or carriers and in some instances become active agents for the perpetrators of armed conflicts. Also, there are the ubiquitous incidences of sexual abuse of girls and women including rape, abduction and neo-slavery by fighters. All these issues need to be taken into account within the framework of domestic legislation and internationally binding instruments, including the International Humanitarian Law on the Geneva Convention.

With regard to research, emphasis was made on gender responsiveness at the conception of the research problem, formulation of the research methodology, data collation and analysis, report use and dissemination but deliberate efforts must be engaged. In addition, research objectives, questions and hypothesis need to be perceived from a gender perspective. This ensures that gender needs and concerns are not only taken on board but are also thoroughly investigated.

As culture in many ways inhibit women and girls from expressing their views in public and especially in the presence of male counterparts, it is inevitable to make deliberate effort to ensure that in every research, there are female respondents. To achieve this goal, there is need for gender capacity building training for researchers as well as their research assistants. The same capacity building and training should incorporate the use of gender sensitive research methodology and data interpretation.

4:5 Publishing Research Findings: Approaches & Options for Small Arms Research by Ms. Kerry Maze, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

The speaker started of by explaining that UNIDIR, like any other organization, receives both solicited and unsolicited manuscripts for publication. UNIDIR publishes very few articles that are sent to the institute unsolicited and these are rarely published. She further informed participants that UNIDIR has a very stringent policy that only considers manuscripts for publication on the basis of their originality, structural layout and thematic focus.

A manuscript will be noticed if it is well presented and structurally clear, is original and is novel and takes on the subject. Only the first paragraphs of most unsolicited manuscripts are read. However, less than a quarter of the unsolicited manuscripts are read past the first page due to obvious reasons particularly the large numbers that are received.

The presenter then described the detailed process that is undertaken. For a start, a manuscript is immediately dropped once factual errors are detected and all manuscripts are subjected to rigorous internal as well as external reviewers. It is also skimmed to check if it is well written. If it is up-to-date, publication staff and management discuss suitability and assess how much additional research or resources would be needed to present it in UNIDIR publication standards. The decision to accept or reject is then made by a team of reviewers.

On solicited articles, authors are chosen based on credentials, reputation, previous work, etc. Terms of reference are then drawn to state the full expectations of the final product. Once the article is submitted and reviewed, it is then returned to the author for changes. Even after this value-adding process has been completed, this only forms part of the process and it is not an end in itself.

In order to improve the odds, researchers were advised to build their reputation, publish online including places like ‘YouTube’ website, identify the right source, make contacts and put out feelers.
The speaker recommended the need for researchers to get exposed out there and build good reputation by for example writing letters to editors that are printed in journals, magazines and newspapers, by preparing commentaries on recent existing articles and by finding the right source. However, it is important to choose wisely and identify the type of article one wishes to write - whether a newspaper article, academic article, policy paper, advocacy or derivative. Further, the speaker recommended the need to select a few target organizations, institutes, universities, journals, newspapers or the specific location where one wishes to get published.

To increase the chances of consideration for one’s article, it is important to become familiar with and conform articles to the style expected from the institutes or journals where one wishes to submit research. Also, it is important to make contacts with authors and editors interested in a similar subject or if a journal is publishing ‘a series’ on the topic or regular newsletters.

Key and fundamental points need to be borne in mind such as:
- What is the main point and main conclusion of the research?
- What does the research contribute to our existing knowledge of the SALW field?
- What will readers benefit from knowing this research?
- What is unique about the specific research?

The speaker encouraged African researchers by acknowledging their unique perspective and authenticity particularly proximity to primary data. Other key points of consideration are - originality is crucial, keep it short and simple (KISS), only include what is necessary to make the argument and avoid being pompous or verbose, in both the manuscript and the summary. Also, be brief and when in doubt make a footnote and know the audience well.

**Comparative Global Overview of SALW Research (2001-2005)**

![Activities vs. US$ millions chart](chart.png)

- Frequency activity was addressed as part of another activity
- Frequency of activities implemented as main activity
- Estimation in US$ millions
4.6 Mapping the Small Arms Problem in Africa; Practical Experiences of Small Arms Research by Alex Nyago, Saferworld, Nairobi

The presenter gave a vivid chronological account of the process of national mapping in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Namibia. This included the opportunities, challenges and lessons learnt by Saferworld and partners, particularly SaferAfrica and SRIC, as well as members of the respective National Focal Points (NFPs) in the three East African states.

Mapping exercise entailed conducting field-based research to identify the scope and magnitude of the small arms problem, and to determine the countries’ capacity to address the same. The information collected and analysed was then used to inform the development of the countries’ small arms control strategies, otherwise known as National Action Plans (NAPs). The specific objectives of the exercise included:
- Determining the scope and magnitude of the small arms problem
- Assessing the nature and prevalence of small arms movement and circulation
- Highlighting the geographic and demographic extent of the small arms possession and their use
- Measuring the human and social impact of small arms
- Assessing the resource endowment capacity to redress the problem
- Determining modes of intervention to address the problem
- Increasing awareness on the problem of small arms within government, donor community, civil society and the wider population

The methodology used for data collection included secondary/documented desk-based data, preliminary consultations with stakeholders and key informant interviews. All key government ministries and departments, including law enforcement agencies, civil society organizations in small arms and peace-building programmes in the countries under study were involved.

In each of the countries surveyed, a total of 3,000 – 5,000 questionnaires were administered to members of the public, and the information collected included:
- Indicators of the extent of small arms
- Public perception of safety and security
- Indicators of socio-economic development
- Perception of the police and other law enforcement agencies and
- Capacity of the public to support small arms control efforts

Some of the key challenges and lessons learnt in the approach were stressed. For research to be fruitful and have a long-term effect, collaboration with strategic partners and stakeholders is critical. It was noted that some regions and communities had deep resentment for government-fronted initiatives and sometimes important information was not forthcoming from government functionaries. Similarly, working very well with the government had the undesirable effect of making the general public perceive the organization as ‘having been’ or ‘co-opted’ by the government or ‘consumed’ into the system.

Therefore, some respectable ‘personal space’ and preservation of organizational identity is necessary. However, government functionaries have the disposition to dictate what should or should not be published, invariably citing state security though this is an area in which one’s tact and negotiation skills come in handy.

In conclusion, the speaker noted that overall, the exercise was by all accounts a huge success and it was worth replicating in the rest of the RECSA member states, taking into account national dynamics.

The speaker began by explaining the intentions of the researches that were previously conducted. The objective of the exercise was to undertake research on the trade in terms of use and misuse, and control of SALW in Southern Africa. The findings generated were to inform and influence policy and legislation as well as to build research capacity of civil society organizations to engage in the area of small arms research and related activities.

This project was undertaken in 2001 – 2003 and was coordinated by the Centre for Conflict Resolution and Gun Free South Africa. The countries covered were: Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The study was conducted by in-country researchers.

The methodology applied included compilation of concept/research methods, notes, consultative meetings, one-on-one planning, training workshops and feedback meetings.

The outcome of the project was then published in a book aptly titled: “*Hide and Seek*” that gives an account on the challenges posed by small arms in Southern Africa. The book led to the establishment of a robust civil society network in the region, the most prominent one being the Southern Africa Action Network on Small Arms (SAANSA) and the South African SALW Round Table.

A number of constraints were, however, encountered and these included limited funding and time, lack of secondary/reference data, lack of researchers in some countries, fragility of security as well as the researchers’ own personal security in some instances.

4:8 Challenges of Small Arms Research in the Great Lakes Region by Nelson Alusala, Institute for Security Studies

The speaker observed that much of the Great Lakes Region is a researchers’ paradise in terms of opportunities in the area of small arms adding that to date research and development have not been accorded priority in Africa. Institutions in Africa and businesses are ‘resource-strapped,’ and therefore, research is largely seen as a luxury to which people do not accord the required value and allocation of resources both human and material.

Research is further hampered by lack of field-based empirical work, an apparent disconnect between the research and its practical application and (sometimes) stakeholders’ conflicting interests and priorities in the research outcome. Besides, there is the issue of business/commercial consideration over-shadowing genuine value for research, sectoral interests, detrimental attitude, media influence and universities lacklustre interest in research on small arms.

Even though some degree of research has been conducted in the Great Lakes region as well as other parts of the continent, the speaker regretted the fact that in some instances, the quality of research work done is grossly inaccurate since inappropriate methods were used in the first place. There are also technological challenges relating to IT and insurance, as well as lack of participant awareness and data protection, among others.
In some instances, observance of research ethics, which is a mandatory requirement in the research process, is either violated or altogether ignored. Given the emotiveness of the devastating effects of small arms, researchers, especially those who are not well trained or experienced, get emotionally attached, hence losing focus of their overall mission.

Research is inherently a very expensive undertaking and the requisite resources amounting to a comprehensive research project is rarely available. The researcher's own personal security and safety is constantly threatened. Therefore, researchers must be cautious and try to plan well in advance to ensure the desired results of the activity are achieved to the highest possible level and degree.

“... much of the Great Lakes Region is a researchers’ paradise in terms of opportunities in the area of small arms adding that to date research and development have not been accorded priority in Africa,”

by Nelson Alusala, Institute for Security Studies

Mr. F. Sang, RECSA Executive Secretary chats with Guy Lamb, Head of Arms Management (AMP) during the Regional Workshop.
SECTION FIVE

DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING A RESEARCH CAPACITY BUILDING PROCESS FOR RECSA MEMBER STATES & RECSA SECRETARIAT

5:1 Group Discussion, Feedback to Plenary and Way Forward

1. RECSA should develop and establish substantive positions of Research Officer, Capacity Building and Advocacy Officer in its organizational structure. This will create desks to focus on research-related issues on a full-time basis.

2. The Regional Workshop mandated RECSA and its partners to move quickly and establish a Technical Committee to study and advise on a Strategic Plan. It was agreed that the committee’s report should be available not later than 31st January, 2007 in readiness to be tabled during the Council of Ministers’ Meeting for consideration.

3. RECSA was urged to create a webpage on its website dedicated to posting research-related work and / or activities as deemed necessary.

4. To the extent that its resources and capacity will allow, the meeting urged RECSA to do all it could to bridge the disparity that currently exists among its member states with regard to the implementation of the Nairobi Declaration, the Nairobi Protocol and the Coordinated Agenda of Action.

5. Information-sharing, trans-border cooperation and collaboration should be encouraged and strengthened as this approach will result in a more effective use of resources and lead to sustainable peace.

6. RECSA was urged to extend the pool of researchers available to ‘needy’ National Focal Points in order to speed up the implementation of their national programmes.

7. RECSA and NFP were encouraged to broaden their resource base so as to spread the risk of their activities stalling in the event that current support ceases or gets exhausted.

8. Collaboration with other partners including universities and specialized research institutions should be forged and strengthened.

9. RECSA was urged to continue, on a regular basis to organize similar workshops for researchers on small arms in future.

5:2 Vote of Thanks and Closing Ceremony

At the end of the three-day Regional Researchers Workshop, the organizers and the delegates assembled for the closing ceremony.

The Head of Development at the Institute for Security Studies, Sarah Meek (RIP) to whom this Report is dedicated, recapped the issues discussed and highlighted, over the three days. The recapping was also meant to brief Canadian High Commission envoy to Nairobi, who graced the closing ceremony.

RECSA Executive Secretary expressed gratitude and appreciation to the 2nd Counsellor, Political Affairs in the Canadian High Commission, for accepting to kindly preside over the closing ceremony. He also expressed appreciation to partner organizations that facilitated or funded the Researchers’ Workshop. He then thanked the participants for attention and contribution during the event.
In his remarks to officially close the workshop, the envoy noted that Canada was the Chair of the ‘Friends of the Nairobi Declaration’ and his government has been committed to supporting the process towards addressing the small arms problem in the region.

The envoy recounted the huge number of people killed per year (5 million) globally, using small arms, adding that for every SALW – induced death, a lot more others suffer serious injuries, are inflicted with life-long psycho-social trauma, lose their means of livelihood and are often forced to flee their homes.

The envoy commended RECSA as an outstanding institution that was recognized worldwide as a serious campaigner against proliferation of SALW within the region and in Africa at large.

Closing the workshop, he recommended the approach taken on capacity building to ensure that research on SALW and human security were conducted effectively and for the good of the communities within the region. He applauded the organizers and the participants on the success of the workshop as well as on the follow-up activities.

At closing ceremony, Mr. F. Sang delivers a vote of thanks to participants, organizers and donors. With him are; (from left) Sarah Meek (RIP), James Bevan and Ian from Canadian High Commission.
Executive Summary

The Arms Management Programme (AMP) of the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA), the Small Arms Survey (SAS) and International Development Research Centre (IDRC) have organised a consultative workshop between researchers and government officials from those States that are signatories to the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa. These signatory countries include Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

The aim of this consultative workshop is three-fold. First is to discuss and debate appropriate social science research approaches to issues related to human security and small arms control. Second is to discuss the building of sustainable research capacity in signatory countries to the Nairobi Protocol. Third is to develop a strategy and an action plan for a sustainable and respectful process of building the capacity of researchers who work on issues relating to human security and small arms in the signatory countries to the Nairobi Protocol. Specific attention will be devoted to the role of the RECSA Secretariat in this regard.

The workshop will take place in Nairobi from 9 to 11 October 2006, and it is envisaged that 50 participants will attend.

The Problem of Human Insecurity and Small Arms in Africa

Few activities have been more detrimental to peace and prosperity in Africa than the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, which fuels armed conflict, violent crime, destroys lives and decimates societies. In Africa and elsewhere, the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons is an opaque, amorphous and dynamic activity that takes many different forms and involves many different actors. Estimates of the scope of this trade are, at best, only approximations.

It is estimated that small arms have resulted in hundreds of thousands of deaths and millions of injuries each year, with small arms being responsible for between 60 to 90 per cent of total conflict deaths. However, the exact total global numbers are unknown as data is particularly sketchy in those countries that are in the throes of violent conflict. In the few African countries where reliable data is available, small arms are a leading cause of non-natural deaths. For

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example, in South Africa, small arms are the principal cause of non-natural deaths (close to 30% of the total), more than road accident fatalities.\(^2\)

The availability of small arms combined with the experience of protracted armed conflict has resulted in the emergence of a “gun culture” in certain African countries. It entails a socio-legal system of norms and values where gun ownership is highly valued and is linked to identity and status. In some societies, gun culture may even result in armed violence (or the threat thereof) being seen as an acceptable and legitimate means of social interaction between people. This is particularly the case in areas where the state is weak, or absent, such as the eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Somalia.

Illicit small arms have also led to the violent intensification of inter-community tensions and conflicts over scarce resources. For instance, low-scale cattle rustling has been a feature of rural life of Eastern Africa for centuries, particularly in the border areas of Kenya and Uganda. However, approximately 20 years ago cattle rustlers began to illicitly acquire small arms. The nature of the conflict has changed as a result of the availability of small arms. Hundreds of people have been killed and numerous communities displaced, with the Karamojong and the Pokot, nomadic cattle herders believed to be the principal perpetrators. In April 2003, 28 people were killed and thousands were displaced in eastern Uganda following a raid by more than 2,000 Pokot cattle rustlers from Kenya who carried out the raid with illicit firearms.\(^3\)

The proliferation and misuse of small arms is also counter-developmental. According to the 2005 Human Development Report: “Insecurity linked to armed conflict remains one of the greatest obstacles to human development. It is both a cause a consequence of mass poverty”. This is reflected in the human development index where of the 20 countries listed as experiencing the lowest levels of human development (all of which are in Africa), more than 50% have been subject to significant levels of armed violence since 1990. In the majority of these countries, illicit small arms were responsible for injuries and death. That is, the lethality and ready availability of illicit small arms in situations of violent conflict extends beyond the injury, death and psychological trauma and also decimates economies and dislocates societies. The reason for this is that armed conflict seriously disrupts or even destroys food production and distribution processes, with hunger and malnutrition being the direct result, especially amongst the most vulnerable population groups. For example, the civil war in the DRC has resulted in approximately four million deaths, (which is estimated to be 7% of the total population), which are not the direct result of small arms violence, but rather due to malnutrition and disease. In Sudan it is estimated that two million people have died, and six million have been internally displaced as a result of the protracted armed conflict fought primarily with illicit small arms.\(^4\)

**Research on Human Security and Small Arms in Africa: Where are the African Researchers?**

If a review of the human security and small arms literature in Africa were to be undertaken at this point in time, it would reveal that the majority of published research is generated and published by organisations in Western Europe and South Africa. A handful of organisations in


Eastern Africa and West Africa have undertaken studies on small arms related issues but tend to be the exception to the rule. This state of affairs is not only limited to the small arms sector, but to be found in other fields, such as security sector reform, peace-building, criminal justice and human rights.

This is largely due to the fact that African universities and research centres are under-resourced and often have to deal with a wide variety of research priorities with very limited research budgets. In addition, with a few exceptions, qualified and experienced African researches are often recruited to work for better-resourced research institutions in Europe, North America and South Africa, or take positions in government. Academics at African universities also tend to have a substantial teaching commitment, which limits their ability to undertake research.

The implication of the general absence of research centres on human security and small arms located in the majority of African countries means that there is typically no hands-on support or supervision for both established African academics and graduate students interested in undertaking research on small arms issues.

In the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa there are a number of civil society organisations that work on human security and small arms issues, but largely undertake advocacy and public awareness work. Only a small number of these organisations have the capacity to undertake the necessary research, and the advocacy work is typically not informed by the relevant research. Governments in the sub-region are deeply concerned about the negative impact of the proliferation of small arms on human security. As a result, national focal points on small arms, which are official government bodies, have been established in those countries that are signatories to the Nairobi Protocol. However, the strategic planning and activities of these national focal points are typically not informed by research undertaken local institutions (both government and civil society). Generally it has been research organisations from outside of the sub-region that have played central role in producing the relevant research. This was the case with Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

**Developing Indigenous Research Expertise in Africa: The Role of Capacity Building**

Rigorous and original research can only be undertaken by qualified and experienced researches that have a stable institutional base. However, where knowledgeable and skilled individuals, as well as established research entities, are largely absent, undertaking research of high quality is near impossible. Hence, the challenge is: how can established research institutes and academics in other countries contribute to the development of research communities (on human security and small arms issues) in African countries in a respectful and sustainable manner?

Relevant and targeted capacity building is one such response. However, its success is ultimately determined by the manner in which it is designed and implemented. Africa has seen a number of small arms capacity-building initiatives but they have tended to be limited in scope and timeframe. In addition, there has been inadequate monitoring and evaluation, and the capacity building initiatives have generally not been linked to practical research exercises and projects. Of equal importance, African stakeholders have only been minor players in the formulation of such initiatives, and as a result there has been limited buy-in and sustainability.
Building the Capacity of the Human Security and Small Arms Research Community in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa: The Need for a Pilot Workshop

The Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA - based in Nairobi, the Institute for Security Studies (ISS - based in Pretoria and Nairobi) and Small Arms Survey (SAS - based in Geneva) have recognised the need for capacity building to be undertaken with the research community in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa. However, all three organisations are aware that in order for this capacity building to be sustainable, the research community in question must play a central role in the design and implementation of the process. In addition, this capacity building can only be successful if research and academic/training institutes with the necessary expertise and competence from both Africa and outside of Africa are part of this process.

Hence, RECSA, the ISS and the SAS will hold a workshop in Nairobi from 9 to 11 October 2006 in which representatives from the small arms research community from those countries that are signatories to the Nairobi Protocol, as well as from relevant research and academic/training institutes from Africa, as well as other parts of the world will participate.

The workshop will focus on analysing and evaluating research that has been undertaken on human security and small arms issues in the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa. In addition, it will seek to ascertain the relative strengths, weaknesses and gaps of the research capabilities of relevant organisations (both government and civil society) in those states that are signatories to the Nairobi Protocol. Also the workshop will devise a research capacity-building action plan for the sub-region.

Objectives
The specific objectives of the workshop are as follows:
- To discuss value and importance of rigorous and objective research (particularly policy-oriented research) in the area of human security and small arms, as well as review and assess relevant research that relates to the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa.
- To explore the most effective ways researchers can publish and disseminate their research findings.
- To discuss appropriate approaches to building sustainable research capacity on issues related to small arms and human security in states that are signatories to the Nairobi Protocol.
- To develop a strategy and an action plan for a sustainable and respectful process of building the capacity of researchers who work on small arms in states that are signatories to the Nairobi Protocol. There will be specific consideration of the role of the RECSA Secretariat in this regard.

Key questions
This workshop will seek to address the following key questions:
- What constitutes rigorous and objective research in the area of human security and small arms in Africa, and what does it seek to achieve?
- What is the state of research on human security and small arms in those states that are signatories to the Nairobi Protocol, and how can more rigorous and objective research be undertaken in this regard?
- How can sustainable research capacity on issues related to human security and small arms be developed in those states that are signatories to the Nairobi Protocol?
- What roles can the RECSA Secretariat, research organisations / universities play in those
states that are signatories to the Nairobi Protocol, and other research organisations play in the building of such sustainable research capacity?

**Participants and Experts**

It is anticipated that the workshop will take three days and will be attended by approximately 50 participants. It is anticipated that experts will be drawn from some of the following organisations:
- Small Arms Survey
- Institute for Security Studies
- International Development Research Centre
- Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa
- Universities from RECSA member states

**Outputs**

This workshop will result in the following outputs:

A strategic action plan to build and strengthen the capacity to undertake rigorous and objective research on human security and small arms issues within those states that are signatories to the Nairobi Protocol. The RECSA Secretariat will play a central role in this regard. The action plan will include a series of research topics and research questions that will be pursued by the research community in question.

A workshop report, which will include a summary of the presentations, discussions and decisions from the workshop.

**Methodology**

The aim of this meeting will be to provide a consultative forum for key researchers, relevant government representatives from countries that are signatories to the Nairobi Protocol, research and training institutions and universities, as well as experienced researchers in the field of human security and small arms control in order to design a strategy and an action plan for a sustainable and respectful process of building the capacity of researchers who work on small arms in the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa.

The workshop will make use of both plenary and facilitated small group discussions. Presentations will be made by a select group of researchers from those countries that are signatories to the Nairobi Protocol on the state of human security and small arms research in the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa, as well as by researchers from the field of human security and small arms, and expert trainers in research processes, particularly research methodology. During the workshop, research that has already been undertaken in the sub-region will be reviewed, in particular, the survey research that was undertaken in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, which informed the development of national action plans in these countries. There will also be a specific focus on the role of the RECSA Secretariat, as well as research organisations / universities play in those states that are signatories to the Nairobi Protocol, and other research organisations in the facilitation of the research capacity-building process. The workshop will take place over three days.

It is envisaged that the research capacity building process will include the following broad dimensions:
- Establishment of a research institutional framework within the RECSA Secretariat
- Training in research methodology and related issues
- Involvement of targeted researchers in actual research projects
- Supervision and feedback from a team of experienced researchers
- Publication of research findings
ORGANISATIONAL INFORMATION

Arms Management Programme (Institute for Security Studies)

The Arms Management Programme (AMP) of the Institute for Security Studies has two main goals:

- To contribute to knowledge on the link between arms (and the management thereof), violence and development.
- To contribute to the facilitation of more efficient and effective management and control of small arms, light weapons and conventional weapons, as well as disarmament initiatives in Africa.

It pursues these goals by:

- Undertaking research on the link between arms (and the management thereof), violence and development.
- Undertaking research that will influence the formulation and implementation of arms control and disarmament policy and legislation.
- Supporting the implementation of arms control and disarmament initiatives at the local, national, regional and continental levels in Africa, and to share the lessons from these efforts with the international community.

AMP also serves as an information resource on many aspects of small arms, light weapons and conventional arms transfers in Africa. As a partner to the African Union (AU) and other intergovernmental organisations on combating the proliferation of illicit small arms, AMP is actively involved in assisting with the implementation of the Bamako Declaration, and co-produces the AU-ISS newsletter Focus: Small Arms in Africa. AMP also hosts and maintains smallarmsnet.org, an internet-based information resource.

Internationally, AMP supports the implementation of United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. In Africa, AMP works closely with a number of official regional bodies, such as the South African Regional Police Chiefs Co-ordinating Organisation (SARPCCO), the East African Police Chiefs Co-ordinating Organisation (EAPCCO), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) (based in Nairobi), as well as a number of civil society organisations. AMP is an active participant in the International Action Network on Small Arms and Light Weapons (IANSA), the Southern African Action Network on Small Arms (SAANSA) and South African Roundtable on Small Arms and Light Weapons.

The geographical areas in which AMP undertakes research are as follows:

- Southern Africa
- Eastern Africa
- Central Africa

AMP undertakes research within the following thematic areas:

- Arms brokering
- Arms control relating to demobilisation and reintegration of former combatants
- Community perceptions of small arms and light weapons
- Conventional arms transfers and arms embargoes
- Disarmament, arms collection and destruction of arms and ammunition
- Landmines
- Marking and tracing of arms and ammunition
Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons (RECSA)

RECSA is an institutional framework arising from Nairobi Declaration to co-ordinate the joint efforts by National Focal Points in Member States to prevent, combat and eradicates stockpiling and illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa. The Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa was signed on the 15th March 2000 by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and / or Representatives of the Governments of Burundi, DRC, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda, and came into effect in May, 2006.

The objectives of RECSA are as follows:
- To support and co-ordinate action to combat small arms proliferation and Implement the Nairobi Declaration.
- To coordinate national inter-agency action to combat small arms proliferation and implement the Nairobi Declaration.
- To build the capacity of Police and law enforcement Officers to implement controls to combat small arms proliferation and implement the Nairobi Declaration.
- To develop partnerships between governments, civil society and donor agencies to combat small arms proliferation and implement the Nairobi Declaration.
- To raise public awareness of the problem of small arms proliferation and the need to implement the Nairobi Declaration.

The main beneficiaries of the work of RECSA will be the citizens of the sub-region who are currently most affected by the crime, conflict and instability caused by the uncontrolled proliferation of small arms. However, other direct participants will be the senior government officials and parliamentarians in the countries of states parties signatories to the Nairobi Declaration including the National Focal Points members, Ministers, Permanent Secretaries, Security Agency Chiefs and the Law Enforcement Officers, the International Agencies and regional inter-governmental organizations such as the African Union, IGAD, EAC and EAPCCO, Ambassadors and members of the Diplomatic Corps. Also, the Civil society representatives including NGOs, Religious organizations, academics, journalists, private sector organizations, and all other stakeholders in the region with a role to play in tackling small arms proliferation.

Small Arms Survey

The Small Arms Survey (SAS) is an independent research project located at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland. It serves as the principal international source of public information on all aspects of small arms, and as a resource for governments, policy-makers, researchers, and activists. The project has an international staff with expertise in security studies, political science, international public policy, law, economics, development studies, conflict resolution, and sociology. The staff works closely with a worldwide network of researchers and partners.

The Swiss Government, in conjunction with other interested governments, established the SAS project in 1999. The project is located at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland. It is also linked to the Graduate Institute’s Programme for Strategic and International Security Studies (PSIS). Administered and produced in Geneva by a small, dedicated team, the work of the project is targeted at the widest possible audience of researchers, policy-makers, governments, and activists. It uses its location in Geneva and its international network of partners to foster broad-ranging understanding and in-depth research on the issue of small arms and light weapons.
The SAS produces a number of publications, its flagship publication being: The Small Arms Survey, which is an annual review of global small arms issues such as production, stockpiles, brokering, legal and illicit arms transfers, the effects of small arms, and national, bilateral, and multilateral measures to deal with the problems associated with small arms. The Survey is published by Oxford University Press.

**Objectives**

- To serve as the principal international source of impartial and public information on all aspects of small arms and light weapons.
- To act as a resource for governments, policy-makers, researchers, and activists in terms of information and research on small arms issues.
- To be an independent monitor of national and international governmental and non-governmental policy initiatives on small arms.
- To be an outlet for policy-relevant research on small arms issues.
- To act as a forum and clearing-house for the sharing of information as well as the dissemination of best practice measures and initiatives dealing with small arms issues.
### AGENDA - PROGRAMME

**Regional Researchers Workshop on Human Security and Small Arms**

9 October 2006: Day One

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<tr>
<td>08h30 - 09h00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>09h00 - 10h30</td>
<td><strong>Opening Session</strong></td>
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<td><em>Welcome and objectives of the workshop</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mr. Francis Sang, Executive Secretary, Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons</td>
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<td><em>Keynote address</em></td>
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<td>Vice Chancellor, University of Nairobi</td>
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<td><em>Group photo session</em></td>
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<td>10h30 - 11h00</td>
<td>Health Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11h00 - 12h30</td>
<td><strong>Overview of the State of Small Arms Research</strong></td>
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<td>Chair: ISS</td>
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<td><em>Small arms research: State of the art and the science</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>James Bevan, Small Arms Survey</td>
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<td><em>Research on small arms in Africa: An overview</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Augusta Muchai, Institute for Security Studies</td>
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<td><em>Small arms research in East Africa</em></td>
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<td>Mr. Leonard Onyonyi, East African Community Representative</td>
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<td><em>Discussion</em></td>
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<td>12h30 - 13h30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<td>13h30 - 15h00</td>
<td><strong>Overview of the State of Small Arms Research in the Great Lakes region and the horn of Africa</strong></td>
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<td>Chair: Small Arms Survey</td>
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<td><em>Small arms research in Burundi</em></td>
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<td><em>Small arms research in the Democratic Republic of Congo</em></td>
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<td><em>Small arms research in Eritrea</em></td>
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<td>15h00 - 15h00</td>
<td>Health Break</td>
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<td>Time</td>
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| 15h30 - 17h00| Overview of the State of Small Arms Research in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa (continued) | Chair: ISS  
Small arms research in Ethiopia  
Small arms research in Kenya  
Small arms research in Rwanda  
Small arms research in Seychelles |
| 18h30        | Cocktail Function (Panari Hotel)                                                                | Speakers:  
Mr. Francis Sang, Executive Director, Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons  
Ms. Sarah Meek, Head of Development, Institute for Security Studies  
Mr. James Bevan, Researcher, Small Arms Survey  
Keynote address:  
Ms. Njeri Karuru, International Development Research Centre |
| 08h30 - 10h00| Overview of the State of Small Arms Research in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa (continued) | Chair: ISS  
Small arms research in Somalia  
Small arms research in Sudan  
Small arms research in Tanzania  
Small arms research in Uganda (National Focal Point) and Mr. Albert Mugumya, Centre for Conflict Resolution (CECORE), Uganda |
| 10h00 - 10h30| Health Break                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                          |
| 10h30 - 12h30| The Research Process: Design, Methodology, Ethics and Publication                               | Chair: RECSA  
Social science research methods  
Dr. Ludeki Chweya, University of Nairobi  
Field research approaches for small arms related issues  
Holger Anders, Groupe de Recherche et D’information sur la Paix et la Sécurité (GRIP)  
Gendered dimension of human security and small arms  
Dr. Elishiba Kimani, Kenyatta University  
Publishing research findings: Approaches and options for small arms researchers  
Kerry Maze, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research  
Discussion |
<p>| 12h30 - 13h30| Health Break                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                          |</p>
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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>13h30 - 15h00</td>
<td>Research Capacity-Building: Experiences from research projects in Africa</td>
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<td><em>Chair: Small Arms Survey</em></td>
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<td>Small arms survey research in Eastern Africa: practical lessons</td>
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<td>Alex Nyago, Saferworld, Nairobi</td>
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<td>Small arms research capacity building in Southern Africa: Lessons from ‘Hide and Seek’</td>
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<td>Guy Lamb, Institute for Security Studies</td>
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<td><em>The Challenges of small arms research in the Great Lakes region</em></td>
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<td>Nelson Alusala, Institute for Security Studies</td>
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<td>Discussion</td>
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<td>15h00 - 15h30</td>
<td>Health Break</td>
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<td>15h30 - 17h00</td>
<td>Designing and Implementing a Research Capacity-Building Process for</td>
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<td>RECSA Member States and the RECSA Secretariat</td>
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<td><em>Chair: ISS</em></td>
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<td>Input from the RECSA Secretariat</td>
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<td>Small group discussion</td>
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**11 October 2006: Day three**

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<td><em>Chair: ISS</em></td>
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<td>Small Group Feedback to Plenary</td>
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<td>Discussion</td>
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<td>10h00 - 10h30</td>
<td>Health break</td>
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<tr>
<td>10h30 - 12h00</td>
<td>Formulation of research capacity-building process and way forward</td>
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<td><em>Chair: ISS</em></td>
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<td>12h00 - 13h00</td>
<td>Closing Session</td>
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<td><em>Chair: ISS</em></td>
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<td>Vote of Thanks</td>
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<td>Mr. Francis Sang, Executive Secretary, Regional Centre on Small Arms and</td>
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<td>Light Weapons</td>
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<td><em>Closing Address</em></td>
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<td>Canadian High Commissioner to Kenya</td>
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## Appendix Three

### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION/POSITION</th>
<th>CONTACT ADDRESS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BURUNDI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kibeceri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sylvestre</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nyayimpanda</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evariste</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yoga</td>
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<tr>
<td>Konagazani</td>
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<td>ERITREA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teumezghi</td>
<td>Embassy of the State of Eritrea, Charge D'affairs</td>
<td>P.O. Box 38651-00623, Rapta Road, Westlands, New Rehema House&lt;br&gt;Tel: 4443163/4, Fax: 4443165,</td>
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