Notes

Preface

1 Speech to the Humanitarian Coalition conference, November 2001, by Isaac Lappia.
2 Statement by UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan, to the UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, 9 July 2001.
3 Small Arms Survey 2002, Oxford University Press.
5 Ibid.

Part 1

3 Ibid.
4 Ibid.
5 This section has been compiled using the following sources: 'Profiling the Problem', Small Arms Survey 2001, A Project of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Oxford: Oxford University Press; 'Counting the Human Cost', Small Arms Survey 2002, A Project of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Oxford: Oxford University Press; Combating the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons: enhancing controls on legal transfers, Biting the Bullet Briefing 6, BASIC, Saferworld, and International Alert, 2001; What is Legal? What is Illegal? Emanuela Gillard, Lauterpacht Research Centre for International Law, Cambridge; available on-line at www.international-alert.org/publications.htm
9 Ibid., para. 17.
11 Robert Muggah and Eric Berman, 'Humanitarianism Under Threat: the Humanitarian Impacts of Small Arms and Light Weapons' (Small Arms Survey, 2001), pp. 3-4. In this study, commissioned by the Reference Group on Small Arms of the United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the researchers found that in the cases of Colombia, East Timor, and
Kenya, forced displacement is influenced by even a subjective perception of firearms-related violence.


13 Arms Availability and the Situation of Civilians in Armed Conflict, International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva 1999, p. 16 (citing Kuzman study) (hereinafter ‘ICRC Arms Availability Report’).

14 Ibid.


18 The Machel Review, op. cit., p. 5.

19 Ibid., p. 33. An RPG is an anti-tank grenade launcher.


25 See, for example, The Terror Trade Times 2002, Amnesty International.

26 Ibid.


32 Wendy Cukier, op. cit., p.6.

33 Eavis, op.cit.

34 'Government response to gun crime in the UK needs to go further', press release, Saferworld, 5 January 2003.


51 Ibid., p.7.


57 Ibid.

58 Ibid., p.7.

59 Ibid., p.10.

60 UN Disarmament Commission, op. cit., para. 17.

61 Section II, Paragraph 11 of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects.

63 The complete text of the proposed agreement is available at www.armslaw.org.


66 Wendy Cukier, op. cit., p.2.

67 Ibid.


71 OSCE Member States are Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Uzbekistan.


73 The principles include, inter alia, that ‘the participating States reaffirm’, for example, ‘the need to ensure that arms transferred are not used in violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations’. Also, ‘each participating State will, in considering proposed transfers, take into account’, for instance: (i) the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the recipient country; (ii) the internal and regional situation in and around the recipient country, in the light of existing tensions or armed conflicts.

74 OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons, 24 November 2000.


76 Existing EU members: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the UK. Associate states due to become full EU members in May 2004: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovak Republic, and Slovenia.
Part 2

1 Notes in this section have been summarised and adapted from Oxfam's *Gender Training Manual*, pp. 18-37.

2 See *Advocacy Sourcebook*, by Valerie Miller and Jane Covey (Institute of Development Research, 1997), for further exploration of issues of legitimacy, credibility, and accountability.

3 This analysis is based on comments in Don Hubert's *The Landmine Ban: A Case Study in Humanitarian Advocacy*, Thomas J Watson Jr Institute for International Studies, Occasional Paper 42 (2000).


Part 3

1 Adapted from risk-assessment procedures used by Amnesty International.


4 From www.greenpeace.org.au/getactive

5 From 'So you want to publicise your campaign?' in ICBL’s Campaign Kit, available at www.icbl.org
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B after a page number indicates material in a box, e.g. 13B.
CS after a page number indicates a Case Study, e.g. 112CS.

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