

Searching for Aid Effectiveness in Small Arms Assistance

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Aid effectiveness

OECD–DAC: “Aid Effectiveness is about improving the management, delivery and complementarity of development co–operation activities to ensure the highest development impact”.

Aid Effectiveness

- **Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005)**
- **Accra Agenda for Action (2008)**

Donors, recipient states and aid agencies share the responsibility of creating an enabling environment that maximizes the benefits of development assistance and minimizes parallel, overlapping and duplicated systems of aid management, evaluations and reporting.

Existing instruments

International

Programme of Action

International Instrument on Tracing

UN Firearms Protocol

Africa

Nairobi Protocol (Best practice guideline)
**

SADC Protocol

Bamako Declaration

Americas

Inter-American Convention **

Andean Plan

Asia-Pacific

ASEAN Plan

Europe

EU Council Joint Action **

OSCE Document **

Stability Pact Plan **

Examples of supportive fora, mechanisms and tools

- Central American Programme on Small Arms Control
- East African Community **
- Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence **
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NAMSA) **
- Regional Centre on SALW in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States **
- Organization of American States **
- Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe **
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee
- Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation
- South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons
- UN Coordinated Action on Small Arms / ISACS

General and practical challenges

General challenges

- No systematic approach to the issue
- Limited geographic and thematic focus in relation to need
- Limited available data and information
- No basis for measuring & evaluating

Practical challenges

- Limited capacities (technical, human & financial resources)
- High turn-over of staff, low institutional memories
- Lack of predictability and flexibility of funding
- Limited guidance on SALW field programmes when mainstreamed (eg., development)

Paris Principles

Ownership

Partner countries exercise effective leadership over their development policies and strategies and coordinate development actions

Alignment

Donors base their overall support on partner countries' national development strategies, institutions and procedures

Harmonisation

Donor actions are more harmonized, transparent and collectively effective

Principles cont'd

Managing for results

Managing resources and improving decision making for results; and

Mutual accountability

Donors and partners are accountable for development results.

Accra Agenda for Action:

Country systems, fragmentation of aid, untying of aid, partnerships, transparency, predictability and conditionality.

Special considerations for SALW

- Environment where SALW activities are taking place
- Political sensitivities and national security
- Need for geographic balance
- Diversity of actors involved

Aid effectiveness principles and SALW

Ownership

- National coordinating bodies, National Action Plans

Alignment

- National Action Plans, Donor Strategies, predictable and flexible funding, balancing training and technical assistants with material and infrastructural support.
- Regional level coordination, information-sharing

Harmonization

- Harmonize certain procedures and reporting, regional coordination, information sharing, knowledge management, concrete guidance for development and armed violence reduction etc.

Managing for results

- Mutually agreed performance and success indicators, sharing and transparency of results
- Incorporating relevant elements of ISACS into national systems and procedures

Mutual accountability

- Mutual assessment of performance, knowledge management

Recommendations

International level

- Define the scope and parameter of aid effectiveness for SALW
- Identify target countries and the issues that need to be addressed
- Strengthen existing systems of reporting, mobilizing resources, promoting integrated or cross-sectoral programming
- More intra-regional engagement

Recommendations

Country level

- Prepare National Strategies (recipients and donors)
- Strengthen inter-agency coordination and country systems
- Coordinate and harmonize certain procedures and reporting
- Improve systems for monitoring and evaluation of assistance
- Strengthen data collection, knowledge management and institutional memories



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Thank you