



# United Nations Regional Seminar

**Best and Promising Practices Seminar**

**on Armed Violence Reduction and Prevention for South and Southeast Asia**

**UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific**



## **INFORMAL SUMMARY REPORT**

Kathmandu, Nepal  
16 – 18 March

# **Informal Summary Report**

**United Nations**

**Regional Best and Promising Practices Seminar  
on Armed Violence Reduction and Prevention  
for South and Southeast Asia**

**Kathmandu, Nepal**

**16 - 18 March 2011**

The UNRCPD would like to specifically recognize the GOVERNMENT OF SWITZERLAND for its financial contribution to the Regional Best and Promising Practices Seminar on Armed Violence Reduction and Prevention for South and Southeast Asia.

**CONTENTS**

**Executive Summary and Key Points ..... 3**

**Background and Aims of the Seminar..... 4**

**Conference Proceedings ..... 5**

    Opening Session ..... 5

    Sessions I to VI ..... 5

**Conclusion ..... 7**

**Appendix I: Best and Promising Practices Identified ..... 9**

**Session II – Youth and Armed Violence ..... 9**

**Session III – Gender and Armed Violence ..... 11**

**Session IV – Urban and Rural Armed Violence ..... 13**

**Session V – Cooperation and Assistance in Armed Violence Reduction Programming 15**

**Appendix II: Agenda ..... 16**

**Appendix III: List of Participants ..... 23**

This document summarizes the discussions of the workshop. Participants neither reviewed nor approved this summary. Therefore, it should not be assumed that every participant subscribes to all of its observations and conclusions.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND KEY POINTS**

Representatives of 17 countries from South and Southeast Asia, as well as international and regional organizations, including the United Nations and civil society organizations were invited to Kathmandu, Nepal, from 16 to 18 March to document and distill best and promising practices and lessons learnt from experiences on armed violence reduction and prevention programmes within the South and Southeast Asia region and beyond. The seminar was preceded by a one-day preparatory workshop for civil society organizations from the region. The regional seminar was organized by the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) and co-hosted by the Government of Nepal with the support of the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery of the UN Development Programme and the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development Secretariat, with the financial support of the Government of Switzerland.

Officially opened by Hon. Barsaman Pun, Minister for Peace and Reconstruction of Nepal, the seminar addressed the intersection of armed violence and development and strengthened government commitments to develop armed violence reduction and prevention programmes in the region. With the support of regional and international experts, participants focused on topics related to armed violence, including youth, gender and urban and rural violence. Break out groups identified a catalogue of regional best and promising practices on armed violence reduction and prevention. They highlighted that the media can play a positive role in preventing and denouncing armed violence. Government cooperation with civil society organizations and the private sector is seen as another good practice as it has a large potential to deliver social services to reduce armed violence. Similarly, community based approaches such as local policing have successfully been employed to complement national capacities throughout the region. Participants also emphasised that reliable data on armed violence, and evidence and research-based policy making are key to implement concrete measures addressing armed violence reduction and prevention. This also requires ownership, responsibility and increased cooperation on a local, national but also regional level. Particular attention should be paid to the incorporation of a gender perspective.

The seminar proved to be a timely effort to address an urgent issue in South and Southeast Asia. It paved the way for increased efforts by actors in the region and served its purpose in increasing awareness of a complex issue, identifying best and promising practices and existing needs, fostering inter sectoral and inter regional cooperation, and outlining ways forward and mechanisms for assistance to reduce and prevent armed violence.

## BACKGROUND AND AIMS OF THE SEMINAR

Armed violence (AV) can have devastating consequences for a country's development prospects by eroding development investments and destroying property and infrastructure, closing schools and clinics, and preventing access to basic social services. It is estimated that global deaths associated directly or indirectly with armed conflicts, violent crime and interpersonal violence number roughly 740,000 per year. Armed violence is the fourth leading cause of death for persons between the ages 15 and 44 worldwide. In the past decade, a number of high-level initiatives have sought to address this issue of armed violence and development. The Geneva Declaration (GD) on Armed Violence and Development, a diplomatic initiative adopted by 108 states and several partner international organisations, aims at reducing armed violence and improving living conditions of affected population in a measurable manner by 2015 and beyond.

In UN General Assembly Resolution 63/23, entitled "Promoting development through armed violence prevention and reduction", Member States reaffirmed their commitments to creating an environment conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty and stressed the need for a coherent and integrated approach to the prevention of armed violence, with a view to achieving sustainable peace and development. It was reaffirmed that development, peace and security, and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing<sup>1</sup>. The Governments of Asia and the Pacific States themselves recognized the seriousness of the escalating levels of armed violence at the Asia-Pacific regional meeting on Armed Violence and Development held in Bangkok 2008. They agreed to work on practical measures to promote socio-economic development that aim at reducing armed violence. Furthermore, they acknowledged the importance of cooperation between governments, sub-regional, regional and international organizations<sup>2</sup>.

In line with the recommendations made in the report of the UN Secretary-General "Promoting development through the reduction and prevention of armed violence" of 5 August 2009<sup>3</sup>, the purpose of the Kathmandu seminar on armed violence and development was to:

1. Provide best practices and lessons learnt from experiences on armed violence reduction and prevention programmes within the region;
2. Increase inter-sectoral and inter-regional cooperation among governments, international organisations, civil society and development co-operation agencies;
3. Strengthen government commitment to develop armed violence prevention and reduction programmes;
4. Promote a better understanding and the universalisation of the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development within each targeted region; and
5. Promote the elaboration of measures of armed violence reduction and prevention policies, strategies and national action plans.

---

<sup>1</sup> UN General Assembly Resolution 63/23, 17 November 2008

<sup>2</sup> Asia-Pacific Declaration on Armed Violence and Development, Bangkok 2008.

<sup>3</sup> UN SG Report A/64/228

## CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

### Opening session

The UN Regional Best and Promising Practices Seminar on Armed Violence Reduction and Prevention in South and Southeast Asia was officially opened by a high-level panel composed of Mr. Taijiro Kimura, Director, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) Hon. Barshaman Pun, Minister for Peace and Reconstruction of Nepal, Mr. Michael Brown, Head of Peacebuilding and Recovery Unit, UNDP Nepal Country Office, and H.E. Mr. Thomas Gass, Ambassador of Switzerland to Nepal.

The speakers emphasized the relevance of the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development in the region, and the strong and mutually reinforcing links between armed violence and development. Mr. Taijiro Kimura of the UNRCPD drew particular attention to the negative effects AV can have on development, but also pointed out that AV is preventable. Speaking from a Nepali perspective, Hon. Barshaman Pun underlined the interest of Nepal in this seminar in view of its ongoing peace process and constitution writing, and called for measures to address underlying causes of conflict such as poverty, inequality, and social and economic exclusion. Mr. Michael Brown introduced the UNDP's role in Armed Violence Reduction Mainstreaming, both in Nepal and on a global level, and pointed out that the Armed Violence Prevention Programme (AVPP) has been a key vehicle to link global policy to country-level programming. Ambassador Thomas Gass highlighted the role of Switzerland in the creation of the Geneva Declaration, and mentioned the preparatory role of this conference for the Ministerial Review Conference to take place in October.

### Sessions I to VI

The three-day seminar was divided into six thematic sessions, all of which were structured in the same way: A panel discussion with experts in the respective field introducing the topic was followed by a breakout session. Aiming to identify drivers and best and promising practices of armed violence reduction and prevention in an interactive way, these working groups allowed a fruitful and lively exchange among participants. Each working group then reported its findings back to the plenary.

**Session I** on armed violence reduction and prevention provided an introduction to the thematic. After a screening of a short documentary entitled "Faces of violence: A non-fiction story", various experts (from Small Arms Survey, Geneva Declaration Secretariat, UNDP BCPR) presented existing political initiatives, existing research such as the OECD DAC study, the UN inter-agency Armed Violence Prevention Program AVPP, and current monitoring and measuring efforts. Subsequently, a series of national presentations given by government and army representatives from Thailand, the Philippines and Afghanistan as well as a scholar from India highlighted the state of armed violence reduction and prevention in the region.

**Session II** was devoted to youth and armed violence. Presentations by representatives of the Small Arms Survey, UNICEF South Asia and a Civil Society Organisation from Bangladesh were followed by the first working group session. Working groups identified a number of best practices, including the strengthening of Youth Ministries to enable them to effectively implement pro-youth policies, increased cooperation between governments and CSO organizations delivering services to youth, reinforced youth participation both in political processes and peace building efforts, support for community policing initiatives and a responsible coverage of violence by media, avoiding the glorification of violent role models (For more detailed outcomes please refer to Annex I).

**Session III** focused on the interrelations between Gender and Armed Violence. Speakers from UN Women South Asia Regional Office, UNDP Nepal and a Nepalese Civil Society Organization (IHRICON) elaborated on global and regional instruments empowering women, the role of women as agents of change, the role of the UN in Gender issues, and the situation of women in Nepal, respectively. The subsequent working groups identified a considerable number of best practices, among which affirmative action policies in the domains of education, employment, public institutions and property, initiatives to counter violent discriminatory practices rooted in tradition (such as dowry, or honor killings), and the integration of women in the army and peace processes were some of the most promising ones.

**Session IV** discussed the dynamics of urban and rural armed violence. Two officials from the Nepali Government provided an overview of urban and rural armed violence in Nepal. Further presentations were given by a Civil Society Organization (Nonviolence International) and the Secretariat of the Geneva Declaration. Main findings of the working group included success stories of civil- and community policing initiatives, indirect measures to armed violence reduction such as enhanced infrastructure, and the potential of the media to denounce and cover criminal acts.

In **Session V**, participants and panelists analyzed the current state and future potential of cooperation and assistance in armed violence reduction programming. Cross border trafficking and linkages between drugs and arms trafficking were discussed by speakers from UNODC, the Quaker United Nations Office, CSO representatives and a delegate from the ASEAN Secretariat. Speakers and participants found that increased regional cooperation, transparency and information sharing as well as regional integration were key to the successful reduction of armed violence throughout the region.

The seminar was concluded by **Session VI** which suggested elements of a roadmap for future actions, and, most appreciated by participants, presented an overview of the best practices as identified in the working groups (based on Annex I).

## CONCLUSION

The regional seminar on armed violence reduction and prevention in South and Southeast Asia proved to be a timely and significant effort to draw attention to the negative effects of armed violence on development, to identify best and promising practices and encourage government members to engage in concrete programming measures. Thanks to the considerable expertise of practitioners from governments, academia, civil society and regional and international organizations, as well as a constructive and interactive atmosphere in the break out working groups, a large number of drivers of armed violence, and practices addressing them could be identified. Overall, the workshop enhanced the knowledge of participants of issues in other parts of the region, and provided them with insights into policy initiatives aimed to address them. Furthermore, international initiatives like the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development or the Oslo Commitments on Armed Violence received increased attention for them to further strengthen their efforts on a regional level. From oral and written evaluation it became clear that the methodology chosen (panels followed by working groups with subsequent discussion of findings) was highly appreciated by participants, and has been important in successfully identifying best and promising practices.

Best and promising practices as identified during the seminar include the following:

- **Alliance Building:** The cooperation of the UN, governments, security mechanisms, political parties and community-based initiatives for AV reduction can be very beneficial for Armed Violence Reduction and Prevention Programming (AVRP), and needs to be improved in the future. Sharing of information, and best practices and the fostering of dialogue among actors involved in AVRP should be enhanced. In particular, government cooperation with civil society organisations and the private sector needs to be strengthened.
- **Gender Lens:** Empowerment and increased participation of women in Security Sector Reform, Peace Processes, Education and Public Institutions has been identified as one of the main concerns in AVRP. Affirmative action policies as they pertain to education, employment and property are therefore urgently needed.
- **Community Mobilisation:** Where states lack capacities to reinforce the rule of law, community policing, and citizen self-responsibility can be useful to complement state structures.
- **Youth involvement:** Political participation of youth, and initiating Youth for Peace Initiatives to promote peace, non violence, tolerance and disarmament have been successful throughout the region.
- **Research:** Participants stressed that reliable data on armed violence, and evidence and research-based policy making are key to implement concrete measures addressing AVRP.



- **Media:** The media is crucial as an instrument for sensitisation and awareness rising to all kinds of violence, including urban, rural, youth and gender-based violence.
- **Economic Development:** The recurrent theme of economic opportunities for youth, women and other marginalised groups shows the relevance of a key link between development and armed violence, and stressed the need to link AVRP policies with poverty reduction and income generation initiatives.

## APPENDIX I: Best and Promising Practices Identified

### Session II – Youth and Armed Violence – Wednesday, 16 March 2011

<b>Promising Practices</b>	
<b>Reinforce Political Commitment</b>	Youth Ministries and National Committees for Youth should be strengthened so they can better deliver quality education, vocational training, apprenticeships, job placement, mentoring and sports, and community security.
<b>Coordination between CSO and Youth Ministries</b>	In the absence of state programmes to reduce youth violence and causes of violence, CSO and CSR programmes can deliver missing services to youth. In order to be effective, coordination with governments should however be ensured, so that CSO best practice can inform the national level.
<b>Increase youth participation</b>	Giving youth a political voice reduces frustration which may potentially lead to AV. However, political instrumentalisation of unemployed youth should be avoided.
<b>Provide economic opportunities</b>	Building youth capacity through vocational programmes, initiation of small businesses, self-employment programmes, micro credits, engagement and linking of youth with the private sector, and the involvement of youth in a country's development process gives perspectives to youth. Being involved in a process and "having something to lose" diminishes radical and fundamentalist tendencies.
<b>Address the easy availability of weapons</b>	Reinforcing the stringency of gun acts, demilitarize youth and promoting comprehensive disarmament reduces youth violence drastically as easy access to weapons is one of the root causes of youth violence in the region.

<b>Community policing and community security initiatives</b>	Support of community policing and community security initiatives that relate to young people's needs are successful best practices throughout the region. Traditional Community Policing systems can be complemented with modern methods. This ensures that the judicial system is adapted to the local context and increases trust in the police. Furthermore, it may even contribute to AV prevention because traditional policing methods often complement justice with reconciliation.
<b>Regulate the activities of religious schools and the media</b>	The use of religious texts in a positive rather than an extremist way can prevent religious fundamentalism and resulting youth violence. The establishment of control mechanisms over the messages disseminated by religious bodies can also prevent youth radicalization, guard against hate-dissemination, and avoid negative role models and recruitment into extreme organizations. Use well-known figures to support religious organizations and the media to promote peace and reconciliation.
<b>Promote a culture of peace</b>	A culture of violence exists in many countries of the region ("the rifle is my law"). The promotion of peace and reconciliation through committees or associations (Masalihati, Peace and Reconciliation Committee, Khyber pukhtoonkhawa in Pakistan, Youth for Peace Network) challenges the mainstream acceptability of violence, the culture of revenge, and the gun culture. The involvement of youth in such reconciliation process can help to sensitize them to the risks of gun culture.
<b>Media</b>	Stricter control of the media can avoid the glorification of negative characters and violent role models by the media.
<b>Family and Community structures</b>	The breakdown of traditional authorities and the erosion of value systems need to be balanced by the creation of recreational activities and the establishment of counseling and healing services.

### Session III – Gender and Armed Violence – Thursday, 16 March 2011

<b>Promising Practices</b>	
<b>Political participation</b>	Female quotas and gender cells in public institutions (Parliament, Government and the Police) increase the political participation of women in the region. A focus on quantity (quotas) is balanced by a focus on quality (education, training).
<b>Policies of “all women space”</b>	The participation of women in traditionally man-dominated activities can be increased through the creation of “all women spaces”, such as all women police stations, aircrafts, or traffic management.
<b>Integration of Women in Army and Peace Process</b>	The participation of women in peace process dialogues is crucial as women play a key role in informal peace talks, and can also have significant impacts on the formal process.
<b>Provide Economic Opportunities to Women</b>	Providing financial opportunities to women can significantly contribute to their empowerment and reduce AV against women. Micro credits, loan schemes handled by women and similar models have proved effective throughout the region (i.e. Bangladesh Grameen Bank).

<b>Gender friendly Legislation</b>	Legislation can provide incentives to empower women. One example yielding positive results is the Progressive taxation regime for women in Nepal.
<b>Initiatives to counter traditional values encouraging violence against women</b>	Laws to counter women trafficking, dowry culture, exchanging women for reconciliation (“dohara”), and honour killings are important steps in addressing violent discriminatory practices rooted in traditional values. Law enforcement needs to be ensured for such legislation to prove effective.
<b>Education</b>	Free or subsidized education for girls enhances girl’s attendance at school, and improves literacy rates and job perspectives.
<b>Media</b>	Media is an important tool for sensitisation and to address prejudices. In particular, media may have to access an audience that may be difficult to reach otherwise. Cartoons (“Meena cartoon in South Asia), or songs with gender-sensitive messages can be spread widely and relatively easily.

## Session IV – Urban and Rural Armed Violence – Thursday, 16 March 2011

<b>Promising Practices</b>	
<b>Infrastructure (urban and rural)</b>	Improvement of urban infrastructure as an activity that not necessarily needs to be related to an armed violence reduction program. Better streetlights, sidewalks, opening of restaurants and other community meeting space reduce the urban environment conducive to crime.
<b>Hotline/alarm system (urban and rural)</b>	A hotline or an alarm system for victims or witnesses of armed violence not only offers security organizations to immediately respond to incidents but can also increase trust among the security apparatus and the population.
<b>Check points/identity check (urban and rural)</b>	To reduce the illegal flow and possession of guns and other portable lethal weapons, street check points and mobile patrolling conducting (regulated) random identity checks should be introduced in areas prone to urban armed violence.
<b>Stigmatization (urban and rural)</b>	Stigmatization of former perpetrators about their committed acts through public information and the publishing of pictures of wanted criminals or videos of surveillance cameras can strengthen the sense of community responsibility and build trust between the police and the community
<b>Patrolling (urban and rural)</b>	In an environment where an increase of crime has been observed, regular presence of security/police through patrolling not only brings back a feeling of 'safe neighborhood' but also reduces the level of opportunity crime.

<p><b>Community Mobilization</b></p>	<p>Community policing, be it through recruitment of local personnel or the establishment of local police units/stations increases trust among the local community and offers a high-level of local understanding to responsible units. Neighborhoods who organize their own system of surveillance (civil police) and cooperation with the local security apparatus not only reduce the occurrence of crime but also strengthen the sense of ownership and citizen self-responsibility. In rural areas, village defense committees can play a crucial role.</p>
<p><b>Media (urban and rural)</b></p>	<p>Enhanced coverage of criminal acts and the exposition of conflict can help to sensitize the community and reduce armed violence. A responsible use of media also implies that criminality and negative role models are not glorified.</p>
<p><b>Public entertainment (urban and rural)</b></p>	<p>Organizing football games or other community-based activities where people are kept from the street reduces urban and rural armed violence.</p>

**Session V – Cooperation and Assistance in Armed Violence Reduction Programming –  
Friday 18 March**

<b>Promising Practice</b>	
<b>Information Exchange</b>	Strengthen information collection and exchange between ASEAN/SAARC in issues relating to comprehensive security.
<b>Increase Trust in Regional Cooperation</b>	Advocate for greater support from Governments to work through regional bodies.
<b>Cross-border cooperation</b>	Cross-border working groups involving relevant authorities from bordering countries help to reduce the illegal flow of weapons, including small arms, and strengthen safety and security along borders and beyond. In addition, cross-border people fora support the creation of trust and are conducive for enhanced trade and welfare.
<b>Cooperation with CSO</b>	Regional organizations rely on the quality support of CSO implementation. Support the implementation of a criteria-based system for the accreditation of CSOs in ASEAN & SAARC, and support a streamline focal point system for ASEAN & SAARC.
<b>Regional Integration</b>	On the long term, development of common currency, visa liberalization and peacekeeping force will ensure integration and can mitigate conflict, isolation and misunderstanding.
<b>Focus on Implementation</b>	Rather than proliferation of non proliferation conventions, the lack of implementation should be addressed.



## APPENDIX II: Agenda

### **16 March (Wednesday)**

08:30-09:00      **Registration**

09:00-09:45      **Opening Session**

Chair: Mr. Roman Hunger, Special Coordinator, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD)

#### **Opening remarks**

Mr. Taijiro Kimura, Director, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD)

Hon. Barsaman Pun, Minister for Peace and Reconstruction of Nepal

Mr. Michael Brown, Head of Peacebuilding and Recovery Unit,  
UNDP Nepal Country Office

H.E. Mr. Thomas Gass, Ambassador of Switzerland to Nepal

09:45-13:00 **Session I: Armed Violence Reduction and Prevention**

09:45-1100 **Introduction to the thematic**

Chair: Mr. Roman Hunger, UNRCPD

Speakers:

**Armed Violence – an introduction (screening of the short documentary “*Faces of violence: A non-fiction story*”)**

Mr. Robert Muggah, Research Director, Small Arms Survey

**Existing initiatives/recent political developments**

Mr. Luigi De Martino, Coordinator, Geneva Declaration Secretariat

**Mapping armed violence interventions: Key findings and lessons from the OECD-DAC study**

Mr. Robert Muggah, Small Arms Survey

**Armed Violence Prevention Programming AVPP**

Mr. Zachary Taylor, Programme Specialist, Armed Violence Prevention, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, UNDP

Discussion

11:00-11:15 Coffee Break

11:15-13:00 **Continuation of Session I**

**Monitoring and Measuring: Developing the evidence base for armed violence reduction interventions**

Mr. Zachary Taylor, BCPR, UNDP

**National Presentations**

Col Thikamporn Chulilung, Director, International Security Cooperation Division, Ministry of Defence, Thailand

Col Dickson Hermoso, Chief, Armed Forces of the Philippines Peace Process Office, Philippines

Mr. Saed Abdul Bashir Sadaat, Member of UN Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Afghanistan

Prof. Swaran Singh, Chairperson, Center for International Politics, Organisation and Disarmament, Jawaharlal Nehru University  
New Delhi, India

Discussion

13:00-14:00

Lunch Break

14:00-17:30

**Session II: Youth and Armed Violence**

14:00-15:15

**Panel Discussion: Youth and Armed Violence**

Chair: Mr. Roman Hunger, UNRCPD

Speakers:

Mr. Robert Muggah, Small Arms Survey

Mr. Ron Pouwels, Regional Adviser Child Protection, UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia

Mr. Syed Tamjid ur Rahman, Changemaker, Bangladesh

Discussion

15:15-15:30

Coffee break

15:30-17:00

**Parallel Working Groups: Youth and Armed Violence**

17:00-17:30

**Plenary Session: Youth and Armed Violence**

Chair: Mr. Roman Hunger, UNRCPD

Presentation of the working group outcomes

Discussion

18:30-20:00

**Welcoming Reception**

## **17 March (Thursday)**

09:00-13:00      **Session III: Gender and Armed Violence**

09:00-10:30      **Panel Discussion: Gender and Armed Violence**

Chair: Mr. Roman Hunger, UNRCPD

Speakers:

Ms. Smita Mitra, Program Assistant, UN WOMEN South Asia Sub  
Regional Office, New Delhi

Ms. Kasumi Nishigaya, Senior Gender Advisor, UNDP Nepal

Ms. Shobha Gautam, Institute of Human Rights Communication Nepal  
IHRICON

Discussion

10:30-10:45      Coffee Break

10:45-12:15      **Parallel Working Groups: Gender and Armed Violence**

12:15-13:00      **Plenary Session: Gender and Armed Violence**

Chair: Mr. Roman Hunger, UNRCPD

Presentation of the working group outcomes

Discussion

13:00-14:00      Lunch Break

14:00-17:30      **Session IV: Urban and Rural Armed Violence**

14:00-15:30      **Panel Discussion: Urban and Rural Armed Violence**

Chair: Mr. Sudhir Bhattarai, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nepal

Mr. Luigi De Martino, Geneva Declaration Secretariat

Mr. Alfredo Ferrariz Lubang, Regional Representative, Nonviolence  
International Thailand

**Case Study: Urban and Rural Armed Violence in Nepal**

Mr. Subodh Ghimire, Superintendent, Nepal Police

Discussion

15:30-15:45 Coffee Break

15:45-17:00 **Parallel Working Groups: Urban and Rural Armed Violence**

17:00-17:30 **Plenary Session: Urban and Rural Armed Violence**

Chair: Mr. Sudhir Bhattarai, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nepal

Presentation of the working group outcomes

Discussion

**18 March (Friday)**

09:00-13:00      **Session V: Cooperation and Assistance in Armed Violence  
Reduction Programming**

09:00-10:30      **Panel Discussion: Cooperation and Assistance in Armed Violence  
Reduction Programming**

Chair: Mr. Roman Hunger, UNRCPD

Speakers:

**Cross-border trafficking – linkages between arms and drug  
trafficking**

Ms. Cristina Albertin, Representative, UNODC Regional Office for  
South Asia

Mr. Raghavan Kuppuswamy, Project Officer – Drug Law Enforcement,  
UNODC Regional Office for South Asia

**Regional Cooperation**

Ms. Ilona Szabo de Carvalho, Project Associate, Quaker United Nations  
Office

Mr. Ronnie Delsy, Researcher, Nordic Institute of Asian Studies

Mr. Pratap Parameswaran, Head of Political Cooperation Division,  
ASEAN Secretariat

Discussion

10:30-10:45      Coffee Break

10:45-12:00      **Parallel Working Groups: Cooperation and Assistance in Armed  
Violence Reduction Programming**

12:15-13:00      **Plenary Session: Cooperation and Assistance in Armed Violence**

## **Reduction Programming**

Chair: Mr. Roman Hunger, UNRCPD

Presentation of the working group outcomes

Discussion

13:00-14:00 Lunch Break

14:00-15:00 **Session VI: Follow-up**

Chair: Mr. Siro Beltrametti, Switzerland

### **Elements, Priorities for Armed Violence Reduction and Prevention best practices – Roadmap for further actions**

Mr. Luigi De Martino, Geneva Declaration Secretariat

Mr. Zachary Taylor, UNDP/BCPR

Mr. Robert Muggah, Small Arms Survey

Mr. Roman Hunger, UNRCPD

Col Pinnapola Pad Kahapola, Army Physical Training School, Sri Lanka

15:00-15:15 Coffee Break

15:15-16:00 **Session VI continuation**

16:00-16:30 **Closing Session**

Chair: Mr. Roman Hunger, UNRCPD

### **Closing remarks**

Mr. Sudhir Bhattarai, Under Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,  
Nepal

Mr. Siro Beltrametti, Deputy Head Multilateral Peace Policy Section,  
Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland

Mr. Taijiro Kimura, Director, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace  
and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

## APPENDIX III: List of Participants

### MEMBER STATES

<b>Afghanistan</b>	Mr. Saed Abdul Bashir SADAAT Member of UN Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>Bangladesh</b>	Major Abu Farhan KARIM Movement and Quartering Directorate Army Headquarters
<b>Bhutan</b>	Mr. Dago TSHERING Programme Officer Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs
<b>Cambodia</b>	Mr. Bunseng THEAM Deputy Director Ministry of Interior
<b>Lao, PDR</b>	Mr. Soulikone SAMOUNTY Officer Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>Malaysia</b>	Mr. Ruhaizad AHMAD Embassy of Malaysia to Nepal
<b>Myanmar</b>	Mr. Aung LWIN Assistant Director Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>Nepal</b>	Mr. Sudhir BHATTARAI Under Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs  Mr. Ghanashyam LAMSHAL Under Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs  Mr. Pradeep Dev PAUDEL Under Secretary Ministry of Defence



**Nepal**

Mr. Prem SANJEL  
Under Secretary  
Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction

Mr. Subodh GHIMIRE  
Superintendent  
Nepal Police

Ms. Ila MAINALI  
Section Officer  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Ghanshyam BHANDARI  
Section Officer  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Binod Prasad UPADHYAYA  
Section Officer  
Ministry of Home Affairs

Ms. Rampyari SUNUWAR  
Section Officer  
Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary  
Affairs

**Pakistan**

Mr. Zain ul ABDIN  
Assistant Director  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Philippines**

Colonel Hermoso DICKSON  
Chief  
Armed Forces of the Philippines Peace  
Process Office

**Sri Lanka**

Mr. Pinnapola Appuhamilage D. KAHAPOLA  
Commissioned Officer/Colonel Commandant  
Sri Lanka Army

**Switzerland**

Mr. Siro Enrico BELTRAMETTI  
Deputy Head Multilateral Peace Policy Section  
Federal Department of Foreign Affairs

**Thailand** Colonel Thikamporn CHULILUNG  
Director  
Ministry of Defence

**Vietnam** Mrs. Hong Thi Kim PHAN  
Senior Official  
Dept. International Organizations,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

### **REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

**Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat** Mr. Pratap PARAMESWARAN  
Assistant Director / Head of Political  
Cooperation Division  
Jakarta, Indonesia

### **CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS**

**Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies** Ms. Razia SULTANA  
Research Officer  
Dhaka, Bangladesh

**Changemaker-Society for Social and Economic Development** Mr. Syed Tamjid ur RAHMAN  
Chief Executive Officer  
Dhaka, Bangladesh

**Care International** Ms. Anu JOHN  
Programme Director  
Kabul, Afghanistan

**Centre for South Asian Studies** Mr. Nishchal PANDEY  
Director  
Kathmandu, Nepal

**Creative International Forum** Mr. Padam Bahadur KARKI  
Director  
Kathmandu, Nepal

**Institute of Human Rights  
Communication**

Ms. Shobha GAUTAM  
Founder/President  
Kathmandu, Nepal

**Just Peace International**

Mr. Ali GOHAR  
Founder/Rehbar  
Peshwar, Pakistan

**Jawaharlal Nehru University**

Mr. Swaran Singh JASWAL  
Professor  
New Delhi, India

**Nonviolence International  
Southeast Asia**

Mr. Alfredo Ferrariz LUBANG  
Regional Representative  
Davao City, Philippines

**Nordic Institute of Asian Studies**

Mr. Delsy RONNIE  
Researcher  
Banda Aceh, Indonesia

**Quaker UN Office-Geneva**

Ms. Ilona Szabo DE CARVALHO  
Project Associate  
Rio De Janeiro, Brazil

**Smalls Arms Survey**

Mr. Robert MUGGAH  
Research Director  
Geneva, Switzerland

**Small Arms Survey**

Ms. Sonal MARWAH  
Consultant  
New Delhi, India

**Small Arms Survey**

Mr. Subindra BOGATI  
Nepal Armed Violence Assessment Coordinator  
Kathmandu, Nepal

**Sustainable Peace and  
Development Organization**

Mr. Muhammad Raza SHAH  
Executive Director  
Islamabad, Pakistan

**Geneva Declaration on  
Armed Violence and Development  
Secretariat**

Mr. Luigi Paolo DE MARTINO  
Coordinator  
Geneva, Switzerland

**Viva Rio**

Ms. Marya Juca DOS SANTOS  
Communications Coordinator  
Rio De Janeiro, Brazil

**Women for Peace and Democracy**

Ms. Shobha SHRESTHA  
Executive Chair  
Kathmandu, Nepal

## **UNITED NATIONS**

**United Nations Development  
Programme (UNDP)**

Ms. Kasumi NISHIGAYA  
Senior Gender Advisor  
Kathmandu, Nepal

**United Nations Development  
Programme (UNDP)**

Mr. Michael BROWN  
Head of Peacebuilding and Recovery Unit  
Kathmandu, Nepal

**United Nations Development  
Programme (UNDP)**

Mr. Kevin CHANG  
Peacebuilding and Conflict Transformation  
Specialist  
Kathmandu, Nepal

**United Nations Development  
Programme (UNDP)**

Mr. Huw BEYNON  
Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention Officer  
Kathmandu, Nepal

**United Nations Development  
Programme/Bureau for Crisis  
Prevention and Recovery  
(UNDP/BCPR)**

Mr. Zackary TAYLOR  
Programme Specialist  
Geneva, Switzerland

<b>United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD)</b>	Mr. Taijiro KIMURA Director Kathmandu, Nepal
<b>United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD)</b>	Mr. Roman HUNGER Special Coordinator Kathmandu, Nepal
<b>United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD)</b>	Ms. Julia KNITTEL UNV Kathmandu, Nepal
<b>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Regional Office for South Asia</b>	Ms. Cristina ALBERTIN Representative New Delhi, India
<b>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Regional Office for South Asia</b>	Ms. Archana SINGH Programme Coordinator Kathmandu, Nepal
<b>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Regional Office for South Asia</b>	Mr. Kuppuswamy RAGHAVAN Project Officer Drug Law Enforcement New Delhi, India
<b>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Regional Office for South Asia</b>	Mr. Ron POUWELS Regional Adviser Child Protection Kathmandu, Nepal
<b>UN WOMEN South Asia Sub Regional Office</b>	Ms. Smita MITRA Program Assistant New Delhi, India