

A brief report of

2nd South Asian People's Summit

4-6 January, 2001

Kathmandu, Nepal

SAP-International

SAP-Nepal

2nd South Asian Peoples Summit January, 2001

The 2nd South Asian People's Summit was held from 4 to 6 January 2001 in Kathmandu and took place simultaneously with the XI SAARC Summit. Focusing on trafficking and small arms, the main agenda of the three-day Summit comprised of the two primary topics of the concurrent SAARC Summit: the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution, and the SAARC Convention against Illegal Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons. The third topic was how the South Asian countries as a cohesive body could regionally cooperate in combating the growing adverse effects of globalization.

The Summit started with an Inaugural Public Meeting on 3 January. On the first day of the Summit, proceeding was divided into three sessions and incorporated general discussions on the three major themes to be discussed during the Summit: *Trafficking in Women and Children*; *Small Arms and Light Weapons*; and *Globalization and Regional Cooperation*.

During the next two days of the Summit, various joint and group discussions were held on the themes of the Summit. All these sessions were facilitated by leading names of the South Asian civil society and the panelists comprised leading experts on these themes. Additionally, very elaborate and comprehensive thematic papers were presented during the course of discussions.

Finally, as an outcome of the discussion that carried on for three days, statements were drafted on the issues of *Trafficking in Women and Children* and *Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons* for consideration during the XI SAARC Summit by the Heads of State or Government.

Inaugural Public Meeting

The Inaugural Public Meeting of the 2nd South Asian People's Summit was held on 3 January 2002. Nepal's Minister for Environment, Mr. P. L. Singh, was the chief guest on this occasion; while Honorary Secretary, SAP-International, Dr. George Mathew, was in the chair.

In a brief general address on the goals of the Summit, Dr. Mathew stated that the 1st South Asian People's Summit, held in December 2000 in Colombo, had been 'impactful' and had laid down the goals of SAP-International. He added that the 2nd People's Summit, being held parallel to the XI SAARC Summit, presented an opportunity to the participants to work in the direction of the following goals:

- Support SAARC to combat against trafficking in women and children.
- Lobby with SAARC on the Illegal Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons.
- Prioritize the issues to consider.
- Lobby for the people's agenda.
- Strengthen cooperation and foster solidarity among civil society groups.

After his address, Dr. Mathew called upon Dr. Rohit Kumar Nepali, Executive Director of SAP-Nepal, the organizing host of the Summit, to welcome the participants. Dr. Nepali expressed his optimism that the Summit would help SAARC in addressing issues like trafficking in women and children, illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, and globalization and regional cooperation.

He wished all the participants a productive and successful Summit, and hoped that the event would engender a feeling of solidarity among all the civil society groups working for the development and progress of South Asia as a whole.

The opening remarks for the Public Meeting were put forth by Ms. Jezima Ismail, Chairperson, SAP-International. She stressed that in all the civil society efforts, the focus should be on the people. She stated that SAP Network, the host of the Summit, envisioned of the event: "A cohesive federation of countries of South Asia, in diversity and respect for each other, promoting understanding and solidarity to institute measures in eliminating and minimizing deprivation and discrimination."

After opening remarks by Ms. Jezima Ismail, the chairperson invited the guest speakers to present their views on the topics that would be discussed during the Summit. The first speaker for the evening was Ms. Durga Ghimire of ABC-Nepal, who shared her views on trafficking on women and children.

Citing examples of a number of articles from the SAARC Convention and the UN Convention, Ms. Ghimire enunciated the global existence of the problem of trafficking. She characterized trafficking in women and children as sexual exploitation, and a heinous violation of their human rights.

Her recommendations, with reference to the Draft SAARC Convention in particular and trafficking as an issue in general, were as follows:

- Trafficking needs to be defined properly.
- Issues like legal or illegal marriages, urban trade, camel jockeys, etc. need to be addressed.
- The autonomy of the victims should be respected.

- Regular progress report on the initiatives taken to combat trafficking should be presented to SAARC.
- Capital punishment should be meted out to traffickers and partners in the crime.

The next speaker for the evening was Mr. Laxman Gunasekera, the editor of *Social Action*, who talked about the role of media and regional cooperation. He stated that mass media in South Asia is nation-based and state-linked, thereby shaping its definitive role in all the cross-border tensions and conflicts that occur in the region.

Mr. Gunasekera added that media also plays a central yet subtle part in engendering social distinctions that are the mainstay of South Asian societies. Furthermore, mass media has been unable to properly express and articulate the opinions, feeling, frustrations, aspirations and demands of the large, marginalized and deprived sections of our general populace.

Mr. Gunasekera reiterated that it is important that mass media, as a dominant communications instrument in every South Asian country, plays a responsible and competent role in generating solidarity and regional cooperation.

The third speaker, Mr. Jagdananda from India, expressed his concern that regional development has only heightened inter-regional disparities in South Asia. Furthermore, the crisis in the agricultural sector and the lack of rural development has only resulted in more poverty and has rendered economic growth stagnant. The WTO and the opening of the Chinese market have also adversely affected the agricultural and small-scale sectors.

Mr. Jagdananda said that malnutrition and poverty co-exist in South Asia, and what is required is micro-economic and social development. He added that it was time to build cohesion to create a synergy to influence public policies. Lastly, he urged all the participants to:

- Institutionalize dialogue between the government and people.
- Develop innovative tools and techniques.
- Address issues that affect people regionally.
- Include social mobilization, and take pro-poor perspective to another level and dimension.
- Focus on commerce and finance in all efforts.

The fourth speaker of the Inaugural Public Meeting was Ms. Leyla Tegmo Reddy from the International Labor Organization (ILO). The fifth speaker, Ms. Chandani Joshi from UNIFEM, said that all the three principal issues of the Summit – peace, trafficking, and coping and surviving in globalization – require transnational cooperation.

In her brief comment on the issue of trafficking, Ms. Joshi said that it is another form of terrorism. She also mentioned the MoU that had been recently signed between the SAARC Secretariat and UNIFEM and felt that it would be instrumental in addressing the issue of trafficking.

After all the guest speakers had put forth their views and opinions, the chairperson invited the chief guest, Mr. P. L. Singh to share his views. In his brief speech, Mr. Singh maintained that the ways of dealing with terrorism had global significance and the present Summit would provide valuable input as well as new insight to the SAARC member states on the issues to be discussed.

Mr. Singh also encouraged the People's Summit to focus on sustainable development and poverty alleviation, and wished the participants a fruitful Summit. Finally, Executive Director, SAP-International, Dr. James Arputharaj, extended vote of thanks to the chief guest, all the speakers, the sponsors and the participants of the 2nd South Asian People's Summit; and adjourned the Inaugural Public Meeting.

Proceedings of the First Day

On 4 January 2002, the first day of the 2nd South Asian People's Summit, proceeding was divided into three sessions and incorporated general discussions on the three major themes to be discussed during the Summit: *Trafficking in Women and Children*; *Small Arms and Light Weapons*; and *Globalization and Regional Cooperation*.

The day started with an update by Mr. Jagdananda on the breakfast meeting that had taken place earlier in the morning. The main concerns expressed in the meeting, according to him, included:

- Sustenance of the People's Summit.
- Institutionalizing an interface between official and non-official parts of SAARC.
- Themes for regional dialogue.
- Convergence of SAP Network and SAARC.

Apart from the above, volunteers were encouraged to initiate discussions on the following topics during the course of the Summit discussions: Disaster Management, Poverty Alleviation, Ageing and Civil Society Networks.

First Session

The first session of the day on Trafficking in Women and Children was chaired by Dr. Sujan Bhatia while the panelists included Ms. Sangita Thapa from UNIFEM, Ms. Meena Poudel from OXFAM and Ms. Tina Staermos from the ILO. Ms. Rita Bhadra from SAP-Nepal presented a paper titled *Regional Instrument on Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution*.

Ms. Bhadra stated that migration patterns with prospects for better livelihood and economic opportunities are some of the reasons that render displaced women and children most vulnerable to trafficking. She asserted that victims of various forms of trafficking invariably end up in prostitution.

Ms. Bhadra attributed the problem of trafficking in South Asia to reasons like poverty, unemployment, lucrative business in trafficking, sex tourism, weak law enforcement and political commitment to the cause, porous borders, family disruptions, gender discrimination, and urbanization and globalization. She held that it was high time the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution was drafted.

After the presentation of the paper by Ms. Bhadra, the panelists gave their comments on the issue of trafficking. Ms. Sangita Thapa stated that the debate on trafficking needs to be broadened. She felt that the recently signed MoU between the SAARC Secretariat and UNIFEM would be an important instrument in taking the issue of trafficking further.

Ms. Meena Poudel stressed that a major contributing factor to the issue of trafficking was the manipulation of immigration and migration policies. She called for a collective effort to support the rights of women and children.

Ms. Tina Staermos reiterated the ILO's commitment to combat trafficking. She called for a broader definition of trafficking and added that dysfunctional families were yet another contributing factor to children running away from their homes and ultimately landing up in prostitution. She also requested the participants to lobby for the inclusion of the ILO Convention 182 into the SAARC Convention.

Subsequent to the comments from the panelists, the chairperson declared the floor open for discussion. The participants made some interesting observations and also raised some critical questions. After these questions had been answered, the chairperson adjourned the first session.

Second Session

The second session of the day on Small Arms and Light Weapons was chaired by Ms. Aminul Islam from the Society for Prevention of Poverty, Bangladesh. The panelists for the session included Dr. James Arputharaj, Executive Director, SAP-International; and Mr. Kapil Shrestha, Member, National Human Rights Commission, Nepal.

Advocate Sudeep Gautam from Center for Legal Research and Resource Development presented a paper titled *Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons*. The summary of his paper is as follows:

All nations affected by terrorism are concerned over the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of small arms and light weapons; and their excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread in many regions of the world. These activities have led to a wide range of humanitarian and socio-economic consequences, causing a threat to world peace and stability. In this reference, UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Aspects was held in July 2001.

The SAARC Regional Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism was signed in Kathmandu in November 1987 during the III SAARC summit. The Convention is based on the well-established principles of international law on terrorism with provisions such as member states required to extradite or prosecute alleged terrorists.

The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons has a direct relation to terrorism. Most terrorists give convincing justifications for the beginning of their campaigns. Many claim that they resorted to such acts due to the violation of human rights. Terrorist acts always go against humanity posing danger to the rights and interests of the community.

The SAARC countries are concerned over the fact that poverty and underdevelopment will have a direct or indirect relation to the illicit trade of such arms. They need to work for a strong regional coalition against the armed conflict created by any revolutionary groups.

The SAARC nations should reaffirm their respect for the international law and the principles enshrined in the Charter of the UN. However, there should be no violations of the fundamental human rights of minority people or ethnic communities. Now, time has come to recognize the importance of the contribution of the civil society to this cause.

To combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, the states at the national level should:

- Formulate adequate laws, regulations and administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the production of these arms within their jurisdiction;
- Adopt appropriate measures to control the export, import, transit or re-transfer of such weapons;
- Establish national coordination agencies and an institutional infrastructure responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to combat illicit trade in such arms;
- Have a mechanism for appropriate markings on each weapon; and

- Accurate record keeping on the manufacture, holding and transfer of such arms within the state's jurisdiction.

Furthermore, the states at the regional level should establish a point of contact for the coordination of matters related to the implementation of the Program of Action. There should be trans-border customs cooperation and network for information sharing.

The civil society can also advocate against the use of arms by various groups who are resorting to violence as a means to achieve their goals. They can even mediate between opposing parties to reduce the conflict within and outside nations. Initiatives from the civil society groups can help the policy makers to formulate policies and sensitize the warring parties. NGOs can help governments to draft agreements against the use of arms and weapons.

The SAARC countries should try to resolve the illicit trade in such small arms by strengthening and implementing agreed norms and measures at the national, regional and international level that would reinforce and further coordinate efforts to prevent such trade.

Third Session

The third session of the day on Globalization and Regional Cooperation. Mr. Anil K. Singh presented a short paper titled *Challenges before South Asian Countries*. He focused on poverty as one of the dominant problems of the region, and added that natural calamities like flood, cyclones, earthquakes, drought, erosion, landslides, etc. were creating a barrier to social and economic development in the region.

Speaking on the impact of globalization, Mr. Singh said that the principles of globalization are based on poverty eradication but, unfortunately, it has accentuated the pangs of poverty in developing countries. The South Asian countries, in particular, are the worst affected by globalization.

Mr. Singh asserted that poverty is a created phenomenon. It is created by an uncaring international community, government and societies, he added. Socio-economic disparities also result in inadequate representation and participation of the poor. Furthermore, in situations of armed conflicts, women, children and the poor become vulnerable targets of discrimination. Mr. Singh concluded that cooperation among the South Asia countries is necessary in the areas of sustainable development, trade and business, and strengthening of the democratic process.

A panelist, Mr. Joachim, said that the effects of globalization are environmental degradation, unemployment, increasing poverty and crime, social and cultural degradation, and corruption of value systems. He added that these issues need to be properly and comprehensively addressed during the course of the Summit to reach upon a consensus for a concrete plan of action. Various other participants also voiced their suggestions and comments on this occasion.

Proceedings of the Second Day

On 5 January 2002, the second day of the 2nd South Asian People's Summit, the proceedings ensued with a joint discussion on *Trafficking in Women and Children*. This session was chaired by Dr. George Mathew, Honorary Secretary, SAP-International, whose main concern was looking at trafficking from the human rights perspective and an ethical point of view. The two panelists for the session were Ms. Rita Thapa from TEWA and Ms. Sapna Malla Pradhan from the Forum for Women, Law and Development.

Ms. Thapa stated that despite one decade of work against trafficking, the issue has not yet been

resolved. The reasons she identified for this included lack of assertion of human rights, incidences of subjugation of women and patriarchal societies.

Ms. Thapa indicated that in Nepal and other countries in the region, civil society groups lacked independence because they were dominated by donors and the corporate world. She emphasized the importance of freedom in working towards what the civil society believes in and wants to work for. She added that the structure of civil society groups should reflect the work they do or have done.

Ms. Pradhan gave the participants a legal insight into the issue of trafficking. She stated that a number of questions need to be answered: Why are cases not reported? Why is conviction so low? Why are so many cases pending in courts? Are state laws discriminatory? Is the environment in courts intimidating?

Ms. Pradhan lamented the lack of a regional instrument to deal with the issue as it is a cross-border problem, but added that the SAARC Convention is a positive step towards creating a regional framework to deal with the issue of trafficking. After she elucidated the legal ramifications of the issue of trafficking, the chairperson pronounced the floor open for discussion.

The second session of the day was on Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons. The panelists included Mr. Kapil Shrestha, Member, National Human Rights Commission, Nepal; Dr. James Arputharaj, Executive Director, SAP-International; and Mr. Ravi Raj Thapa, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Nepal.

Mr. Shrestha said that taking up arms has become easy because of access to them. There is a surplus of small arms in South Asia, and the control of these arms has become difficult due to the nexus between criminal groups and politicians. The SAARC process should recognize the importance of the civil society role, which can complement the state in the control of the illicit trade in small arms.

Next, Dr. Arputharaj presented his views on the illegal trade in small arms and how it was a precursor to terrorism which has rendered the South Asia region instable. The governments of SAARC countries have committed to UN Program of Action adopted in July 2001. It is fashionable to sign these conventions, but the states need to focus on implementation as well.

Dr. Arputharaj said that surplus weapons were easily available in South Asia which led to their proliferation. He added that small arms are a problem because more people are killed by their use than from the conventional wars. Most illegal arms come from governments themselves as they want to re-import and export weapons in order to make money. Therefore, illegal protections to these small arms are the blessings of governments in power as they promote their interests.

Dr. Arputharaj revealed that arms industries are the most profit-making industries in the world. It is here that the foreign ministers become sales agents for their government. The situation of surplus arms is a dangerous scenario in the region. It is unjustified that much of the government money is spent on arms in such a region where most people are poor.

Dr. Arputharaj suggested that there should be a national coordination agency for the control of such arms. There should be marking in terms of manufacture of small arms, so that one could know where these arms were manufactured. There should also be a legally binding instrument to check the proliferation of small arms; the civil society can play a vital role in this as a pressure group.

Dr. Arputharaj further said that insurgencies in various parts of the region have not been addressed

properly. It is not only the non-state organs but also the state sources that are tampering in the trade of the illegal arms. There is the need to strengthen the community coping mechanism, and the general public should get the feeling that the state would take care of its security

Dr. Arputharaj informed that South Asia Small Arms Network (SASA-Net) has been established to campaign against the spread of small arms and light weapons. This could be achieved through advocacy, campaigning and lobbying with governments to have influence on policy developments that promote strict uniform legislation across the region on illegal manufacture of small arms; civilian possession of weapons; arms brokering, transfers, marking and tracing; destruction of weapons; etc. SASA-Net is open to all organizations and activists in the region who are committed to a peaceful resolution of conflicts, combating small arms proliferation and working towards the common goal of promoting human security.

Finally, Mr. Ravi Thapa presented his views on the illegal trade in small arms and its repercussions. He stressed that the taking up of arms should not be encouraged or glorified by the civil society, especially media. The prerequisites for arms control are adequate legislation and threat assessment. It is the task of the civil society to take pro-active measures. We should try to see crime as an organized one and not as something carried out by single individuals. So, there is a need to target the source from where these arms are generated.

Mr. Thapa said that arms deals are an organized crime making the role of governments in controlling, monitoring, de-mobilization and decommissioning vital. Initially rebel movements start with valid justifications, but eventually they become playgrounds for the arms dealers. All social and political groups should discourage the use of violence resorting to arms as a means of protest in a democratic society.

“Regional cooperation to deal with these should be encouraged in a bilateral and multi-lateral basis irrespective of governments,” suggested Mr. Thapa and added that civil societies can play a vital role in developing a pressure group to take strong initiatives in arms dealing.

The last event of the day, the group discussion on Trafficking, was chaired by Dr. Rohit Kumar Nepali, Executive Director, SAP-Nepal. He welcomed the participants and highlighted the various questions that needed to be deliberated upon: How do we address the issue of trafficking? What instrumental points can be considered when dealing with the problem of trafficking? What steps can be taken to combat trafficking? What recommendations can be made? After notifying the fundamental points to consider during the course of the ensuing group discussion, Dr. Nepali declared the floor open.

Proceedings of the Third Day

On January 6 2002, the third day of the 2nd South Asian People’s Summit, the proceedings started with three sessions of open floor discussions on Trafficking; Small Arms and Light Weapons; and Civil Society Networking.

The first of the three sessions on Trafficking was chaired by Ms. Jezima Ismail, Chairperson, SAP-International. The panelists for this session included Ms. Bushra Gohar, Vice-Chairperson, SAP-International; Dr. Rohit Kumar Nepali, Executive Director, SAP-Nepal; and Mr. Benedict, Executive Director, SAP-India.

Ms. Ismail said that it was heartening to see that all concerns of the People’s Summit figure in the agenda of XI SAARC Summit. She expressed her optimism that the People’s Summit would help in addressing issues of trafficking, small arms and civil society networking. Dr. Nepali read the

recommendations from the previous day's discussion before Ms. Ismail declared the floor open for additional comments that would be incorporated in the present draft.

Next in the line was the open floor discussion on Small Arms and Light Weapons. Addressing the session, Ms. Ismail said that the recommendations drawn from the discussion would be sent to the SAARC Secretariat. "We should also lobby back home with our foreign ministers," she said.

Dr. James Arputharaj, Executive Director, SAP-International, said that a draft copy of the recommendations on how the South Asian nations could control the proliferation in illicit arms and small weapons would be presented to the SAARC Secretariat. The draft of Bamako Declaration on an African Common Position on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons would be taken as a model for the purpose, he added.

The third session of the day was on Civil Society Networking. Presenting her views, Ms. Bushra Gohar stated that civil society networking on various issues exists, but it is not presenting a strong voice. We are probably not putting in adequate efforts and there is coordinating with each other, she said.

Some of the important recommendations that came up during the discussion are as follows:

- Facilitate people-to-people networking in the region as well as support to already existing organizations and networks.
- Consolidate resources and strengths of civil society organizations in the region to have a greater impact on development interventions.
- Networking efforts should be centered on the themes of Peace and Regional Cooperation (small arms, human rights, governance, etc.) and Human Development (trafficking, health, education, disaster management, children and youth, empowerment of women, etc.).

To conclude the Summit, group discussions were held on the themes of *Trafficking in Women and Children* and *Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons*. The recommendations of both these group discussions were issued in the form of statements and presented to the SAARC Secretariat for the consideration of the Heads of State or Government.

Statement on Trafficking in Women and Children

We, the representatives of civil society networks and organizations from five South Asia Countries of Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, would like to recognize and welcome the signing of the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution (hereby Convention). In doing so, you have shown your commitment to jointly combat a grave problem faced by the region directly and by addressing the root causes including poverty, unemployment and social exclusion.

We would also like to congratulate you for clearly outlining the measures to prevent and interdict trafficking in women and children; and the care, treatment, rehabilitation and repatriation of the victims. However, we would like to draw your attention to the following in the Convention and urge you to make the following amendments to further clarify its scope and mandate:

The title of the Convention limits it only to prostitution. We recommend that the title should be changed to Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children, so that it also covers other forms of exploitation of the trafficked women and children. The contradictions regarding the scope of the Convention should be removed to ensure greater clarity in its

implementation.

While the title is limiting the scope to Prostitution, Article III Number 1 makes any form of trafficking an offense to be dealt with as a crime. Similarly, the Article VII dealing with extradition or prosecution is contradictory and needs to be amended. The right of privacy and self-determination for the victims of trafficking should also be incorporated in the Convention.

To ensure the effective implementation of the Convention, we urge you to:

1. Formulate well-defined national policies and legislation in line with South Asia guidelines, developed in consultation with each other under the auspices of SAARC; and boarder legislative policies including criminalization of all actors involved in the process of trafficking.
2. Enforce legislation, policies and procedures that clearly outline the recipient country's accountability; mutual legal assistance; extradition, rehabilitation and repatriation of the victims; responsibilities for action and allocation of funds; and regular review and monitoring of the progress nationally and regionally.
3. Clearly assign responsibility of implementation and follow-up of the Convention nationally.
4. Allocate adequate funds for the implementation of the Convention.
5. Ensure that people holding public offices, if involved directly or indirectly in trafficking, are awarded stricter punishment in comparison with the others involved in such a heinous crime.
6. Ensure that the Regional Task Force to be established to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of the Convention includes, in addition to the officials of the relevant ministries of the member states, representatives of the civil society organizations working on the issue.
7. Evolve a mechanism to monitor the flow of people's movement in the region without restricting the freedom of movement of an average citizen.
8. Ensure that vulnerable populations of women and children are made aware of the issue of trafficking and are imparted with 'life skills' to enable them to make appropriate decisions and negotiations in difficult circumstances.
9. Evolve mechanisms to establish a regional court on the lines of the International Criminal Court to prosecute cases of trafficking in women and children.

Statement on Illicit Trade in Small Arms & Light Weapons

1. We are concerned at the continued violence and the killings of people, especially women and children, through the use of illegal arms. The response of the state will further escalate the situation by violating the fundamental rights of the people at large.
2. We call upon the South Asian civil society to become more aware of this situation and impress upon their governments of this menace.
3. The media can play the important role of educating the people and governments on the evil effects and consequences of the use of small arms.
4. We call upon the governments to promote the culture of peace and tolerance, and reflect the same in educational curriculum in their countries; and curb the depiction and glorification of weapons in public and media.
5. We call upon the South Asian governments to involve civil society and establish mechanisms for community participation in the recovery and destruction of illegal weapons.
6. We demand of the South Asian governments to take stringent action against illegal production of

small arms.

7. We call upon the South Asian governments to mandate the SAARC Secretariat to draft a legally-binding regional instrument necessary for eradicating the illicit proliferation of and trafficking in small arms and light weapons, and establish coordinating agencies to monitor and review the same.