

- the commitment of neighbouring countries and other relevant parties to a responsible arms management policy for the country/sub-region in question;
- a broad and flexible mandate for the implementing body with mechanisms for effective coordination of the diverse players involved and for resolving difficulties in implementation;
- adequate resources, both human, and financial, including sufficient peacekeepers to make the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process credible in security terms and sufficient funds to make the disarmament and reintegration aspects sustainable in financial terms;
- sufficient planning and management capability to competently design and launch both the overall peace operation and the DDRP component as soon as possible after the parties have achieved a peace agreement;
- a recognition by the peace implementation body and international donors that substantial completion of the disarmament component of the mandate is fundamental to the longer term stability of the country/region in question; and
- a long term commitment by the international community to post-conflict economic reconstruction and development, to enable the economy in question to absorb reasonable numbers of ex-combatants and ordinary civilians alike.

Conversely, possible obstacles and constraints to effective implementation would include the following:

- lack of sufficient commitment by the parties themselves to the peace process and/or to its disarmament and demobilization components;
- lack of sufficient priority by the peacekeeping operation to weapons collection and destruction;
- insufficient funding commitments by international donors early enough in the negotiating process to permit proper planning of the DDRP and its incorporation into the peace agreement;
- unwillingness of international development agencies to fund weapons destruction and other security-related programmes; and