

manner which will help to promote the well-being of all peoples and to improve the economic conditions of the developing countries.”²³

DDRPs are a practical example of the relationship between disarmament and development operationalized in a post-cold war context. DDRPs involve the immediate release of resources -- particularly human resources -- to civilian needs and, if successfully implemented, help to promote the economic and social well-being of the countries at hand. Although they do not involve a straightforward transfer of monies from defence budgets to development assistance, they do involve often significant contributions from defence budgets for military peacekeepers and professional training of the military in democratization, particularly civilian oversight. In addition, development assistance is increasingly used for some DDRPs, most notably for the reintegration portion but increasingly now also for funding of the disarmament and demobilization aspects.²⁴ More broadly, the huge amounts of monies expended by the international community for peace operations in general and for the DDRP components in particular, coupled with the very sharp decrease in military transfers to many of those very same countries, clearly represent a change in focus from military expenditures to development expenditures by developed countries. Beyond this, successful DDRPs help to provide the security required for poverty alleviation and development. The UN Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms found that when the states in Central America were able to deal effectively with disarmament, demobilization and

²³ *Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly* (First Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament), A/S-10/2, para. 16 (1978). See also the *Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade* (A/35/42, 3 December 1980), which observes: “Peace and development are indivisible. During the Second Disarmament Decade, utmost efforts should be made towards the implementation of the specific measures whereby disarmament will contribute effectively to economic and social development and thus facilitate the full and early realization of the new international economic order. To this end, renewed efforts should be made to reach agreement on the reduction of military expenditures and the reallocation of resources from military purposes to economic and social development especially for the benefit of developing countries.” (para. 15) The *Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade* (A/45/42) again emphasizes, “In the conventional field, we must seek reductions in arms and armed forces in all areas of the world.... Resources freed through disarmament could be used for the benefit of a balanced world development.” (para. 4) In the *Final Document of the 1987 Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development*, the international community agreed there existed a close and multidimensional relationship between disarmament and development. The *Final Document*, whose adoption was welcomed by consensus in General Assembly resolution 42/45, aimed at fostering an interrelated perspective on disarmament, development and security, promoting multilateralism and strengthening the central role of the UN.

²⁴ For example, during the first phase of the Mali peace process (August 1994), Canada used international development assistance funds (ODA) to help finance the disarmament and demobilization of the Tuareg rebels.