- recognition of the short-term confidence building effects and the longer term security benefits to be derived from the public destruction of weapons collected during the implementation of the DDRP; and
- DDRP planning and implementation as an integrated and often overlapping continuum within the overall peacebuilding process, with importance being attached not only to the disarmament and demobilization aspects at the front end but with equal attention paid to the reintegration aspects of the programme over the longer term.

## Possible Obstacles and Constraints to Effective Implementation of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programmes

The following obstacles and constraints have the potential to seriously constrain the effectiveness of DDRPs:

- a lack of sufficient commitment by the parties themselves to the peace process and/or to its disarmament and demobilization components;
- a lack of sufficient priority by the peacekeeping mission to weapons collection and destruction;
- insufficient early funding commitments by international donors during the negotiating process to permit proper planning of the DDRP and its incorporation into the peace agreement;
- international development agencies' unwillingness to fund weapons destruction and other security-related programmes, and
- a lack of sufficient follow-on funding to continue essential aspects of the DDRP, including weapons destruction and regional/sub-regional weapons management, customs and police training, after the termination of the peacekeeping operation.

## Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration in the Peace Process Continuum

- DDRPs are politically, institutionally and logistically complex and sensitive operations, demanding considerable financial, human, technical and organizational capacities.
- Expertise and support from the international community are essential in order to plan, coordinate and implement effectively such programmes. In addition to expertise and support relating to the