

-Implementation of the demobilization process in a timely fashion was not possible because the cease-fire commission was not ready, there was little trust and conciliation, assembly sites were too few, not developed and not accessible to all.

- There were delays in demobilization due in part because too few combatants wanted to join new army.

- Registered arms in assembly areas were not secured (UN personnel were unarmed).

- Most munitions handed over were of poor quality (UN suspected better munitions held back).

- Not every soldier demobilized had a weapon.

- Belligerent parties sometimes refused UN authority to collect and disable weapons at so-called non-assembly areas.

- Verification of weapons was to take place after demobilization but demobilization was slow and parties were unenthusiastic about verification. The extra time did give the UN opportunity to discover more sites. Verification teams comprised of UN and belligerent representatives visited 744 sites but all were not verified because of time constraints and no permission to inspect some sites.

- The General Peace Agreement was too non-specific concerning disarmament and arms destruction allowing parties to stall and circumvent.

- The arms collected, rather than being destroyed, were handed over to the new government and military. It far exceed their requirement and most of what was collected may well be back in circulation.

Haiti appears to be an example of an effective micro-disarmament effort although it is statistically difficult to verify. During the initial Multinational Force Intervention in Haiti the US Army conducted a gun buy-back program. Its stated goals were to reduce the number of weapons, promote stability and provide monetary incentives to Haitian citizens who supported the program. The program cost almost US \$2 million and resulted in the surrender of several thousand firearms (US forces also seized many firearms for which there was no reward). The total number of weapons seized and bought back was about 33,000. To encourage the handing in of the more lethal weapons, prices were US \$100 for handguns, \$200 for semi-automatic guns and grenades, \$400 for automatic weapons and \$600 for