

Programmes Financed from Voluntary Contributions



United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs



2013 - 2014



Front and back cover photo
credit: UN Photo



United Nations chemical weapons experts prepare before collecting samples from one of the sites of an alleged chemical weapons attack in the eastern Ghouta suburbs of Damascus on 29 August 2013.

(Credit: Bassam Khabieh/Reuters)

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List of acronyms

| | |
|---------|--|
| ATT | Arms Trade Treaty |
| BWC | Biological Weapons Convention |
| CASA | Coordinating Action on Small Arms |
| CBMs | confidence-building measures |
| ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States |
| IATG | International Ammunition Technical Guidelines |
| ISACS | International Small Arms Control Standards |
| ISU | Implementation Support Unit |
| ITI | International Tracing Instrument |
| NGOs | non-governmental organizations |
| NPT | Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons |
| PoA | Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects; Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons |
| RDB | Regional Disarmament Branch |
| SALW | small arms and light weapons |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNLIREC | United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean |
| UNMAS | United Nations Mine Action Service |
| UNODA | United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| UNRCPD | United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific |
| UNREC | United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa |
| UNSCAR | United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation |
| WMD | weapons of mass destruction |

United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs

UNODA promotes:

- Nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation;
- Strengthening of the disarmament regimes with respect to other WMD, and chemical and biological weapons;
- Disarmament efforts in the area of conventional weapons, especially landmines and small arms, which are the weapons of choice in contemporary conflicts.

UNODA provides substantive and organizational support for norm-setting in the area of disarmament through the work of the General Assembly and its First Committee, the Disarmament Commission, the Conference on Disarmament and other bodies. It fosters disarmament measures through dialogue, transparency and confidence-building in military matters, and encourages regional disarmament efforts. These include the UN Register of Conventional Arms and regional forums.

It also provides objective, impartial and up-to-date information on multilateral disarmament issues and activities to Member States, States Parties to multilateral agreements, intergovernmental organizations and institutions, departments and agencies of the UN system, research and educational institutions, civil society, especially non-governmental organizations, the media and the general public.

UNODA supports the development and implementation of practical disarmament measures after a conflict, such as disarming and demobilizing former combatants and helping them to reintegrate with civil society.

UNODA structure

- The **Conference on Disarmament Secretariat and Conference Support Branch (Geneva Branch)** provides organizational and substantive servicing to the Conference on Disarmament, the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community, and its ad hoc committees. The Branch facilitates full implementation and promotes universalization of multilateral arms control and disarmament agreements, including the Biological Weapons Convention and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.
- The **Weapons of Mass Destruction Branch (WMDB)** provides substantive support in the disarmament of WMD (nuclear, chemical and biological weapons). It supports and participates in multilateral efforts to strengthen the non-proliferation of WMD and in this connection cooperates with the relevant intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies of the UN system, in particular the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.
- The **Conventional Arms Branch (CAB)** focuses its efforts on all weapons not considered WMD, including SALW. It is responsible for substantive conference support for the UN Programme of Action on SALW, the Arms Trade Treaty process and the UN transparency registers. The Branch chairs the UN internal coordination mechanism on small arms.
- The **Regional Disarmament Branch (RDB)** provides substantive support, including advisory services, to Member States and regional and subregional organizations on disarmament measures and related security matters. It oversees and coordinates the activities of the three UNODA Regional Centres: UNREC based in Lomé, UNLIREC in Lima and UNRCPD in Kathmandu.
- The **Information and Outreach Branch (IOB)** organizes a wide variety of special events and programmes in the field of disarmament, produces UNODA publications (such as the *Disarmament Yearbook* and the UNODA Occasional Papers), updates content and design of the UNODA website, and maintains databases for specialized areas (Disarmament Treaties, General Assembly Resolutions and Decisions and the UNODA Documents Library).
- **UNODA Office in Vienna** cooperates with disarmament and non-proliferation institutions interacting in Vienna. Working as a catalyst, the Office focuses on highlighting the added value of partnerships in the areas of, among others, disarmament and non-proliferation education, prevention of terrorism and confidence- and security-building measures.

Foreword

In 2013 and 2014, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) has continued to strengthen important partnerships with United Nations (UN) Member States and other donors to advance the disarmament agenda and maintain international security. We have been working very closely with our partners to address various challenges posed by weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and conventional weapons.

In 2013, UNODA spearheaded the international efforts to investigate the alleged uses of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic together with the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the World Health Organization. We undertook unprecedented fact-finding missions in the midst of the civil war. Member States' support for the missions proved essential, especially in training experts rostered under the Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical or Biological Weapons. Extrabudgetary contributions also enabled UNODA to hold a lessons-learned exercise of the Mechanism following the Syrian investigation and to identify steps needed to improve its operational capacity to investigate alleged uses of chemical and biological weapons.

This year marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). With financial contributions from Member States, we have supported the global effort to prevent the proliferation of WMD and their acquisition by non-State actors. We assisted States in implementing this resolution through country-specific activities, including events organized by our Regional Centres for peace and disarmament in Lomé, Lima and Kathmandu, and through greater cooperation with international and regional organizations, civil society and the private sector. We have continued to support the effort to universalize and strengthen the Biological Weapons Convention through regional workshops and in-country visits. Voluntary contributions also enabled UNODA to continue to support efforts for the Conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other WMD.

As the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) opened for signature, we launched the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR), a multi-donor funding mechanism to support the implementation of the ATT and the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (PoA).



Photo: Richard Perry/The New York Times/Redux

UNSCAR has funded eight projects aimed at supporting States in signing and ratifying the Treaty and better understanding its complementarities with the PoA. Voluntary contributions have also allowed UNODA to promote the ATT by organizing regional workshops and providing training, particularly through its three Regional Centres.

We have continued to support States' efforts to implement the PoA and the International Tracing Instrument. We have been helping national authorities build their capacity to fight the illicit arms trade through regional workshops and training courses organized by our three Regional Centres in such areas as stockpile management, law enforcement, marking and tracing, and weapons collection and destruction. UNODA developed training materials on the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines under the UN SaferGuard Programme, to promote safer ammunition whole-life management. We have also continued to promote transparency in military matters by launching an interactive, map-based online platform on military expenditures.

This report contains a wealth of information on the extrabudgetary projects undertaken in 2013 and 2014. We continue to expand and deepen our partnership with donors in strengthening international cooperation and meeting pressing security challenges.

Angela Kane

United Nations High Representative
for Disarmament Affairs
July 2014

Securing ammunition, protecting lives

Poorly stored ammunition stockpiles can become unstable and explode, posing a huge safety risk. Since the late 1980s, 466 unintended explosions of munition stockpiles have been recorded and have affected some 90 countries. Thousands of people have died and the livelihoods of entire communities have been disrupted. Ageing ammunition stockpiles worldwide mean that the number of these explosions will only increase if preventive measures are not taken.

Unsecured or poorly monitored national ammunition stockpiles have also led to massive diversion into illicit markets, fuelling crime and conflict. Alarming, ammunition pilfered from stockpiles has also been increasingly used to assemble improvised explosive devices.

In 2008, the General Assembly mandated the UN to develop International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG) to assist States in improving the safety and security of their ammunition stockpiles.

With the support of the **Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Switzerland** and the **European Union**, the IATG were developed under the UN SaferGuard Programme, assisted by a Technical Review Panel of experts from Member States¹ in collaboration with international, governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The IATG address the “whole-life management” of ammunition, from categorization and accounting systems to physical security, surveillance and testing procedures for the stability and reliability of ammunition.

The Guidelines are divided into three levels of ascending comprehensiveness. The first level includes guidelines that present the most

expedient ways to apply the basic principles of safe and secure whole-life ammunition management. Subsequent levels detail progressive measures that can be taken to improve whole-life ammunition management so that the highest current standards are attained.

The operational phase of the IATG is now under way. Under the UN SaferGuard Programme, UNODA developed training material on the IATG. UNODA, together with its Regional Centres, has also provided training courses and on-the-job mentoring on the IATG for countries in Africa and Latin America.

With the support of **Germany, Japan** and the **European Union**, a specialized IATG implementation software was developed. It calculates perimeters and required safety distances between buildings and visualizes potential damage areas from explosions directly on Google Maps. The program allows in-country experts to considerably reduce the time required to complete risk assessments, which were previously done by hand.²



UN SaferGuard

Securing ammunition, protecting lives

Through the support of **Finland**, the UN SaferGuard Quick Response Mechanism—which was welcomed by the General Assembly—is now also in place and allows ammunition experts to be deployed rapidly to assist States, upon request, in the urgent management of ammunition stockpiles, including in the aftermath of unintended explosions of ammunition.

Ammunition experts around the world have welcomed the IATG as the long-awaited global standard for ammunition management and have started integrating them into their practice, using them to save lives. The Guidelines are currently available in Arabic, English and French.

¹ Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Germany, Serbia, Singapore and United States.

² See www.un.org/disarmament/un-saferguard/.

Innovating military transparency platforms

Confidence-building measures (CBMs) are often the first step in building stable and peaceful relationships between countries. They also help to diffuse tension and dispel misunderstandings about other countries' motivation and capabilities in regions where distrust, fear and animosity rule.

Military transparency, in the form of exchanging information about arms transfers, military holdings and military expenditures, is a staple in the catalogue of CBMs dating back to the beginning of the twentieth century.

Today, UNODA maintains two global instruments for this purpose: the UN Register of Conventional Arms and the UN Report on Military Expenditures. Member States submit information on arms transfers and military expenditures to these instruments every year.

Information is submitted voluntarily, in a format agreed upon by States, and the information submitted is publicly available in reports and online.

In recent years, UNODA embarked on the development of an interactive online database on military expenditures,¹ funded by **Germany**.

It was launched in October 2013. The new, map-based web platform presents reported data on military expenditures in graphical charts. An online reporting facility was integrated into the new database, in all six official languages of the UN.²

With financial contributions from **Japan**, **Sweden** and **Switzerland**, the utility of the database on global arms transfers,³ originally launched in 2012, was improved in 2013 with the addition of several new features. These include a function to allow users to conduct quick, in-depth, country- and weapon-specific searches, and to obtain statistical information on States' reporting rate or the quantities of arms transfers reported.

In the coming years, UNODA will continue to improve and enhance the utility of these online databases and online reporting systems, and to support States in the use of these tools through informal briefings, guidance materials and the development of online training courses.

¹ See www.un-arm.org/Milex/Home.aspx.

² Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

³ See www.un-register.org/HeavyWeapons/Index.aspx.



Building States' capacity to control small arms

The UN is increasingly called upon to respond to the negative impact of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (SALW) and the problems associated with their misuse and illicit circulation. Effective measures to address such problems are articulated in globally agreed instruments: the UN PoA; and the International Tracing Instrument (ITI). With financial support from **Japan**, **Sweden** and the **European Union**,¹ UNODA has been helping Member States in their efforts to fight illicit trafficking in SALW, and thus to implement the PoA and ITI.

UNODA assistance focused on capacity building of national authorities to increase the

effectiveness of small arms control measures. The Office has organized regional workshops to support States in the implementation of the measures adopted at the 2012 Review Conference on the PoA, in accordance with national and regional priorities. Together with its Regional Centre in Lomé, it has also provided States in West Africa with machines that enable them to mark their weapons for better record-keeping of national stockpiles.

These projects for capacity building have been augmented by the UN Regional Centres, which provide on-the-ground practical training courses for key national officials in areas such as stockpile management, law enforcement, marking and tracing, and weapons collection and destruction. In connection with the provision of marking machines in West Africa, the Regional Centre in Lomé has provided officials of recipient

¹ Other donors have contributed to related projects through the UN Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament and are noted in the relevant sections of this report. Please see pp. 18-24.



A training activity organized by UNLIREC in Belize to help combat illicit firearms-related crimes.

States with training on utilizing best practice standards for the implementation of national weapons-marking programmes.

Improved access to relevant information has also contributed to building the capacity of national authorities. The existing online information platform on the issue of small arms has been further developed as a central tool for information sharing and outreach activities. Small arms-related information has been integrated into a broader conventional arms framework of the platform. States have been utilizing it for submitting online national reports on the implementation of the PoA and ITI. The platform is now capable of feeding data directly from submitted PoA national reports into country profiles with crisp overviews of key measures undertaken by States. This is a concrete step towards the application of measurable parameters and enhanced comparability in assessing the progress made in PoA and ITI implementation. Furthermore, the platform functions as a clearing house for international assistance by coordinating the matching of assistance needs with available resources. This clearing house function reinforces the capacity of national authorities to identify national needs and to formulate project proposals. Relevant activities of five proposals, which were included in a portfolio entitled "Matching Needs and Resources 2012-2014",² have been fully or partly addressed by donors or capable implementing agencies since 2012.

Capacity building in small arms control is the primary objective of the project to develop and implement the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS). This project of the UN Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA) is co-chaired by UNODA and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). UNODA also hosts the ISACS Inter-Agency Support Unit, which provides assistance in integrating the standards across the UN system. During the reporting period, the ISACS project has been supported by financial contributions from **Australia**, **Ireland**, **Norway** and **Switzerland**. These funds are administered through the UNDP Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery.

With funding from **Sweden**, UNODA has also been able to develop a practical tool on establishing gun-free zones. In many communities struck by armed violence, gun-free zones have been established in public places around markets, schools, hospitals, municipal buildings

² See www.un-arm.org/BMS5/.

International Small Arms Control Standards

ISACS

Practical guidance on implementing global commitments to control small arms and light weapons

www.smallarmsstandards.org



United Nations
CASA
Coordinating Action on Small Arms

or entire villages. Drawing from expertise from around the world about gun-free zones, UNODA published an Occasional Paper³ and a set of practical guidelines.⁴ The Occasional Paper addresses the effectiveness of gun-free zones in reducing armed violence, whereas the guidelines make these insights directly applicable by mapping out a step-by-step plan for how to establish and maintain gun-free zones.

³ See www.un.org/disarmament/publications/occasionalpapers/25/.

⁴ See www.un.org/disarmament/publications/more/gfz-guidelines/gfz-guidelines.pdf.

United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation: making the Arms Trade Treaty and the Programme of Action implementation possible

A large number of governments recognize the need for focused and effective funding to support conventional arms regulation. In response to these requests, the UN has launched the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR), a multi-donor, flexible funding mechanism.

UNSCAR is designed to fund projects aimed at supporting the implementation of the ATT and the PoA. To this effect, the trust facility aims to improve effectiveness of assistance through better coordination, monitoring and matching of resources and to promote increased sustainability through more predictable sources of funding.

Australia, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the **United Kingdom** have contributed funds to this trust facility.

UNSCAR publishes an annual call for proposals and invites UN partners, international and regional organizations, NGOs and research institutes to submit project proposals, which should be consistent with the thematic priority areas as identified in the call for proposals. Thematic priority areas for 2013 were the following:

- Provide support for the early ratification of the ATT, including through legal or legislative assistance;

- Analyse complementarities between the ATT and the PoA;
- Identify synergies between implementing requirements of the ATT and other existing regional and global instruments and efforts.

As a result of the 2013 call for proposals, eight projects were funded. Activities ranged from organizing national dialogues and regional workshops, to research on the broader benefits of the ATT. They took place in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Organizations that received funds through UNSCAR included two regional organizations (Caribbean Community and Regional Centre on Small Arms) and six NGOs (Royal United Services Institute, Institute for Security Studies, Mines Advisory Group, Parliamentary Forum on SALW, Parliamentarians for Global Action and Stimson Center).

UNSCAR also provides for the possibility to submit special circumstances projects. These projects can be submitted all year round and are usually in response to an emergency where a rapid response is necessary. In 2013, UNSCAR funded one special circumstances project in the Philippines to help clean up and secure ammunition that was scattered over a large area following the destruction of an ammunition depot by Typhoon Haiyan.



Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their use by non-State actors

Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

Unanimously adopted 10 years ago, UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) requires all States to implement effective measures aimed at preventing non-State actors from acquiring and proliferating WMD (i.e., nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery).

The resolution covers a wide variety of measures, such as the adoption and enforcement of effective laws, export and border controls, physical protection, accounting of proliferation-related materials, and the prevention of proliferation financing and illicit trafficking of WMD-related materials.

The “1540 Committee”, a subsidiary body of the Council assisted by experts, was established

to monitor and support the resolution’s implementation, currently with a mandate to do so up to 2021.

In 2013 and 2014, UNODA continued to use voluntary contributions from **Kazakhstan**, **Norway**, the **Republic of Korea**, the **United States**, the **European Union** and the **Carnegie Corporation of New York** to support the resolution’s implementation.

Supporting national efforts

Extrabudgetary funds from these contributions allowed UNODA to facilitate the Member States’ practical efforts to comply with the resolution.



As part of a peer review exercise on Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), Croatia and Poland compared their experiences in implementing the resolution, notably through verifying the control measures applied in their respective port facilities. The photo shows high-tech scanning equipment in Poland.

For instance, the Office provided support to assist States in the preparation of voluntary national implementation action plans, which mapped priorities and outlined plans to put the resolution into practice. In 2013 and 2014, this was the case for Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uzbekistan.

The funds supported country visits by the 1540 Committee and its experts and resulted in greater insight into how the resolution was being carried out. In 2013 and 2014, country visits were held in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Grenada, the Niger, the Republic of Korea and Trinidad and Tobago.

Extrabudgetary funds were also used to facilitate a 1540 Peer Review by Croatia and Poland in 2013 in order to identify effective practices. This activity took the form of extensive experience-sharing dialogues between officials and experts from ministries and agencies from both countries dealing with the practical application of the resolution.

Partnering with regional and international organizations

UNODA organized and supported regional workshops in cooperation with regional and subregional organizations to encourage Member States to bolster national efforts in implementing the resolution. Workshops took place in Addis Ababa, Astana, Belgrade, Kingston, Kiev, Libreville, Lomé, Minsk, Pretoria and Zagreb. More than 120 countries participated in these events in 2013 and 2014.

In collaboration with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, UNODA convened in Vienna in 2014 a meeting in which staff and experts from secretariats of international and regional organizations discussed how to enhance cooperation in the application of the resolution for the benefit of their respective member States.

Some 45 international, regional and subregional organizations participated in events organized and supported by UNODA in 2013 and 2014, in which expertise and assistance practices were widely shared.

Cooperating with civil society

UNODA has continued to build partnerships with civil society, industry and other professional communities to support international and national efforts to comply with the requirements of resolution 1540 (2004):

- In 2013, UNODA convened the first Civil Society Forum in support of the resolution. In 2014 in New Delhi, a UNODA-sponsored civil society workshop, which was organized by the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses and King's College London, contributed to the identification of effective practices for the implementation of the resolution.
- The Office cooperated with Germany in the "Wiesbaden Process" consisting of conferences on a specific anti-proliferation topic, once a year, to build sustainable cooperation between industry and the United Nations.
- The development of a comprehensive security culture within the framework of the resolution was addressed at UNODA-supported meetings in Baku and Kiev.
- A UNODA-organized session at the International Arab Banking Summit 2013 promoted awareness of the resolution's measures to prevent WMD proliferation financing.
- A UNODA-Caribbean Community workshop in 2013 explored ways for the industry to facilitate maritime trade and port security in the Caribbean while averting WMD proliferation.
- UNODA and the Center for International Trade and Security (University of Georgia, United States) continued to produce *The 1540 Compass*, a journal devoted to the resolution, and published four issues in 2013 and 2014.

Nearly 100 private sector associations or firms and more than 70 NGOs, think tanks and academic institutions participated in UNODA-supported or -organized events in 2013 and 2014.

Voluntary contributions played a key role to make possible a growing number of activities in 2013 and 2014 related to the implementation of the resolution, especially in the context of the resolution's tenth anniversary in 2014.

Support for the strengthening of the Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical or Biological Weapons

The UN Secretary-General is authorized to carry out investigations in response to reports that may be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning the possible use of chemical or biological weapons that may constitute a violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol or other relevant rules of customary international law.

In order to conduct such investigations, lists of qualified individual experts and laboratories nominated by Member States are compiled and maintained by UNODA so that their services may be available for an investigation on very short notice.

To ensure that experts nominated to the roster of the Secretary-General's Mechanism are able to operate efficiently as a UN team under challenging field conditions, UNODA facilitates specialized training for these experts. A table-top exercise and a workshop for experts on the roster were hosted by Denmark and Germany in May 2013 and January 2014, respectively. Sweden hosted another training course for the experts in June 2014, and the United Kingdom and Germany are scheduled to host additional separate training events for experts on the roster during the latter part of 2014. Further training events are expected to take place on a regular basis.

On 21 March 2013, at the request of several UN Member States to investigate several allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, the Secretary-General decided to establish the UN Mission to Investigate Allegations of the Use of Chemical Weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Following delays in reaching agreement on the modalities of cooperation required for the proper, safe and efficient conduct of the Mission, the UN Mission finally began its fact-finding activities in the Syrian Arab Republic on 19 August 2013. In its final report (A/68/663-S/2013/735) submitted on 12 December 2013, the Mission concluded that chemical weapons had been used in the Syrian conflict not only in the Ghouta area

of Damascus on 21 August but also on a smaller scale in four other areas.¹

UN Member States assisted the Mission in a number of ways—often “in-kind”, such as assistance by laboratories in **Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden** and **Switzerland**, which undertook analyses of samples. Additionally, assistance was provided by Germany and the Netherlands with respect to equipment and the safe transport of samples.

During his briefing to the General Assembly on 13 December on the Mission's final report, the Secretary-General mentioned that “there is room for strengthening and improving the Mechanism”, and proposed holding a lessons-learned exercise to enhance the preparedness of the technical teams and enable partner organizations to work even more effectively.

Consequently, a lessons-learned project, funded by extrabudgetary resources, was initiated by UNODA to review the application of the Mechanism during the Syrian investigation and to identify steps to improve the operational capacity of the Mechanism. An initial workshop to identify the lessons learned took place in Glion, Switzerland, from 28 to 30 May 2014 with funding support from **Switzerland** and the **United Kingdom**.



UNODA, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and World Health Organization officials at a workshop in Glion to discuss lessons learned from the UN Mission in Syria to identify steps needed to improve the operational capacity of the Secretary-General's Mechanism.

¹ Jobar on 24 August 2013, Saraqeb on 29 April 2013, Ashrafiyah Sahnaya on 25 August 2013 and Khan Al Asal on 19 March 2013.

Supporting efforts to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction

Following the postponement of the 2012 Helsinki Conference to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, UNODA has, with further financial support from **Norway**, continued to support the practical steps agreed to in the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

The High Representative and senior UNODA officers have participated actively in the three Glion and two Geneva multilateral consultations and continued to provide substantive and technical support to the facilitator, Mr. Jaakko Laajava, in this regard.

These consultations, with participation from nearly all the States of the region and the League of Arab States, have worked steadily to

seek progress in the preparations for the Helsinki Conference, including the modalities, draft agenda and elements for an outcome document.

UNODA officials have shared their expertise and experience on substantive, organizational and procedural issues, including effective contribution through their participation in events held on the margins of the NPT Preparatory Committee meetings as well as a broad range of consultation and preparatory activities with key stakeholders from the region.

UNODA officials have also undertaken capacity-building activities for junior and middle-ranking representatives from the region. This has included briefings on the history and applicable lessons from other nuclear-weapon-free zones, as well as scenario-related conference and negotiating diplomacy.



Jaakko Laajava (centre), facilitator for a conference on establishing a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other WMD, addresses the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference. He is flanked by High Representative Angela Kane (left) and Ambassador Cornel Feruță of Romania, Chairman of the second session. (Photo credit: UN Photo)

Support to strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention

As the main pillar of the international community's efforts to address the threat to global security posed by WMD, the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) evolved over the decades; considerable progress has been made in strengthening the Convention and broadening its activities. BWC States Parties continued to ensure that the Convention remains relevant and effective, not only by meeting at regular intervals to review the operation of the Convention, but also by supporting a broad range of related activities through voluntary contributions.

The Sixth Review Conference, in 2006, decided to establish an Implementation Support Unit (ISU) for the Convention within the Geneva Branch of UNODA. The Seventh Review Conference, in 2011, renewed the mandate of the ISU up until the Eighth Review Conference in 2016 and expanded its role to include supporting cooperation and assistance.

In 2013, voluntary contributions from **France**, **Hungary**, **Norway** and the **United States** have enhanced the ability of the ISU to carry out its mandated tasks in key areas, including the following: awareness-raising, promotion of the Convention and universalization; support to States Parties' implementation of the Convention; and administrative support for the Convention.

This financial support allowed the BWC ISU to participate in relevant meetings and workshops, especially in developing countries. It was instrumental in the organization of the first workshop of the ISU aimed at industry and other non-governmental actors, strengthening the flow of relevant information. Voluntary contributions also supported regional and international participation of delegates in BWC implementation seminars, allowing the participation of six additional Latin American countries in a regional workshop. Voluntary contributions were used to bring experts to Geneva and convene events held on the margins of the official meetings, contributing to the further strengthening of the BWC.

Building on previous successes, UNODA continues to partner with the **European**

Union, which provides financial support to promote universalization of the Convention, its implementation and in framing common understandings relevant for the 2016 Eighth Review Conference.

UNODA organized regional workshops addressing national implementation measures, the annual reporting by States Parties with respect to CBMs and other topics of the 2012-2015 BWC intersessional process. Such topics included biosafety and biosecurity, education and awareness-raising, capacity-building for disease surveillance and response and assistance in the case of use of a biological weapon. Workshops have been organized in Malaysia, Mexico and Ukraine, and were attended by 87 representatives of ministries and national agencies of 36 States.

UNODA also organized assistance programmes in different regions to promote ratification to the Convention, strengthening national efforts in improving its implementation and for the submission of CBMs. Such programmes are being carried out for States in Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Uganda), Asia (Nepal, Mongolia) and Latin America (Colombia, Ecuador). The assistance programmes include the following: workshops to assess the status of implementation and help identify needs and priorities; workshops for awareness-raising among representatives of ministries, national agencies, civil society and industry; assistance for assessing and improving national legislation related to the BWC; assistance for strengthening biosafety and biosecurity; and border control measures. Training for preparedness and response to bioincidents is also being supported.

Furthermore, UNODA supported the participation in BWC meetings by representatives of 10 countries in Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe. A guidance brochure providing an overview of the obligations of BWC States Parties to facilitate national implementation is being developed as well as an online system for compiling and submitting CBMs.

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

Assisting African States to implement the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons

With financial assistance from the **European Union**,¹ the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) and the Conventional Arms Branch of UNODA co-organized various activities in support of the implementation of the PoA. In April 2014, the Regional Centre co-organized a pilot advanced training on the UN SaferGuard IATG in Nairobi, Kenya. Officials and experts who deal with ammunition security on a daily basis from East and Southern African countries, troop-contributing countries to UN peacekeeping operations and the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), as well as representatives of the UN Institute for Disarmament Research and the Mines Advisory Group, attended the event. Participants received training in the practical use of the international best practice guidelines on ammunition support to UN field operations, which covered practical technical subjects including theory of explosives, ammunition accounting, hazard classification codes and temporary field storage facilities. Responding to a request from the authorities of Liberia expressed during the event, UNREC held similar in-country training for the Armed Forces of Liberia in May 2014 and intends to offer similar workshops in other regions of Africa.

In March 2014, the Regional Centre co-organized a workshop, held in Lomé, Togo, for member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on implementing the ITI. The activity brought together national experts charged with national SALW tracing programmes, ballistics and arms control, as well as international experts from the UN, the African Union, the Regional Centre on Small Arms, ECOWAS and the International Criminal

Police Organization (INTERPOL). Participants discussed best practices, implementation with limited resources and international cooperation in these fields. In addition, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana were able to share their experiences in weapons marking processes. The participants were provided with the Marking Registration and Tracing Guidelines (MRTGs), which are the ITI international best practice standards in both English and French. The Centre intends to conduct similar workshops in other subregions in Africa. To further support the ITI and marking efforts, UNREC procured weapons-marking machines for Burkina Faso, the Niger and Sierra Leone for the commencement of national marking programmes. In addition, the project foresees three national workshops to train national experts in the application of international best practice for small arms marking as detailed in the ISACS and the MRTGs.

Côte d'Ivoire

UNREC continued its long engagement with Côte d'Ivoire in supporting its national arms control efforts. In May 2013, the Regional Centre completed a project, funded by **Australia**, with the national commission on small arms of Côte d'Ivoire by conducting a national validation workshop of the diagnostic report it produced on weapons stockpile management efforts by private security firms.

In March 2014, the Regional Centre conducted an assessment and elaborated a guide and manual of national standard operating procedures in physical security and stockpile management. UNREC ensured that procedures were developed in line with the ISACS, the IATG, the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and related national legislation. The project was funded by **Japan** and administered through UNDP-Côte d'Ivoire. In addition, UNREC also conducted a Training of Trainers in Côte d'Ivoire on the guide and manual for physical security and stockpile management and organized a workshop with national authorities in order to validate the manual of procedures.

¹ The programme is entitled "European Union support of UNODA activities to implement the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects".



Consultative forum on the proliferation of small arms and light weapons in Abuja, Nigeria.

Mali

Following the improved security situation in Mali, the Regional Centre, with financial support from **Germany**, worked with Mali to rebuild its national arms control authority. This initiative called for UNREC to assist the authority in Mali in their efforts to re-operationalize the National Commission for Combating the Proliferation of SALW. In addition, the Regional Centre assisted the National Commission in the elaboration of a new five-year National Action Plan for the control of small arms, which will guide the country's activities in arms control. The National Action Plan was validated in February 2014 during a workshop with the participation of relevant national stakeholders and international partners, including the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).

In the second phase of the project, UNREC will assist Mali with the implementation of the National Action Plan with the financial support of **Germany** and in close cooperation with MINUSMA, UNMAS and international NGOs operating in Mali.

Supporting African Member States to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

In the lead-up to the tenth anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery to non-State actors, UNREC, with financial support from **Norway** and the **United States**, organized three subregional workshops aimed at assisting States that had not yet submitted their initial national report to the 1540 Committee. These three workshops were conducted in different languages and were held in 2014: in Libreville, Gabon, for French-speaking countries; in Pretoria, South

Africa, for English-speaking countries (co-hosted with the Institute for Security Studies); and in Lomé, Togo, for Portuguese-speaking countries.

These workshops provided States that had not yet reported their compliance with the resolution with the opportunity to exchange ideas not only with UN officials and experts from the 1540 Committee, but also with peers from African countries, including those who had reported on the implementation of the resolution.

Biological Weapons Convention

To promote the universalization programme of the BWC, and with funding from the **European Union**, the Regional Centre supported the organization of two national workshops in December 2013 with Benin and Burkina Faso on the implementation of the Convention. The workshops brought together national stakeholders and implementing authorities in Benin and Burkina Faso with regional and international experts on the subject. These national workshops focused on strengthening national capacities to implement BWC obligations, notably regarding national CBMs, legislative and administrative measures and awareness-raising. Both countries also drafted a plan of assistance in order to identify other support activities to be implemented in 2014.

The Regional Centre will continue to support the BWC through follow-up activities in Benin and Burkina Faso, as well as in Uganda.

Support to the Regional Centre in Lomé

UNREC benefits from core contributions to its operations, which maintain its abilities to support peace and disarmament in Africa. **Togo** contributed funds to sustain the Regional Centre's operational capacities.

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Combating arms proliferation in the Caribbean

This assistance package seeks to reduce arms proliferation and strengthen the capacity of the security sector and government officials to improve citizen security and economic development in 14 Caribbean States. To achieve these objectives, the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) supports Caribbean States' efforts to enhance capacities in weapons and ammunition stockpile management and their destruction by training law enforcement personnel and providing legal and policy assistance on firearms control frameworks.

Phases I and II of this package were funded by **Australia, Canada, New Zealand**, the **United Kingdom** and the **United States**, while Phase III (2013/2014) received funding from the **United Kingdom** and the **United States**, and in-kind contributions from **Trinidad and Tobago**. Since its inception in 2010, this Caribbean firearms assistance scheme enhanced the security and management of over 120 national firearms stockpile facilities; trained over 400 officials in firearms and ammunition destruction planning and implementation, and in combating illicit firearms trafficking; and contributed to the destruction of nearly 50,000 weapons and more than 60 tons of ammunition.

Improving stockpile management in Argentina

Funded by its Government, this technical partnership provides technical assistance to **Argentina** in applying the ISACS and the IATG to stockpile management of firearms, ammunition and explosives.

During Phase II of this assistance programme, UNLIREC conducted assessments on firearms and ammunition management at the facilities of the four federal policing agencies of Argentina. The assessments included clear recommendations

on how to improve stockpile infrastructures, implement standard operating procedures and strengthen human resource training. The on-site missions also facilitated discussions with governmental authorities on potential frameworks for standardizing the marking of weapons and ammunition to prevent theft and diversion, improve inventory management and facilitate tracing in cases where weapons and ammunition are lost or stolen.

Preventing armed violence in Central America

The Centre's assistance to Central America resulted in the destruction of over 30,000 surplus, confiscated and obsolete weapons and 30 tons of ammunition of the same status; the improvement in the infrastructure of 55 stockpile facilities; and the training of about 400 law enforcement and justice sector personnel in combating and prosecuting illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunition and explosives, reinforcing their ability to seize, intercept and trace illicit weapons. The programme also included over 20 national and regional seminars, in which more than 330 national authorities engaged in dialogues to strengthen their national action plans on SALW and to contribute to the bolstered implementation of Central America's Regional Security Strategy.

In 2013 and 2014, UNLIREC developed new training tools, such as a pilot course for improved procedures in the management of firearms and ammunition evidence and a training manual aimed at standardizing import and export control measures in light of the ATT. In addition, UNLIREC organized a training course for female law enforcement personnel on combating illicit firearms trafficking. The Centre also shared its guidelines on standardizing marking practices with Central American States for their incorporation into national legal frameworks and administrative procedures.

This assistance package previously received support from **Finland, Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom** and the **United States**, with additional funding from **Germany** and **Spain** in 2013 and 2014.

Women, security and disarmament

Australia funded a new gender-related project developed by the Centre to build momentum for the regional implementation of General Assembly resolution 65/69 on women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control. This project aims to build capacity among national arms control and regulating authorities, law enforcement and judicial operators to develop and implement gender-sensitive approaches to armed violence reduction issues.

Strengthening strategic trade controls on dual-use goods in the Caribbean

In response to requests for assistance by States and based on its mandate and experience in this field, UNLIREC delivered region-specific support to Caribbean States to facilitate the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). This project—funded by the **United States**—focuses on strategic trade controls,

as well as the adoption of appropriate legislation and policies to prevent non-State actors from acquiring WMD.

With assistance provided by UNLIREC, a detailed analysis was initiated of the existing national legal framework vis-à-vis the main international instruments relating to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in two Caribbean countries, namely Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago. These analyses and accompanying recommendations for the effective implementation of the resolution were presented to States during on-site technical missions to each of these countries.

Support to the Regional Centre in Lima

Financial support for the operations of UNLIREC is key to maintaining the ability of the Centre to deliver disarmament and non-proliferation programming as requested by States in the region. **Guyana, Mexico, Panama** and **Peru** contributed funds in 2013 and 2014 to sustain the Regional Centre's managerial and operational capacities in Lima. Financial support to the Centre enables it to respond more effectively and in a timely manner to requests for assistance by Member States in the region.



Female law enforcement personnel take part in an ammunition and tracing exercise during a women-only training course on combating illicit trafficking in small arms, ammunition and explosives held in El Salvador as part of the UNLIREC Central American small arms control project.

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

United Nations–Republic of Korea Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Issues

For the past 12 years, UNODA, through its Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD), and the Republic of Korea have organized the UN–Republic of Korea Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Issues in the Republic of Korea. In what has become known as the “Jeju Process”, the Conference has provided an annual forum for representatives from governments, international organizations, think tanks, industry and civil society to engage in interactive and candid discussions on key challenges facing the international community in the fields of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation at the global and regional levels.

The 2013 Conference, with the theme “Non-proliferation Regime in the 21st Century: Challenges and the Way Forward”, focused on a range of non-proliferation issues, with a special emphasis on UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

At the Conference, senior representatives and experts addressed the proliferation challenges in relation to non-State actors and presented the work and activities conducted to implement resolution 1540 (2004). They explored how the resolution’s requirements and existing export control regimes could be more closely linked, and stressed the importance of strong government relations with industry and academia in preventing WMD terrorism.

In addition to hosting the Conference, the **Republic of Korea** provides financial support for the organization of the Conference.

Arms Trade Treaty in the Asia-Pacific region

Following the opening for signature of the ATT in June 2013, and in response to requests from countries in Asia and the Pacific, a second regional meeting was organized by the Regional Centre to bring Asian countries together to

discuss this important Treaty and steps towards its signature, ratification and entry into force. Senior officials likely to be involved in the Treaty’s implementation from countries in Asia and the Pacific identified priority areas and discussed common challenges. They were assisted by experts who provided information on legal and technical issues, and discussed possible assistance to States in their efforts to sign and ratify the Treaty. The Second Asia Regional Meeting to Facilitate Dialogue on the ATT was funded by **New Zealand** and **Switzerland** and hosted by the Philippines in November 2013.

Biological and chemical weapons

To promote effective national implementation of the BWC, the Regional Centre supported the organization of two national workshops, funded by the **European Union**, to promote BWC implementation in Nepal. The first workshop brought together officials from 12 relevant government agencies of Nepal with international experts to discuss key issues and ways forward regarding the Convention’s implementation in Nepal. The visiting experts briefed the officials on the nature, requirements, ratification process and aims of the Convention. In addition, an action plan for 2014 for the Convention’s national implementation, tailored for the needs of Nepal, was agreed upon. The second workshop focused on convening national decision makers to chart the course for the future ratification and implementation of the treaty, as well as provided the Government with legal expertise to amend legislation to meet the Convention’s requirements.

The Regional Centre also supported the organization of a national workshop, funded by the **European Union**, in Mongolia in April 2014 to promote effective national implementation of the BWC and the Chemical Weapons Convention. Officials from relevant government agencies of Mongolia and international experts discussed key issues and ways forward regarding the implementation of the Conventions in Mongolia. The experts briefed the officials on the nature, requirements, ratification process and aims of

both Conventions. An initial needs assessment was discussed and priorities were assessed in order to develop a national plan of action for strengthening implementation.

Assisting Myanmar in building SALW control capacity

The Regional Centre organized in cooperation with Myanmar a workshop on building capacity in the control of SALW through the UN PoA on the illicit trade in such weapons. The national workshop, which took place in May 2014, brought together officials from 18 Myanmar national ministries and agencies involved in SALW control with international experts for the first time to discuss policies and technical issues to implement the UN PoA. The topics discussed included international instruments, an analysis of the firearms situation in Myanmar, tools for implementation, international cooperation, brokering, marking, tracing, record-keeping and stockpile management. Best practices were exchanged between the national officials and international experts on SALW issues. As part of the

project, key PoA and SALW-related documents were translated into the language of Myanmar as a resource for current and future government officials. Funding for the workshop was provided by **Switzerland**, with additional in-kind support from **Germany**, which provided an expert.

Peace and disarmament education

A project was launched in 2013 with the Ministry of Education of Nepal to integrate peace and disarmament content into the Nepali school curriculums and teaching tools. This is a project that will serve as a model for similar work in other countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Government curriculum officials were provided with training and technical support. The Regional Centre organized workshops that developed peace and disarmament education content for inclusion into grade nine and ten national curricula and into grade eight textbooks. The textbooks alone will annually reach an estimated 400,000 Nepali teenagers nationwide over the next 10 years and help strengthen a culture of peace among the next generation in what is a post-conflict



In Nepal, UNRCPD is supporting the Government in its efforts to deliver peace and disarmament education under the national curriculum.



Discussion session at the Workshop on National Implementation on the Biological Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention in Mongolia.

society. To further widen awareness about the project, a short promotional video was produced and screened at the UN observances of the International Day of Peace, on 18 September 2013 in New York and Geneva. The project is being funded by **Rissho Kosei-kai**, an NGO based in Japan.

“Peace for Everyone” was the theme of the Centre’s annual art competition for 2013, which included 1,000 students participating from 12 schools in Kathmandu, Nepal. Briefings were held with students in advance of the competition to assist them in reflecting on and visualizing what peace meant to them, their families and communities through their drawings. The artwork submitted echoed visions of peace, respect for diversity, acceptance of the disabled, the inclusion of nature and religious themes. The project culminated with an awards ceremony on the UN International Day of Peace. Through their drawings the schoolchildren contemplated on a personal level about peace and conflict, which are important elements in the transformation of a post-conflict society. The project was funded by **private donations** and through a contribution from the **Kwansei Gakuin University**, in Hyogo, Japan.

International cybersecurity

While the Internet has a relatively short history, international cyberthreats are rapidly emerging

as complex phenomena. Building on a landmark consensus reached in June 2013 through a UN Group of Governmental Experts, and in response to requests from China, the Centre organized a workshop in June 2014 bringing together Member States, academia, the private sector, civil society and UN organizations to discuss cybersecurity issues. Senior officials involved in national policy coordination on cybersecurity discussed emerging challenges, the role of the UN in promoting dialogue on cybersecurity, and national, regional and international responses. The workshop, held in Beijing, contributed to building common technical understanding on cybersecurity issues, confidence building and matching donor priorities with recipient needs. The International Workshop on Information and Cybersecurity was funded by **China**.

Support to the Regional Centre in Kathmandu

In 2013 and 2014, the Centre received financial and in-kind contributions from **Australia, China, Finland, Germany, Japan, Kazakhstan, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Thailand** and the **European Union**.

Calling upon youth as partners in disarmament

A new publication targeted at high school students entitled *Action for Disarmament: 10 Things You Can Do!*¹ was launched at UN Headquarters in a lively and dynamic ceremony in April 2014. With funds from a **private donor**, UNODA partnered with the UN Department of Public Information to produce this colourful and vibrant publication.

Action for Disarmament offers 10 practical steps to help young people mobilize, act and promote the UN disarmament ideals throughout their schools, communities and beyond. From starting a club and hosting a film screening to using social media, this book is filled with concrete ideas for young people to raise awareness and help build a safer future.

Academy Award-winning actor and producer and UN Messenger of Peace Michael Douglas

was one of the dignitaries on hand along with High Representative for Disarmament Affairs Angela Kane, Under-Secretary-General for Communications and Public Information Peter Launsky-Tieffenthal, and the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, Ahmad Alhendawi.

In an enthusiastic room filled with energetic high school students, Mr. Douglas said, "This book is a call to action, to create a world where people of goodwill and instruments of peace prevail over weapons of war", adding, "I want to tell you that you hold enormous power, power to take part in changes to make the world a better and safer place to live."

Action for Disarmament is currently being translated by academic and non-governmental institutions into Spanish, Korean and Japanese, and UNODA is actively seeking partners and institutes of higher learning willing to step forward for additional translations to make the book available in as many languages as possible.

¹ See www.un.org/disarmament/publications/more/action-for-disarmament/.



UN Messenger of Peace Michael Douglas surrounded by high school students at the book launch for the publication *Action for Disarmament: 10 Things You Can Do!* (Photo credit: UN Photo)

Voluntary contributions to UNODA, from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2013

(in United States dollars)

| Donor by fund | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Trust Fund for the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) | | | |
| Australia | 754,608 | 50,000 | 804,608 |
| Germany | | 414,353 | 414,353 |
| Netherlands | | 80,000 | 80,000 |
| New Zealand | | 19,975 | 19,975 |
| Togo | 31,040 | 30,960 | 62,000 |
| UN Development Programme | 97,741 | 72,995 | 170,736 |
| Subtotal | 883,389 | 668,283 | 1,551,672 |
| Trust Fund for the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) | | | |
| Argentina | | 51,996 | 51,996 |
| Australia | 20,000 | | 20,000 |
| Canada | 139,760 | | 139,760 |
| Finland | 50,000 | | 50,000 |
| Germany | 281,283 | 292,322 | 573,605 |
| Guyana | 1,009 | 1,034 | 2,043 |
| Mexico | 5,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| New Zealand | 51,318 | | 51,318 |
| Panama | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Peru | 30,000 | 30,000 | 60,000 |
| Spain | 19,019 | 20,349 | 39,368 |
| United Kingdom | | 52,500 | 52,500 |
| United States | 1,971,660 | 810,000 | 2,781,660 |
| Organization of American States | 55,000 | | 55,000 |
| Subtotal | 2,624,049 | 1,264,201 | 3,888,250 |
| Trust Fund for the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) | | | |
| China | 50,000 | 50,000 | 100,000 |
| Germany | 46,253 | | 46,253 |
| Kazakhstan | 10,000 | 19,975 | 29,975 |
| Nepal | | 96,264 | 96,264 |
| New Zealand | | 75,295 | 75,295 |
| Pakistan | | 4,972 | 4,972 |
| Republic of Korea | 40,000 | 44,248 | 84,248 |
| Thailand | 6,000 | | 6,000 |
| Subtotal | 152,253 | 290,754 | 443,007 |
| Trust Fund for Global and Regional Activities | | | |
| Australia | 5,000 | 136,150 | 141,150 |
| Austria | 224,071 | 194,295 | 418,366 |
| Colombia | 522 | | 522 |
| Denmark | | 31,000 | 31,000 |
| Finland | | 419,031 | 419,031 |
| France | 9,814 | 27,895 | 37,709 |
| Germany | 94,095 | 138,184 | 232,279 |
| Hungary | | 13,548 | 13,548 |
| Japan | | 66,359 | 66,359 |
| Kazakhstan | | 49,970 | 49,970 |
| Netherlands | 4,908 | | 4,908 |
| Norway | 395,007 | 31,297 | 426,304 |

Voluntary contributions to UNODA, from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2013^a

(in United States dollars)

| Donor by fund | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|---|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Spain | | 13,573 | 13,573 |
| Sweden | 72,270 | | 72,270 |
| United Kingdom | | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| United States | 1,500,000 | 44,000 | 1,544,000 |
| European Union | 2,126,424 | 1,583,832 | 3,710,256 |
| Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons | 1,235 | | 1,235 |
| Private contributor | | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Subtotal | 4,433,346 | 2,814,134 | 7,247,480 |
| Trust Fund for the UN Disarmament Information Programme | | | |
| Thailand | 2,000 | | 2,000 |
| Private contributor | 2,807 | | 2,807 |
| Subtotal | 4,807 | | 4,807 |
| UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR) | | | |
| Australia | | 923,504 | 923,504 |
| Denmark | | 500,359 | 500,359 |
| Sweden | | 129,972 | 129,972 |
| United Kingdom | | 161,970 | 161,970 |
| Subtotal | | 1,715,805 | 1,715,805 |
| Total | 8,097,844 | 6,753,177 | 14,851,021 |

UNODA trust funds

Trust Funds for UNREC, UNLIREC and UNRCPD

Supports the Regional Centres to promote disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation, peace and security in their respective regions, assisting Member States through policy, legal and technical assistance, capacity-building training, practical disarmament measures, as well as fostering dialogue, disseminating information and advocacy across a range of priority peace and security matters, from small arms to nuclear weapons, relevant to regional stakeholders.

Trust Fund for Global and Regional Activities

Supports measures to promote disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation at the global and regional levels, through studies, expert discussions, capacity-building and practical disarmament measures. This trust fund is also the vehicle for extrabudgetary activities from voluntary contributions earmarked in support of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

Trust Fund for the UN Disarmament Information Programme

Supports greater public awareness and understanding of multilateral efforts for arms control and disarmament through information and educational materials, communication tools, conferences and seminars, special events and outreach.

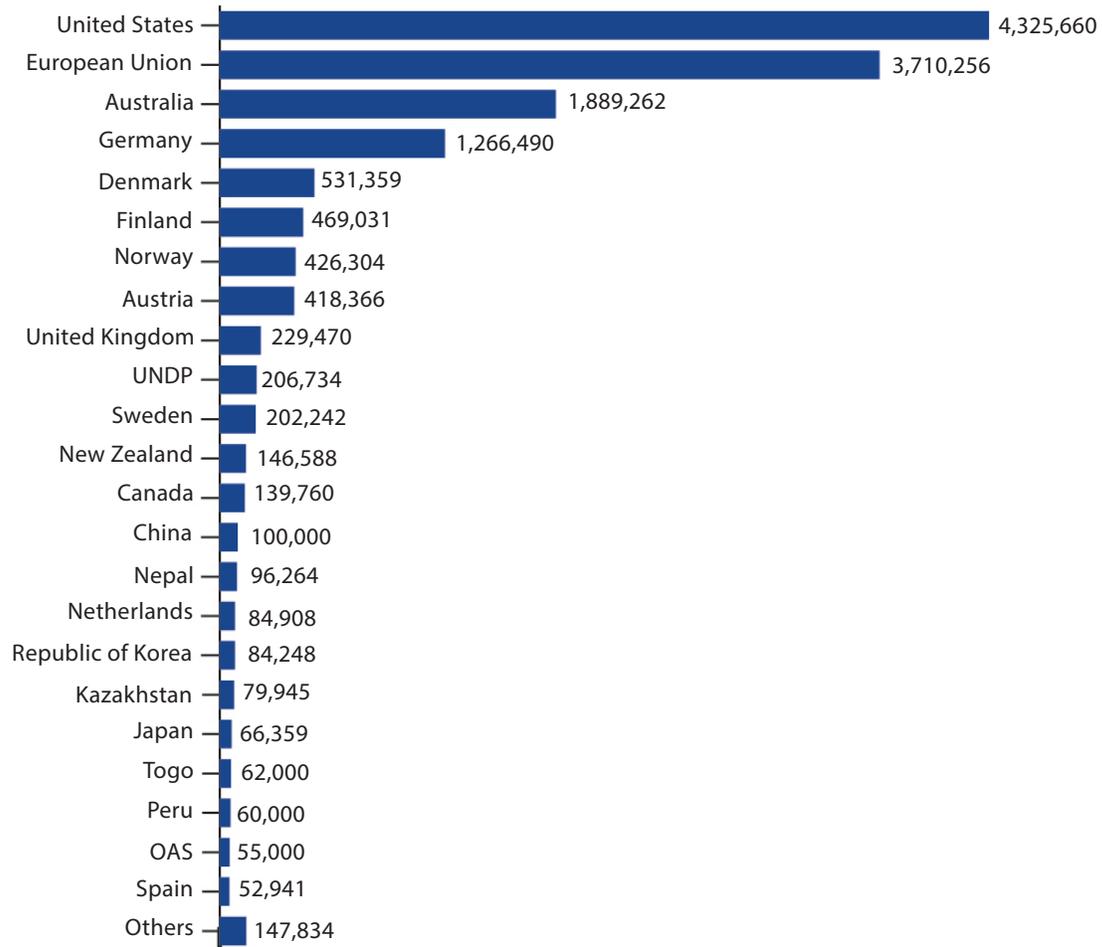
Trust Fund for the United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation

Supports the implementation of the ATT as well as the PoA by funding projects of UN partners, regional organizations, NGOs and academia. Funded activities range from organizing expert discussions to providing capacity building and from awareness-raising to destruction of weapons.

^a The following donors have made contributions to UNODA trust funds which were recorded in the accounts in 2014: Australia, Austria, Denmark, the European Union, Ireland, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom.

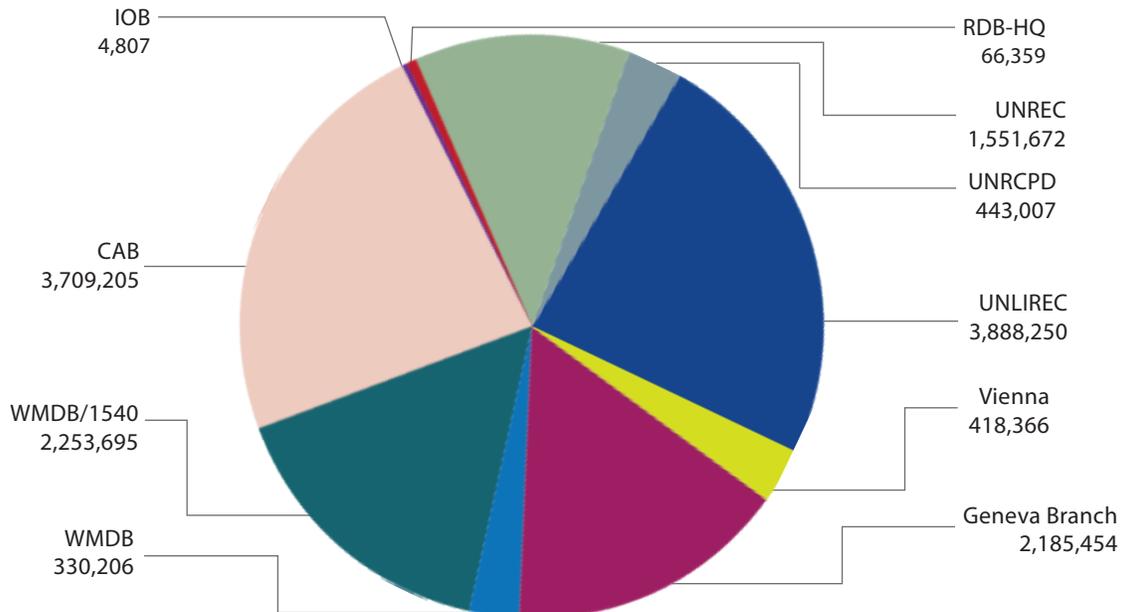
UNODA: Principal donors, from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2013

(in United States dollars)

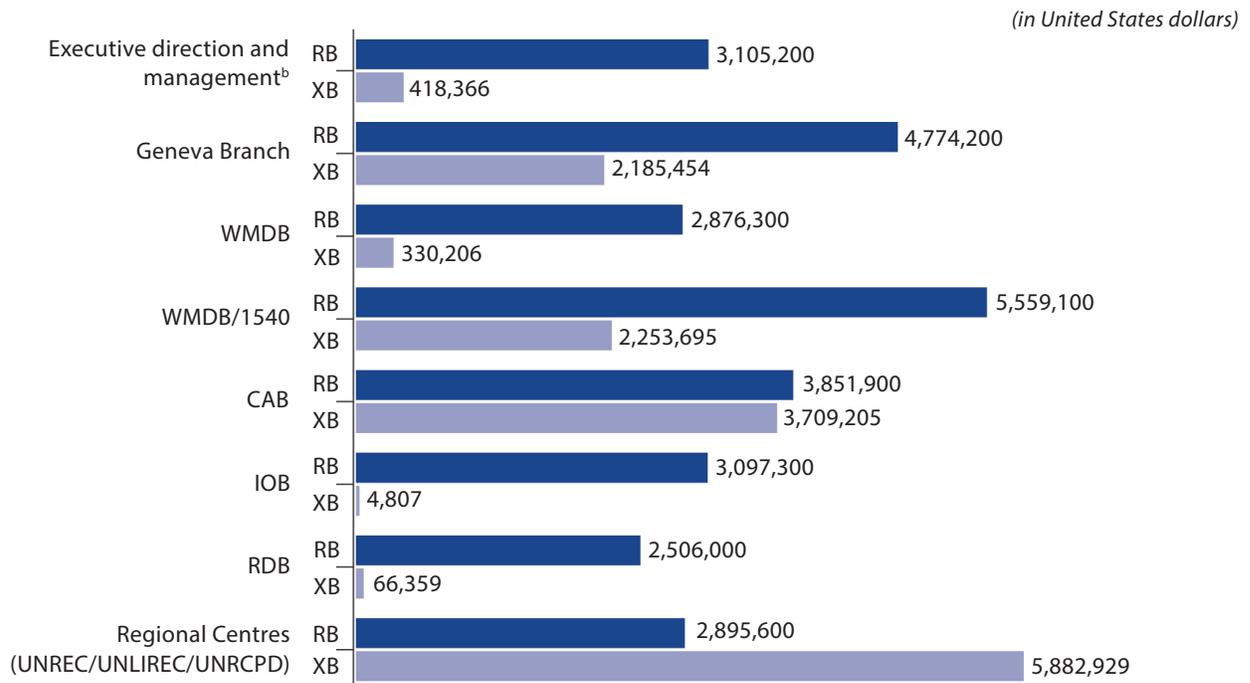


Extrabudgetary income by branch/centre, from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2013

(in United States dollars)



Regular budget vs. extrabudgetary resources, from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2013



^b The extrabudgetary resource funds the UNODA Office in Vienna.

Regular budget (RB)

UNODA receives most of its funding from the regular budget to carry out its programmed activities. For the 2012-2013 biennium, the final regular budget allocation was \$23 million, and for 2014-2015, \$25 million was allocated. The regular budget covers costs associated with 61 posts (in New York, Geneva, Lomé, Lima and Kathmandu), meetings of governmental experts mandated by the General Assembly, and the UN Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament. The regular budget also covers some staff travel, technical expertise as required, administrative support and a portion of the operational costs of the three Regional Centres of UNODA.

UNODA also administers regular budget resources, under Special Political Missions, in support of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all WMD. Final allocations were \$5.6 million in 2012-2013 and \$5.8 million for 2014-2015 and covered staff costs, technical experts, and travel of staff, experts and members of the 1540 Committee.

Extrabudgetary resources (XB)

Voluntary contributions amounted to \$8.1 million in 2012 and \$6.7 million in 2013. These resources have been the principal source of funds to develop and organize capacity-building activities, which are held at the subregional or country level, and which bring together government officials, practitioners, experts and other relevant stakeholders.

Additionally, extrabudgetary funds support the promotion and universalization of standards and norms and the organization of conferences to promote international dialogue and confidence-building. They are also used in the development of specific databases and platforms that enhance UNODA outreach capacity and support information sharing among Member States. This in turn facilitates the reporting of Member States to conventional arms instruments. Voluntary contributions also support the Vienna Office of UNODA.

Given that regular budget allocations have effectively remained flat, UNODA continues to rely on extrabudgetary resources to supplement its regular budget for the implementation of its mandates.

UNODA projects supported by donors^c

| Branch | Donor | Project |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Geneva Branch | Australia | Sponsorship programme for the 2012-2015 meetings of the BWC |
| | France | Seminar on peer review of implementation of the BWC |
| | Germany | Sponsorship programme for the 2012-2015 meetings of the BWC |
| | Hungary | Support for the activities of the BWC ISU |
| | Norway | Workshop on safeguarding the benefits of biotechnology |
| | United Kingdom | Sponsorship programme for the 2012-2015 meetings of BWC |
| | United States | Support for participation in a BWC implementation regional seminar |
| | European Union | Support for the BWC, in the framework of the European Union Strategy against Proliferation of WMD |
| WMDB | Denmark | Support to the Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical or Biological Weapons (Secretary-General's Mechanism) |
| | Germany | Support to the Secretary-General's Mechanism |
| | Norway | Support for efforts to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other WMD |
| | | Support to the Secretary-General's Mechanism |
| | Sweden | Support to the Secretary-General's Mechanism |
| | Switzerland | Support to the Secretary-General's Mechanism |
| | United Kingdom | Support to the Secretary-General's Mechanism |
| | European Union | Support to the Secretary-General's Mechanism |
| WMDB/1540 | Kazakhstan | Support for the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) |
| | Norway | Support for the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) |
| | Republic of Korea | Support for the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) |
| | United States | Support for efforts to facilitate universal implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) |
| | European Union | Support for the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) |
| | Private contributor | Support for the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) |
| CAB | Finland | UN SaferGuard: Securing Ammunition from the Dual Dangers of Explosion and Diversion |
| | Germany | Greater Transparency in Military Expenditures: A User-friendly Database on Global Military Spending (Phase II) |
| | | Providing the Tools for Implementing the ATT |
| | Japan | Further development of the PoA Implementation Support System into an information platform on broader conventional arms issues (Phase I) |
| | | UN SaferGuard: Securing Ammunition from the Dual Dangers of Explosion and Diversion |
| | | Further Transparency in the Arms Trade: A User-friendly UN Register of Conventional Arms (Phase III) |
| | Sweden | Practical Disarmament Measures: Getting to Grips with Gun-Free Zones and Gun-Free Elections |
| European Union | Support for UNODA activities to implement the UN PoA | |

UNODA projects supported by donors

| Branch | Donor | Project |
|----------------|---------------------|---|
| UNREC | Australia | African Seminar to Prepare for the Final Conference on the ATT Support for the Côte d'Ivoire National Commission on Small Arms: Technical training for defence and border security forces on tracking illicit weapons |
| | Germany | African Seminar to Prepare for the Final Conference on the ATT Re-operationalization of the National Commission on SALW and development of a National Action Plan on SALW control Support to Mali in implementing the National Action Plan on SALW |
| | Netherlands | African Seminar to Prepare for the Final Conference on the ATT |
| | New Zealand | African Seminar to Prepare for the Final Conference on the ATT |
| | European Union | Pilot trainings on the UN SaferGuard IATG for Southern and Eastern African countries in Nairobi and for the national authorities in Liberia in Monrovia, within the project "Support for UNODA activities to implement the UN PoA" Workshop for West African countries on the implementation of the ITI and Procurement of marking machines for Burkina Faso, the Niger and Sierra Leone within the project "Support for UNODA activities to implement the UN PoA" |
| | UNLIREC | Argentina |
| Australia | | Building Momentum for the Regional Implementation of A/RES/65/69 |
| Germany | | Preventing Armed Violence in Central America through the Combat of Illicit Trafficking in Firearms |
| Spain | | Preventing Armed Violence in Central America through the Combat of Illicit Trafficking in Firearms |
| United Kingdom | | Firearms Destruction and Stockpile Management Caribbean Assistance Package—Phase III |
| United States | | Firearms Destruction and Stockpile Management Caribbean Assistance Package—Phase III Strengthening implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in Caribbean States |
| UNRCPD | China | International Workshop on Information and Cybersecurity |
| | Japan | Asia Regional Meeting on the ATT 24th UN Conference on Disarmament Issues |
| | New Zealand | Asia Regional Meeting on the ATT |
| | Republic of Korea | 12th UN–Republic of Korea Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Issues |
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