

Programmes Financed from Voluntary Contributions



**United Nations
Office for Disarmament Affairs**



2014 - 2015

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List of acronyms

ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
BWC	Biological Weapons Convention
ISACS	International Small Arms Control Standards
ISU	Implementation Support Unit
NGO	non-governmental organization
NPT	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
OPCW	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OSCE	The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
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
SGM	Secretary General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical or Biological Weapons
UAVs	unmanned aerial vehicles
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNLIREC	United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
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 (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

The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) has a large mandate—one that is central to the United Nations (UN) core goal of advancing international peace and security. In order to deliver on this mandate, UNODA works closely with Member States and other partners. Such partnerships help us to carry out innovative and responsive activities that address the challenges posed both by weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and conventional weapons.

The landmark Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) entered into force on 24 December 2014. With the critical support of extrabudgetary funds provided by Member States, UNODA conducted a number of activities in support of this signal achievement. One practical output of this work is a 10-module toolkit developed by UNODA containing information to assist States with their implementation of the ATT.

In 2014 and 2015, UNODA continued its work aimed at improving small arms control around the world, work that was significantly enhanced by the generous contributions of Member States. Highlights included assisting almost 50 governments to improve national controls using the International Small Arms Control Standards and developing a mechanism for the rapid deployment of experts to assist national authorities with their management of ammunition stockpiles.

Following the conclusion of the UN Mission to Investigate Allegations of the Use of Chemical Weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, UNODA and its partners undertook a comprehensive lessons-learned exercise to inform future use of the Secretary-General's Mechanism. UNODA and its partners also ran a series of training measures on the Secretary-General's Mechanism in 2014 and 2015. These activities demonstrate how UNODA can use extrabudgetary funding to undertake forward-thinking work that institutionalizes the knowledge and expertise gained in response to extraordinary events such as those related to the mission in Syria.

One important aspect of UNODA's work is its continuing efforts to educate the global public about disarmament-related issues. During the period covered in this report, a new publication, *Disarmament and Related Treaties*, was published and added to the



library of resources UNODA makes freely available on its website. UNODA's newly established office in Vienna also partnered with Member States and other organizations to focus on disarmament education.

Donor partnerships are especially important to the work of UNODA's Regional Centres. During this period, the Regional Centres conducted numerous activities with extrabudgetary funding, including training to support implementation of the ATT and Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), the development of school curricula on peace and disarmament, and convening conferences, including on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

Beyond these relatively long-established work areas, extrabudgetary funding also allowed UNODA to examine emerging security and disarmament issues during this reporting period. For example, in 2015, UNODA received donor support for a project on the security implications of armed drones, including by considering possible measures aimed at improving transparency, oversight and accountability in their use.

This report provides a snapshot of the diverse results we have achieved with our partners over the past 12 months. I look forward to strengthening and deepening those partnerships with Member States and others as we continue our work to advance the causes of disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control, and promoting international peace and security.

Kim Won-soo

Acting United Nations High Representative
for Disarmament Affairs
September 2015

1

Securing ammunition stockpiles across the globe

Poorly stored ammunition stockpiles pose two key challenges: unintended explosions, which have caused thousands of needless deaths and injuries in more than 100 countries over the last few decades, and the diversion and theft of ammunition for use in conflict and criminal activity—including the making of improvised explosive devices.

With the support of the **Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Japan, Switzerland** and the **European Union**, International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG) were developed under the UN SaferGuard Programme, assisted by a Technical Review Board of experts from Member States in collaboration with international, governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Their completion was welcomed by the UN General Assembly.

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 that allow for expedient ways to apply the basic to the more advanced principles of safe and secure whole-life ammunition stockpile management.

The UN SaferGuard Programme continues to be implemented and counts among its strategic partners over 80 Member States, international and regional organizations and NGOs.

Through the support of **Finland** and **Japan**, the UN SaferGuard Quick Response Mechanism,

which was also welcomed by the General Assembly, is also in place and functioning. It enables the rapid deployment of ammunitions experts to assist States, upon request, in the urgent management of ammunition stockpiles.

The Mechanism has provided support in the following areas: interdiction of illegal dangerous goods; monitoring of UN Security Council arms embargoes; and assisting States in post-disaster ammunition management.

Prevention is better than cure: A key goal of the Quick Response Mechanism is to provide ammunition stockpile management assistance and capacity-building before disaster strikes. In 2014, at the request of States, stockpile management visits and training courses were organized in over 20 countries in almost every region in the world.

Using a unique methodology for assessing the effectiveness of the training courses before, during and up to one year after the training courses take place, UNODA estimates that sound training and stockpile management can save countries and the international community around \$8 million, not to mention countless lives and livelihoods for each explosion prevented.

The UN SaferGuard ammunition guidelines and training materials are available in Arabic and English, with French and Russian versions coming soon (www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/ammunition).



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International Small Arms Control Standards

What do the following activities have in common?

- UN agencies working jointly to build the capacity of Somalia to manage arms imported under the partially lifted arms embargo
- UN Development Programme (UNDP) demonstrating in Bosnia and Herzegovina how adherence to small arms control standards can contribute to a successful small arms collection and destruction campaign
- UNODA/UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean showing how common standards can be used to derive standard operating procedures and training materials on stockpile management and destruction that are tailored to the Latin American and Caribbean region
- UN Institute for Disarmament Research training UN partners and regional organizations to use an assessment tool to support governments in the design, monitoring and evaluation of effective small arms control programmes

They illustrate the usefulness of common understandings and approaches in what works and what does not work when trying to improve small arms control. With leadership from UNODA and UNDP, 32 entities within the UN's internal mechanism for Coordinating Action on Small Arms are working with leading experts worldwide to develop International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) that provide practical guidance on translating global norms and commitments into concrete action at national and local levels.

The voluntary standards propose effective and achievable controls over the full life-cycle of small arms and light weapons (SALW)—from manufacture and marking, through transfer and storage, to collection and destruction—in order to reduce the risk of their falling into the hands of criminals, terrorists and those who would misuse them.

Since the launch of ISACS in 2012, the number of practitioners using the standards and the number of countries in which they are being used has continued to grow. During the reporting period, the UN, international and regional organizations, and training institutes have used ISACS to assist the governments of almost 50 countries in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and South-East Europe to improve their own national controls over SALW, or to assist other governments to do so.

Because ISACS were used as the basis of this assistance, beneficiary governments received consistent, high-quality advice and guidance that reflect internationally recognized effective practices for controlling SALW in order to prevent their diversion and misuse. This support contributes directly to efforts by these governments to reduce armed violence and build community security in order to create the conditions necessary for sustainable human development.

During the reporting period, the ISACS project was supported by **Australia, Ireland** and **Switzerland**, as well as by **UNDP**, and was managed through the UNDP Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery. See www.smallarmsstandards.org.



Seeking synergies in international assistance: UNSCAR trust facility for supporting the Arms Trade Treaty and the Programme of Action

In 2013, the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR) was set up to improve the effectiveness of assistance through better coordination and better matching of assistance needs with resources, particularly towards the implementation of the ATT and the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons.¹ UNSCAR also promotes increased sustainability in providing international assistance through more predictable sources of funding.

One of the key measures to ensure coordination among implementing agencies is

¹ UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (2001).

the preparation of UNSCAR coordination plans. An implementing partner funded through UNSCAR negotiates its coordination plan with other relevant UNSCAR implementing partners, recipient countries and regional organizations. These negotiations have resulted in reducing unwanted competition or duplication of efforts among implementing partners, particularly where thematic and regional focus are mutually related.

Australia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the **United Kingdom** have provided contributions to this trust facility. Donors participate in UNSCAR's Strategic Planning Group and provide advice on the operation of



Ammunition scattered by Typhoon Haiyan was detected, recovered and secured through UNSCAR's emergency response (Tacloban, Philippines). Photo courtesy Sean Sutton (MAG).

UNSCAR

United Nations Trust Facility

Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation

UNSCAR, including recommendations on the selection of projects to be funded.

For the current 2014-2015 project cycle, 18 proposals were selected, funded to a total of US\$ 3.1 million. In the previous 2013-2014 cycle, eight project proposals were selected. A total of \$900,000 was granted for the selected proposals in early 2014. All projects in this cycle were completed by June 2015.

UNSCAR projects range from capacity-building of government officials and parliamentarians, to improving border security, to securing ammunition depots, to advocacy against gender-based violence.

Projects funded by UNSCAR are selected through an annual call for proposals—a competitive application process. Eligible applicants are international and regional organizations, NGOs and research institutes. States in need of assistance should consult with

Coordinating Action on Small Arms partners or other eligible implementing agencies, and have them submit proposals to UNSCAR.

UNSCAR also funds special-circumstances projects, which aim to provide rapid response to emergency situations. These projects can be submitted all year round.

See www.un.org/disarmament/unscar.

A toolkit assisting governments in Arms Trade Treaty measures

When the ATT entered into force in December 2014, it became the first legally binding instrument on arms transfers with a global reach. Many States were eager to be part of this historic achievement—over half of UN Member States have signed the Treaty, and over a third have already ratified and are States Parties. The drive to expand the number of signatories and States Parties is expected to continue.

The Treaty sets robust standards for the international trade in conventional arms, their ammunition and parts and components. It has the potential to prevent unnecessary human suffering caused by irresponsible transfers of arms to countries in conflict, regions of tension, human rights abusers or terrorists and criminal organizations.

Many States are eager to implement this Treaty and achieve its stated objectives. Early on, a number of governments have requested UNODA to develop guidance that would give practical guidance on what exactly needs to be done to implement the ATT, and how to do it.

Supported through contributions by **Germany** and **Switzerland**, UNODA developed a practical ATT Toolkit, consisting of ten modules:

1. Why join the Arms Trade Treaty
2. Overview of obligations
3. Reporting requirements
4. Information exchange, international cooperation and assistance
5. Prohibitions on transfers
6. Export
7. Import
8. Transit and trans-shipment
9. Brokering
10. Preventing diversion

Some governments will want to get their regulations and practices in order before joining the Treaty, stressing that they can only accede to a set of legally binding provisions if they already fully comply with these. Other States point towards the ATT's section on international cooperation, which explicitly allows for legislative assistance, institutional capacity-building and other assistance to States Parties. Moreover, the Treaty provides for a voluntary trust fund to be established to assist States Parties with their implementation efforts, which by itself implies that assistance to those that have acceded should be very much part of the picture.

The ATT Toolkit can be used by States preparing to join the Treaty, but just as well by those that have already become a State Party. It explains the ATT requirements and offers practical advice and suggestions on the implementation of the Treaty's provisions. Its modular structure ensures easy access and quick focus, as no two situations are the same.

The complete set of modules is accessible online through www.un.org/disarmament/ATT.



The Arms Trade Treaty opens for signature. A view of the Trusteeship Council during the special event marking the opening.

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

Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

The threat that non-State actors may acquire nuclear, biological or chemical weapons has been a growing concern for the international community.

Responding to such concerns, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1540 (2004) to prevent terrorists and criminal groups from gaining access to and using WMD. The scope of the resolution encompasses not only WMD but also their means of delivery and related materials, making it one of the broadest legal instruments in the field of non-proliferation.

The resolution, adopted under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, obliges all States to implement a wide range of national measures, including the adoption and enforcement of effective laws, export and border controls, the physical protection and accounting of proliferation-sensitive materials and to prevent proliferation financing and the illicit trafficking of WMD-related materials.

The 1540 Committee¹ and its Group of Experts was established by the Security Council to monitor, support and promote the implementation of the resolution. Its current mandate is set to expire in April 2021.

UNODA considers its support to the implementation of the key requirements of resolution 1540 (2004) and activities of the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts to be an integral part of its overall mandate and a priority task. In 2014 and 2015, UNODA has 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 full implementation of the resolution.

In line with the programmes of work of the 1540 Committee, UNODA's efforts in this context focus on the three key areas below.

Supporting national efforts in a regional context

As its top priority, UNODA has continued to assist Member States in their national implementation efforts through various mechanisms, including the facilitation of country visits by the 1540 Committee and national round tables for the preparation of voluntary national implementation action plans.

Such national activities can facilitate technical assistance and support the identification and dissemination of effective implementation practices. In 2014 and 2015, UNODA organized and supported national activities related to the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in Armenia, Belize, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Jordan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Malawi, Mexico, Montenegro, Niger, Panama, Peru, Serbia, Togo, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Zambia.

In addition to national activities, UNODA also organized regional events to enhance interaction among countries of the same region facing similar challenges on 1540 implementation. Regional workshops on the implementation of the resolution were held in Amman, Astana, Phnom Penh, Seoul, Lima and Zagreb.

Partnering with regional and international organizations

The Security Council has encouraged the 1540 Committee to enhance cooperation and information sharing with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations on technical assistance and all other issues of relevance for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

¹ United Nations Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).

In view of this, UNODA promotes such cooperation by working with relevant organizations to exchange information and identify synergies that can enhance implementation of the resolution for the benefit of respective Member States.

In April 2014, UNODA, in cooperation with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, convened a series of meetings in Vienna to provide an opportunity for staff and experts from secretariats of relevant organizations to exchange information and address important issues related to the resolution's implementation.

Over the past three years, some 45 international, regional and subregional organizations participated in UNODA-organized events to facilitate assistance and support Member States in their implementation efforts.

Cooperation with civil society and the private sector

In recognizing the important role of civil society and the private sector in supporting States to effectively implement resolution 1540 (2004), UNODA has continued to strengthen its partnerships with these important stakeholders.

Germany and UNODA continued with its partnership in promoting the "Wiesbaden Industry Process", which consists of annual conferences to strengthen the partnership between industry and the UN.

In cooperation with the Center for International Trade and Security (University of Georgia, United States) UNODA continued to publish the *1540 Compass*. This journal is a unique source of information on ongoing implementation activities and focuses on the 1540-related experience of practitioners.

In partnership with relevant universities, think tanks, NGOs, companies and Member States, UNODA also promoted efforts aimed at the development of a comprehensive chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security culture within the framework of the resolution. In that regard, UNODA supported side events during the G7 Global Partnership meetings in Berlin and Munich, as well as seminars held in Armenia and Indonesia.

Over the past years, more than 100 private sector entities and more than 70 NGOs, think tanks and academic institutions participated in UNODA-supported and organized events. Voluntary contributions have been essential in ensuring the active participation of these important stakeholders.



1540 Committee members visit Port of Point Lisas in Trinidad and Tobago at the invitation of the Government.

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The Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical or Biological Weapons

Support for the strengthening of the Secretary-General's Mechanism

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

The Mission to Syria was conducted under the powers given to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council to carry out investigations in response to reports brought to his attention by any Member State concerning the possible use of chemical or biological weapons.

On 15 September 2013, the Head of Mission submitted his report on the alleged use of chemical weapons in the Ghouta area of Damascus on 21 August 2013 (A/67/997-S/2013/553). The Mission's final report (A/68/663-S/2013/735) was submitted on 12 December 2013. It concluded that chemical weapons had been used in the conflict between the parties in Syria, not only in the Ghouta area of Damascus on 21 August, but also on a smaller scale in Jobar on 24 August 2013, Saraqeb on 29 April 2013, Ashrafiah Sahnaya on 25 August 2013 and Khan Al Asal on 19 March 2013.

The work of the UN Mission in Syria highlighted the value and relevance of the Secretary-General's Mechanism (SGM). The Secretary-General stressed to the General Assembly on 13 December 2013 that "There is room for strengthening and improving the mechanism" and therefore, proposed the holding of a lessons-learned exercise to enhance the preparedness of the SGM.

Consequently, UNODA undertook a multi-phase lessons-learned exercise to strengthen the operational preparedness of the SGM by engaging various SGM stakeholders, including the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the World Health Organization, and by examining lessons gleaned from the

experience in Syria. The lessons-learned exercise sought to ensure unity and consistency of mission in any future investigations of alleged use of chemical, biological or toxin weapons conducted under the mandate of the SGM. An initial workshop to identify the lessons learned took place in Glion, Switzerland, from 28 to 30 May 2014. Following the conclusions reached at Glion, two sets of follow-up workshops took place in New York from 29 September to 3 October and from 3 to 7 November.

This comprehensive exercise succeeded in reinforcing the value of the SGM as well as supported the conclusion that it was an effective, impartial and objective tool to investigate allegations of use of chemical or biological weapons. The exercise was made possible by generous contributions from **Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom**, as well as a contribution from the **Department of Political Affairs**. A final report was made available to all Member States in May 2015 (available at: <http://www.un.org/disarmament/publications/more/syrian-ii-report/syrian-ii-report-2015.pdf>).

In order to conduct SGM 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 (SGM) are able to operate efficiently as a UN team under challenging field conditions, UNODA facilitates specialized training for these experts. In 2014, a number of SGM-related training events took place. Beginning with a workshop hosted by Germany in January, both Sweden and the United Kingdom also hosted training courses for the experts in Umeå and in Ryton in June and September, respectively. Building upon those two events, Germany hosted a full field exercise in Berlin in November. For 2015, another training course was hosted by France in June and further training events are also expected to take place regularly.

Supporting implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, commonly known as the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), is celebrating its fortieth anniversary this year.

The BWC was the first multilateral disarmament treaty banning an entire category of WMD and is a key element in the international community's efforts to address the proliferation of WMD.

Since 2003, BWC States Parties have been meeting annually at the technical and political levels to discuss and promote common understandings and effective action on a range of topics relating to the Convention. At the Sixth Review Conference in 2006, the States Parties established an Implementation Support Unit (ISU) within the Geneva Branch of UNODA.

In 2014 and 2015, the BWC benefited from financial support from the **European Union**, where the ISU undertook activities to strengthen the national implementation of the BWC, promote its universalization and improve the annual submission of Confidence-Building Measures, including through an electronic system.

To mark the fortieth anniversary of the BWC on 30 March, and with financial support from the **United Kingdom**, the ISU in cooperation with the Chairman of the 2015 BWC meetings, Ambassador Mazlan Muhammad of Malaysia and the three BWC depositary governments¹ organized a commemorative event with a formal session in the morning and an interactive session in the afternoon with speakers from civil society.

A sponsorship programme is available to support and increase the participation of developing States Parties in the meetings of the BWC intersessional programme. Priority is given to States Parties that have previously not participated in the annual meetings, or have been unable to regularly send national experts.

¹ Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Sponsorship may also be provided to enhance participation by States not party in order to promote universalization of the BWC.

In 2014, **Australia** made a voluntary contribution to the sponsorship programme and **Germany** and the **United States** supported the sponsorship programme through bilateral arrangements. Three States Parties (Burkina Faso, Ghana and Zambia), two signatories (Myanmar and Tanzania) and one State not party (Mauritania) were sponsored to participate in the 2014 Meeting of States Parties. In 2015, voluntary contributions to the sponsorship programme have been received from **Australia**, **Finland** and the **Netherlands**.

In 2014 and 2015, voluntary contributions from **France** and **Hungary** 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.



UN unarmed unmanned aerial vehicle to be used in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo by the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO).

Unmanned aerial vehicles: discussing transparency, oversight and accountability

Many countries are increasingly expressing interest in the issue of armed unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). This interest has been propelled by the increasing proliferation of UAVs—more than 70 countries are believed to now possess UAV technology—and concern about the implications of their use for targeted strikes, especially in territories outside of “active hostilities”. In recent years the use of armed UAVs, and their impact on civilian populations, has been considered primarily in human rights contexts, including at the Human Rights Council.

While this rights-focused scrutiny is important and should continue, it is clear that other dimensions of the issue also warrant attention. The UN disarmament machinery, with its focus on the maintenance of international peace and security, has a role to play in examining the potential benefits of developing transparency, confidence-building, oversight and accountability measures with respect to the use and proliferation of armed UAVs.

In 2014, in the context of discussions on the disarmament and security implications of

emerging technologies, the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters recommended that the Secretary-General commission a study on UAVs. While academia and civil society have produced extensive commentary on the technical and legal questions raised by the specific characteristics of UAVs, arms control and international security questions remain relatively unexamined. For this reason, UNODA convened a small expert seminar to provide an opportunity for governmental and non-governmental representatives to further explore these questions.

The International Seminar on Improving Transparency, Oversight and Accountability for Any Use of Armed Unmanned Aerial Vehicles Outside Areas of Active Hostilities was held in Geneva on 15 and 16 June 2015. Funding for the seminar, which UNODA co-organized with the UN Institute for Disarmament Research, was provided by **Germany** and the **Open Society Foundations**. **Switzerland** also contributed by covering venue costs.

Thirty-three experts, representing UN Member States, academia, civil society and various UN entities, attended the seminar. In the interest of promoting full and frank discussion, the seminar was held under Chatham House rules. Participation in the seminar reflected broad geographic representation.

The seminar provided States with an opportunity to share information on their national policies and for all participants to discuss concrete ideas for increasing transparency and accountability. The exchange of ideas was useful, not only as input for the study recommended by the Advisory Board, due to be completed for the seventieth session of the General Assembly, but also as an opportunity for States to consider how multilateral dialogue could improve transparency and accountability in the use and transfer of UAVs in the future.

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

Assisting African States to implement small arms control measures

With the financial support of the **European Union**,¹ UNODA, through its Conventional Arms Branch and its Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC), supported the implementation of the International Tracing Instrument in Burkina Faso, Niger and Sierra Leone. The project provided marking machines and trained technicians in the marking and registration of SALW. In the spirit of South-South cooperation, these activities were implemented with the technical support of government experts provided in-kind by **Côte d'Ivoire** and **Ghana**.

Sahel region and neighbouring States

In June 2015, the Regional Centre initiated the implementation of a project contributing to the implementation of the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel through technical assistance to enhance small arms physical security and stockpile management, with funding from the **European Union**. The project will focus on Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Nigeria, and will take place over a 3-year period. Activities will focus on the rehabilitation of small arms stockpiling sites; the destruction of surplus, obsolete and illicit SALW and ammunition; the improvement of the marking, tracing and record-keeping of SALW; and the development of adequate legislative and administrative norms on arms stockpile management.

With funding from **UNDP**, through funds made available by Japan, UNREC is conducting SALW surveys in five Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger and Mauritania) and four neighbouring States (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Nigeria and Senegal). The surveys provide a comprehensive update on

SALW profiles to inform future programming and policymaking to tackle more effectively SALW proliferation across the region.

Support to National Commissions on SALW

With the financial support of **Germany**, UNREC continued efforts to support the National Commissions on Small Arms of Mali and Togo. As part of the second phase of its Mali project, the Centre provided technical assistance in the implementation of the National Action Plan on SALW by building capacity through training in arms control for representatives from both Mali and the UN Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA). The Regional Centre piloted a weapons identification and tracing course (SALW-ID) and conducted the Inter-Institutional Training Course on SALW control in Africa for national authorities and MINUSMA. Additionally, using its civil society training manual, the Regional Centre conducted capacity-building activities and provided technical support to empower national civil society organizations to address the uncontrolled spread of arms in Mali through nationwide awareness-raising programmes. Building on the results from the previous project phases, the Centre began, also with support from Germany, a third phase of activities focusing on the marking and registration of SALW, and the development of standard operating procedures for the management of imported weapons.

Also with support from **Germany**, UNREC provided assistance to the National Commission on SALW of Togo in the marking of civilian-owned weapons, which was accompanied by an awareness-raising campaign for the population and a high-level briefing for members of the Government. A total of 9,064 civilian-owned arms were marked and registered.

Providing support for the ratification, accession and implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty

The Centre continued its work to advocate for broad participation of African Member States in the ATT and its implementation. With financial

support from **UNSCAR**, and in cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Commission, the Centre organized a seminar on the synergies and complementarities between the ECOWAS Convention and the ATT. It also organized a workshop for Small Island Developing States of Africa, aimed at identifying the specific needs of these States in implementing the Treaty. In the second half of 2015, also with **UNSCAR** funding, UNREC will organize an expert meeting to discuss the implementation of article 7 of the treaty, particularly the provisions linked to human rights and gender-based violence.

With funding from the **Economic Community of Central African States**, through funds made available by the European Union, the Centre is developing a national legislation harmonization guide for the Central African Convention for the Control of SALW, their Ammunition and all Parts and Components that can be used for their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly (Kinshasa Convention), as well as for other international instruments on small arms control and the ATT.

The Regional Centre has also initiated the mapping of ATT-related assistance and cooperation activities in sub-Saharan Africa. The project is being carried out in cooperation with and with funding from the **Stockholm International Peace Research Institute**, through funds made available by the United Kingdom.



Police officer marking civilian-owned weapons in the Plateaux region of Togo.

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

Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

The Regional Centre supported Member States in their efforts to implement Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of WMD and their means of delivery by non-State actors. With funding from the **UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities** in support of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)—provided by **Norway**, the **United States** and the **European Union**—the Centre facilitated the provision of assistance for the drafting of national reports and the development of national implementation action plans to Malawi, Senegal, Togo and Zambia by the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts.

Biological Weapons Convention

In support of the Biological Weapons Convention, and with funding from the **European Union**, the Regional Centre and the Geneva Branch assisted Benin, Burkina Faso and Uganda in strengthening national capacities to implement their obligations under the Convention, notably regarding confidence-building measures, legislative and administrative measures, awareness-raising, and the creation of a code of conduct on biosafety and biosecurity standards.

Outreach

In its efforts to make disarmament material available for an increasing number of States in the region, with the support of the **International Organisation of La Francophonie**, the Centre is working on a practitioner's handbook on disarmament in Africa.

Other contributions to the Regional Centre

UNREC benefits from core contributions to its operations, which maintain its abilities to support peace and disarmament in Africa. **France** and **Togo** contributed funds to sustain the Regional Centre's operational capacities and activities. **Germany** and **Finland** also provided in-kind contributions through the financing of an Associate Expert and an international UN Volunteer, respectively.

¹ Under the "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".

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

Strengthening WMD non-proliferation in the Caribbean

The UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) continued to provide support to Caribbean States in their implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), which requires States to take effective measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery to non-State actors.

In this context, the Regional Centre assisted five Caribbean States in advancing implementation of the resolution through activities funded by the **United States**: over 150 government representatives participated in 16 workshops and training sessions designed to enhance strategic trade controls and to promote regional cooperation. Working in cooperation with national officials and the 1540 Committee, including its Group of Experts, the Centre conducted comprehensive reviews of the countries' legislative frameworks, identified and addressed various training needs, promoted discussions of all matters pertaining to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), and supported the drafting of voluntary National Action Plans. In March 2015, Grenada adopted its Action Plan. These activities also included practical training in post-blast investigations, detection of dual-use chemicals, risk management, small vessel security and inter-agency coordination.

In November 2014, the Centre organized a Regional Workshop on the Implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) for South American States supported with funds from the UNODA-administered Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities donated by **Norway**, the **Republic of Korea**, the **United States** and the **European Union**. The workshop focused on the physical protection and accounting of materials related to the proliferation of WMD.

Reinforcing international arms control

Following the entry into force of the ATT on 24 December 2014, the Regional Centre provided assistance to States with funding from **Australia**, **Germany** and **Spain** through training courses on the implementation of the Treaty. The courses strengthened the capacity of States to control conventional arms and address issues related to their illicit circulation. Through technical modules and interactive exercises, participants deepened their knowledge of conventional arms classification, trends in the international arms trade, and means to improve national import and export control regimes.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 65/69, calling for the increased participation of women in disarmament activities, and with the financial support of **Australia**, the Regional Centre organized a round table as well as a training course on gender and youth approaches to implementation of the ATT and the Programme of Action on Small Arms. Participants reviewed means of addressing gender-based violence through arms control, and highlighted how women's and youth perspectives can be integrated in disarmament and arms control programmes.

Supporting small arms control and reducing armed violence

Levels of gun violence in Latin America are among the highest in the world. Recognizing that the widespread availability of small arms contributes to insecurity and impedes development, the Regional Centre developed a range of tools and resources to assist States in combating the illicit trafficking in small arms and to help reduce gun violence. As part of an assistance programme funded by **Germany**, the Regional Centre trained 28 Central American law enforcement officials in techniques to guarantee the integrity of small arms and ammunition evidence in legal proceedings and intelligence investigations, and provided 87 government



Participants engaging in UNLIREC's specialized course on evidence management of illicit small arms and ammunition (San Jose, Costa Rica; March 2015).

officials with specialized techniques on safeguarding weapons and ammunition stockpiles, and managing secure storage facilities.

As part of an assistance package funded by the **United States**, which includes the development of Standard Operating Procedures, the formulation of National Action Plans and the provision of basic equipment, seven Caribbean States received training on forensic ballistics and effective information management, using improved crime scene investigation methods to combat illicit trafficking in firearms and ammunition.

The Regional Centre provided assistance to El Salvador and Peru through activities—funded by **Germany**—targeting oversight mechanisms and capacity-building for the private security sector. UNLIREC conducted a series of assessments and workshops to ensure private security officials operate under international norms governing the use of force and apply the highest standards in safeguarding the weapons in their possession.

In addition, the Regional Centre increased its efforts in promoting the participation of women and enhancing their contribution to disarmament,

non-proliferation and arms control. To that end, **Guyana**, **Mexico**, **Panama** and **Spain** contributed to the financing of the two editions of the UNLIREC publication entitled "Forces of Change: Recognizing the Contribution of Latin American and Caribbean Women to Disarmament", exploring women's heightened vulnerability to gun violence, as well as their leadership in disarmament activities.

Support to the Regional Centre

UNLIREC relies on voluntary contributions of States to carry out its mandate of supporting and providing assistance to governments on disarmament. **Peru** supported the Regional Centre through financial and in-kind contributions, helping to sustain its managerial and operational capacities. **Spain** also provided an in-kind contribution through the financing of an international UN Volunteer.

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

Nuclear non-proliferation and lethal autonomous weapons

For the past 13 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. This 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 2014 Conference, with the theme “Looking Ahead: Opportunities and Challenges in Disarmament and Non-proliferation”, focused on the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). It helped prepare for the NPT Review Conference, which took place in New York from 27 April to 22 May 2015. Participants further addressed regional disarmament and non-proliferation issues. For the first time the Conference also examined the potential dangers of lethal autonomous weapons systems and participants exchanged ideas on how to regulate their development. In addition to hosting the Conference, **Republic of Korea** provides financial support for the organization of the Conference.

Capacity-building on ATT and small arms control

Following the entry into force of the ATT on 24 December 2014 and in response to requests from countries in Asia and the Pacific, the Regional Centre organized a number of workshops for government officials and experts

to discuss this treaty and its implementation. In November 2014, UNRCPD organized a Regional Legal Assistance Workshop on the ATT in Siem Reap, Cambodia, to provide countries in Asia and the Pacific with legal expertise to implement the ATT. Senior government officials likely to get involved in the Treaty’s implementation identified priority areas and discussed challenges. Experts provided assistance on legal and technical issues and discussed possible assistance to States to implement the Treaty. The workshop was hosted by Cambodia and supported by **Australia**. **New Zealand** provided in-kind support.

In June 2015, UNRCPD organized in Dhaka, Bangladesh, a national workshop on capacity-building on the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (PoA) and the ATT. Opened by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, some 40 government officials and experts from a wide range of ministries and agencies gathered at the event with international experts and representatives from UNRCPD. For two days, they shared best practices on policies and technical issues related to the PoA and the ATT and discussed ways for their implementation in Bangladesh. The workshop was organized with Bangladesh, with financial support from the **UNSCAR**. **New Zealand** provided support in-kind.

Peace and disarmament education

A project was launched in 2013 with the Ministry of Education of Nepal to integrate peace and disarmament content into Nepali school curricula and teaching tools. As a result of the project’s success, a second phase was launched in December 2014, with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as an additional partner. The project supported government officials involved with preparing the national curriculum through training and

technical support: an analysis was carried out regarding where teachers needed training concerning peace and disarmament education, and the Regional Centre organized a series of workshops that developed peace and disarmament education content for inclusion into the national curriculum, textbooks and teachers’ guides. Over the next 10 years, the textbooks will annually reach an estimated 400,000 Nepali teenagers nationwide and help strengthen a culture of peace among the next generation of this post-conflict society. To widen awareness about the project and enhance capacity-building, peace and disarmament, teaching tools were published in the monthly teachers’ magazine of Nepal. The project is funded by **Switzerland**.

Other contributions to the Regional Centre

UNRCPD also benefited from financial contributions from **China**, **Kazakhstan** and **Thailand** in support of the Regional Centre’s substantive programmes and operational capacities. **Nepal** contributed funds to sustain the operational capacities of the Centre. **Finland**, **Japan** and **Switzerland** provided in-kind contributions through the financing of an International UN Volunteer, an Associate Expert and an International UN Volunteer, and International UN Youth Volunteers, respectively. Furthermore, **New Zealand** contributed funds to finance an ATT Consultant.



Peace and Disarmament Education Project. UN Youth Volunteer from Switzerland with Nepali schoolchildren.

Fostering partnerships and building capacity

Vienna, Austria, hosts numerous disarmament and non-proliferation institutions and, as such, access to and dissemination of information on the issues they deal with is crucial.

With funding from **Austria** and **Germany**, the UNODA Vienna Office has partnered with 21 international and regional organizations, NGOs and academic institutions such as the Vienna Centre for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (VCDNP), and the UN-mandated University for Peace (UPEACE) to form the Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education Partnership. This partnership is developing a series of educational courses tailored to the specific needs of UN Member States. An induction video has already been made with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe as the first step of a training course, providing a template for other organizations to create additional informational videos and courses on the work of the disarmament and non-proliferation community in Vienna.

Promoting the participation of women in the Global South

Despite recognition within the disarmament community of the valuable contributions women can make to disarmament and non-proliferation activities and discussions, the number of women participating in disarmament forums, while increasing, remains well short of parity.

With the financial assistance of **Austria** and **Germany**, the Vienna Office is seeking to address this gender gap by providing tailored educational and career development opportunities to women, particularly from developing countries. This initiative aims to create a critical mass of women experts and decision makers in the disarmament and non-proliferation fields, notably in States and regions where women are currently under-represented in this field.

Together with UPEACE and VCDNP, UNODA is developing interdisciplinary disarmament and non-proliferation courses that can be incorporated into existing curricula. Scholarships will be provided to 140 women to participate in the courses. The scholars will also receive on-the-job mentoring and career training opportunities. UNODA is also partnering with the League of Arab States, which will host part of the training courses at its headquarters in Cairo.

As part of this initiative, a Higher Education for Peace Forum will be held in Vienna with support from Austria and Germany. The Forum will feature a job fair for over 100 participants, including 30 scholarship holders, providing a setting for training course participants to learn from professionals in the disarmament and non-proliferation fields. The Forum will include presentations and issue briefs to allow for substantive discussions. The Forum will also be an opportunity to provide information on the Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education Partnership to senior staff from universities interested in integrating the training courses into their own curricula.

Strengthening individual capacities and networks in Vienna

A coordinated platform, on which to group the wealth of educational services on offer in Vienna, would help improve access to disarmament and non-proliferation education, thus having an impact on the renewal of trained diplomats, practitioners, researchers and scholars.

There was therefore a need to provide an online clearing house facilitating access to courses and interaction with practitioners of disarmament and non-proliferation activities. Such an initiative acts as a catalyst to map existing services and induction courses (starter kits) to the work of the organizations, involving non-traditional institutions that can contribute to the overall goal of education on the subject.

It also serves to map out information on available courses, experts and events, thus creating categories of rosters that would allow potential users, students and institutions to identify needed skills and expertise available in this area.

Facilitating dialogue with the media

Maintaining a dialogue between the media and the Vienna disarmament and non-proliferation community is essential for promoting awareness of the issues they tackle.

With the financial support of **Austria**, the UNODA Vienna Office is hosting a series of events, in cooperation with the Inter-Press Service News Agency, to engage with key media-related stakeholders. This will allow them to probe into the specifics of disarmament and non-proliferation topics and thereby expand their interest in and knowledge of such topics. Providing this platform will enhance their ability to reach the public at large with a deeper amount of information, substantiated arguments and novel thinking. This activity takes place on the sidelines of major disarmament and non-proliferation events.

Stimulating debate in Vienna

Increasingly, the level of debate and quality of discussion in Vienna shows a steady trend towards policy reflection and formulation of substantive issues related to disarmament and non-proliferation.

With the support of **Austria**, the Vienna Roundtable Initiative brings together the disarmament and non-proliferation community in Vienna with the view to collectively addressing these issues, which fundamentally hinder capacity, effectiveness and readiness to fulfil mandates. This also creates an opportunity for the Vienna Office to meet regularly with Member States on current issues of interest.

Support for the Vienna Office

The managerial and operational capacities of the Vienna Office are supported by **Austria**.



UNODA opened an office at the Vienna International Centre in Austria in 2011.

Highlighting the importance of treaties in promoting disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control

With financial support from the **Netherlands**, UNODA published *Disarmament and Related Treaties*.¹ This new authoritative publication contains the texts of multilateral treaties that focus on nuclear weapons, other WMD, conventional arms and nuclear-weapon-free zones, all of which are essential for promoting peace and security.

The publication also includes treaties in which disarmament and non-proliferation are important elements within a larger framework of legal issues, such as the Antarctic Treaty or the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. Both of these instruments contain prohibitions on the placement of nuclear weapons in their respective domains.

Treaties are essential to the maintenance of international law and order, and States depend upon them to provide stability and consistency in international relations. This book brings together all the major multilateral disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control treaties in one place.

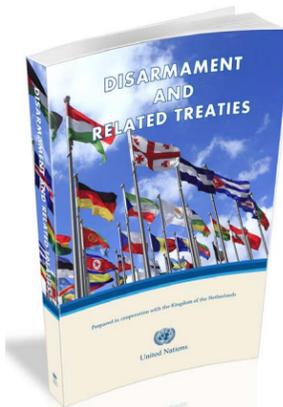
The UN Office of Legal Affairs supplied the texts of the agreements for which the UN Secretary-General is the depositary, as well as the text of agreements that have been registered with and published by the UN as part of its Treaty Series. For agreements that do not fit into these categories, the information was obtained from platforms and primary sources of the treaty depositaries or the international and intergovernmental organizations that have established bodies responsible for those treaties.

Disarmament and Related Treaties was unveiled at an academic symposium on 28 April which ran in parallel to the second day of the 2015 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference at UN Headquarters in

New York. The symposium, entitled “Nuclear Disarmament, Non-proliferation, and Energy: Fresh Ideas for the Future”, brought together early-career-graduate and post-graduate scholars from across the globe to present and discuss worldwide research related to the NPT and to examine current challenges and opportunities for the NPT.²

Not only did each participant receive a copy of the publication, but the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Bert Koenders, presented a copy to UN Messenger of Peace Michael Douglas. Both spoke at the opening of the event.

It is hoped that this volume will be a useful tool for diplomats, researchers, those in the service of States Parties to the various treaties and conventions, and those States not yet parties, as well as in promoting and furthering the universalization of these instruments.



¹ The publication is available in both printed and electronic formats and is also downloadable at <http://www.un.org/disarmament/publications/more/treaties/>.

² Held on 28 April 2015, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, UNODA, the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard University and the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies at the Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey jointly organized the symposium.



UNLIREC's specialized course on evidence management of illicit small arms and ammunition (San Jose, Costa Rica; March 2015).

Voluntary contributions to UNODA, from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2014

(in United States dollars)

Donor by fund	2013	2014	Total
Trust Fund for the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC)			
Australia	50,000		50,000
France		12,503	12,503
Germany	414,353	545,654	960,007
Netherlands	80,000		80,000
New Zealand	19,975		19,975
Togo	30,960	17,543	48,503
UNDP	72,995		72,995
Subtotal	668,283	575,700	1,243,983
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		102,265	102,265
Germany	292,322	191,931	484,253
Guyana	1,034	1,031	2,065
Mexico	5,000	5,000	10,000
Panama	1,000	1,000	2,000
Peru	30,000	29,998	59,998
Spain	20,349		20,349
United Kingdom	52,500		52,500
United States	810,000		810,000
Subtotal	1,264,201	331,225	1,595,426
Trust Fund for the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD)			
Australia		69,400	69,400
China	50,000	50,000	100,000
Kazakhstan	19,975	9,975	29,950
Nepal	96,264	208,503	304,767
New Zealand	75,295	65,115	140,410
Pakistan	4,972		4,972
Republic of Korea	44,248	43,600	87,848
Switzerland		76,839	76,839
Thailand		3,000	3,000
Subtotal	290,754	526,432	817,186
Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities			
Australia	136,150	146,416	282,566
Austria	194,295	213,213	407,508
Canada		321,989	321,989
Denmark	31,000	81,599	112,599
Finland	419,031		419,031
France	27,895		27,895
Germany	138,184	200,000	338,184
Hungary	13,548		13,548
Japan	66,359		66,359
Kazakhstan	49,970		49,970
Netherlands		99,000	99,000
Norway	31,297	85,398	116,695
Republic of Korea		1,000,000	1,000,000

Voluntary contributions to UNODA, from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2014

(in United States dollars)

Donor by fund	2013	2014	Total
Spain	13,573	53,264	66,837
Switzerland		70,000	70,000
United Kingdom	15,000	101,242	116,242
United States	44,000		44,000
European Union	1,583,832	415,550	1,999,382
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe		54,891	54,891
Carnegie Corporation of New York	50,000		50,000
Subtotal	2,814,134	2,842,562	5,656,696
Trust Fund for the UN Disarmament Information Programme			
Thailand		1,000	1,000
Private contributor		99,500	99,500
Subtotal		100,500	100,500
UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation			
Australia	923,504	807,100	1,730,604
Denmark	500,359	450,033	950,392
Germany		2,095,960	2,095,960
Ireland		204,600	204,600
Netherlands		657,895	657,895
Spain		25,598	25,598
Sweden	129,972		129,972
Switzerland		100,000	100,000
United Kingdom	161,970		161,970
Subtotal	1,715,805	4,341,186	6,056,991
Total	6,753,177	8,717,605	15,470,782

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 Disarmament 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.

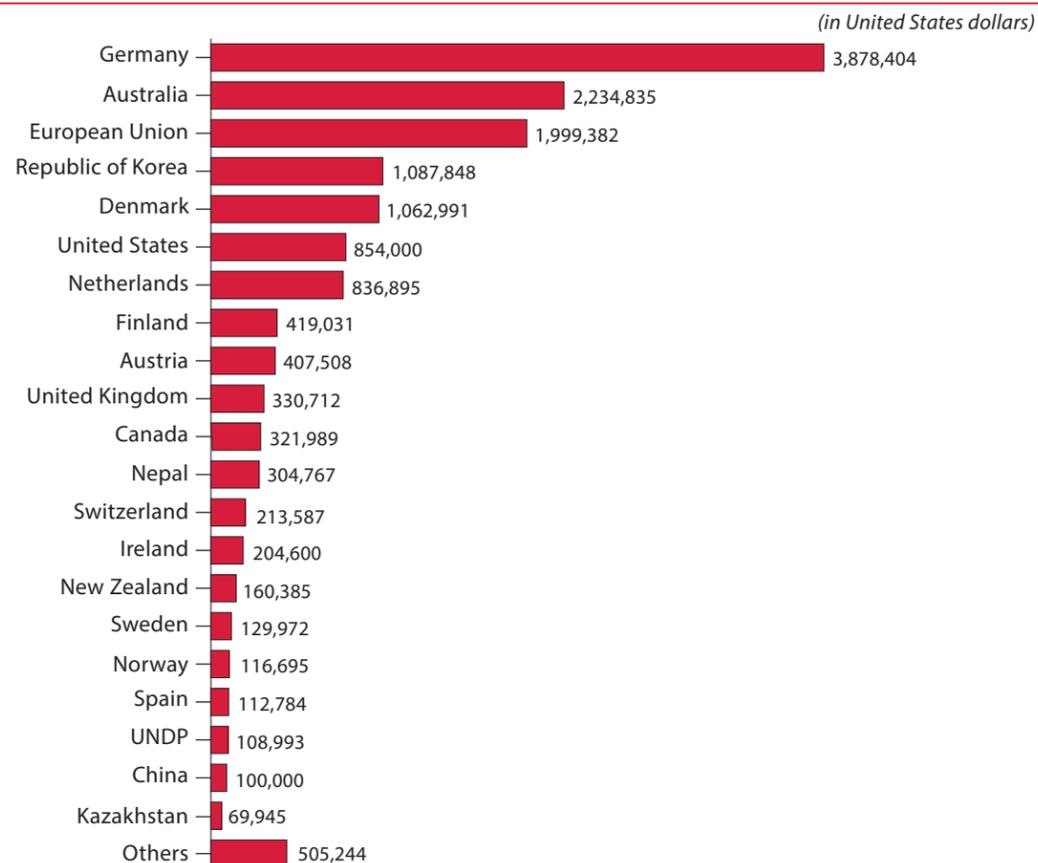
Trust Fund for the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation

Supports the implementation of the ATT as well as the Programme of Action on SALW 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.

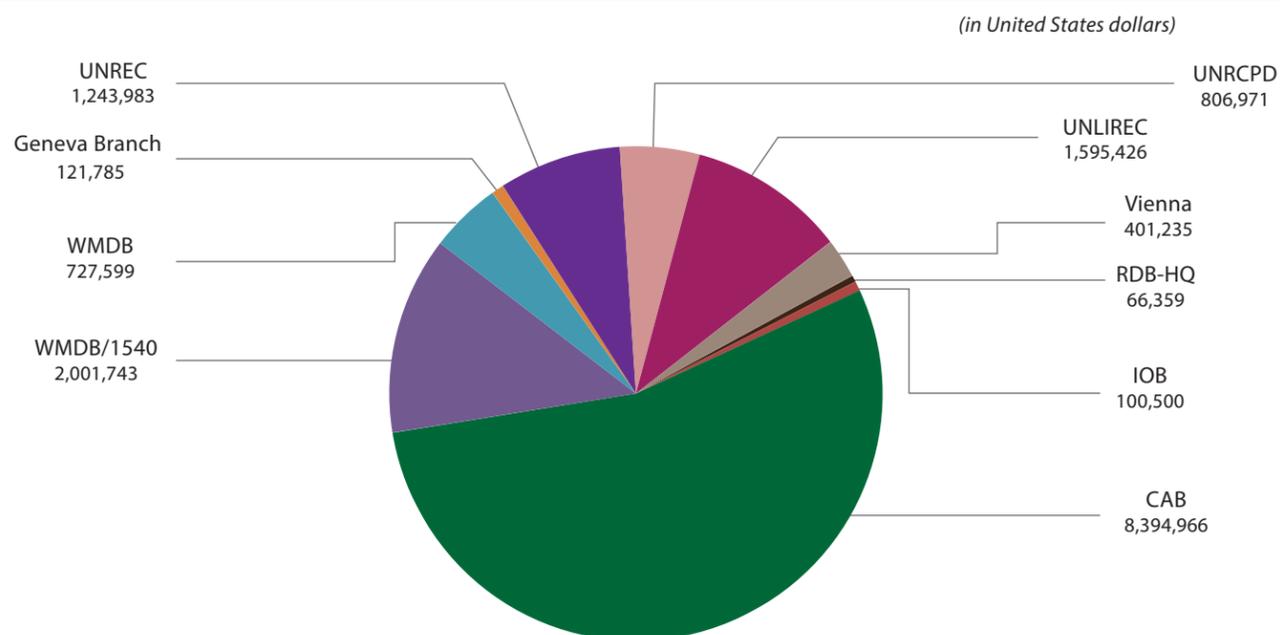
Note: The following donors have made contributions to UNODA trust funds which were recorded in the accounts in 2015:

Australia, Austria, European Union, Finland, Germany, Hungary, India, Japan, Kazakhstan, the Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom, the United States, UNDP and private contributors.

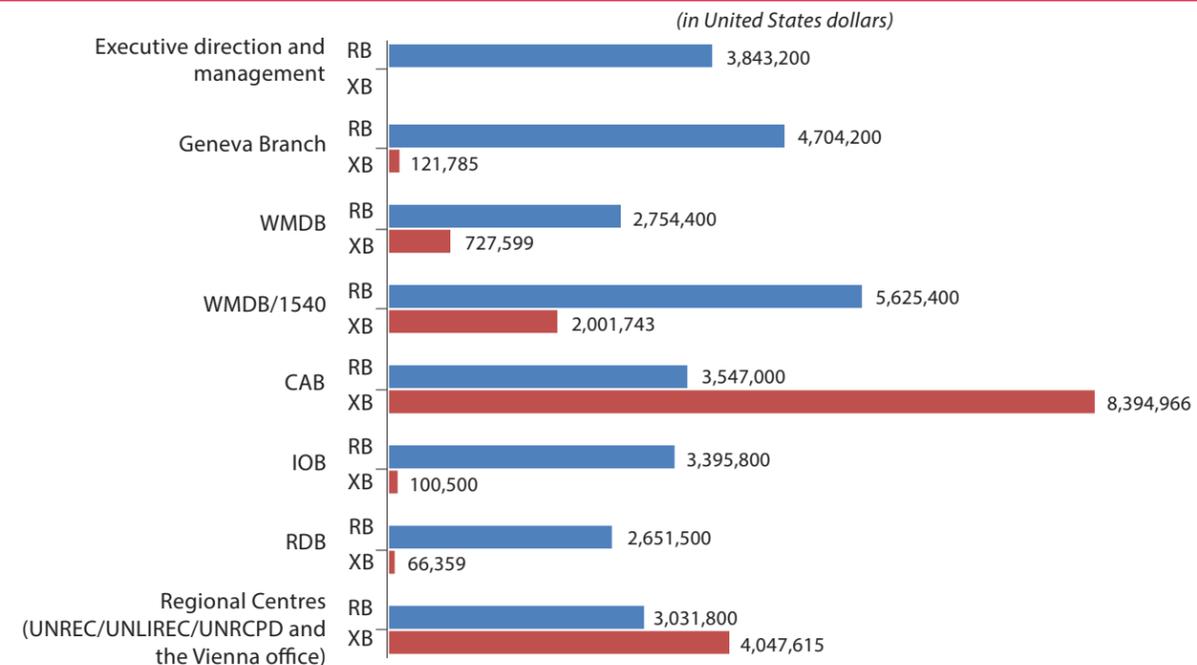
UNODA: Principal donors, from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2014



Extrabudgetary income by branch/centre, from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2014



Regular budget vs. extrabudgetary resources, from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2014



Regular budget (RB)

UNODA receives most of its funding from the regular budget to carry out its programmed activities. For the years 2013-2014, the amount from the regular budget was \$23.9 million. 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 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 1540 Committee on the non-proliferation of all WMD. Regular budget resources provided for 2013-2014 were \$5.6 million and covered staff costs, costs for office space and equipment, communications, technical experts, and travel of staff, experts and members of the 1540 Committee.

Extrabudgetary resources (XB)

Voluntary contributions amounted to \$6.7 million in 2013 and \$8.7 million in 2014. 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 were also provided for UNSCAR, a multi-donor flexible funding mechanism designed to finance projects aimed at supporting the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty and the Programme of Action on SALW.

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

Branch	Donor	Project
Geneva Branch	Australia	BWC Sponsorship Programme
	Finland	BWC Sponsorship Programme
	France	Support to the Implementation Support Unit
	Hungary	Support to the Implementation Support Unit
	Netherlands	BWC Sponsorship Programme
	United Kingdom	BWC 40th anniversary event
WMDB	Canada	Contribution from the OPCW/Canada for use in "Integration of Lessons Learned from the UN Mission in Syria to Strengthening the Secretary-General's Mechanism"
	Germany	Lessons Learned for Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigating Alleged Use of Chemical, Biological and Toxin Weapons
	Netherlands	Lessons Learned for Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigating Alleged Use of Chemical, Biological and Toxin Weapons
	Norway	Support to a Conference to establish a Middle East Zone Free of WMD
		Lessons Learned on Maritime Operations in the OPCW-UN Joint Mission to Eliminate Chemical Weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic
	Switzerland	Lessons Learned for Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigating Alleged Use of Chemical, Biological and Toxin Weapons
	United Kingdom	Lessons Learned for Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigating Alleged Use of Chemical, Biological and Toxin Weapons
	OSCE	Lessons Learned for Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigating Alleged Use of Chemical, Biological and Toxin Weapons
WMDB/1540	Kazakhstan	UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) related activities
	Norway	UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) related activities
	Republic of Korea	UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) related activities
	United States	UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) related activities
	European Union	UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) related activities
	Carnegie Corporation	UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) related activities
CAB	Australia	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (various contributions)
	Denmark	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (various contributions)
	Finland	ATT Conference side events
		Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (various contributions)
	France	ATT Conference side events
	Germany	Developing an ATT Implementation Toolkit
		Greater Transparency in Military Expenditures - Phase 2 (from Germany)
		Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (various contributions)
	Ireland	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (various contributions)
	Netherlands	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (various contributions)
	Spain	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (various contributions)
	Sweden	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (various contributions)
	Switzerland	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (various contributions)
	United Kingdom	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (various contributions)
		ATT Conference side events
	European Union	Support for UNODA activities to implement the UN Programme of Action on small arms
OSCE	Ukraine physical security and stockpile management risks and needs assessment in the context of crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation	
Vienna Office	Austria	Establishment of UNODA Vienna Liaison Office in Vienna for institutions on nuclear disarmament & non-proliferation activities Dialogue with the Media Vienna Round Table Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education Partnership

UNODA projects supported by donors

Branch	Donor	Project
		Boosting the Advance of Women on Peace-related Issues: Strengthening Tools for Women's Education in the Global South
	Germany	Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education Partnership
		Boosting the Advance of Women on Peace-related Issues: Strengthening Tools for Women's Education in the Global South
		Boosting the Advance of Women on Peace-related Issues in the OSCE Participating States and Partners for Co-operation regions
UNREC	Australia	African Seminar to Prepare for the Final Conference on the ATT, Addis Ababa
	France	Funds earmarked to support SALW activities of the Centre
	Germany	African Seminar to Prepare for the Final Conference on the ATT, Addis Ababa
		Technical Assistance to Mali in Implementing the National Action Plan on SALW
		Support to the Togolese National Commission on SALW Regarding the Marking and Recordkeeping of SALW
	Netherlands	African Seminar to Prepare for the Final Conference on the ATT, Addis Ababa
	New Zealand	African Seminar to Prepare for the Final Conference on the ATT, Addis Ababa
	Togo	To cover activities and operating costs of the Centre
	European Union	Physical security and stockpile management activities to reduce the risk of illicit trade in SALW and their ammunition in the Sahel region
	UNDP	Programme to support the fight against the proliferation of SALW and community security in Côte d'Ivoire
UNLIREC	Australia	Building Momentum for the Regional Implementation of General Assembly resolution 65/69 on Women, Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Arms control
	Germany	Preventing Armed Violence in Central America through the Combat of Illicit Trafficking in Firearms
		Strengthening Oversight and Building Capacities for Small Arms Control and non-proliferation in the Private Security Sector
		Preventing armed violence in Latin America and the Caribbean
		Mitigating the diversion of weapons to reduce armed violence in Latin America and the Caribbean
	Guyana	UNLIREC publications (vols. I and II) entitled "Forces of Change: Recognizing the Contribution of Latin American and Caribbean Women to Disarmament"
	Mexico	UNLIREC publications (vols. I and II) entitled "Forces of Change: Recognizing the Contribution of Latin American and Caribbean Women to Disarmament"
	Panama	UNLIREC publications (vols. I and II) entitled "Forces of Change: Recognizing the Contribution of Latin American and Caribbean Women to Disarmament"
	Spain	UNLIREC activities on SALW as well as on the ATT in Central America
	United States	UNLIREC publication (vols. I and II) entitled "Forces of Change: Recognizing the Contribution of Latin American and Caribbean Women to Disarmament"
	Strengthening Implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in Caribbean States	
	Combating Illicit Firearms and Ammunition Trafficking in the Caribbean through Operational Forensic Ballistics	
UNRCPD	Australia	Regional Legal Assistance Workshop on the ATT, Siem Reap, Cambodia
	China	Financial contribution in support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
	Kazakhstan	Financial contribution in support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
	Nepal	Financial contribution in support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
	Republic of Korea	13th UN - Republic of Korea Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Issues, Jeju Island, Republic of Korea
	Switzerland	Continuing Support for Implementing Peace and Disarmament Education in Nepal
	Thailand	Financial contribution in support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities

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