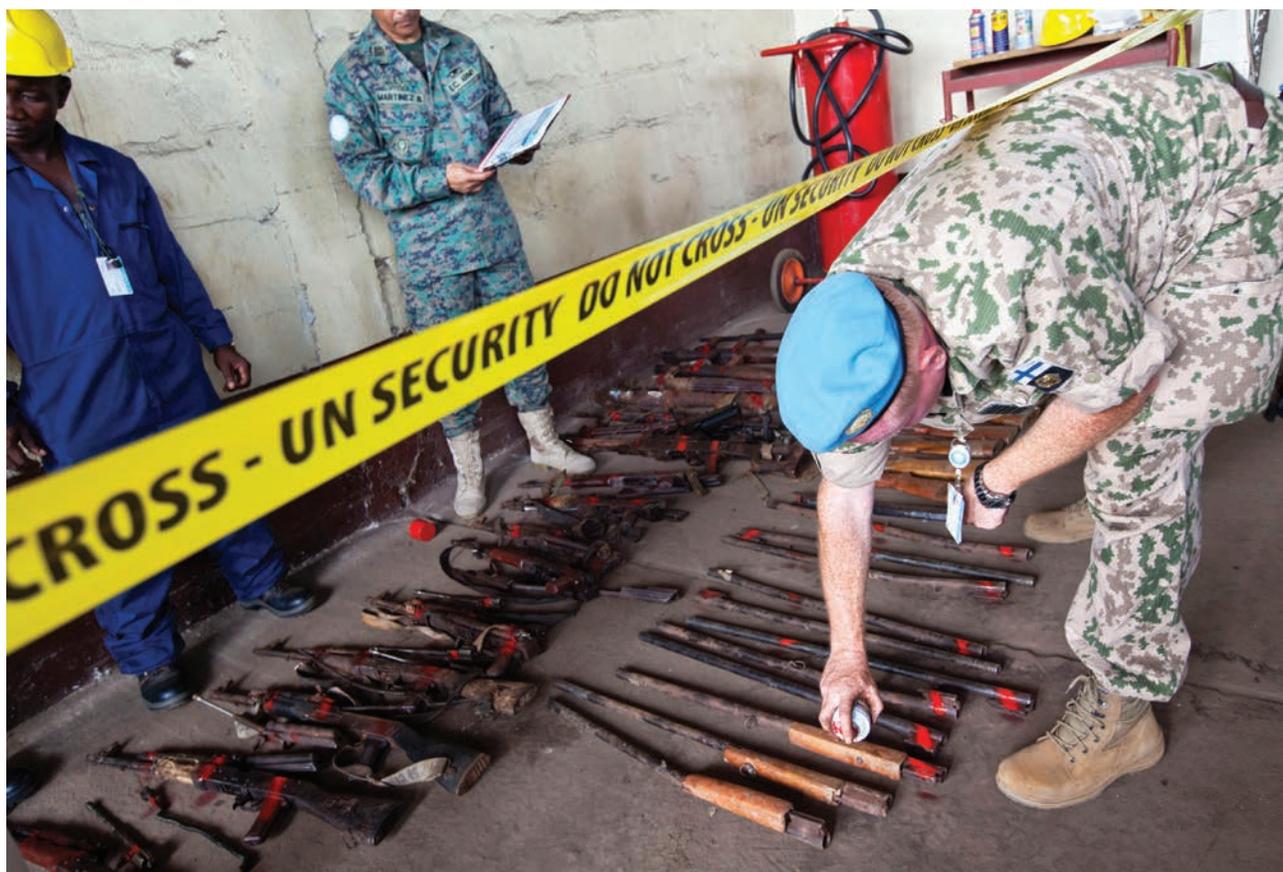




United Nations
Office for Disarmament Affairs



2015 - 2016

LOVE PEACE
NO WAR



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE
FOR DISARMAMENT AFFAIRS



United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs



WAR AND PEACE

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Cover photo: UN Photo/Staton Winter

Back cover: *Hilando la Paz* by Ivan Ciro Palomino Huamani from Peru,
First Place, UN Poster for Peace Contest 2016



Some of the winning entries of the UN Poster for Peace Contest displayed as part of the disarmament collection in the General Assembly building at UN Headquarters. See p. 23 for more information. (Photo credit: Paule Saviano)

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List of acronyms

ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
BWC	Biological Weapons Convention
CAB	Conventional Arms Branch
IATG	International Ammunition Technical Guidelines
ICT	information and communication technology
IOB	Information and Outreach Branch
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	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PSSM	physical security and stockpile management
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
UAV	unmanned aerial vehicle
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
WMDB	Weapons of Mass Destruction Branch

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 and the UN transparency registers. The Branch chairs the UN internal coordination mechanism on small arms, ammunition and the arms trade.
- 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



Disarmament in the context of the United Nations (UN) means the complete elimination of all weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and the strict regulation of conventional weapons, in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter. It is a founding principle of our organization.

The willingness of Member States to step up and support these goals, both politically and financially, is vital to their attainment.

I am very grateful to those States that have chosen to support the undertakings of the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) as a testament to their commitment to the cause of disarmament.

In 2015, the interdependence of peace and development was acknowledged through the historic Sustainable Development Goals. It underlined the link of disarmament to both development and peace by recognizing the detrimental impact the illicit arms trade has on lives and livelihoods.

With the assistance of our funding partners, UNODA has been able to foster capacity-building and promote the relevance of conventional arms regulation to development.

We have worked with Governments to create practical tools such as the International Small Arms Control Standards and the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines. The UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation enabled projects that improved legislation and border controls, stockpile management and the destruction of arms. Our regional centres have been at the forefront of these activities.

In the global quest to eliminate and prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, funding from our partners continued to support the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) to prevent non-state actors from acquiring these weapons. UNODA has been active in supporting the

1540 Committee's efforts to ensure that States receive implementation assistance, especially those in the developing world.

Voluntary funding has enabled the strengthening of the Secretary-General's Mechanism to investigate allegations of the use of chemical, biological and toxin weapons—the only dedicated international mechanism for the investigation into alleged use of such weapons. UNODA is steadily operationalizing the lessons learned from the Mechanism, including through new training methods and an enhanced experts' roster.

Beyond the traditional WMD and conventional weapons dichotomy, support from partners has helped address emerging challenges, such as the promotion of norms, rules and principles for responsible State behaviour in cyberspace; the security and long-term sustainability of outer space; and the use of armed unmanned aerial vehicles. There has also been support for the universalization of disarmament treaties and instruments.

Finally, with help from our friends, UNODA launched the UN Poster for Peace competition to commemorate the first General Assembly resolution of 1946, which established the goal of eliminating all WMD. The contest received over 4,000 entries from 123 countries and sparked global enthusiasm among the world's youth. We have been able to use the artwork on multiple continents as a year-round tool for disarmament education and awareness.

The challenges to global peace and security are mounting. As we head into 2017, I count on all Member States for their support and stepped-up efforts to make the world a more peaceful and more prosperous planet.

KIM Won-soo

Under-Secretary-General
United Nations High Representative
for Disarmament Affairs

UNSCAR: Sustainable funding at the heart of the 2030 agenda

With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, conventional arms issues are now at the heart of a global effort to transform our world.

Contributing to this effort is the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR), a multi-donor trust fund facilitating effective conventional arms regulation. It supports the universalization and effective implementation of relevant global instruments on arms regulation, including the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons and the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), and promotes the relevance of conventional arms regulation to development.

Since 2013, UNSCAR has supported 39 projects across the world with a budget of approximately \$6 million. Twenty projects funded by UNSCAR are currently under way. Projects are carried out by UN system partners, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and research institutes. UNSCAR has fostered capacity-building and the design of implementation tools, guides and information platforms; contributed to ongoing multilateral processes; and supported national accession and ratification processes. Projects contributed to, among others, improved legislation and border controls, better stockpile management and the destruction of arms. Issues such as end use/user controls, public awareness and gender have been brought into the centre of the discussions. The

wide spectrum of themes feeds into the global 2030 Agenda for more peaceful and inclusive societies and stronger institutions.

Australia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the **United Kingdom** have provided contributions to UNSCAR. Donors participate in the UNSCAR Strategic Planning Group and provide advice to the operation of UNSCAR, including recommendations on the selection of projects to be funded.

Each year, UNSCAR selects small-scale, targeted assistance projects for funding through an annual call for proposals, a competitive application process.

UNSCAR improves the effectiveness of assistance through robust coordination and monitoring mechanisms and better matching of assistance needs with resources. Once selected, implementing partners are required to coordinate with other finalists, building on existing efforts and creating synergies. This has reduced unwanted competition or duplication of efforts among implementing partners, particularly where thematic and regional focus areas are related.

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

See www.un.org/disarmament/unscar for more information.



Improving conventional arms platforms and facilitating global-regional cooperation

UNODA is committed to accelerating cooperation among global and regional organizations in the implementation of relevant conventional arms instruments. Synergies are sought between global and regional efforts by:

- Ensuring that international norms are reflected in regional implementation
- Encouraging interregional exchange
- Engaging regional organizations in UN meetings
- Synchronizing regional calendars with the global timelines
- Aligning relevant reporting requirements and procedures.

In the multilateral environment, where compartmentalization is widespread, web platforms and databases are crucial hubs for information and coordination. The streamlining of national reports required under different instruments is an effective way of reducing the reporting burden of States. It can be achieved through harmonization of reporting forms, web-based interfaces and procedures.

The UN and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) apply largely similar reporting requirements in the areas of conventional arms transfers, military expenditures and controlling small arms and light weapons (SALW). Currently, the UN web portal enables States to submit online national reports in all these areas.

The two organizations have set out to connect the OSCE reporting procedure to the UN reporting model, thus simplifying the process for OSCE participating States in preparing and submitting largely similar reports to both organizations. This project aims at delivering a coordinated approach to national reporting, decreasing the burden of States in meeting various reporting requirements and opening up possibilities to analyse the information provided in a cooperative manner.

Voluntary contributions from **Germany** have enabled the two organizations to focus first on the harmonization of SALW reporting, as a pilot initiative, building upon UNODA past efforts to develop conventional arms platforms funded by the **European Union** and **Japan**. In the current pilot phase, UNODA and OSCE worked on:

- Aligning respective reporting templates and procedures
- Developing separate online architectures and platforms
- Establishing a common secure network for data transfer.

These plans will be implemented in 2016, with a view to possibly expanding the scope to other relevant areas of conventional arms.

	Category I	Battle tanks
	Category II	Armoured combat vehicles
	Category III	Large-calibre artillery systems
	Category IV	Combat aircraft
	Category V	Attack helicopters
	Category VI	Warships
	Category VII	Missiles and missile launchers

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development underlines the determination of the UN to “foster peaceful, just, and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence” and reaffirms that “there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development”.

Addressing the needs of conflict- and crime-affected countries requires strengthened horizontal cooperation between the humanitarian, peace and security and development pillars of the UN in order to prioritize conflict prevention and strengthen the rule of law and human rights.

Building on international agreements such as the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, the Firearms Protocol and the ATT, UNODA works with Governments to create practical tools to help States enhance their capacities in the area of small arms control. The flagship example is the project to develop and implement the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS).

These voluntary standards propose effective and achievable controls over the full life cycle of SALW—from manufacture and marking, through transfer and storage, to collection and destruction—in order to reduce the risk of them falling into the hands of criminals, terrorists and those who would misuse them. ISACS are fully coordinated with the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines so that gaps or overlaps are avoided.

The standards are based on norms agreed upon by States and were developed through a collaborative effort by 23 UN entities and hundreds of experts from Governments, international and regional organizations, civil

society and the private sector. Since their launch in 2012, the UN and its partners have used ISACS in at least 90 countries.

During the reporting period, the UN, international and regional organizations and training institutes have used ISACS to assist the Governments of dozens of 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 to create the conditions necessary for sustainable human development.

The ISACS initiative is a good example of how the humanitarian, peace and security and development pillars of the UN can work together in partnership to help States prevent conflict and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Working in such a collaborative way, the UN can better help States to clear a path towards the achievement of these important goals.

The ISACS project has been supported by financial contributions from **Australia, Ireland, Norway** and **Switzerland**. These funds are administered through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery.



In over 100 countries during the past decade, poorly stored ammunition stockpiles have inadvertently exploded. Thousands of people have died and 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 is increasingly used to assemble improvised explosive devices.

In 2008, the General Assembly mandated the UN to develop the 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, Japan, Switzerland** and the **European Union**, the IATG were developed under the UN SaferGuard Programme, assisted by a Technical Review Panel of experts from Member States in collaboration with international organizations and 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.

Under the UN SaferGuard Programme, UNODA developed training materials 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**, specialized IATG implementation software was developed. Online, users can find:

- A risk reduction checklist, which assists in checking how safe an explosive storehouse is (un.org/disarmament/un-safeguard/risk-reduction-process-levels)
- A quantity-distance map, which shows what the minimum perimeter should be around an explosive storehouse in order for an unwanted explosion to have limited effects (un.org/disarmament/un-safeguard/map)
- A vertical danger area calculator, which computes how low aircraft and helicopters can safely fly over an explosive warehouse (un.org/disarmament/un-safeguard/vertical-danger-area)
- An explosive limit license generator, which generates a license on how far from the explosive storehouse other structures should be placed (un.org/disarmament/un-safeguard/explosives-limit-license).



These tools allow in-country experts to considerably reduce the time required to complete risk assessments, which were previously done by hand.

Through the support of **Finland** and **Japan**, the UN SaferGuard Quick Response Mechanism—which was welcomed by the General Assembly—permits 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.

With support from **Switzerland**, UNODA is partnering with the Geneva Institute for Humanitarian Demining to develop across-the-board standards for IATG certification of ammunition experts. In this way,

ammunition technical expertise from all over the world can be acknowledged and certification of trainers can be undertaken on a shared, tested foundation.

Ammunition experts around the world have welcomed the IATG as the long-awaited global standard for ammunition management and are integrating them into their practice, saving lives and livelihoods. The Guidelines are currently available in Arabic, English and French (www.un.org/disarmament/ammunition).



A construction crew installs heavy-grade metal doors in an ammunition depot in Peru in conformity with the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines.

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

Adopted unanimously on 28 April 2004, UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) obliged all Member States to adopt legislation to prevent the proliferation to non-state actors of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery, in particular for terrorist purposes, and establish appropriate domestic controls over related materials to prevent their illicit trafficking. Its current mandate is set to expire in April 2021.

UNODA supports the 1540 Committee¹ and its Group of Experts in the implementation of the requirements of resolution 1540 (2004). In 2015 and 2016, UNODA continued to use voluntary contributions from **Kazakhstan**, the **Republic of Korea**, the **United States** and the **European Union** to support activities related to the full implementation of the resolution.

In that regard and in line with the programmes of work of the 1540 Committee, UNODA continued to focus on supporting national implementation efforts, partnering with relevant regional and international organizations, and reaching out to civil society and the private sector.

In addition, UNODA supported events specifically dedicated to contributing to the 1540 Committee's comprehensive review of the resolution's status of implementation, as mandated by Security Council resolution 1977 (2011) and due to be completed by December 2016.

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

Supporting national implementation efforts

In 2015 and 2016, UNODA supported national activities, including round tables on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and the development of the national implementation action plans of Belize, the Dominican Republic, Iraq, Jordan, Malawi, Montenegro, Myanmar, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Zambia.

Such national activities can promote the identification of effective implementation practices and assistance needs.

Partnering with regional and international organizations

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

UNODA promotes such cooperation with relevant organizations to exchange information, identify synergies and facilitate technical assistance that can enhance implementation of the resolution by Member States.

In October 2015, UNODA concluded an agreement with the Organization of American States on providing support to a project to enhance regional activities in the promotion of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in the Americas.

In April 2016, in cooperation with the African Union, UNODA organized the Review and Assistance Conference on the Implementation of Resolution 1540 (2004) that aimed to assist the 1540 Committee in fulfilling its mandate to facilitate "match-making" between assistance providers and African States that would need

assistance in implementing the resolution. The Conference also aimed to consolidate views of African States on the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and to make a contribution to the 2016 comprehensive review.

UNODA plans to intensify its cooperation efforts by convening annual meetings of regional and international organizations to discuss programmes and activities relevant to resolution 1540 (2004).

Outreach to civil society and the private sector

Recognizing the importance of civil society and the private sector in supporting Member States to effectively implement resolution 1540 (2004), UNODA has continued to reach out to these important stakeholders.

Germany and UNODA continued to promote the so-called “Wiesbaden Industry Process”, holding

the fourth annual conference to strengthen the partnership between industry and the UN in November 2015. Following suggestions by the participating representatives from the Republic of Korea, this process will be augmented by a regional industry conference to be held in Seoul in September 2016 that will be supported by UNODA.

In April 2016, in cooperation with the UN University, UNODA hosted a civil society forum with representatives of academia and relevant institutions to provide views on obligations and developments pertinent to the 1540 Committee’s comprehensive review of the status the resolution.

Over the past years, more than 100 private sector entities and over 70 NGOs, think tanks and academic institutions participated in events supported and organized by UNODA that would not have been possible without voluntary contributions.



A field exercise portion of a training session hosted by France in June 2015 for experts on the roster of the Secretary-General’s Mechanism. (Photo credit: Julie Boumrar)

Strengthening the Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons

In its resolution 42/37 C of 30 November 1987, the General Assembly authorized the UN Secretary-General to carry out investigations in response to reports that may be brought to his attention concerning the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons that may constitute a violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol or other relevant rules of customary international law.

In 2015 and 2016, voluntary contributions from **Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom** and the **European Union** have facilitated efforts to strengthen the capacity of this “Secretary-General’s Mechanism” (SGM). As a consequence, several critical improvements to the SGM’s preparedness have been enacted and more are being pursued.

The requirement for further strengthening and improving the capacity of the SGM was identified by the Secretary-General himself, following the most recent use of the SGM in 2013 to investigate allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic. A series of lessons-learned workshops, involving various SGM stakeholders, were convened in 2014 in order to review the application of the Mechanism during that investigation. These workshops distilled several important tasks required for ensuring that the Mechanism would be operational, particularly in the event of an allegation of the use of biological weapons.

In order to conduct such investigations, UNODA maintains and updates lists of qualified experts, expert consultants and laboratories nominated by Member States, whose services may be called upon in the event that the Mechanism is activated. Through the use of voluntary funds, the electronic database containing this roster has been upgraded and updated to a more user-friendly software.

In addition, in order to ensure that experts nominated to the roster are able to operate efficiently as a UN team in challenging field conditions, UNODA has continued to facilitate specialized training for these experts. In June 2015, France hosted the first basic (introductory) training for experts to take place following the 2013 UN mission in the Syrian Arab Republic. This therefore stood as the first training activity to implement some of the lessons-learned from that mission and resulted in 14 new experts on the roster having taken part in SGM training. Shortly thereafter, in September 2015, the United Kingdom sponsored the first SGM training to be integrated with another international organization—the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)—implementing another lesson learned from 2013. Consequently, seven experts who had previously taken part in basic SGM training were instructed in negotiations and interviewing skills, alongside OPCW colleagues.

Continuing these efforts to implement the lessons identified in 2014, Sweden hosted the first Head of Mission training in September 2016. Australia will host a basic SGM training in October 2016, further expanding the number of trained experts on the roster. Voluntary contributions have permitted UNODA to develop a new training methodology, which will include an e-learning platform for experts. This new, phased training approach will be introduced as part of the training activities in Sweden and Australia and at future training events.

Voluntary contributions have also permitted UNODA to develop proposed guiding principles for use during the activation and operational deployment of an SGM investigation. These would assist UNODA in internal and external coordination following a request to the Secretary-General and would also provide a guide to a Head of Mission in selecting a team and in planning activities.

Promoting transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space

With a financial contribution from the **European Union**, UNODA organized a panel discussion and assisted in the conduct of a multilateral meeting in support of the implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures (TCBMs) in outer space activities.

UNODA has sought to take forward the request of the General Assembly for relevant UN entities to assist Member States in the implementation of TCBMs in order to reduce miscalculation and to advance cooperative approaches to questions of outer space security.

In June 2015, UNODA, together with the European Union External Action Service, convened a panel discussion entitled “Challenges and Opportunities for Multilateral Efforts for the Enhancement of Security and Stability in Outer Space Activities”. The panel featured interventions by Ms. Simonetta Di Pippo, Director of the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs; Dr. Rajeswari Pillai Rajagopalan, Senior Fellow in Security Studies of the Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi, India; and Ambassador Jacek Bylica, Principal Adviser and Special Envoy of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, European External Action Service, European Union.

Participants addressed a range of issues related to outer space security, including the operationalization of transparency and confidence-building measures to address threats to sustainability and security of outer space activities. Discussants also considered future opportunities in this context—namely, adoption of a multilateral code of conduct for outer space activities.

Multilateral negotiations on an International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities

In support of political commitments to encourage responsible action in and the peaceful uses of outer space, UNODA assisted the **European Union** in the organization and convening of “Multilateral Negotiations on an International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities” from 27 to 31 July 2015 at UN Headquarters in New York.

Participants from 22 States received sponsorship for participation in the meeting. The sponsorship programme allowed for broad participation of States,¹ thus ensuring a more inclusive and comprehensive discussion of the substantive and procedural elements of the possible development and adoption of a multilateral commitment.

While formal negotiations on a code were not conducted during this meeting, substantive discussions were held on the main issues relating to a potential code, such as the purpose, scope and general principles, security and sustainability, cooperation mechanisms and organizational aspects.

¹ Sponsored participants included Angola, Armenia, Belarus, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Kenya, Laos, Madagascar, Mauritania, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Zambia.

Supporting implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention

States parties to 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), will convene in Geneva in November 2016 for the Convention's Eighth Review Conference.

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 actions on a range of topics relating to the Convention. At the Sixth Review Conference in 2006, States parties established an Implementation Support Unit (ISU), which is based within the Geneva Branch of UNODA.

In 2015 and 2016, the BWC benefited from voluntary financial contributions from the **European Union**. In January 2016, the European Union adopted Council Decision CFSP/2016/51, which provides €2.3 million over three years in support of the BWC. This decision focuses on six separate areas: promoting universal adherence to the BWC; enhancing interaction with non-governmental stakeholders on science and technology; developing national capacities for BWC implementation; supporting the preparations for the Eighth BWC Review Conference; strengthening the UN Secretary-General's Mechanism; and enabling tools for awareness-raising, education and engagement. In 2016, the ISU and UNODA have organized regional workshops in Astana, Brasilia, New Delhi and Addis Ababa with this European Union funding.

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

In 2015, **Australia, Canada, Finland** and the **Netherlands** made contributions to the sponsorship programme. Five States parties (Burundi, Cameroon, Cuba, Mongolia and the Philippines) were sponsored to attend the 2015 Meeting of Experts, and another eight States parties (Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Ghana, Nigeria, the Sudan and Uganda) were sponsored to participate in the 2015 Meeting of States Parties.

In 2016, the sponsorship programme financed its highest number of countries to attend the Preparatory Committee for the Eighth Review Conference and the upcoming Eighth Review Conference. In total, 25 States parties were sponsored (Afghanistan, Armenia, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, Georgia, Ghana, Honduras, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Montenegro, Peru, Serbia, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Zambia and Zimbabwe), thanks to the voluntary contributions received from **Australia, Canada, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands** and **Switzerland**, as well as the **European Union**. A similar number will be sponsored to participate in the Review Conference in November.

In 2016, **Canada** also provided a separate grant amounting to \$275,000, aimed at strengthening international efforts to prevent the development and use of biological weapons. The grant provides targeted support to the ISU to advance universalization and the full and effective implementation of the Convention. Thanks to this financing, the ISU was able to organize, among other activities, an international workshop on the BWC in Wuxi, China, in September 2016.

Armed unmanned aerial vehicles: Developing mechanisms for transparency, oversight and accountability

Issues raised by the increasing spread and use of armed unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) have continued to attract significant attention. The UN has worked for some time to address the concern that UAVs might be used as a means to deliver WMD. However, in recent years, there has been growing concern regarding the increasing use of UAVs to conduct targeted strikes, especially in areas outside active hostilities.

In 2014, in the context of discussions on the disarmament and security implications of emerging technologies, the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters recommended that the Secretary-General commission a study on armed UAVs. As a contribution to the study, UNODA co-organized with the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) the International Seminar on Improving Transparency, Oversight and Accountability for Any Use of Armed Unmanned Aerial Vehicles Outside Areas of Active Hostilities. The seminar was held in Geneva in June 2015 with the financial support of the **Open Society Foundations, Germany** and **Switzerland**.

UNODA subsequently published the Study on Armed Unmanned Aerial Vehicles in October 2015, with assistance from UNIDIR and the Human

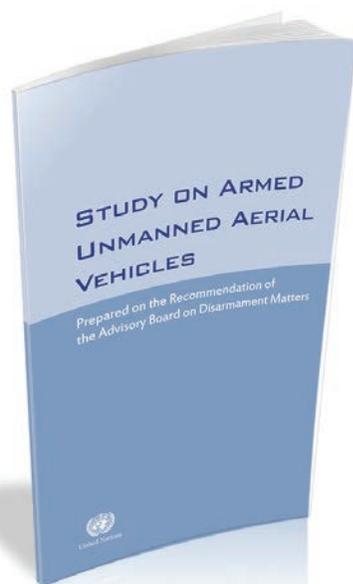
Rights Institute at the Columbia University School of Law.

In addressing the distinctions between civilian and military UAVs, the study found that civil demand remains limited to small systems not capable of carrying weapons typically deployed by armed military systems. At the same time, militaries are developing and marketing for export increasingly smaller armed UAVs, including small single-use systems intended as remotely piloted loitering munitions or cruise missiles.

Due to their unique characteristics, armed UAVs raise particular implications for the maintenance of international peace, security and stability, as well as the integrity of international humanitarian and human rights principles. In particular, they are becoming increasingly available to non-state actors, providing them with inexpensive options to conduct attacks with increasing control and precision, including with biological, chemical or radiological materials. Their use has also elicited unease about a weakening of the standard for deploying force and raised new challenges in the application and interpretation of international law.

There are a number of confidence-building measures that States could pursue to increase transparency, oversight and accountability with respect to armed UAVs. These include information-sharing with respect to any use of UAVs to conduct targeted strikes outside areas of active hostilities. They could also include information-sharing related to the development, acquisition, stockpiling and transfer of armed UAVs, building upon existing international legal obligations and voluntary UN mechanisms.

The study concludes that the pursuit of such confidence-building measures would benefit from their development within a multilateral framework, with meaningful engagement by civil society. In the near term, multilateral engagement on this matter could be best facilitated through a study conducted under the auspices of UNIDIR.



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

Fostering small arms and light weapons control in Mali

With financial support from **Germany**, the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) continued to assist the National Commission on Small Arms of Mali in implementing the 2014-2018 Mali National Action Plan on Small Arms by supporting the launch of a national marking and registration exercise for SALW. The project was conducted in the framework of the International Tracing Instrument, contributing to the implementation of the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel. UNREC supported the National Commission in procuring and operationalizing the necessary equipment and in training over 30 national security and defence officers in marking and registration of SALW. To promote South-South cooperation, UNREC invited the National Commission on Small Arms of Côte d'Ivoire to support different training sessions. As a result of an initial marking exercise, 1,780 State-owned arms were marked. Throughout the duration of the project, UNREC and the National Commission also conducted outreach to promote marking and registration of SALW, with a particular focus on private security companies and artisanal weapon crafters. Moreover, UNREC continued to support national civil society organizations to tackle the proliferation of arms in Mali through national awareness-raising programmes.

Strengthening physical security and stockpile management capacities in the Sahel

The lack of effective physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) in existing conventional arms and ammunition depots in the Sahel poses a serious challenge to peace and security in the region and beyond. With funding from the **European Union**, UNREC is assisting

six States in the region (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Nigeria) to prevent accidents and reduce the risk of diversion of SALW and their ammunition to illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorized recipients. This three-year project, which UNREC has been implementing with partners since 2015, focuses on the development of adequate legislative and administrative norms on PSSM; rehabilitation of SALW storage sites; destruction of surplus, obsolete and illicit SALW; improvement of marking, tracing and record-keeping of SALW; strengthened regional cooperation and information-sharing; and identification of the possible use of new technologies in PSSM.

Generating knowledge on the proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the Sahel

To establish an initial baseline on the proliferation of SALW in the Sahel, UNREC and UNDP conducted national surveys in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, the Central African Republic, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria and Senegal, with technical support from the Small Arms Survey and the Group for Research and Information on Peace and Security. Funded by **Japan**, the project included consultations with relevant stakeholders in each of the nine countries to help identify the nature and extent of problems related to the illicit circulation of SALW, followed by a workshop in each country to present and review the results of the study. In February 2016, a regional workshop was organized in Lomé, where participants analysed the national reports and developed recommendations from a regional perspective.

Preventing weapons acquisition by terrorist and armed groups

With the financial support of **Switzerland** and the **UN Counter-Terrorism Centre**, which is within the framework of the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, UNREC developed a project to contribute to the implementation of UN

Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) by building the capacities of African States to prevent the acquisition of arms and ammunition by terrorists and terrorist groups. The project is being implemented in four Boko Haram-affected States of the Lake Chad Basin, including Cameroon, Chad, the Niger and Nigeria. To kick-start the implementation, UNREC organized in August 2016 an expert meeting on improving cross-border subregional cooperation in SALW control under existing regional and subregional instruments and plans to conduct a training of trainers on the Inter-institutional Training Course on SALW control in Africa in 2017.

UN and the African Union, subregional organizations and civil society to identify concrete steps to increase ratification and foster implementation of the Treaty.

UNREC continued the mapping of ATT-related assistance and cooperation activities in sub-Saharan Africa from 2011 to 2015. The project received funding support from the **Stockholm International Peace Research Institute**. The mapping exercise resulted in the compilation of over 200 pertinent activities, which were published in an online database in February 2016 (available at www.att-assistance.org).



Participants from the Economic Community of Central African States engage in capacity-building training on identification and tracing of weapons.

Supporting the ratification, accession and implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty

With financial support from **UNSCAR**,¹ UNREC continued to promote wider accession to and the implementation of the ATT by African States. In collaboration with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Centre published in April 2016 a joint paper on the complementarity of the ATT and the ECOWAS Convention. UNREC also collaborated with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and the African Union Commission in addressing the implementation of the ATT obligations relating to human rights and gender-based violence. In December 2015, a thematic workshop was organized, which brought together representatives from States, the

¹ See p. 25 for the donor countries to this fund.

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

Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

With funding from the **UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities**² in support of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation to non-state actors of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery, UNREC provided technical assistance to Malawi, Togo and Senegal in drafting their voluntary National Implementation Action Plan through conducting technical missions and workshops

² See pp. 24-25 for the donor countries to this fund.

in each country. Additionally, UNREC and the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts conducted a country visit to Lusaka in April 2015 to support the Government's drafting process for its first 1540 National Report. In August 2016, UNREC facilitated assistance, by the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts, for the development of the Niger National Export Control List.

Biological Weapons Convention

With funding from the **European Union**, UNREC supported the BWC Implementation Support Unit in the organization of a series of workshops in Benin, Burkina Faso and Uganda, which were part of a wider national assistance programme in support of the universalization of the BWC. The workshops focused on strengthening national capacities in implementing obligations under the BWC, sensitizing civil society organizations to promote their participation in the implementation of the BWC, addressing legislative measures and national plans of action, and promoting confidence-building measures.

Information and outreach

To help reinforce the capacity of francophone countries in Africa to engage more effectively on issues relating to peace and disarmament, UNREC has

been working with partners to develop a practical guide about disarmament in Africa in French, with funding from the **International Organization of la Francophonie**. The purpose of this guide is to elaborate on the full range of topics related to disarmament, including detailed references on relevant international, regional and subregional instruments. In June 2016, UNREC hosted a workshop to validate and revise the draft guide with African experts. The final guide is expected to be published in 2017, once validated by experts, including those from the Governments in the region.

Other contributions to the Regional Centre in Lomé

UNREC benefits from financial and in-kind contributions to its operation, which help maintain the Regional Centre's abilities to support peace and disarmament programmes in Africa. **Togo** contributed funds to sustain the Regional Centre's operational capacities. **Germany** funded an associate expert in legal affairs and the **United States** supported the cost of a national UN Volunteer through the Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities in support of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).



A workshop in Mali to build awareness within civil society on legal frameworks to control small arms and light weapons.

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

Reinforcing the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

The UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) supports Latin American and Caribbean States' efforts to strengthen the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

UNLIREC assisted seven States in advancing implementation of the resolution through activities funded by the **United States** and **Canada**. Over 350 representatives from Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago benefitted from the Centre's support in reviewing and modernizing legislation and policy

framework, and in encouraging dialogue on non-proliferation issues. Working with national officials and 1540 Committee experts, the Centre provided legal and technical assistance in the development of the Dominican Republic's Voluntary National Action Plan in November 2015. UNLIREC also partnered with the International Maritime Organization to enhance maritime and port security in four Caribbean States, and with the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation to promote proper detection and handling of dual-use chemical materials in Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica.

Supporting international arms control efforts

Since the entry into force of the ATT in 2014, UNLIREC has organized training courses for over 150 officials of national authorities responsible for arms transfer controls from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama and Uruguay through its ATT Implementation Course financed by **Germany** and **Spain**. The course helps States to mitigate and reduce the risk of diversion of conventional arms through improved import/export controls. UNLIREC also delivered technical assistance to Costa Rica and El Salvador in their creation of a national control authority responsible for arms transfers in compliance with ATT provisions.



Practical exercise as part of a ballistic evidence training course for firearms examiners in St. Kitts and Nevis.

Curbing armed violence

UNLIREC supports the ongoing UN multi-agency project to promote peaceful coexistence through strengthened human security and community resilience in the northern city of Trujillo in Peru. The Centre facilitated coordination between local and municipal authorities in addressing small arms control challenges and supported the destruction of over 10,000 confiscated small arms. This project was funded by the **UN Trust Fund for Human Security**.

In March 2015, UNLIREC launched a project aimed at preventing and reducing gun crimes across the region through hands-on forensic ballistics assistance. Eight Caribbean and Central American States benefitted from trainings, laboratory equipment and support in incorporating internationally accepted procedures into forensic ballistics investigative practices. As at mid-2016, 125 firearms examiners and representatives of the security and justice sectors have received specialized training. This project, funded by the **United States** and

Canada, contributed to the implementation of both the UN Programme of Action on SALW of 2001 and the International Tracing Instrument.

UNLIREC worked with national small arms regulatory bodies and private security companies in El Salvador and Peru to enhance the application of internationally recognized small arms standards in securing weapons stockpiles. With funding from **Germany**, this project expanded in July 2016 to include Costa Rica and Guatemala.

Support to the Regional Centre

UNLIREC relies on voluntary contributions from States to undertake its programmes and maintain its operations to fulfil its mandate of supporting and providing assistance in regional disarmament to Governments. **Guyana, Mexico** and **Peru** supported the Regional Centre in 2015 and 2016 through financial contributions.



Instructors engaging with participants during an evidence management course in the Dominican Republic.

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

Dialogue and confidence-building on disarmament and non-proliferation challenges

UNODA, through the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD), and the Republic of Korea organized the fourteenth UN–Republic of Korea Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Issues in the Republic of Korea. The Conference continued to provide an annual forum for representatives from Governments, international organizations, industry, think tanks, academia and other civil society organizations to engage in frank and interactive dialogue on pressing issues in the areas of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation at the global and the regional levels.

The 2015 Conference, with the theme “Unfinished Business of Building a More Secure World”, focused on how the P5+1 Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action with the Islamic Republic of Iran might be applicable in reviving denuclearization talks with the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. Furthermore, it addressed issues of outer space security and how to ensure its sustainable and secure use and exploration. The Conference also discussed nuclear security in relation to the 2016 Nuclear Security Summit and the building of an enduring nuclear security architecture. In addition to hosting the Conference, the **Republic of Korea** provided financial support for its organization.

UNODA, through UNRCPD, in cooperation with **Japan** and with support from the **Prefecture and City of Hiroshima**, organized the twenty-fifth UN Conference on Disarmament Issues in Hiroshima in August 2015. With the theme “Towards the Realization of a World Free of Nuclear Weapons following the 2015 NPT Review Conference”, the event addressed the outcome of the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the future review process; the

humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons; the significance of nuclear-weapon-free zones, as well as transparency and confidence-building measures; and the role of civil society and nuclear disarmament education. In addition, the Conference included a high-level session on practical measures to ensure progress towards achieving a world free of nuclear weapons and the role of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) in promoting nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, which included participation from members of the CTBT Group of Eminent Persons. A large number of local citizens attended as observers and a special session was held for students to present and discuss disarmament issues. Japan provided financial support for the organization of the Conference, while Hiroshima provided in-kind conference servicing.

Capacity-building on small arms control and the Arms Trade Treaty

From August to September 2015, UNRCPD carried out a joint project with Maldives to strengthen its capacity to implement the UN Programme of Action on SALW and the ATT. UNRCPD, in coordination with international arms and maritime legal experts, conducted an assessment on challenges for effective SALW control, with a particular focus on maritime aspects. These consultations were complemented with site visits and an expert desk review, followed by a number of recommendations for developing the necessary laws and regulations, as well as technical procedures to meet the requirements of the Programme of Action and the ATT. The project was funded by **UNSCAR**.¹

In September 2015, UNRCPD co-organized a national interdepartmental ATT consultation with Indonesia. The meeting brought together officials from key ministries and agencies dealing with arms trade to discuss the provisions

¹ See p. 25 for the donor countries to this fund.



A representative from the Maldives National Defence Force explores his Government's requirements for assistance in small arms and light weapons control, focusing on maritime aspects.

and requirements of the ATT and particularly its potential impact on national security interests. International experts and UNODA staff shared case studies to illustrate relevant practical measures for implementation of the Treaty. The project was sponsored by **Germany**.

In November 2015, with financial support from **Germany**, UNRCPD organized an assistance workshop with the Philippines to enhance national capacity to control SALW through the implementation of the Programme of Action. Special attention was paid to the utilization of the ISACS and its assessment tool to improve national practices for small arms control and to formulate a national action plan. The workshop also included practical group exercises and discussion on legal and physical security issues regarding SALW.

With funding from the **United Kingdom**, and in cooperation with Myanmar, UNRCPD organized a workshop in Nay Pyi Taw in February 2016 to strengthen national capacity to control SALW and ammunition, with a particular focus on international instruments including the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument. The meeting also discussed the establishment of a national coordinating mechanism and the development of a national action plan on SALW.

In March 2016, UNRCPD, together with Thailand, held an assistance workshop in Bangkok to enhance national capacity to implement the Programme of Action and the ATT. The event addressed policies, practices, challenges and technical issues relevant to combating illicit SALW trafficking in Thailand and in the South-East Asian region, as well as the utility

of ISACS, its assessment tool and other international tools relevant to capacity-building for SALW control. Funded by **Germany**, the workshop also highlighted the importance and complementarities of various international reporting requirements for conventional arms.

In April 2016, UNRCPD conducted a subregional workshop in Bangkok for States in South-East Asia to foster regional dialogue and enhance the capacity of Governments to implement the ATT. Over 20 representatives from eight States participated, sharing their experiences and challenges regarding ATT ratification and implementation. The dialogues focused on legal and technical issues related to the establishment and maintenance of national control systems for conventional arms transfers and the ATT reporting requirements. The event was hosted by Thailand and funded by **UNSCAR**.¹

Other contributions to the Regional Centre

UNRCPD also benefited from financial contributions from **China**, **Germany**, **Japan**, the **Republic of Korea** and the **United Kingdom** in support of its substantive programmes. **Japan** also provided in-kind contributions through the financing of an International UN Volunteer. **Switzerland** contributed with an International UN Youth Volunteer and subsequently a Junior Professional Officer. **New Zealand** financed the services of an ATT Consultant.

Fostering partnerships and building capacity

The UNODA Office at Vienna continued to engage in closer cooperation and interaction on disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation issues with international organizations, specialized agencies, NGOs, the media and academia.

With funding from **Austria** and **Germany**, the Vienna Office partnered with 27 entities to develop the Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education Partnership, which promotes educational activities to support the implementation of the UN Study on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education (A/57/124) and contributes to efforts in promoting peace and disarmament. In addition, the Education Partnership promotes the linkage between disarmament and development (General Assembly resolution 69/56) and fosters the participation of women in this field (General Assembly resolution 68/33) in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. This education project is developing a series of online educational courses on disarmament and non-proliferation tailored to the needs of Member States.

Promoting the participation of women in peace and disarmament

Despite recognition within the disarmament community of the valuable contribution that 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.

Financially supported by **Austria** and **Germany**, and through the in-kind contribution of Canada, the Vienna Office seeks to address this gender gap by providing tailored educational and career development opportunities to women

from the Global South. This initiative, which aims to create a critical mass of knowledgeable early-career women professionals in disarmament and non-proliferation, made available 140 scholarships for participants from the Global South to take part in training courses about peace and development. In collaboration with the OSCE, the Vienna Office is extending this initiative to early-career women professionals from the OSCE region. Financial contributions were made by **Austria, Finland, Germany** and **Spain** for the preparation of courses and the organization of a forum for 200 participants from the OSCE region.

Boosting education and career opportunities: Women Higher Education for Peace Vienna Forum

On 5 and 6 July 2016, the first Women Higher Education for Peace Vienna Forum gathered approximately 370 participants to address gender and knowledge gaps in the fields of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation. The event benefited from the financial support of **Austria** and **Germany**.

The highlight of the Forum was a job fair, during which participants gathered advice on careers in over 20 international organizations and NGOs. Participants took part in small-group workshops hosted by partners of the Education Partnership, such as the IAEA, the OSCE and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Thirty early-career women professionals from 30 different countries of the Global South and from various professional fields were awarded full scholarships funded by **Germany** to participate in the event and to share their experience in their respective countries.

Facilitating dialogue with the media

Maintaining a dialogue between the media and the disarmament and non-proliferation community in Vienna is essential for promoting

awareness of the issues they tackle. With the financial support of **Austria**, the Vienna Office engaged with key media stakeholders on specific disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation topics, thereby expanding their interest in and knowledge of such topics. Providing this platform enhances the media's ability to reach the public at large with more in-depth information, substantiated arguments and novel thinking.

Vienna Roundtable Initiative

With the financial support of **Austria**, the Vienna Roundtable Initiative brings together the diplomatic

community to discuss disarmament and arms control issues being addressed in Vienna and in particular to foster discussions on emerging issues. This initiative further enhances the Vienna Office's interaction with and support to Member States represented in Vienna.

Support for the Vienna Office

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

Participants at a job fair held as part of the "Women Higher Education for Peace Vienna Forum 2016".





The opening session of the UNODA-China Joint International Workshop on Cyber Security.

In July 2016, UNODA, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, organized an international workshop on cyberspace and security in Beijing with the theme “Building norms, rules or principles for cyberspace: Promoting an open, secure, stable, accessible and peaceful ICT environment”. Funded by **China**, the organization of the workshop was supported by the China Arms Control and Disarmament Association. Senior officials from agencies that lead national coordination on cyberspace and security issues representing more than 25 countries participated in the workshop. Representatives from the UN, other relevant international organizations, academia, the information technology industry and NGOs also attended.

At the workshop, officials from Governments and international organizations had the opportunity to interact with each other and with representatives from the private sector on the application of existing international law and basic norms governing international relations to cyberspace.

Participants also shared experiences and best practices with regard to critical infrastructure protection, emergency response to cybersecurity incidents and the fight against terrorist and criminal use of information and communication technology.

The issue of cooperation on digital economy, capacity-building and reforms of the global internet governance system were also explored in depth.

Since its establishment, the UN has been seeking to eliminate all WMD, especially the deadliest and most indiscriminate—nuclear weapons. Seventy years ago, the UN General Assembly’s first resolution, adopted on 24 January 1946, established the goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons and other weapons “adaptable to mass destruction”.

To commemorate the seventieth anniversary of the first General Assembly resolution, UNODA held the UN Poster for Peace Contest, which received more than 4,000 entries from 123 countries. Prior to this effort, the last UN poster contest on “disarmament” was held in 1982 on the margins of the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

The UN Poster for Peace Contest gave citizens from every corner of the globe the opportunity to use their artistic talents to express their support for disarmament and the efforts of the UN to eliminate nuclear weapons and all WMD. As Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said, “Nuclear disarmament is one of the greatest legacies we can pass on to future generations.”

With funding from UN Messenger of Peace **Michael Douglas**, UNODA and its partners in this endeavour—the Office of the President of the UN General Assembly, the UN Foundation, the World Federation of the UN and the UN Academic Impact—used their media platforms to reach the widest possible audience.

At an award ceremony in New York for the top three winners and nine honourable mentions, Mr. Douglas remarked that, in order to accelerate all current endeavors and to build momentum for nuclear disarmament, creativity was essential. Referring to a famous quote, he said, “Art is not a thing, but a way. These works of art help point the way to a nuclear-weapon-free world.”

All winning artwork will be used to support the UN message on the importance of nuclear disarmament and are being used in various promotional and outreach efforts. The winning posters can be seen at www.unposterforpeace.org.

UN Messenger of Peace Michael Douglas addresses an event announcing the winners of the UN Poster for Peace Contest.
(Photo credit: Paule Saviano)



Voluntary contributions to UNODA from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2015

(in United States dollars)

Donor by fund	2014	2015	Total
Trust Fund for the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC)			
France	12,503	21,882	34,385
Germany	545,654	213,102	758,756
Switzerland		200,000	200,000
Togo	17,543	61,049	78,592
European Union		1,149,520	1,149,520
International Organization of la Francophonie		21,947	21,947
SIPRI		19,500	19,500
UNDP		523,596	523,596
Subtotal	575,700	2,210,596	2,786,296
Trust Fund for the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC)			
Australia	102,265		102,265
Canada		1,133,550	1,133,550
Germany	191,931	870,736	1,062,667
Guyana	1,031	1,031	2,062
Mexico	5,000	5,000	10,000
Panama	1,000		1,000
Peru	29,998	25,000	54,998
Spain		22,639	22,639
United States		2,587,061	2,587,061
Subtotal	331,225	4,645,017	4,976,242
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
Germany		105,659	105,659
Japan		102,818	102,818
Kazakhstan	9,975		9,975
Nepal	208,503		208,503
New Zealand	65,115		65,115
Republic of Korea	43,600	43,900	87,500
Switzerland	76,839		76,839
Thailand	3,000	3,000	6,000
United Kingdom		28,029	28,029
Subtotal	526,432	333,406	859,838
Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities			
Australia	146,416	15,807	162,223
Austria	213,213	170,400	383,613
Canada	321,989		321,989
Denmark	81,599		81,599
Finland		15,750	15,750
Germany	200,000	1,758,625	1,958,625
Hungary		10,829	10,829
India		2,073	2,073
Kazakhstan		11,975	11,975
Netherlands	99,000	38,564	137,564
Norway	85,398		85,398
Republic of Korea	1,000,000		1,000,000
Spain	53,264		53,264
Sweden		6,218	6,218
Switzerland	70,000	32,657	102,657
Trinidad and Tobago		50,629	50,629

Voluntary contributions to UNODA from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2015

(in United States dollars)

Donor by fund	2014	2015	Total
United Kingdom	101,242	17,848	119,090
European Union	415,550	1,791,348	2,206,898
Open Society Foundation		24,999	24,999
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe	54,891		54,891
Subtotal	2,842,562	3,947,722	6,790,284
Trust Fund for the UN Disarmament Information Programme			
Thailand	1,000	1,000	2,000
Private contributor	99,500	1,000	100,500
Subtotal	100,500	2,000	102,500
UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation			
Australia	807,100	152,783	959,883
Denmark	450,033	293,255	743,288
Germany	2,095,960	549,451	2,645,411
Ireland	204,600		204,600
Netherlands	657,895		657,895
Spain	25,598	21,164	46,762
Sweden		119,489	119,489
Switzerland	100,000	50,000	150,000
United Kingdom		75,301	75,301
Subtotal	4,341,186	1,261,443	5,602,629
Total	8,717,605	12,400,184	21,117,789

UNODA trust funds

Trust Funds for UNREC, UNLIREC and UNRCPD

Support 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.

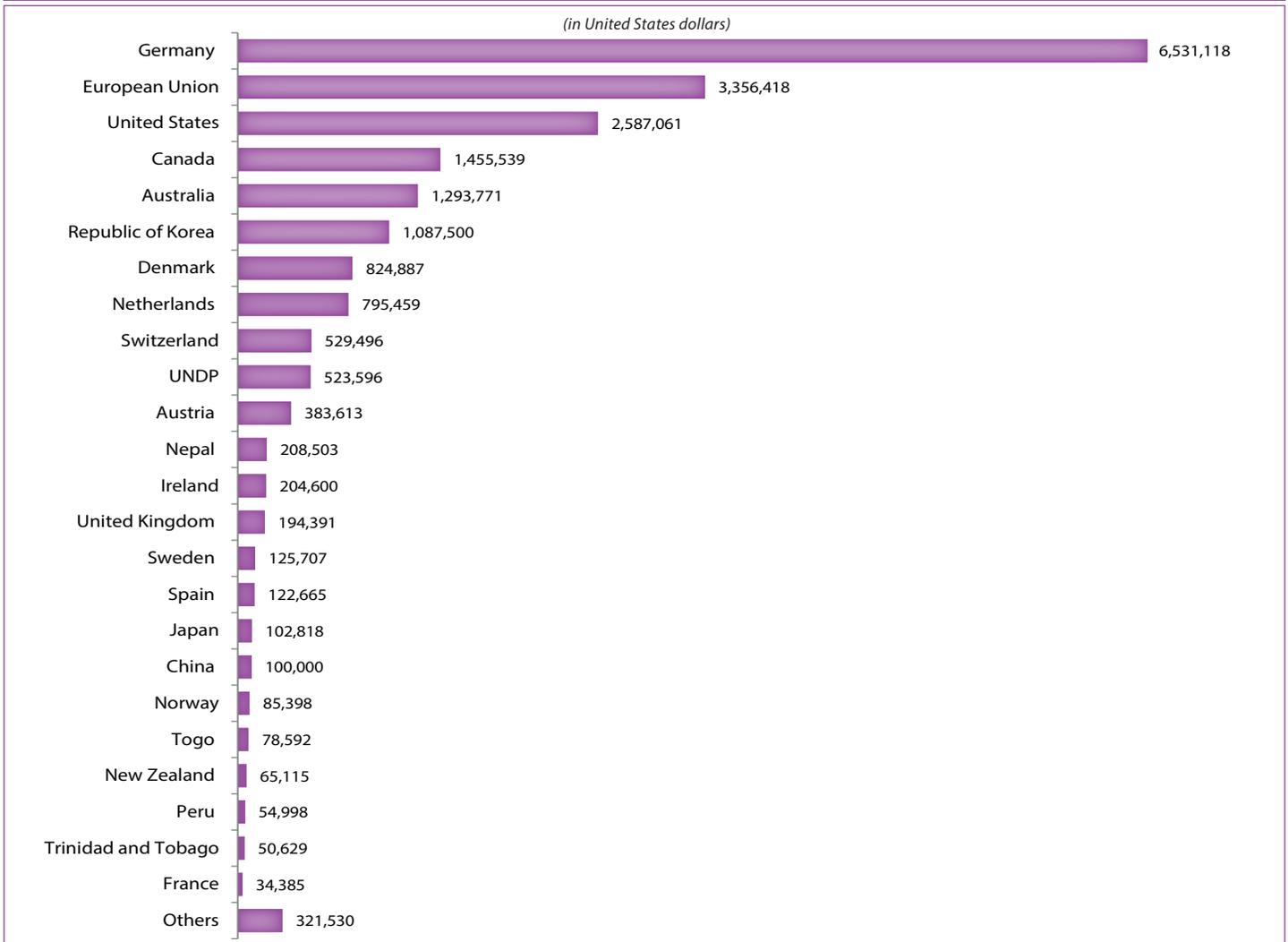
Trust Fund for the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation

Supports the implementation of the ATT and 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.

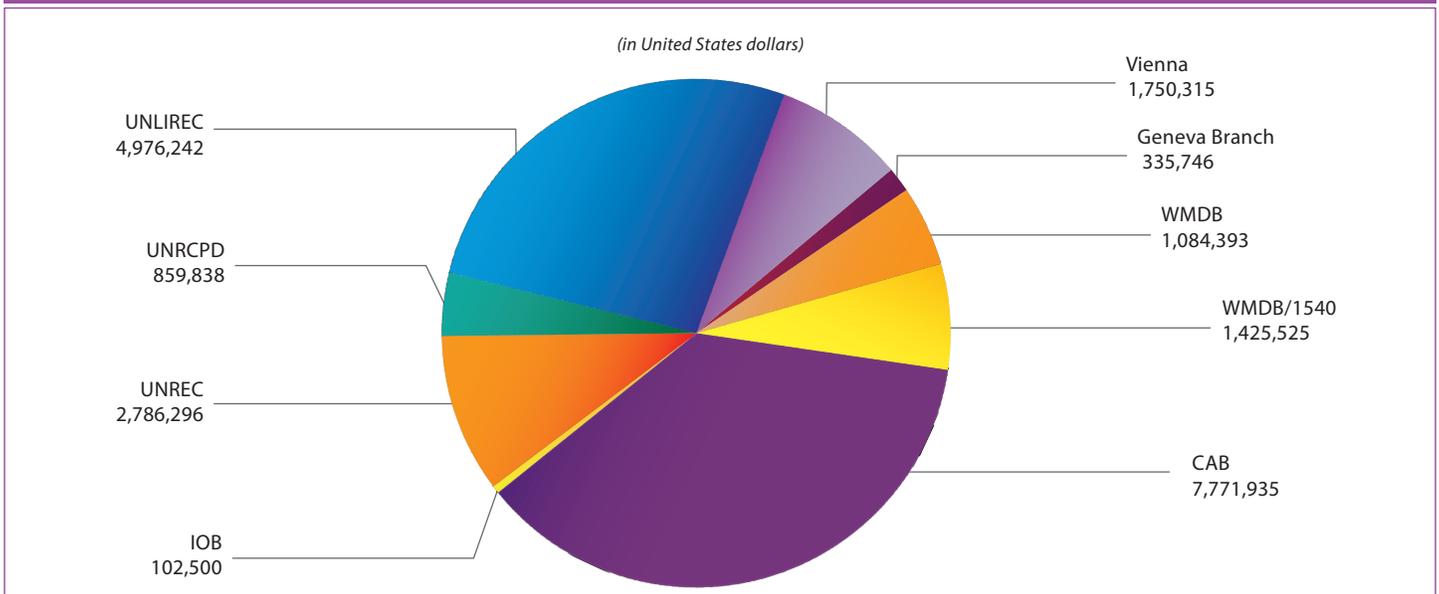
Note: The following donors have made contributions to UNODA trust funds which were recorded in the accounts in 2016:

Australia, China, Germany, Guyana, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Spain, Switzerland, Republic of Korea, Thailand and private contributors.

Top 25 donors from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2015

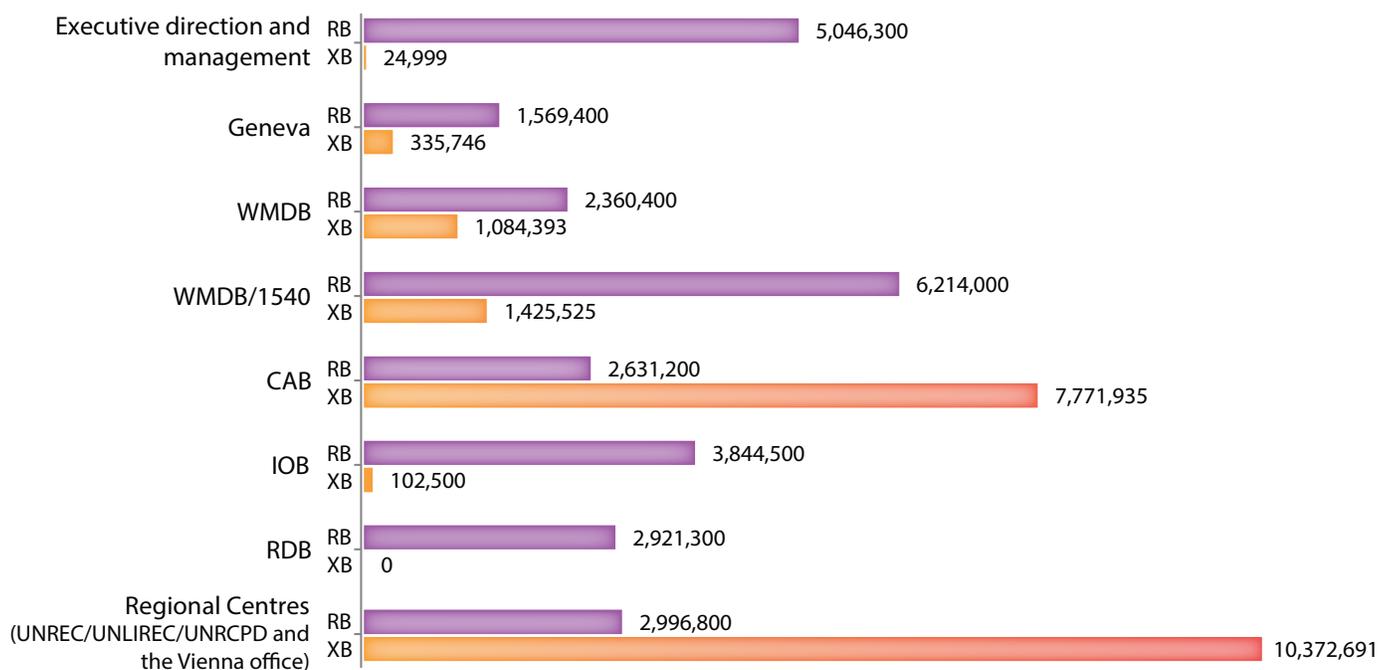


Extrabudgetary income by branch or centre from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2015



Regular budget vs. extrabudgetary resources from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2015

(in United States dollars)



Regular budget (RB)

UNODA receives most of its funding from the regular budget to carry out its programmed activities. For the years 2014-2015, the amount from the regular budget was \$23.3 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 2014-2015 were \$6.2 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 \$8.7 million in 2014 and \$12.4 million in 2015. 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 Informal Conference on Disarmament-Civil Society Forum
	Hungary	Support for Implementation Support Units
	India	Informal Conference on Disarmament-Civil Society Forum
	Kazakhstan	Informal Conference on Disarmament-Civil Society Forum
	Netherlands	BWC Sponsorship Programme Informal Conference on Disarmament-Civil Society Forum
	Sweden	Informal Conference on Disarmament-Civil Society Forum
	United Kingdom	40th Anniversary of the Entry into Force of the BWC
	European Union	EU Action on Council Decision CFSP 2012/29 BTWC Implementation Informal Conference on Disarmament-Civil Society Forum
	WMDB	Canada
Germany		Lessons Learned for Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigating Alleged Use of Chemical, Biological and Toxin Weapons International seminar on improving transparency, oversight and accountability for any use of armed unmanned aerial vehicles outside of armed conflict
Netherlands		Lessons Learned for Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigating Alleged Use of Chemical, Biological and Toxin Weapons
Norway		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
WMDB/1540	Kazakhstan	UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) related activities
	Republic of Korea	UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) related activities
	European Union	UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) related activities
CAB	Australia	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects)
	Denmark	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects)
	Finland	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects) UN SaferGuard Quick Response Mechanism
	Germany	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects) Reporting on Conventional Arms: Streamlining Global and Regional Obligations
	Ireland	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects)
	Japan	UN SaferGuard Quick Response Mechanism
	Netherlands	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects)
	Spain	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects)
	Sweden	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects)
	Switzerland	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects)
	European Union	Supporting UNODA activities to implement the United Nations Programme of Action on small arms
	OSCE	Ukraine Disarmament Programme: Physical security and stockpile management risks and needs assessment in the context of crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation
	Vienna Office	Austria
Germany		Boosting the Advance of Women on Peace-related Issues: Strengthening Tools for Women's Education
UNREC	France	Funds earmarked to support SALW activities of the Centre
	Germany	Technical Assistance to the Government of Mali in implementing the National Action Plan on SALW Support to the National Commission of Mali for its Re-operationalisation Support to the National Commission of Togo for the Marking of SALW Technical Assistance to the Government of Mali for the Marking of SALW

UNODA projects supported by donors

Branch	Donor	Project
	Togo	Support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
	ECCAS	Development of a guide for the harmonization and compliance of national legislation on SALW of Central African States with the Kinshasa Convention on SALW, their ammunition and all parts and components that can be used for their manufacture, repair and assembly
	European Union	Strengthening Security in the Sahel region through improved Physical Security and Stockpile Management of SALW
	Intl. Organization of la Francophonie	Practical guide on disarmament in Africa in the French language
	SIPRI	Mapping ATT-relevant cooperation and assistance activities in Sub-Saharan Africa
	UNDP	Small arms surveys for Sahel countries and neighbouring State
	UNMIL	National training on the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines in Liberia Capacity-building of officers of the army and police of Liberia on SALW control
	Multiple donors ¹	Support for the African Union and African sub-regional organizations in contributing to the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) for English, French and Portuguese-speaking African States
	Multiple donors ²	National Roundtables on implementing UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in Ghana, Togo, Senegal, Zambia and Malawi
	Multiple donors through UNSCAR	Study on Synergies and Complementarities between the ATT, the ECOWAS Convention on SALW, the UN Programme of Action and other related instruments Workshop on the humanitarian aspects of the ATT Workshop on the identification of needs and challenges of African Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the implementation of the ATT
UNLIREC	Australia	Building Momentum for the Regional Implementation of A/RES/65/69 on Women, Disarmament, Non-proliferation and Arms Control
	Canada	Bolstering Operational Forensic Ballistics in the Caribbean
	Germany	Preventing Armed Violence in Central America through the Combat of Illicit Trafficking in Firearms (3) Strengthening Oversight and Building Capacities for Small Arms Control and Nonproliferation in the Private Security Sector Mitigating Diversion of Weapons to reduce armed violence in LA&C (4)
	Peru	Core – Annual Host Country Operations
	United States	Strengthening implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in Caribbean and Central American States (Phase 1 and 2) Combating Illicit Firearms and Ammunition trafficking in the Caribbean through Operational Forensic Ballistics (Phase 1 and 2)
	OCHA	Strengthening Human Security and Community Resilience by fostering peaceful co-existence in Peru
UNRCPD	Australia	Capacity-building workshop on the Arms Trade Treaty in Asia and the Pacific
	China	International Workshop on Information and Cyber Security Support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
	Germany	Building Capacity for Small Arms Control in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand
	Japan	25th UN Conference on Disarmament Issues
	Kazakhstan	Support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
	Nepal	Support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
	Republic of Korea	13th Republic of Korea–United Nations Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Issues 14th Republic of Korea–United Nations Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Issues
	Switzerland	Building Capacity in SALW Control through UN Programme of Action on Small Arms in Myanmar Continuing Support for Implementing Peace and Disarmament Education in Nepal
	Thailand	Support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
	United Kingdom	Workshop on Building National Capacity in SALW Control through the UN Programme of Action and the Arms Trade Treaty in Myanmar
	United States	Workshop on the Implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in Bangladesh
	Multiple donors ²	ASEAN Regional Workshop on the Implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)
	Multiple donors through UNSCAR	Southeast Asia Workshop on Building Capacity for the Implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty Workshop on implementing the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms in Bangladesh Building Capacity in Maritime Conventional Arms Control in the Maldives

Note: Guyana, Mexico, Panama and Spain made unearmarked contributions to UNLIREC, and Thailand and a private contributor made unearmarked contributions to the Trust Fund for the UN Disarmament Information Programme.

¹ European Union, Norway, United States.

² European Union, United States.



United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs

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