

Programmes Financed from Voluntary Contributions



United Nations
Office for Disarmament Affairs



2016 - 2017



Front cover: Safe disposal of captured munitions outside Mogadishu. (UN Photo)

A performance targeted to adolescents in northern Peru to increase awareness of the negative impact of armed violence and the dangers of firearms use. (UNLIREC)

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List of acronyms

ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
BWC	Biological Weapons Convention
CBRN	chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear
CAB	Conventional Arms Branch
CTBTO	Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
DNP	disarmament and non-proliferation
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
IATG	International Ammunition Technical Guidelines
IOB	Information and Outreach Branch
ISACS	International Small Arms Control Standards
ISU	Implementation Support Unit
ITI	International Tracing Instrument
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PSC	private security company
RDB	Regional Disarmament Branch
SALW	small arms and light weapons
SIPRI	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
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
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
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).
- The **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 (UN) offers a framework for States to act on their determination, established in the first words of the UN Charter, “to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war”.

The Organization’s work to meet this high call has always depended on the initiative of its Member States. Each year, financial and in-kind contributors around the globe have given a crucial boost to efforts by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to counter threats from weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and support the regulation of other armaments. I wish to convey my deep gratitude to these donors for their generous support to the cause of peace.

Voluntary contributions have enabled UNODA to facilitate a range of national and regional consultations on conventional weapons. By funding a series of thematic symposiums and regional conferences on the two key frameworks for multilateral engagement on small arms and light weapons (SALW)—the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument—donors have laid the groundwork for action-oriented findings on SALW control that will be central to discussions at the upcoming Review Conference in 2018. To help improve safety and security at ammunition storage sites, UNODA partners funded a recent meeting of the board overseeing authoritative international guidelines to this end. Voluntary contributions also supported the development of a new, objective process for recognizing expertise related to ammunition.

Meanwhile, States continued to provide vital support to the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation, which has funded numerous projects to promote the development of conventional arms regulations, improve legislation and border controls and strengthen practices for stockpile management and arms destruction.



Photo: Arms Control Association

Eliminating the threat of WMD is one of the most fundamental goals of the UN. In this area, voluntary contributions were vital for UNODA support to Member States in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), a measure intended to prevent the proliferation of WMD and their acquisition or use by non-State actors. Contributions from States also helped to strengthen and further operationalize the Secretary-General’s Mechanism to investigate allegations of the use of chemical, biological or toxin weapons. In addition, the generosity of donors was critical to several initiatives to promote the universalization of the Biological Weapons

Convention, established to rid the world of biological and toxin weapons.

Disarmament education is another central aim for UNODA, and voluntary contributions were essential to its 2016 launch of the “Women Scholarship for Peace: Global South” initiative. By enabling 140 young women professionals from 77 countries in the Global South to participate in disarmament and non-proliferation activities at grassroots and policymaking levels, this important initiative succeeded in further opening the fields of disarmament and non-proliferation to a broad pool of engaged participants.

This report provides an overview of the recent accomplishments of UNODA and its partners in building a more peaceful world. Looking to the future, I count on the continued support of Member States in pursuing this most noble aspiration.

Izumi Nakamitsu

United Nations High Representative
for Disarmament Affairs
September 2017

Poorly stored and managed ammunition can be lethal. Mismanaged stockpiles of missiles, shells, mines and other munitions produce accidental explosions that take hundreds of lives each year, and inadequate oversight contributes to illicit proliferation that fuels armed conflict and criminal activity. Together, these dual hazards are responsible for humanitarian disasters and destabilization around the globe.

In 2008, the General Assembly responded to this issue by asking the UN to develop guidelines for adequate ammunition management. The resulting International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG), developed in 2011, offer practical, authoritative and step-by-step advice for national authorities, industry stakeholders and private security companies that wish to improve the safety and security of ammunition storage sites. The resulting management improvements have reduced risks of unplanned explosions and illicit diversion.

Under the UN SaferGuard Programme—the IATG knowledge management platform—the Guidelines are disseminated and their technical accuracy and effectiveness are ensured through regular updates. After being revised in 2015, the IATG continued to be disseminated through the Programme to stakeholders that include armed forces, police officers and border control officials, as well as non-governmental technical experts. Thanks to important contributions by experts who have implemented the IATG in various parts of the world, translations of the full Guidelines or particular modules are now available in Arabic, English, French, German, Portuguese and Russian from the

UN SaferGuard webpage (<https://www.un.org/disarmament/un-saferguard/guide-lines/>).

With the generous support of **Switzerland**, the UN SaferGuard Technical Review Board, a group of national technical experts who provide advice on IATG dissemination and maintenance, held its annual meeting in December 2016. The Board considered future priorities for the UN SaferGuard Programme, including implementation of the IATG in a comprehensive and sustainable manner, as well as potential awareness-raising initiatives.

During implementation efforts and consultations, stakeholders noted that a standardized, objective methodology for recognizing ammunition expertise was necessary to foster and establish such knowledge across all regions. In response to this need, and with the financial support of **Switzerland**, UNODA launched the “UN SaferGuard Validation Process” in March 2016 in partnership with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining and with the support of the Small Arms Survey. A pilot validation exercise took place in Switzerland in July 2017 with ammunition experts from around the world.

The development of the IATG and the work under the UN SaferGuard Programme seek to address risks from poorly managed and unsecure stockpiles through sound, practical guidance on ammunition management. The General Assembly and the wider international community have welcomed the Guidelines as an important global standard with the potential to save lives, protect livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development.



UN SaferGuard

Securing ammunition, protecting lives

Supporting the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons in partnership with the European Union

Communities around the world face a significant challenge from the illicit trade in SALW, including the potential for unauthorized recipients to illegally obtain armaments through diversion or unauthorized transfer. Illicit arms flows further destabilize conflict-affected areas, imposing a serious burden on societies already facing difficult circumstances.

For well over a decade, the Programme of Action on the illicit trade in SALW and the complementary International Tracing Instrument (ITI) have been the key UN frameworks for multilateral discussion in this area. Increasing their effectiveness, ensuring their relevance and enhancing their implementation are crucial to the international community's efforts to end the scourge of illicit arms flows.

In this context, UNODA and the **European Union** joined forces to prepare for the Third Review Conference on the implementation of the Programme of Action and ITI. Through a range of joint activities, UNODA and the **European Union** hope to contribute to a comprehensive and forward-looking outcome at the Review Conference, which will be held at UN Headquarters in New York from 18 to 29 June 2018.

With the generous financial support of the **European Union** and substantive support from the Small Arms Survey, UNODA will convene several thematic symposiums and regional conferences in advance of the Review Conference. These gatherings will provide crucial space for discussion of vitally important issues with a view to contributing to a successful and relevant Conference outcome.

The project's thematic symposiums will produce action-oriented findings on SALW control that are relevant to discussion at the Review Conference. Previous discussions, held in June 2016 at the last Biennial Meeting of States on the Programme of Action and ITI, informed the selection of the following topics:

- 1) SALW tracing and stockpile management in conflict and post-conflict situations (September 2017);
- 2) SALW and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including Goal 16 and gender aspects of small arms control (September 2017);
- 3) Recent developments in the manufacturing, technology and design of SALW, including challenges and opportunities (November 2017);
- 4) Synergies between the Programme of Action, the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and other relevant instruments (November 2017).

From February to April 2018, five regional conferences—in Latin America; the Caribbean; South-East Asia and South Asia; West and Central Africa; and East and Southern Africa—will allow for engagement between representatives of Governments and regional organizations. These meetings will benefit from the exchanges and outcome papers of the thematic symposiums, and address all four symposium topics, as well as region-specific issues.

In addition to the symposiums and regional conferences, the project will include a comprehensive analysis of Member States' national reports on the implementation of the Programme of Action and the ITI ahead of the Conference. The financial contribution of the **European Union** also provides for a sponsorship programme for participants from developing countries to attend the Review Conference, ensuring robust attendance from all regions of the world.

The 2018 Review Conference offers a valuable opportunity to further enhance implementation of the Programme of Action and ITI, building on the steady progress achieved since their adoption. UNODA looks forward to working with all relevant stakeholders—including Member States, the European Union and civil society—to make a concrete contribution to the 2018 deliberations.

Strengthening national controls over small arms and light weapons through international standards

UNODA, in partnership with the **UN Development Programme** (UNDP), leads the UN system in developing and supporting the use of the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) within the framework of the UN internal mechanism known as the Coordinating Action on Small Arms. These standards provide voluntary, practical guidance on establishing effective national controls over the full life cycle of SALW in order to reduce the risk of their acquisition by criminals, terrorists or others who would misuse them.

ISACS contribute directly to implementing two elements of the Sustainable Development Goals: Target 16.1, to “significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere”; and Target 16.4, to “significantly reduce illicit [...] arms flows”. To support these objectives, financial contributions were received in 2016 and 2017 from **Germany, Ireland, Switzerland** and **UNDP**.

In 2016, the initiative achieved a significant milestone: the number of countries using the standards reached more than 100 through the advocacy of regional organizations, in particular the European Union, the African Union and the Caribbean Community. The versatility of ISACS was evident in a number of innovative applications, including an assessment of the safety and security of a floating armoury in the Gulf of Oman. In 2016, the UN Secretary-General encouraged the use of ISACS to support peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts, as well as to conduct national self-assessments of the effectiveness of existing SALW controls.

The UNODA Regional Centres—as well as UN partners, Governments, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations—have used

ISACS extensively in training sessions designed to build national capacity on SALW control. For example, the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa used the standards to help build the stockpile management capacity of six countries in the Sahel region: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger and Nigeria. Meanwhile, the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean used them to help prevent diversion of small arms from private security companies in Costa Rica, El Salvador and Peru. The UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, for its part, used ISACS to help strengthen national small arms controls in Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand.

ISACS have made important contributions to harmonizing UN programming. As the UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs noted in 2016, the standards have helped UN offices variously engaged in humanitarian, peace and security and development activities to “work together in partnership to help States prevent conflict”. Addressing the widespread use of small arms in human rights abuses, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights noted that ISACS “provide comprehensive guidance on the acquisition, possession and use of firearms” by civilians. In 2016, the UN Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework (2016-2017) used ISACS to ensure a harmonized approach to SALW control in five countries in the region (Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania).

UNDP administers voluntary funds for ISACS through its Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development.

ISACS INTERNATIONAL SMALL ARMS
CONTROL STANDARDS

The proliferation and illicit trade of conventional arms, including SALW, take a serious toll on economic and social development while stimulating armed conflict and terrorism.

Effective conventional arms regulations are key to addressing these issues. In 2016 and 2017, the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR) continued to act as a valuable mechanism for assisting efforts to improve conventional arms regulations and prevent the diversion of weapons into illicit networks.

Since its creation in 2013, the dedicated multilateral trust fund has harnessed \$7.5 million to support dozens of regional projects carried out by UN system partners, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and research institutes. Twenty of the 50 projects UNSCAR has supported to date are currently under way.

The Trust Facility continued to support the universalization and effective implementation of relevant global instruments on arms regulation, including the Programme of Action on SALW and the ATT. It also enabled the promotion of the development role of conventional arms regulation, in part by encouraging the elaboration of project proposals relating to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Target 16.4 on the reduction of illicit arms flows.

UNSCAR has funded projects that improved legislation and border controls, as well as stockpile management and arms-destruction practices. In addition, UNSCAR has fostered capacity-building of national authorities; supported the design of implementation tools, guides and information platforms; and contributed to ongoing multilateral processes. Its support has helped to focus discussions on topics such as end-use/user controls, public awareness and gender. These varied activities all advance the pursuit of Sustainable Development Goal 16, on promoting more peaceful and inclusive societies and stronger institutions.

UNSCAR has received contributions from **Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany,**

Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the **United Kingdom**. Donors participate in the UNSCAR Strategic Planning Group and provide input on the fund's activities, including the selection of projects to finance. From its inception in 2013 to the end of 2016, 118 States benefited directly or indirectly from UNSCAR projects.

Each year, small-scale, targeted assistance projects are selected for funding through a competitive application process. Project proposals are solicited annually and applicants are expected to take gender considerations into account. UNSCAR improves the effectiveness of assistance through robust coordination and monitoring mechanisms, and has successfully reduced unwanted competition or duplication of efforts among implementing partners, particularly where thematic and regional focus areas are related.

In 2016, UNSCAR received 56 applications containing project proposals, 11 of which were selected for funding in 2017. With the establishment of Target 16.4, UNSCAR created new funding opportunities through emphasis on its strategic role in the implementation of peace and security elements of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Application criteria in the UNSCAR 2017 Call for Proposals will further strengthen this focus on the 2030 Agenda.

The establishment in 2016 of the ATT Voluntary Trust Fund has strengthened cooperation between the secretariats of the Treaty and of UNSCAR, particularly on matters of trust fund management. The two entities have initiated a practice of information exchange with a view to avoiding duplication and increasing synergies in identical thematic areas.

UNSCAR has also continued to welcome proposals throughout the year for special-circumstances projects requiring rapid-response funding for emergency situations.

See also www.un.org/disarmament/unscar.



Experts on the roster of the Secretary-General's Mechanism practice evidence-gathering and management at a training course hosted by Australia. (Fiona Simpson, UNODA)

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

In 2013, in response to reports of chemical arms use in the Syrian Arab Republic, the Secretary-General appointed a team of experts who travelled to the country to gather facts about the allegations. This case marked the start of an ongoing effort by UNODA and its partners to improve UN readiness to carry out similar investigations.

Drawing on experiences from the 2013 probe, several lessons-learned workshops identified a need to further strengthen and improve the capacity of the so-called "Secretary-General's Mechanism". This authority, which the General Assembly established in 1987 (resolution 42/37) and the Security Council reaffirmed the following year (resolution 620 (1988)), enables the UN to investigate alleged uses of chemical, bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons that may violate international law. The Secretary-General conducts such investigations in response to reports brought to his attention by Member States.

In 2016 and 2017, voluntary contributions from **Canada**, the **Netherlands**, **Norway**, **Sweden**, the **United Kingdom** and the **European Union** supported UNODA work to strengthen and further operationalize the Mechanism. In keeping with findings from the lessons-learned process, UNODA has placed particular focus on responding effectively to an alleged use of biological weapons.

Its preparations have included maintaining and expanding the roster of qualified experts, expert consultants and laboratories nominated by Member States to support investigations through the Mechanism. Voluntary contributions also supported efforts completed in 2016 to upgrade and update this roster's electronic storage database.

In addition, voluntary funds supported specialized training to ensure that experts nominated to the roster are able to operate efficiently as a UN team in challenging field

conditions. In September 2016, Sweden hosted the first training for experts who might assume leadership positions in future investigations by the Mechanism, addressing a need first identified through the lessons-learned process.

Another specialized training took place in December, when the United Kingdom hosted the second Command and Control course for experts at the Police National CBRN Centre in Ryton-on-Dunsmore. This course was the first to provide the experts with a training component specifically addressing interactions with news media.

With the support of voluntary contributions, UNODA also developed a new training methodology focused on core competencies and on maximizing the training value of courses offered to experts. The new training approach, which is now being rolled out, separates training into a three-phased approach that begins with an e-learning component, continues with training on identified core competencies and ends with a "capstone" field exercise, which is a separate, stand-alone activity.

The first training to use the new core-competency approach took place in Australia in October 2016. This course gave equal time to both classroom and hands-on practice in units such as report-writing, interviewing and negotiations, evidence gathering and management, and field communications. In November 2017, the second core-competency training course will take place in France. This expert training, the third to be hosted by France, is expected to further expand the number of trained experts.

The e-learning platform, which remains under development, is another project that UNODA has facilitated with help from voluntary funds. Once completed in 2017, this e-learning component will serve as a gateway for rostered experts to familiarize themselves with the Mechanism prior to attending an in-person training event.

Supporting measures against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems

In 2016 and 2017, UNODA used voluntary contributions from **Canada, Germany, Japan, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, the United States** and the **European Union** to support the full implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). Adopted unanimously on 28 April 2004, the resolution obliges all Member States to take measures to prevent the proliferation to non-State actors of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery, in particular for terrorist purposes, as well as establish appropriate domestic controls over related materials to prevent their illicit trafficking.

Encouraging new voluntary contributions in support of resolution 1540 (2004) was one goal of a new Security Council resolution, adopted on 15 December 2016, that drew on findings from a recently completed, five-year comprehensive review of the implementation of the 2004 measure (S/2016/1038). Resolution 2325 (2016), in part, asks both States and the UN Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) (1540 Committee) to account for the continually evolving nature of proliferation risks, including the use by non-State actors of rapid advances in science, technology and international commerce for proliferation purposes. Resolution 2325 (2016) also requests that the Committee, through its annual Programme of Work, continue intensifying efforts to promote the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) by all States, as well as address all aspects of that resolution's operative paragraphs. In particular, the new resolution notes the need for more attention to measures on enforcement; biological, chemical and nuclear weapons; proliferation finance; accounting for and securing related materials; and national export and trans-shipment.

The 1540 Committee, with support from its Group of Experts and UNODA, intends to build on the new resolution's momentum through its

agreed Programme of Work covering the period from 1 February 2017 to 31 January 2018.

Supporting national implementation

In 2016 and 2017, voluntary contributions from the above donor countries helped UNODA continue to support Member States in implementing resolution 1540 (2004). Haiti submitted its first 1540 National Report in 2016 with such assistance. Mauritania, one of 16 States that have yet to provide an initial report, invited the Committee in July 2017 to support a national workshop dedicated to drafting this document.

In 2016, the Russian Federation held training courses for National Points of Contact in the region of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), and Chile undertook a comparable effort for the Latin American and Caribbean region. China hosted a similar course in August 2017 for States of the Asia and Pacific region.

Engaging with civil society, including industry and academia

Effective partnerships between government and industry stakeholders are vital to successful non-proliferation efforts. To this end, **Germany** and UNODA have worked since 2012 to promote and support the so-called "Wiesbaden Process", which is intended to encourage cooperation between Governments and industry to assist in the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

In 2016, participants in the Wiesbaden Process sought to better address region-specific issues. In this context, the Republic of Korea hosted the first regional conference for Asia in September 2016. The Pacific Alliance States (Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru) and Brazil were the subjects of the second regional conference, which Mexico hosted in June 2017 with practical assistance from UNODA and financial support from **Germany**.

A fifth global industry conference will be held in Wiesbaden, Germany, in November 2017.

At the open debate of the Security Council on 15 December 2016, following the adoption of resolution 2325 (2016), Brian Finlay, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Stimson Center, noted the added value that civil society could provide to the work of the 1540 Committee. James Min, Vice President of International Trade Law and Global Head of the Trade Law Practice Group at Deutsche Post DHL, said that companies like his have a unique vantage point from which to initiate cooperation with the public sector to help ensure that non-State actors do not abuse logistical services for illicit purposes.

Partnering with regional and international organizations

Resolution 2325 (2016) includes language that encourages the Committee to develop, in collaboration with international, regional and subregional organizations,

assistance projects to support States in implementing resolution 1540 (2004).

To this end, UNODA has continued to pursue cooperation with such organizations, enabling the Organization of American States to appoint a regional coordinator to promote the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in 2017.

Meanwhile, the **European Union** further expanded its cooperation with UNODA in 2017 through Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/809, on promoting the comprehensive implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). In implementing the agreement, UNODA will again partner closely with the OSCE for relevant projects in the OSCE region.



On 15 December 2016, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2325 (2016), through which it endorsed the Comprehensive Review of the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and reaffirmed the importance of preventing the proliferation of WMD to non-State actors, including for terrorist purposes.

Assisting in 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 a cornerstone of the multilateral disarmament regime. Its objective is to rid the world of biological and toxin weapons.

The BWC has neither an international verification regime nor its own stand-alone international organization to facilitate the Convention's full and effective implementation. Voluntary contributions have been crucial in supporting its activities. At the Eighth Review Conference in November 2016, States parties agreed to hold annual meetings from 2017 to 2020 and to extend the mandate of the Convention's Implementation Support Unit (ISU) until the Ninth Review Conference, which is planned for 2021.

In 2016 and 2017, BWC-related efforts received support from voluntary financial contributions that the **European Union** committed to provide through Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/51, which set aside €2.3 million over three years in support of the Convention. Implementation efforts began to benefit from these funds during the run-up to the Eighth BWC Review Conference, when the ISU and UNODA organized four regional workshops¹ in preparation for this meeting. The funding has also supported work on various 2017 priorities, such as promoting universal adherence to the BWC, enhancing interaction with non-governmental stakeholders on science and technology through a series of regional workshops, and developing national capacities in 10 States parties² for implementing the Convention. In one example of the important work made possible by **European Union** contributions, the voluntary funds facilitated the conduct of a peer review exercise held in Morocco in May 2017. The exercise

aimed to strengthen national implementation of the BWC in Morocco, deepen international cooperation and improve confidence in compliance through increased transparency.

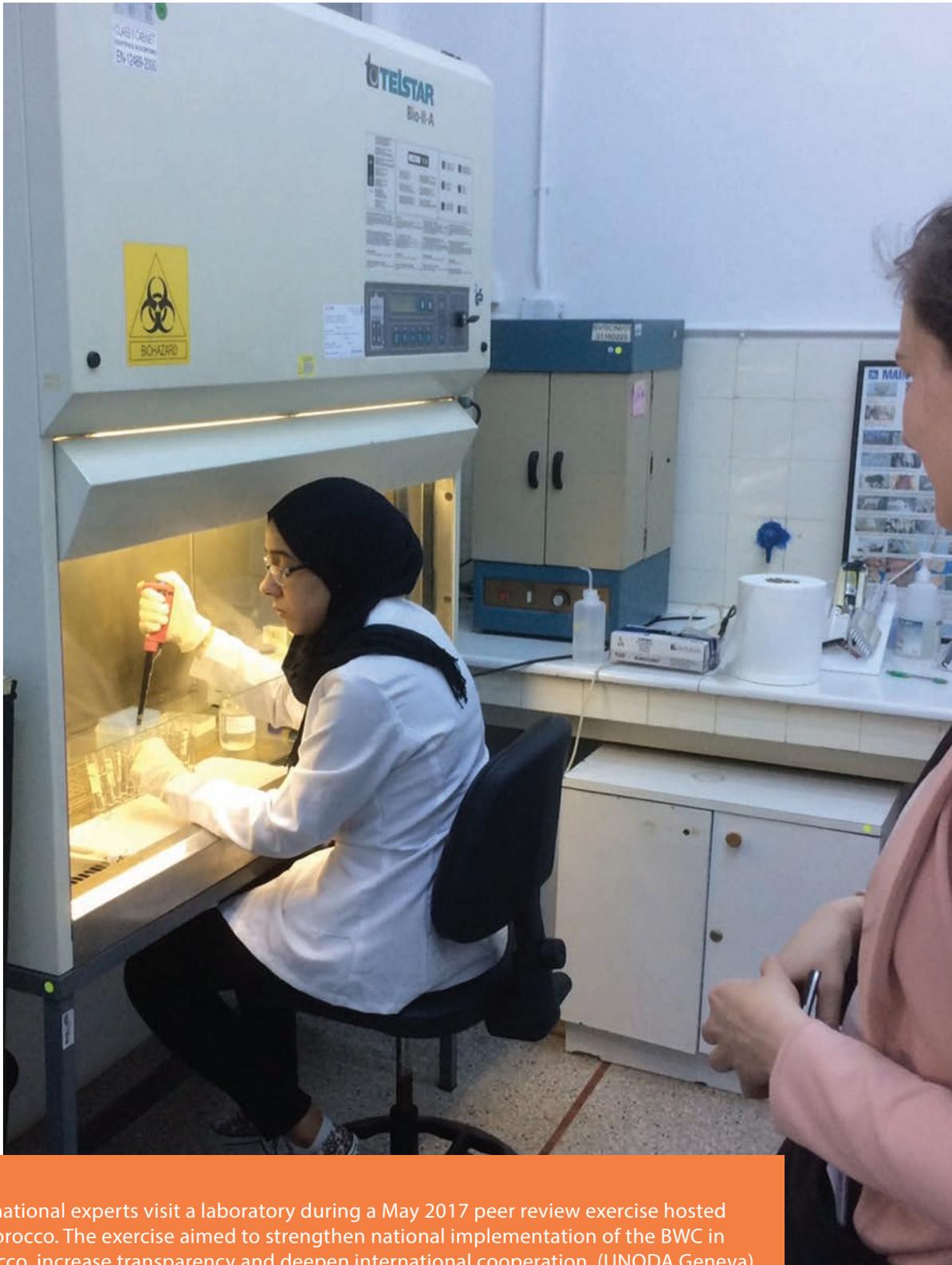
Voluntary funds were also critical to a sponsorship programme that supported and increased the participation of developing States parties in the BWC meetings. Thanks to contributions from **Australia, Canada, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands and Switzerland**, as well as the **European Union**, 32 experts from 25 States parties obtained sponsorships that enabled them to take part in the Preparatory Committee meeting, and 45 experts from 34 States parties received support to participate in the Review Conference in November 2016.³

In 2016, **Canada** provided a separate grant amounting to \$275,000, giving targeted support to help the ISU advance the Convention's universalization and its full and effective implementation. This contribution enabled the ISU to organize, among other activities, an international workshop on the BWC in Wuxi, China, in September 2016. In 2017, **Canada** provided through its Global Partnership Program another \$383,000 to strengthen global mechanisms and capacities for responding to any deliberate use of biological agents. The BWC sponsorship programme was another beneficiary of part of these funds, and as of this writing, **Australia and India** have provided additional sponsorship programme grants for the 2017 Meeting of States Parties. In addition, **Ireland** has provided a voluntary contribution for the work of the ISU in 2016 and 2017.

¹ These workshops were held in Addis Ababa, Astana, Brasilia and New Delhi.

² Cameroon, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Iraq, Lebanon, Malawi, Malaysia, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Yemen.

³ The contributions supported expert participants in the Preparatory Committee meeting and the Review Conference from Afghanistan, Armenia, Belarus, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Ghana, Honduras, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Zambia and Zimbabwe.



International experts visit a laboratory during a May 2017 peer review exercise hosted by Morocco. The exercise aimed to strengthen national implementation of the BWC in Morocco, increase transparency and deepen international cooperation. (UNODA Geneva)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

Capacity-building for improved physical security and stockpile management of weapons in the Sahel

With support from the **European Union**, the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) is implementing a three-year project to improve the physical security and stockpile management of small arms, light weapons and their ammunition in the Sahel through training and capacity-building activities. This project, which ends in June 2018, is active in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger and Nigeria.

UNREC organized national consultations on SALW control in each of these States from May 2016 to April 2017, giving diverse national stakeholders an opportunity to share best practices and standards, as well as different national and regional perspectives. In addition, participants held discussions on related governance, legal, operational and social issues. These workshops aimed to raise awareness and promote coordination between different national actors concerned with security, including representatives of ministries of foreign affairs, defence, interior, justice and environment; members of the security committees in national parliaments; civil society representatives; and officials from state security agencies, including police, military and customs and immigration officers.

To facilitate discussion on findings from the national consultations and further exchange of experiences on physical security and stockpile management and SALW control, UNREC organized a separate regional workshop in Lomé in November 2016, bringing together 32 participants from the six beneficiary countries. The event incorporated participants from government ministries, security agencies and civil society, as well as experts from the Economic

Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States and the Group of Five for the Sahel (G-5 Sahel). Among other activities, participants reviewed the results of the Regional Centre's study of arms control legislation in the beneficiary countries.

Supporting Lake Chad Basin countries in preventing the diversion of small arms

With funding from the **UN Counter-Terrorism Centre** and **Switzerland**, UNREC supported the countries of the Lake Chad Basin region—Cameroon, Chad, Nigeria and the Niger—in strengthening their capacity to prevent the diversion of SALW to non-State armed groups, including terrorist groups. This project supported the implementation of Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) within the framework of the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

UNREC, in collaboration with ECOWAS, organized a national experts' meeting on 4 and 5 August 2016 to address subregional cross-border cooperation for controlling SALW under existing regional and subregional instruments. The meeting, which drew 52 representatives from the Lake Chad Basin States, aimed to strengthen subregional efforts in the area of judicial and military cooperation to prevent the diversion and trafficking of SALW to non-State armed groups in the four beneficiary States. The event provided the first platform for stakeholders to identify gaps in national legislative and judicial systems dealing with international cooperation in small arms control, as well as gaps in mechanisms in place at the regional level to foster cross-border cooperation. Under this same initiative, UNREC, in collaboration with Cameroon, the UN Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa and UNDP, organized a second workshop in Yaoundé from 24 to 28 January 2017. This capacity-building workshop helped train national

security sector officers in the fight against illicit SALW trafficking. The training brought together 37 national and international experts to benefit the four Lake Chad Basin countries and bordering States that face similar challenges.

Supporting States in Africa in implementing Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

With funding from the **UN Trust Fund for the Implementation of Resolution 1540**, UNREC organized a workshop in the Niger on 27 and 28 July 2016 to support Member States in Africa in their implementation of instruments relating to WMD, including Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of WMD and their means of delivery to non-State actors. In an outcome document, the Niamey Declaration, 40 participating representatives from Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali and the Niger (members of the G-5 Sahel) called for collective regional efforts to promote the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in their countries.

Supporting African States in mainstreaming gender in SALW control

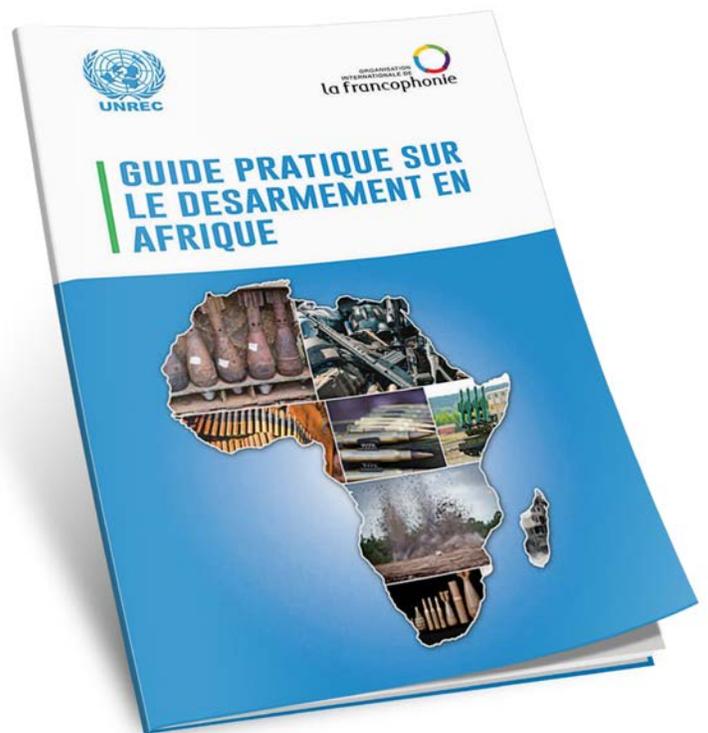
UNREC, with the financial support of **Sweden**, is implementing a project to integrate gender perspectives and the goal of gender equality into the national SALW control architecture of the Lake Chad Basin countries. This project will help enhance the contribution and participation of women as civil society representatives in disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control discussions in the four nations, while promoting education and increasing regional awareness of the essential role that women play in mitigating SALW trafficking. The initiative will also help to generate evidence-based dialogue among civil society groups and policymakers regarding the importance of gender-sensitive policies and laws for combating the proliferation of illicit SALW.

Other contributions to the Regional Centre in Africa

The Regional Centre continues to benefit from the political and financial support of **Togo** in its capacity as host country. **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).

Conducting research and informing disarmament deliberations

As part of its efforts to make disarmament information and materials available to an increasing number of States and stakeholders in the region, the Regional Centre used financial support from the **Organisation internationale de la Francophonie** to help develop and publish a French-language Practitioner's Handbook on Disarmament in Africa.



With another financial contribution from **UNDP**, UNREC published in February 2017 a report on the proliferation of small arms in nine countries in West and Central Africa. This report—covering Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria and Senegal—was jointly prepared by the Small Arms Survey and the Group for Research and Information on Peace and Security.

The document is available for download from www.goo.gl/HSLxb3.

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

Sharing practical guidance to prevent the proliferation of WMD

The UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) supported nine States in the region in implementing Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) through activities funded by **Canada** and the **United States**. These efforts supported the nine beneficiary countries in updating legal frameworks, drafting 1540 National Action Plans and adopting legal and policy measures for preventing proliferation financing. In addition, UNLIREC conducted tabletop exercises to help States in preparing responses to WMD-related incidents at maritime ports.

To help national authorities in the Caribbean that wish to expand their regulatory frameworks, UNLIREC launched a new “Guide on Control Lists” containing every trade item that is subject to control at entry/exit points and recommended for inclusion on a State’s national 1540 control list. The Guide also includes a “WMD Focus List” to assist States with practical aspects of implementing control lists in a national context.

Curbing the illicit arms trade and mitigating the impact of armed violence

With financing from **Germany**, UNLIREC helped to strengthen the implementation of the ATT by assisting States parties in the region in creating a control authority responsible for arms trade in compliance with Treaty provisions. In addition, the Regional Centre launched a new training course and guide to assist States in applying innovative X-ray identification methods to detect illicit shipments of weapons through postal services. States that received this training in 2017 have already reported two successful interceptions of ammunition trafficked through the mail.

UNLIREC also responded to calls from Caribbean States to further develop their forensic ballistics systems to address illicit trafficking in weapons and ammunition, contributing

to the implementation of the International Tracing Instrument and the Programme of Action on SALW. This assistance—delivered through a project funded by **Canada** and the **United States**—included specialized training, donations of laboratory equipment, and support in strengthening regional information-sharing and incorporating internationally accepted procedures into forensic ballistics investigative practices. The project has achieved substantial improvements in health and safety conditions for firearms examiners, along with an increased capacity of firearms examiners and laboratory technicians to manage incoming evidence in a manner that is efficient and in keeping with international standards.

In another initiative, UNLIREC applied international standards to weapons stockpiling practices in response to the increasing privatization of the security sector in Latin America and the Caribbean. The achievements of this **German**-funded project included the destruction of 450 small arms held by private security companies (PSCs) and the marking of over 500 PSC-owned weapons. These efforts succeeded at improving the inventory management of these weapons and hence the ability to trace them.

As another part of the private security project, UNLIREC and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces issued a study with recommendations on how States and PSCs could strengthen the regulation, oversight and operations of the region’s armed private security sector to improve citizen security in general. This study explores whether employees of private security firms need to be armed to effectively deliver their services. Separately, UNLIREC also undertook research on the legality, feasibility and impact of PSCs using less-lethal weapons in place of guns.

Empowering youth to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

UNLIREC and **UN Volunteers** (UNV) jointly launched a project to create spaces for young people to learn about the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development—in particular Goal 16 on the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies—and to engage in meaningful dialogue on peace and security. Youth in four countries in the region (Colombia, Honduras, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago) partnered with the Centre and UNV to develop the first set of community-based indicators for Target 16.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals, on the reduction of illicit arms flows. **UNV** provided funding for this effort.

Strengthening community resilience and peaceful coexistence in Peru

UNLIREC carried out two events in Peru in 2016 as part of a three-year, inter-agency project financed by the **UN Trust Fund for Human Security** to promote peaceful coexistence in the country by strengthening human security and community resilience. For one of the two activities, the Regional Centre convened over 800 adolescents living in northern Peru to raise awareness through theatrical dance and performances about the dangers of firearms use. For the second event, which coincided with the annual International Small Arms Destruction Day on 9 July, UNLIREC teamed

up with Peruvian authorities to destroy close to 10,000 firearms with the aim of ridding vulnerable communities in northern Peru of confiscated weapons and reducing the risk of their proliferation and misuse.

Supporting the Colombian peace process

UNLIREC supported the UN Mission in Colombia in providing assistance for the “laying down of arms” component of the historic peace process negotiated by the Colombian Government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia—People’s Army. Specifically, the Regional Centre shared its expertise on methods and techniques for the deactivation of SALW. Using international standards and best practices as its basis, UNLIREC developed technical operating procedures that have been used throughout the implementation of the peace agreement. Financial support from **Germany** made this assistance possible.

Support to the Regional Centre

Thanks to voluntary contributions by States in 2016 and 2017, UNLIREC was able to conduct over 120 activities throughout the region, reaching nearly 1,800 persons, 40 per cent of whom were women. **Guyana, Mexico, Panama** and **Peru** supported the Regional Centre in 2016 and 2017 with additional financial contributions, which helped to make these activities possible.



UNLIREC supports Peru in the destruction of close to 10,000 firearms. (UNLIREC)

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

Fostering dialogue and confidence building in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation

In late 2016, the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) co-organized two forums on regional and global challenges in the areas of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation. These meetings spurred productive discussions between dozens of participants from Governments and intergovernmental organizations, industry, research institutes, academia and non-governmental organizations.

The **Republic of Korea** hosted and funded the first of these events: the fifteenth annual UN–Republic of Korea Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Issues, which took place in November 2016 on the country's Jeju Island. In open and robust informal discussions, the event's roughly 40 participants discussed the nuclear issue of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as well as options for enhancing coordination and cooperation among the main weapon export control regimes. They also addressed the nexus between chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) security and cybersecurity and, in this context, recognized the significance of cyberthreats to CBRN facilities and the need for a joint and holistic approach to address this issue.

Japan financed and hosted the next forum: the twenty-sixth UN Conference on Disarmament Issues, which convened in December 2016 with support from the Prefecture and City of Nagasaki. The Conference allowed over 60 representatives to exchange views and take stock of current approaches to nuclear disarmament. The experts discussed the roles of nuclear-weapon-free zones and civil society in advancing nuclear disarmament, as well as the priorities of and challenges to the preparatory process of the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on

the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The Conference was complemented by an exhibition of winning artwork from the UN Poster for Peace Contest, as well as a one-day youth forum where students from Japan and abroad presented recommendations on concrete measures for achieving a world free of nuclear weapons.

Building capacity in control of small arms and in support of the implementation of the ATT

In September 2016, UNRCPD and Samoa convened a subregional workshop in Apia to foster dialogue and build national capacity to implement the ATT. Voluntary contributions from **Australia** and **New Zealand** supported the workshop, creating an opportunity for 10 Pacific Island States' representatives to discuss national experiences, as well as legal and technical issues related to establishing and maintaining national control systems for conventional arms transfers. A special session addressed the Convention on Cluster Munitions and a separate practical exercise focused on national reporting to the Programme of Action on SALW, the UN Register of Conventional Arms and the UN Report on Military Expenditures.

Later in the year, UNRCPD relied on funding from **Germany** and cooperation with Cambodia to organize a workshop in Phnom Penh on strengthening national capacity to control SALW. Participants underscored the importance of implementing the ATT, as well as the critical role of the Programme of Action and the related need to apply good practices in the marking, tracing and recordkeeping, physical security and stockpile management of SALW. Workshop attendees also focused on advancing national coordination and on developing a national action plan on SALW.

From January to March 2017, UNRCPD implemented a joint project with the Philippines

to facilitate the country's implementation of the Programme of Action and support its future ratification of the ATT. In cooperation with international technical and legal experts and through site visits and desk reviews, the Centre assessed current challenges that the Government faced in controlling transfers of SALW and other conventional arms to prevent their illicit trade and diversion. The experts developed recommendations for improving or further developing comprehensive laws, regulations and technical procedures to control SALW and other conventional arms in accordance with international standards. This project received funding from **UNSCAR**.

Also with funding provided through **UNSCAR**, and in cooperation with the Lao People's Democratic Republic, UNRCPD organized a subregional workshop in June 2017 for States in South-East Asia on building capacity for implementing the Programme of Action.

The workshop included practical exercises on utilizing the reporting mechanism of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, as well as on elaborating national action plans on SALW control. Additionally, the government experts expanded their knowledge and understanding of synergies between collecting national data for reporting on the Programme of Action and measuring progress towards Target 16.4 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Other contributions to the Regional Centre

UNRCPD also benefited from financial contributions from **China**, **Kazakhstan**, **Nepal** and **Thailand**. Additional in-kind contributions came from **Japan** through a UN Volunteer and from **Switzerland** through a Junior Professional Officer.



UNRCPD staff and experts visit a container terminal in Manila for the Technical and Legal Assistance Project to Support the Philippines in the Implementation of the UN Programme of Action and the ATT. (UNRCPD)

The UNODA Office in Vienna facilitates closer cooperation with Vienna-based offices and organizations, ensuring effective interaction across all areas of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation. The Vienna Office has continued to engage on these issues with its principal partners—the UN Office at Vienna, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, and the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs—and with relevant regional intergovernmental organizations, such as the OSCE. In addition, the Vienna Office has continued its engagement with non-governmental organizations, media outlets and academia. A financial contribution from **Austria** supports the managerial capacity and operational costs of the Vienna Office.

Using funds from **Austria** and **Germany**, the Vienna Office has developed and promoted the Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (DNP) Education Partnership. The Partnership, which started in 2015, draws on the assistance of 28 partner institutions to formulate educational activities that support the implementation of the UN Study on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education (A/57/124), promote the linkages between disarmament and development (A/RES/68/33), and facilitate the entry of women into the field (A/RES/68/33). These activities help advance the Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 5, on gender equality, and Goal 16, on peace, justice and strong institutions.

Promoting the participation of women in peace and disarmament

A key goal of the Partnership is to address the enduring gender and education gap in the DNP area. Women make a valuable contribution to disarmament and non-proliferation activities by bringing a gender perspective into relevant discussions, which in turn facilitates and promotes the realization of related goals. Although the number of women engaged in

these fields is incrementally increasing, a disparity with men's participation persists. The Vienna Office works to close this gender gap by providing tailored educational opportunities to early-career women professionals.

Under the DNP Education Partnership, the Vienna Office launched the “Women Scholarship for Peace: Global South” initiative in 2016 to provide scholarships to 140 young women professionals from 77 countries of the Global South. The scholarships, with the financial contribution of **Germany**, were designed to promote women's full and equal participation in disarmament and non-proliferation at both grassroots and policymaking levels, and recipients obtained access to relevant training through partner organizations, such as the intergovernmental University for Peace. To build on the success of this initiative, the Vienna Office plans to initiate a second phase of the scholarship and to replicate the initiative in the OSCE region.

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

To complement the activities of the DNP Education Partnership, the Vienna Office held the “Women Higher Education for Peace Vienna Forum” on 5 and 6 July 2016. Organized with financial support from **Austria** and **Germany**, the Forum was designed as an opportunity for women to network and access information in areas related to DNP, peace and development. The event's “talk-show” format allowed participants to share their experiences while voicing their opinions and concerns on DNP issues. In addition, a job fair at the Forum allowed women to explore careers and opportunities in the fields of DNP and development. To highlight and promote career development opportunities in these areas, the job fair offered seven workshops and 19 booths hosted by DNP Education Partners and affiliated organizations.

Of the Forum's 370 participants, 77 per cent were female and 30 were women from the Global South who had received scholarships to attend. This achievement is the result of the continued collaboration between DNP Education Partners, UN entities, civil society and Member States.

Extending new education opportunities to the web

In 2016, the Vienna Office launched a new website for the DNP Education Partnership with financial support from **Austria** and **Germany**, as well as in-kind contributions from **Canada** and the **Netherlands**. The education website is an online learning management system designed to offer and administer training courses on DNP and development issues. The training course content—developed by UNODA in conjunction with DNP Education Partners—now provides course participants with first-hand information on a wide range of issues in these fields. In particular, modules with a focus on the OSCE were developed with the financial support of the OSCE with funds from **Finland**, **Germany**, **Ireland** and **Spain**.

Facilitating dialogue and stimulating debate in Vienna

In recognition of the critical value of dialogue in debates on disarmament and non-proliferation, the DNP Education Partnership promotes discussions at in-person venues and over social media to strengthen the capacity, effectiveness and readiness of related organizations to fulfil their mandates.

With financial support from **Austria**, the Vienna Office collaborated with the CTBTO to organize an event entitled "Ending Nuclear Tests: Why Should I Care? A Conversation with Youth". Held on 6 December 2016 as part of an ongoing "Conversation Series", the event invited youth participants to pose questions, both in person and through a Facebook webcast, to the CTBTO Executive Secretary and the UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs. Both interlocutors commended and encouraged youth participation and interest while stressing the potential role of dialogue with youth in achieving global peace and security.



Participants listen to one of the presentations at the Women Higher Education for Peace Vienna Forum. (UNODA Vienna)

Advancing disarmament education through public outreach



Ambassador Henk Cor van der Kwast of the Netherlands (second from left) chats with Michael Douglas, UN Messenger of Peace; Michael Møller, Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament; and Ambassador Luis Enrique Chávez Basagoitia of Peru. (UNODA Geneva)

Disarmament publications for Geneva

To enhance its engagement with the public on disarmament issues, UNODA produces various publications intended to provide interested readers with objective, impartial and up-to-date information on multilateral disarmament issues and activities. With the generous support of the **Netherlands**, UNODA was able to place several new publications in the bookstore of the UN Office at Geneva, making them accessible to all public visitors to the Palais des Nations.

The project expanded the availability of five UNODA titles that cover a variety of disarmament-related topics, ranging from a compilation of disarmament treaty texts to information aimed at scholars and students. In

particular, the youth-targeted publication *Action for Disarmament: 10 Things You Can Do!* and the introductory handbook *Disarmament: A Basic Guide* each provide visitors to the bookstore with an opportunity to familiarize themselves with disarmament issues. To reach even broader audiences, the release included translations of some of the publications in French and Japanese, in addition to English.

UNODA kicked off the sale at a networking event that featured an appearance by UN Messenger of Peace Michael Douglas, as well as an exhibition of the 12 winning entries of the 2016 UN Poster for Peace Contest. In his remarks to attendees, Mr. Douglas acknowledged the important role of the arts in advancing

disarmament, and he encouraged the use of these newly released publications to “read, learn and become involved”.

Second Informal Civil Society Forum of the Conference on Disarmament

Voluntary funds were also valuable to the Second Informal Civil Society Forum of the Conference on Disarmament, held at the Palais des Nations on 22 June 2016 with the generous support of **Azerbaijan** and **Kazakhstan**.

The Forum—organized around two thematic panels respectively entitled “New weapon technologies” and “The role and possible contribution of the Conference on Disarmament for strengthening the implementation of the Sustainable Development

Goals”—offered a platform for interaction between States and representatives of civil society. The event incorporated diverse perspectives and generated a range of new ideas, potentially aiding efforts to overcome the two-decade-old stalemate of the Conference on Disarmament.

The Forum took place on the initiative of the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament, Michael Møller, in cooperation with UNODA and the UN Institute for Disarmament Research. In his summary of the event, Mr. Møller noted that “the engaged discussion proved once more that interaction between Member States and civil society can greatly enrich multilateral disarmament work, including that of the Conference on Disarmament”.



Michael Møller, Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament. (UNODA Geneva)

Voluntary contributions to UNODA from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2016^a

(in United States dollars)

Donor by fund	2015	2016	Total
Trust Fund for the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC)			
Cameroon		7,272	7,272
France	21,882		21,882
Germany	213,102		213,102
Switzerland	200,000		200,000
Togo	61,049		61,049
Economic Community of Central African States		21,730	21,730
European Union	1,149,520		1,149,520
Organisation internationale de la Francophonie	21,947		21,947
SIPRI	19,500		19,500
UNDP	523,596		523,596
Subtotal	2,210,596	29,002	2,239,598
Trust Fund for the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC)			
Canada	1,133,550	1,304,208	2,437,758
Germany	870,736	620,428	1,491,164
Guyana	1,031	1,031	2,062
Mexico	5,000	5,000	10,000
Peru	25,000	28,802	53,802
Spain	22,639		22,639
United States	2,587,061		2,587,061
Subtotal	4,645,017	1,959,469	6,604,486
Trust Fund for the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD)			
Australia		102,975	102,975
China	50,000	150,000	200,000
Germany	105,659		105,659
Japan	102,818		102,818
Kazakhstan		10,000	10,000
Nepal		111,685	111,685
New Zealand		64,645	64,645
Republic of Korea	43,900	41,700	85,600
Thailand	3,000	3,000	6,000
United Kingdom	28,029		28,029
Subtotal	333,406	484,005	817,411
Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities			
Australia	15,807	416,043 ^c	431,850
Austria	170,400	159,236	329,636
Azerbaijan		1,972	1,972
Canada		1,478,306	1,478,306
China		5,000	5,000
Finland	15,750		15,750
Germany	1,758,625	238,713	1,997,338
Hungary	10,829		10,829
India	2,073	10,000	12,073
Ireland		8,919	8,919
Japan		16,666	16,666
Kazakhstan	11,975		11,975
Netherlands	38,564	34,124	72,688
Spain		110,988	110,988
Sweden	6,218	217,368	223,586
Switzerland	32,657	78,002	110,659
Thailand ^b	1,000	1,000	2,000

Voluntary contributions to UNODA from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2016^a

(in United States dollars)

Donor by fund	2015	2016	Total
Trinidad and Tobago	50,629		50,629
United Kingdom	17,848		17,848
European Union	1,791,348	1,122,811	2,914,159
Open Society Foundation	24,999		24,999
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe ^d		159,025	159,025
Private contributor ^b	1,000		1,000
Subtotal	3,949,722	4,058,173	8,007,895
UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation			
Australia	152,783		152,783
Denmark	293,255		293,255
Germany	549,451	672,646	1,222,097
Ireland		63,694	63,694
Spain	21,164	22,297	43,461
Sweden	119,489	220,653	340,142
Switzerland	50,000	50,000	100,000
United Kingdom	75,301		75,301
Subtotal	1,261,443	1,029,290	2,290,733
Total	12,400,184	7,559,939	19,960,123

^a The following donors have made contributions to UNODA trust funds that were recorded in the accounts in 2017: Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Panama, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom and United States, as well as European Union and Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining.

^b Contributions to the Trust Fund for the UN Disarmament Information Programme have been consolidated into the Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities because of the UN Secretariat's adoption of the UMOJA enterprise system for managing accounts.

^c Funds contributed to the Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities by Australia also include funding for UNSCAR activities in 2016.

^d Includes contributions received by the OSCE from Finland, Germany, Ireland and Spain.

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 promoting advocacy across a range of priority peace and security matters, from small arms to nuclear weapons, relevant to regional stakeholders.

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, non-governmental organizations and academia. Funded activities range from organizing expert discussions and raising awareness to building capacity and destroying weapons.

Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities

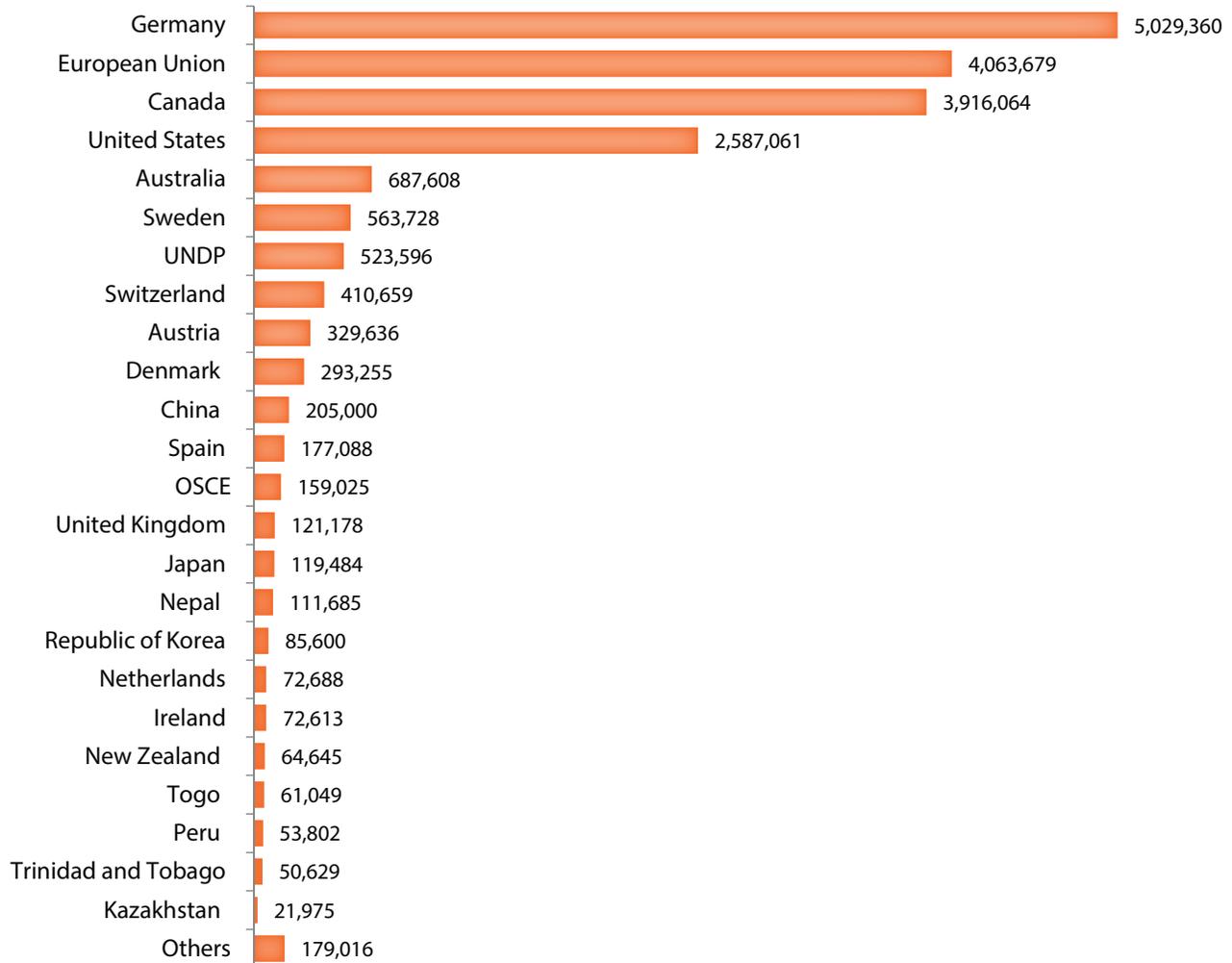
Supports measures to promote disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation at the global and regional levels, through studies, expert discussions, capacity-building and practical disarmament measures. This trust fund is also the vehicle for extrabudgetary activities from voluntary contributions earmarked 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.

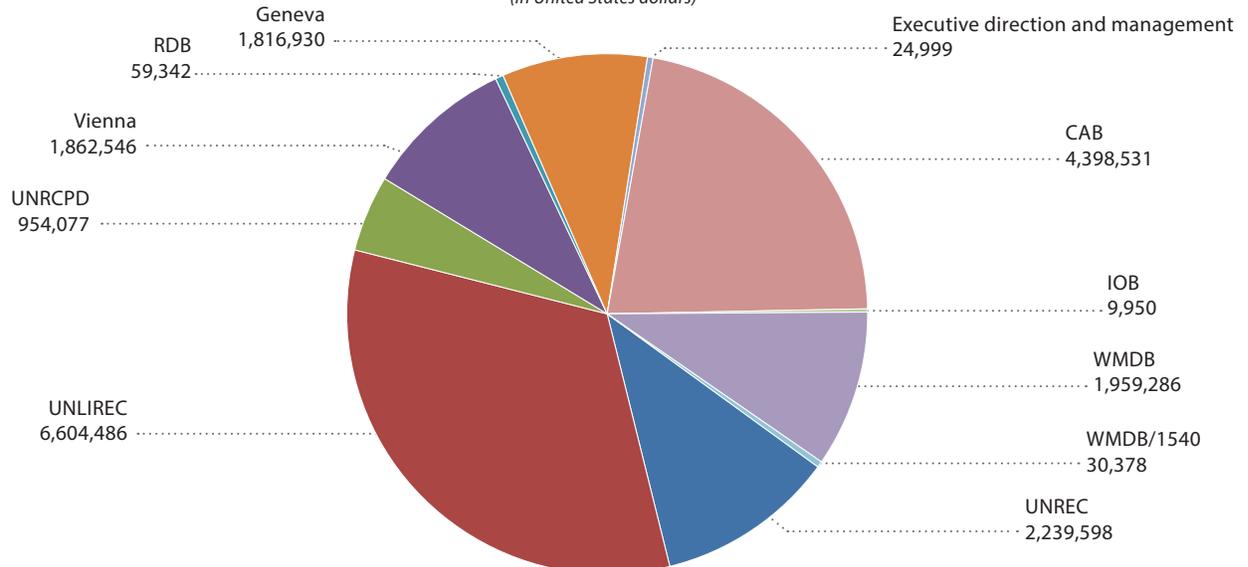
Top 25 donors from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2016

(in United States dollars)

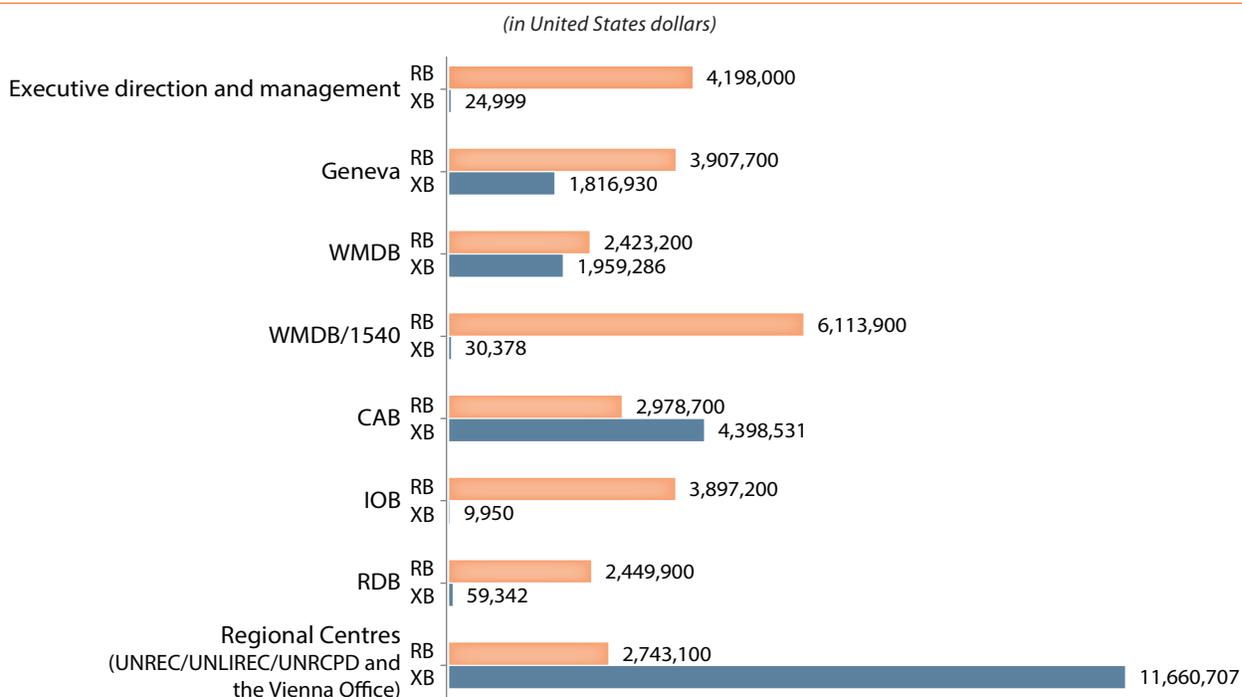


Extrabudgetary income by branch or centre from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2016

(in United States dollars)



Regular budget vs. extrabudgetary resources from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2016



Regular budget (RB)

UNODA receives most of its funding from the regular budget to carry out its programmed activities. For the years 2015-2016, the amount from the regular budget was \$22.7 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 (SPM) in support of the 1540 Committee on the non-proliferation of all WMD. Regular budget SPM resources provided for 2015-2016 were \$6.1 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 \$12.4 million in 2015 and \$7.6 million in 2016. 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. The Implementation Support Units, in Geneva, of the Biological Weapons Convention and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons are funded solely from extrabudgetary resources.

Voluntary contributions were also provided for UNSCAR, a multi-donor flexible funding mechanism designed to finance projects supporting the implementation of the ATT and the Programme of Action on SALW.

Voluntary contributions also support the Vienna Office of UNODA.

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 CCW Sponsorship Programme	
	Azerbaijan	Informal Conference on Disarmament-Civil Society Forum	
	Canada	Contribution to Wuxi workshop and BWC Sponsorship Programme Contribution to strengthen global mechanisms and capacities for responding to any deliberate use of biological agents	
	China	CCW Sponsorship Programme	
	Croatia	CCW Sponsorship Programme	
	Estonia	CCW Sponsorship Programme	
	Finland	BWC Sponsorship Programme Informal Conference on Disarmament-Civil Society Forum	
	Germany	BWC Sponsorship Programme	
	India	BWC Sponsorship Programme Informal Conference on Disarmament-Civil Society Forum CCW Sponsorship Programme	
	Ireland	BWC Sponsorship Programme Contribution to the work of the ISU	
	Kazakhstan	Informal Conference on Disarmament-Civil Society Forum	
	Netherlands	BWC Sponsorship Programme Disarmament publications	
	Republic of Korea	CCW Sponsorship Programme	
	Switzerland	BWC Sponsorship Programme Capacity-building on Disarmament and International Security CCW Sponsorship Programme	
	Turkey	CCW Sponsorship Programme	
	European Union	BWC Sponsorship Programme Council Decision in support of the BWC (see also the EU subproject in the WMDB section below)	
	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"
		Netherlands	Lessons Learned for Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigating Alleged Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons
		Sweden	Readiness of the Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Bio Weapons Workshop on lessons learned from UN/OPCW Lessons Learned
		United Kingdom	Lessons Learned for Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigating Alleged Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons
European Union		Proposal for an international Code of Conduct for Outer-Space Activities In support of the Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigating Alleged Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons (a subproject of the EU Council Decision in support of the BWC) (see EU in the Geneva section above)	
WMDB/1540	Canada	Support of Regional Implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)	
	Germany	UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) Regional Industrial Outreach Conference in Mexico 5th Global UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) Industrial Outreach Conference	
	Japan	National round-table on implementing resolution 1540 (2004) for Timor-Leste	
	Kazakhstan	1540 meetings in Africa and Central/South America	
	Republic of Korea	UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) Regional Industrial Outreach Conference in the Republic of Korea National round-table on implementing resolution 1540 (2004) for Nepal Resolution 1540 (2004) National Points of Contact Training in Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Seminar on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) for SAARC States African Union resolution 1540 (2004) Review and Assistance Conference UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) Civil Society Academic Forum 1540 Committee Conference on the 2016 Comprehensive Review 1540 Compass publication International Workshop on promoting the effective implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in the context of evolving proliferation risks and challenges Resolution 1540 (2004) National Points of Contact Training in Asia	

UNODA projects supported by donors

Branch	Donor	Project
WMDB/1540 (cont'd)	Spain	1540 Implementation and Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons
	Sweden	Promotion of the Implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)
	United States	Resolution 1540 (2004) National Points of Contact Training in the OSCE Region
		CARICOM-1540 Group of Experts Conference
		National round-tables on resolution 1540 (2004) for Belize, Myanmar, Trinidad and Tobago and Iraq
		Regional (Africa) Seminar on engaging parliamentarians for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)
		Workshop on export controls for 1540-related materials for the countries of the "G5 Sahel Group"
		International Student Essay Competition on resolution 1540 (2004)
		African Union resolution 1540 (2004) Review and Assistance Conference
		UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) Civil Society Academic Forum
		1540 Committee Conference on the 2016 Comprehensive Review
		1540 Compass publication
International Workshop on promoting the effective implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in the context of evolving proliferation risks and challenges		
Resolution 1540 (2004) National Points of Contact Training in Asia		
European Union	National round-table on implementing resolution 1540 (2004) for Myanmar	
	Resolution 1540 (2004) Review and Assistance Conference of the African Union	
CAB	Australia	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects)
	Denmark	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects)
	Germany	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects)
		Reporting on Conventional Arms: Streamlining Global and Regional Obligations
		Support for the comprehensive and sustainable application of IATG-UN SaferGuard
	Ireland	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects)
	Spain	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects)
	Sweden	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects)
	Switzerland	Contribution to IATG ammunition staff validation process-UN SaferGuard
		Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects)
	Trinidad and Tobago	First Preparatory Meeting of the Conference of States Parties to the Arms Trade Treaty
	United Kingdom	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects)
European Union	UN Programme of Action on SALW	
IOB	Netherlands	Disarmament education
	Thailand	Disarmament Information Programme
	Foreign Policy Association	Disarmament Information Programme
RDB	China	Celebration of the 30th Anniversary of the Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament
	Sweden	Capacity Building for African Civil Society Organizations on Gender and Disarmament (UNREC)
Vienna Office	Austria	Annual contribution to support the UNODA Vienna Office
	Germany	Boosting the Advance of Women on Peace-related Issues: Strengthening Tools for Women's Education Training Modules on Disarmament, Arms Control and Non-Proliferation for the OSCE
	OSCE	Vienna Office Support for the Development of DNP Education Partnership
UNREC	Cameroon	Unearmarked contribution for UNREC activities on SALW
	France	Funds earmarked to support SALW activities of the Centre
	Germany	Technical Assistance to Mali in implementing the National Action Plan on SALW
	Switzerland	Implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)
	Togo	Support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
	European Union	Action in support of physical security and stockpile management activities to reduce the risk of illicit trade in SALW and their ammunition in the Sahel region
		Practical guide on disarmament in Africa in the French language
	Organisation internationale de la Francophonie	
	SIPRI	Mapping ATT-relevant cooperation and assistance activities in Sub-Saharan Africa
	UNDP	Small arms surveys for Sahel countries and neighbouring States

Branch	Donor	Project
UNLIREC	Canada	Bolstering Operational Forensic Ballistics in the Caribbean Legislative Implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in Latin America and the Caribbean
	Germany	Mitigating the Diversion of Weapons to Reduce Armed Violence in Latin America and the Caribbean Providing Technical Assistance to the UN Mission in the Laying Down of Arms Process in Colombia Strengthening Oversight and Building Capacities for Small Arms Control and Non-proliferation in the Private Security Sector
	Guyana	Support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
	Mexico	Support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
	Peru	Support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
	Spain	Support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
	United States	Combating Illicit Firearms and Ammunition Trafficking in the Caribbean through Operational Forensic Ballistics Enhance Capacity of Caribbean States to Combat Illicit Small Arms
	UNRCPD	Australia
China		Support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
Germany		National inter-agency meeting on the implementation of the ATT in Indonesia SALW Control through the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All Its Aspects in the Philippines SALW in Cambodia
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
New Zealand		Capacity-building workshop on the ATT in Asia and the Pacific
Republic of Korea		13th Republic of Korea–UN Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Issues 14th Republic of Korea–UN Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Issues
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 ATT in Myanmar
OSCE		Support of the Regional Implementation in Central Asia of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

Opposite page: The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean assist Caribbean States to further develop their forensic ballistic investigations capacities.

Back cover: United Nations observers removing the last of more than 8,112 guns carried by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia—People's Army. (UN Mission in Colombia)



