



# United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs





# Contents

List of acronyms	iii
Foreword	1
Disarmament that saves lives: Implementing the Secretary-General's Agenda for Disarmament	2
Facilitating dialogue to prepare for the 2020 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	4
Strengthening cooperation between nuclear-weapon-free zones	5
Facilitating inclusive participation by States in possible treaty negotiations on fissile material	6
Strengthening the Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigating Alleged Use of Chemical, Biological and Toxin Weapons	7
Upholding the norm against biological weapons	8
UNSCAR: Investing in arms control, supporting development	10
Securing ammunition, saving lives	12
Supporting gender-responsive small arms control	14
Renewing the international commitment to the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons	15
Mainstreaming arms and ammunition controls in changing disarmament, demobilization and reintegration contexts	16
SALIENT: The Saving-Lives Entity	17
Hypersonic weapons: A challenge and opportunity for strategic arms control	18
Facilitating dialogue to prevent an arms race in outer space	19
United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa	20
United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	22
United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific	24
Vienna Office	26
<b>Tables</b>	
Voluntary contributions to UNODA from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2018	28
UNODA projects supported by donors	32
<b>Figures</b>	
Top 25 donors from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2018	30
Extrabudgetary income by branch or centre from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2018	30
Regular budget vs. extrabudgetary resources from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2018	31

# List of acronyms

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
CAB	Conventional Arms Branch
DDR	disarmament, demobilization and reintegration
DPO	Department of Peace Operations
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FMCT	fissile material cut-off treaty; treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
IATG	International Ammunition Technical Guidelines
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IOB	Information and Outreach Branch
MOSAIC	Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium
NPT	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
RDB	Regional Disarmament Branch
SALIENT	Saving-Lives Entity
SPU	Strategic Planning Unit
UN	United Nations
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
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 weapons of mass destruction (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 it encourages regional disarmament efforts. These include the United Nations (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 weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical and biological weapons). It supports and participates in multilateral efforts to strengthen the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction 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 weapons of mass destruction, including small arms and light weapons. It is responsible for substantive conference support for the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons 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 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 Database, General Assembly Resolutions and Decisions Database and the UNODA Documents Library).
- The **Vienna Office of UNODA** 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

Advancing international peace and security requires vigorous and committed support for disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control by all Member States. Through voluntary financial contributions in 2018 and 2019, Member States and other donors continued to show their strong support for activities that achieved real progress in this area, bolstering our shared work to secure our common future and promote peace and security worldwide. For this, the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) wishes to express its sincere gratitude. In the paragraphs below I describe some activities we undertook in partnership with donors, which are further elaborated in the pages of this report.

UNODA, as part of an inter-agency effort, provided training in weapons and ammunition management for practitioners in the field of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, which enabled them to implement context-specific weapons and ammunition management activities that meet the highest international standards and guidelines. Another highlight was the establishment of an advisory team that aims to support States in ammunition management in accordance with the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines, so that the risk of unintended explosions and diversion to the illicit market may be reduced.

Meanwhile, arms control activities deployed under the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation continued to yield quick and concrete results worldwide. The Trust Facility enabled, among other projects, the development of a subregional arms-transfer database, capacity-building of national authorities in Latin America and East Africa to assist efforts in implementing the Arms Trade Treaty, and training to empower women's participation in small arms control.

Worth noting are the efforts to renew international commitment to implement the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons. Several tangible initiatives, such as a sponsorship programme to facilitate strong regional participation in the third Review Conference of the Programme of Action and a series of thematic expert symposiums, contributed to strengthening regional preparations for substantive participation in the Review Conference.



Looking to the near future, UNODA launched regional and thematic meetings in support of the 2020 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. These meetings are important to facilitate deliberations during the Review Conference by providing a forum to discuss priorities for the review cycle and identify areas of common ground.

Additionally, Member States informally met with experts to discuss concrete steps to mitigate the impact of conventional arms—one of the key priorities of the Secretary-General's Agenda for Disarmament and its second pillar, "disarmament that saves lives". Among others, participants discussed concerns over the use of explosive weapons in populated areas and efforts to increase transparency, accountability and oversight for armed uncrewed aerial vehicles.

Empowering women in the field of disarmament is another central aim for UNODA. This year, the Scholarship for Peace and Security provided training to dozens of young female professionals, strengthening their knowledge in conflict prevention and resolution through disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control.

The support of Member States for these and related initiatives reflects their deep commitment to creating a more safe, secure and peaceful world. In a moment where disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control face grave challenges, we look to partners to champion and take forward this necessary, life-saving work.

**Izumi Nakamitsu**  
United Nations High Representative  
for Disarmament Affairs  
October 2019

# Disarmament that saves lives: Implementing the Secretary-General's Agenda for Disarmament

In May 2018, Secretary-General António Guterres unveiled *Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament*, an outline of practical actions to reinvigorate dialogue and negotiations on international disarmament while bringing new ideas and momentum to the field.

Developed in a collaborative process, the Agenda focuses on three areas: disarmament to save humanity; disarmament that saves lives; and disarmament for future generations. By integrating disarmament into the priorities of the whole UN system, the Agenda lays the foundations for new partnerships and greater collaboration between the UN and Governments, civil society, the private sector and others. It focuses on practical measures and indicates where the Secretary-General intends personally to engage and support Member States in carrying out their responsibilities.

UNODA, in partnership with entities across the UN system and beyond, launched the implementation plan for the disarmament agenda in October 2018. More than a dozen and a half States and regional organizations have stepped forward as “Champions” and “Supporters” for specific actions, pledging to play an active leadership role to support implementation of the Agenda.

The second pillar of the Agenda is “disarmament that saves lives”. It addresses the objectives of mitigating the humanitarian impact of conventional arms, as well as excessive accumulation, insufficient regulation and illicit trade. Actions in the area of humanitarian disarmament focus on the increasing urbanization of armed conflict, which has resulted in devastating and well-documented impacts on civilians. Actions in the area of regulation include integrating conventional arms control into the broader work of the UN for prevention and sustainable development.

In this connection, and with the generous support of **Germany**, UNODA convened three days of informal high-level discussions, held in February 2019 at New York's Greentree Estate, among government and independent experts. The participants discussed how to take forward priority areas in the area of “disarmament that saves lives”. These areas included addressing concerns relating to the use of explosive weapons in populated areas, integrating UN efforts to address problems posed by small arms and light weapons at the country and regional levels, increasing transparency, accountability and oversight on armed uncrewed aerial vehicles and dealing with excessive and poorly maintained ammunition stockpiles.

The meeting's stated goals were achieved, which were to build common understanding of how to take forward emerging international processes in these areas, including for the following purposes: development of a political declaration, as well as appropriate limitations, common standards and operational policies in conformity with international humanitarian law relating to the use of explosive weapons in populated areas; establishment of a multi-partner trust facility on small arms control; development of common standards for the transfer, holdings and use of armed uncrewed aerial vehicles in order to ensure accountability, transparency and oversight for their use; and development of approaches to secure excessive and poorly maintained ammunition stockpiles.

---

*We have begun to make substantial progress on [the Agenda's] implementation, but much more needs to be done.*

Secretary-General António Guterres



# Facilitating dialogue to prepare for the 2020 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The fiftieth anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)—the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and an essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament—will be marked in 2020. States parties will come together in May 2020 for the Treaty's quinquennial Review Conference not only to evaluate the implementation of the Treaty but also to identify the areas in which, and the means through which, further progress should be sought in the future.

With the fiftieth anniversary of the Treaty's entry into force in mind, and considering the inability of States parties to agree on an outcome in 2015, expectations for a successful conference are high.

To help facilitate this outcome, UNODA is undertaking a project consisting of thematic seminars and regional consultations with NPT States parties. The aims of this project, which is made possible by a generous contribution from the **European Union**, are to gain an understanding of States parties' priorities for the 2020 NPT review cycle, provide a forum for dialogue on potential obstacles, identify areas of common ground and build trust between States parties.

Three thematic seminars will be held, focusing on each of the pillars of the NPT:

- Pillar 1: disarmament (to be held in Geneva)
- Pillar 2: non-proliferation (to be held in New York)
- Pillar 3: peaceful uses of nuclear energy (to be held in Vienna)

Each seminar will feature briefings by the President-designate of the Review Conference, regional experts and experts from relevant international organizations. States parties' representatives will then have the opportunity to engage in interactive sessions with the presenters.

In addition, four regional meetings will provide capital-based experts, particularly those from States without the resources to maintain large delegations at UN Headquarters, with the opportunity to



Jacek Bylica, the European External Action Service's Special Envoy for Non-proliferation and Disarmament hands the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs a letter expressing the European Union's support for the Secretary-General's Agenda for Disarmament.

interact with the President-designate of the Review Conference and to articulate their priorities.

Each of the regional meetings in Africa, in Asia and the Pacific and in Latin America and the Caribbean will explore all three pillars of the NPT through the lens of regional priorities and concerns. The regional meeting in the Middle East will specifically address the implementation of the 1995 NPT resolution on the creation of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, including their means of delivery, which continues to be an important subject of debate in the NPT review cycle.

Side events at the 2019 session of the General Assembly's First Committee and at the 2020 Review Conference itself will give delegates the opportunity to interact with the Review Conference leadership and to learn of the outcomes of the project activities.

The project commenced with the African regional meeting in August 2019 and the Vienna thematic seminar in November 2019.

The aim of these activities is to facilitate a successful 2020 NPT Review Conference.

# Strengthening cooperation between nuclear-weapon-free zones



At a seminar on fostering cooperation and enhancing consultation mechanisms between the existing nuclear-weapon-free zones is held on 28 and 29 August 2019 in Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan.

UNODA continues to actively engage with Member States to achieve the goals of Secretary-General António Guterres' Agenda for Disarmament, Securing Our Common Future. In early 2019, UNODA, with the financial support of **Kazakhstan**, launched a project aimed at fulfilling the objectives of Agenda Action 5: "Strengthening and Consolidating Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones". The five existing nuclear-weapon-free zones and Mongolia (a nuclear-weapon-free State) currently comprise almost 60 per cent of the UN membership and represent an efficient mechanism for strengthening global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament norms.

In August 2019, as part of the project, **Kazakhstan** hosted a seminar dedicated to fostering and enhancing cooperation between nuclear-weapon-free zones, gathering representatives from all existing zones (Latin America, Africa, South Pacific, South-East Asia and Central Asia) and Mongolia, as well as representatives from various international organizations and institutions. The event was aimed

at helping participants to examine the challenges and obstacles to greater cooperation, discussing ways of improving coordination and achieving more robust cooperation between the zones in the lead-up to the fourth Conference of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, to be held in New York on 24 April 2020. Such conferences traditionally take place every five years, in the days prior to the Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and they are currently the only existing format of cooperation between the zones. Overall, the seminar findings are expected to contribute to strengthening disarmament initiatives and the nuclear non-proliferation regime while also providing impetus to the development of new zones.

In addition to the seminar, the project will also establish a global nuclear-weapon-free zone website/portal, which will serve as a means of communication between the zones to provide information, including about related events and other joint activities.

# Facilitating inclusive participation by States in possible treaty negotiations on fissile material

Negotiating a non-discriminatory, multilateral, internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices (FMCT) is a long-standing disarmament priority. In forums such as the Conference for Disarmament, Governments have held years of deliberations in search of such an agreement, which would strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime and may constitute an important step towards the elimination of nuclear weapons. The Secretary-General, in his Agenda for Disarmament, reiterated his commitment to supporting the commencement of and early conclusion of negotiations on such a treaty.

In 2018 and 2019, UNODA continued to implement a multi-year project aimed at informing and helping Member States in Africa, in Asia and the Pacific, and in Latin America and the Caribbean to participate in possible future FMCT negotiations.

In the framework of the project, which is financed entirely by the **European Union** pursuant to Council Decision 2017/2284, UNODA organized seven regional and subregional workshops. The workshops provided knowledge and information on issues relevant to banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, including challenges to and opportunities for engaging in negotiations on an FMCT and the possible scope, key elements and structure of such a treaty. The workshops promoted regional and subregional dialogue on a possible FMCT while enabling Governments to exchange views on how to address the fissile material issue. UNODA has also commenced the organization of national round-table discussions and meetings of experts from regional organizations and other entities.

The project is being implemented in close cooperation with the three UNODA regional centres.



At the workshop on the fissile material cut-off treaty consultative process for the Pacific Island States, held in Fiji on 13 and 14 December 2018.

# Strengthening the Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigating Alleged Use of Chemical, Biological and Toxin Weapons

Throughout 2018 and 2019, efforts to enhance the operational readiness of the Secretary-General's Mechanism to investigate alleged uses of chemical, bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons continued, thanks to the generous financial contributions of Member States.

Due to the absence of an implementing body or investigative mechanism for the Biological Weapons Convention, UNODA work in this area has recently focused on biological weapons.

Drawing on lessons learned from the last instance of the Mechanism's activation, in the Syrian Arab Republic in 2013, a training methodology was updated to include clearly identified modules and a focus on applying practical skills in the progressive, systematic manner necessary to conduct an activity of the Mechanism.

In November 2018, experts in Lyon, France, were presented with an advanced course on gathering and handling evidence, participating in interviews and interacting with the media. The course was the first organized cooperatively by UNODA and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). **Canada** provided financial support for this activity.

In support of activities to broaden the geographical base of experts and laboratories nominated to the Mechanism's roster, **Canada** provided financial contributions enabling representatives of the Mechanism's laboratories from a few developing countries to participate in a workshop in Spiez, Switzerland, in September 2019. In the same month, the Hazardous Environment Awareness Training, organized by **Germany**, helped provide experts on the roster with the skills and knowledge needed to operate under hostile and hazardous conditions—the norm in actual missions of the Mechanism. The

participation of experts in this training was funded by Canada. Thanks to a separate financial contribution from the **United Kingdom**, potential Heads of Mission will benefit from further training on leadership skills to be held in Umeå, Sweden, in October 2019. Additional skills training courses are planned in 2020 in the lead-up to a capstone field exercise in September 2020.

In 2018 and 2019, UNODA continued to maintain and expand the roster of qualified experts, expert consultants and laboratories nominated by Member States. Notably, it planned in 2019 to begin formally requesting nominations of experts and laboratories from all Member States on an annual rather than ad hoc basis. In view of the heavy concentration of



UNODA and INTERPOL hold a joint training course for experts on the Mechanism's roster at INTERPOL headquarters in Lyon, France, in November 2018. The training covered evidence gathering and handling, media handling and interview skills.

nominated experts and laboratories from western States, UNODA, thanks to a financial contribution from **Japan**, will undertake a series of outreach activities—for Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa—with a view to enhancing representation of experts and laboratories from those regions in the Mechanism's roster.

# Upholding the norm against biological weapons

Both States and regional organizations make funds available to UNODA for strengthening the international treaty banning biological weapons. As no stand-alone international organization exists to facilitate the domestic implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention, voluntary contributions play a crucial role in supporting its full and effective implementation by States parties.

In 2018 and 2019, the **European Union** continued supporting activities such as promoting universal adherence, holding regional workshops on science and technology for non-governmental stakeholders and developing implementation capacities in 10 States parties. Its new Council Decision 2019/97 is aimed at building on work funded through the earlier Decision 2016/51, with new activities to foster biosecurity networks among young scientists in the Global South and to build the capacity of select States parties to prepare, prevent and respond to a potential biological incident. Both Council decisions have also provided funds for developing publications, educational materials and other awareness-raising products.

Voluntary funds made available by the **European Union** and by **Australia**, **Canada** and **Germany** enabled 15 experts from 15 States to join the 2018 Meetings of Experts. Contributions from **Canada**, **Germany** and the **European Union** likewise helped 18 experts from 17 States to participate in the 2018 Meeting of States Parties. Similarly, thanks to contributions provided by **Canada** and the **European Union**, 20 representatives from developing States could join the 2019 Meetings of Experts.

In 2018 and 2019, certain States parties showed particular interest in strengthening assistance, response and preparedness-related capacities under the Convention. **Japan** provided a voluntary contribution in 2018 for a two-year project to help States parties in Asia prepare for any potential use of a biological weapon. Other regional workshops were conducted or are being planned in Thailand, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia and the Philippines. Similarly, **Canada** provided funding in 2018 and 2019 through its Global Partnership Programme for a multi-

year project to enhance the preparedness of the UN Secretariat and international organizations to respond to any deliberate use of biological weapons. With funding from **France**, the Convention's Implementation Support Unit carried out two tabletop exercises in Togo and Switzerland in close collaboration with the Fondation pour la recherche stratégique.

Several States parties also provided funding to help strengthen the Convention's national-level implementation or universalization. **Australia** provided funding in 2018 for a Pacific training workshop held in Fiji, while **Germany** contributed towards a regional workshop conducted in Kazakhstan for States parties in Central Asia. In 2018, **Japan** provided support for a regional workshop to be held in Viet Nam in late 2019 for South-East Asian States parties. Additionally, with funding from **Norway**, the Implementation Support Unit conducted two one-day workshops in 2018 in Geneva to help foster cooperation and assistance under article X of the Convention.

Thanks to funding provide by **Germany** and the **European Union**, an electronic platform for submitting confidence-building measures under the Convention was developed and presented to States parties in 2018.



Presentation of a mobile laboratory during the regional capacity-building workshop for Central Asian States parties to the Biological Weapons Convention, held in Kyrgyzstan from 26 to 27 June 2019.

# UNSCAR: Investing in arms control, supporting development

Each year, the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR) selects and funds small-scale, targeted assistance projects related to small arms control.

For the 2018–2019 reporting period, UNSCAR funded 16 projects, mobilizing \$2 million in UNSCAR donor contributions and facilitating immediate, concrete support for arms control around the world. These projects—undertaken by UN system partners, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and research institutes—included the following:

-  Training sessions on alternative livelihoods for blacksmiths specializing in craft/artisanal weapons production in West Africa
-  Support for ammunition depot relocation away from populated areas in the Caribbean
-  Capacity-building of national authorities for implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty in Latin America and East Africa
-  Regional cooperation for regulating weapons brokering in Southern Africa
-  Advocacy for parliamentarians in African and Pacific Island States
-  Training sessions on addressing armed violence and arms trafficking from gender perspectives in South and South-East Asia
-  Awareness-raising to ensure civil society's support for the UN small arms process
-  Action-oriented research on end-use and end-user controls in conventional arms transfers and action-oriented research

At the subregional level, UNSCAR has been providing support for key projects in West and Central Africa. These include development of an arms-transfer database and related technical solutions by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Commission, helping the Commission to manage the unique exemptions process for arms transfers pursuant to its small arms convention.

Also in the 2018–2019 funding cycle, UNSCAR provided support to enhance tracing capacities in the ECOWAS subregion. In this regard, Conflict Armament Research, a non-governmental organization and implementing partner, has developed tools and procedures for ECOWAS members to identify, document and trace small arms and light weapons in Burkina Faso, the Niger and Nigeria. The project was expected to help these Governments collect data pertaining to Target 16.4 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In 2019, funding was made available for the UN Development Programme to provide nationwide marking and record-keeping of most police service weapons in Ghana. This effort was expected to enhance the compliance of weapons stockpile and inventory management with international standards for weapons marking in accordance with the Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium.

As part of an UNSCAR-funded project in Central Africa, a civil society organization, Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace, has been involved in building the capacity of States parties to the Kinshasa Convention in cooperation with the Economic Community of Central African States and the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa.

In its call for proposals for projects to be implemented in 2020, UNSCAR required arms control efforts to be integrated into national development agendas in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. UNSCAR will also continue to pioneer gender-sensitive approaches in the new funding cycle.

**Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland** and the **United Kingdom** have provided financial contributions to the Trust Facility. Donors participate in the UNSCAR Strategic Planning Group and provide policy advice to the operation of UNSCAR, including recommendations on what projects to fund.



Illicit manufacture of a shotgun in Sierra Leone. Participating in UNSCAR-supported projects, a number of blacksmiths in the country were trained to transition towards producing agricultural and construction equipment instead of weaponry.

# Securing ammunition, saving lives

Ageing, unstable and excess conventional ammunition stockpiles pose the dual risks of accidental explosions at munition sites and diversion to the illicit market. The humanitarian impact of ammunition-storage-area explosions has resulted in death, injury, environmental damage, displacement and disruption of livelihoods. Moreover, diversion from ammunition stockpiles has fuelled armed conflict and violence and contributed to the manufacture of improvised explosive devices.

In response to these challenges, the General Assembly asked the UN to develop the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG). Finalized in 2011, the Guidelines provide practical guidance for national authorities and other relevant stakeholders that wish to improve the safety and security of ammunition storage sites. The UN SaferGuard programme was simultaneously established as the corresponding knowledge management platform to oversee and disseminate the IATG.

To promote the effective, safe and secure management of ammunition

and to make the IATG more accessible, three practical IATG implementation support guides were published in 2019 with the financial support of **Germany**.

In addition, with the financial support of **Germany** and **Switzerland**, the French and Spanish translations of the IATG and its online implementation support toolkit are being undertaken under the UN SaferGuard programme. These translations are scheduled for release in early 2020.

To help further disseminate the IATG, a regional IATG outreach event was held in Kathmandu in November 2018 with the financial support of **Germany**, **Sweden** and **Switzerland**. Technical ammunition experts from across Central, South and South-East Asia met to exchange views on national experience and good practice in ammunition management, and they engaged in practical exercises utilizing the IATG implementation support tools.

The UN SaferGuard Technical Review Board, consisting of national



## Critical Path Guide to the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines

Assists users in navigating the principles, methodology and technical content of the IATG



## A Guide to Developing National Standards for Ammunition Management

Supports States in the development of IATG-based national standards and an organizational framework for effective, coordinated and sustainable national ammunition management



## Utilizing the IATG in Conflict-Affected and Low-Capacity Environments

Offers guidance on how basic ammunition stockpile safety and security can be improved in conflict-affected and low-capacity environments



Technical ammunition experts from South and South-East Asia participating at a subregional outreach event on the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines in Kathmandu.

technical ammunition experts who provide advice on IATG dissemination, held its annual meeting in November 2018 in Geneva. With the financial support of **Switzerland** and the **United Arab Emirates**, its members addressed technical issues of critical importance to maintaining the IATG, including the update of the Guidelines in 2020 and the review of the IATG online support toolkit.

To populate the UN SaferGuard roster of experts, and to promote harmonized international assistance in the area of ammunition management, UNODA established the UN SaferGuard ammunition expert validation process in 2016. With the financial support of **Germany** and **Switzerland**, a UN SaferGuard validation exercise was held in Vienna in August 2019 with in-kind support from **Austria**. Sixteen technical experts—representing national authorities, UN entities and non-governmental organizations—participated in this process, which is based on the principles of the IATG. In the coming years, the UN SaferGuard programme intends to regionalize the validation process, building a pool of experts who can engage in IATG-related assistance.

In line with the Secretary-General’s Agenda for Disarmament—specifically, action 22 on securing excessive and poorly maintained stockpiles—the

Ammunition Management Advisory Team was established in January 2019. A joint initiative of UNODA and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, the Team provides technical assistance to interested States in accordance with the IATG and facilitates effective and sustainable international assistance. Core financial support for its establishment was provided by **Germany** and **Switzerland**.

The link between gender and ammunition management has not yet been explored in depth. To date, gender remains insufficiently addressed and integrated into ammunition management policy and practice. In response, UNODA, with the financial support of **Germany** and **Switzerland**, has launched a UN SaferGuard project to promote safe and secure ammunition management through the development of gender-responsive guidance on ammunition management. Outputs include research on the gender dimensions of ammunition management and integration of gender perspectives in the new version of the IATG in 2020.



# Renewing the international commitment to the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons

The Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and its International Tracing Instrument are universal frameworks for addressing the scourge of illicit flows of small arms and light weapons. The implementation of both instruments continues to be a priority for the international community.

In June 2018, at the third Review Conference of the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, States unanimously adopted a substantive outcome document renewing their commitment to the implementation both of the Programme of Action and its International Tracing Instrument. They also agreed upon an implementation plan and follow-up process for the period 2018–2024.

The Review Conference and the agreed outcome benefited from substantive and political preparations made possible by a generous financial contribution from the **European Union**, as well as from technical support from Small Arms Survey, a research institute. These preparations included a series of thematic expert symposiums organized in the run-up to

the conference. Based on the discussions at those symposiums, recommendations for the UN small arms process were published in a briefing paper.<sup>1</sup> Highlights from the symposiums were also presented during five regional preparatory meetings. Those presentations, together with discussions on regional priorities, allowed for solid regional preparation ahead of the conference.

Funding provided by the **European Union** and **France** to a sponsorship programme enabled participation in the Review Conference by 25 government officials, two civil society representatives and one representative of a regional organization. This ensured robust participation from all regions of the world and enriched the deliberations of the Conference.

Following the conference, the Secretariat briefed regional organizations and UN partners on the successful outcome of the Review Conference and on next steps. It also consolidated the outputs funded by the **European Union** and completed the implementation of the project.



An armory in Ségou, Mali, following upgrades to enable safe and secure management of weapons and ammunition. In a separate initiative, the European Union funded substantive and political preparations for the Third Review Conference of the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, including a series of thematic expert symposiums. (Photo: Sean Sutton/Mines Advisory Group)

<sup>1</sup> "Ways Forward: Conclusions of the Small Arms Symposia", Briefing Paper, June 2018 (Geneva, Small Arms Survey, 2018).

# Supporting gender-responsive small arms control

The Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons provides the global framework for tackling the small arms problem. But for such efforts to be effective—whether through improvements to national small-arms laws, import/export controls and stockpile management, destruction of surpluses, support for marking and tracing, or engagement in cooperation and assistance—a gender-responsive approach is needed.

To date, a gendered approach has been insufficiently integrated into national policies controlling and regulating small arms, limiting the success of those much-needed interventions. While gender-responsive approaches are in their infancy, the global small arms agenda has made progress. Most recently, in 2018, States concluded the third Review Conference of the Programme of Action by adopting an outcome document with progressive language on gender and women’s participation. States highlighted the need to collect sex- and age-disaggregated data and they underscored the value of women’s participation in all decision-making and implementation processes relating to the Programme of Action. They also reaffirmed the need to mainstream gender dimensions into small arms control.

At the same time, the small arms agenda has converged with other international policies on gender equality and women’s empowerment, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the women, peace and security agenda, providing further momentum for action.

With the financial contribution of the **European Union**, UNODA developed a multi-year programme to support the gender-relevant outcomes of the third Review Conference as a contribution to the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action.<sup>1</sup>

Between 2019 and 2022, UNODA will support States in implementing the practical guidance provided in the Modular Small-arms-control

Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC) on “Women, men and the gendered nature of small arms and light weapons” to strengthen efforts in small arms control through a gendered approach.

The following additional initiatives are under way in support of gender-responsive small arms control:

- ➔ Translation of relevant MOSAIC modules
- ➔ Development of a training manual to serve as a guidance document for UN staff and other communities of practice wishing to support States in their efforts
- ➔ Support for national officials in 18 countries worldwide to mainstream gender in their policies and programmes related to small arms control
- ➔ Training for UN staff and staff of regional and subregional organizations working on small arms control
- ➔ Support for regional discussion and initiatives
- ➔ Strengthening of the component dealing with small arms control in discussions on women, peace and security at all levels
- ➔ Promotion of gender-responsive small arms control and gender equality at all levels and of sustained impact through effective awareness-raising, advocacy, outreach and partnerships
- ➔ Support for civil society engagement on gender mainstreaming in small arms control in partnership with the International Action Network on Small Arms and its Women’s Network

<sup>1</sup> Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/2011 of 17 December 2018, *Official Journal of the European Union*, L 322 (18 December 2018), pp. 38–50.

# Mainstreaming arms and ammunition controls in changing disarmament, demobilization and reintegration contexts

Peacekeeping remains one of the most effective tools of the UN to promote and maintain international peace and security. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) activities are often a part of UN peace operations and, as such, they are vital to laying the groundwork for long-lasting peace, security and development. Yet DDR practitioners face continued challenges, including a growing number of armed actors and the wide availability of weapons, ammunition and explosives.

To support innovative approaches by DDR practitioners in response to these challenges, the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) and UNODA are implementing a joint initiative called “Weapons and Ammunition Management in a Changing Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Context”.

This joint project was initiated in November 2016 to develop resource materials, including a practical handbook, a training course and a community of practice, to enable DDR practitioners to design and implement context-specific weapons and ammunition management activities that are in line with the highest international standards and guidelines.

As a first step, a practical handbook on weapons and ammunition management in DDR settings was published in January 2018.<sup>1</sup> This handbook, which was made possible by the financial support of **Germany**, draws upon the good practice of experts deployed in peace operations as well as the IATG, MOSAIC and the Integrated DDR Standards. The publication is available in both English and French.

In order to maximize dissemination and utilization of the handbook, a five-day pilot training for DDR practitioners was held at the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa in Lomé in June 2018 with the financial support of **Germany** and **Switzerland**.

Drawing on lessons learned from the pilot, DPO and UNODA worked to refine the training material while also incorporating an online component in collaboration with the UN Institute for Training and Research. DPO, UNODA and the Institute convened the inaugural training course on weapons and ammunition management for DDR practitioners at the Regional Centre in Lomé in August 2019, with the continued financial support of **Germany**. A technical training component was expected to take place at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Accra, enabling hands-on interaction with weapons and ammunition materiel. The course is intended to support a growing cadre of UN practitioners familiar with the principles, guidance and standards related to weapons and ammunition management.

Meanwhile, DPO and UNODA worked to integrate the guidance developed through this project into the ongoing review of the Integrated DDR Standards. An updated module on “Disarmament” and a new module on “Transitional Weapons and Ammunition Management” were scheduled to be finalized by the end of 2019 as part of this important inter-agency process. In tandem, a new MOSAIC module on “Small arms and light weapons control in the context of DDR” was expected to be adapted from the Integrated DDR Standards to reflect the same high-quality guidance.

---

<sup>1</sup> Savannah de Tessières, *Effective Weapons and Ammunition Management in a Changing Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Context: A Handbook for United Nations DDR practitioners* (United Nations publication, 2018).

# SALIENT: The Saving-Lives Entity

United Nations multi-partner trust facility  
on comprehensive small-arms control  
for sustainable security and development



## SALIENT The Saving-Lives Entity

Armed violence involving easily available illicit small arms disrupts communities across the globe, killing and maiming scores of people every hour.

Violence from these weapons is the major reason why people flee their homes and it is the pre-eminent cause of food insecurity. It causes public health costs to soar and armed insecurity is the chief factor behind decisions by businesses not to invest in various countries. Illicit firearms also threaten electoral processes, erode police authority, hinder peacekeeping, facilitate sexual violence and support the recruitment of child soldiers. Countries where weapons are poorly controlled consistently struggle to make progress on their development goals.

The issue requires a coherent, cross-sectional response, from improving warehouse security, destroying surpluses and training police to strengthening legislation, rolling out community safety programmes and providing alternative livelihoods for former gang members.

To meet this need, UNODA is partnering with the UN Development Programme and working through the Peacebuilding Fund to establish a new, dedicated facility to ensure sustained financing for coordinated and integrated measures for small arms control in most-affected countries.

Called the Saving-Lives Entity (SALIENT), this facility flows from the Secretary-General's new Agenda for Disarmament. **Japan** and **New Zealand** have generously provided initial financial support for the facility as it continued to be established.

SALIENT is intended to address all relevant dimensions of the problem of illicit small arms. Practical arms control measures, such as weapons collection and destruction, would be combined and reinforced with adequate legal and policy frameworks, as well as various institutional arrangements, including national commissions and national action plans. It would address priorities such as proper stockpile management, safer humanitarian space, education and awareness-raising, law enforcement measures and capacity-building—including weapons marking, record-keeping and tracing—as well as collection and analysis of data and evidence.

Activities funded by SALIENT will aim not only to address these specific problems but also to change cultural attitudes and perceptions regarding small arms, including involving women in decision-making and addressing notions of masculinity linked to gun ownership. At least 30 per cent of SALIENT programme funds will be channelled to gender-related activities.

# Hypersonic weapons: A challenge and opportunity for strategic arms control

Several States, so far all nuclear-armed, are pursuing “hypersonic boost-glide systems”, new long-range strike options with potentially far-reaching and damaging ramifications. Despite their potentially negative implications for security, arms control and disarmament, these “hypersonic weapons” technologies have to date received little attention in multilateral discussions. UNODA, working with the UN Institute for Disarmament Research, is bringing the international community’s attention to these issues through expert workshops, a study and other events in 2018 and 2019.

Hypersonic weapons consist of a rocket booster fitted with a glide vehicle capable of manoeuvring at speeds greater than Mach 5, or five times the speed of sound. China, the Russian Federation and the United States have flight-tested hypersonic weapon systems and may begin deploying them within a few years. These systems could be either nuclear- or conventionally armed and States appear to have different intentions in this respect. Militaries have not yet outlined specific missions for these weapons.

Consequences of the development and deployment of hypersonic weapons could include a destabilizing arms race or an alteration of existing offence-defence dynamics. Analysts have also expressed concern that such weapons could increase the chances of escalation or miscalculation due to the “use it or lose it mentality” they may promote, the reduction in decision-making times they would cause, ambiguity about the nature of their warheads and intended targets, or a combination of these factors.

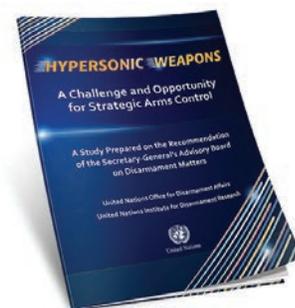
Following a request by the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters and with support from the Governments of **Switzerland** and **Poland**, UNODA and the UN Institute for Disarmament Research further explored these questions in a new study published in February 2019. The study, which is being discussed in follow-up events in Geneva, New York and elsewhere, is aimed at policy practitioners with a view to promoting further intergovernmental deliberation on this topic.

As part of work on the study, the project partners convened a track 1.5 meeting in Geneva in November 2018, the first such discussion held under UN auspices. The purpose of the meeting was threefold: to raise awareness about hypersonic weapons and their possible implications, to promote intergovernmental discussion and to gather views—in particular on possible arms control approaches.

Participants discussed reasons that could explain why hypersonic weapon capabilities are being pursued, including the perceived military advantages, as well as barriers such as cost. The discussion underscored the utility of building common understandings on characteristics. There was also an emphasis on the need for greater understanding of associated doctrines and policies.

The meeting showed that States are interested in learning more about hypersonic weapons, including about possible arms control-related responses to issues they may raise. There was broad agreement that discussion on this issue should continue, including within the UN.

The pursuit of hypersonic weapons cannot be seen in isolation from the prevailing deterioration in strategic arms control arrangements and efforts. This project is intended to constructively contribute to international debate on this worrying trend and to provide a resource for States and other actors seeking to strengthen effective strategic arms control and disarmament processes.



# Facilitating dialogue to prevent an arms race in outer space

Efforts in the UN to maintain outer space as a realm free of conflict and open for the benefit of all States began in 1957, months prior to the launch of the first artificial satellite into Earth orbit. Since the early 1980s, the Conference on Disarmament has considered further proposals under the agenda item “prevention of an arms race in outer space”, including draft treaties aimed at, inter alia, preventing the placement of weapons in outer space and prohibiting the use of anti-satellite weapons.

Pursuant to resolution 72/250, the Secretary-General established a group of governmental experts to consider and make recommendations on substantial elements of an international legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including, inter alia, on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space.

Prior to its first session, the Group benefited from an international workshop on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, which was convened in Beijing in July 2018 by UNODA together with the ministries of foreign affairs of China and the Russian Federation. Financial support for the international workshop was provided by **China**.

The workshop enabled the experts nominated by Governments to participate in the group to come together before the official session to discuss all issues relevant to their mandate, including the following: the evolving space security landscape and the prospects for and consequences of an arms race in and the weaponization of outer space; the status of international efforts to prevent an arms race in outer space, including the relevance and sufficiency of applicable norms and principles; and possible elements related to an international

legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including, inter alia, on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space.

On the basis of the discussions on the expectations for the group of governmental experts, the nominated Chair of the group was able to identify a set of issues that should be addressed by the group and to seek views on its working methods. The workshop also greatly benefited from the participation of the UN Institute for Disarmament Research. Non-governmental experts were invited to deliver presentations and lead discussions on technical matters. Accordingly, the workshop helped ensure that the experts will be prepared within the short time available to devote a maximum amount of time on substantive deliberations towards the fulfilment of their mandate.



The Group of Governmental Experts on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space holds an informal consultative meeting in January 2019. UN Photo/Manuel Elias

# United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

## Reducing the risk of illicit small arms and ammunition flows in the Sahel

Insufficiently managed weapons and ammunition stockpiles in the Sahel pose a serious threat to peace and security for the region and beyond. Following the Arab Spring and the uprising in Libya in February 2011, a number of armed conflicts, political and security crises burgeoned in several neighbouring countries in the Sahel, the Lake Chad Basin, the Horn of Africa and the Maghreb, illustrating how illegal armed groups, including terrorist groups, can take advantage of improperly secured and managed government-owned stockpiles to divert small arms and light weapons and ammunition, thus undermining peace and security. Weapons and ammunition from Libyan State-owned stocks have been traced to criminal, armed and terrorist groups in the regions named above, to warring parties in the Middle East and to criminal and terrorist networks in Europe.

With support from the **European Union**, the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) in 2018 completed a three-year project to assist six States in the Sahel—Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger and Nigeria—in improving the physical security and stockpile management of government-owned small arms, light weapons and associated ammunition to prevent their diversion and illicit trafficking.

The Sahel project achieved significant results towards improving physical security and stockpile management in the beneficiary countries, including through capacity-building in the areas of norms setting and relevant infrastructure. It supported the review of legislation and administrative procedures and consultations on physical security and stockpile management; capacity-building for policymakers and relevant uniformed personnel; assessment, rehabilitation and construction of storage sites; marking; arms database development

or improvement; and setting of national standards in accordance with the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines and the International Small Arms Control Standards.

## Supporting Central African States to “Silence the Guns”

With funding from the **UN Peace and Development Trust Fund** and in support of “Silencing the Guns by 2020”, a flagship initiative of the African Union Agenda 2063, UNREC launched an effort to assist Central African States in implementing the Kinshasa Convention,<sup>1</sup> which entered into force in March 2017. The project—carried out with the UN Office for Central Africa and the Economic Community of Central African States—was designed to strengthen the capacity of Central African States to effectively implement the Kinshasa Convention and thereby better manage small arms and light weapons and combat their illicit trafficking. The project provides technical and legal capacity-building assistance through national- and regional-level training workshops and surveys.

## Assisting with physical security and stockpile management in Madagascar and Togo

With funding from **Japan** and **Togolese private institutions**, UNREC launched a project in July 2018 in support of physical security and stockpile management in Madagascar and Togo. The project’s aim was to support Togo and Madagascar in their efforts in arms marking, rehabilitation of depots and destruction of obsolete weapons and ammunition. In addition to promoting the achievement of Target 16.4 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which calls for the reduction of illicit arms flows, this project will also contribute towards the attainment of the African Union’s vision of “Silencing the Guns by 2020” in line with its Agenda 2063. The effort includes training and direct support in marking,

<sup>1</sup> Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly.

record-keeping and tracing of government- and privately owned weapons, destroying seized and obsolete weapons and ammunition stockpiles, constructing or rehabilitating arms depots, and raising public awareness regarding the danger of illicit flow of firearms.

### **Supporting the fissile material cut-off treaty consultative process**

With funding from **Canada** and the **European Union**, UNREC is implementing a project with the Geneva Branch of UNODA in support of the consultative process for a fissile material cut-off treaty. The project includes the organization of subregional workshops to provide information on a potential treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, including challenges and opportunities, regional and

subregional considerations, and the scope of such a treaty. Three regional workshops for relevant States were held, in Lomé, Malabo and Pretoria (South Africa), and additional expert meetings are scheduled for the near future.

### **Promoting the Arms Trade Treaty**

With financial assistance from the **Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat**, UNREC assisted Madagascar in organizing a national workshop on the implementation of the Treaty, held in Antananarivo from 20 to 23 November 2018. Some 70 government officials and representatives of civil society organizations and the private sector participated in the workshop, which also addressed the history, content and ratification status of the Treaty and synergies and complementarities with other international and regional instruments.



Security forces participate in a workshop on physical security and stockpile management, weapons marking and data record-keeping, held from 6 to 18 May 2019 in Vontovorona, Madagascar.

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

## Mitigating illicit trafficking in arms and ammunition

With financing from **Germany**, the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) built the capacity of screening officials from Costa Rica, Guatemala and Peru to better detect illicit shipments of weapons and ammunition through entry and exit points, including at airports and through courier and penitentiary services. Crucial to this teaching effort was an X-ray identification guide containing descriptions and technical specifications of weapons and highlighting innovative concealment modalities used by traffickers.

As part of the same project, frontline officials in Peru and Costa Rica received training on international weapons marking obligations, including hands-on marking experience, to help standardize practices across the region. Additionally, UNLIREC trained officials in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Peru to improve control over small arms owned by private security companies and bring their procedures into compliance with physical security and stockpile management standards.

To help States design adequate policy responses to combat ammunition proliferation, UNLIREC organized a series of national workshops for policy makers on ammunition controls in Costa Rica and El Salvador. These workshops will feed into the global preparations for a new group of governmental experts, to be convened in 2020, on the problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus.

Meanwhile, with a view to supporting Paraguay and the Dominican Republic in implementing the Arms Trade Treaty, UNLIREC offered diversion prevention training and guided the establishment of a national control authority responsible for international arms transfers. The **Arms Trade Treaty Voluntary Trust Fund** provided funding for this effort.

## Improving small arms tracing capacity

To further harmonize and enhance tracing capabilities, UNLIREC increased the capacity of firearms examiners in seven Caribbean States to present reliable ballistic evidence in courts of law. State-of-the-art equipment was also donated to forensic laboratories in Belize, Guyana and Jamaica to improve the quality management of evidence and casework. This project is funded by the **United States**.

## Diminishing the risk of weapons diversion

Thanks to funding from the **United States**, UNLIREC supported Peru in destroying and permanently removing from circulation obsolete and surplus ammunition in alignment with the Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium and UN SaferGuard's International Ammunition Technical Guidelines. UNLIREC also donated ammunition burning tanks to be used in future independent destructions and refurbished two storage depots used to house military equipment to diminish the risk of diversion.

## Fostering prevention of violence against women through arms control

With the financial support of **Canada**, UNLIREC worked with Latin American States to implement gender-sensitive approaches to armed violence reduction issues, as well as to empower women to advance the disarmament and arms control agenda. These activities took place pursuant to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development—in particular Target 5.2 on eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls and Target 16.4 on reducing illicit arms flows—and General Assembly resolution 65/69.

## Engaging youth to advance Agenda 2030

Thanks to funding from **Germany**, UNLIREC advanced Sustainable Development Goal 16 on peace, justice and solid institutions by providing training



Peruvian soldiers filling a burning tank with small arms ammunition ready for destruction in Pisco, Peru, in November 2018.

for 60 young volunteers in Colombia and Peru. These volunteers conducted over 5,000 surveys to measure perceptions and experiences related to violence and insecurity at the community level, in support of Sustainable Development Goal 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions. Youth and arms were also the focus of **Swedish**-funded research on the status of firearms in school settings across the region.

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

UNLIREC continued to support States in implementing Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), contributing towards Suriname's submission of its National Action Plan to the 1540 Committee in 2019. Pursuant to this Plan, UNLIREC boosted

Suriname's ability to interdict items of proliferation concern within the context of maritime security. Meanwhile, UNLIREC worked with national authorities in Peru to advance the country's draft bill of law for the prohibition of biological weapons pursuant to obligations under the Biological Weapons Convention. In addition, the Dominican Republic benefitted from training on commodity identification and risk assessments. Financial support from **Canada** made this assistance possible.

### **Support to the Regional Centre**

UNLIREC relies on the generosity of States to help carry out its mandate of assisting Governments in regional disarmament. **Peru, Guyana** and **Mexico** supported the Centre through financial contributions that helped sustain its day-to-day operations.

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

## **Fostering dialogue, confidence-building and non-proliferation**

In 2018, the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) co-organized three regional workshops aimed at engaging Member States on the issue of a future fissile material cut-off treaty. By facilitating dialogue at the subregional level on the implications of such a treaty, these forums stimulated open and dynamic discussions among dozens of attendees, including representatives of Governments and intergovernmental organizations, as well as technical experts. The first event was funded by **Canada** and held in March in Thailand, and the other two events, funded by the **European Union** and co-organized with Kazakhstan and Fiji, were held in September and December. By incorporating a focus on the consultative process of the High-level Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty Expert Preparatory Group in discussing potential challenges related to the negotiations, the events highlighted the importance of a potential treaty for Asia and the Pacific. They also sought to develop a sense of ownership of the issue among States while clarifying the relationship of a future treaty with existing global and regional instruments.

## **Enhancing peace and disarmament education**

In March 2019, the Centre began initiating a series of baseline assessments of the needs for peace and disarmament education in nine targeted States. In each case, quantitative and qualitative interviews and surveys were combined with bilateral meetings and focus groups, incorporating the views of government representatives, educators, civil society, non-governmental organizations, UN entities and other key stakeholders from each country. In concert with analysis and mapping of existing activities, these assessments will guide the development of follow-up activities and partnerships in beneficiary countries in a comprehensive peace and disarmament education programme. Funded by **Rissho Kosei-kai**, the first assessments were carried out in Nepal in March and April, Myanmar in May, Bangladesh in June and the Philippines in July.

## **Building capacity for the control of conventional ammunition**

In November 2018, UNRCPD organized two subregional training courses in Kathmandu for States in Central, South and South-East Asia and Mongolia to build their national capacities for carrying out stockpile management for conventional ammunition, in line with the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines and the UN SaferGuard programme. The courses included practical exercises with experienced experts and they provided a platform for introducing the “UN SaferGuard Validation Process” with a view to encouraging the participation of technical ammunition experts from Asia and the Pacific in future validation exercises. The project received funding from **Sweden**.

In March 2019, UNRCPD organized an outreach seminar on preventing illicit trafficking of conventional ammunition. Funded by **Germany** and held in Bangkok for member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Timor-Leste, the seminar facilitated regional dialogue and strengthened subregional cooperation in meeting this challenge. Participants examined current regional trends of illicit trafficking of ammunition, considered effective practices and further steps to address related risks and challenges to regional security, and reviewed relevant tools such as the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines and the UN SaferGuard programme. The seminar also allocated a day to support the work of an upcoming group of governmental experts on problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition in surplus, to be convened in 2020.

## **Supporting efforts to promote the universalization of the Arms Trade Treaty**

In July 2019, the Regional Centre and Kazakhstan held an Arms Trade Treaty Workshop for Central Asia and Mongolia in Kazakhstan. Funded by the **Arms Trade Treaty Voluntary Trust Fund**, the event brought together Government officials from relevant ministries to promote the universalization and implementation

of the Treaty and to strengthen its operation by expanding membership in Central Asia and Mongolia. The workshop provided a forum for discussing the benefits of Arms Trade Treaty membership and its effects on the other commitments of States. In addition, the workshop contributed towards building the institutional capacity of the participating States for the Treaty's future implementation.

### Empowering women's participation in small arms control

Within the context of its regional project contributing to the women, peace and security agenda, UNRCPD organized two subregional workshops for South-East and South Asian States on gun violence and illicit small arms trafficking from a gender perspective. Held in July and September 2018 in Bangkok and Kathmandu, the **UNSCAR**-funded events brought together representatives of national non-governmental organizations focused on women's empowerment, members of parliaments engaged in arms control and women's issues, and international experts. By applying a gender perspective, the workshops aimed to highlight and support efforts to empower women and their role in decision-making processes while giving impetus to new joint initiatives by non-governmental organizations and parliamentarians on preventing illicit arms flows and reducing gun violence.

### Building outreach

In August 2018, the Centre celebrated International Youth Day by organizing an event in Kathmandu on "Creating Safe Spaces for Youth". Part of ongoing UNRCPD efforts to support work in its host country, the youth-targeted event brought together participants from three high schools, four universities and three national youth organizations, as well as government officials and representatives from other UN entities. Funded by **Rissho Kosei-kai** as part of the Regional Centre's Peace and Disarmament Education work, the event allowed young participants to discuss the pillars of the Secretary-General's Agenda for Disarmament and to examine practical approaches, ideas and actions for their own work as agents of change in promoting a culture of peace and non-violence.

### Other contributions to the Regional Centre

UNRCPD also benefited from financial and in-kind contributions from **China, Kazakhstan, Nepal, New Zealand** and **Thailand**. Additional in-kind contributions came from **Finland**, through a UN Youth Volunteer, and from **Japan** and the **Netherlands**, which each provided one Junior Professional Officer.



At a workshop for South Asia on gun violence and illicit small arms trafficking from a gender perspective, held in September 2018 in Kathmandu.

# Vienna Office

## **Fostering cooperation between UNODA and Vienna-based organizations**

In 2018 and 2019, **Austria** continued to support the efforts of the Vienna Office of UNODA through a financial contribution that contributed towards its operational costs.

The Vienna Office ensures close cooperation with Vienna-based agencies and civil society organizations on issues related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control. Its partners continued to include the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and the Vienna Centre for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation.

In cooperation with these and other relevant entities, the Vienna Office undertook particularly significant work in 2018 and 2019 to advance youth education and enhance women's engagement in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation. Its activities in these areas were guided by the Secretary-General's Agenda for Disarmament, issued in 2018, and by the landmark UN study of 2002 on disarmament and non-proliferation education.

To support its work, the Office continued to develop and streamline the Disarmament Education Dashboard, an easy-to-use learning management system for instructor-led and self-paced online training courses.

## **Promoting the participation of women in peace and disarmament**

The Scholarship for Peace and Security—a training course on conflict prevention and resolution through arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation—ran from 8 April to 19 June 2019, marking its second year.

Launched jointly by UNODA and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and financed by **Andorra**, **Germany** and **Switzerland**, the programme provided 90 scholarships to young female professionals and 10 scholarships to young male professionals from OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation. These participants were selected from over 1,000 applicants.

The objectives of the Scholarship include empowering women in the field of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation and contributing towards equal opportunities for young professionals, particularly women seeking to participate in relevant policymaking, planning and implementation processes. Another aim is to facilitate networking and provide information on career development opportunities in these areas.

The programme's hybrid approach—incorporating online training via the Disarmament Education Dashboard and, for sponsored participants, in-person training in Vienna—has proved highly successful. In one reflection of this success, the Scholarship was selected in 2019 to receive the OSCE "Gender Champion Award" for its contribution to empowering women in promoting international peace and security.

Meanwhile, the Vienna Office relaunched the "Vienna Conversation Series" as a platform for discussions and knowledge exchange among different stakeholders and interested audiences. The latest session, held during the Scholarship training course, centred on potential peace and security challenges posed by emerging technologies such as drones, blockchain, 3D printing and nanotechnology.



Scholarship for Peace and Security participants gather in Vienna in 2019.

## Voluntary contributions to UNODA from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2018

(in United States dollars)

Donor by fund	2017	2018	Total
<b>Trust Fund for the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC)</b>			
France	23,596		23,596
Togo	12,028		12,028
Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat		69,875	69,875
European Union	1,348,803	1,310,962	2,659,765
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,384,427</b>	<b>1,380,837</b>	<b>2,765,264</b>
<b>Trust Fund for the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC)</b>			
Canada	429,893	1,591,712	2,021,605
El Salvador	11,900		11,900
Germany	733,017	971,482	1,704,499
Guatemala	38,530		38,530
Guyana		1,031	1,031
Mexico		10,000	10,000
Panama	3,000		3,000
Peru	24,036	19,684	43,720
Sweden	236,693		236,693
United States	395,903	912,426	1,308,329
Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat		195,740	195,740
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,872,972</b>	<b>3,702,075</b>	<b>5,575,047</b>
<b>Trust Fund for the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD)</b>			
Australia	22,935		22,935
China	50,000	50,000	100,000
Germany	61,417		61,417
Japan	18,181		18,181
Nepal		253,527	253,527
New Zealand		27,027	27,027
Republic of Korea	40,000		40,000
Thailand	3,000	3,000	6,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>195,533</b>	<b>333,554</b>	<b>529,087</b>
<b>Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities</b>			
Australia	19,910	52,910	72,820
Austria	179,211	349,860	529,071
Canada	761,680	665,000	1,426,680
China	270,000		270,000
France	112,827	170,454	283,281
Germany	486,223	412,776	898,999
Ireland	4,255	5,688	9,943
Japan	1,027,000	1,535,613	2,562,613
Kazakhstan	50,000	206,521	256,521
Netherlands		67,235	67,235
Poland		5,000	5,000
Singapore*	183,060		183,060
Sweden		189,870	189,870
Switzerland	40,161	20,152	60,313
Thailand*	1,000	1,000	2,000
United Arab Emirates		100,000	100,000
European Union	3,476,165	4,389,519	7,865,684
Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining	109,500		109,500
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe		98,500	98,500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,720,992</b>	<b>8,270,098</b>	<b>14,991,090</b>

## Voluntary contributions to UNODA from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2018

(in United States dollars)

Donor by fund	2017	2018	Total
<b>UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation</b>			
Australia	164,057	151,172	315,229
Canada	738,553		738,553
Cyprus		11,400	11,400
Finland	294,811	294,811	589,622
Germany	696,864	682,594	1,379,458
Ireland		56,883	56,883
Spain		11,364	11,364
Sweden	239,492	218,699	458,191
Switzerland	100,000		100,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,233,777</b>	<b>1,426,923</b>	<b>3,660,700</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,407,701</b>	<b>15,113,487</b>	<b>27,521,188</b>

Note: The following donors have made contributions to UNODA trust funds that were recorded in the accounts in 2019:

Australia, Canada, China, Germany, Guyana, Japan, Kazakhstan, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, the European Union, OSCE and the UN Institute for Training and Research.

\* Contribution recorded in Trust Fund for the UN Disarmament Information Programme, which is currently a sub-fund of the Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities.

### 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 Arms Trade Treaty and the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons** 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

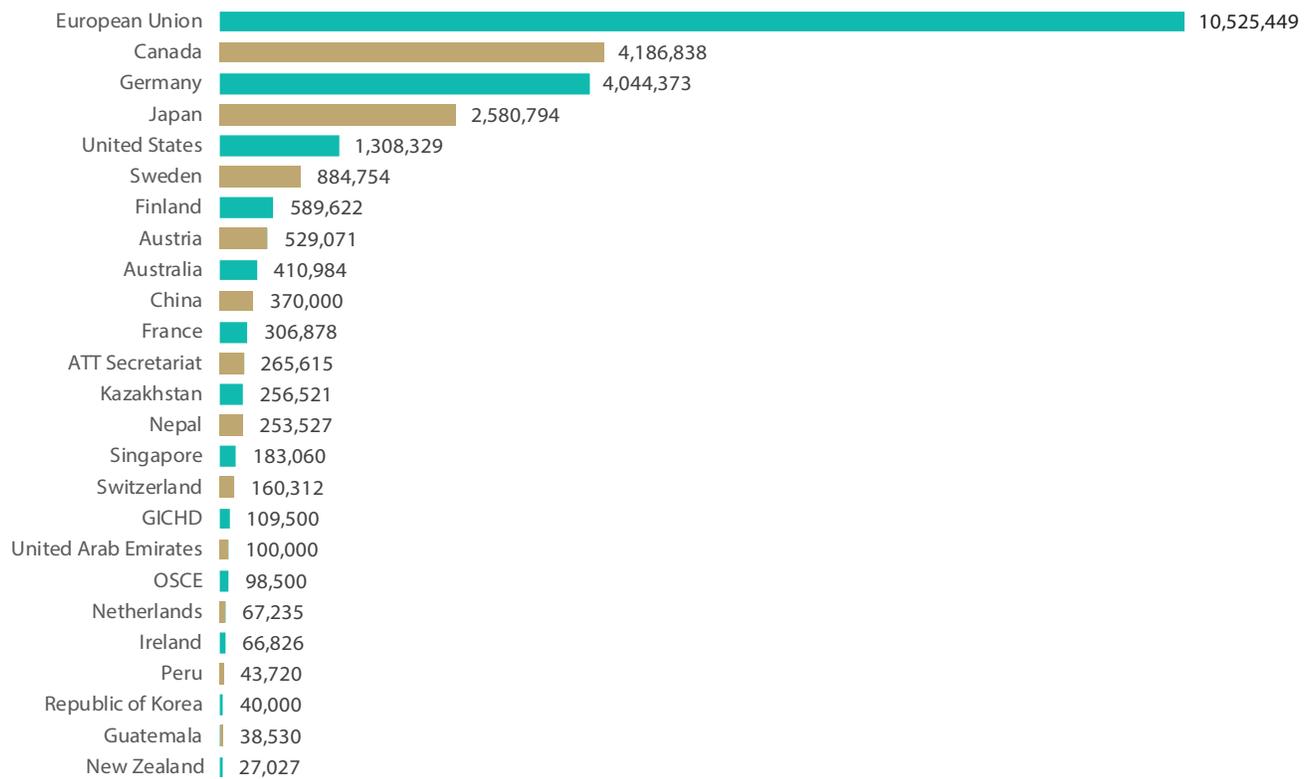
**Supports measures to promote disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation** at the global and regional levels, through studies, expert discussions, capacity-building and practical disarmament measures. This trust fund is also the vehicle for extrabudgetary activities from voluntary contributions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

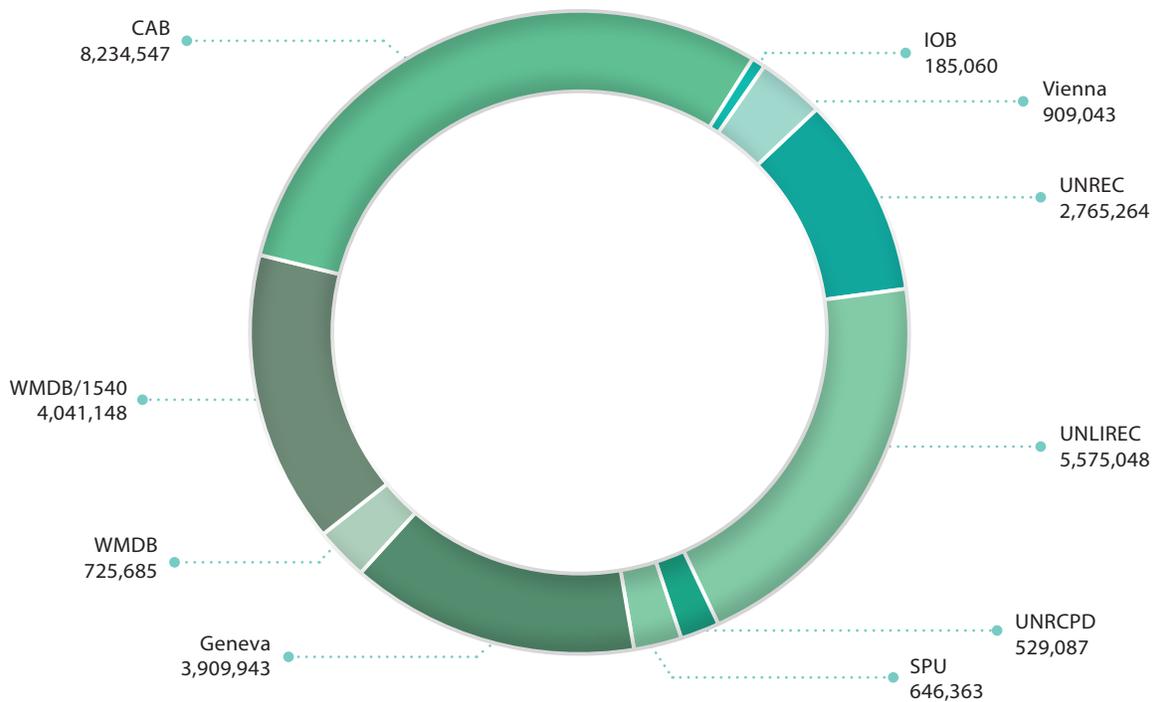
## Top 25 donors from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2018

(in United States dollars)



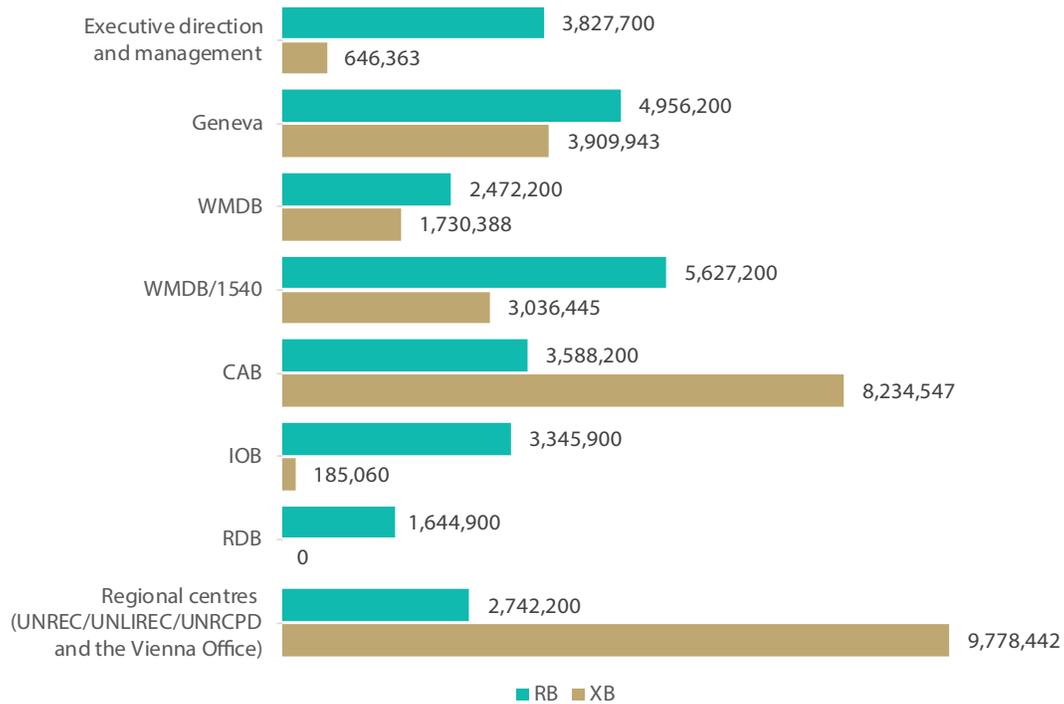
## Extrabudgetary income by branch or centre from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2018

(in United States dollars)



## Regular budget vs. extrabudgetary resources from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2018

(in United States dollars)



### Regular budget (RB)

For the years 2017–2018, the amount from the regular budget was \$22.6 million. The regular budget covers costs associated with 60 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 weapons of mass destruction. Regular budget SPM resources provided for 2017–2018 were \$5.6 million and covered staff costs, costs for office space and equipment, communications, technical experts, and travel of staff, experts and members of the 1540 Committee.

### Extrabudgetary resources (XB)

Voluntary contributions amounted to \$12.4 million in 2017 and \$15.1 million in 2018. 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 Arms Trade Treaty and the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons.

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

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Project</i>
<b>Geneva Branch</b>	
Australia	Support to the Biological Weapons Convention Sponsorship Programme Regional workshop on Biological Weapons Convention universalization for the Pacific region
Canada	Support for activities of the FMCT Expert Preparatory Group Support to the Biological Weapons Convention Sponsorship Programme Strengthening global mechanisms and capacities for responding to the deliberate use of biological weapons
France	Article VII tabletop exercise for francophone Biological Weapons Convention States parties in West Africa
Germany	Support to the Biological Weapons Convention Sponsorship Programme Development of an electronic platform for Biological Weapons Convention confidence-building measures Regional workshop on Biological Weapons Convention implementation for States parties in Central Asia
Ireland	Supporting the work of the Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit
Japan	Strengthening national, subregional and international capacities to prepare for and respond to the deliberate use of biological weapons Training workshop for Biological Weapons Convention national contact points in South-East Asia
European Union	FMCT support to States in the African, Asia-Pacific and Latin American and Caribbean regions European Union Council Decision 2019/97 in support of the Biological Weapons Convention
<b>WMDB</b>	
China	Meeting of Experts on the prevention of an arms race in outer space
Germany	Secretary-General's Mechanism lessons learned
Japan	International response to potential use of biological or chemical weapons
Kazakhstan	Fostering cooperation and enhancing consul mechanism among the existing nuclear-weapon-free zones
<b>WMDB/1540</b>	
Japan	UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) activities
Kazakhstan	Support for UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)
Sweden	Contribution for 2019 UNSCR 1540 (2004) Industrial Outreach Conference (The Wiesbaden Process)
European Union	UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) related activities
<b>CAB</b>	
Australia	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects, 2017-2019)
Canada	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects)
France	Third Review Conference Sponsorship Programme
Finland	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects, 2017-2019)
Germany	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects) Facilitation of dialogue on military confidence-building measures Support for the application of IATG under UN SaferGuard programme
Ireland	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects)
Netherlands	UN study on long-range conventional weapons
Spain	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects)
Sweden	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects, 2018-2020) UN SaferGuard for Regional Advance IATG Training
Switzerland	Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR projects, 2017-2019) Secure Ammunition Management through UN SaferGuard
United Arab Emirates	Secure Ammunition Management through UN SaferGuard
European Union	Support of UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons
GICHD	SaferGuard
<b>IOB</b>	
Singapore	Development of a flagship online training course
Thailand	Disarmament Information Programme

## UNODA projects supported by donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Project</i>
<b>SPU</b>	
Japan	Tech. assistance for physical security, stockpile management of small arms and light weapons in Madagascar and Togo
Poland	UNODA–UN Institute for Disarmament Research study on hypersonic weapons
Switzerland	UNODA–UN Institute for Disarmament Research study on hypersonic weapons
<b>Vienna Office</b>	
Austria	Support for the UNODA Vienna Office for 2018 Maintenance of the UNODA Vienna Office
Germany	Boosting the Advance of Women on Peace-related Issues: Strengthening Tools for Women's Education
OSCE	Vienna Office support for the development of the Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education Partnership
<b>UNREC</b>	
Cameroon	Activities on small arms and light weapons
France	Support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
Togo	Project to support the marking, rehabilitation of store and the destruction of arms, ammunition and other related materials
ATT Secretariat	Arms Trade Treaty-Voluntary Trust Fund UNREC Arms Trade Treaty project for Madagascar
European Union	Action in support of physical security and stockpile management activities to reduce the risk of illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and their ammunition in the Sahel region
<b>UNLIREC</b>	
Canada	Bolstering operational forensic ballistics in the Caribbean Legislative implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in Latin America and the Caribbean Canada Women and Disarmament, UNLIREC 2017
El Salvador	Strengthening the capacities of the national authority for the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty through equipment and tracing in El Salvador
Germany	Combating illicit small arms and light weapons and ammunition in the Caribbean Combating illicit small arms and light weapons and ammunition in Central and South America Germany contribution to UNLIREC for Colombia 2016 Strengthening oversight and building capacities for small arms control in the private security sector German combined small arms and light weapons project for Caribbean and South and Central America with Sustainable Development Goals
Guatemala	Implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty in the Republic of Guatemala
Guyana	Support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
Mexico	Support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
Panama	Support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
Peru	Support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
Sweden	Fulfilling Arms Trade Treaty reporting obligations in the Caribbean Community region (Barbados) Women and security
United States	Technical assistance for weapons and ammunition destruction in Peru United States contribution for the Operational Forensic Ballistics project in the Caribbean (UNLIREC) from 2018
ATT Secretariat	2018 Arms Trade Treaty-Voluntary Trust Fund project for Paraguay 2018 Arms Trade Treaty-Voluntary Trust Fund project for Dominican Republic
<b>UNRC PD</b>	
Australia	South-East Asian Workshop on Global Challenges to the Successful Implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)
China	Support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
Germany	Regional Seminar for ASEAN Member States and Timor-Leste on Illicit Trafficking and Diversion of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Conventional Arms and Ammunition
Japan	UN Conference on Disarmament Issues
Nepal	Support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
New Zealand	Support for Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons workshop
Republic of Korea	16th and 17th UN-Republic of Korea Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Issues
Thailand	Support of the Regional Centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities



UNLIREC conducts a demonstration of laser marking of small arms ammunition in Lima as part of a workshop held from 25 to 26 July 2018.

### Cover photos:

**Front:** Officers of the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean prepare weapons and ammunition for destruction in November 2018 in Pisco, Peru.

**Inside front:** Visiting an information centre for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in August 2019, Secretary-General António Guterres holds a sign calling on former combatants to disarm and return to civilian life. (UN Photo/Martine Perret)

**Inside back:** Small arms ammunition is placed inside a burning tank in 2018 in Pisco, Peru.

**Back:** A firearm is cut apart during a disposal activity at the Army Combat Training School in Accra on 15 August 2019.





United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs  
[www.un.org/disarmament](http://www.un.org/disarmament)  
© United Nations  
New York, October 2019  
All rights reserved