



United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs





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List of acronyms

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
CAB	Conventional Arms Branch
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
IATG	International Ammunition Technical Guidelines
ICT	Information and telecommunications technology
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
RDIOB	Regional Disarmament, Information and Outreach Branch
SALIENT	Saving Lives Entity
SPU	Strategic Planning Unit
STU	Science and Technology Unit
UN	United Nations
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNLIREC	United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
UNODA	United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
UNPDF	United Nations Peace and Development Trust Fund
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 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, Information and Outreach Branch (RDIQB)** 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 Branch also 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

From its first words, the United Nations (UN) Charter makes clear the world's shared determination "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war". The work of disarmament is central to pursuing this fundamental human aspiration, and many UN activities in this area are made possible through the voluntary financial and in-kind support of UN Member States and other donors.

Each year, the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) publishes *Programmes Financed from Voluntary Contributions* as one way to acknowledge and thank its extrabudgetary contributors. It is only through the generous assistance of these donors that the Office can pursue many of its efforts for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, the mitigation of humanitarian impacts from conventional arms and meaningful responses to emerging weapon technologies.

In 2019 and 2020, UNODA undertook substantial new efforts to empower young people to pursue these goals by taking action in their communities. Its latest youth outreach includes online training sessions, a community website and other resources offered through the new #Youth4Disarmament Initiative, as well as a series of webinars and a planned in-person study tour for 10 competitively selected UN Youth Champions for Disarmament.

As a contribution towards a strengthened nuclear arms control framework, donors financed a series of thematic seminars and regional meetings to build momentum in advance of the tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In addition, voluntary funds enabled UNODA to co-organize a conference to foster and enhance cooperation between the five regional nuclear-weapon-free zones and Mongolia.

Through a multi-year initiative undertaken with extrabudgetary support, the Office launched a series of training sessions to help integrate gender considerations into small arms control programming and policymaking in countries across Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. As



part of the same effort, UNODA established a gender coaching programme for staff at its regional centres in Lomé, Lima and Kathmandu.

While the benefits of cyberspace are many, they do not come without risk. To help further promote the peaceful use of information and telecommunications technology, UNODA used a voluntary contribution to organize a series of consultations with regional organizations on issues within the mandate of the Group of Governmental Experts on Advancing Responsible State Behaviour in Cyberspace in the Context of International Security.

Through their support for these activities and many others detailed in the following pages, donors have enabled UNODA and its partners to make concrete contributions in the area of multilateral disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control. Let us continue to bring together our financial resources and diverse human talents in pursuit of a more peaceful, stable and secure world.

Izumi Nakamitsu
UN High Representative
for Disarmament Affairs
October 2020

The Secretary-General's Mechanism to investigate alleged uses of chemical and biological weapons

The Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons, established by the General Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council in the 1980s, allows the UN, in response to a request from Member States, to investigate the alleged use of chemical or biological weapons. The Biological Weapons Convention has no implementing body or investigative mechanism attached to it and, as the Mechanism's custodian, UNODA has recently focused on strengthening preparedness to investigate allegations of biological-weapon use.

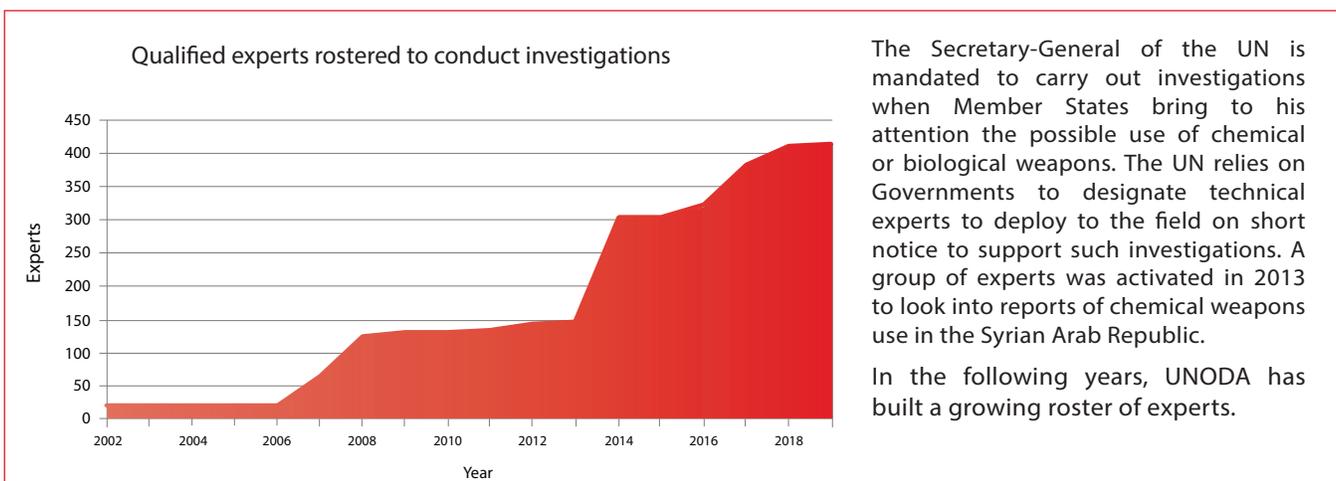
Member States support the Mechanism in different ways, including by nominating experts or laboratories to possibly be called to assist with an investigation on short notice. Governments have nominated more than 450 experts and 70 laboratories to date, and UNODA is encouraging more experts and laboratories to be recommended from underrepresented regions.

States may also offer to support or host activities for training and outreach. Thanks to a financial contribution from **Japan**, UNODA recently kicked off a series of outreach activities for Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. This series started with an October 2019 workshop held in Malaysia for countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Meanwhile, thanks to separate funding from the **United Kingdom**, potential Heads of Mission benefited in October 2019 from a leadership training held in Umeå, Sweden.

Canada recently extended its long-standing support for the Mechanism. In 2019 and 2020, the activities enabled by this support included, among other things, participation by experts in a number of training activities. The **European Union** adopted a decision in June 2020 to support activities related to strengthening the Secretary-General's Mechanism in the coming years, and **Spain** recently provided its own generous contribution for strengthening the Mechanism.

The COVID-19 pandemic forced changes to several activities planned for 2020, including a tabletop exercise and a capstone field exercise organized jointly by Germany and Sweden in coordination with UNODA. The tabletop exercise is now scheduled to be held virtually in November 2020, and the capstone exercise is currently slated for early 2021. Additional skill-training activities in Australia and South Africa that were originally planned for 2020 have also been postponed to 2021.



Building momentum for the tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) has been recognized for 50 years as the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and an essential foundation for pursuing nuclear disarmament. In 2021, the tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT will bring together States parties to review the Treaty's implementation and recommend actions for progress across its three "pillars": nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

NPT review conferences take place every five years, but the COVID-19 pandemic forced the latest meeting to be postponed to a later date, no later than April 2021.

To build momentum for a successful Review Conference, UNODA used a generous contribution from the **European Union**¹ to organize a series of thematic seminars and regional meetings.

¹ Pursuant to Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/615 of 15 April 2019.

At three thematic seminars, States explored the three NPT pillars: one seminar that was held in Geneva addressed disarmament, another in New York focused on non-proliferation, and a third in Vienna covered peaceful uses. Throughout each of these seminars, participants considered challenges and opportunities, as well as the Treaty's many benefits.

UNODA also organized two regional meetings—one in Addis Ababa for States parties in Africa (co-hosted with the African Union) and the other in Bangkok for States parties in Asia and the Pacific—where participants explored the three pillars and regional perspectives. The pandemic delayed plans to hold additional meetings of States parties from Latin America and the Caribbean and from the Middle East, but the remaining project events will take place as soon as health conditions allow and new dates for the Review Conference are confirmed.

Discussions at each event were informed by experts representing States parties, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the UN Institute for Disarmament Research, the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, regional organizations, civil society and academia. In addition, the thematic seminar on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy benefited from the input of several national entities involved in peaceful applications of nuclear science and technology.

Goals for the thematic seminars and regional meetings included gaining an understanding of States parties' priorities for the NPT review cycle, raising awareness of possible obstacles and highlighting areas of convergence. Another priority was building trust and confidence between States parties and the President-designate, Gustavo Zlauvinen (Argentina), who assumed his position in January 2020.



The first of three thematic seminars building momentum for the tenth NPT Review Conference, which took place in Geneva in January 2020.

Supporting the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction

In its decision [73/546](#), the General Assembly entrusted the Secretary-General with convening a conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. At the first session, held in New York from 18 to 22 November 2019, the participating States of the Conference adopted a Political Declaration and several decisions regarding the organization of the Conference annual sessions. In the Political Declaration, the States committed to, among other things, undertake efforts to follow up on the outcomes of the first session of the Conference and prepare for the second session scheduled for November 2020. They also invited the Secretary-General to continue supporting the process.

In this regard, UNODA developed a project aimed to assist the participating States in undertaking intersessional activities to support the conference process. This project, which received financial support from the **UN Peace and Development Trust Fund**, envisaged two informal workshops that would support the participating States in holding an informal exchange of views on substantive matters related to establishing such a zone.

The first informal workshop, on good practices and lessons learned with respect to existing nuclear-weapon-free zones, took place from 7 to 9 July 2020, using a virtual format due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The informal workshop was opened by Sima Bahous (Jordan), President of the first session of the Conference. The High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, Izumi Nakamitsu, made opening remarks.

Representatives of the organizations of existing nuclear-weapon-free zones, States parties to the zones, relevant international organizations and academia made presentations on six thematic topics, including adapting the zones to the regional context; the role of general obligations and provisions in view of global disarmament and non-proliferation objectives; how the zones address relations with external States, including security assurances; and how to address issues such as transit, visitation and overflight, regulation of exclusive economic zones and the high seas.

The workshop offered practical and useful experiences from existing nuclear-weapon-free zones on those key issues and generated interesting discussions among the participants. The workshop included 18 of the 24 participating States from the Middle East, as well as representatives from four nuclear-weapon States, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit.

Based on positive feedback from participants, UNODA is helping to plan a second informal workshop for late 2020 that will build upon discussion of issues that were of interest to the participating States from the Middle East region.

Advancing cooperation between the nuclear-weapon-free zones and Mongolia

The five existing nuclear-weapon-free zones, as well as Mongolia, a nuclear-weapon-free State, currently comprise almost 60 per cent of the UN Member States and represent a regional approach to strengthening global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament norms. In 2019 and 2020, UNODA continued to actively engage with Member States in an effort to strengthen and consolidate the nuclear-weapon-free zones and support the further establishment of new, similar zones, including in the Middle East.

On 28 and 29 August 2019, Kazakhstan and UNODA co-organized a seminar in Nur-Sultan, **Kazakhstan**, as part of a project aimed at carrying out action 5 of the Secretary-General's Agenda for Disarmament, *Securing Our Common Future: "Strengthening and Consolidating Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones"*. This seminar brought together representatives from all of the existing zones—Latin America, Africa, the South Pacific, South-East Asia and Central Asia—and Mongolia, as well as experts from relevant international organizations and institutions, with the aim of fostering and enhancing cooperation between the nuclear-weapon-free zones.

Acting in its capacity as the seminar's host and Chair, Kazakhstan drew on the completed discussions to produce a set of forward-looking practical recommendations for strengthening nuclear-weapon-free zones going forward.

The gathering also provided additional impetus to the preparations for the fourth Conference of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia. The Conference was originally planned to take place in New York on 24 April 2020, but due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the meeting was postponed to a period in 2021 to be decided by the General Assembly.

In addition to co-organizing the August 2019 seminar, UNODA continued to carry out related technical activities and hold remote consultations with focal points for the existing nuclear-weapon-free zones. These activities focused on the ongoing development of a global UN-based nuclear-weapon-free-zone website and portal that will serve both as a means of communication between the zones and as a source of updated information, including on related events and other joint activities. Once complete, the website and portal will also act as a coordination platform for related events in the future, including the conferences of nuclear-weapon-free zones and Mongolia that are held every five years.

In addition, the new portal will include an interactive map module featuring extensive descriptions of the nuclear-weapon-free zones and Mongolia, including relevant details, such as the membership of each existing zone.



Preventing non-State actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery

Voluntary financial contributions were vital to UN efforts in 2019 and 2020 to prevent non-State actors from obtaining weapons of mass destruction or their means of delivery. UNODA work in this area benefited from voluntary contributions to the UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities, supported by **Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Kazakhstan, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, the United States** and the **European Union**.

Contributions to the Trust Fund went towards supporting UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), which requires action by all Member States to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery to non-State actors. The resolution also requires national measures against illicit trafficking in materials, equipment or technology that could be applied towards weapons of mass destruction or their delivery systems.

With the Trust Fund's support, UNODA helped countries implement resolution 1540 (2004) by promoting effective practices, facilitating regional cooperation and engaging with stakeholders in civil society, including industry and academia.

Supporting national implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)

In 2019 and 2020, UNODA facilitated five national workshops to help Member States achieve the full and universal implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). Capacity-building workshops organized in Chile, Madagascar, Tajikistan and Togo focused on enforcing strategic trade controls, developing national implementation action plans and improving national coordination, while a fifth workshop in the Solomon Islands supported the development of the country's first 1540 national report.

The 1540 Committee recommended that States conduct, where appropriate, voluntary peer reviews of one another's progress in implementing the resolution. Following this recommendation, in March 2019, UNODA supported a peer review exercise held by the

Dominican Republic and Panama in cooperation with the Organization of American States.

Promoting regional cooperation

In addition, UNODA partnered with international, regional and subregional organizations to facilitate training sessions for 1540 Points of Contact in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, as well as those of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. The Office also supported regional cooperation on the resolution among members of CARICOM, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the South African Development Community, as well as select States in Eastern Europe and the Pacific.

Raising awareness about the importance of resolution 1540 (2004)

In November 2019, Germany and UNODA organized the sixth global industry conference on resolution 1540 (2004) under the "Wiesbaden Process", aimed at helping industry and regulators to cooperatively strengthen non-proliferation efforts. At the 2019 conference, participants discussed simplifying and strengthening controls on strategic goods, as well as how to control electronic and other "intangible" transfers of technology.

Building on its past engagement with academia, UNODA supported a study by the Strategic Trade Research Institute on how to effectively control emerging technologies vulnerable to misuse for spreading weapons of mass destruction. UNODA also helped the Stimson Center to survey 1540 Points of Contact at the national, international, regional and subregional levels, focusing on how effectively the officials could collaborate.

Meanwhile, in October 2019, UNODA launched an online training course on resolution 1540 (2004) that it developed with support from **Japan, the Republic of Korea** and the **United States**. The course is now accessible on the [UNODA Disarmament Education Dashboard](#).

Reinforcing the norm against biological weapons

No stand-alone international organization exists to help countries implement the international treaty banning biological weapons. This means that UNODA counts on voluntary contributions from States and regional organizations to support the full and effective implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention by States parties.

In 2019 and 2020, the **European Union** continued supporting activities to strengthen the Convention's implementation. In line with Council Decision 2019/97, it is supporting efforts to both foster biosecurity networks among young scientists in the Global South and advance the treaty's universalization in the Pacific. Although the COVID-19 pandemic delayed several in-person events, organizers adapted their methods so they could begin building the capacities of selected States parties to prepare, prevent and respond to potential biological incidents, while also improving the Convention's national-level implementation. Furthermore, UNODA produced promotional videos about the Convention, and it continued to support the ongoing preparation of a national implementation guide on the Biological Weapons Convention.

Meanwhile, voluntary funds from **Canada** and the **European Union** enabled 20 specialists from developing States to participate in the 2019 Meetings of Experts. The financial contributions also allowed 20 additional experts to participate in the Convention's Meeting of States Parties, held from 3 to 6 December.

In 2019 and 2020, certain States parties particularly wanted to strengthen their capacities for assistance, response and preparedness under the Convention. With a two-year voluntary contribution provided in 2018 by **Japan**, States parties in Asia were able to continue preparing for any potential use of a biological weapon in the region, including by joining regional workshops in Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia and Thailand. A final regional event, planned for the Philippines, had to be postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In a related area, **Canada** provided funding in 2019 and 2020 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 Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit carried out two tabletop exercises in 2019 in Switzerland and Togo, collaborating closely with the Fondation pour la recherche stratégique.

Several States parties also provided funding to help strengthen the Convention's national-level implementation or universalization. **Japan**, for example, provided support for a regional workshop to be held in Singapore in early 2020 for South-East Asian States parties. While the event had to be postponed due to COVID-19, a virtual workshop is planned for autumn 2020.

In 2020, **Germany** provided a two-year voluntary contribution for exploring science and technology review mechanisms under the Convention. This project is taking place through close collaboration with the UN Institute for Disarmament Research.



Group discussion from the biosecurity workshop “Engaging Young Scientists from the Global South in Biosecurity Diplomacy”, 3–4 August 2019, Switzerland.

UNSCAR: Regulating weaponry, developing community

Established in 2013, the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR) is a dedicated funding mechanism matching available resources to national needs for assistance to combat illicit flows of small arms and light weapons.

In 2019 and 2020, the activities supported by UNSCAR included the following:

- Building the capacities of national authorities for small arms control in Central Africa, Southern Africa and South-East Asia
- Providing practical and technical assistance in marking and stockpile management in the Balkans, Central America and West Africa
- Supporting initiatives by civil society and parliamentarians around the world
- Carrying out data collection and database development in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Advocating for gender- and youth-responsive activities at the the global and regional levels

UNSCAR achievements in 2019 and 2020 included the following: marking 17,000 State-owned weapons in Ghana and 12,000 in Bosnia and Herzegovina; documenting 2,300 weapons and 13,700 rounds of ammunition in Burkina Faso, the Niger and Nigeria; introducing improvements at stockpile facilities in Angola; and developing a database to process weapons transfer exemptions in line with the Economic Community of West African States Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials.

UNODA provides strategic coordination of UNSCAR-supported projects, ensuring their overall programmatic coherence at the global level. Its recent contributions in this regard have included policy guidance to more firmly link UNSCAR-funded activities with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and with the Secretary-General's Agenda for Disarmament, as well as guidelines for applying both the Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC) and the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines.

Each year, UNSCAR oversees a competitive application process to select innovative assistance projects for funding. It issued its latest call for proposals in August and September 2020, assigning priority to applications seeking synergies between international frameworks and regional mechanisms, including support for the African Union's flagship initiative on "Silencing the Guns in Africa by 2020", developing regional road maps for small arms control and carrying out ammunition management. Projects aimed at either promoting transparency in armaments or supporting the women, peace and security agenda will also receive preference in the new funding cycle.

Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the 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 on the operation of UNSCAR, including recommendations on thematic priorities and on the selection of proposals for funding.



A freshly inscribed serial number is seen on an assault rifle of the Ghana Police Service. In 2019 and 2020, the UN Development Programme and the national commission of Ghana jointly undertook an UNSCAR-funded project to mark and record all of the agency's small arms and light weapons.

UN SaferGuard: Securing ammunition, saving lives

Poorly managed ammunition stockpiles can lead to unintended explosions and diversion to illicit markets. These dual risks make improperly secured stockpiles a serious humanitarian hazard—especially in populated areas.

Responding to a request from the General Assembly to help States store ammunition safely and securely, the UN developed the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG) in 2011, providing voluntary, practical guidance for Government officials on topics like risk management, ammunition accounting, processing, transport and destruction. UNODA simultaneously established the [UN SaferGuard Programme](#) to help disseminate and oversee the Guidelines and related resources.

In 2020, with the financial support of the **United Arab Emirates**, a comprehensive technical update of its [IATG Implementation Support Toolkit](#), a web-based set of tools for supporting practical applications of the Guidelines, was carried out under the UN SaferGuard Programme. Building on existing tools that include a risk-reduction checklist, a quantity-distance map and technical calculators, UNODA will launch a new and improved toolkit in late 2020. It will contain new functions, corrections to inconsistencies and offline solutions for selected tools.

Publishing the IATG and its Implementation Support Toolkit in more languages is crucial for all interested stakeholders to be able to access them. In 2019, with the financial support of **Germany** and **Switzerland**, Spanish and French versions of the guidelines were released in September 2020, complementing full translations already [available](#) in English, Arabic, Portuguese and Russian.

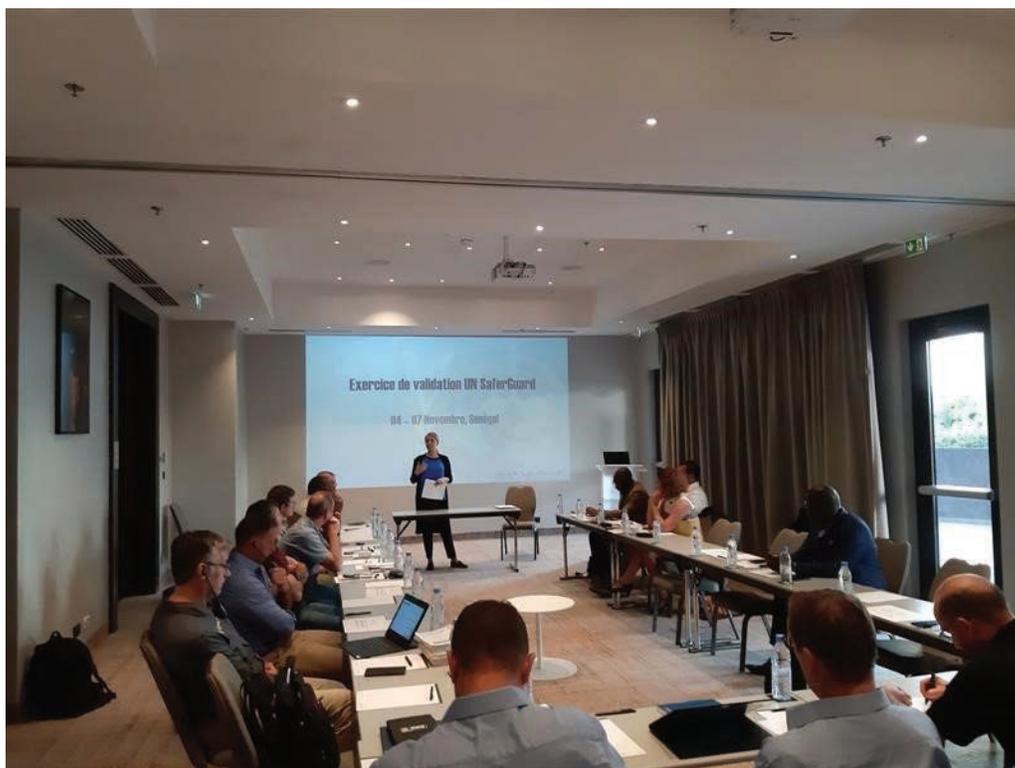
Women and men suffer differently from accidental explosions and ammunition diversion, and the gendered impacts need further exploration. To fill this gap, funds from **France**, **Germany**, **Ireland** and **Switzerland** are being used to continue developing gender-responsive guidance for managing ammunition safely and securely at every stage of its life cycle. UNODA partnered with Small Arms Survey, an independent research group, to develop an informative background paper, infographic and podcast scheduled for release in late 2020. Next, the Office will launch a dedicated effort to integrate gender considerations into the IATG.

Meanwhile, within the framework of the UN SaferGuard Programme, UNODA held an annual meeting of the programme's Technical Review Board and Strategic Coordination Group in Geneva using financial support from **Switzerland** and the **United Arab Emirates**. The gathering in November 2019 brought together national ammunition experts and technical organizations applying the IATG in practice so they could discuss updating the Guidelines to reflect developing norms and practices. Such updates take place at least every five years, and the next one is slated for completion by December 2020.

In 2016, a process was established for validating ammunition management expertise as a step to harmonize international assistance in this area. Another aim was to identify experts who could provide requesting States with on-the-ground ammunition management assistance as part of the newly created UN SaferGuard Quick-response Mechanism. Building on three successful exercises conducted in English, and with financial support from **Germany** and **Switzerland**, the UN SaferGuard's first French-language validation exercise was held in Dakar

in November 2019. Seven francophone ammunition management experts passed the validation and joined the UN SaferGuard roster of experts, affirming the value of conducting validations at the regional level and in languages other than English. In March 2020, the first Spanish-language validation exercise began with an online preliminary test and interview, leading to the selection of 12 candidates to participate in an in-person validation exercise when the global health situation allows.

UNODA also continued to work closely with the [Ammunition Management Advisory Team](#), a standing, expert mechanism established to provide coordinated and sustainable advice on ammunition management based firmly on the IATG. In January 2020, the Advisory Team successfully completed its first full year of operations. **Germany** and **Switzerland** provided core financial support for its work, which included providing technical assistance to interested States in multiple regions, supporting the 2020 IATG review, and developing an Ammunition Management Activity Platform to map ammunition assistance activities globally.



A francophone validation exercise is held in Dakar in 2019 under the UN SaferGuard Programme.

Translating global commitments on gender into national and regional small arms control initiatives

Now more than ever, the world understands how gender issues play into efforts to control small arms and light weapons.

In recent years, States have used global frameworks, including the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons and the Arms Trade Treaty, to link arms control with the reduction of gender-based violence, call for the collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data in order to fully grasp problems involving weapons, and underscore the value of women's participation in all decision-making and implementation processes related to small arms.

These developments reflect not only an acknowledgement that gender considerations are important to small arms control, but also an appreciation that the small arms agenda is important to tackling international priorities on gender equality and women's empowerment.

However, according to reports countries have submitted on their implementation of commitments under the Programme of Action, the world still has not finished translating its growing awareness about the importance of gender into national policies and programmes.

With a financial contribution from the **European Union**,¹ UNODA is implementing a multi-year programme to promote gender-responsive small arms control frameworks and women's equitable and meaningful participation in all arms control decision-making. The programme will enable the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action and contribute towards implementing the women,

peace and security agenda, Goals 5 and 16 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Secretary-General's Agenda for Disarmament.

To achieve these objectives, the programme develops guidance materials on gender-responsive small arms control, facilitates dialogues with a range of stakeholders to promote small arms control in broader international policy agendas—including on women, peace and security—and assists 18 countries in effectively integrating gender considerations into their small arms control policies and programmes. In partnership with the International Action Network on Small Arms and its Women's Network, UNODA is also helping to strengthen civil society engagement on gender mainstreaming.

This initiative's achievements in 2019 and 2020 include the following:

- Translating and releasing two **MOSAIC** modules—on “Women, men and the gendered nature of small arms and light weapons” and “Children, adolescents, youth and small arms and light weapons”—in English, Arabic, French, Portuguese and Spanish
- Strengthening regional approaches for integrating gender considerations into small arms control in Asia and the Pacific, including through public reporting on activities and findings from a regional **workshop series**, “Gun Violence and Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons Control from a Gender Perspective”

¹ Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/2011 of 17 December 2018 in support of gender mainstreamed policies, programmes and actions in the fight against small arms trafficking and misuse, in line with the Women, Peace and Security agenda, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1545123797216&uri=CELEX:32018D2011>

- Establishing a gender-coaching programme for staff in UNODA regional centres in collaboration with the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, an organization working under the mandate of the UN Development Programme
- Launching in-country training programmes in three regions—Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean—to help national authorities and other stakeholders strengthen their capacity to integrate gender-

relevant considerations into their small arms control programming and policymaking. This programme included the launch in Latin America of a specialized, virtual course on conducting firearms investigations from a gender perspective.

Although the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have affected project timelines, UNODA and its partners are undertaking continuous efforts to ensure implementation within a reasonable period.



At a regional seminar on gun violence and illicit small arms trafficking from a gender perspective, held in Kathmandu in March 2020.

Spotlight on the Security Council: Weapons and ammunition

The UN Security Council actively addresses a wide range of challenges related to the excessive accumulation, illicit transfer and misuse of conventional weapons, especially small arms and light weapons. In addition to tackling weapons-related issues across its agenda—from security sector reform to arms embargoes to counter-terrorism—the Council considers how these matters apply in specific countries and regions.

Weapons and ammunition management has become an increasingly critical tool of the Security Council in addressing weapons-related challenges. In recent years, the UN has provided related assistance to officials in States including the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti and Mali. Then, in 2019, the Secretary-General [underscored](#) that weapons and ammunition management remains key to activities mandated by the Security Council, including peace operations, that address conflict-affected situations and the activities of armed groups.

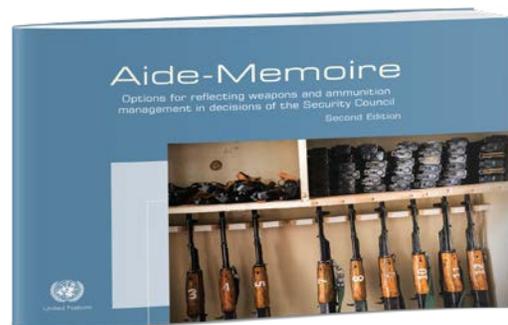
Against this backdrop, and with financial support from the [Netherlands](#), UNODA is producing a new, updated edition of a guide to assist member States of the Security Council in accurately and comprehensively incorporating state-of-the-art weapons and ammunition management practices into relevant Council decisions.

First published in 2018, *Aide-Memoire: Options for reflecting weapons and ammunition management in decisions of the Security Council* provides meaningful guidance, based on solid technical advice, for managing weapons and ammunition management comprehensively and effectively in challenging environments.

The *Aide-Memoire* conveniently clusters language from relevant past actions of the Council while suggesting further options. In doing so, the publication reflects the provisions of the two sources of technical guidance on weapons and ammunition management that the UN has developed over the past decade: [MOSAIC](#) and the [International Ammunition Technical Guidelines](#). In addition, it considers the full range of applicable normative frameworks—including the Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons, the Arms Trade Treaty and the Firearms Protocol—as well as various regional instruments.

The forthcoming second edition of the *Aide-Memoire* will also feature a new section highlighting the Secretary-General's past recommendations to the Security Council for integrating matters related to weapons and ammunition into its work. The Secretary-General issued these proposals in previous reports to the Council on small arms and light weapons.

UNODA will launch the *Aide-Memoire's* second edition in electronic format foreseeably in the fourth quarter of 2020.



Enhancing synergies between peace operations and arms control

Addressing risks from illicitly possessed weapons, ammunition and explosives has become increasingly central to UN peace operations, including integrated processes for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.

To support innovative and comprehensive work in this area, UNODA and the Department of Peace Operations are using funds from **Germany** to continue implementing a joint initiative on “Effective Weapons and Ammunition Management in a Changing Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Context”.

Since initiating this joint project in 2016, the two UN offices have provided expert resources, training opportunities and technical assistance to practitioners of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. These resources support practitioners in designing tailored activities to manage weapons and ammunition in line with the highest international standards and guidelines.

In 2019 and 2020, the project’s work included updating a 2018 [handbook](#) on weapons and ammunition management in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration settings. Now available in English and French and scheduled for translation into Arabic and Spanish in 2021, the practical guide draws on good practices from the field and guidance contained in the [International Ammunition Technical Guidelines](#), [MOSAIC](#), and the [Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards](#).

The offices [published](#), as part of the same project, updates in June 2020 to the module on “Disarmament” (4.10) of the [Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards](#), while also adding a new sub-module on “Transitional Weapons and Ammunition Management” (4.11). Drawing on this updated guidance, the authors also developed a new [MOSAIC](#) module on “Small arms and light weapons control in the context of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration”, finalized in late summer 2020.

In 2020, the offices are also building on existing UN guidance to develop a standard operating procedure for UN management of weapons and ammunition in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities.

Meanwhile, UNODA and the Department of Peace Operations continued collaborating with the UN Institute for Training and Research to deliver a first-of-its-kind training course on weapons and ammunition management for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration practitioners. In August 2019, these entities convened the inaugural training at the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, including a practical component—organized at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Accra—and a supplementary online component.



A weapons identification exercise takes place during the practical component of a weapons and ammunition management training for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration practitioners, held in 2019 at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Accra.

The two UN offices launched a technical assistance mechanism in 2019, another part of the project, to provide ad hoc technical support for countries both with and without UN peacekeeping missions. As the UN presence in Haiti transitioned from a peacekeeping operation to a special political mission, UNODA and the Department of Peace Operations deployed in August 2019 a technical assessment mission that laid the groundwork for, among other activities, a weapons and ammunition management baseline assessment and a review of relevant national legislation. Both

of these efforts were slated to be carried out in 2020 and 2021 by the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and by the UN Institute for Disarmament Research.

While the COVID-19 pandemic has forced delays in the implementation of certain project components, UNODA and its partners are making every effort to ensure their completion within a reasonable time frame.



Small arms are gathered as part of a destruction exercise held during the practical component of a weapons and ammunition management training session for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration practitioners, carried out in 2019 at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Accra.

Working with the African Union Commission to reduce illicit arms flows

In 2018, civilian actors in Africa held around 40 million small arms—almost four out of every five on the continent. Of these, only about 14 per cent were registered.¹

Recognizing that small arms can fuel and prolong armed conflict and prevent sustainable development, African States committed in 2013 to “Silencing the Guns in Africa by 2020” to achieve a conflict-free Africa. The African Union later made this commitment a flagship initiative for the first 10-year implementation plan of its Agenda 2063.

In 2017, the African Union declared each September until 2020 to be “Africa Amnesty Month”, when illegally owned small arms and light weapons could be handed over to authorities without fear of prosecution, disclosure or harm. The UN Security Council later welcomed this decision and expressed readiness to support the African Union’s implementation of the “Silencing the Guns” initiative.

With financial support from **Germany** and **Japan**, UNODA in 2020 joined the African Union Commission’s Peace and Security Division on a project to support implementation of the Africa Amnesty Month by seven States: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d’Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia and Kenya.

As part of this effort, the national small arms control coordinating mechanisms of these States are receiving support from the project’s implementing partner, the Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States.

This support includes assistance with activities in the following categories: (a) raising awareness through national radio and television, local press, social media and missions to remote areas; (b) building

law-enforcement capacity for community policing and related trust-building mechanisms; (c) collecting weapons; and (d) managing and destroying weapons and ammunition. Gender-sensitive approaches are integrated into each set of activities in the various countries, taking into account the diverse impacts of armed violence on women, girls, men and boys.

This joint project of the African Union and UN seeks to enhance both regional and national capacity, while also building on momentum among societies and youth to jointly contribute to achieving sustaining peace on the continent.

While the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the project’s timelines for implementation, UNODA and its partners are undertaking continuous efforts to ensure the delivery of project outputs in a reasonable amount of time.



A collection of small arms is destroyed in the Central African Republic as part of a launch ceremony for the September 2020 Africa Amnesty Month, supporting the African Union flagship initiative “Silencing the Guns in Africa by 2020”.

¹ African Union Commission and Small Arms Survey, *Weapons Compass: Mapping Illicit Small Arms Flows in Africa*, January 2019, p. 31.

SALIENT: Providing sustained financing to save lives

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



SALIENT The Saving Lives Entity

Every day, easily available illicit small arms inflict serious harm in communities across the globe.

These weapons frequently contribute to armed conflict, which takes about 100 civilian lives each day. They are also involved in many more deaths from violent crime, including femicide. Making matters even worse, for every person killed by illicit small arms, several more become refugees or internally displaced when they flee their homes to escape from indiscriminate violence routinely involving such weapons.

The proliferation and misuse of illicit small arms can disrupt peace processes in post-conflict societies, undermine efforts to build and sustain peace, and harm prospects for reconciliation, elections and democratic transitions. Meanwhile, in relatively peaceful societies plagued by high crime, illicit small arms contribute to armed violence that disrupts development and weakens social, health and economic infrastructure and services.

Launched in October 2019 as part of the Secretary-General's Agenda for Disarmament, the Saving Lives Entity (SALIENT) is a sustained funding mechanism to support countries in adopting more comprehensive approaches to small arms and armed violence. Located within the Peacebuilding Fund, SALIENT has benefited to date from the support of **France, Japan** and **New Zealand**.

A joint undertaking of UNODA and the UN Development Programme, SALIENT will foster national ownership of small arms control by providing

support to national-level small arms control activities, in close coordination with UN country teams. Through SALIENT, UNODA and the UN Development Programme will deliver innovative, integrated, multi-dimensional programmes that feed into wider country development plans.

Tackling gender issues is a priority for SALIENT, which will devote 30 per cent of its funds to gender-related activities. Reducing the demand for illicit small arms requires changing cultural attitudes and perceptions about them, and this in turn involves bringing more women into decision-making processes and addressing how small arms relate to concepts of masculinity. The ultimate aim is to prevent and reduce armed violence—a key step to achieving political stability and making sustainable development truly possible.

Engagement by host country Governments and their benefiting communities will be crucial for the success of SALIENT programmes. Countries can apply for SALIENT programming in close cooperation and coordination with UN country teams and, as an indication of commitment and ownership, benefiting Governments will be expected to make their own financial or technical contributions to SALIENT-funded projects.

Although the pandemic has impacted the pace at which SALIENT-supported activities can take place, plans are moving ahead for work to begin in pilot countries by the end of 2020.

Enriching discussions on advancing responsible State behaviour in cyberspace with regional perspectives

In December 2018, the General Assembly adopted resolution 73/266, establishing the new Group of Governmental Experts on Advancing Responsible State Behaviour in Cyberspace in the Context of International Security. Chaired by Guilherme Patriota (Brazil), the Group will hold four substantive sessions before it reports back in 2021 on its findings and recommendations to further promote the peaceful use of information and communications technology (ICT).

Under the same resolution, the General Assembly asked UNODA to convene a series of consultations with relevant regional organizations to discuss issues within the Group's mandate.

To help fulfil this request, the **Netherlands** provided funds for UNODA to organize consultations between members of the Group and various regional organizations, such as the African Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum, the European Union, the League of Arab States, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and the Organization of American States.

Supported by UNODA and the UN Institute for Disarmament Research, the consultations taking place from 2019 through 2021 provide a unique opportunity for regional organizations to feed their perspectives on international ICT security into the discussions of the Group of Governmental Experts. These meetings

are also helping regional organizations to share their experiences with measures and policies aimed at further promoting a peaceful regional and global ICT environment. Other goals of the consultations include promoting further awareness of the Group's work and responding to calls by many Member States to make this important intergovernmental process more inclusive.

The consultations are attended by the Group's Chair and other members whose Governments are part of the respective regional organizations. In addition to benefiting from presentations by subject matter experts, the consultations allow the private sector, civil society and academia to actively participate where possible.

After the first five regional consultations took place from June to October 2019, the Chair shared a [summary of the meetings](#) within the Group to inform its substantive sessions.

The consultations helped the Group's members to better understand the challenges and concerns identified by States in different regions. By enriching the Group's work with insights into regional experiences and lessons learned, the consultative process is helping to promote common understandings about emerging norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviour in the ICT environment.



Interactive discussions on the two UN ICT processes take place at the headquarters of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe in Vienna.

Engaging, educating and empowering youth to secure our common future

Today's world is home to the largest generation in history—1.8 billion young people, 90 per cent of whom reside in developing countries—and these youth have a critical role to play in raising awareness and developing new ways to reduce threats from weapons of mass destruction and conventional arms, including their proliferation. The UN Secretary-General highlighted the importance of youth in his Agenda for Disarmament and, in December 2019, the UN General Assembly reaffirmed it by unanimously adopting a new resolution on “Youth, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control” (74/64).

Recognizing the importance of young people in effecting change, UNODA launched a new outreach initiative in 2019 called “#Youth4Disarmament”, aimed at facilitating young people’s meaningful and inclusive participation in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation. Through this initiative, which is supported by the **Republic of Korea**, UNODA is working to engage, educate and empower young people by offering resources like e-newsletters, online training programmes and a new website dedicated to youth and disarmament.

In January 2020, UNODA engaged with approximately 70 young people in a wide-ranging discussion on youth action for disarmament to mark the seventy-fourth anniversary of the first UN General Assembly resolution, which established the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. The event at UN Headquarters was organized with support from the **Republic of Korea**.



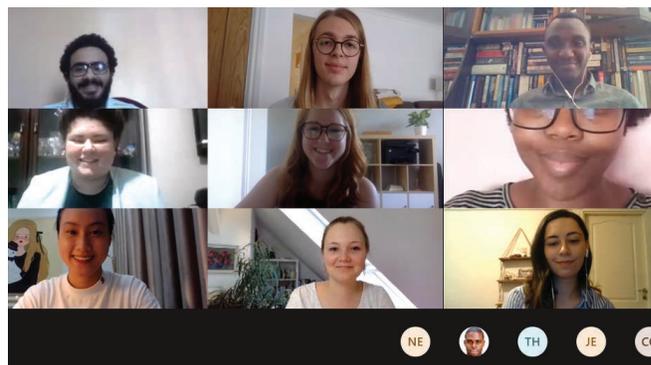
During a discussion with youth in the New York, 24 January 2020. From left: Crystal Isidor, Pace University senior and Model UN head delegate; Izumi Nakamitsu, Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs; Cho Hyun, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the UN; and Ethan Klein, Ph.D. student at the Department of Nuclear Science and Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The January discussion also included the kick-off of “UN Youth Champions for Disarmament”, a training programme made possible by the financial support of **Germany**. The first group of 10 Youth Champions, who were recently announced by UNODA, will receive training on the general principles of disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control through both online courses and a two-week in-person study tour in Vienna, Geneva, Hiroshima and Nagasaki. As the Youth Champions exchange ideas with experts from think tanks, civil society organizations and the diplomatic field, they will develop a plan to engage their communities on disarmament-related issues.



The #Youth4Disarmament Initiative also benefitted substantially from the generous in-kind contributions of its civil society partners. In October 2019, the international non-governmental organization **Peace Boat** hosted roughly 75 youth on board its cruise ship as part of a full-day programme where the young participants engaged with diplomats, civil society advocates and UNODA representatives to learn how they could make their own contributions to disarmament in their communities.

Then, in November 2019, a group of young people visited UN Headquarters to learn from another civil society organization about its work on pioneering a supply chain to produce commercial metal from destroyed, illicit small arms. The organization, **IM Swedish Development Partner**, contributed a watch, ingot and bracelet made from the resulting “Humanium Metal” for permanent display in the UN disarmament exhibition in New York.



At their first virtual meeting on 29 June 2020, the UN Youth Champions for Disarmament are seen clockwise from upper-left: Waleed Helmy (Egypt), Joe Aitkin (United Kingdom), Patrick Karekezi (Uganda), Palesa Mogorosi (South Africa), Dilan Ezgi Koç (Turkey), Isa J. Begemann (Germany), Linh Trang Phung (Viet Nam) and Christelle Barakat (Lebanon). Kirsten Mosey (Canada) appears in the centre. Naomi Ekpoki (Nigeria), the tenth Youth Champion, is not seen.



Participants at the #Youth4Disarmament event held on 24 January 2020 on youth action for disarmament to mark the seventy-fourth anniversary of the first UN General Assembly resolution, which established the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction.

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

Supporting Central African States in their work to “Silence the Guns”

With funding from the **UN Peace and Development Trust Fund** and in support of “Silencing the Guns in Africa by 2020”, a flagship initiative of the African Union Agenda 2063, the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) continued a project to support States parties of the Kinshasa Convention¹ in implementing the agreement on small arms and light weapons control.

To this end, UNREC held a subregional legal assistance workshop for States parties in Malabo in September 2019. This workshop aimed to strengthen the legal capacity of States to implement the Convention, focusing not only on the legal obligations of States parties, but also on best practices for updating national legislation on arms control.

The Regional Centre also conducted 10 national validation workshops based on surveys of the Convention’s implementation in 10 member States of the Economic Community of Central African States. Each of the workshops brought together 30 to 40 experts and stakeholders in the area of small arms and light weapons to review relevant data and best practices, which UNREC subsequently consolidated in a draft guide.

Assisting with physical security and stockpile management in Madagascar and Togo

With funding from **Japan**, UNREC continued implementing a project to support Togo and Madagascar in marking arms, rehabilitating weapon storage depots and destroying obsolete weapons and ammunition. In July 2019, it organized a “train-the-trainer” workshop on physical security and stockpile management, marking and data registration. This

event, which was held in Lomé, reached 35 trainers from various branches of the Togolese defence and security forces.

In another part of the project, Togo’s national commission on small arms and light weapons launched a campaign in August 2019 to provide information on upcoming arms-marking operations to political, administrative and security officials, as well as customary chiefs, civil society organizations, opinion leaders and the general public. Later that month, at the national police headquarters in Lomé, the Government formally launched a nationwide exercise to mark weapons owned by the police, gendarmerie, park rangers, penitentiary guards and customs officials. When the exercise’s first phase concluded in September 2019, the Government had marked 98 per cent of the weapons owned by those components of its defence and security forces.

In the framework of the arms-marking project funded by **Japan**, UNREC also assisted Togo’s national commission in carrying out a weapons and ammunition destruction activity in September 2019 to mark the International Day of Peace and the African Union’s “Africa Amnesty Month” for the surrender and collection of illegally owned weapons. The country’s Ministry of Security and Civil Protection completed the destruction in a public event attended by representatives of civil society, customary chiefs, and domestic and international media.

Promoting peaceful electoral processes to foster peace, security and stability in Africa

With funding from the **UN Institute for Training and Research**, UNREC supported several Member States in Africa as they made security preparations ahead of elections.

¹ 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.

In June 2019, the Centre organized a high-level regional methodological workshop to tackle electoral security issues on the continent. The workshop brought together police and gendarmerie leaders, as well as other security and defence officials from 12 African francophone and lusophone countries. Relevant department heads of the Commission of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) also participated.

The participants shared views and experiences on the challenges of controlling crowds and maintaining public order and security during elections. Then, in July 2019, the Centre consulted with workshop participants on what issues to consider during a possible capacity-building programme on election security in their countries. Participants in the consultations considered national and international legal frameworks, with a particular emphasis on human rights.



UNREC assists Togo with the destruction of seized and obsolete weapons and ammunition on 21 September 2019. To mark the International Day of Peace, the Government, through its National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons, destroyed 2,000 seized and obsolete weapons and more than 10,000 pieces of ammunition with the Centre's technical assistance.

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

Bolstering State capacity to combat illicit trafficking in arms and ammunition

In 2019, the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) trained X-ray screening officials from five countries to more accurately detect and identify illicit shipments of weapons or ammunition moving through ports, airports, courier services or penitentiary services. After the training, which took place with the financial support of **Germany**, the five countries—Barbados, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Paraguay—each increased their seizures of suspicious shipments. Then, in 2020, the Regional Centre delivered an online version of the screening course to Colombia and Chile, reaching the latter country with financial support from the **Arms Trade Treaty Voluntary Trust Fund**.

In another part of its work funded by **Germany**, UNLIREC led two regional outreach seminars on conventional ammunition control for officials across Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, the Regional Centre conducted national-level workshops where policymakers in Colombia and Peru discussed how to effectively combat the diversion and proliferation of ammunition in line with relevant international guidelines, most notably the UN SaferGuard Programme and the IATG.

The Regional Centre also worked to improve State controls on small arms and ammunition owned by private security companies, helping four countries—the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago—to align their procedures with guidance in MOSAIC and the IATG. Additionally, UNLIREC support enabled officials in the Dominican Republic and El Salvador to deepen their understanding of regulations on imports of arms that private security companies purchase for their own use. UNLIREC also trained Peruvian authorities on their international obligations related to weapons marking, including through hands-on practice.

With support from **UNSCAR**, UNLIREC assisted El Salvador in its efforts to prevent arms diversion, both by training its officials on interdiction and by improving the management of its arms and ammunition depots at judicial warehouses.

Boosting small arms ammunition tracing and investigative capabilities

With funding from the **United States**, UNLIREC helped reinforce national forensic procedures in six States, strengthening the capacity of firearms examiners in these countries to trace illicit small arms and present reliable ballistic evidence during criminal court cases against traffickers and others. These efforts benefited the Bahamas, Barbados, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago. With this support, the six countries reduced their backlogs of open firearms-related cases, while also improving their practices for sharing ballistic information with other States.

The financial support of the **United States** also enabled UNLIREC to launch new ballistic intelligence training courses for use across multiple institutions in Caribbean countries.

Supporting coordination by Caribbean States to counter the spread of arms and ammunition

In 2019, UNLIREC supported Caribbean States in developing the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap, bringing together national plans across the subregion for preventing and combating the illicit proliferation of arms and ammunition over the next decade. Following the Roadmap's adoption, and with support from **Canada, Germany** and the **United States**, the Regional Centre will work with the Caribbean Community Implementation Agency for Crime and Security to help States create national action plans to implement the Roadmap's goals and actions. Activities under the Roadmap will contribute towards efforts on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its target 16.4, aimed at significantly reducing illicit financial and arms flows by 2030.

Strengthening small arms legal frameworks

As part of a wider project undertaken by UNODA and the UN Department of Peace Operations, UNLIREC provided Haiti with training and recommendations to further align its current legal code with relevant international arms instruments, including through new draft legislation. The support of the **Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund** helped make this assistance possible.

In 2019 and 2020, UNLIREC used financial support from **Germany** to develop and publish a region-wide legal study on ammunition control measures. Thanks to separate funding from **Canada**, the Regional Centre is also preparing a number of studies that cross-reference national small arms legislation with relevant domestic violence provisions.

Advancing arms control measures to prevent violence against women

With financial support from **Canada, Sweden** and the **European Union**, UNLIREC conducted regional seminars in Central America and the Caribbean aimed at making small arms control policies and laws more gender-responsive, in close alignment with the women, peace and security agenda. The Centre also developed an innovative virtual course, carried out in Argentina and Costa Rica, on how to approach firearms investigations from a gender perspective. Likewise, UNLIREC published a series of papers and recommendations for integrating small arms control into actions aimed at preventing violence against women during the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, through its *Forces of Change* publication series, UNLIREC continued showcasing the accomplishments of Latin American and Caribbean women in the field of disarmament and arms control.

Ensuring that schools remain safe

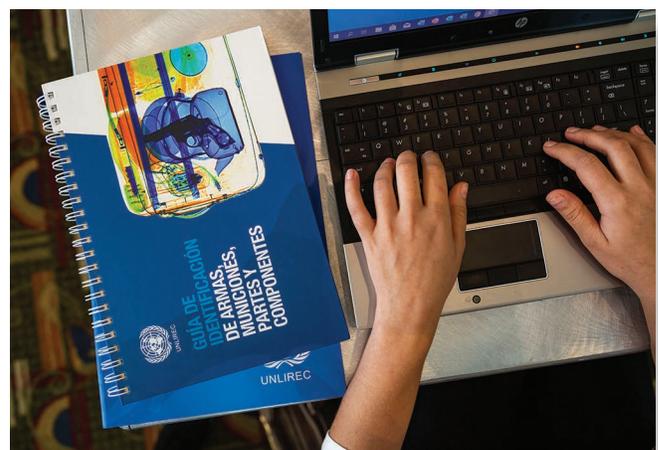
With funding from **Sweden**, UNLIREC contributed towards programmes strengthening the institutional capacity of States to tackle the growing frequency of small arms incidents in schools across Latin America. Acting at both municipal and national levels, the Centre aimed to help maintain schools throughout the region as safe, violence-free spaces. Meanwhile, as part of a related effort, UNLIREC launched a new study entitled "Firearms in Latin American and Caribbean Schools: Approaches, Challenges and Responses".

Boosting State capacity to counter threats from weapons of mass destruction

With financial support from **Canada**, UNLIREC continued providing technical tools and legal assistance to support States in implementing Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), focused on preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or their components to non-State actors. In this regard, the Centre's contributions included advising policymakers in Peru on how to align the country's biosafety and biosecurity law with provisions in the Biological Weapons Convention. UNLIREC provided similar support to the Dominican Republic and Suriname, both by assisting with revisions to legislation on countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and by providing commodity identification training focused on dual-use items of proliferation concern. The Regional Centre also held a regional seminar in Belize, where it trained customs officials from 10 Caribbean States in preventing the proliferation of dual-use items and in implementing national licensing frameworks to regulate strategic trade flows.

Further support to the Regional Centre

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



Firearms and Ammunition Evidence Management Course at La Paz, El Salvador, December 2019.

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

Building capacity to control small arms and light weapons and implement the Arms Trade Treaty

In October 2019, the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) conducted a training session in Bangkok to assist States across South-East Asia in developing national action plans to prevent arms diversion and reduce illegal arms flows. In a series of practical exercises, experts from Government law enforcement ministries tackled six scenarios addressing border control, destruction of weapons, physical security and management of small arms stockpiles, and surveys of national practices and regulations based on MOSAIC. The aim of these exercises was to identify gaps in national action plans and priority measures to strengthen them. The training was a part of a larger project, funded by **Germany**, to build the national capacity of South-East Asian States to control conventional arms and ammunition.

In another project, funded by **UNSCAR**, UNRCPD provided two States with technical and legal support to effectively implement the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons. In three-month segments launched in Timor-Leste in November 2019 and Sri Lanka in February 2020, the Regional Centre assessed each country's legislation on small arms and examined its technical regulations and practices for physical security and stockpile management, including through on-site visits.

Based on these assessments, as well as input from national officials on implementation challenges and assistance needs, UNRCPD produced legal and technical reports with recommendations to strengthen each country's controls on small arms and light weapons, including through possible additions to their national action plans for implementing the Programme of Action, Arms Trade Treaty and related efforts. In addition, at the request of Timor-Leste, UNRCPD complemented an assessment visit to the country with a one-day workshop on synergies

between the Programme of Action and the Arms Trade Treaty, contributing to national processes on acceding to the Treaty.

Advocating for and fostering disarmament education

In 2019, UNRCPD conducted a baseline assessment of peace and disarmament education needs in select States across Asia and the Pacific, aiming to determine how best to help countries more effectively promote international peace, security and sustainable development through disarmament education. By engaging with nine States—Bangladesh, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka and Tajikistan—as well as Government representatives, educators, civil society organizations, international organizations and relevant UN entities, the Regional Centre produced an in-depth analysis of knowledge and programming gaps in each country to inform future disarmament education activities focused on building safer and more secure environments. The baseline assessment also identified potential themes and needs at subregional and regional levels, such as integrating disarmament education and awareness-raising into broader education efforts, developing programmes for gender and youth, and “educating the educators”. The baseline assessment project received funding from **Rissho Kosei-kai**, a Japanese non-governmental organization.

Through the generous support of the same organization, UNRCPD is also tackling critical areas of disarmament education through two additional projects: “Responsible Innovation for a Secure Environment in Asia and the Pacific” and “Educating the Educators: Strengthening Academic Infrastructures for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education in Asia”.

For the first of these efforts, aimed at addressing potential challenges to peace and security from emerging technologies, the Regional Centre convened an August 2019 meeting in Singapore that strengthened relevant partnerships with Governments, universities and cutting-edge private-

sector companies. In two additional contributions to the project, the Centre engaged in the following activities: (a) conducted a subregional workshop on responsible innovation for young participants in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Data Science Explorers competition, held in Bangkok in October 2019; and (b) contributed to an international workshop in Singapore on “Artificial Intelligence, Robotics, and the Future of Defence”. These activities were intended to encourage students and young researchers in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics to think critically about the importance of responsible innovation to ensuring the peaceful application of scientific and technological advances. This work received financial and in-kind support from **Rissho Kosei-kai**, the **ASEAN Foundation, Systems, Applications and Products in Data Processing (SAP)**, and the **S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies** at Nanyang Technological University.

Mainstreaming gender in small arms control

In 2020, UNRCPD concluded a two-year project aimed at promoting gender-responsive arms control in line with the women, peace and security agenda.

As part of the project, entitled “Gun Violence and Illicit Small-Arms Trafficking from a Gender Perspective”, the Regional Centre held a subregional workshop for Pacific countries in Suva in November 2019, followed by a final regional seminar in Kathmandu in March 2020. The two **European Union**-funded events brought together women leaders from civil society organizations that address women’s empowerment and broader security issues, as well as parliamentarians working on arms control and disarmament, to learn more about how illicit small arms trafficking and gun violence affect women and men differently, how to incorporate gender considerations in national and regional arms control initiatives, and how to promote women’s participation in this area. The workshops also encouraged parliamentarians and civil society advocates to collaboratively develop national projects and joint initiatives that would both raise awareness about and design effective measures against security risks from illicit small arms circulation.

In April 2020, UNRCPD published a compendium of discussions, findings and lessons learned from these events. Then, in June, it released a series of short

videos in which participants reflected on their work advocating for women, as well as arms control laws and policies addressing gender issues.

Fostering dialogue, confidence-building and non-proliferation

In January 2020, UNRCPD launched work under a project funded by the **United States** to support the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in South Asia, specifically by promoting a strengthened regional security framework for preventing non-State actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction or related materials. The effort is designed to help officials in participating States better understand the importance of fulfilling obligations under the resolution. Such obligations include nominating national contacts to coordinate related domestic and international activities and, through the development of national implementation action plans, identifying and addressing unique steps their States can take to strengthen their implementation of the resolution.

The COVID-19 pandemic forced the postponement of the project’s first subregional event, which was scheduled to take place in Kathmandu in May 2020. In response to the global health crisis, UNRCPD has been working with the donor and other relevant stakeholders to adapt the project’s in-person activities to virtual platforms. The Regional Centre plans to host the first virtual subregional event in October 2020, using a combination of pre-existing digital modules developed by the UNODA Vienna Office and webinar presentations developed by international experts, facilitators and national representatives.

Other contributions to the Regional Centre

UNRCPD also benefited from financial and in-kind contributions from **China, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand** and **Timor-Leste**. Additional in-kind contributions came from **Finland**, through a UN Volunteer, and from the **Netherlands**, which provided a Junior Professional Officer.

Fostering cooperation between UNODA and Vienna-based organizations

In 2019 and 2020, **Austria** continued to support the efforts of the UNODA Vienna Office through a financial contribution to cover its operational costs.

The Vienna Office ensured close cooperation with Vienna-based agencies and civil society organizations on issues related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control. It continued to partner with 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 (OSCE) and the Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, among others.

Working with these and other relevant entities, the Vienna Office undertook particularly significant work during this period to advance youth education and professional women's engagement in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation. Its activities in these areas continued to be guided both by the landmark 2002 UN Study on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education and by the Secretary-General's Agenda for Disarmament, issued in 2018.

To support its work, the Office continued to develop and streamline the [Disarmament Education Dashboard](#), an easy-to-use learning management system that can host both instructor-led and self-paced online training courses.

Promoting the participation of women in peace and disarmament

From 30 March to 30 June 2020, UNODA partnered with OSCE to administer the third annual Scholarship for Peace and Security—a training course on applying disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control approaches to prevent and resolve conflict.

Financed by **Andorra, Finland, Germany, Ireland** and **Switzerland**, the initiative provided scholarships to 137 young female professionals and 15 young male professionals, selected from over 1,200 applicants from OSCE States and Partners for Co-operation.

The objectives of the Scholarship include empowering women in the field of disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control, as well as contributing towards equal opportunities for young professionals, particularly women seeking experience in related policymaking, planning and implementation processes. Its other aims include helping participants to network and learn about relevant career development opportunities.

The 2020 training was originally designed in a hybrid format, consisting of eight-weeks of online training complemented by a one-week, in-person workshop for selected participants. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the in-person component has been tentatively rescheduled to take place in Vienna from 7 to 11 December 2020, circumstances allowing.

Building upon its online training for Scholarship participants, the Vienna Office organized an additional webinar on 28 May, entitled "Progress made two years after the launch of the UN Secretary-General's Disarmament Agenda". Then, on 15 and 16 June, it facilitated a virtual event that brought together course participants, organizers and donors.



Scholarship for Peace and Security 2020



UNODA
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR
DISARMAMENT AFFAIRS



Organization for Security and
Co-operation in Europe

Voluntary contributions to UNODA from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2019

(in United States dollars)

Donor by fund	2018	2019	Total
Trust Fund for UNREC			
Japan		522,339	522,339
Togo		95,784	95,784
Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat	69,875		69,875
European Union	1,310,962		1,310,962
UNITAR		51,807	51,807
Subtotal	1,380,837	669,931	2,050,767
Trust Fund for UNLIREC			
Canada	1,591,712		1,591,712
Germany	971,482	78,126	1,049,608
Guyana	1,031	1,022	2,053
Mexico	10,000		10,000
Panama		4,000	4,000
Peru	19,684	40,131	59,815
Sweden		262,467	262,467
United States	912,426		912,426
Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat	195,740	54,889	250,629
Subtotal	3,702,076	440,634	4,142,710
Trust Fund for UNRCPD			
China	50,000	50,000	100,000
Germany		181,790	181,790
Kazakhstan		101,460	101,460
Nepal	253,527		253,527
New Zealand	27,027		27,027
Republic of Korea		39,823	39,823
Thailand	3,000	3,000	6,000
United States of America		334,440	334,440
Subtotal	333,554	710,513	1,044,067
Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities			
Australia	52,910		52,910
Austria	349,860		349,860
Canada	665,000	20,170	685,170
France	170,455	55,006	225,460
Germany	412,776	489,460	902,236
Ireland	5,688	132,013	137,701
Japan	1,535,613	243	1,535,856
Kazakhstan	206,521		206,521
Netherlands	67,235	605,500	672,735
New Zealand	65,920		65,920
Poland	5,000		5,000
Spain		22,002	22,002
Sweden	189,870		189,870
Switzerland	20,152	220,000	240,152
Thailand	1,000	1,000	2,000

Voluntary contributions to UNODA from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2019

(in United States dollars)

Donor by fund	2018	2019	Total
United Arab Emirates	100,000	80,000	180,000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		118,117	118,117
European Union	4,389,519		4,389,519
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe - OSCE		197,658	197,658
Subtotal	8,237,518	1,941,169	10,178,686
UNSCAR			
Australia	151,172	143,781	294,953
Cyprus	11,400		11,400
Finland	294,811		294,811
Germany	682,594	666,667	1,349,261
Ireland	56,883		56,883
Spain	11,364	11,186	22,549
Sweden	218,699		218,699
Subtotal	1,426,922	821,634	2,248,555
Total	15,080,906	4,583,880	19,664,786

Note: The following donors have made contributions to UNODA trust funds that were recorded in the accounts in 2020:

Germany, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, United States and the UN Peace and Development Trust Fund.

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 UNSCAR

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

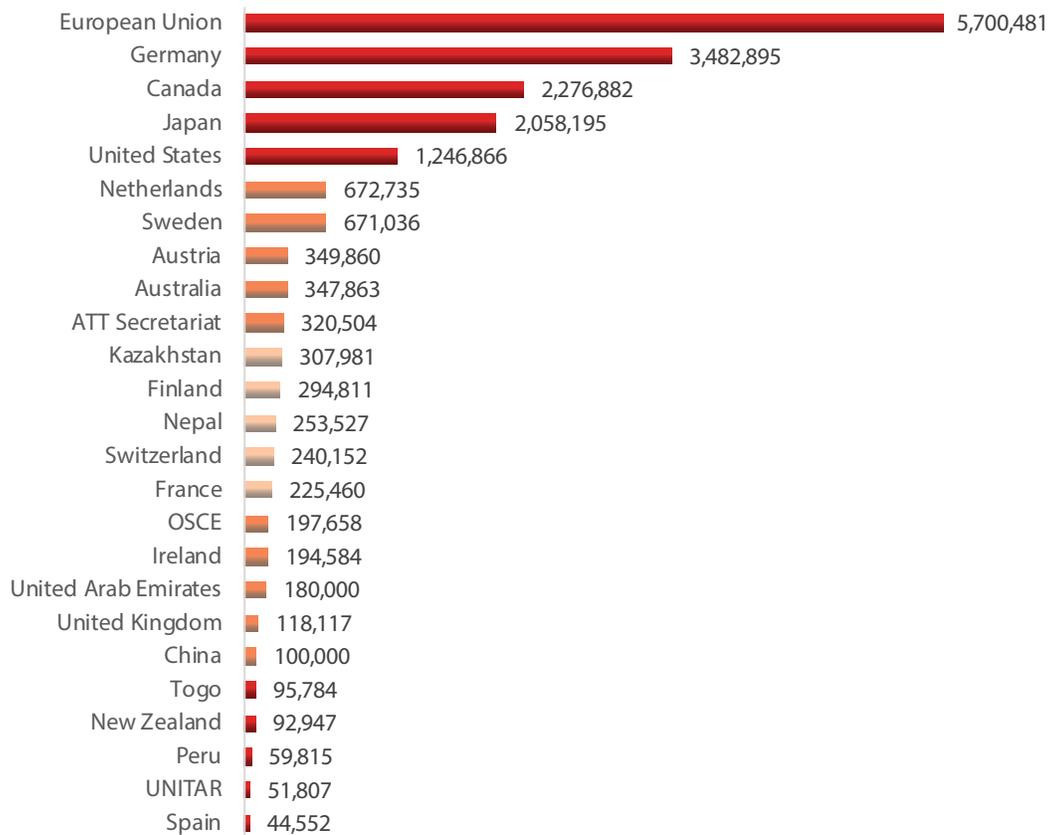
Supports measures to promote disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation at the global and regional levels, through studies, expert discussions, capacity-building and practical disarmament measures. This trust fund is also the vehicle for extrabudgetary activities from voluntary contributions earmarked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

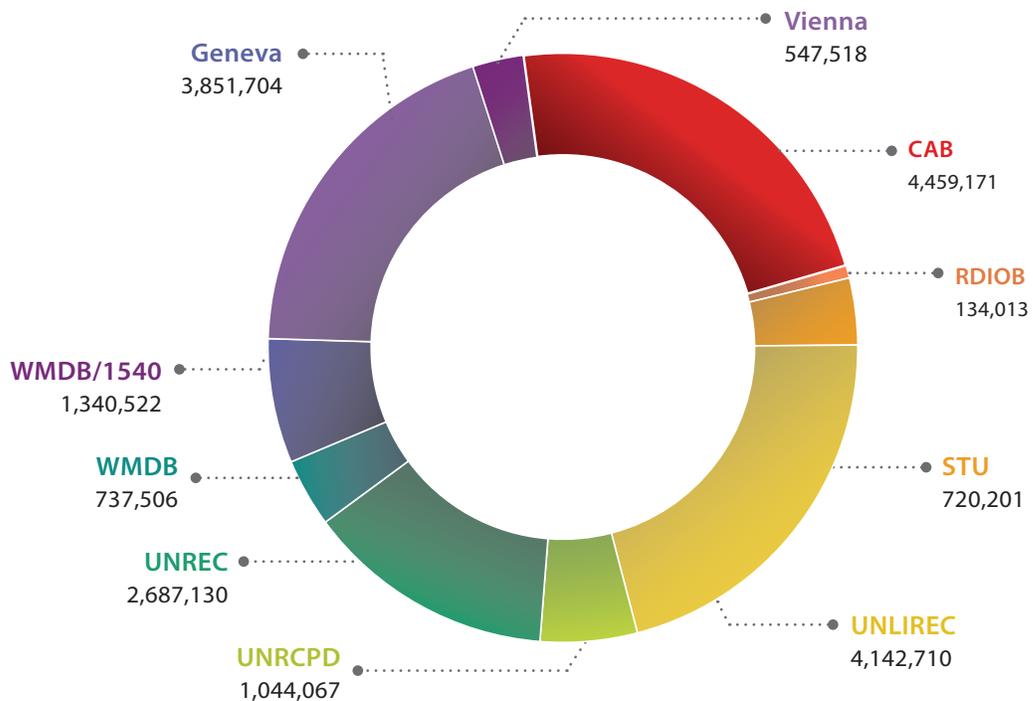
Top 25 donors from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2019

(in United States dollars)



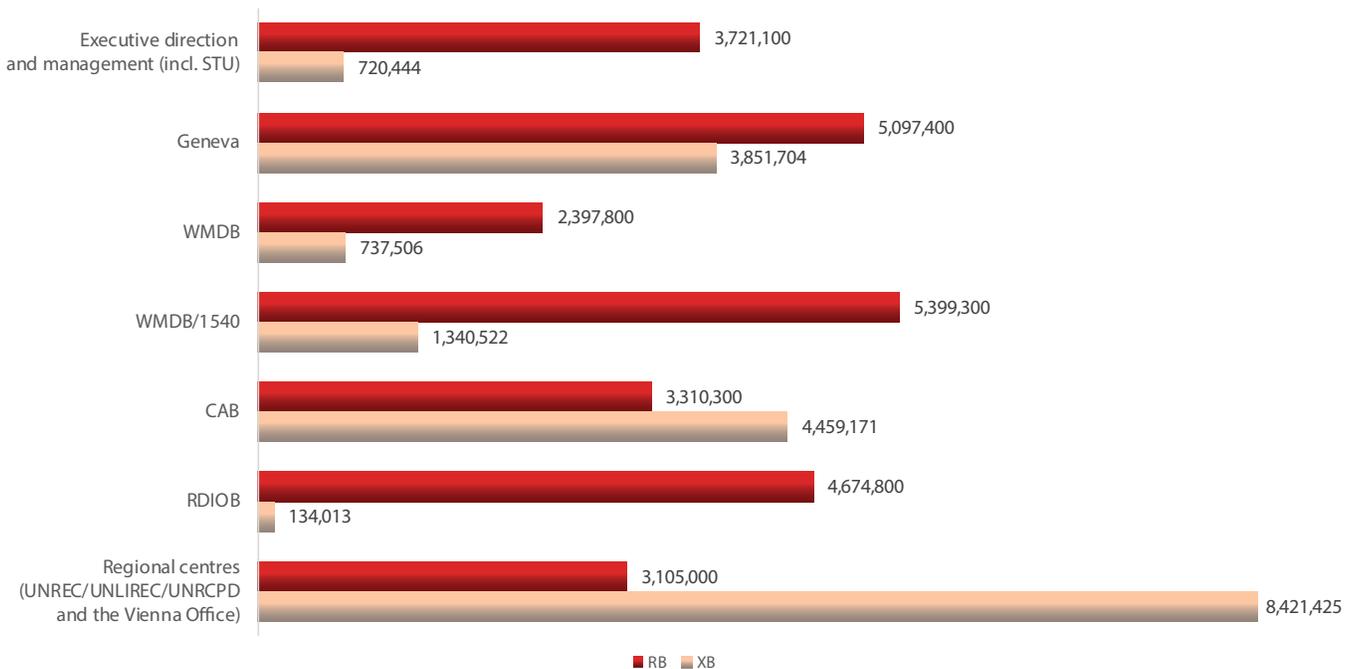
Extrabudgetary income by branch or centre from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2019

(in United States dollars)



Regular budget vs. extrabudgetary resources from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2019

(in United States dollars)



Regular budget (RB)

For the years 2018–2019, the amount from the regular budget was \$25.4 million. The regular budget covers costs associated with 61 posts (in New York, Geneva, Lomé, Lima and Kathmandu), meetings of governmental experts mandated by the General Assembly and the UN Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament. The regular budget also covers staff travel, technical expertise as required, administrative support and a portion of the operational costs of the three regional centres of UNODA.

UNODA also administers regular budget resources under Special Political Missions (SPM) in support of the 1540 Committee on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction. Regular budget SPM resources provided for 2018–2019 were \$5.4 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 \$15.1 million in 2018 and \$4.6 million in 2019. 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>
Geneva Branch	Australia	Regular Biological Weapons Convention Universalisation and Implementation Training Workshop for Pacific Region Sponsoring of 4 Experts from Developing Countries to Biological Weapons Convention Meeting of States Parties in December 2018
	Canada	Strengthening global mechanism/capacity for investigating/responding to use of biological agents Support for participation to the Biological Weapons Convention
	France	Article VII Tabletop Exercise for States parties in West Africa 2018
	Germany	Contribution to the Sponsorship Programme 2018 Biological Weapons Convention Meetings of Experts and States Parties Contribution for Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Workshop for States Parties in Central Asia
	Ireland	Support to the works of the Implementation Support Unit in 2018
	Japan	Biological Weapons Convention
	European Union	Fissile material cutoff treaty support to States in the African, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean regions Support of the Biological Weapons Convention in the framework of the European Union Strategy Against Weapons of Mass Destruction - 2016
WMDB	Kazakhstan	Fostering cooperation and enhancing consultation mechanisms among the existing nuclear-weapon-free zones
	Spain	Secretary-General's Mechanism - Support act to enhance operational and capabilities investigation of use of biological weapons
	Sweden	UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) activities for Joint Act
	Switzerland	Lessons Learned from Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-UN Joint Investigative Mechanism Glion Workshop July 2019
	United Kingdom	UNODA/Foreign Commonwealth Office - UN Secretary-General's Mechanism to Investigate Allegations of Biological Weapons Use
	European Union	UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) activities Activities leading up to the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)
	UNPDF	Supporting the UN Conference on the Establishment of the Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction
WMDB/1540	France	UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) activities
	Germany	Contribution for 2019 Wiesbaden Conference
	Kazakhstan	UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) activities
	European Union	UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) activities
CAB	Australia	Contribution to UNSCAR for 2018–2019
	Cyprus	Contribution to UNSCAR for 2018–2019
	Finland	Contribution to UNSCAR for 2018–2019
	France	Supporting gender-sensitive ammunition management SALIENT: A Transformative Armed-Violence-Reduction Agenda for Sustainable Development
	Germany	Contribution to UNSCAR for 2018–2019 Supporting safe and secure ammunition mgmt through UN SaferGuard Supporting gender-sensitive ammunition management Supporting enhanced ammunition management in UN peace operations Supporting enhanced weapons and ammunition mgmt in DDR contexts Supporting the African Union-UN joint support to the September 2020 Africa Amnesty Month under the African Union "Silencing the Guns in Africa by 2020" flagship initiative
	Ireland	Contribution to UNSCAR for 2018–2019 through Irish Aid Supporting gender-sensitive ammunition management
	Japan	SALIENT: A Transformative Armed-Violence-Reduction Agenda for Sustainable Development Supporting the African Union-UN joint support to the September 2020 Africa Amnesty Month under the African Union "Silencing the Guns in Africa by 2020" flagship initiative
	Netherlands	Aide Memoire on mainstreaming weapons and ammunition in the decisions of the UN Security Council
	New Zealand	SALIENT: A Transformative Armed-Violence-Reduction Agenda for Sustainable Development
	Spain	Contribution to UNSCAR for 2018–2019
	Sweden	Contribution to UNSCAR for 2018–2019
	Switzerland	Supporting safe and secure ammunition mgmt. through UN SaferGuard Supporting gender-sensitive ammunition management
	United Arab Emirates	Supporting safe and secure ammunition mgmt. through UN SaferGuard
	European Union	Support of the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects In support of gender mainstreamed policies, programmes and actions in the fight against small arms trafficking and misuse, in line with the Women, Peace and Security agenda

UNODA projects supported by donors

	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Project</i>
RDIOB	Germany	Youth Champions for Disarmament programme
	Republic of Korea	Development of the #Youth4Disarmament Initiative website
	Thailand	UN Disarmament Information Programme
STU	Germany	Informal high-level meeting on disarmament that saves lives
	Ireland	Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security
	Netherlands	Advancing responsible State behaviour in cyberspace in the context of international security: Regional consultations
	Poland	UNODA–UN Institute for Disarmament Research study on hypersonic weapons
	Switzerland	UNODA–UN Institute for Disarmament Research study on hypersonic weapons
Vienna	Austria	Support to Vienna Office for the year 2018–2019
	OSCE	Vienna Office support for the development of the Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education Partnership
UNREC	Japan	Technical assistance for physical security and stockpile management, marking and destruction of small arms and light weapons and related ammunition in Togo and Madagascar
	Togo	Support of the regional centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
	UNPDF	Supporting African States towards the Vision of "Silencing the Guns in Africa by 2020": Capacity-Building in Central Africa
	UNITAR	Capacity-building of police forces and other law enforcement agencies for sustainable peace in Mali, the Sahel and neighbouring regions
UNLIREC	Canada	Building momentum for the regional implementation of A/RES/65/69 on women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control Support for UN Security Council resolution 1540 Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean phase 2 Support in the Implementation of the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap
	Germany	Combat of Illicit Arms and Ammunition Trafficking in Latin America and the Caribbean (Phase 2 and 3)
	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	Support for the Women, Disarmament, Peace and Security Project 2019 UNLIREC Women, Youth and Disarmament Project (2020)
	United States	Combating Illicit Firearms and Ammunition Trafficking in the Caribbean Through Operational Forensic Ballistics Combating Illicit Firearms and Ammunition Trafficking in the Caribbean -Implementation of Caribbean Firearms Roadmap
	ATT Secretariat	2019 ATT-Voluntary Trust Fund funded project for Chile Course for Interdicting Small Arms, Ammunition, parts and Components
	UNSCAR Peacebuilding Fund	Reducing the risk of diversion through enhanced control of arms and ammunition held as evidence in judicial depots in El Salvador Haiti- Weapons and Ammunition Legal Instruments Programme Support
UNRCPD	China	Support of the regional centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
	Germany	Building Capacity of States in Southeast Asia to Prevent Diversion and Reduce Illicit Small Arms and Conventional Ammunition
	Kazakhstan	Support of the regional centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
	Nepal	Support of the regional centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
	Sri Lanka	Support of the regional centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
	Thailand	2018–2019 Thailand contribution to UNRCPD Operations
	United States	NPT-1540 Side Event on 28 April 2015 fun
	European Union	Gun Violence and Illicit Small-Arms Trafficking from a Gender Perspective
	Rissho Kosei-kai	Baseline Assessment for Disarmament Education in Asia and the Pacific Responsible Innovation for a Secure Environment in Asia and the Pacific
	UNSCAR	Technical and Legal Assistance Project to Support the Implementation of the UN Programme of Action and ATT

Cover: On 24 June 2020, 25 Mayi-Mayi Alleluia militiamen surrendered to the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) in the locality of Kashege, 62 km from Kalemie. Twenty-four AK 47 weapons, three handcrafted weapons and more than 200 arrows were thus recovered on that occasion. The surrender expressed by this arm group to MONUSCO is proof of their commitment to adhere to the ongoing peace process in Tanganyika province. (Photo: MONUSCO / Force)

inside front: At the Firearms and Ammunition Evidence Management Course at La Paz, El Salvador, from 2 to 4 December 2019, where 25 participants received theoretical and practical training in firearm and ammunition identification and guidelines. The course also covered good practices for ensuring the competent management of crime scenes, evidence processing and analysis, as well as the correct utilization of the chain-of-custody system, among other useful tools to strengthen the investigation process and intelligence related to cases involving firearms and ammunition.

Inside back: An official examines a firearm cartridge as part of a Firearms and Ammunition Evidence Management Course held in La Paz, El Salvador, in December 2019.

Back cover: Visitors to the UN Office at Vienna look at an information display marking the International Day against Nuclear Tests on 29 August 2019. (Photo: Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization)



