



Programmes Financed from Voluntary Contributions

2020–2021



United Nations
Office for Disarmament Affairs



COVER PHOTO: Ms. Chaerin Kim delivers remarks during the Youth Special Session, a preliminary event to the nineteenth Republic of Korea-United Nations Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Issues, held in December 2020. (Photo credit: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea)

INSIDE FRONT PHOTO: Participants at a workshop on gender and small-arms control in Bangui, Central African Republic, in October 2020.

BACK COVER PHOTO: Weapons destroyed in the context of the 2020 Africa Amnesty Month campaign at the general police station in Katiola, Côte d'Ivoire.

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List of acronyms

1540 Committee	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)
AMAT	Ammunition Management Advisory Team
CAB	Conventional Arms Branch
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
DDR	disarmament, demobilization and reintegration
DPO	Department of Peace Operations
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
RECSA	Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States
RISE-AP	Responsible Innovation for a Secure Environment in Asia and the Pacific
SALIENT	Saving Lives Entity
STISU	Science, Technology and International Security Unit
UN	United Nations
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNLIREC	United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
UNODA	United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
UNRCPD	United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific
UNREC	United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa
UNSCAR	United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation
UNSGM	United Nations Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons
WAM	weapons and ammunition management
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

Izumi Nakamitsu | UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs

November 2021

Forged through the hardship of world war, the United Nations (UN) today provides a crucial platform for countries and peoples to act together in service to our highest common ideals. With complex global crises now testing our solidarity as never before, the tools of disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control offer vital means to help prevent violence and mitigate armed conflict where it occurs.

In 2020 and 2021, the financial and in-kind contributions of Member States and organizations enabled the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to take innovative, timely action on a range of urgent fronts. Such investments are essential to pursuing a future where nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction no longer exist, conventional weapons are strictly regulated and emerging technologies are harnessed peacefully and responsibly.

Thanks to the flexibility of our donors, UNODA could boldly adapt much of our work to the public health restrictions imposed during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. As preparations ramp up ahead of the tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in January 2022, my Office has organized regional meetings aimed at supporting States parties in their work towards a positive Conference outcome. Voluntary contributions also enabled UNODA to develop new methods for the five nuclear-weapon-free zones and Mongolia to collaborate, including a specialized website and portal for them to share new developments and initiatives.

In the area of conventional weapons, extrabudgetary funds allowed my Office to carry forward a multi-year project on advancing gender-responsive policies, programmes and actions in the fight against small-arms trafficking and misuse. Its recent accomplishments have included publishing new educational materials, delivering sensitization training to national officials across Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, and issuing regional policy recommendations to help shield women against armed violence during the pandemic.

In response to the accelerating pace of scientific and technological progress, UNODA relied on voluntary contributions to launch a series of interactive webinars where young technologists across Asia and the Pacific could consider how their future innovations might someday affect international peace and security.

And thanks to the generosity of our contributors, my Office was able to provide 10 “UN Youth Champions for Disarmament” with robust training to advocate for disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control in their own communities. For even further reach, we launched [Youth4Disarmament.org](https://youth4disarmament.org), a dedicated digital platform empowering young people around the world to join the movement for peace.

Those are just a few of the ways that voluntary support is helping to advance human, national and international security through the regulation, control and elimination of arms. That work, in turn, is essential to the UN's broader aim of empowering Governments, organizations and individual citizens to work together towards a better, more sustainable future.

Thanks to the flexibility of our donors, UNODA could boldly adapt much of our work to the public health restrictions imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic.



Laying the groundwork for a successful tenth NPT Review Conference

More than fifty years after entering into force, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) remains the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and an essential foundation for pursuing nuclear disarmament. With 191 States parties, this near-universal instrument contains legally binding obligations related to nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Since the NPT's indefinite extension in 1995, its review conferences have become important occasions not only to review the operation of the Treaty, but also to make forward-looking recommendations. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, however, the tenth NPT Review Conference was postponed from April and May 2020 to new dates in January 2022.

To support preparations for the Review Conference, the **European Union** provided UNODA with a financial contribution to hold a series of thematic seminars and regional meetings.

In late 2019 and early 2020, three thematic seminars took place, in Geneva, New York and Vienna, each focused on one of the NPT's three pillars: disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. States parties also explored those areas during two regional meetings co-convened by

UNODA; the first event brought together countries from Africa at the seat of the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and the second was offered to Governments in the Asia-Pacific region at the United Nations Conference Centre in Bangkok.

Two additional regional meetings had been planned for 2020, the first with States parties from Latin America and the Caribbean and the second with States parties from the Middle East. While both had to be postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the regional meeting for States parties from the Middle East is scheduled to take place in November 2021. A side event to be held at the NPT Review Conference was also postponed along with the Review Conference itself.

It is hoped that the developing public health situation will enable the remaining activities to take place ahead of the tenth NPT Review Conference.

Through its activities completed to date, the European Union-funded project has already had a tangible, positive impact on the preparations for the tenth NPT Review Conference. In particular, they have helped build trust and confidence between the States parties and the President-designate of the Review Conference, Gustavo Zlauvinen of Argentina, all while allowing him to gain a deeper understanding of the concerns and priorities of States parties.

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

Countries have established five nuclear-weapon-free zones around the world to date. Together with Mongolia, a nuclear-weapon-free State, such zones currently include almost 60 per cent of all UN Member States—a level of participation that underscores the importance of this regional approach to strengthening global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament norms.

In 2020 and 2021, UNODA continued to actively engage with Member States and relevant regional and international organizations in an effort to strengthen and consolidate the existing nuclear-weapon-free zones. It also aimed to support the further establishment of new, similar zones, including in the Middle East.

As part of these activities, the Office continued efforts to carry out a **Kazakhstan**-funded project in support of Action 5 of the Secretary-General's

Agenda for Disarmament: "Strengthening and Consolidating Nuclear-Weapon Free Zones".

In February 2021, UNODA launched a dedicated **nuclear-weapon-free zone website and portal**, providing both a new communications channel between the zones and a source for the latest relevant information, including on related events and other joint activities.

The website is expected to provide a convenient online platform for sharing information and facilitating preparations ahead of the fourth Conference of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Conference was further postponed to a later date. The new timing will be decided by the UN General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session.



A view of the conference room at UN Headquarters in New York as Ambassador Gustavo Zlauvinen, President-designate of the tenth NPT Review Conference, listens to comments from members of the Non-Aligned Movement during informal consultations in October 2021.



The new dedicated nuclear-weapon-free zone website and portal was launched in February 2021.

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

Decades ago, the international community set norms against chemical and biological weapons with two treaties. While the Chemical Weapons Convention has an implementing body—the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons—the Biological Weapons Convention lacks such an institution. Therefore, the United Nations Secretary-General's Mechanism (UNSGM) is the only international instrument for the investigation of the alleged use of biological weapons. Thus, recent efforts by UNODA, as custodian of the UNSGM, and its partners have focused on strengthening the preparedness to investigate allegations of biological weapons use.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, UNODA and its partners had to postpone activities that require in-person presence. However, they have continued to organize and support virtual events for the UNSGM. Germany, in coordination with UNODA and with the support of **Sweden**, hosted a virtual table-top exercise for select qualified experts in November 2020 as the first step of a larger capstone field exercise, which is rescheduled for early 2022. Also in November 2020, UNODA hosted a virtual table-top exercise for nominated expert consultants.

Then, in June 2021, UNODA launched a series of virtual onboarding sessions for all qualified experts and expert consultants rostered as of that month. To lay the groundwork for further training, participants learned about the UNSGM's historical background and mandate, as well as the expectations placed on its experts. Germany also hosted a series of virtual table-top exercises for qualified experts in August and September 2021.

UNODA is ready to resume in-person activities for the UNSGM as soon as the situation allows. Once it is safe to do so, the Office will continue outreach activities in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, using financial support from **Japan**. Likewise, UNODA will conduct new training sessions for experts with financial contributions from **Spain**.

In addition, the **European Union** adopted a decision in June 2020 to support various activities to help strengthen the UNSGM in the coming years, and **Canada** has extended its long-standing support for the UNSGM through June 2022. Their assistance will enable, among other things, the development of an online learning platform; participation by experts in planned training activities in Australia, South Africa and several other locations; and participation by laboratory representatives in workshops intended to support the upcoming capstone field exercise.

The United Nations Secretary-General's Mechanism is the only international instrument for the investigation of the alleged use of biological weapons.



NOMINATIONS OF QUALIFIED EXPERTS, EXPERT CONSULTANTS AND ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES (AS OF 10 JUNE 2021)

495 QUALIFIED EXPERTS

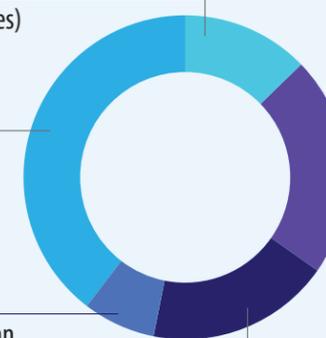
Africa (63 from 7 Member States)

Western Europe and others (196 from 18 Member States)

Latin America and the Caribbean (36 from 5 Member States)

Eastern Europe (91 from 14 Member States)

Asia and the Pacific (109 from 13 Member States)



83 ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES

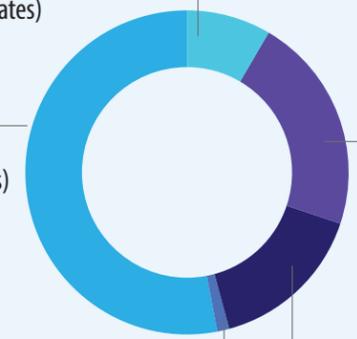
Africa (7 from 3 Member States)

Western Europe and others (44 from 13 Member States)

Latin America and the Caribbean (1 from 1 Member State)

Eastern Europe (13 from 7 Member States)

Asia and the Pacific (18 from 4 Member States)



40 EXPERT CONSULTANTS

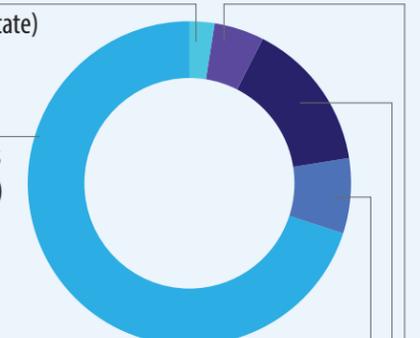
Africa (1 from 1 Member State)

Western Europe and others (28 from 8 Member States)

Latin America and the Caribbean (3 from 1 Member State)

Eastern Europe (6 from 1 Member State)

Asia and the Pacific (2 from 2 Member States)



The mandate of the UNSGM, established by the General Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council in the 1980s, allows the Secretary-General to investigate the alleged use of chemical or biological weapons in response to a request from Member States. The UNSGM is not a standing mechanism. Instead, Member States support the UNSGM in different ways, including by nominating experts or laboratories to possibly support an investigation on short notice. Governments have nominated more than 500 qualified experts and expert consultants and over 80 analytical laboratories to date, and UNODA continues to encourage the nomination of more experts and laboratories, especially from under-represented regions.

Bolstering the global norm against biological weapons

Voluntary contributions from States and regional organizations are critical to implementing the Biological Weapons Convention fully and effectively. In the absence of a dedicated international organization mandated to assist countries in implementing the Convention, UNODA, through the treaty's Implementation Support Unit, relies on voluntary support to address requests from States parties for tailored assistance.

In 2020 and 2021, the **European Union** continued helping to advance the Convention's universalization, foster biosecurity networks among young scientists from the Global South and bolster the treaty's implementation in selected States parties.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, UNODA adapted many of its project activities under European Union Council decision 2019/97 to virtual formats, allowing their implementation to continue. One virtual workshop series helped young scientists from the Global South to deepen their understanding of biosecurity diplomacy. Another online event, with participants from African States not yet party to the Convention, stressed the benefits of becoming members. States parties also achieved further progress in programmes aimed at strengthening their capacities to prepare for, prevent and respond to potential biological incidents. In addition, UNODA continued working to develop and promote a variety of outreach and awareness-raising products.

Extrabudgetary funds from several States parties supported efforts to strengthen assistance, response and preparedness under the Convention.

Using funds for regional capacity-building contributed by **Japan** in 2018 with a focus on South-East Asia, the Convention's Implementation Support Unit organized an online training course in late

2020 for the region's National Contact Points. The organizers also plan to hold a final project event in the Philippines by early 2022.

Meanwhile, multi-year funding pledged by **Canada** in 2018 helped the UN Secretariat and international organizations continue preparing to respond to any deliberate use of biological weapons. Canada is providing the funds through the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, an initiative of 31 member countries.

Using another voluntary contribution, from **France**, the Implementation Support Unit conducted a comprehensive study, with three virtual workshops, on the potential establishment of an "Article VII Database", aimed at matching specific offers of assistance with corresponding requests. The database would thereby help to operationalize the Convention's provisions on providing aid in the event of any biological-weapon use. France also provided a Junior Professional Officer to the UNODA Geneva Branch to support the implementation of the European Union Council decision 2019/97.

Another contribution, provided in 2021 by the **United Kingdom**, will support the member States of the Caribbean Community that are party to the Convention in strengthening their domestic implementation of the treaty. The project will focus on providing legislative assistance and support for preparing the annual confidence-building measures. In the same vein, **France** provided funding in 2021 for francophone States parties in Africa to strengthen domestic implementation of the Convention, including by facilitating legislative support and the preparation of reports on confidence-building measures.



A discussion during the second biosecurity diplomacy workshop in January 2021 for young scientists from the Global South.

With a voluntary contribution made by **Germany** in 2020, the Implementation Support Unit carried out a virtual workshop to explore potential options for establishing a science and technology review mechanism under the Convention. Such a mechanism would consider how recent scientific and technological developments could affect the Convention's implementation. Additional support from **Germany** enabled the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to issue a comprehensive [publication](#) in June 2021 on options for creating such a process.

Additionally, States parties provided funding in 2021 to support cooperation and assistance and to promote peaceful uses of biology under article X of the Convention. The **Philippines** provided a voluntary contribution to further improve the current "Article X Database" on cooperation and assistance. In addition, **Norway** provided multi-year funding to assist developing States parties through a wide range of activities, including building human capacities through South-South cooperation, supporting match-making through the Article X Database and organizing conferences on article X in the context of the upcoming ninth Review Conference of the Convention.

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

UNODA continued supporting the work of Member States to prevent non-State actors from obtaining weapons of mass destruction or their means of delivery. In 2020 and 2021, the Office's work in this area benefited from voluntary financial contributions to the UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities from **Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Kazakhstan, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, the United States** and the **European Union**.

These contributors bolstered UNODA's support for the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), by which the Council required 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 Office helped countries build their capacity to meet the resolution's requirements, including to develop and enforce national measures

against illicit trafficking in materials, equipment or technology that could be applied towards weapons of mass destruction or their delivery systems.

The Trust Fund also helped UNODA promote effective practices and raise awareness of the resolution's importance among civil society organizations and other stakeholders. In 2020 and 2021, the Office devoted special focus to training government officials, promoting regional cooperation and raising awareness about the importance of fully implementing resolution 1540 (2004). Although the COVID-19 pandemic forced many planned activities to be postponed or cancelled, UNODA continued to support Member States by adapting programmes to virtual platforms.

Office maintains strong partnerships with regional and subregional organizations supporting the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). In 2020 and 2021, UNODA installed dedicated regional coordinators for the resolution in Africa and Asia. Based in Addis Ababa and in Bangkok, those coordinators provide and facilitate related assistance to States while fostering closer cooperation with regional organizations. The regional coordinators and their activities are supported by contributions from **Japan** and the **United States**.

Raising awareness about the importance of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

UNODA also continued its activities to alert countries and their officials to the need for appropriate and effective measures to detect and prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to non-State actors. It sponsored a report of the Strategic Trade Research Institute, entitled "[Towards Outreach 2.0: Emerging Technologies and Effective Outreach Practices](#)", on the importance of controlling rapid scientific and technological advancements to ensure that they are not used for proliferation. This report was supported through voluntary financial contributions from the **United States**.

UNODA is also translating its online training course on resolution 1540 (2004) into all official UN languages; versions in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish will become available in 2021. The English version is currently accessible on the [UNODA Disarmament Education Dashboard](#).

Supporting the national implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)

UNODA conducted several national assistance projects in 2020 and 2021 to help countries fully meet the requirements of resolution 1540 (2004). In cooperation with UNLIREC and with financial support from **Canada**, the Office helped Chile develop regulations for its law on the Biological Weapons Convention. In addition, UNODA used contributions from the **United States** and the **European Union** to host national inter-agency workshops on implementing the resolution in Botswana and Mongolia.

Promoting regional cooperation

Regional cooperation is central to UNODA's activities to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction to non-State actors, and the



A national workshop takes place in August 2021 on strengthening the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in Botswana.

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

After delegates in 2019 concluded the successful first session of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction, UNODA worked to assist the participating States both in implementing the outcomes of the first session and in preparing for the second. It undertook the intersessional efforts with financial support from the **UN Peace and Development Trust Fund**.

UNODA's contributions included organizing two virtual informal workshops, the first in July 2020 and the second in February 2021, on good practices and lessons learned with regard to existing nuclear-weapon-free zones. Each workshop brought together academics and relevant experts, as well as States

parties and secretariat officials of existing nuclear-weapon-free zones, to support the participating States as they pursued an informal exchange of views. Both events were focused on substantive matters related to establishing a zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

The workshops met their objective of providing an informal platform for candid, in-depth discussions on various aspects of the future Middle East zone, including key building blocks for its establishment. The talks were informed not only by experiences of and lessons learned from representatives of existing nuclear-weapon-free zones but also by the particular regional context of the Middle East.



UNSCAR: Partnering with civil society, supporting States on arms control and sustainable development

Illegally circulated weapons undermine our shared efforts to end poverty, achieve gender equality and realize the other global goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Illicit small arms that are easily available can contribute to armed violence, which in turn destroys infrastructure, hinders education and health care, and intensifies food insecurity, forced displacement, corruption and gender-based violence.

Tackling this threat is the aim of the **UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR)**, a flexible, quick-impact, multi-donor funding mechanism designed to quickly match resources for conventional arms regulation with requests from Governments.

Since its inception in 2013 following calls by UN Member States, UNSCAR has received contributions from 15 donor countries: **Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom**. In partnership with civil society organizations and others, the fund has delivered \$12.5 million in support of 94 projects that span every region of the world, ultimately benefiting 144 Member States. UNSCAR has also supported a variety of focused, technical small-arms-control measures, as well as emergency assistance, for purposes including managing weapons stockpiles, arms marking and record-keeping, dealing with craft weapon production, providing legislative assistance and addressing the gendered impacts of illicit weapons.

UNSCAR's 2020 call for proposals resulted in 31 applications, 12 of which were selected in 2021 to receive funding. Meanwhile, the Trust Facility continued to support the implementation of 10 projects selected in 2020 for funding. UNSCAR-funded activities are programmed and implemented with a focus on helping relevant disarmament and development frameworks to complement and reinforce one another. Such frameworks include the following:

- Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, International Tracing Instrument and Firearms Protocol
- Arms Trade Treaty
- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- "Silencing the Guns in Africa" initiative
- Reporting mechanisms for transparency in armaments
- Women, peace and security agenda
- Secretary-General's Agenda for Disarmament.

UNSCAR's support enabled civil society organizations to undertake a variety of noteworthy projects in 2020 and 2021. Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace, a group based in Central Africa, used its grant to build the capacity of countries in the subregion to collect data for the 2030 Agenda's target 16.4, on significantly reducing illicit arms flows. The group also helped participating States report on their implementation of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons.

The HALO Trust, another civil society organization, applied its technical expertise in Somaliland to construct a weapons security depot and train personnel in stockpile management. Meanwhile, through another project implemented by the International Action Network on Small Arms, UNSCAR supported civil society participation and contribution to the seventh Biennial Meeting of States on the UN Programme of Action, held from 26 to 30 July 2021. Additionally, the organization GunPolicy.org pursued an UNSCAR-funded project to sustain and enhance the collection of sex-disaggregated data on armed violence and small-arms control.

Coordinators of the Trust Facility and two other funding mechanisms, the Saving Lives Entity and the Arms Trade Treaty Voluntary Trust Fund, continued to exchange information to avoid duplication in funding, ensure complementarities and seek synergies in the impacts of their work.

UN SaferGuard: Securing ammunition, preventing disaster and saving lives

Inadequately managed ammunition stockpiles threaten communities, livelihoods and infrastructure. In populated areas, explosions at munition sites can cause serious humanitarian, economic and environmental harm. Poorly controlled ammunition stocks can also drive diversion to the illicit market, fostering instability and violence.

The UN SaferGuard Programme of UNODA responds to those risks by helping States manage their ammunition more safely and securely. The Programme's assistance is based firmly on the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines, unveiled in 2011 following a request from the General Assembly.

The Guidelines are updated at least once every five years to reflect developing norms and practices, which ensures that they remain of the highest technical quality. Following a robust two-year assessment by a dedicated Technical Review Board, the UN SaferGuard Programme [launched the third version of the Guidelines in June 2021](#).

Then, the following month, the Technical Review Board joined the Economic Community of Central African States in a Strategic Coordination Group to complete a final, detailed review of the updated Guidelines that it had started the previous December.

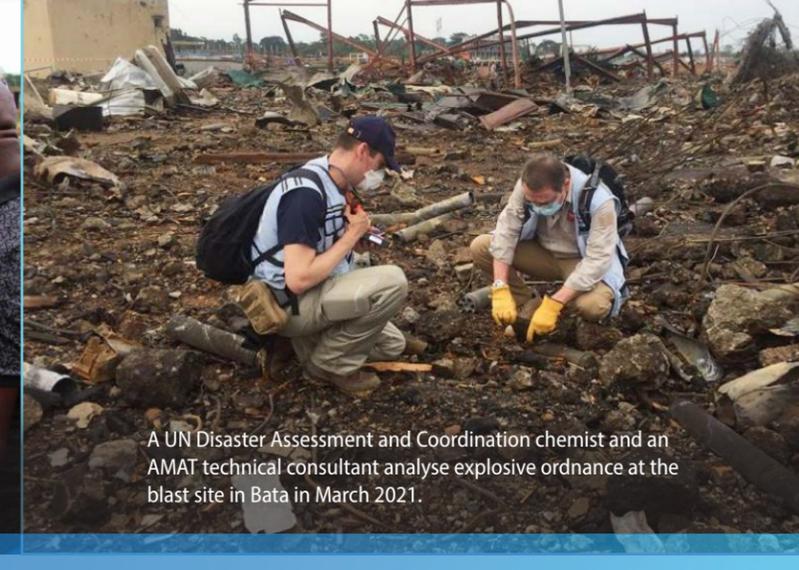
Composed of national ammunition experts and technical organizations applying the Guidelines in practice, the Strategic Coordination Group aims to ensure that the Guidelines are fit for purpose. The body plans to hold its next annual gathering in Geneva in November 2021 with financial support from the **United Arab Emirates**.

Translating the Guidelines into languages other than English is another priority for the UN SaferGuard Programme. With financial support from **Germany, Switzerland** and the **United Arab Emirates**, UNODA is producing full Arabic, French and Spanish translations of the updated Guidelines that are scheduled for completion by early 2022.

With additional financial support from the **United Arab Emirates**, UN SaferGuard launched a revamped edition of its dedicated webpage in early 2021. The new webpage incorporates an improved version of the Guidelines' web-based [Implementation Support Toolkit](#), which provides new functionalities and technical fixes that offer tools such as a risk reduction checklist, technical calculators and other tools for supporting practical applications of the Guidelines.



The mission team mobilized under the Quick-Response Mechanism confers with national authorities near the site of the explosion in Bata, Equatorial Guinea, in March 2021.



A UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination chemist and an AMAT technical consultant analyse explosive ordnance at the blast site in Bata in March 2021.

Meanwhile, UNODA launched a project in October 2020 to develop guidance on the gender dimensions of ammunition management policy and practice. With financial support from **France, Germany, Ireland** and **Switzerland**, it issued a briefing paper in October 2020 entitled *Making Room for Improvement: Gender Dimensions of the Life-cycle Management of Ammunition*. Co-published with the Small Arms Survey, the paper contains a call for further research into the gendered impacts of unplanned explosions, including through the collection of more sex- and age-disaggregated data and qualitative research. The paper is available in [French](#) and [Spanish](#), alongside a companion podcast. In a complementary workstream, UNODA completed a gender review of the Guidelines in the first half of 2021, identifying revisions slated to be made by the end of the calendar year.

It is of paramount importance to ensure that UN peace operations apply international good practice in and guidance on weapons and ammunition management, including the Guidelines. To this end, UNODA launched a project with financial support from **Germany** to develop standardized training materials for UN personnel, as well as troop- and police-contributing countries. Following a training needs assessment, UNODA—in collaboration with the Department of Peace Operations and the [Ammunition Management Advisory Team \(AMAT\)](#)—will draft a set of training materials that key subject-matter experts will subsequently review, validate and pilot at three workshops in 2022.

AMAT, which has a standing, technical advisory capacity to support States in ammunition management, completed its second full year of operations in 2020 with core financial support from

Austria, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, the **United Kingdom** and the **European Union**. It was established in 2019 as a joint initiative of UNODA and the [Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining](#).

In March 2021, a series of explosions at a military camp in Bata, Equatorial Guinea, prompted the Government to request support from UNODA's Regional Centre in Africa. Consequently, a mission was deployed through the UN SaferGuard Quick-Response Mechanism, established to provide interested States with rapid technical support in line with the Guidelines. With financial support from **Switzerland**, UNODA [deployed a mission](#) to the site within days to assess the cause of the explosions and to identify and mitigate risks of further explosions or environmental impacts. The mission team included the Director of UNODA's Regional Centre in Africa and AMAT technical experts.

The UN SaferGuard Quick-Response Mechanism relies on a roster of validated ammunition experts with demonstrated competence in the Guidelines' principles and technical aspects. The process for validating these ammunition experts was established in 2016 and implemented in collaboration with AMAT and several observer States, including **Austria, Germany, Spain** and **Switzerland**. To date, the validation process has been applied in three English-language exercises, as well as a francophone exercise conducted in Dakar in 2019. With financial support from **Germany**, UNODA launched preparations in March 2020 for its first Spanish-language validation exercise to further diversify the expert roster. Following an online preliminary test and interview, 12 candidates were selected to participate in the exercise in August 2021 in Madrid. In addition, plans are under way to hold a validation exercise in Bangkok in December 2021 for experts of the Asia-Pacific region.



A virtual launch for the publication "Making Room for Improvement: Gender Dimensions of the Life-cycle Management of Ammunition" was held in October 2020 to introduce the first output of the UNODA project to promote effective, safe and secure ammunition management.

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

Since 2019, UNODA has been implementing a global, **European Union**-funded project to advance gender-responsive policies, programmes and actions in the fight against small-arms trafficking and misuse in line with the women, peace and security agenda.

The project seeks to support international peace, security, gender equality and sustainable development by making small-arms control more effective. Its specific aim is to promote both the use of a gender-responsive framework and the equitable and meaningful participation of women in all arms control decision-making processes.

Through this initiative, UNODA is supporting States in their efforts to implement gender-related commitments made in global frameworks that include the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons; the women, peace and security agenda; the youth, peace and security agenda; and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly its goals on gender equality and on peace, justice and strong institutions. The work also supports priorities laid out by the UN Secretary-General in his Agenda for Disarmament.

To achieve its objectives, the programme develops guidance materials on gender-responsive small-arms control; facilitates inclusive dialogues on the important role of small-arms control in broader international policy; and provides training to stakeholders who include national officials, parliamentarians, and regional and subregional

organizations. UNODA is carrying out elements of the project in partnership with the International Action Network on Small Arms and its Women's Network, further strengthening the role of civil society in advocating for gender-responsive small-arms control.

In 2020 and 2021, the project's accomplishments included:

- Establishing dedicated websites both for the [project](#) and for [the broader topic of gender and small arms](#)
- Publishing arms control policy [recommendations](#) aimed at preventing violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean during the COVID-19 crisis (available in English, French, Portuguese and Spanish)
- Studying how Latin American and Caribbean norms that concern violence against women are linked with subregional norms on small-arms control and regulation
- Conducting multi-day training sessions on gender and small-arms control in Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, as well as specialized training courses on "Firearms Investigations from a Gender Perspective" in Argentina, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala
- Holding one-day national webinars in six Latin American countries—Argentina, Costa Rica,

El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico and Peru—about preventing violence through small-arms control, complemented by a regional webinar that highlighted links between arms control, efforts to prevent violence against women and national responses to COVID-19

- Offering gender coaching to staff of UNODA's regional centres in collaboration with the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, which is part of the UN Development Programme
- Organizing [online training sessions](#) on gender and small-arms control for staff from regional and subregional organizations, enabling representatives from organizations in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean to exchange information on their gender-related work and activities.

Advancing effective weapons and ammunition management in a changing disarmament, demobilization and reintegration context

Integrated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) processes increasingly take place in areas with well-equipped armed groups and high levels of illicit weapons, ammunition and explosives. Whether operating as part of UN peacekeeping operations and special political missions or in non-mission settings, DDR practitioners face growing challenges from illicit weapons and ammunition flows.

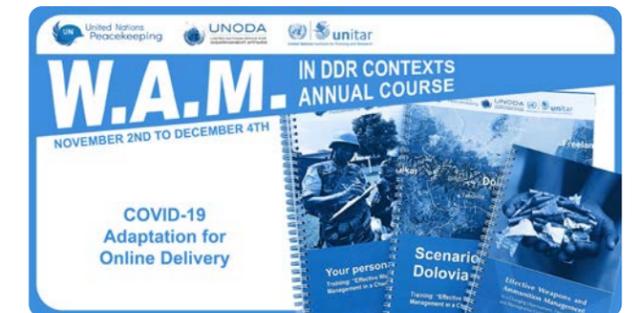
To better respond to these risks, the UN Department of Peace Operations (DPO) joined UNODA to initiate a joint project on "Effective Weapons and Ammunition Management in a Changing DDR Context", with the financial support of **Germany**. Launched in 2016, the joint initiative provides DDR practitioners with expert resources and guidance, as well as training and technical assistance, to design and implement tailored weapons and ammunition management (WAM) activities as part of integrated DDR processes.

To equip DDR practitioners with more practical resources, in 2021, DPO and UNODA released the second edition of their handbook for DDR practitioners, *Effective Weapons and Ammunition Management in a Changing Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Context*. First published in

2018, the Handbook provides practical guidance on WAM by drawing upon good practices and innovative approaches developed in the field. It also highlights relevant international standards and guidelines, helping to ensure consistent approaches for integrating gender and youth considerations into DDR activities. With the financial support of **Switzerland**, a **French** edition became available later in the year.

Already, the guidance developed for the Handbook has informed a review of the [Integrated DDR Standards](#) modules on disarmament (4.10) and transitional weapons and ammunition management (4.11). It also supported the development of a [Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium \(MOSAIC\)](#) module on controlling small arms and light weapons in the context of DDR (2.30), published in 2020.

To further enhance the UN's capacity to design and implement state-of-the-art DDR initiatives, DPO and UNODA have collaborated since 2019 with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to organize an annual training course on WAM for DDR practitioners. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the course took place in 2020 in an interactive, virtual format.



To support the DDR "community of practice", the three partners also launched the "WAM & DDR Hub", an online platform designed to facilitate exchanges of knowledge and good practice between relevant policy, field and technical specialists.

To help operationalize guidance developed through this joint initiative, DPO also teamed with UNODA to establish a Technical Assistance Mechanism for providing DDR-related WAM assistance at strategic, policy and technical levels. Through this framework, the UN continues to assist the national authorities in Haiti in establishing a comprehensive arms control framework. This mechanism also facilitated a study on weapons and ammunition dynamics in the Sudan to support the start-up of the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan in 2020.



Staff of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean deliver a presentation during a virtual specialized course on "Firearms Investigations from a Gender Perspective" for officials from Argentina, held from 19 to 30 April 2021.



Enhancing security in Africa by reducing illicit arms flows

In 2018, civilians and civilian-run organizations in Africa owned about 80 per cent—or more than 40 million—of the continent’s small arms.¹ Of those 40 million weapons, only about 14 per cent are registered.

The drivers of conflict vary across Africa, but small arms continue to fuel and prolong armed clashes and prevent sustainable development. Recognizing this reality, members of the African Union expressed their commitment in 2013 to “Silencing the Guns in Africa by 2020” to achieve a conflict-free Africa. This commitment later became a flagship initiative of the African Union for the first 10-year implementation plan of its Agenda 2063.

As part of the Silencing the Guns initiative, the African Union declared in 2017 that every month of September through 2020 would be “Africa Amnesty Month”, a chance for civilians to anonymously surrender their illegally owned small arms and light weapons to authorities without fear of prosecution. In December 2020, the African Union extended the Silencing the Guns and Amnesty Month initiatives until 2030.

With financial support from **Germany** and **Japan**, UNODA—together with the African Union Commission and the project’s implementing partner, the Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States

(RECSA)—helped seven States (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia and Kenya) to carry out Africa Amnesty Month activities in 2020.

All seven of the States received support in conducting national and local media outreach, as well as public awareness campaigns on the negative effects of illegal gun ownership and illicit proliferation of small arms and ammunition. The initiative also helped build law-enforcement capacity for community policing and related trust-building mechanisms, as well as for collecting, managing and destroying weapons and ammunition. Throughout its life cycle, the project incorporated gender-sensitive approaches and considered the diverse impacts of armed violence on women, girls, men and boys.

Building on this experience, UNODA, the African Union Commission and RECSA are providing the same support to Madagascar, the Niger and Uganda in 2021, with funding from **Germany**. Although ongoing restrictions from the COVID-19 pandemic may affect the project, UNODA and its partners are working to achieve its objectives within a reasonable period.



A collection of 1,184 firearms gathered during the 2020 Africa Amnesty Month are destroyed in Kajado county, Kenya, in June 2021.

Saving Lives Entity: Sustainable solutions to reduce armed violence

The illicit proliferation and misuse of small arms is an ongoing global challenge. Nowhere is this truer than in post-conflict environments, where such weapons complicate and weaken often-fragile efforts at peacebuilding and sustainable development. Marginalized communities, particularly women and girls, are often among those most affected.

This impact is more than theoretical: failing to address illicit small-arms proliferation and misuse, or armed violence in general, can negatively affect prospects for successful reconciliation processes, elections and broader democratic transitions.

The complex challenge of illicit small arms does not have easy or quick solutions, and halting supplies of the weapons is only one small part of the answer. For responses to be sustainable over the long term, they must also tackle the reasons that people seek out small arms, including their motivations for engaging in armed violence. This work can include challenging common associations between small arms and masculinity, as well as the relative absence of women in small-arms-control decision-making roles.

The Saving Lives Entity (SALIENT) is a global project to fund more comprehensive and sustainable approaches to small-arms control and armed-violence reduction in priority countries. It emphasizes national ownership and “on-the-ground” change, with projects proposed by at least two UN entities in collaboration with UN Resident Coordinators and host Governments.

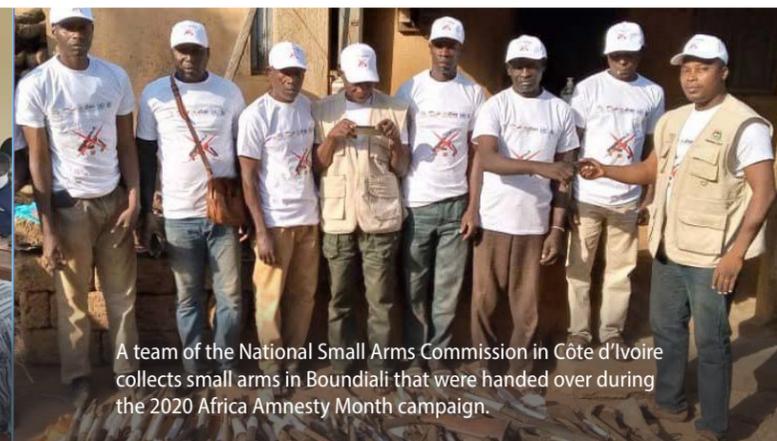
SALIENT is a joint undertaking of UNODA and the UN Development Programme (UNDP). The partnership builds on the respective experience and complementary capabilities of each entity, combining UNODA’s norm-setting and policy mandates with UNDP’s policy and programming experience.

Since its formal launch in October 2019, SALIENT has received support from **France, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Sweden** and **Switzerland**. Despite the global pandemic, pilot activities have begun in Cameroon, Jamaica and South Sudan, and plans are under way to launch new initiatives in additional countries in 2022.

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



A sensitization workshop is held with traditional leaders in the Far North of Cameroon in December 2020.



A team of the National Small Arms Commission in Côte d’Ivoire collects small arms in Boundiali that were handed over during the 2020 Africa Amnesty Month campaign.



SALIENT

The Saving-Lives Entity

Supporting good small-arms-control practices for safer societies



The Modular **Small-arms-control** Implementation Compendium

MOSAIC

Good practices for safer societies.

Responding in 2007 to States' frequent requests for assistance related to small-arms control, the UN proposed developing a coordinated source of operational guidance and advice.

The result was the Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC), then known as the International Small Arms Control Standards or ISACS. Launched in 2008, MOSAIC translates the objectives of key global agreements into instructional modules covering various aspects of small-arms control, from legislative and regulatory support to cross-cutting issues, such as the gendered nature of small arms and light weapons.

MOSAIC simplifies the real-world application of agreements aimed at safeguarding small arms and light weapons from illicit trade, destabilizing accumulation and misuse. Its modules draw upon good practices, codes of conduct and standard operating procedures developed at regional and subregional levels, providing guidance vetted both by technical experts and by the 24 member entities of the UN's Coordinating Action on Small Arms group.

With financial support from **Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden,**

Switzerland and the **European Commission**, UNODA has developed 21 MOSAIC modules to date for voluntary use by Member States.

Now, MOSAIC is becoming even more comprehensive. Thanks to a voluntary contribution by **Germany**, UNODA is developing three new MOSAIC modules for release in early 2022, respectively on (1) establishing and maintaining gun-free-zones to reduce and prevent armed violence; (2) approaches and procedures to ensure the permanent deactivation of small arms and light weapons; and (3) assisting States in establishing criminal offences that serve to enforce preventive arms control measures, as well as to promote international cooperation against illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons.

Translating MOSAIC into additional languages can make its guidance easier to apply around the world. With further support from **Germany**, UNODA is translating 13 additional modules into Spanish and 3 into French. Every MOSAIC module will be available in English, French and Spanish by the end of 2021, making the guidance more accessible and facilitating its wider application in support of safer societies.

Promoting multi-stakeholder engagement in UN processes on information and telecommunications technologies

When the General Assembly adopted resolution [73/27](#), establishing the Open-ended Working Group process on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security, the Assembly included an option to hold intersessional consultative meetings—between Member States, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and academia—on issues within the Group's mandate.

To promote a multi-stakeholder approach to the issue of international cybersecurity at the UN, **Ireland** provided funds for UNODA to ensure that diverse stakeholders could engage with the Open-ended Working Group, even during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

The project's aim was to ensure that the technical knowledge, research expertise and perspectives of civil society were available to States during their intergovernmental deliberations on information and telecommunications in the context of international security.

The effort was also intended to promote wider international awareness and understanding of the initial framework developed within the UN for responsible behaviour in the use of information and communications technologies.

The first informal intersessional consultative meeting of the Open-ended Working Group took place in December 2019. Stakeholder engagement subsequently continued to grow, with exchanges taking place in various formats.

These exchanges provided an important opportunity for States and other stakeholders to exchange views and expertise, facilitating the presentation of innovative ideas in areas within the Group's mandate. By enriching the multilateral discussions, the consultations contributed towards the Open-ended Working Group's successful adoption of a consensus report ([A/75/816](#)) in March 2021.

AREAS OF WORK ON THE USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS



The areas of work of the Open-ended Working Group on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security and the Group of Governmental Experts on Advancing Responsible State Behaviour in Cyberspace in the Context of International Security included existing and emerging threats; how international law applies; norms, rules and principles; confidence-building; and international cooperation and assistance in capacity-building. Additionally, the mandate of the Open-ended Working Group also included the topic of regular institutional dialogue.

Facilitating regional engagement in discussions on advancing responsible State behaviour in cyberspace

In December 2018, the General Assembly adopted resolution [73/266](#), establishing the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on Advancing Responsible State Behaviour in Cyberspace in the Context of International Security. Chaired by Guilherme Patriota (Brazil), the Group successfully adopted a consensus report in May 2021 ([A/76/135](#)).

By the same 2018 resolution, the General Assembly asked UNODA to convene, on behalf of the GGE members, 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 GGE members and various regional organizations.

In 2019, consultations took place with 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.

The discussions continued in 2020 despite the COVID-19 pandemic, with various regional groupings taking part in virtual, informal exchanges held in parallel with the ongoing work of the GGE. These discussions enabled the Group's members to provide updates on their work. At the same time, they helped the members to better understand the perspectives of States in different regions.

By enriching the work of the Group with insights into the priorities, challenges and experiences of different regions of the world on the issue of information and communications technologies, the informal consultative process continued to promote the development of common understandings of the initial framework for responsible behaviour in the information and communications technology environment. The Group reflected this process in its final consensus report.

This GGE's successful outcome, together with that of the Open-ended Working Group in March ... constitutes an unequivocal signal that multilateral consensus is possible on key global issues.

Ms. Izumi Nakamitsu, High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, [remarks](#) at the final session of the GGE on Advancing Responsible State Behaviour in Cyberspace in the Context of International Security, 28 May 2021.

Engaging, educating and empowering youth to secure our common future

Disarmament is at the heart of the collective security system set out in the Charter of the United Nations, with its goal to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war". To secure our common future, everyone—across generations and around the world—has a role to play.

In 2019, the UN General Assembly adopted its first resolution on "Youth, disarmament and non-proliferation" ([74/64](#)), reaffirming the important and positive contribution that young people can make in sustaining peace and security. To mark the one-year anniversary of this important recognition of youth as positive agents for change, UNODA, with financial contributions from the **Republic of Korea**, launched a dedicated digital platform for youth engagement in disarmament—www.Youth4Disarmament.org.

This new website fulfils a specific commitment by the UN Secretary-General in his Agenda for Disarmament. It also addresses the General Assembly's request for the Secretary-General to promote young people's meaningful and inclusive participation and empowerment on disarmament and non-proliferation issues.

By creating space for youth to meaningfully contribute to progress in disarmament, the new digital platform seeks to engage, educate and empower young people. The website also offers e-newsletters, training programmes, career opportunities and other resources.

Meanwhile, an eclectic group of 10 **UN Youth Champions for Disarmament** took part in informative webinars and discussions throughout 2020 and 2021 under the flagship project of UNODA's #Youth4Disarmament initiative, made possible with financial support from **Germany**. The aim was to inspire these diverse young people as they developed their own plans to engage with their communities on issues related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control.

To mark International Youth Day on 12 August 2021, four of the UN Youth Champions for Disarmament delivered remarks to the formal plenary of the Conference on Disarmament during a dedicated session on "Youth and Disarmament". This marked a significant milestone: the first time



As part of their training, the UN Youth Champions for Disarmament took part in a "fireside chat" in July 2020 with Dr. Randy Rydell, an expert in disarmament affairs who has engaged with academia, think tanks and government institutions.

the Conference had invited youth voices into its discussions. The plenary meeting was a joint effort by **Canada**—then the President of the Conference on Disarmament—and other States members.

The #Youth4Disarmament initiative has also benefited substantially from the in-kind contributions of its partners:

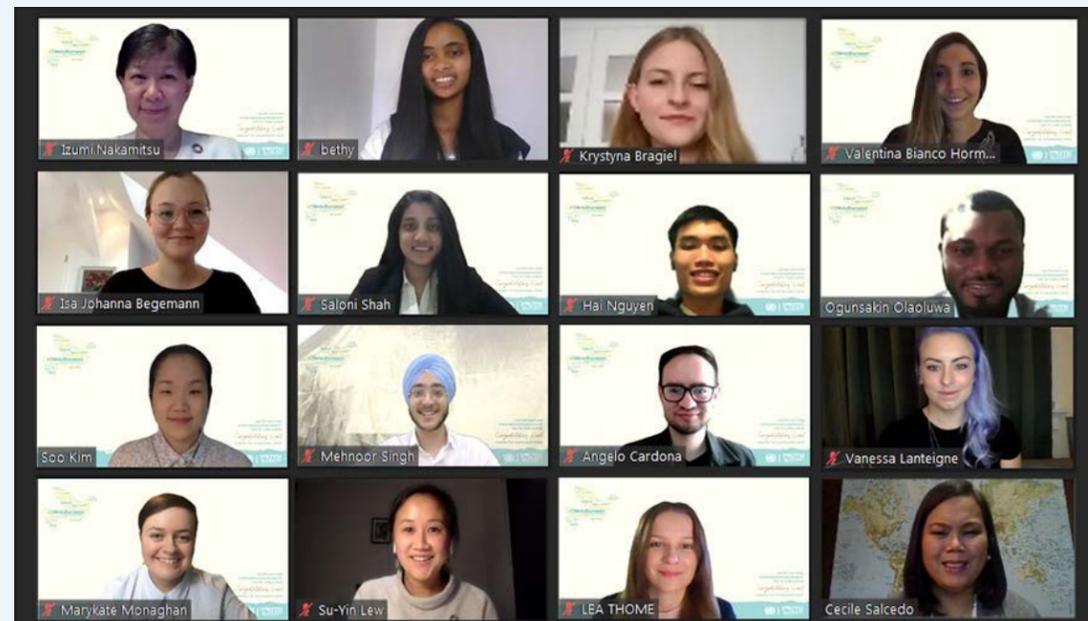
- The **Seoul Youth Forum on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation** was co-organized with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the **Republic of Korea** in June 2021, leading to the adoption of the Seoul Youth Declaration on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation.
- The **#StepUp4Disarmament Youth Campaign** took place to commemorate the International Day Against Nuclear Tests, with support from **Kazakhstan**, the **Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization** and **Youth Fusion**.
- A Steering Committee of young leaders in North-East Asia was formed in 2020 with support from UNODA and the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs. The two offices also supported the “Youth, Peace and

Security Webinar Series”, held in 2021 for young peacebuilders and practitioners in South and South-East Asia.

- UNODA, in partnership with the Office of the Secretary-General’s Envoy on Youth, organized a disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control (“DNA”) development workshop for the **Young Leaders for the SDGs** (Sustainable Development Goals) and the **United Network of Young Peacebuilders**.

In December 2020, #Youth4Disarmament was recognized as the “Best Coalition Building Project of 2020” by the **Billion Acts of Peace Awards**, an initiative of the PeaceJam Foundation and 14 Nobel Peace Prize winners. Through a combination of educational, creative and innovative practices, #Youth4Disarmament invites youth of all backgrounds, interests and expertise to meaningfully participate in and contribute to the work of “Securing Our Common Future”.

UNODA will continue to connect geographically diverse young people with experts to learn about current international security challenges, the work of the UN and how to actively participate.



Winners of the “#75Words4Disarmament Youth Challenge” meet with the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, Ms. Izumi Nakamitsu, for a virtual photo opportunity in October 2020.

Promoting responsible innovation for a secure environment in Asia and the Pacific

Global progress in science and technology is accelerating. New advances will remain key to successfully pursuing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, but they also pose significant security and disarmament challenges.

Traditional governance is struggling to keep pace with new scientific and technological innovation, and multilateral work to identify and address risks suffers from a lack of technical expertise and limited engagement by industry and civil society.

One critical obstacle is that most scientific and technological development occurs in the private sector, undertaken by experts from a variety of fields not traditionally focused on peace, security and disarmament. To help fill the gap, UNODA relies on voluntary contributions to engage with the next generation of industry leaders, engineers and scientists, helping them to become responsible innovators who consider the long-term human, peace and disarmament implications of their work.

Thanks to funding from the organization **Rissho Kosei-kai**, UNODA is seizing upon the Secretary-General’s call to “encourage responsible innovation by industry, engineers and scientists”.

Through a new project called “Responsible Innovation for a Secure Environment in Asia and the Pacific” (RISE-AP), UNODA is working to build the responsible-innovation and critical-thinking capacities of students in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics across the Asia-Pacific region before they enter the workforce.

Focusing those educational efforts on a new generation of innovators promises practical, long-term benefits. Trained students can carry insights from RISE-AP throughout their careers, bringing a responsible mindset to cases of use not yet considered in multilateral disarmament forums. Programme participants will also be ready to share their technical expertise in support of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation activities involving new and emerging technologies.



Japanese students discuss the disarmament, peace and security implications of new and emerging technologies with the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs in March 2021.

UNODA has carried out seven sets of activities for the project in the past year, including capacity-building workshops, seminars, dialogues, pitch events and team challenges for over 170 students selected from across Asia and the Pacific. The activities are taking place in partnership with organizations both inside and outside of the Asia-Pacific region, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Foundation, Cambridge University, the Campaign to Stop Killer Robots, the Cyberpeace Institute, Microsoft, Montreal AI Ethics Institute, Nanyang Technological University, the National University of Singapore, Responsible AI Ethics Institute, SAP, Singapore University of Technology and Design, and the University of Tokyo.

The RISE-AP project incorporates a variety of peace and disarmament education methodologies: students take part in interactive exercises, tackle issues involving multiple professional fields and obtain expert advice on identifying for themselves the possible risks of technologies they develop. Already, the programme is sparking students’ interest in disarmament-related issues while inviting them to explore more granular concerns—like questions of bias and inclusion in artificial intelligence—and consider their implications for peace, security and disarmament.

In light of the initiative’s early success, additional financial contributors hope to support follow-up activities on specific technologies while expanding the project to cover additional regions.

Innovating in disarmament education to reach larger audiences

Even as surging international tensions fuel new arms races and heighten risks of conflict, societies are doing less to pressure their Governments to prioritize peace. Just as worryingly, the public's understanding of vital disarmament issues is falling—particularly among youth.

In a 2019 baseline assessment conducted in Asia and the Pacific, respondents highlighted a pressing need for academic entities to strengthen and build their institutional knowledge related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control. The assessment also revealed that new introductory materials could help drive student interest and educator engagement on the subject.

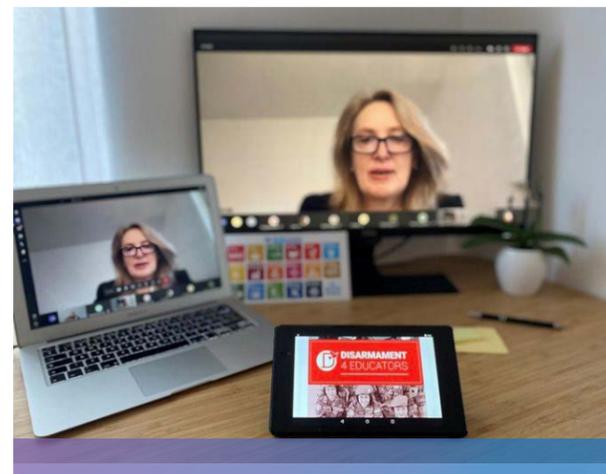
Thanks to voluntary contributions from the **Republic of Korea** and **Rissho Kosei-kai**, UNODA acted to tackle both of those needs.

It organized “Disarmament 4 Educators”, an initiative to equip university educators in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines and Sri Lanka with new disarmament-education resources. Over a series of four round-table discussions held in late 2020, participants explored new approaches to developing and implementing sustainable academic programmes for disarmament and non-proliferation education. Educators shared their goals and concerns about using the new resources, while also connecting with experts from Asia University, the Geneva Centre for Security Policy, Ural Federal University and the Vienna Centre for Disarmament and Non-proliferation.

In addition, participants of Disarmament 4 Educators discussions took part in a tailored online course hosted on UNODA's Disarmament Education Dashboard. Throughout the moderated eight-week programme, educators undertook coursework and interacted with experts on a variety of matters related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control.

Meanwhile, to help fill the gap in introductory materials for key disarmament concepts, UNODA used voluntary contributions from the **Republic of Korea** to develop a set of explainer videos on disarmament. Designed to engage new and non-traditional audiences both over social media and in classroom settings, the videos have already been viewed over 15,000 times. Building on their success, UNODA and the **Republic of Korea** are now working to translate the videos into three additional languages—French, Korean and Spanish—addressing another gap in the disarmament-education materials currently available.

Disarmament 4 Educators and the disarmament explainer video series both build on findings from the baseline assessment, UNODA's separate work in support of responsible innovation and a recent study by the European Union Non-Proliferation Consortium. Those efforts found that young people are enthusiastic to learn about newer approaches to disarmament, new aspects of the field such as emerging weapon technologies and opportunities to contribute directly towards positive solutions.



Educators from South and South-East Asia join experts in the Disarmament 4 Educators round-table discussions in November 2020.

Fostering cooperation between UNODA and Vienna-based organizations

As UNODA's Vienna Office carried forward its close cooperation with Vienna-based agencies and civil society organizations in 2020 and 2021, it undertook particularly significant work to advance youth education and women's professional engagement in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation.

In those activities and others, the Vienna Office continued to partner with entities such as the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-proliferation. Meanwhile, **Austria** continued to support the Office through a financial contribution to cover its operational costs.

As part of the ongoing Disarmament 4 Educators project, the Vienna Office launched an eight-week online training course in March 2021 to equip educators and academics from Asia and the Pacific with new tools for engaging their students in disarmament issues. The course combined online learning resources with interactive virtual meetings on an updated version of the **Disarmament Education Dashboard**, an easy-to-use, centralized online platform for course content on disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control. The project was made possible by contributions from the **Republic of Korea** and the Buddhist organization **Rissho Kosei-kai**.

The Disarmament 4 Educators online training course is designed to build capacity and promote dialogue among educators in South and South-East Asia on topics related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control.

Then, on 27 August 2021, the Vienna Office hosted “Stories from Hiroshima and Nagasaki”. The two-session webinar—made possible by **Austria's** continued support—was aimed at raising awareness about the threat posed by nuclear weapons and nuclear testing, as well as about the pressing need for the total elimination of nuclear arms.

The webinar also contributes to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 16, on peace, justice and strong institutions, as well as key objectives enshrined in the Secretary-General's Agenda for Disarmament—namely, to revive serious multilateral dialogue and increase efforts to engage youth, among others.



United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

Supporting recovery and resilience after deadly accidental explosions

The UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) has been working to advance secure weapons and ammunition management as it tackles a growing number of requests for assistance from African Member States.

This was seen after a series of accidental explosions on 7 March 2021 in Bata, Equatorial Guinea, tragically claimed the lives of 105 people and injured more than 600 others. When the Government asked for UNREC's support, the Centre immediately deployed an assistance mission under the UN SaferGuard Quick-Response Mechanism, so far funded by **Switzerland**.

Once in the country, the UN mission team assisted the Government in assessing the incident's cause, as well as in identifying and reducing risks of further explosions or potential environmental impacts. The mission later produced a report containing Government-backed recommendations to drastically mitigate the risk of any reoccurrence. The team also supported the UN Resident Coordinator to manage multilateral and bilateral on-site assistance, including from **Cameroon, France, Israel, Qatar** and the **United States**.

Advancing the Saving Lives Entity in Cameroon

From 16 to 24 May 2021, UNREC and UNDP conducted a joint scoping mission to Yaoundé to assess the status of small arms and light weapons in Cameroon. They also sought to identify how the nation's UN Country Team and other stakeholders, especially civil society organizations, could best support the Government in carrying out activities under the Saving Lives Entity (SALIENT), a funding facility within the UN Peacebuilding Fund dedicated to helping Member States tackle armed violence and illicit small arms and light weapons.

Members of the scoping team met with high-level Cameroonian officials and technical directors, as well as colleagues in the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, UNDP and the UN Country Team. They also spoke with nearly two dozen civil society leaders and media representatives from all 10 regions of the country, the majority of whom lead women's organizations.

The mission found that small arms and light weapons constitute a significant security challenge in Cameroon. Fully aware of the problem, the Government has pursued a multifaceted response emphasizing humanitarian and social, judicial, and security perspectives. Its approach addresses several factors, including insecurity linked with Boko Haram, a terrorist organization in the country's North and Far North; armed insurrections driven in part by linguistic identity; organized crime in major cities; and poaching and clandestine mining largely dependent on artisanal weapons production. The illicit flow of small arms and light weapons is further complicated by the region's porous borders; a lack of appropriate, up-to-date electronic detection equipment at boundary crossings; violent flare-ups in neighbouring countries; and refugee movements in which youth, women and children can be vulnerable to exploitation.

Over the coming months, UNODA and UNDP will continue their discussions with Cameroonian authorities and civil society organizations to plan and implement activities under SALIENT. To date, the fund has benefited from the financial support of **France, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Sweden** and **Switzerland**.

Gender mainstreaming in arms control

With funding from the **European Union**, UNREC launched a series of three-day training sessions and activities on the different ways that small arms and armed violence affect women, men, girls and boys. Under the gender-mainstreaming project, authorities



Participants examine Cameroon's national action plan on UN Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) to identify ways to include small-arms-control dimensions as part of an UNREC-organized training session on gender and small-arms control in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 31 May to 3 June 2021.

in four countries—Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mali—received support for updating related national programmes and policies in line with the women, peace and security agenda.

In the Central African Republic, UNREC collaborated with the National Commission on small-arms control and the Ministry for the Promotion of Women to provide government authorities and other stakeholders with evidence-backed recommendations to ensure that its small-arms-control strategies are gender-responsive.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, UNREC collaborated with the UN Mine Action Service and the National Commission on small-arms control to develop a gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the implementation of the national action plan on small-arms control.

Likewise, UNREC worked with key stakeholders in Cameroon to recommend how the nation could integrate gender-responsive small-arms control

into a review of its national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). The effort received support from key stakeholders that included the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Family and two civil society organizations: Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace, and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

In Mali, UNREC enhanced national capacity to further advance the integration of gender dimensions into programmes and policies on small-arms control. For this, UNREC collaborated with national authorities and local civil society organizations to develop recommendations for the National Commission on the Fight against the Proliferation of Small Arms. Then, at a follow-up training workshop, UNREC helped equip government officials and key stakeholders with technical knowledge on the use of gender-sensitive indicators for monitoring and evaluation.

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

Accelerating implementation of the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap

Throughout 2020 and 2021, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) and the Caribbean Community Implementation Agency for Crime and Security acted as the main implementing partners for the [Caribbean Firearms Roadmap](#).

Over that period, the two organizations held over 60 encounters with 16 States to support them in drafting national action plans for the Roadmap. In the national action plans, each country mapped out its priorities and timelines 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. Funds from [Canada](#), [Germany](#), the [United Kingdom](#) and the [United States](#) are supporting further work on these national action plans, as well as their domestic implementation.

Preventing armed violence against women through improved arms control

With financial support from [Canada](#), [Sweden](#) and the [European Union](#), UNLIREC helped seven States bolster their legal and technical capacity to prevent firearms-related violence against women by offering a unique online training course, entitled "Conducting Firearms Investigations from a Gender Perspective". The course equips States to optimize their individual

and collective efforts against firearms-related crimes by instructing them on practical, field-based ways to reduce impunity for acts of violence against women.

Improving detection of illicitly trafficked weapons at national entry and exit points

In 2020 and 2021, UNLIREC's flagship interdiction training course enabled 250 X-ray screening officials from 13 countries to develop their skills in detecting and identifying illicit shipments of weapons or ammunition moving through ports, airports, courier services or penitentiary facilities. With the support of the [Arms Trade Treaty Voluntary Trust Fund](#), the course was held twice in Chile—first in October 2020 and again in April 2021—to support implementation of the Treaty's relevant provisions.

UNLIREC also held an iteration of the course in a virtual format in February 2021, reaching officials from Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Peru. A second, subregional course took place the following month, drawing national officials in Barbados, Jamaica, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. The subregional training session was supplemented by a national course held for Jamaica with funding from the [United Kingdom](#), as well as national courses held for the Bahamas and Colombia with funds from [Germany](#).

In June 2021, to conclude a separate joint project undertaken by UNODA and the UN Department of Peace Operations, UNLIREC conducted a series of expert workshops to aid Haitian officials in creating a multisectoral legal task force to draft a presidential decree on firearms issues. The project received support from the [Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund](#).



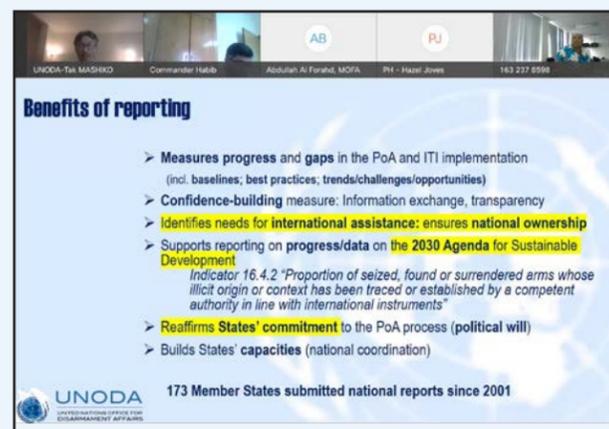
UNLIREC conducted its specialized course on firearms investigations from a gender perspective in Argentina from 18 to 31 August 2020.

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

Bolstering capacity to meet global goals on small arms and light weapons

In 2020 and 2021, the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) continued its support for effectively implementing two key frameworks on small arms: the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons and its International Tracing Instrument.

With financial support from the **European Union**, UNRCPD conducted in May 2021 virtual training for Governments on how to report their progress under the Programme of Action. Nearly 50 officials from eight countries—Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste—received detailed explanations for preparing their national data and sharing it with the UN through an updated online platform. In July 2021, insights from such data helped inform discussions during the Programme of Action’s seventh Biennial Meeting of States.



At an online training session, Mr. Takashi Mashiko, Programme Officer at UNODA’s Conventional Arms Branch, underscores the benefits of national reporting on the implementation of the UN Programme of Action and its International Tracing Instrument.

During the training, UN officials also underscored how data for the Programme of Action can provide important insights into progress in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Goal 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions.

Promoting a gender-responsive framework in small-arms control

UNRCPD also continued to tackle the varied impacts of small arms on women, men, girls and boys. With funding from the **European Union**, UNRCPD organized a series of regional and national events and training sessions as part of a global project to further integrate gender considerations into policies, programmes and actions for fighting small-arms trafficking and misuse.

As the world celebrated International Women’s Day on 8 March 2021, UNRCPD partnered with the International Action Network on Small Arms to convene a special webinar on the gender dimensions of the small-arms issue. Participants took stock of the results, challenges and opportunities of activities launched over the previous year in connection with a workshop series on “Gun violence and illicit small-arms trafficking from a gender perspective”. They also considered how the COVID-19 pandemic was affecting such efforts. The event brought together parliamentarians and civil society representatives from 12 countries: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, Fiji, India, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste.

To help promote women’s participation in small-arms-control processes, UNRCPD co-organized two dedicated national training sessions in South-East Asia on how to further expand and develop related national policies, programmes and legislative frameworks.

For the first of those events—a hybrid training session on gender mainstreaming small-arms control, held from 14 to 16 July 2021—UNRCPD partnered with the Lao People’s Democratic Republic to train 17 women and 15 men representing diverse

government entities, from the defence and public security ministries to women and youth unions. Participants gathered in person in Vientiane to engage with UNRCPD trainers and other experts joining virtually.

For the second event, held from 8 to 20 July 2021, UNRCPD joined Cambodia to conduct four live webinars on gender and small-arms control, reaching 30 government officials (12 women and 18 men) from different departments and commissions tackling illicit trafficking and broader security issues.

In addition to expanding participants’ understanding of small-arms control and its gender dimensions, both training sessions considered the implications of small-arms control for progress in agendas and national strategies to prevent gender-based violence; advance women, peace and security; and achieve sustainable development. Both events concluded with participants identifying gender- and small arms-related national needs and priorities that could benefit from further assistance. Additional national training sessions are expected to take place in four other Asia-Pacific countries in 2021 and 2022.



Participants join the discussion at a hybrid training session on gender mainstreaming and small-arms control. The event, held in Vientiane in July 2021, was organized by UNRCPD in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People’s Democratic Republic.

Supporting non-proliferation efforts

In another project, funded by the **United States**, UNRCPD continued helping States build their capacity to implement 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. To do this, UNRCPD organized online activities for relevant officials in Bangladesh, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

The project’s first subregional event took place in December 2020. Over two weeks, more than 50 officials responsible for implementing resolution

1540 (2004) received a combination of self-paced and expert-led instruction on a variety of related topics, including the resolution’s relevance, importance and requirements. They also completed several UNODA-developed, self-paced educational modules, whose contents complemented insights presented by international experts and key stakeholder organizations. Furthermore, the participants learned about strategic trade controls and the importance of developing national implementation action plans to identify and address their national priorities for implementing the resolution.

As a follow-up to the webinars, UNRCPD conducted a three-day series of national roundtable meetings with Mongolia in May 2021. Funded by the **United States** and the **European Union** and carried out in cooperation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), the event was intended to reinforce Mongolia’s national efforts to implement the resolution. Representatives from Mongolian ministries and agencies responsible for implementing the resolution met with international experts and assistance providers to evaluate their progress towards developing a national implementation action plan for their country. Additionally, participants discussed ways to further strengthen Mongolia’s strategic trade control system.

Towards a universal non-proliferation regime for ballistic missiles

With financial support from the **European Union**, UNRCPD co-organized a virtual workshop to address the threat of ballistic-missile proliferation in Asia and the Pacific. Held in coordination with the Fondation pour la recherche stratégique, a French think tank, the event was used to call for the universalization of the Hague Code of Conduct Against the Proliferation of Ballistic Missiles. The workshop drew 15 government officials from three selected Asia-Pacific countries, as well as five international experts from Austria and two co-organizing groups. Experts underscored the urgent, continued threat from ballistic missiles, some of which could deliver either conventional payloads or weapons of mass destruction. Participants highlighted how the Code and other relevant international disarmament instruments—including the Missile Technology Control Regime and resolution 1540 (2004)—could reinforce one another. In addition, representatives from the targeted States conveyed their national positions on the Code and on developments in the region related to ballistic missiles, with one State conveying its intention to join the Code in due course.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNODA FROM 1 JANUARY 2019 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

(in United States dollars)

Donor by fund	2019	2020	Total
Trust Fund for UNREC			
Japan	522,339		522,339
Togo	95,784	63,140	158,925
European Union		116,544	116,544
United Nations Institute for Training and Research	51,807		51,807
Subtotal	669,931	179,685	849,615
Trust Fund for UNLIREC			
Germany	78,126	1,377,504	1,455,630
Guyana	1,022		1,022
Mexico		5,000	5,000
Panama	4,000	4,000	8,000
Peru	40,131	17,614	57,745
Sweden	262,467	164,204	426,671
United States		1,173,178	1,173,178
Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat	54,889		54,889
UNDP		40,000	40,000
Subtotal	440,634	2,781,500	3,222,134
Trust Fund for UNRCPD			
China	50,000	50,000	100,000
Germany	181,790		181,790
Kazakhstan	101,460		101,460
Nepal		195,299	195,299
Republic of Korea	39,823		39,823
Thailand	3,000	3,000	6,000
United States	334,440		334,440
Subtotal	710,513	248,299	958,812
Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities			
Canada	20,170		20,170
France	55,006	80,000	135,006
Germany	489,460	3,694,733	4,184,193
Ireland	132,013		132,013
Japan	243		243
Kazakhstan		10,000	10,000
Netherlands	605,500		605,500
Republic of Korea		15,149	15,149
Spain	22,002		22,002
Switzerland	220,000	55,188	275,188
Thailand	1,000		1,000
United Arab Emirates	80,000		80,000
United Kingdom	118,117		118,117
European Union		4,641,477	4,641,477
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe	197,658		197,658
Subtotal	1,941,169	8,496,547	10,437,716

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNODA FROM 1 JANUARY 2019 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

(in United States dollars)

Donor by fund	2019	2020	Total
UNSCAR			
Australia	143,781	163,079	306,860
Finland		292,398	292,398
Germany	666,667	705,053	1,371,720
Slovakia		36,810	36,810
Spain	11,186		11,186
Subtotal	821,634	1,197,339	2,018,973
UN Disarmament Information Programme			
Thailand		1,000	1,000
Republic of Korea		13,000	13,000
Subtotal		14,000	14,000
Total	4,583,880	12,917,370	17,501,250

Note: The following donors have made contributions to UNODA trust funds that were recorded in the accounts in 2021: Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Guyana, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, United Kingdom, European Union, Organisation internationale de la Francophonie and UNDP.

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

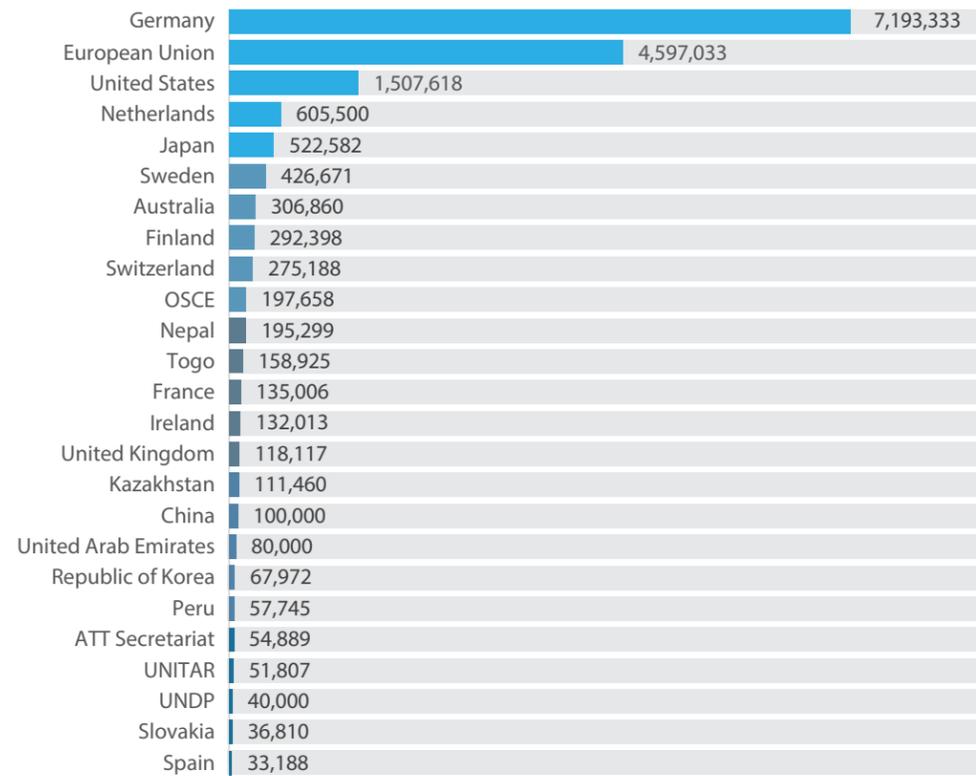
Supports measures to promote disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation at the global and regional levels, through studies, expert discussions, capacity-building and practical disarmament measures. This trust fund is also the vehicle for extrabudgetary activities from voluntary contributions earmarked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

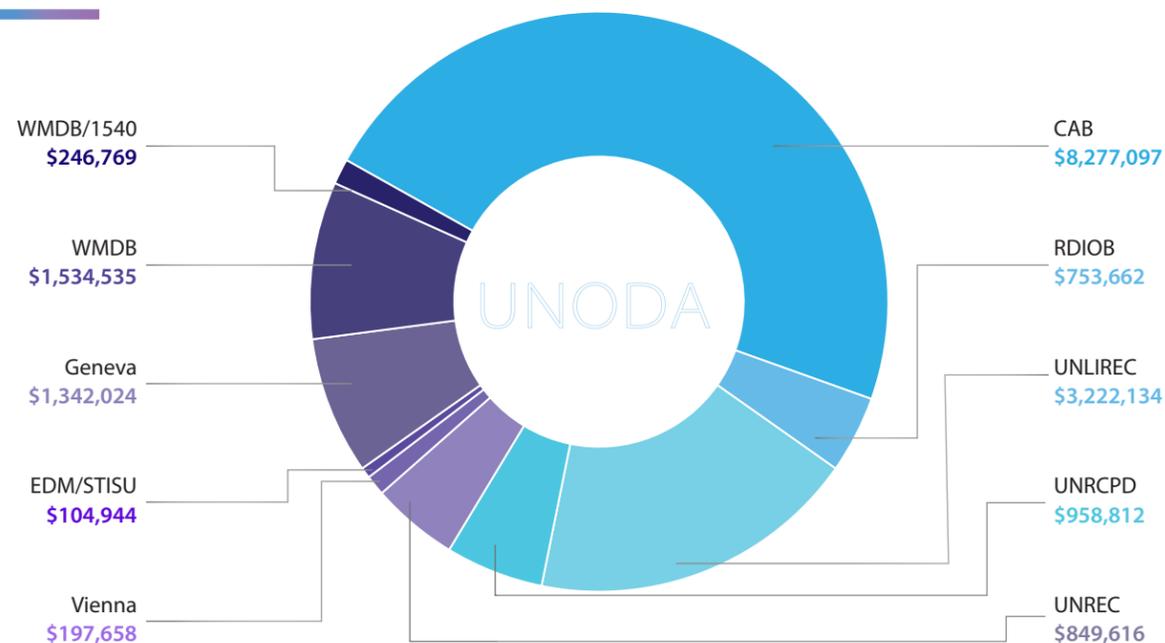
TOP 25 DONORS FROM 1 JANUARY 2019 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

(in United States dollars)



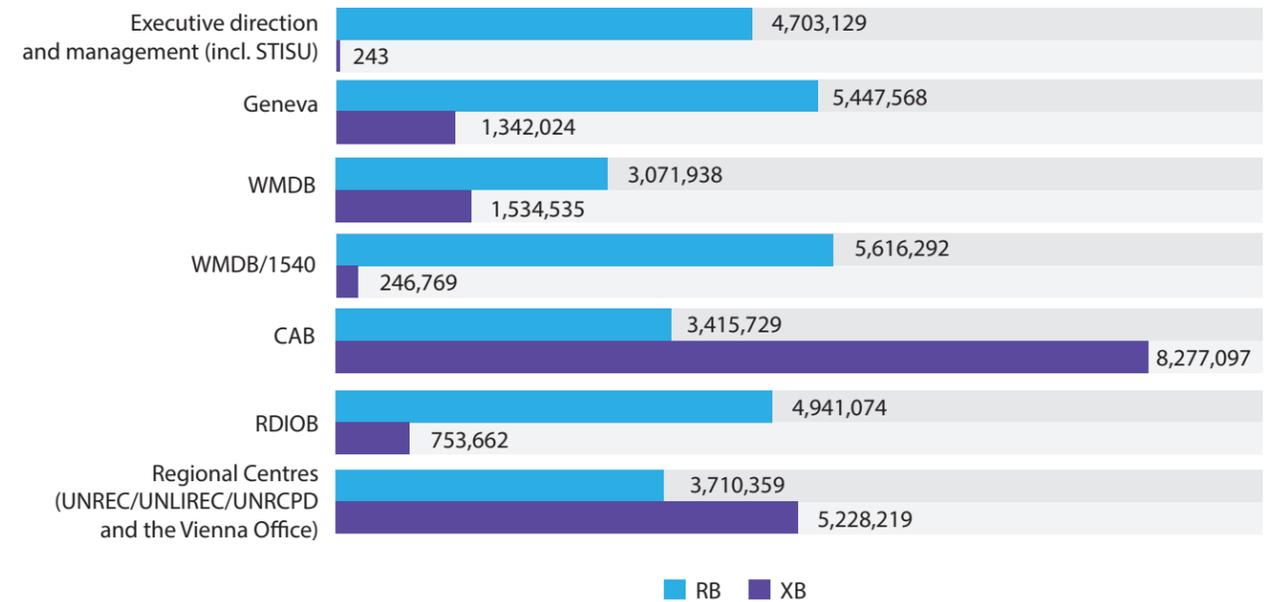
EXTRABUDGETARY INCOME BY BRANCH OR CENTRE FROM 1 JANUARY 2019 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

(in United States dollars)



REGULAR BUDGET VS. EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES FROM 1 JANUARY 2019 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

(in United States dollars)



REGULAR BUDGET (RB)

For the years 2019–2020, the regular budget amounted to \$25.3 million. It covers costs associated with 60 posts (in New York, Geneva, Lomé, Lima and Kathmandu), meetings of governmental experts mandated by the General Assembly and the UN Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament. The regular budget also covers staff travel, technical expertise as required, administrative support and a portion of the operational costs of the three regional centres of UNODA.

UNODA also administers regular budget resources under Special Political Missions in support of the 1540 Committee on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction. Regular budget resources for Special Political Missions for 2019–2020 were \$5.6 million and covered costs for staffing, 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 \$4.6 million in 2019 and \$12.9 million in 2020. 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, based 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

DONOR	PROJECT
GENEVA BRANCH	
Canada	Support for participation to the Biological Weapons Convention
Germany	Organization of workshops on a science and technology review mechanism for the Biological Weapons Convention
European Union	Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/97 in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention in the framework of the European Union Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction
WMDB	
Canada	Improving the preparedness of the United Nations' capacity to investigate allegations of the use of chemical, biological and toxin weapons
Japan	Improving the preparedness of the United Nations' capacity to investigate allegations of the use of chemical, biological and toxin weapons
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
United Kingdom	UNODA/Foreign Commonwealth Office - UN Secretary-General's Mechanism to Investigate Allegations of Biological Weapons Use
European Union	Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/732 of 2 June 2020 in support of the Secretary-General's Mechanism Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/615 of 15 April 2019 on Union support for activities leading up to the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)
WMDB/1540	
France	Support for the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)
Germany	Support for the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)
Kazakhstan	Support for the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)
Spain	Support for the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)
CAB	
Australia	Contribution to UNSCAR
Cyprus	Contribution to UNSCAR
Finland	Contribution to UNSCAR
France	Contribution to the Peacebuilding Fund for the Saving Lives Entity (SALIENT)
Germany	Contribution to UNSCAR MOSAIC: Building Capacity for Small-Arms Control in 2021 Contribution to the Peacebuilding Fund for SALIENT Improving ammunition management support to States in IATG 2019–2022 Project in support of gender-responsive ammunition management and weapons and ammunition management training materials for UN peace operations 2020-2022 Supporting the African Union-UN joint support to the September 2020-2022 Africa Amnesty Month under the African Union "Silencing the Guns in Africa" flagship initiative
Ireland	Supporting gender-sensitive ammunition management
Japan	Contribution to the Peacebuilding Fund for SALIENT
Netherlands	Options for reflecting weapons and ammunition management in decisions of the Security Council
New Zealand	Contribution to the Peacebuilding Fund for SALIENT
Slovakia	Contribution to UNSCAR
Spain	Contribution to UNSCAR
Sweden	Contribution to the Peacebuilding Fund for SALIENT
Switzerland	Supporting safe and secure ammunition management through UN SaferGuard Translation of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines modules into French and Spanish Contribution to the Peacebuilding Fund for SALIENT
United Arab Emirates	Supporting safe and secure ammunition management through UN SaferGuard
European Union	Project 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

DONOR	PROJECT
RDIOB	
Germany	Youth Champions for Disarmament
Republic of Korea	Youth4Disarmament website and Intro2Disarmament video series
Thailand	UN Disarmament Information Programme
STISU	
Ireland	Promoting multi-stakeholder engagement in UN processes on information and telecommunications technologies
Netherlands	Regional perspectives in taking forward discussions on advancing responsible State behaviour in cyberspace
Poland	Support for the UN study on long-range conventional weapons
Switzerland	Support for the UN study on long-range conventional weapons
VIENNA OFFICE	
OSCE	OSCE-UNODA Scholarship for Peace and Security Programme: Training Course on "Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-proliferation"
UNREC	
Japan	Subregional arms control mechanism, small arms and light weapons
Togo	Contribution for UNREC
Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat	Arms Trade Treaty Voluntary Trust Fund UNREC project for Madagascar
European Union	Action in support of physical security and stockpile management
UNITAR	Capacity-building of police forces and other law enforcement agencies for sustainable peace in Mali, the Sahel and neighbouring regions
UNLIREC	
Canada	Support for the Implementation of the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap (2021)
Germany	Combating Illicit Arms and Ammunition Trafficking in Latin America and the Caribbean (Phase III)
Guyana	Support for the regional centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
Mexico	Support for the regional centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
Panama	Support for the regional centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
Peru	Support for the regional centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
Sweden	Support for the Women, Disarmament, Peace and Security Project 2020 UNLIREC Youth and Disarmament Project (2021)
United Kingdom	Support in the Implementation of the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap Securing borders and preventing and combating illicit trafficking of firearms and ammunition
United States	Combating Illicit Firearms and Ammunition Trafficking in the Caribbean -Implementation of Caribbean Firearms Roadmap (2020) Preventing Diversion of Conventional Arms and Ammunition in the Caribbean
Arms Trade Treaty Voluntary Trust Fund Chile	Project for the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty in Chile
UNDP Haiti	Technical assistance for weapons and ammunition management in Haiti (2021)
UNSCAR	Reducing the risk of diversion through enhanced control of arms and ammunition held as evidence in judicial depots in El Salvador
UNRCPD	
China	Support for the regional centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
Nepal	Support for the regional centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
Thailand	Support for the regional centre's substantive programmes and operational capacities
United States	Supporting the regional implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in South Asia



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