

- educational programs concerning SALW, as well as reconciliation and peace-building workshops; and
- assistance for national governments in appropriate budget making for defence, as well as arms procurement procedures.⁵

Norway was the first nation to contribute to the UNDP Trust Fund with a commitment of US\$2.1 million. Switzerland has contributed US\$600,000; Belgium has contributed US\$50,000; and South Korea has contributed an undisclosed amount. The United Kingdom has also allocated a minimum of STG£19.5 million (approximately US\$28 million) over the next three years to UN agencies, regional organizations, governments and NGOs seeking to develop and implement local, national, regional and international measures to combat small arms problems. A substantial portion of this will be provided to the UNDP to support the *Weapons Collection, Management and Destruction Programme*. This programme will deploy experts to assist, train and build the capacity of national authorities, regional organizations and international agencies in areas such as weapons collection, stockpile management, safe storage and the destruction of weaponry.

Other governments have contributed to the UNDP Trust Fund on an *ad hoc* basis, or for specific UNDP initiatives. The United States, for example, has donated US\$300,000 to the UNDP's program in West Africa. The US has also provided technical assistance to the UNDP for the *Gramsh Pilot Project* in Albania.

To date, UNDP has spent approximately US\$3 million from its trust fund. This spending has been combined with matching amounts from additional donors.

UN Department of Disarmament Affairs (DDA)

Programming and Resource Allocation

In 1998, the UN DDA was designated as the focal point for all SALW activity within the UN system. In order to facilitate action and coordination within the UN, DDA subsequently established the *Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA)* mechanism in 1998.⁶ The goal of CASA was to integrate the development, law enforcement, humanitarian and security aspects of the SALW *problematique*. Since its inception, DDA has coordinated numerous SALW programmes and initiatives. It has also initiated specific programmes in response to member states' requests for assistance.

⁵*Ibid.*

⁶Currently, fourteen departments and agencies, as well as the World Bank, participate in CASA. CASA participants: the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), Department of Political Affairs (DPA), Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), Department of Public Information (DPI), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children in Armed Conflict (SRSG/CAC), the NY Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), the NY Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), and the Centre for International Crime Prevention (CICP) of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNODCCP/CICP). See David Biggs, "UN Contributions to the Process," *Small Arms: The Need for Coordination*, Disarmament Forum 2000, p. 36.