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COUNTER PROLIFERATION PROGRAMME

Programme Strategy

Financial Year 2015-16

Draft 1.0

December 2014

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PROGRAMME STRATEGY TEMPLATE

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF STRATEGY *(Brief summary of Strategy)*

Counter-Proliferation is one of the Government's top priorities. It features prominently in the [National Security Strategy](#) and the [Strategic Defence and Security Review](#), and is at the heart of one of the three priorities for the FCO: safeguarding Britain's national security. It also makes a significant contribution to the UK's prosperity objectives.

In line with this, the FCO has created a Security Programme, one strand of which covers Counter-Proliferation (CP). It plays a distinct and important role in supporting the strategic objectives set out in the new [National Counter-Proliferation Strategy](#). The programme looks to create the conditions for successful UK diplomatic engagement or larger-scale project interventions, for example by opening up access, building political will and shaping debate in priority countries and international organisations. This Programme does not fund large-scale material interventions, which are instead covered by the UK's contribution to the [Global Threat Reduction Programme](#).

2. RELEVANT STRATEGIC & GEOGRAPHICAL PRIORITIES *(Main Foreign Policy Priorities to which programme contributes and selection of Priority Countries with justification)*

The [three strategic priorities](#) set out in the UK's National Counter-Proliferation Strategy are:

- 1) Denying access to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materials and expertise by non-state actors;
- 2) Preventing acquisition by states of capabilities (both WMD and conventional military capabilities) which would threaten stability;
- 3) Supporting, strengthening and extending the rules-based international system of counter proliferation treaties, regimes and organisations that underpins global security and prosperity.

These therefore contribute to the [Foreign Policy Priority](#) of:

- Security - Safeguard Britain's national security by countering terrorism and weapons proliferation and working to reduce conflict.

2a CONTRIBUTION TO OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE *(Which of the countries listed above appear on the list included as Annex A to the Guidelines?)*

We are particularly keen to support projects which will qualify as Official Development Assistance (ODA). In order to be eligible to count as ODA, projects must have the development and welfare of the target country as their main objective. [More detailed on the criteria for ODA can be obtained following OECD guidelines.](#)

3. PROGRAMME DESIGN

3.1 Programme Objectives and Sub-Objectives (Hierarchy of Objectives) and Programme Operating Principles (*Programme's main objectives and sub-objectives. Indicate any sub-objectives that might be considered priority over others. Include any underlying operating principles e.g. focus on policy related interventions*)

- 1) **Priority countries strengthen their capacity to secure CBRN materials and expertise from acquisition by non-state actors.**
- 2) **Priority countries strengthen their export control regimes.**
- 3) **The international regimes, treaties and initiatives that underpin global non-proliferation, security and disarmament objectives are strengthened.**
- 4) **Support for the Non-Proliferation Treaty as we review and assess the outcomes of the 2015 Review Conference.**
- 5) **Progress is made towards the establishment of a WMD-free zone in the Middle East.**
- 6) **The threat posed by conventional weapons to UK, regional and global stability is reduced.**

3.1 Programme Objectives/Sub-Objectives breakdown (Annex 1)

Please refer to Annex 1

3.2 Programme Indicators (*Provide indicators against which success of the programme will be measured*)

Sub-Objective	Indicators
1) Priority countries strengthen their capacity to secure CBRN materials and expertise from acquisition by non-state actors ahead of the Nuclear Security Summit in 2016.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - States: increased adherence to international regimes, treaties and initiatives on CBRN Security - Industry: increased engagement with international initiatives to improve physical and information security, leading to improved practices - Academia: improved security culture, including knowledge sharing, laboratory practices, and Dual-Use Research of Concern
2) Priority countries strengthen their export control regimes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Countries integrate internationally recognised export controls into national legislation. - Countries openly engage with Panels of Experts to implement UNSC sanctions.
3) The international regimes, treaties and initiatives that underpin global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adherence & implementation of articles related to UNSCR 1540, ICSANT,

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<p>non-proliferation, security and disarmament objectives are strengthened.</p>	<p>aCPPNM, CWC/BTWC (including RevCon 2016) & other relevant international conventions or treaties including industry. E.g. verification, universality & transparency with remaining States acceding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - States and/or businesses better understand proliferation financing and build towards creating self funded network to share information and train staff.
<p>4) Support for the Non-Proliferation Treaty as we review and assess the outcomes of the 2015 Review Conference</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are a number of variables which will impact on the 2015 RevCon, making it therefore hard to predict the outcome. Whatever, supporting the NPT will remain the overarching objective.
<p>5) Progress is made towards the establishment of a WMD-free zone in the Middle East.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This also depends on the outcome of the 2015 RevCon. But steps towards achieving a Middle East WMD Free Zone remain the ultimate objective.
<p>6) The threat posed by conventional weapons to UK, regional and global stability is reduced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Countries accede to the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). - A successful first Conference of States Parties where key core functions of the ATT moving forward are agreed, these include rules of procedure, remit and location of secretariat and financing.

4. OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Implementation Plan *(Set out main activities which will be undertaken by the programme in the coming year)*

Programme Activity	Timing	Responsible
Round 1: Call for Bids	01 December 2014	Programme Team
Round 1: Concept Bid Deadline	08 January 2015	Applicants (Posts & Implementers)
Round 1: Concept Bid Results	21 January 2015	Programme Team
Round 1: Full Bid Deadline	20 February 2015	Successful Concept Bidders
Round 1: Full Bid Results	11 March 2015	Programme Team
A second round will be decided upon after the completion of the first round.	TBC	Programme Team

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4.2 Programme Budget *(In the tables below, set out the programme budget for projects, devolved administration and identify any ringfenced parts of the budget)*

4.2.1 Total Annual Budget for Projects

The programme funded projects with budgets ranging from £20,000 - £100,000 last financial year (Apr 2014-Mar 2015), an average of around £42,000 per project.

Applicants should take this as a general guide but not feel bound by this.

4.2.2 – 4.2.4 Budget for Projects

ITEM	TOTAL
4.2.2 Ongoing Projects	-
4.2.3 Projects approved but not started	-
4.2.4 Unallocated	£1,650,000
TOTAL	£1,650,000

4.3 Staffing *(Detail overall staffing requirements for Programme Teams and provide general information on Post staffing requirements)*

The programme has one Programme Manager who allocates 100% of their time to the running of the programme. The programme also calls upon small amounts of policy officer time for the management of projects.

4.4 Risk Analysis and Management (*Identify main risks to programme success and how they will be managed*)

Risk	Like- lihood	Impact	Risk Status	Trend	Owner	Management Strategy
Key target stakeholder buy-in is not achieved or reduces on areas of focus	Low/Medium	High	Green	Level	Programme, Policy Leads, Project Managers	This will be assessed in each bid the programme receives but also raised in quarterly project reports by implementers. Action will then be taken accordingly in consultation with the project.
Project slippage results incomplete activity for financial year	Low	Medium	Green	Falling	Programme, Project Managers & Implementers	The programme manager and project managers will monitor projects closely ensuring projects keep on track and risks of slippage are appropriately mitigated.

(Programmes may substitute this table with their own Risk Analysis and Management Strategy as an Annex, if already developed, instead of completing the table)

4.5 Monitoring & Evaluation Arrangements (*Detail how programme progress will be monitored, by whom, which methods etc.*)

Quarterly Programme Review

Projects will be required to submit quarterly returns to the programme to review. These will then feed into an overall quarterly programme review conducted by the Programme Manager and fed within departmental systems.

End of Financial Year (FY) Review

Project completion reports will also be required for an end of FY review of outcomes, outputs and initial impacts of the programme’s funding.

5. STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT & COMMUNICATION (*Identify main stakeholders, their roles and how messages will be communicated. Clearly identify the key decision makers*)

Stakeholder	Main Interest/ Issues/ Concerns	Management Objectives / Communication Objectives	Key Messages	Communication Method
Applicants	Bidding deadlines & requirements	The programme strategy and other information will be promoted around the network and online.	Programme requirements & deadlines	E-mail / Gov.uk website
Senior Officials	Funding and Impact	To inform them of project impacts on counter proliferation.	Success and lessons learning	Evaluation exercise

(Programmes may substitute this table with their own Stakeholder Management & Communication Strategy as an Annex, if already developed, instead of completing the table)

6. OTHER ISSUES/INFORMATION

The programme does not fund multi-year proposals because funding for the programme is set annually. The programme nonetheless looks to fund projects with sustainable impact that have the potential to carry on beyond the FCO funding they have received.

It is also highly recommended that would-be applicants discuss any ideas, whether within the scope of this strategy or outside, with the relevant policy holder in Counter Proliferation Department. If you are unaware who this is please e-mail SPF.CP@fco.gov.uk

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Annex 1

Programme Objectives/Sub-Objectives by Country (*Show which objectives/sub-objectives will be the focus of projects in each country*)

<i>Programme objective:</i>	<i>Strategic Priority</i>	<i>Further details and example areas for project work</i>
<p>1) Priority countries strengthen their capacity to secure CBRN materials and expertise from acquisition by non-state actors ahead of the Nuclear Security Summit in 2016.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>'CBRN security: improving capacity, reducing the threat' We are looking to fund projects which help priority countries to improve the security of CBRN materials and expertise, or which help encourage the political will to do so.</p> <p>Projects in priority countries might aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase the focus and engagement of key decision-makers on CBRN security issues - shape debate on CBRN security through academic or NGO exchange. - facilitate or provide expertise to priority countries to increase their awareness of the importance of protecting CBRN information and expertise, and their capacity to do so - improve UK access to, influence on and understanding of the key decision-making bodies related to CBRN security. - promote increased understanding, awareness and implementation of CBRN Security through Governments, industry, civil society and academics. - improve the relationship between priority countries and the IAEA, and strengthen the focus on nuclear security within the IAEA - identify new / innovative avenues of bilateral cooperation on CBRN Security, covering security and/or prosperity objectives
<p>2) Priority countries strengthen their export control regimes (ECRs)</p>	<p>2 & 3</p>	<p>We are looking to fund projects that will take forward implementation and enforcement by priority countries of export control legislation of sufficient standard.</p> <p>For example, projects might provide training or technical assistance, or share UK best practice, in order to strengthen export controls and ensure that staff in priority countries are trained and equipped to implement them. Projects which strengthen implementation of UNSC sanctions resolutions – particularly those on the DPRK and Iran, or which increase states' willingness or ability to interdict material that violates sanctions, would be particularly welcome.</p> <p>Projects that can make progress towards wider adherence to Nuclear Suppliers' Group (NSG), Australia Group, Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and Wassenaar regimes, and more effective implementation of regime guidelines, are also welcome.</p> <p>We would also welcome projects which look at 'future-proofing' the ECRs to take account of technological developments e.g. in how to control cyber and surveillance technology, genomics.</p>

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<p>3) The international regimes, treaties and initiatives that underpin global non-proliferation, security and disarmament objectives are strengthened.</p>	<p>1, 2 & 3</p>	<p>We would like to support projects which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In preparation for the 2016 Comprehensive Review of UNSCR 1540, support efforts towards universalisation of implementation of the resolution, including by increasing the role played by regional organisations. - Ahead of the 2016 Nuclear Security Summit, promote ratification and entry into force of the amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (aCPPNM) and the International Convention on Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT) by all states yet to do so. - Advance progress towards the entry into force of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and completion of its verification system - Influence P5 and others to unblock, and ultimately facilitate, the start of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament (CD) on a Fissile Materials Cut Off Treaty (FMCT); dissuade others from pursuing alternative channels outside of the CD. - Assist States Parties to adopt the necessary measures to implement their obligations under the Promote national implementation of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) in the run up to the 2016 RevCon and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) e.g. enacting penal legislation which encompasses all activities prohibited by the Conventions. - Promote the BTWC intersessional process, particularly focussing on developments in Science and Technology that have implications for the Convention. - Maintain support for the Chemical Weapons Convention as it shifts its focus from destruction to non-proliferation. - Promote universality of the BTWC (26 countries remain outside this convention) and CWC (six countries outside) - Strengthen international efforts to interrupt proliferation financing networks, including, but not only, through FATF and its regional fora.
<p>4) Support for the Non-Proliferation Treaty as we review and assess the outcomes of the 2015 Review Conference</p>	<p>2 & 3</p>	<p>'NPT: path to 2020' Projects might aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the NPT as the cornerstone of international non-proliferation, disarmament and security regimes; - Shape debate and influence decision-makers in influential Non-Nuclear Weapon States, particularly NAM countries and emerging powers - Improve the UK's connections with and influence on priority countries - Encourage and enable the safe use of civil nuclear technology in priority countries - Improve domestic safeguards legislation in priority countries

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<p>5) Progress is made towards the establishment of a WMD-free zone in the Middle East</p>	<p align="center">2</p>	<p>Progress towards the establishment of a MEW MDFZ is a key UK objective. We will support projects which solidify regional support for the Zone through engagement with Governments, civil society and other significant opinion formers.</p>
<p>6) The threat posed by conventional weapons to UK, regional and global stability is reduced</p>	<p align="center">2 & 3</p>	<p>‘ATT: from negotiation to implementation’ We are keen to support projects which would advance the process towards accession to and implementation of an Arms Trade Treaty. Projects might focus on specific countries (particularly influential NAM countries) and seek to build political and public support for an ATT. Projects may also look to help build capacity for developing states to fully implement the ATT.</p> <p>Projects will also be considered which seek to address the threat from conventional weapons in priority countries, and attempts to procure conventional weapons (including advanced conventional weapons) by high-threat non-State groups (e.g. ISIL), for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - heightening awareness of the threat posed by conventional arms - building capacity to control the export or transfer of conventional arms - building capacity to secure and destroy conventional weapons. <p>Projects might also contribute to the fulfilment of the UK’s obligations under the Ottawa and Oslo conventions on anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions respectively.</p>

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Annex A: DAC List of ODA Recipients
Effective for reporting on 2011, 2012 and 2013 flows

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	Other Low-Income Countries (per capita GNI < \$1005 in 2010)	Lower Middle-Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI \$1006-\$3975 in 2010)	Upper Middle-Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI \$3976-\$12275 in 2010)
Afghanistan Angola Bangladesh Benin Bhutan Burkino Faso Burundi Cambodia Central African Republic Chad Comoros Congo, Dem.Rep Djibouti Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Ethiopia Gambia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Haiti Kiribati Laos Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Malawi Mali Mauritania Mozambique Myanmar Nepal Niger Rwanda Samoa Sao Tome and Principe Senegal Sierra Leone Solomon Islands Somalia Sudan Tanzania Timor-Leste Togo Tuvalu Uganda Vanuatu Yemen Zambia	Kenya Korea, Democratic Republic Kyrgyz Rep South Sudan Tajikistan Zimbabwe	Armenia Belize Bolivia Cameroon Cape Verde Congo, Rep. Cote d'Ivoire Egypt El Salvador Fiji Georgia Ghana Guatemala Guyana Honduras India Indonesia Iraq Kosovo ⁽¹⁾ Marshall Islands Micronesia, Federated States Moldova Mongolia Morocco Nicaragua Nigeria Pakistan Papua New Guinea Paraguay Peru Philippines Sri Lanka Swaziland Syria Thailand *Tokelau Tonga Turkmenistan Ukraine Uzbekistan Vietnam West Bank and Gaza Strip	Albania Algeria *Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Azerbaijan Belarus Bosnia and Herzegovina Botswana Brazil Chile China Colombia Cook Islands Costa Rica Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Gabon Grenada Iran Jamaica Jordan Kazakhstan Lebanon Malaysia Maldives Mauritius *Mayotte Mexico Montenegro *Montserrat Namibia Nauru Niue Palau Panama Peru Serbia Seychelles *St Helena St Kitts and Nevis St Lucia St Vincent and Grenadines Suriname Thailand Tunisia Turkey Uruguay Venezuela *Wallis and Futuna

* Territory

(1) This is without prejudice to the status of Kosovo under international law

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