

## Western Balkans SALW Control Roadmap MPTF

United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for the implementation of the Roadmap for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons and their ammunition in the Western Balkans



# PROJECT DOCUMENT

<b>Project title: Digitalization and Institutional and Regional Cooperation Project (DIRC)</b>	
<b>Targeted jurisdiction(s): Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	
<b>Participating organizations: UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	
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<b>Implementing partners: The BiH SALW Coordination Board</b>	
<b>Project number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): 00133688</b>	
<b>Relevant SDG targets: SDG 16, Target 6.1, 16.4, 16.a; SDG 5, Target 5.2, 5.5, 5.c.</b>	
<b>Project duration (in months): Nine (9) months</b> Anticipated start date: 20 October 2022 Anticipated end date: 20 July 2023  <b>Revised Project duration: Fourteen (14) months</b> Start date: 25 October 2022 End date: <b>31 December 2023</b>	<b>Total amount: US\$ 309,412</b> Sources of funding: 1. UN MPTF: <b>US\$ 309,412</b> 2. Other sources of funding N/A • Government: US\$____ • UN Organization: US\$____
<b>Brief project overview</b> <p>The Digitalization and Institutional and Regional Cooperation Project (DIRC Project) aims to ensure continuity and strengthening of the ongoing efforts and achievements of UNDP BiH regarding SALW Control. It also aims to establish a platform for bi-lateral and multilateral knowledge sharing with neighbouring countries, pertaining to several aspects of SALW control. It will ultimately contribute to a more efficient and effective fight against illegal SALW trafficking. Furthermore, the Project shall ensure continuity of efforts in further institutionalizing gender mainstreaming in SALW control within Indirect Taxation Authority of BiH.</p>	
<b>Project Gender Marker Score (1, 2, 3 or N/A): GM 2</b>	

### Names and signatures of the Participating UN Organizations

Steliana Nedera Resident Representative, UNDP BiH	 DRR a.i	Signature:  P.P Date: 16/6/23
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## DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The Digitalization and Institutional and Regional Cooperation Project (DIRC Project) aims to ensure continuity of the ongoing efforts and achievements of other projects including the ongoing UNDP projects CIAT, HALT, PILLAR and EXPLODE+ as well as to establish a platform for bi-lateral and multilateral knowledge sharing, pertaining to several aspects of SALW control, with neighbouring countries ultimately contributing to more efficient and effective overall fight against illegal SALW trafficking. Furthermore, the DIRC Project shall ensure continuity of efforts in further institutionalization of gender mainstreaming in SALW control within Indirect Taxation Authority of BiH.

These shall be achieved through the following project results/outputs:

- Capacitated competent institutions and law enforcement agencies in BiH to replace current practices and processes with advanced, state-of-the-art digital solutions.
- Cooperation and knowledge exchange platforms established through structured joint exercises with neighbouring countries.

Completed and ongoing projects in the field have been focusing on building policy, institutional and operational frameworks and capacities resulting in improved preparedness and efficiency of the law enforcement community in BiH to monitor, track, seize and investigate illicit SALW trade. The progress that relevant authorities in BiH made to date, shall be further instituted, and expanded through provision of support to the relevant institutions in introducing state-of-the-art digital tools, including development of application for monitoring and recording issued foreign trade licenses for the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH.

The purpose of such an intervention is twofold: it shall enable competent institutions in introducing digital solutions and digitalization of pertinent processes, exchange of information and more systemic information gathering while it will further contribute to overall integrity of processes minimizing potential corruptive actions. Furthermore, proposed intervention shall establish clear baselines and identify other needs through an in-depth assessment establishing a clear way forward toward effective control of the entire cycle of weapons use, transparency of licensing, permitting, acquisition, possession, inspection and disposal processes.

Furthermore, establishing a communication platform for knowledge sharing shall further promote bi-lateral and multilateral cooperation, coordination and communication, potentially harmonizing procedures and approaches to investigation and processing of SALW related crimes. Bringing professionals together shall also improve peer-to-peer exchanges which ultimately serves to improving joint work and cooperation at the operational level.

Therefore, proposed project activities have been designed in such a manner to be fully aligned and contribute to the achievement of goals of the Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Control Strategy in

Bosnia and Herzegovina<sup>1</sup> (BiH SALW Strategy) and Regional Roadmap for SALW Control in the Western Balkans (Roadmap)<sup>2</sup>. Implementation of the project and its envisaged activities directly contribute to the achievement of several goals and activities envisaged by the BiH SALW Strategy and the Roadmap action plans. Furthermore, the project shall build on the previous and ongoing interventions within the UNDP's CIAT, HALT, PILLAR+, and EXPLODE+ projects.

In terms of its contribution to the implementation of the Roadmap, the project activities shall directly feed into the implementation and achievements of Goals 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Regional Roadmap for SALW Control in the Western Balkans.

## Project Background (situation analysis)

Bosnia and Herzegovina is an upper-middle-income country in Southeast Europe with a population of 3.5 million<sup>3</sup>. Accession to the European Union is an overarching priority. Over two decades after signing the Dayton Peace Agreement, EU accession is constrained by limited reform progress and frequent institutional and political deadlocks that hamper public sector performance and weaken citizens' trust in the government.

At present, Bosnia and Herzegovina is undergoing a severe political and institutional crises, marked with inter-ethnic grievances and divisions. Progress on needed socio-economic reforms is limited, including recovery from COVID-19, as well as the accession to the EU. Stability and general progress of the country is affected by corruption, high unemployment rates, and brain drain. The war in Ukraine additionally influences the sense of security and safety of the population. While the General Elections are scheduled in October 2022, there is an ongoing disagreement over electoral reforms, which represents an additional threat to stability.

From the geographical and geostrategic perspective, the Balkan peninsula is on a "geo-political crossroads" and is a "geopolitical hub" between the east and west and south and north of Europe.<sup>4</sup> Such a geographical and geo-traffic position also poses certain security challenges for Bosnia and Herzegovina, because it is situated on one of the world's most important trafficking routes<sup>5</sup>, the so-called "Balkan Route". Bosnia and Herzegovina is not only a source country, but also a transit, and to a certain extent a destination country, when it comes to smuggling of firearms.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.msb.gov.ba/PDF/SALW\\_ENG%20FINAL\\_web.pdf](http://www.msb.gov.ba/PDF/SALW_ENG%20FINAL_web.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.seesac.org/f/docs/News-SALW/Roadmap-for-sustainable-solution.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> Bucher, S., Istok, R., *The geopolitical position of Serbia as a potential factor of disintegration*, Institute of Geography SAS, Bratislava: Geographical Journal 67 (2015), pp 61-83 in Draft Needs Assessment Report on Capacities of the Criminal Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Countering Illicit Arms Trafficking, SEESAC, 2022

<sup>5</sup> [https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/Illicit\\_DT\\_through\\_SEE\\_REPORT\\_2014\\_web.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/Illicit_DT_through_SEE_REPORT_2014_web.pdf), in in Draft Needs Assessment Report on Capacities of the Criminal Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Countering Illicit Arms Trafficking, SEESAC, 2022

<sup>6</sup> [https://ocindex.net/country/bosnia\\_and\\_herzegovina](https://ocindex.net/country/bosnia_and_herzegovina) and [https://www.flemishpeaceinstitute.eu/safte/files/vrede\\_syntheserapport\\_safte\\_lr.pdf](https://www.flemishpeaceinstitute.eu/safte/files/vrede_syntheserapport_safte_lr.pdf) in in Draft Needs Assessment Report on Capacities of the Criminal Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Countering Illicit Arms Trafficking, SEESAC, 2022

In the period between 1 January – 31 December 2021, there were 142 seizures of firearms, ammunition and explosives (FAE) inland and 11 at the border seizing respectively 910 pieces / 24 pieces of firearms and 77,664 / 1,147 pieces of ammunition. Through inland seizures 48,001 grams and 181 pieces of explosives were seized as well. Eighteen cases were reported for trafficking of FAE, and 1 case was reported for altering marking of firearms. In the same reporting period 209 cases were reported for illegal possession of FAE while 39 cases were reported for other FAE related crimes. In addition, a total of 263 criminal offences of “Illegal production and trade of weapons or explosive substances” were reported by the Republika Srpska Ministry of Interior.<sup>7</sup> A total of 349 incidents with FAE were recorded in 2021. Out of these, 53 men and 9 women became victims of these crimes.<sup>8</sup> Fifty-six percent (56%) of surveyed citizens said that they feel threatened by the illegal possession and misuse of weapons in their neighbourhoods which is an increase from the previous year.<sup>9</sup> According to SEESAC findings, “Men constitute an absolute majority of both perpetrators - and victims in firearm-related incidents. Over 97 per cent of firearm related incidents are committed by men, less than 3 per cent by women. Men also account for the vast majority of victims of firearm-related incidents (more than 80%), but are more often represented among perpetrators than victims. On the contrary, women are several times more often victims than perpetrators. Bearing in mind their low share among firearm owners and perpetrators of firearm-related incidents, women experience a disproportionately higher”.<sup>10</sup>

BiH is faced with several challenges that, among other things, also have an impact on small arms and light weapons control. The legal framework among jurisdictions and cantons is not harmonised and there is limited sharing of information. There are challenges related to inter and intra-institutional operational coordination, limited human resources and high turnover of staff.<sup>11</sup> There is a lack of clear understanding of the level of digital capacities in law enforcement institutions, and BiH is the only jurisdiction in the Western Balkans that has not yet established the Firearms Focal Point(s), limiting the potential of firearms investigations. As reported by the end of 2021 no weapons, criminal, ballistics, or any other relevant databases have been connected. Also, no intelligence-led cases of operational cooperation with other Western Balkan countries was reported during this time period.<sup>12</sup>

It is currently not clear what kind of digital capacities exist in relevant law enforcement agencies / ministries of interior dealing with SALW related information, which makes it difficult to develop targeted and most effective assistance for development in this area. Some institutions have digital databases, like the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH, while for others, like the Ministry of Security,

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<sup>7</sup> Data was separately provided for Republika Srpska, as it cannot be disaggregated for each criminal offence under the Key Performance Indicator 3.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> Regional Key Performance Indicators Report, SEESAC, 2021. <https://www.seesac.org/f/docs/7th-regional-progress-report/7th-Regional-KPIs-Report.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.seesac.org/Gender-in-Small-Arms-Control/>

<sup>11</sup> Draft Needs Assessment Report on Capacities of the Criminal Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Countering Illicit Arms Trafficking, SEESAC, 2022

<sup>12</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> Regional Key Performance Indicators Report, SEESAC, 2021. <https://www.seesac.org/f/docs/7th-regional-progress-report/7th-Regional-KPIs-Report.pdf>; and ‘Key highlights, 7 Roadmap Progress Report, Bosnia and Herzegovina’, source SEESAC.

databases are currently being developed. Much needed digital communication between the databases remains amiss.

UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina has been continuously supporting the national authorities in the country in their endeavors to develop and strengthen capacities in controlling SALW especially through support to the BiH SALW Coordination Board (SALW CB) as a coordination body by providing support and assistance in the implementation and enforcement of the relevant legislation as well as the strategic documents developed and adopted. The SALW CB encompasses representatives of all relevant institutions in BiH from the national, entity and local levels, total of 19 ministries and agencies.

Completed and ongoing projects in the SALW control field have been focusing on building policy, institutional and operational frameworks and capacities resulting in improved preparedness and efficiency of the law enforcement community in BiH to monitor, track, seize and investigate illicit SALW trade.

UNDP BiH is currently implementing four projects which directly contribute to the SALW Roadmap 2024 implementation, including:

- Countering Illicit Arms Trafficking (CIAT) Project, financed through Funding Window by German Government
- Halting Arms and Lawbreaking Trade (HALT) Project, financed through MPTF
- Prevention and Illicit Arms Reduction (PILLAR) Project, financed through MPTF, and
- Urgent Action on Ammunition Disposal (EXPLODE+), financed through MPTF

### ***Countering Illicit Arms Trafficking (CIAT) Project***

Through the initial phase of the project which started in September 2017, UNDP BiH assisted local authorities (Border Police and Ministry of Security) in developing and institutionalizing procedures on how to process crimes pertaining to SALW smuggling. The project entailed provision of detection equipment and training of all front-liners (1.500 staff) on application and implementation of the SOPs developed through the project. Additionally, the project resulted in improved cooperation and coordination among key stakeholders in BiH and the region.

Following success of the first phase of CIAT project, the German Government provided funding to the region hence the second phase of the project becomes a part of the Regional Funding Windows project administered by UNDP SEESAC.

The second phase includes all entity and cantonal police agencies (13) whereby equipment and training were provided for up to 2,000 police officers to better detect illicit SALW. The second phase of the project replicates positive experiences from the work with BiH Border Police where trained instructors from the Border Police worked with their colleagues from all law enforcement agencies developing relevant SOPs and delivering training.

Additionally, the project supported development and implementation of the national database on SALW transport for the Ministry of Security as well as strengthening BiH Border Police in better control and protection of the green border.

The project officially ended on 31 December 2022.

Project activities within this project require full commitment and cooperation of 13 law enforcement agencies, Border Police and the State Prosecutor's Office which often poses a risk that has to be continuously monitored and properly mitigated. Additionally, all these agencies are at various levels of development and capacities, both human and technical, which requires a tailor-made approach developed for each of the agencies to accommodate their actual needs.

The proposed project will build directly on the efforts of CIAT by advancing the functionalities of the database used by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MOFTER) so that it can technically be linked to the database currently being developed for the Ministry of Security under CIAT. Also, the proposed project will advance the use of the SALW Identification Tool, upgraded under CIAT, through provision of trainings and functional connection of the Tool with relevant institutions. Finally, the cooperation of law enforcement agencies, Border Police and State Prosecutors' Office will continue to be supported through the proposed project, in close cooperation with the SALW Coordination Board.

#### ***Halting Arms and Lawbreaking Trade (HALT) Project***

The project started in February 2020 as a joint UNDP - UNODC intervention aiming at comprehensive impact on the enhancement of Indirect Taxation Agency (BiH Customs) capacities to combat illicit arms trafficking at the border crossings and through the inspection of shipments.

Similarly like in the CIAT project, BiH Customs and BiH Border Police (BP) are *provided* with the sophisticated detection equipment thus strengthening overall Integrated Border Management (IBM) capacities in the investigative context of processing illicit SALW trafficking. Based on developed SOPs, the training has been rolled out for at least 80% of relevant BiH Customs staff. To date, approximately 700 customs officers have completed the training.

Additionally, the tripartite cooperation of BiH Customs, BP and State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA) has been enhanced through organization of regular coordination meetings, joint trainings, and exercises.

The project officially ends on 30 June 2023.

Similarly to CIAT, the inter-institutional coordination supported through HALT will continue to be supported through the proposed project and will be further enhanced through bi-lateral and multilateral knowledge sharing with neighbouring countries.

#### ***Prevention and Illicit Arms Reduction (PILLAR) Project***

The project started on 1 January 2021, and it seeks to implement a comprehensive response to raise awareness amongst the population regarding the dangers of illegal possession of firearms and to educate how to recognize individual and collective threats to security. Furthermore, the project aims to contribute to behavioural change and comprehensive understanding of the threats posed by SALW within families, community, and society in general.

The project officially ends on 30 June 2023.

To date, the Project has completed a training of 56 members of two associations of women police officers in project writing and strategic planning, as well as implemented focused awareness-raising campaign addressing celebratory shootings during the holiday season. The campaign “Celebrate responsibly, celebrate without firearms” was planned and organized in coordination with SALW CB BiH and conducted in cooperation with 10 law enforcement agencies from FBiH and Brčko District BiH during the period 23-31. December 2021.

The proposed project will finance two micro-projects, each developed by one of the two women police officers’ associations under PILLAR and thus ensure continued support to and strengthening of women’s associations and their engagement in SALW control initiatives.

### ***Urgent Action on Ammunition Disposal (EXPLODE+)***

The project focuses on disposal of ammunition unsafe for further storage, artillery ammunition, and highly prone to proliferation - small arms ammunition. The priority areas of this project are identified in close collaboration with the Ministry of Defence and contribute to the safety and security of BiH and the wider region. The project is helping the country to reduce risks of illicit proliferation of small arms ammunition and in prevention of unplanned explosion of ammunition sites.

The project officially ended on 31 October 2022.

While the project has successfully managed all technical activities regarding the organization of disposal, continued political interference, complete absence or very slow decision-making process within the Ministry of Defence but also within the Presidency of BiH, has triggered the need to re-assess ongoing and planned activities and decide if continuation of the project is feasible.

While the envisaged project activities shall directly feed into Goals 2,3,4, and 5 of the Regional Roadmap for SALW Control in the Western Balkans they will also complement enforcement of the activities defined through the SALW Strategy in BiH 2021-2024.

## **National Ownership**

The main partner in the implementation of the project shall therefore be SALW CB as an overall coordination body for all project activities. The SALW CB is encompassing representatives of the following institutions:

- Ministry of Security of BiH
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of BiH
- Ministry of Defense of BiH
- Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH
- Indirect Taxation Agency
- State Investigation and Protection Agency – SIPA
- Border Police
- Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies of BiH
- Republika Srpska Ministry of Interior
- Federation Ministry of Interior
- Cantonal Ministries of Interior
- Brcko District Police

Also, all cantonal, entity and national level law enforcement agencies shall be beneficiaries of the project.

Proposed project activities have been identified through continued communication and cooperation with the SALW Coordination Board as well as all participating institutions and agencies. As explained below, proposed interventions have been identified through implementation of activities within ongoing projects while support and endorsement for the project proposal were finally verified through a formal address to the members of the SALW Coordination Board in the letter sent to the Minister of Security by UNDP Resident Representative on 10 May 2022 and a response from the SALW Coordination Board Chair received on 9 June 2022.

The SALW Coordination Board (conclusions of the CB regular meeting held in Banja Luka from 21-23 February 2022) concluded the need for development of new project interventions which would be tailored for individual law enforcement agencies to properly address their specific needs pertinent to further implementation of the SALW Roadmap. Also, in the letter received by UNDP CO Bosnia from the Deputy Director of Federation Police Directorate on 16 February 2022, UNDP received information on successful use of specialized equipment donated through the projects as well as direct request for additional support and assistance in equipping and training police in Federation of BiH on the SALW related topics. Similarly, the coordination forum gathering 10 cantonal police commissioners and Federation Police Directorate held on 23-24 March 2022 (<http://fup.gov.ba/?p=27779>) directly supported UNDP's work in the SALW control field requesting continued support to ensure continuity and capitalizing on the results achieved over the past period.

As the field of SALW control in BiH is well organized and managed by the SALW Coordination board in BiH, UNDP participated in all meetings of the board held in 2021. The meetings were mostly geared towards development of the national SALW control strategy 2020-2024, and wide audience of stakeholders were included and actively participated with the ideas and proposals how to improve the field of SALW control in BIH. Aside of the active role taken in the strategy development, UNDP also has held bilateral meetings

with the beneficiaries of the projects. For instance, during the preparatory phase of SALW disposal event that was held in October 2021 the project organized verification visits to 11 police agencies in BiH during which every piece of SALW for disposal was verified by type, serial number, and the quantity.

UNDP also supported coordination meeting of 10 cantonal police agencies with Deputy Director of the Federation Police Directorate. Obviously, the project team managed to establish and maintain positive contacts and relationships with all relevant national stakeholders and representatives of donor countries in BiH but it also promoted and facilitated such positive relationships among relevant institutions in the country.

The project team promoted an approach which ensures not only achieving planned project results, but which directly feeds into sustainability of the project results and promotion of cooperation, coordination and communication among law enforcement agencies in BiH developing common understanding, advanced technical knowledge and clarity of procedures in firearms, ammunition and explosives related investigations. These have been achieved through organization of joint train-the-trainer sessions which included 53 police officers (49 men and 4 women) from 14 law enforcement agencies. Additionally, the same approach was used in the specialized training for the use of donated videoscopes which again included organization of joint trainings for 98 police officers (94 men and 4 women). This approach, according to the feedback from the participants, ensured exchange of experiences as well as camaraderie among participants which indirectly ensures more direct and easier cooperation during their day-to-day activities.

The project team also ensured that during the one-day trainings on the use of SOPs and specialized detection equipment solidarity among participating agency is promoted by ensuring that the agencies that had advanced in the project activities provide support to those agencies that are just starting. Following this pattern, the project team ensured that the Border Police Management fully supports these project activities which was demonstrated through provision of two border police officers who facilitated and moderated the training and thus shared their experiences gained through the first phase of the CIAT project where approximately 1,500 border police officers received similar training. Similar approach was used with provision of support by Border Police to RS Police at the time they started the extensive training. Also, RS Police provided support to Brcko District Police as they were preparing training concept and training plans.

Finally, better internal cooperation, improved efficiency in processing and prosecuting SALW related crimes ensured through agreed participation of Prosecutor's Office of BiH in project activities, namely participation of two state prosecutors and the Head of Investigations within Prosecutor's Office.

## Project Objective

The overall objective of the project is to ensure continuity of the ongoing efforts and achievements of other projects including the ongoing UNDP projects CIAT, HALT, PILLAR+, and EXPLODE+ as well as to establish a platform for bi-lateral and multilateral knowledge sharing with neighbouring countries, ultimately contributing to more efficient and effective overall fight against illegal SALW trafficking. Furthermore, the DIRC Project shall ensure continuity of efforts in further institutionalization of gender mainstreaming in SALW control. The progress that relevant authorities in BiH made to date, shall be further instituted, and expanded through provision of support to the relevant institutions in introducing state-of-the-art digital tools including development of application for monitoring and recording issued foreign trade licenses for the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH. The objective of such an intervention is twofold: it shall enable competent institutions in introducing digital solutions and digitalization of pertinent processes, exchange of information and more systemic information gathering while it will further contribute to overall integrity of processes minimizing potential corruptive actions. Furthermore, proposed intervention shall establish clear baselines and identify other needs through an in-depth assessment establishing a clear way forward toward effective control of the entire cycle of weapons use, transparency of licensing, permitting, acquisition, possession, inspection, and disposal processes.

## Expected Results

**Result/Output 1.1. Enhanced capacity of BIH to better fight illicit SALW trafficking through targeted assistance to 14 law enforcement agencies, competent institutions, BiH Border Police and ITA**

Activity 1.1.1. – Improvement of the existing application for monitoring and recording issued foreign trade licenses (Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH) and its further development.

The overall target of this activity is to have a database for monitoring and recording foreign trade licenses developed and deployed to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH (MOFTER). Furthermore, the activity shall foster further cooperation between MOFTER and the Ministry of Security, namely, to ensure technical capacities to connect National SALW Transport Database within the Ministry of Security which is currently being developed within CIAT project.

Activity 1.1.2. - Further implementation of the SALW Identification Tool – 13 local law enforcement agencies

As elaborated further in the document, the SALW Identification Tool software is currently being improved through development of new modules and improvement of existing features in cooperation with Border Police of BiH. The overall target of the activity is to build on results achieved through CIAT Project and once deployed to at least 12 law enforcement agencies ensure further implementation of the software through provision of relevant training and functional connections with investigative branches within law

enforcement agencies to improve their capacities for identification of firearms and ammunition during inspections and seizures.

Activity 1.1.3. - Organization of additional joint exercises (BiH Prosecutor's Office, BiH Customs, Law Enforcement Agencies) and bi-lateral and multilateral knowledge sharing with neighboring countries

The Activity aims to build on ongoing efforts within CIAT and HALT projects where total of six (6) joint exercises have already been organized. The aim is to organize repetition of additional six (6) exercises in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to develop concept and organize two (2) bi-lateral exercises with Serbia and Montenegro.

Activity 1.1.4. – Initial assessment and preparation of relevant analysis regarding digitalization of data and processes in the relevant law enforcement agencies and interior ministries in Federation of BiH and Republika Srpska.

As it is currently not clear what kind of digital capacities exist in relevant law enforcement agencies / ministries of interior dealing with SALW related information (for example databases for legally registered SALW and licensed holders, etc.) the project aims to conduct and prepare at least one in-depth analytical report which shall also include concrete recommendations for future project interventions to advance digitalization.

Activity 1.1.5. – Further support to developing gender network within Indirect Taxation Agency (BiH Customs)

The ongoing PILLAR+ project has provided training of two Women Police Officers Networks (WPON) in project development and strategic planning whereby approximately ten projects have been developed as a part of practical part of the training. In order to further support the Networks and building of their capacities, the project shall finance through Responsible Party Agreement (RPA) two micro-projects, one for each of two Networks.

## **Activities**

### **Activity 1.1.1. - Improvement and development of the application for monitoring and recording issued foreign trade licenses for weapons and military equipment – Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH and Ministry of Security of BiH**

The activity would support the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH to improve and develop additional modules of the application for monitoring and recording issued foreign trade licenses for weapons and military equipment. This application would allow for direct digital connection with the National SALW Transport Database currently being developed within the Ministry of Security of BiH and it would minimize paperwork, introduce digital processing of all applications, and directly contribute to minimizing any possible corruptive actions. Additionally, it would enable the Ministry to issue licenses

for foreign trade of weapons and military equipment and at the same time use the system as a database to generate information for the annual reports such as National BiH Report, OSCE, UN, ATT, SEESAC, etc.

#### **Activity 1.1.2. - Further implementation of the SALW Identification Tool – 13 local law enforcement agencies**

Under the CIAT project SALW Identification Tool will be upgraded, at which point it will be used by the BP BiH and other law enforcement agencies to assist their identification of firearms and ammunition during inspections and seizures. However, additional activities are needed to ensure proper institutionalization and training. These activities would entail provision of training that would focus on linking the features of the tool with day-to-day investigative activities and use of the reports generated through the tool in the process of documenting crimes and its use in the criminal proceedings.

#### **Activity 1.1.3. - Organization of additional joint exercises (BiH Prosecutor's Office, BiH Customs, Law Enforcement Agencies) and bi-lateral and multilateral knowledge sharing with neighbouring countries**

This activity which is being implemented through both HALT and CIAT projects has been assessed by the national beneficiaries as one of the most useful for police. It is basically building on basic project interventions which entailed development of regulatory framework (SOPs), equipping and training whereby, through well designed, integrated approach, prosecutors, police, and customs get an opportunity to work jointly on a real-life scenario directly applying skills, knowledge and equipment provided in the initial phases of the project. As such exercises allow for only limited number of officers to participate, national beneficiaries request these exercises to continue in all follow-up projects.

Additionally, considering positive feedback, integrative nature of the exercise, it is the intention of the project team to promote this positive learning experience with neighbouring countries and explore possibility of organizing bi-lateral or trilateral exercises. Under the auspices of SEESAC team and in close cooperation with UNDP Country Offices, the project team would initially invite representatives of the law enforcement agencies and customs from Montenegro and Serbia to participate in the exercises in Bosnia and Herzegovina enabling experience sharing and learning. Total of eight meetings would be an opportunity for Bosnia and Herzegovina to showcase their experience, practice, procedures and equipment possessed through organization of six local joint exercises and two bi-lateral exercises with Serbia and Montenegro respectively.

#### **Activity 1.1.4. – Initial assessment and preparation of relevant analysis regarding digitalization of processes and systems in the Federation of BiH and Republika Srpska**

Considering the number of law enforcement agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as different level of development of IT capacities in those agencies, including SALW related databases, it would be necessary to conduct an in-depth assessment of existing capacities. This assessment would establish

technical needs and requirements for further interventions, including building IT infrastructure to support firearms focal point and needs deriving from the implementation of the newly adopted laws on weapons.

#### **Activity 1.1.5. – Further support to developing gender network within Indirect Taxation Agency (BiH Customs)**

Current project (HALT) has established a baseline and identified main areas of concern for further institutionalization and gender mainstreaming within BiH Customs. These activities would entail provision of support in organizing additional workshops and trainings based on identified needs and conclusions from the workshops organized within HALT project as well as support to the gender network within Indirect Taxation Agency that would deal with awareness raising on detection and prevention of gender-based harassment, including sexual harassment, while also taking into consideration and attempting to resolve other practical issues with an aim to reduce gender inequality within the institution. Furthermore, this activity would provide funding – grants, for formal Associations of Women Police Officers to implement mini-projects developed during the initial phase of the PILLAR+ project.

### **Sustainability of Results**

Proposed activities within this project intervention have been based on the needs expressed by individual state institutions and shared with UNDP during regular meetings with those institutions as well as at the regular meetings of the SALW Coordination Board. The project shall continue to promote an approach which ensures not only achieving planned project results, but which directly feeds into sustainability of the project results and promotion of cooperation, coordination and communication among law enforcement agencies in BiH developing common understanding, advanced technical knowledge and clarity of procedures in firearms, ammunition and explosives related investigations. The project team shall also ensure continuation of practice from other projects where solidarity among participating agency is promoted by ensuring that the agencies that had advanced in areas specific to SALW provide support to those agencies that are in the process of developing their capacities pertinent to SALW control. Better internal cooperation, improved efficiency in processing and prosecuting SALW related crimes shall be ensured through participation of Prosecutor's Office of BiH in project activities, namely participation of state prosecutors in implementation of joint exercises encompassing relevant law enforcement agencies.

The project team shall also develop knowledge management products that will be handed over to SALW CB BiH and LEAs to institutionalize practices in capacity development filed for gender related issues pertaining to SALW. Moreover, the project will, along with the SALW CB BiH advocate to include knowledge products of the project in the curriculum of police academies within the country as a supportive knowledge source pertaining to education of police officers in the field of SALW control.

With proposed structure of combined knowledge products and promoted coordination role of SALW CB BiH, sustainability will be ensured for the local authorities to fully take the ownership of SALW control related processes upon the completion of the project.

## Risk Identification and Management

Potential risks outlined here have been identified based on lessons learned and over ten years long UNDP's experience implementing projects in this field.

- **Political risk:** Some police agencies at different cantonal and entity levels may be reluctant to actively participate for political reasons given the complex constitutional setup of BiH. Political crisis in BiH deteriorates with decisions of the Serb leaders to further boycott joint institutions. As a mitigation measure, the Project team shall continue to demonstrate impartiality focusing on professional aspects and benefits of the project activities. Also, the project shall maintain regular communication with all project partners to ensure timely identification of any potential direct impact on the project implementation.
- **Organizational risk** - since the project has 12 primary partners and beneficiaries and it may foresee that coordination will not always be smooth, having in mind number of activities planned for implementation. The project will continuously maintain coordination with SALW CB BiH during the project implementation activities to reinforce and ease the efforts in the interest of the project.
- **COVID-19 pandemic risk (Social and environmental)** – the project team will continuously monitor developments regarding COVID-19 crisis to ensure that any imposed preventive measures do not interfere with implementation of the project activities.

## Cross-cutting Issues

Reduction of illicit SALW contributes to a safer environment in overall context and is crucial for communities to have equal development opportunities, since security is pre-condition for unimpeded socio-economic activities to take place at all. With this approach, the project targets all residents in the country opting to provide a safe environment required for equal development opportunities to both, males and females.

Through proposed intervention, the project team shall continue to ensure and support gender mainstreaming in SALW control by building on results and achievements of the past and ongoing project interventions. This shall entail supporting and ensuring horizontal exchange between two associations of women police networks, women in customs and other relevant national and international stakeholders. Furthermore, the project will continue to provide an assistance and capacity development to existing women police officer's networks in the country in the field of SALW control as a gender sensitive approach to rising gender-based and domestic violence with fatal outcomes for women. The aim will be to capacitate women police officer's networks in conducting and implementing training activities in the field of harmful impact of SALW to gender related SALW violence resolution.

Finally, the project will apply gender equality principle and, where applicable, ensure equal engagement of men and women in all areas of the project implementation.

## Communication and Visibility

Aiming to ensure visibility of the Project results and impacts, to raise awareness about necessity of fighting illegal arms trafficking as means of increasing safety of communities across the country (as well as those in the EU), and to strategically position the Project as the positive example of support in achievement of the pertinent Roadmap goals, the Project shall:

- Develop communications plan which will provide a clear guidance on how to effectively communicate about the Project, outline key audiences, messages, communications tactics, channels, and tools. Visibility of the MPTF donors will be prominently featured in every event, publication or document prepared and produced by the Project, and in compliance with the MPTF communications and visibility guidelines;
- Plan and implement all communication activities in close coordination with the MPTF Secretariat (UNDP SEESAC) and ensure due coordination with other pertinent projects to avoid duplication or conflicting messages.
- Promote activities, milestones and results achieved through the project with emphasis on partnerships with and between the national project partners/beneficiaries, UNDP BiH, and MPTF donors;
- Communicate via available communication channels, such as social media, webpage [www.ba.undp.org](http://www.ba.undp.org), partners' websites, as well as the media (conventional and digital media outlets);
- Put focus on and effectively utilize online and social media channels, based on positive experience in communicating matters related to safety of communities to targeted audiences. This will be done through UNDP BiH (UNDP CO Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and Instagram) as well as via UNDP SEESAC and UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub (when appropriate) social media channels;

## Knowledge Management

The project intends to produce different knowledge products as a result of implemented activities with the intended beneficiaries. It refers to the publications/tools that will be left with the beneficiaries upon completion of the project. The planned products to be developed in coordination with the beneficiaries over the 9 months of project implementation are:

- Needs assessment report outlining current situation analysis regarding digitalization of processes and systems in the Federation of BiH and Republika Srpska
- Application for monitoring and recording issued foreign trade licenses for the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH and Ministry of Security of BiH

- Improved SALW Identification Tool for 14 local law enforcement agencies

## Project Management Structure

UNDP CO Bosnia shall assume full responsibility and accountability for the overall management of the Project, including monitoring and evaluation of interventions, achievement of the objectives and specified results, and the efficient and effective use of resources.

The project shall be managed by the **Project Manager (Manager)** who will be a staff member of the UNDP responsible for managing the capacity development of and ties with institutions/partners at the national and local levels, achieving the overall project outputs and day-to-day management of the project. The Manager as a UNDP staff member represents the Project towards external counterparts.

The **Project Board (PB)** is responsible for making consensus management decisions for the project when guidance is required by the Manager, including recommending approval of project revisions. The PB will be consulted by the Manager for decisions when the project exceeds tolerances, normally in terms of time and budget; reviews will also be conducted at designated decision points during rollout. Similarly, UNDP will be accountable to the PB for the use of project resources. UNDP will delegate managerial duties for the day-to-day running of the Project to the Manager. The Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. He/she will report directly to the Sector Leader. The role of the PB as a part of the Quality Assurance process, will be to monitor the project's progress, lessons learnt, and decide on the way forward.

The PB will hold meetings on an annual basis, or more frequently if deemed necessary. The PB will monitor project progress, decide on strategic decisions to ensure continued coherence between implementation and goals and objectives, decide on annual work plans and budgets, and revise annual plans, yearly budgets, and requests for funds presented by UNDP. Amendments to the budget, including use of contingencies, will be subject to the approval of the Project Board.

The PB shall encompass representatives of the BiH SALW Coordination Board, Republika Srpska and Federation BiH ministries of interior and representatives of the donors' delegations in Bosnia. Furthermore, the PB shall encompass a representative of the UNDP Bosnia senior management.

The **Project Assurance** role carries out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, ensuring that appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. Project Assurance is the responsibility of the UNDP Justice and Security Sector Leader/ Sector Associate. Sector Associate/Quality Assurance will be engaged on average 10% of the time throughout duration of the project.

**Project Officer** will be responsible for implementation and will advise the Manager on substantial issues and actively partake in formulation of proposals pertaining to project implementation, which will be approved by Manager.

Overall financial, administrative, and logistical support will be ensured via **Project Assistant**, including support to project activities and planning, project financial monitoring and management, while ensuring conformity with the necessary administrative, operational and corporate requirements.

# Western Balkans SALW Control Roadmap MPTF

United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for the implementation of the Roadmap for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons and their ammunition in the Western Balkans



## Annex 1: Project detailed budget

### DIGITALIZATION INSTITUTIONAL AND REGIONAL COOPERATION PROJECT (DIRC)

Implementing organization: UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina

Project Title: DIGITALIZATION INSTITUTIONAL AND REGIONAL COOPERATION PROJECT (DIRC)

for period Oct 2022 - December 2023 (14 months)

Activities	Description of expense <i>(please include details related to number of units required)</i>	MPTF Budget Category	Price per Unit	Number of Units	Initially approved budget Oct 2022 (Oct 2022 - Jul 2023)	Budget Revision Non Cost Extension		
						Budget 2022 (Oct -Dec 2022)	Revised Budget 2023 (Jan - Dec 2023)	Total Revised budget (Oct 2022 - Dec 2023)
Activity 1 - Improvement and development of the application for monitoring and recording issued foreign trade licenses – Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH and Ministry of Security of BiH	Unit rate/estimated costs is based on the previous procurement process conducted within the Justice and Security Sector in 2021 on software/database solution development.	Contractual Services	82,020	1	82,020	1,533	80,487	82,020
<b>Total Activity 1.</b>					<b>82,020</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>80,487</b>	<b>82,020</b>
Activity 2 - Further implementation of the SALW Identification Tool – 14 local law enforcement agencies	Organization provision of training for 14 law enforcement agencies focuses on linking the current SALW identification tool features with day-to-day investigative activities and the use of the reports generated through the tool in documenting crimes and its use in criminal proceedings. Unit rate/estimated costs for venue and catering for participants of 2 two days workshops (cca 30 persons per workshop) have been calculated based on previous project implementation experience and expenses incurred in similar activities. crimes and its use in the criminal proceedings. Unit rate/estimated costs for venue and catering for participants of 2 two days workshops (cca 30 persons per workshop) has been calculated based on previous project implementation experience and costs incurred in similar activities.	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	1,000	1	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
		Contractual Services	10,000	2	20,000	0	20,000	20,000
		Travel	3,600	2	7,200	0	7,200	7,200
<b>Total Activity 2.</b>					<b>28,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28,200</b>	<b>28,200</b>
Activity 3 - Organization of additional joint exercises – BiH Prosecutor's Office, BiH Customs, Law Enforcement Agencies	Organization of eight joint exercises with representatives of the law enforcement agencies and customs from Serbia and Montenegro to participate in joint activities enabling bi-lateral and multilateral knowledge sharing and learning opportunity for Bosnia and Herzegovina to showcase experience, practice, procedures, and equipment possessed. Unit rate/estimated costs for venue and catering for participants of 2 two days workshops (cca 20-25 persons per workshop) have been calculated based on previous project implementation experience and costs incurred in similar activities.	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2,000	1	2,000	0	2,000	2,000
		Contractual Services	5,858	8	46,860	13,068	33,792	46,860
		Travel	3,110	8	24,880	3,009	21,871	24,880
<b>Total Activity 3.</b>					<b>73,740</b>	<b>16,077</b>	<b>57,663</b>	<b>73,740</b>
Activity 4 - Initial assessment and preparation of relevant analysis regarding digitalization of processes and systems in the Federation of BiH and Republika Srpska	National consultant, 20 days Unit rate corresponds to UNDP consultancy rates for National Consultant, Level 3 - MA->5 years of relevant work experience (or BA with additional 2 years of experience), proven expertise in the given field	Contractual Services	5,000	1	5,000	0	5,000	5,000
<b>Total Activity 4.</b>					<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>
Activity 5 - Further support to developing gender network within Indirect Taxation Agency (BiH Customs)	Organization of two workshops to support the gender network within the Indirect Taxation Agency related to the detection and prevention of gender-based harassment, including sexual harassment, to reduce gender inequality within the institution. Unit rate/estimated costs for venue and catering for participants of 2 two days workshops (cca 20 persons per workshop) have been calculated based on previous project implementation experience and costs incurred in similar activities.	Contractual Services	7,010	2	14,020	6,737	7,283	14,020
		Supplies, Commodities, Materials	600	2	1,200	0	1,200	1,200
		Travel	950	2	1,900	900	1,000	1,900
	Small grants/RPA for implementation of mini-projects developed during the initial phase of the PILLAR+ project.	Transfers and Grants Counterparts	10,000	2	20,000	0	20,000	20,000
<b>Total Activity 5.</b>					<b>37,120</b>	<b>7,637</b>	<b>29,483</b>	<b>37,120</b>

Total Result/Output 1				226,080	25,247	200,833	226,080	
Total Outcome 1				226,080	25,247	200,833	226,080	
1.3.1. Project Manager (NPSA 9) 100%	Project Manager NPSA9 - UNDP BIH Salary Scale: Y1:100%, Y2: 100%, 9 months in total	Contractual Services	3,100	9	27,900	0	27,900	27,900
1.3.2. Project Assistant (NPSA 5) 100%	Project Assistant NPSA5 - UNDP BIH Salary Scale: Y1:100%, Y2: 100%, 9 months in total	Contractual Services	2,100	9	18,900	3,846	15,054	18,900
1.3.3. Sector Associate/Quality Assurance (10%)	Programme Associate UN gross salary scale Fixed Term Appointment G6, prorated to reflect 10 % of engagement.	Staff and other personnel costs	380	9	3,420	0	3,420	3,420
1.3.4. Office IT	Monthly IT cost	Equipment, vehicles and Furniture including depreciation	100	9	900	0	900	900
1.3.5. Rent and Utilities	Office rent cost as per official UNDP BIH price list for renting services.	General Operating and Other Direct Costs	1,050	9	9,450	0	9,450	9,450
		General Operating and Other Direct Costs	200	9	1,800	418	1,382	1,800
1.3.6. Miscellaneous expenses	Unit rate has been calculated based on previous project experience and it includes monthly costs for:	General Operating and Other Direct Costs	50	9	450	0	450	450
	Bank charges USD 30.00 (9 units, USD 270.00)	General Operating and Other Direct Costs	30	9	270	0	270	270
<b>Total PM:</b>					<b>63,090</b>	<b>4,264</b>	<b>58,826</b>	<b>63,090</b>
<b>Subtotal of Direct Cost</b>					<b>289,170</b>	<b>29,511</b>	<b>259,659</b>	<b>289,170</b>
<b>Indirect Support Costs</b>					<b>20,242</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>18,214</b>	<b>20,242</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>309,412</b>	<b>31,539</b>	<b>277,873</b>	<b>309,412</b>

## Annex 2: Project budget by UNDG categories

Title of Project: DIGITALIZATION INSTITUTIONAL AND REGIONAL COOPERATION PROJECT (DIRC)

Implementing entity: UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina

Project implementation period: October 2022 - December 2023 (14 months)

UNDG Budget Category	2022	2023	TOTAL	Revised 2022	Revised 2023	TOTAL REVISED [No Variations]
Staff and other personnel costs	1,140	2,280	3,420	-	3,420	3,420
Supplies, Commodities, Materials	1,600	2,600	4,200	-	4,200	4,200
Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including depreciation	300	600	900	-	900	900
Contractual Services	55,275	159,425	214,700	25,184	189,516	214,700
Travel	10,770	23,210	33,980	3,910	30,070	33,980
Transfers and Grants Counterparts	0	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
General Operating and Other Direct Costs	3,990	7,980	11,970	418	11,552	11,970
<b>Subtotal of direct costs</b>	<b>73,075</b>	<b>216,095</b>	<b>289,170</b>	<b>29,511</b>	<b>259,659</b>	<b>289,170</b>
Indirect support costs	5,115	15,127	20,242	2,028	18,214	20,242
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78,190</b>	<b>231,222</b>	<b>309,412</b>	<b>31,539</b>	<b>277,873</b>	<b>309,412</b>

## Annex 3: Project results framework

Result	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
<b>Outcome 1: Further increased safety and security within and beyond the Western Balkans through targeted actions aimed at improving BiH capacities to combat illicit SALW trafficking.</b>				
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Enhanced capacity of BiH to better fight illicit SALW trafficking through targeted assistance to ITA, Border Police and 14 law enforcement agencies	1. Number of new databases for monitoring and recording issued foreign trade licenses.	1. One National SALW Transport Database at the Ministry of Security developed and operational.	1. One database for monitoring and recording foreign trade licenses at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFTER) developed, operational and duly connected to the relevant databases within the Ministry of Security.	1. Project progress and annual reports.
	2. Number of law enforcement agencies to which the SALW Identification Tool has been deployed.	2. SALW Identification Tool improved and deployed within the Border Police of BiH.	2. SALW Identification Tool deployed to at least 12 law enforcement agencies.	2. Project progress and annual reports.
	3. Number of joint exercises organized and implemented.	3. Six (6) joint exercises organized within CIAT and HALT projects.	3. At least four (4) local and two (2) bi-lateral (with neighboring countries) joint exercises organized.	3. Project progress and annual reports.
	4. Number of analyses – assessments aimed at digitalization of processes and systems within the law enforcement agencies.	4. Absence of any targeted assessment regarding SALW related digital systems.	4. At least one in-depth assessment with relevant recommendations for follow up interventions.	4. Needs Assessment prepared and verified by the project team.
	5. Number of micro-projects developed within PILLAR+ Project financed and implemented.	5. None of the projects developed during the training within PILLAR+ project have been implemented.	5. At least one micro-project for each of the two Women Police Officers Networks (WPON) selected for financing through Responsible Party Agreement (RPA).	5. Progress reports from the WPONs.
	6. Number of women police officers completing specialized training in safe handling of weapons and provision of first aid for weapons inflicted injuries.	6. 0	6. At least 20 women police officers completed the training.	6. LVG monitoring reports, media reports, project progress reports.

## Annex 4: Project risk matrix

#	Description	Category	Impact & Likelihood	Risk Treatment/ Management measures	Risk Owner	Current status
	<i>Brief description of the risk, including potential future event and its cause</i>	<i>Social, Environmental, Financial, Operational, Organizational, Political, Regulatory, Strategic</i>	<i>Impact: effect on the project if the risk were to occur on scale of 1 (low) to 5 (critical). Probability: estimate of the likelihood of the risk occurring on a scale of 1 (not likely) to 5 (expected)</i>	<i>What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk</i>	<i>Person or entity with responsibility to manage the risk.</i>	<i>Implementation status of risk management measures and their effectiveness and relevant changes in context [Update: April 2023]</i>
1	<b>Risk 1: Political risk</b>	Political	I = 5 P = 4	While the SALW field has not been viewed as politically sensitive in BiH, considering very fragile political environment and fragmented security system without clear subordination between national, entity and local levels, there is always potential for political interference with the implementation. As a mitigation measure, the PMT shall rely on excellent cooperation and partnerships built in other projects. Also, the PMT shall work proactively maintaining continued communication with all project partners and advocating for importance and significance of all envisaged activities.	UNDP	The PMT continued to reinforce an excellent cooperation and partnerships with national, entity and local levels, built in other projects. Also, the PMT continued maintaining regular communication with all project partners and stressing the significance of all envisaged activities. However, the project initiation coincided with the general elections in BiH and the end of 2022. This caused unavailability of some implementing partners and slow decision-making due to reshuffling of positions in partner agencies that affected certain project activities and delayed implementation.
2	<b>Risk 2: Coordination risk</b>	Operational	I = 3 P = 4	The project has 12 primary partners and beneficiaries and it may be foreseen that coordination will not always be smooth, having in mind number of activities planned for implementation. The project will continuously maintain coordination with SALW CB BiH during the project implementation activities to reinforce and ease the efforts in the interest of the project.	UNDP	Implementation of some activities were delayed due to a large number of partner agencies involved, their delayed response due to general elections and the intention to tailor the software product to a universal standard that would meet the needs of all partner agencies. Nevertheless, through intensive communication with the partners, the PMT successfully managed to put the activity back on track without affecting the intended product quality. However, the timeline for implementation was affected and prolonged.

3	<b>Risk 3: COVID-19 pandemic effect on the activities</b>	Social and environmental	I=3 P=2	It refers to the risk seen in other ongoing projects regarding ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The project team will continuously monitor developments regarding COVID-19 crisis to ensure that any imposed preventive measures do not interfere with implementation of the project activities. For this reason, the project team shall ensure that classroom trainings are planned for the post-crisis periods when gatherings and organization of events with multiple participants are allowed. Should the crises with pandemic continue, the project team shall plan for virtual trainings	Project Manager	No project activity was affected by COVID-19. The Impact and Likelihood of the Risk is reassessed and lowered.
4.	<b>Risk 4: Ineffective and inefficient development of IT solutions</b>	Operational	I=4 P=3	Development of a database for monitoring and recording foreign trade licenses at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MOFTER) entails complex engagement of IT experts for assessment and preparation of tender documentation for the software, all requiring a longer period of time, which shall be addressed by the project team through mobilization of appropriate IT expertise and monitored accordingly. Similarly, upgrade, testing and distribution of SALW Identification Tool to police agencies shall be done in close coordination with IT experts and representatives of police agencies.	UNDP	Coordination established with relevant experts on SALW Identification tool (IT expert and experts in charge of populating SALW Identification Tool with new data) as well as with IT experts in charge of assessment of MOFTER needs and preparation of tender documentation.
5.	<b>Risk 5: Endorsement and sustainability of new tools</b>	Organizational	I=4 P=3	Issues regarding the functionality of a database for monitoring and recording foreign trade licenses at the MOFTER and its linkage with other databases as well as its final endorsement and sustainability shall be addressed through close and timely cooperation and consultation with representatives of relevant institutions and necessary testing.	UNDP	The Project team established regular coordination with MOFTER representatives on the matter.

## Annex 5: Project multi-year work plan

Multi-year Work Plan																	
Title of project proposal: DIGITALIZATION INSTITUTIONAL AND REGIONAL COOPERATION PROJECT (DIRC)																	
Implementing entity: UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina																	
Project implementation period: 20 October 2022 - 31 December 2023 (14 months)																	
Activities	Sub-activities	2022			2023												
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
<b>Output 1.: Enhanced capacity of BIH to better fight illicit SALW trafficking through targeted assistance to ITA, Border Police and 14 law enforcement agencies</b>																	
Outcome 1: Further increased safety and security within and beyond the Western Balkans through targeted	Activity 1.1. Improvement and development of the application for monitoring and recording issued foreign trade licenses – Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic (MOFTER)	Sub-activity1.1.1. Develop additional modules of MOFTER database for monitoring and recording SALW foreign trade licenses, and digital connection with national SALW Transport Database. Train MOFTER officials on its use.															
	Activity 1.2. Further implementation of the SALW Identification Tool – 14 local law enforcement agencies	Sub-activity: Conceptualize and rollout training with a special focus on institutionalization of SALW Identification Tool with 13 local law enforcement agencies.															
		Sub-activity: Organize and roll out training for 13 local law enforcement agency on benefits of SALW identification toll in the process of documenting crimes and usage in the criminal proceedings															

<p>Activity 1.3. Organization of additional joint exercises – BiH Prosecutor’s Office, BiH Customs, Law Enforcement Agencies</p>	<p>Sub-activity: Organize follow-up regional joint exercises of BiH Prosecutor’s Office, BiH Customs, and Law Enforcement Agencies and bi-lateral and multilateral knowledge sharing with neighboring countries by applying skills, knowledge, and equipment provided in the initial phases of the project on the fight against illicit arms.</p>																
<p>Activity 1.4. Initial assessment and preparation of relevant analysis regarding digitalization of processes and systems in the Federation of BiH and Republika Srpska</p>	<p>Sub-activity: Conduct needs assessment of SALW database in the Government institutions and Law enforcement agencies.</p>																
	<p>Sub-activity: Conduct needs assessment on technical needs on building IT infrastructure support firearms focal points in Law enforcement agencies.</p>																
	<p>Sub-activity: Produce analyses on new digital solutions to support the implementation of new newly adopted laws on weapons in Bosnia and Herzegovina.</p>																
<p>Activity 1.5. Further support to developing gender network within Indirect Taxation Agency (BiH Customs)</p>	<p>Sub-activity: Organization and delivery of trainings to strengthen promotion of gender equality in BiH Customs through organization of workshops aimed at the affirmation of women's role in BiH Customs.</p>																
	<p>Sub-activity: Grant to counterparts to develop gender network within grants for formal Associations of Women Police Officers to implement mini-projects developed during the initial phase of the PILLAR+ project.</p>																