

Project Document Revision Cover Page

Project Title: Countering Illicit Arms Trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina (CIAT)

Project Number: Award ID BIH10/00102690

Output ID 00104642

Output ID 00125721

Implementing Partner: UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina

Start Date: 01 September 2018

End Date: 30 June 2023

PAC Meeting Date: Output ID 0014642 - 29 June 2018; Output ID 00125721 - 27 November 2021

Revision Justification

The Project document revision is prepared to reflect multiple changes under the Award .

- The new output project BIH10/00125721 – Prevention of Illicit Arms trafficking was introduced under the award after the approval of project funding from the MPTF Western Balkan SALW Control Road Map fund.
- Due to the fact that the implementation period under the Agreement with the MPTF Western Balkan SALW Control Road Map has been extended until 30 June 2023, this project revision regulates the extension of the Award and output project BIH10/00125721 duration until 30 June 2023.
- The output project BIH10/00104642 mobilized financial contributions from the Republic of France and Multi-Partner Trust Fund Western Balkan SALW Control Road Map, in addition to the two Government of Germany contributions mobilized at the very start of the project.
- The implementation period under the Agreement with the MPTF Western Balkan SALW Control Road Map under output project BIH10/00104642 has also been extended until 30 September 2022, therefore this project revision regulates the extension of the output project BIH10/00125721 duration until 30 September 2022.

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD 2021-2025):

Outcome 4. By 2025, people contribute to, and benefit from more accountable and transparent governance systems that deliver quality public services and ensure rule of law.

Output 2.3. The judiciary and law enforcement agencies have enhanced capacities to ensure rule of law, safety and security.

Linkage with SDG 16

Output (with gender marker1): GEN2

Total resources required:	USD 3,453,903.00	
	Government of Germany	USD 932,664.46
	Government of France	USD 113,765.64
	MPTF	USD 1,880,467.00
Unfunded:	USD 527,005.90	

Agreed by (Implementing partner):

UNDP

Print Name: Stephen Kinloch Pichat, Resident Representative a.i.

Date: 28. December 2021

K

Table of Contents

II.	Development Challenge.....	2
1.1	Sector-specific analysis.....	3
1.2	Target institutions and groups	3
III.	Strategy.....	4
2.1	Theory of change	4
2.2	Methodological approach	5
2.3	Relevance to national/international policies.....	5
2.4	Hierarchy of objectives	7
2.5	The link between law-enforcement and judicial institutions.....	9
2.6	The link between law-making institutions.....	9
IV.	Results and Partnerships	9
3.1	Expected Results	9
3.2	Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results.....	13
3.3	Partnerships.....	13
3.4	Risks and Assumptions.....	14
3.5	Stakeholder Engagement.....	14
3.6	South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC).....	15
3.7	Knowledge	15
3.8	Sustainability and Scaling Up	15
3.9	Methodological approach	16
3.10	Transversal themes: gender equality, social inclusion, human rights, disaster risk reduction.	17
V.	Project Management.....	17
4.1	Cost efficiency and effectiveness	17
4.2	Project Management	18
4.3	Project monitoring, evaluation and reporting	18
4.4	Visibility	18
VI.	Results Framework OUTPUT 00104642	20
	OUTPUT 00125721.....	26
VII.	Monitoring And Evaluation	28
VIII.	Multi-Year Work Plan	30
IX.	Governance and Management Arrangements.....	41
X.	Legal Context.....	43
XI.	ANNEXES	46
	Social and Environmental Screening Template (2021 SESP Template, Version 1)	47
	SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist	52

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

As a post-conflict environment, the country continues to face different challenges building its institutions on the road to the European Union (EU). These challenges usually arise as a reflection of the complex constitutional framework and decision making. In 2015, the country adopted its Reform Agenda 2015-2018¹, which confirms the EU trajectory of the country and outlines reform areas, including the rule of law and good governance, as well as the need for legislative improvements related to weapons control.

As the result of the war (1992-1995) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the large amounts of arms, ammunition and explosives remained undetected. This poses a serious security threat for the country but also for the wider region and Europe, given the fact that these war remnants are often subject to smuggling.

An EU Senior Mission on counter terrorism and prevention of violent extremism took place in April 2017 and issued several recommendations, notably on the implementation of the strategic framework and internal coordination, in particular in the area of prevention of violent extremism, appropriate sentencing for foreign terrorist fighters and their subsequent social re-integration, arm trafficking, border control, terrorism financing, and regional and international cooperation, in particular with Eurojust and Europol. Bosnia and Herzegovina has started addressing these recommendations, but more sustained efforts are needed. The EU indicative Strategy Paper 2014-2020 stated:² "Integrated Border Management policy implemented through improved capacities and strengthened cross-border, inter-agency and international cooperation and coordination, as well as through improved risk analysis policy/process, data collection and data exchange systems. In view of these and other related international and national policies, the need to enhance BIH IBM capacities proves vital.

Moreover, in the course of migrants' crisis which started in 2015, the countries of the Western Balkans have severely been affected. The year 2018 has been particularly challenging for BIH authorities. This confirms the further need to strengthen BIH Border Police capacities. The impact of CIAT will not only enhance BP BIH capacities to effectively combat illicit arms trafficking but will also improve their general border control capabilities and BIH border management efficiency.

Development challenge: Security of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Europe

Immediate causes: large amounts of arms and explosives subject to illicit trafficking both from and within BIH.

Underlying causes: poverty and smugglers' inclination for profit, limited human and technical capacities of BIH institutions, lack of coordination at national and regional level, corruption.

Root causes: The war in BIH and its remnants, complex constitutional setup.

¹<https://undp.sharepoint.com/teams/BIH/MonitoringEvaluation/Outcome%20%20Documentation/Reform-Agenda-BiH.pdf#search=reform%20agenda>

²<https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/20180817-revised-indicative-strategy-paper-2014-2020-for-bosnia-and-herzegovina.pdf>

1.1 Sector-specific analysis

The security sector in BiH is **decentralised** and the existing institutions at state, entity and cantonal levels work rather in siloes lacking significant improvement in coordination, inter alia.

This statement affects also the overall country's capacity pertaining to **integrated-border management (IBM)**. One of the aspects of IBM capacities in need of strengthening is the fight against illicit arms trafficking. For this reason, the following three measures need to be addressed. **Firstly**, the law-enforcement agencies mandated need to be capacitated through provision of specific trainings and procurement of relevant detection equipment. **Secondly**, the law-making institutions in the sphere of arms' export/import/transport must be brought together to align their policies and activities thus preventing the legal arms' trade turning into illegal. **Thirdly**, the judicial institutions (Prosecutors' offices) which process the illegal acts of arms' smuggling steer the work of law-enforcement agencies and must not be left out of picture.

1.2 Target institutions and groups

There are 17 main beneficiaries of the project altogether: **one state level institution** (Ministry of Security) and **16 law enforcement agencies**. Out of this number, **three at state level** (BiH Border Police as subordinated entity of Ministry of Security, State Investigation and Protection Agency, Indirect Taxation Authority BiH), **three are at entity and district level level** (Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska, Federal Police Directorate and Police of Brčko District), and **10 cantonal law enforcement agencies**.

The ever-growing number of passengers and traffic on the borders as well as within the country along with the recent migrants' crisis puts an additional burden to the law enforcement agencies in BiH thus prompting the necessity to assist with its capacitation to respond to security challenges. Of importance for the Project is to **include more women in its activities** and promote their career advancement through participation in trainings and seminars, conferences and workshops organised under CIAT. So far, percentage of women occupy a senior management position in law enforcement agencies is rather minor. Through outreach and awareness raising within the institution, the Project seeks affirmation of a more proactive women's participation in decision-making and policy shaping. This gender-sensitive approach will be exercised with all law enforcement agencies in the country throughout the project implementation.

Two working groups will address the legal aspect of arms' trade, i.e. export, import and transport. The result will be enhanced communication between five ministries (**Ministry of Security, , Ministry of Defence , Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Transport and Communication**) and three law-enforcement agencies (**BP BiH, SIPA and Customs**). Through the activities of the working group they will be better skilled at matters pertaining to their scope of work. The target groups within these institutions are **officials and practitioners** who administer legal export/import/transport of arms in the country.

The community policing aspect of the Project started in the initiation phase. Following consultations and BiH BP statistics six municipalities most vulnerable to arms' trafficking were identified. In these municipalities, the Project first conducted crime audits and developed action plans. Thereupon, the respective workshops comprising local stakeholders like schools, social aid centres, law enforcement agencies and hunters were invited to talk about the problem of arms' smuggling but also about other issues aimed at improving their cooperation with BiH Border police. The BiH Border Police will through this activity gain trust from local communities, an aspect needed to improve the communication and share information, the aim of which is to strengthen capacities to more effectively combat illicit arms trafficking. In addition, the **women**, who account for less than 10% of law enforcement staff in average, will be actively involved in implementation of this activity as well as other project implementation activities on equal participation basis of their male colleagues thus affirming their role within the institution/ law enforcement agency they come from.

Given the successful kick-off of this activity, the Project will in the period 2019-2021 carry out additional 30 crime audits in vulnerable communities. With this, the BP BiH will have an overall crime analysis of the whole border on the one and reaffirm and promote its presence on the other hand. All this will have a strong impact on the better perception of BP BiH in vulnerable communities along the border. The groups on which the Project will through this activity have a direct impact include specifically **women in relevant stakeholder institution/police agency** as an "agents of change" but also **social centres, hunters' associations** and others who all in their capacities can contribute to the overall aim of suppressing illicit arms' trafficking.

The failed police reform in 2007, the aim of which was to establish a state-level interior ministry to which all police agencies would be subordinated, resulted in the current state in which 16 police agencies at cantonal, entity and state-level work rather in siloes, in competing, uncoordinated and reactive manner with limited resources. The lessons learned from the Project's initial phase reflect the necessity to enhance the cooperation among them. Thus, to address the overall aim of the Project, which is a country-wide, comprehensive and coordinated combat against arms' smuggling, it is of the utmost importance to reach out these agencies and offer them to contribute to the Project. This will be achieved through their inclusion in joint trainings, formation of joint working groups between legislative, law-enforcement and law-making institutions, the result of which should be their better capacitation and enhanced cooperation.

Moreover, another law-enforcement agency which controls import/ export and cross-border transit of goods is the **Indirect Taxation Authority (ITA) – Customs' Sector**. Since the Customs already participated in one working group formed under CIAT they will be actively engaged to partake in trainings organised within the project implementation. The Project is ready to offer the same 'package' consisting of: developed standard operating procedures and trainings provided for the BP BiH in the initial phase, subject to adjustment to their needs and procurement of specialized detection equipment for enhanced detection capabilities when monitoring transit of goods.

Prosecutors' offices at state, entity and cantonal levels play a pivotal role when illicit arms are seized. They instruct law-enforcement agencies to take further action. Given standard problems of unfamiliarity with the subject, communication deficiencies and structural complexity in BiH, the Project's imperative is to include the legislative bodies in its activities.

III. STRATEGY

2.1 Theory of change

The implementation of CIAT will have a multiple impact on BiH. Even though the capacities of BP BiH have been significantly improved during the initial phase of the project, it still lacks 600+ police officers to more effectively control the border. Similar case is with the other law enforcement agencies within the borders of the country, where lack of personnel directly corresponds to diminished general efficiency of the law enforcement agencies to perform regular law enforcing activities. Thus, if the Project pursues on their further capacitation, then they are more likely to increase the number of seizures and improve the country's IBM performance in general.

If the coordination among institutions involved in life cycle management of arms' seizure, then the country's overall capacities to process these crimes will significantly be improved. If the activities of two Working Groups, then the national and regional cooperation pertaining to border management will gain a new momentum thus resulting in BiH authorities being better networked internally as well as with Croatia, Serbia, and Montenegro. This will be manifested through faster exchange of information, joint trainings, workshops, and conferences.

The overall impact of CIAT on Bosnia and Herzegovina will provide for a more efficient border control and result in the increase of safety and security of the country. In the EU context, the country will be perceived as readier to detect, process and suppress the illicit arms' trafficking thereby fulfilling BiH obligations under EU acquis and bringing the country closer to the EU.

If the community policing aspect of the Project gains momentum through enhanced networking between BP BiH, local law enforcement and civil sector in communities, then the community security level will be improved and residents living in the vicinity of the border crossings will be improved. Thus, the people affected by arms smuggling in the border areas will be better protected and networked with BP BiH and other law enforcement agencies operating in their region.

If law enforcement agencies in BiH are better capacitated through provision of specialized equipment for improved detection of illicit SALW and trainings, then the country's border as well as territory within the

borders will be better protected from smuggling activities seriously diminishing the reputation of law enforcement agencies in the country.

2.2 Methodological approach

The Project's approach is multi-fold and comprises several important aspects:

- 1) **Inter-institutional cooperation:** The institutions are brought together to jointly define activities and combat illicit arms trafficking. Their conferences, workshops and trainings are actively supported by UNDP. This is the **first time** a project of this type is liaising all law enforcement, legislative and lawgiving institutions in a joint pursuit to combat illicit arms trafficking. It represents an ambitious endeavour given BiH complex constitutional setup and political situation.
- 2) The developed procedures and policies are **government-owned** thus making sure this good practice of working together continues beyond the Project. What makes this Project unique is the active participation of BP BiH and other law enforcement agencies' practitioners in the development of trainings and conceptualization of trainings. Therefore, with the help of best UNDP experts in the field, the pool of qualified experts has been formed to undertake similar efforts in future. All developed procedures will be **institutionalized** and represent internal binding acts of BP BiH and other law enforcement agencies.
- 3) **Practical knowledge** is being shared at national and regional level thus **scaling up** the expertise provided through Project and maximizing its impact. A number of law enforcement agencies practitioners who actively contributed to the development of SOPs and conceptualization of trainings now serve as **multipliers** and can transfer this knowledge to other BP BiH staff in future as well as to other law enforcement agencies. Now, the Project can offer quality expertise to other stakeholders thereby increasing their capacities and providing for a unique knowledge base relating to detection of arms and processing of crime cases pertaining to it.

2.3 Relevance to national/international policies

The Project will contribute to achievement of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and the **SDG 16** "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels".). It will in particular contribute to implementation of **SDG target 16.4**. "By 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime". This will come as a result of targeted capacitation, training and inter-agency activities which will lead to an improved cooperation of responsible BiH security institutions in prevention of illicit arms trafficking. This will directly be reflected in increased number of seizures of illicit arms as well as thereto processed crime cases before BiH courts. Also, through all of its activities the Project will practically contribute towards the achievement of **SDG 5** as it will contribute to the empowerment of women. Women will predominantly coordinate community policing activities in the Project and participate in formulating of new action plans thereby affirming further their role in the BP BiH system. The Project fits into **UNDP Strategic Plan 2018 - 2021** and its **Outcome 3** "Strengthen resilience to shocks and crisis" given the fact that ex.g., BP BiH has received, for the first time, procedure on how to react in emergency situations when larger quantities of arms and explosives are detected at a border crossing.

The Project complies with **UNSDCF 2021-2025 Plan**, Outcome 4. By 2025, people contribute to, and benefit from more accountable and transparent governance systems that deliver quality public services and ensure rule of law..', i.e. within the scope of Output 2.3 The judiciary and law enforcement agencies have enhanced capacities to ensure rule of law, safety and security. The strengthening of law enforcement agencies capacities of BiH through aforementioned activities directly relates to this output.

Through provision of internal and external expertise, review of applicable procedures and procurement of specialized equipment, UNDP will capacitate law enforcement agencies to more effectively combat the illicit arms trafficking across BiH borders. The above key project objective will be achieved through continuous specialised training on and off the border checks for all types of travelling, transiting or cross-border traffic, establishment of an efficient border surveillance as a quality filter for illegal migrations and cross-border

crime, implementation of joint law enforcement agencies in BiH specialised trainings, as well as contribution to the implementation of specific national **SALW Strategy 2021-2024** and the Action Plan activities:

- 1.2.2 Organise events to strengthen capacities aimed at gaining a better understanding of the specific nature of investigations and prosecutions in this area.
- 1.2.3 Procurement of appropriate equipment needed for the more efficient combatting of the illicit trafficking of arms (booster devices, endoscopes, various types of sensors, etc.) in line with the analysis.
- 1.3.2 Development of a software solution for the control of the movement of weapons and military equipment.
- 2.2.1 Increase the level of participation of women in SALW control.
- 2.2.2 Strengthen the capacities of the institutions responsible for SALW/firearms control on integrating the gender perspective and the development of gender sensitive policies on SALW.
- 2.2.3 Improve the institutional and strategic response to the misuse of firearms within the context of domestic violence and intimate partnership violence.
- 2.3.1 Increase awareness and improve the level of understanding among civil society organisations with regard to the abuse of and the illegal possession of firearms.
- 2.3.3 Increase awareness in the target group and men and women in general about the dangers posed by the abuse, illegal possession and trade in firearms and ammunition.
- 2.7.3 Enhance the capacities for detection, identification and investigation with a view to preventing the illicit trade in weapons and ammunition.

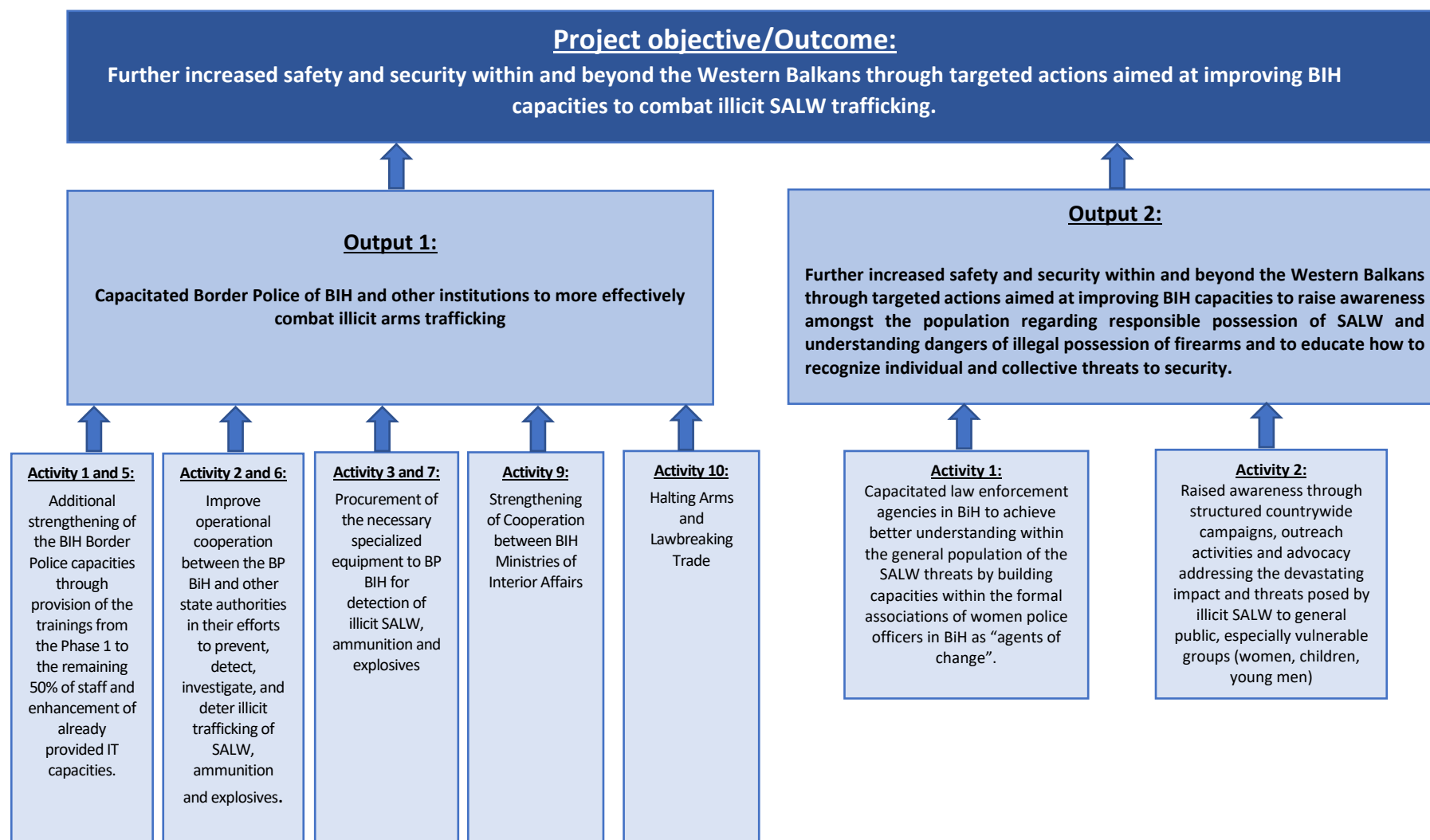
Also, all of the Project activities will also be complementary with the **IBM Strategy (2019-2023)**.

The Project is also in line with the strategic priority related to the accession of BiH in the EU, particularly in terms of the **EU Chapter 24 – Justice, Freedom and Security**.

Under auspices of German and French MFA, RCC and SEESAC, deputy interior and foreign ministers of WB6 and Moldova agreed to Roadmap for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and their ammunition in the Western Balkans by 2024. CIAT Project directly contributes to following goals of the initiative:

- GOAL 2. By 2024, ensure that arms control policies and practices in the Western Balkans are evidence based and intelligence led.
- Goal 3: By 2024, significantly reduce illicit flows of firearms, ammunition and explosives (FAE) into, within and beyond the Western Balkans.
- GOAL 4. By 2024, significantly reduce the supply, demand and misuse of firearms through increased awareness, education, outreach and advocacy.
- GOAL 5. By 2024, substantially decrease the estimated number of firearms in illicit possession in the Western Balkans
- GOAL 6. Systematically decrease the surplus and destroy seized small arms and light weapons and ammunition.
- GOAL 7 Significantly decrease the risk of proliferation and diversion of firearms, ammunition and explosive

2.4 Hierarchy of objectives



Output 1 description of hierarchy of objectives short description:

Activity 1 is related to initiation phase of the Output 1 and was replicated to **Activity 5** within full-fledged project. The objective of these activities is to carry out a comprehensive Gap Analysis which will thoroughly examine BP BIH needs and propose additional measures needed to efficiently assist BP BIH in future. The training on six developed standard operating procedures (SOPs), which lay down steps pertaining to illicit arms seizure and processing, will be provided for the remaining 360 BP BIH frontliners. With this, all relevant BP BIH officers will have received the training by the end of 2018.

Activity 2 is related to initiation phase of the Output 1 and was replicated to **Activity 6** within full-fledged project activity focuses on the improvement of inter-institutional cooperation. The SOPs developed for BP BIH needs will be presented to all law enforcement agencies at cantonal and entity levels as well as prosecutors' offices. The Project will provide them with development of new SOPs based on their needs. The special focus will be put on conceptualization of joint trainings between BP BIH and other agencies, supported by prosecutors' offices, so that the Project covers the investigation life cycle of real arms' seizures situation. The second activity also foresees the continuation of community policing aspect of the project. The activities in six border communities which started in the initiation phase will continue. Moreover, the Project intends to carry out additional 30 crime audits in other border communities vulnerable to illicit arms' trafficking as these serve basis for concrete community policing work in future and get a comprehensive crime pattern analysis of BH Border.

Activity 3 is related to initiation phase of the Output 1 and was replicated to **Activity 7** within full-fledged project will aim to purchase additional specialists' equipment for BP BIH, for the usual border check-ups on the one hand, and for patrolling of the green border on the other. For the regular check-ups, the Project will purchase scanners and endoscopes, keeping especially in mind that the latter proved efficient on two occasions when drugs and arms were seized. In addition, for the patrolling of the green border, the Project will purchase thermovision cameras and binoculars and additional equipment that may appear as a result of the findings of abovementioned Gap Analysis.

Activity 9 envisages strengthening of cooperation between BIH ministries of interior affairs to improve information exchange among Mol's and other relevant stakeholders in a joint effort to improve detection capacities for detection of illicit arms trade.

Activity 10 will be implemented in cooperation with Indirect Taxation Authority BiH, with an aim to better detect and process illicit SALW trade. All above activities constitute Output 1 of the project: "Capacitated Border Police of BIH and other institutions to more effectively combat illicit arms trafficking".

Output 2 description of hierarchy of objectives short description:

The Output 2 of the Project will be achieved through implementation of the Activity 1 and Activity 2. These two activities have somewhat softer approach targeting to build capacities within the two formal associations of women police officers in BiH as "agents of change" and to conduct comprehensive awareness raising campaign through structured countrywide campaigns, outreach activities and advocacy addressing the devastating impact and threats posed by illicit SALW to general public, especially vulnerable groups (women, children, young men).

Activity 1 will also put the emphasis on gender perspective within the project and active inclusion of women professionals in the topics pertinent to SALW control. The areas of involvement should address capacity development of the formal associations of women police officers in BiH as "agents of change", affirmation of women's role in BIH Customs and addressing the issue of gender equality in general.

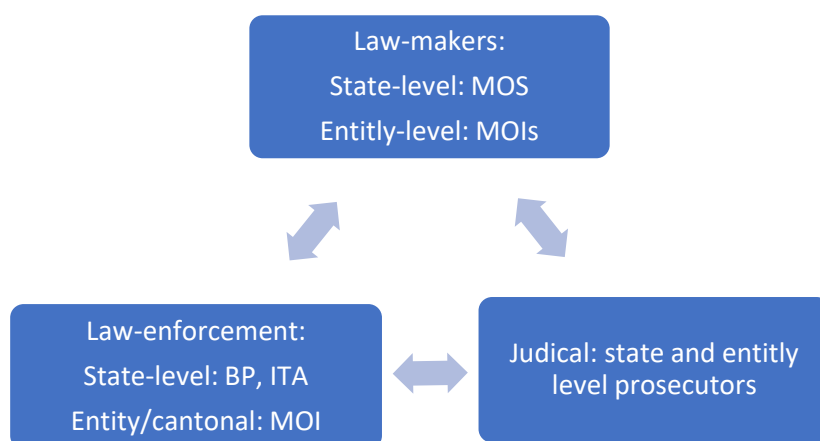
Activity 2 is aimed to address awareness through structured countrywide campaigns, outreach activities and advocacy addressing of the devastating impact and threats posed by illicit SALW to general public, especially vulnerable groups (women, children, young men).

With abovementioned components, the Project will capacitate all relevant institutions in BiH as well as law enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices to more effectively combat illicit arms trafficking thus

contributing to the country's aspirations to join the EU and to fulfil several standards pertaining to national and international policy obligations.

2.5 The link between law-enforcement and judicial institutions

The seizure of illicit arms and explosive is a complex process which involves, apart from BP BIH and customs if it occurs at the border, other law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, forensic laboratories and courts. In complex BIH institutional setup, these institutions work under different auspices thus their coordination lacks significant improvement. The Project in this phase therefore puts special emphasis on formation of joint working groups and carrying out of trainings where the full-cycle of arms' seizure would be conducted. Not only would this result in synchronization of their actions but also the communication between these institutions would be improved. To achieve this important objective, the Project will not only rely on available expertise (current experts) but will reach out other experts from the region and EU.



2.6 The link between law-making institutions

Through formation of two working groups presided by two lawgiving institution (MOS), the Project opened a new horizon of opportunities for the improvement of their cooperation. Under the auspices of these two ministries, the Project aims at expanding its activities through conceptualization of tailored seminars which would ensure better knowledge and information sharing. Moreover, these two ministries will play a pivotal role in liaising with their counterparts from the region. The core idea of the Project's next phase is to bring the institutions together, capacitate them, improve communication and form joint working groups thus enabling a more efficient processing of crimes pertaining to illicit arms trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

3.1 Expected Results

Specifically, the CIAT Project seeks to achieve the following project objective/outcome:

Further increased safety and security within and beyond the Western Balkans through targeted actions aimed at improving BIH capacities to combat illicit SALW trafficking.

This outcome will be achieved through achievement of two contributing outputs:

Output 1. Capacitated Border Police of BIH and other institutions to more effectively combat illicit arms trafficking, and

Output 2. Further increased safety and security within and beyond the Western Balkans through targeted actions aimed at improving BIH capacities to raise awareness amongst the population regarding responsible possession of SALW and understanding dangers of illegal possession of firearms and to educate how to recognize individual and collective threats to security.

OUTPUT 1: Capacitated Border Police of BiH and other institutions to more effectively combat illicit arms trafficking, and

This output will be achieved through implementation of the following five Project activities:

ACTIVITY 1 and 5: Additional strengthening of the BiH Border Police capacities through provision of the trainings from the Phase 1 to the remaining 50% of staff and enhancement of already provided IT capacities. Through this activity the Project will continue on the achievements of the initial phase and undertake the following actions:

- Strengthened supervision of legal trade, including:
 - Further strengthen data collection, analysis, and exchange of information among institutions involved in the process of supervision of legal trade through:
 - Continued support to two Working Groups (WG) established in the initial phase of the project: The WG on supervision of legal trade that convenes five ministries (, MoS, MTC, MFA, MOD) and three law-enforcement agencies (SIPA, BP BiH, ITA) and discusses legislative and practical supervision and coordination matters as well as the WG on control of postal parcels and unnamed shipments sent through international bus lines. Besides their primary tasks of strengthening the sector-wide cooperation, the two WGs will also look for opportunities to enhance cooperation at the regional level and provide for a more efficient exchange of information among counterparts.
- Continue detailed training multipliers of 6 SoPs and other knowledge products developed in the initial phase, including:
 - Trainings and practical exercises to the remaining 50% of the BP BiH practitioners. In order to successfully raise awareness about the 6 SoPs developed in the initial phase the project plans to provide training to the remaining practitioners of BP BiH and provide them with the necessary new skills.

ACTIVITY 2 and 6: Improve operational cooperation between the BP BiH and other state authorities in their efforts to prevent, detect, investigate, and deter illicit trafficking of SALW, ammunition and explosives.

Through this activity, the BP BiH will be supported to present SOPs and tools developed in the initial phase to all other stakeholders; work collaboratively with other actors to ensure the content of SoPs is shared with other agencies and offered as a model of good practice to other actors. The Project will also support the presentation of the BP BiH data collection and investigation model, which was developed in the initial CIAT Phase, to other 13 law enforcement agencies, Customs Administration, and prosecutors' offices at all government levels as a basis for harmonization and approximation of procedures and practices.

Beyond the above, the initial phase of the project confirmed the need to propose to other national authorities to make a greater effort towards synchronizing collection of data, particularly related to SALW, ammunition, and explosives. Accordingly, the activities proposed below will support that approach.

Last but not least, further support to the outreach towards initially targeted six most vulnerable communities in which the community policing activities were already carried out (Ljubuski, Velika Kladusa, Orasje, Zvornik, Foca and Trebinje), as well as crime audit of the new 30 border municipalities will be conducted.

This Activity will be implemented through following co-related actions:

- Improved cooperation of the BP BiH with other 13 cantonal, entity, and state Law Enforcement Agencies and Customs Administration, including:
 - Coordinate and facilitate the establishment of the Working groups designated for developing the common understanding, advanced technical knowledge and clarity of procedures in SALW, ammunition and explosives related to investigations (amending or promulgating the necessary bylaws, developing SoPs, Instructional acts, MoUs and institutionalising compatible

disaggregated data collection) and the support for convening them on quarterly basis. The BP BiH will have a lead in formation of these groups where other law enforcement agencies and Customs' administration will take part.

- Development of MoUs and Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) and improved operational cooperation between BP BiH and 13 law enforcement agencies and Customs Administration on prevention, detection and deterrence of smuggling of SALW, ammunition and explosives.
- Strengthen the outreach towards the communities, including:
 - Further development of Community Policing activities initially started in the first Phase focused on prevention, and combating trafficking of SALW, ammunition and explosive in cooperation with other 13 law enforcement agencies across BiH. These will involve joint coordination between BP BiH, local law enforcement agencies and other communities' stakeholders the closer cooperation of which can improve information-sharing.
 - Continue support to the six most vulnerable communities by sponsoring mini projects jointly proposed by the local community and the BP BiH.

ACTIVITY 3 and 7 Procurement of the necessary specialized equipment for detection of illicit SALW, ammunition and explosives.

- Provide additional equipment for BP BiH for the control of border crossings and second line check
 - Endoscopes up to 50 pcs

Based on these activities, the project will result in:

- Ensuring that BP BiH is institutionally fully capable to prevent and combat SALW, ammunition and explosives trafficking;
- Closer cooperation of BP BiH with other 13 law enforcement agencies, Customs Administration and Prosecutors' offices throughout BiH;
- Wider and tighter coordination and cooperation of institutions working on prevention, detection, and investigations of SALW, ammunition and explosives;
- BP BiH trained and equipped to detect and investigate smuggling of SALW, ammunition and explosives;
- Jointly trained BP BiH, numerous other law enforcement agencies, Customs Administration, and Prosecutors' offices based on standardised procedures and harmonised SOPs.

ACTIVITY 9: Strengthening of Cooperation between BiH Ministries of Interior Affairs. The aim of the activity is improvement of cooperation between law enforcement agencies in BiH, especially cooperation of BP BiH with other state, entity and cantonal level law enforcement agencies in BiH.

ACTIVITY 10: Halting Arms and Lawbreaking Trade is fourth activity that is implemented with the same scope of action but the beneficiary is Indirect Taxation Authority BiH. Modality of this activity is joint implementation between UNDP, as a leading agency and UNODC as a partner agency, through following corresponding actions and sub-activities:

- Sub.Activity 1.1. Needs Assessment Analysis of BiH Customs
 - Conduct needs assessment of BiH Customs (UNDP) Review the infrastructure, equipment and training needs of BiH Customs' staff. (UNDP)
- Sub.Activity 1.2 Strengthening BiH Customs' capacities to better combat illicit arms and other goods trafficking on the border with special emphasis on gender aspect.
 - Development of standard operating procedures (SOPs) on processing illicit SALW and other goods' trade for ITA (UNDP)
 - Once the SOPs are developed, the project shall conceptualize and rollout training for at least 80% of BiH Customs' officials on the content of six developed SOPs to combat illicit arms' and other goods' trafficking (UNDP)

- Strengthen promotion of gender equality in BiH Customs through organization of workshops aimed at the affirmation of women's role in BiH Customs, in accordance with the findings of needs' assessment. (UNDP)
- Sub.Activity 1.3 Procurement of SALW detection equipment and improvement of BiH Customs' and BiH Border Police infrastructure at border crossings to better detect smuggling of arms' and other goods
 - Procurement of specialized equipment identified through the needs assessment and cross checked with already existing equipment within the BP and ITA focusing on second-line checkup at border crossings. (UNDP)
 - Procurement of 35 crime scene investigation toolkits for BiH Border Police to strengthen their capacities to investigate SALW-related crimes. (UNDP)
 - Procurement of specialized surveillance equipment for better surveillance of 55 BiH crossings, in line with the findings of the needs assessment. (UNDP)
- Sub.Activity 2.1 Strengthened cooperation of BiH Customs with other institutions and three neighboring states
 - Strengthen communication and coordination, through joint meetings, between ITA and law enforcement agencies at the state level (BP BiH and SIPA) to enhance legally prescribed cooperation framework. (UNDP)
 - Conceptualize and rollout 8 joint, tripartite trainings (Customs, SIPA, Border Police) on fight illicit arms and other goods trade. (UNDP)
 - Organize and rollout crime scene investigation training for 35 BiH Border Police inspectors to process crimes pertaining to illicit SALW trafficking in close cooperation with BiH Customs, using the procured equipment. (UNDP)
 - Liaise BiH Customs with relevant state ministries to exchange information on legal SALW and other goods trade. Form one Working Group to enable exchange of information and further strengthen cooperation among relevant institutions through organization of quarterly workshops in the country. (UNDP)
 - Liaise BiH Customs with Customs of Serbia, Croatia and Montenegro to exchange information and best practices. Conduct six workshops (two per each neighboring country). (UNDP)

OUTPUT 2: Further increased safety and security within and beyond the Western Balkans through targeted actions aimed at improving BiH capacities to raise awareness amongst the population regarding responsible possession of SALW and understanding dangers of illegal possession of firearms and to educate how to recognize individual and collective threats to security.

ACTIVITY 2. 1: This activity is emphasizing on gender component within law enforcement agencies and is aiming to improve capacities of law enforcement agencies in BiH to achieve better understanding within the general population of the SALW threats by building capacities within the formal associations of women police officers in BiH as “agents of change”.

- Sub.Activity 1.1.1. Needs Assessment and conceptualization of specialized trainings
 - Conduct needs assessment and analysis focusing on gender balanced approach to SALW control and awareness. Formulate recommendations in terms of law enforcement response to awareness raising of the SALW related crimes, especially domestic and gender-based violence. Conceptualize specialized training for up to 50 members of the Networks focusing on strategic planning and project development.
- Sub.Activity 1.1.2. Training of up to 50 members of the Networks focusing on strategic planning and project development.

- Identify up to 50 members of the Networks and rollout training focusing on strategic planning and project development. Once trained, members of the Networks shall develop minor project proposals.
- Facilitate trained members of the Networks to develop up to four (4) micro-projects.

ACTIVITY 2. 2: Last activity of the project is planned to conduct structured countrywide campaigns for awareness raising. Campaigns will be implemented through different tools such are outreach activities and advocacy, addressing the devastating impact and threats posed by illicit SALW to general public, especially vulnerable groups (women, children, young men).

- Sub.Activity 2.1.1. Implementation of awareness raising campaign including outreach and advocacy events
 - UNDP will conduct tendering procedure prior to selection of a marketing agency to complete relevant research, audience profiling, segmentation for selection of appropriate messaging and conceptualization of the overall public campaigns. Once proposed design of the campaigns is accepted by UNDP, the selected agency shall implement campaigns per UNDP's calendar.
 - Conceptualize thematic public events to be organized around important international dates: Disarmament Week, the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence (runs annually from November 25 (International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women) to December 10 (World Human Rights Day); the International Day for Protection of Children, International Gun Destruction day (July 9), etc.

3.2 Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The procedures and thereto pertaining trainings will jointly be developed between experts engaged by UNDP and those from SEESAC RSSRP platform on the one and BP BIH practitioners on the other hand. Moreover, the experts from other law enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices will participate in the process. This initial **pool of 51 experts** from **BP BIH** and **UNDP** will be expanded by other **practitioners from other agencies**. Their work will be supported by **CIAT Project Team of four staff** working full-time to coordinate their activities.

Through **purchase of specialized equipment**, the capacities of BP BIH will be strengthened to control the flow of people and good at border crossings and green border as well as within the country. The impact of better equipped law enforcement agencies have already resulted and will additionally result in new seizures of smuggled arms and other goods as well as better processing of thereto pertaining crime acts in Bosnia and Herzegovina at all levels.

The successful coordination of work in two Working Groups will provide their members from five ministries and three law-enforcement agencies with new knowledge and they will be better skilled at their work in the field of arms export/import/transport. The UNDP will achieve this through **providing technical support in organization of workshops and conferences at national and regional level**.

3.3 Partnerships

BIH Ministry of Security and **Border Police** will better be linked together through organization of trainings, workshops and conferences. This will further capacitate them to combat more effectively illicit arms trafficking. In addition, special partnership will be developed with **other law enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices** with a view to jointly developing new procedures and enhance their cooperation. Through two Working Groups, five ministries and three law-enforcement agencies have been brought together and their joint future cooperation will be enhanced not only at national but also regional level, with Serbia, Croatia and Montenegro.

Moreover, the coordination role of SALW CB BiH, as a turning point for overall SALW control topics, shall be promoted and strengthen during the project. This is important from two different perspectives:

- SALW CB BiH is the only existing coordinating mechanism in the country with so many jurisdictions within territorial units within the country,
- SALW CB BiH has proven to be reliable partner over the years that for implementation of different SALW related activities within the country assisting to LEA's to develop and achieve sufficient capacities for SALW control.

SEESAC will provide the UNDP with its extensive expertise in the area of combating illicit arms' trafficking through provision of experts from its RSSRP platform as well as through their programmatic advice and numerous platforms aimed at exchanging best practices among practitioners dealing with this problematic, including law enforcement officers, prosecutors and lawmakers.

UNDP will liaise with **UNODC**, which through its Global Firearms Programme carries out similar activities, and aim at coordinating future joint initiatives. The Project supports the work of national **SALW Coordination Board**, where also **EUFOR** and **OSCE** are present. This platform enables the Project to exchange the information with the partners and coordinate and complement the activities and avoid their duplication.

3.4 Risks and Assumptions

Two main risks refer to the understaffed BP BiH capacities to participate in the project more actively. Namely, law enforcement agencies lack people and the severity of migrants' crisis as well as COVID-10 pandemic can always additionally stretch their availability to participate in Project activities. To address this risk, the Project will need to adjust its future planning to their capacities. In addition, complex constitutional setup might result in political challenge of participation of all invited agencies to take part in the Project. However, the Project will approach them in a tactful manner thus respecting BiH constitutional setup and avoiding any actions which might jeopardize the legal framework in which the agencies operate. Concretely, all actions undertaken will be in line with respective legislation and enable the Project to operate in present legal scope.

The additional risks are identified in the Risk Log.

3.5 Stakeholder Engagement

The main beneficiaries of the Project are Ministry of Security and 16 law enforcement agencies. The project involved number of experts who contributed to the SOPs development and training conceptualization. As a recipient of pilot intervention of CIAT project, most of the experts will be engaged from BP BiH that will have a task to educate selected personnel from each law enforcement agency on development of relevant SOP's and train them on practical usage of the SOP's. The trained personnel of each agency will later be responsible to transfer the knowledge on SOP's within parent agency for the training and practical implementation of SOP's. The main target is the number of trained personnel on usage and implementation of SOP's constituting 1,500+ frontliners in BP BiH who patrol the border as well as over 2,800 frontliners within other law enforcement agencies in the country

Moreover, moreover, the project also aims to capacitate law enforcement agencies in BiH to achieve better understanding within the general population of the SALW threats. This will be achieved through capacity building within the formal associations of women police officers in BiH.

The inter-institutional cooperation will secure the active participation of four state-level ministries and three agencies as well as all law enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices in BiH. All of them will jointly develop new procedures thereby codifying steps of processing of arms' seizure. This will provide for synchronizing of approach to processing of crimes relating to arms' smuggling among law enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices. The platform of national SALW Coordination Board will regularly be supported in order to stay in close contact with all beneficiaries sitting there, including all law enforcement agencies and prosecutor's office.

3.6 South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

The Project will utilize the concept of South-South (East-East) influenced by Western Balkans countries' cooperation while relying on top-knowledge expertise of the EU New Member State (NMS), the Republic of Croatia.

The Project will promote various knowledge exchanges, based on the recent development experiences of NMS, in such areas as European integration, and more specifically the relevant Chapter 23 and 24 of the EU acquis, primarily relating to IBM management and legal norms and standards of arms' legal export/import in the EU.

In addition, the Project will enhance cooperation with Serbia and Montenegro as the remaining two neighbouring states in order to coordinate jointly efforts to suppress illicit arms' trafficking in the region.

3.7 Knowledge

First, the Project by developing **standard operating procedures (SOPs)** codifies the relevant praxis and complements it by UNDP experts' advice. These procedures address the following topics: **risk analysis, risk profiling, data collection, investigation, reaction in emergency situations and detection methods**. All of these topics relate exclusively to suppression of smuggling of arms, ammunition and explosives.

These procedures are printed and distributed to all border crossings providing, for the first time, for a unified approach to processing of crimes related to arms' smuggling. The developed SOPs and knowledge they comprise will be presented to all law enforcement agencies in BiH. The development of procedures for them will involve a joint work of BP BiH, UNDP and all law enforcement agencies' experts resulting in synchronization of processing of these crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is of particular importance given complex political setup and dysfunctional decentralized law enforcement structure.

The Project also provided BP BiH with the **IT Platform for detection of arms and explosives**. This platform comprises a list of most commonly misused arms, ammunition and explosives populated by two renowned ballistic experts. It serves as a tool for identification of seized arms as well as subsequent documentation. Its reports will substantiate crime reports sent to prosecutors and courts. This platform will now be offered also to all law enforcement agencies. Through its instalments in IT systems of other law enforcement agencies, the Project will contribute to the synchronization of processing of crimes related to arms' smuggling in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Lastly, the project will build capacities of law enforcement agencies in BiH to achieve better understanding within the general population of the SALW threats by building capacities within the formal associations of women police officers in BiH. The project will develop and deliver educational material required for strategic planning that can be utilized in resource mobilization in the future through development and implementation "on-the-project-basis" intervention for networks as well as parent law enforcement agency where women police officers are employed with.

3.8 Sustainability and Scaling Up

Through the implementation of initial phase, the UNDP has **positioned** itself as the reliable partner to implement IBM related projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The organization is now well networked with BP BiH at all levels as well as with other relevant institutions: MOS, , ITA, Prosecutor's offices and law enforcement agencies. Sustainability of the Project will be sought through **continuous partnership with government representatives**, bilaterally or in the established cooperation forums such as SALW National Coordination Board under MOS auspices.

This positioning in CIAT Project has been achieved through involvement of **five state-level ministries and three law enforcement agencies** in the Project's initial phase. Their coordination and cooperation will further be enhanced in this phase, with emphasis on the institutions at lower levels given their strong legislative and practical mandate to address the Project's objective.

To round up the plethora of relevant institutions, the Project will reach out **prosecutors' offices and other law enforcement agencies at state, entity and cantonal levels**. The **life-cycle mechanism** pertaining to administering cases of illicit arms trafficking comprises all these institutions, the cooperation and coordination of which is sought to be enhanced. Through acceptance, the SOPs become **institutionalized** and obliging internal acts of BP BIH and other agencies for which they are developed.

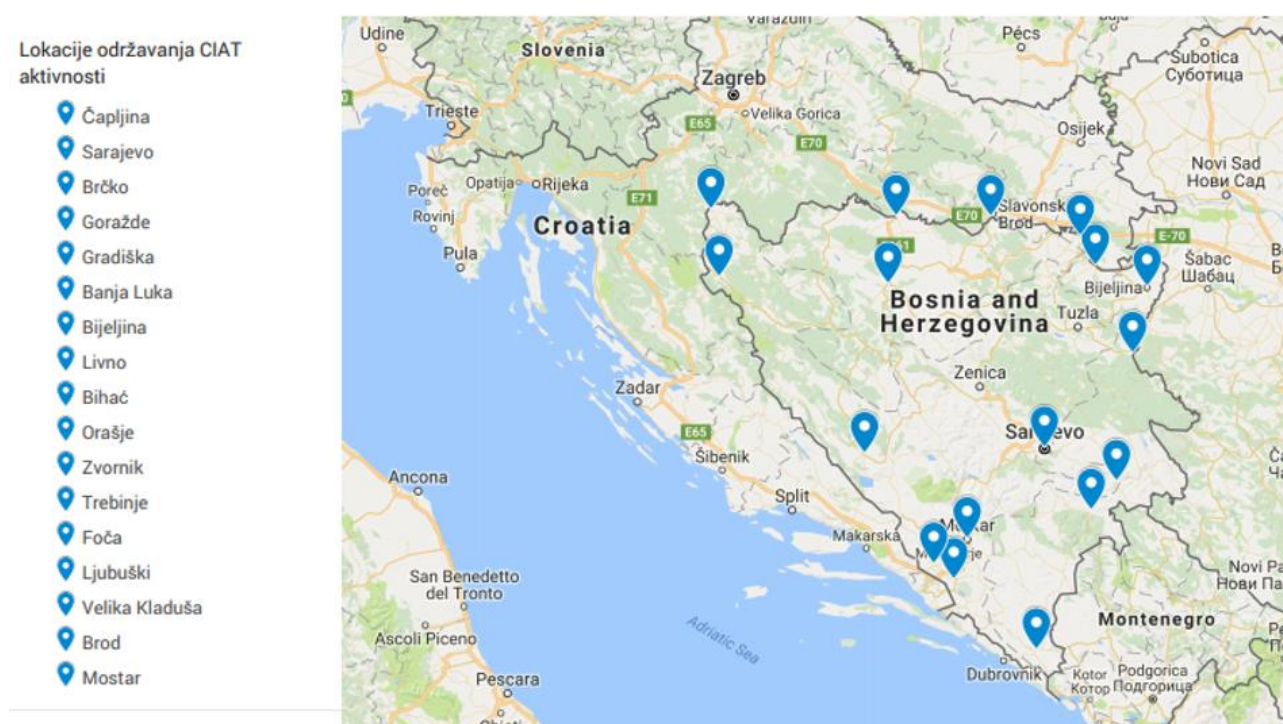
Experience thus far demonstrated that approaching the key stakeholders including law enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices at entity and cantonal levels always yields the necessary results.

3.9 Methodological approach

The Project provides for a unique **synergy of expertise** between UNDP and the beneficiaries. The developed procedures and thereto pertaining trainings are conceptualized in close collaboration with the BP BIH. In the initial phase, 42 BP BIH staff were involved in the implementation. This approach provides for an effective **transfer of knowledge** given the BP BIH staff inclusion in the development process from the very beginning.

While providing technical expertise, UNDP relies on **SEESAC** and its **RSSRP** platform, which consists of regional subject-matter experts in matters pertaining to, inter alia, combatting illicit arms trafficking. This expertise combined with other UNDP experts and BP BIH practitioners resulted in excellent coordination and tangible results in the initial phase. The Project now aims at expanding its network of experts by identifying other national and international practitioners who could competently assist with developing of new policies and conceptualization of trainings. 3.5. Geographical area of intervention

The Project takes pride in its mobility. Given the remoteness of 55 international border crossings, the trainings were organized for 1,100+ people in 17 locations country-wide. The rationale for this is vicinity of training locations to border posts, which facilitates policemen's access to training and ensures their minimal absence from work.



The next phase of the Project will also take into account BP BIH and other beneficiaries' organizational needs and time and personnel constraints. Thus, the trainings, seminars, workshops and other activities will be dispersed country-wide in consultation with BP BIH and other institutions taking part in the Project.

3.10 Transversal themes: gender equality, social inclusion, human rights, disaster risk reduction.

The Project's key activity related to suppressing illicit arms trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is mainly to be achieved through the assistance to law enforcement agencies in the country. The target audience within this institution are its frontliners, policewomen and men of different ranks engaged at border crossings or regular law enforcement activities within the country.

This law enforcement job is mainly perceived in the region as being male-dominated. The women make up around 10% of all BP BiH staff. Through the initial phase of the Project, special effort was devoted to including as many women as possible in CIAT trainings. This will enhance their career prospects within the agencies. During the final CIAT Phase 1 ceremony in Mostar, the Project awarded one policewoman from Zvornik for her outstanding performance in the organization of community policing activities in her town. Following this ceremony, the awarded BP BiH policewoman stressed this award could play a key role in her being promoted.

The Project in its next phase will stipulated the inclusion of women in conceptualizing future training thus enabling them to shape future activities.

V. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

4.1 Cost efficiency and effectiveness

The Project will seek to achieve maximum results and cost-efficiency for each one of the envisaged activities and available resources. To achieve cost effectiveness, all the activities will be addressed through **competitive and transparent procurement processes** that will result in procurement of goods, services and works delivered at the lowest price – technical compliant offers with the guiding principle of obtaining the highest value for money.

The selection of consultants and service providers will be based on **open and transparent procurement/recruitment processes**, guided by the need to ensure cost-effectiveness, value for money and economy of scale, as well as highest quality of expertise, services and products delivered. UNDP will oversee procuring, contracting, managing and quality assuring the delivery of services, works and products, following UNDP procurement rules and principles. Therefore, the principles of value of money, fairness, integrity, transparency, open international competition and interest of donor and UNDP will be applied for the contract arrangements exercised during the implementation period. Depending on the contract amount, each contract award will be approved by different levels of Procurement Review Committees be it national UNDP Contracts, Assets and Procurement Committee in BiH, UNDP Regional Advisory Committee on Procurement in the UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub or global Advisory Committee on Procurement at the UNDP Headquarters in New York.

The Project will seek to achieve **economy of scale** in investments by combining, where possible, financial resources with other on-going interventions/projects in the area of suppressing illicit SALW trafficking. To cut down on costs, the Project will use the expertise of SEESAC, which has been active in this field since 2002. By using the SEESAC experience, the Project will pragmatically use the best regional practices pertaining to the fight against illicit arms' trafficking and offer the BP BiH and other beneficiaries the best training. Moreover, the Project will be in touch with UNODC in a pursuit to jointly conceptualize certain trainings and utilize resources in the most efficient manner thereby synergizing knowledge and expertise of the two agencies.

The CIAT Project budget fully covers direct Project costs (DPC) that are directly attributable to the Project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to quality assurance, finance, general services, human resources, and security as well as information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.). More specifically, the CIAT Project budgets specifies a dedicated budget line in each financial year related to DPC which will be charged by UNDP based on a "pay as you go" principle and UPL and LPL standard pricing for each service rendered to the Project under finance, human resources, general services and security.

4.2 Project Management

UNDP BIH will take full responsibility of the implementation of the Project. The Project team comprising of Programme Coordinator, 2 Project Officers and 2 Project Assistants will be based in Sarajevo. All services of UNDP CO pertaining to administration of the project will be utilised, including office space, IT capacities and administration. UNDP CO has a reputation of reliable implementation partner in the country with a capable mechanism to successfully carry out of all activities foreseen in this Project Document.

The vast majority of Project activities will be carried out in 40+ locations throughout the country. The same pattern from the initial phase will be used, i.e. the Project visited in total 17 locations close to border mostly throughout the country to enable the easy deployment of law enforcement officers by carrying out its activities in the vicinity of training attendees' duty stations.

4.3 Project monitoring, evaluation and reporting

The main monitoring tools for organising the Project monitoring system encompass the **Logical Framework** (providing baselines and targets as well as quantitative and qualitative indicators and results). Analytical and systemic data collection will be ensured throughout all areas of work and assistance delivery.

Project **Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan** will be developed to map all essential steps and tools in assessing and reporting progress towards achieving project objectives. **Annual narrative and financial reports** will be prepared and submitted to the Project Board.

Final Report will also be prepared and submitted to the Project Board at the end of the Project, incorporating the findings of the final independent evaluation. A team of two (one International and one National evaluator) will be engaged to provide an independent final project evaluation that will be conducted at the end of the Project, to examine the overall project's effectiveness, efficiency, achievements, impact and sustainability, as well as capture lessons learnt and provide strategic recommendations for consolidation and exit-phase of the intervention in this field

4.4 Visibility

To generate publicity and guarantee the visibility, the Project will:

1. Promote activities and results through the Ministry of Security of BIH, BIH Border Police, UNDP BIH as well as its Regional Hub and global website;
2. Engage through social media channels to ensure maximum outreach. Project Coordinators will actively share through their Twitter accounts and reports regularly on project activities thereby citing regularly all relevant donor community (Germany, United Kingdom, Sweden, France, Netherlands, Norway and EU) to the project. In addition, UNDP SEESAC and UNDP BIH disseminate information and promote the Project;
3. Promote actively the funding donors. Visibility of the donor will be guaranteed in every event, publication or document prepared and produced by the project;
4. Make use of champions to promote the project and ensure public attention.

The Project can further agree bilaterally on special visibility guidelines requested by the donor.

Working closely with the media will also be pursued to promote project activities. Information is shared with the media throughout the project's activities and during specific project milestones and focuses on:

- the project - sharing a clear sense of what the project is doing;
- timeline - the duration of the project activities;
- local angles - how the activities/project impacts the community;
- photos - quality and dynamic photos help the projects visibility and increase the understanding of project activities;

- unique information - publicity and visibility is given greater value by sharing information unique to specific activities in the projects cycle and by featuring different viewpoints from different partners.

VI. RESULTS FRAMEWORK OUTPUT 00104642

<p>Intended Outcome as stated in the UNCF Programme Results and Resource Framework, 2021-2025: Outcome 4. By 2025, people contribute to, and benefit from more accountable and transparent governance systems that deliver quality public services and ensure rule of law.</p> <p>Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:</p> <p>Indicator 2.3b. Level of capabilities of the public security system for border management and combatting illicit arms' trafficking (Rating: 4. Fully; 3. Partially; 2. Inadequately; 1. Not in place).</p> <p>Baseline (2019): 2.</p> <p>Target (2025): 3. Source, frequency: Official reports from authorities (annually); UNDP programme reports; Sector-specific reports from the European Union (annually).</p> <p>Indicator 2.3c. Number of small arms and light weapons disposal events led jointly with police agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina.</p> <p>Baseline (2019): 2 events.</p> <p>Target (2025): 10 events. Source, frequency: Official reports from authorities (annually); UNDP programme reports; Sector-specific reports from the European Union (annually).</p> <p>Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:</p> <p>3.2.2 National and local systems enabled and communities empowered to ensure the restoration of justice institutions, redress mechanisms and community security</p> <p>Project title and Atlas Project Number: Countering Illicit Arms Trafficking (CIAT) BIH10-00104642</p>													
EXPECTED OUTPUT	OUTPUT INDICATORS ³	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)								DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	FINAL	
To enhance BH Border Police and other institutions' capacities to more	1.1 Extent to which capacities of the security sector for oversight were improved. Baseline: Partial capacity (August 2017); Target: Capacity improved (June 2018)	Ministry of Security Annual Reports, UNDP Final Report BP BiH Annual Reports.	Limited	2017	Partial	Significantly improved							

effectively combat illicit arms' trafficking	1.2. Extent to which gender-sensitive evidence-based security strategies for reducing armed violence and/or control of small arms are in operation at the community level. Baseline: Partial operation (August 2017); Target: Improved operation in 5 border communities (June 2018)	Ministry of Security Annual Report, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Report on the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals	Partial	2017	Partial	5 border communities							
	1.3. Number of SoPs developed and Adopted and personnel trained on. Baseline: 0 (August 2017); Target: (3) (June 2018)	Ministry of Security Periodic and Annual Reports, UNDP Final Report, BP BiH Annual Reports	0	2017	3	3							
	1.4. Number of people trained through the Project Initiation Plan activities (gender segregated). Baseline: 0 (August 2017) Target: 1140 officials that received the training. (June 2018)	Periodic and Annual Reports of BP BiH, Agency for Education and Professional Training of the Ministry of Security, and Ministry of Security, UNDP official records.	0	2017	600	600							
	1.5. Working group for Special events established and functioning. Baseline: Non-existent (August 2017) Target: Established and functioning (June 2018)	BP BiH, ITA, Phytosanitary inspection official reports.	Non-existent	2017	Initiated	Established and functioning							

	1.6.Extent to which BP BiH technical capacity for detection of was increased. Baseline: Partially capacity (August 2017) Target: Significantly capacitated (June 2018)	Annual BP BiH Annual Reports Inventory Reports of BP BiH.	Partial capacity	2017	Partial	Significantly capacitated							
	1.7 Number of seized illicit arms and other illicit goods thanks to CIAT training & equipment	BH Border Police	3	2018			5	5	5	-	-	15	15 seizures by BP BiH and other agencies should occur as result of CIAT by 2021
	1.8 Number of SOPs developed, and trainings carried out for BP BiH	UNDP	6 SOPs, 9 weeks	2018			6 SOPs, 9 weeks			-	-	6 SOPs, 9 weeks	6 SOPs and 9 weeks of training should be carried out by 2021 for BP BiH
	1.9 Number of institutions liaised and joint activities carried out	UNDP	8	2018			5	5	5	-	-	15	At least additional 15 institutions will be included in the Project at all levels
	1.10 Number of people trained through CIAT in BP BiH	UNDP	1100	2018			500	500	500	-	-	1500	1500 police staff, prosecutors and others will have been trained at all levels

	<i>1.11 Level of functionality of institutional platform of ITA, BP BiH and three postal agencies to address illicit SALW trafficking.</i>	UNDP									<i>BP BiH/ITA Progress and Annual Reports, number of coordination meetings and working groups.</i>
	<i>1.12 Number of specific analysis contributing to assessment of needs in ITA/Customs Sector</i>	UNDP	0	2020	-	1	1	-	-	2	<i>Two analyses compiled and comprised in one written document</i>
	<i>1.13 Number of developed and institutionalized standard operating procedures aimed to define the actions carried out by customs' officials to more effectively combat illicit SALW trafficking.</i>	UNDP	0	2020	-	6	0	0	-	6	<i>6 draft SOPs developed and used during one-day trainings. As draft SOPs are still subject to potential minimal changes during ongoing trainings, adoption of SOPs is expected at the end of the project</i>
	<i>1.14 % of ITA customs officers trained on the application of developed SOPs and usage of sophisticated detection equipment.</i>	UNDP	0	2020	-	N/A; SOPs needed to be developed first	500	500	-	80% of ITA custom officers (cca. 1,000 officers)	<i>ITA/Customs Sector Progress and Annual Reports/Media Reports/The attendance lists from trainings. The transfer of ownership of the detection equipment following procurement.</i>
	<i>1.15 Existence of an analyses aimed at affirmation and promotion of gender equality in Customs Sector of ITA.</i>	UNDP	0	2020	-	-	3	1	-	4	<i>The analysis and recommendations accepted by ITA. ITA/Customs Sector Progress and Annual Reports/Media Reports/ Attendance lists from up to eight workshops conducted.</i>
	<i>1.16 Number of BP BiH inspectors trained and equipped to process illicit SALW trafficking cases.</i>	UNDP	0	2020	-	-	35	0	-	35	<i>BP BiH Website / Media / Certificates of training for 35 BiH Border Police Inspectors. Transfer of 35 toolkits of equipment to BiH Border Police.</i>

	<i>1.17 Number of working groups, meetings held, and joint trainings rolled out.</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1 group (6 meetin gs)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1 working group formed (8 meetings held)</i>	<i>Attendance lists from the Working Group meetings.</i>
	<i>1.18 Existence of working group on legal SALW trade under ITA auspices with other institutions.</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1 working group formed</i>	<i>Attendance lists from the Working Group meetings.</i>
	<i>1.19 Existence of cross-border cooperation between ITA and neighboring states customs services to jointly fight illicit SALW trafficking.</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1 bilatera l meetin g</i>	<i>5 bilatera l meetin gs</i>		<i>6 bilateral meetings /visits resulting in three cooperati on protocols .</i>	<i>Attendance lists from visits, reports.</i>

OUTPUT 00125721

Project title and Atlas Project Number: Prevention and Illicit Arms Reduction in Bosnia and Herzegovina (PILLAR) BIH10-00125721											
EXPECTED OUTPUT	OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁴	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	2021	2022	2023			FINAL	
To enhance safety and security within and beyond the Western Balkans through targeted actions aimed at improving BiH capacities to raise awareness amongst the population regarding responsible possession of SALW and understanding dangers of illegal possession of firearms and to educate how to recognize individual and collective threats to security.	1.1.Availability of needs assessment and conceptualized training curricula for the Networks of Women Police Officers in BiH (Networks) focusing on gender balanced approach to SALW control and awareness	UNDP	0	2020	1	-	-			1	BiH Ministry of Security Progress and Annual Reports, UNDP and independent media coverage and reports.
	1.2.Number of Women Police Officers in BiH (Networks) whose capacities in strategic planning and project development were increased.	UNDP	0	2020	50	-	-			50	Networks website, attendance sheets, media coverage and reports, police agencies websites. UNDP programme reports
	1.3.Number of micro-projects developed by Women Police Officers trained in project development.	UNDP	0	2020	-	4	-			4	Networks website, attendance sheets, course diplomas, media coverage and reports, police agencies websites

	1.4.Number of thematic public events organized	UNDP	Zero (0) public events organized. 40 public events organized in 2014	2020	-	10	10			20	UNDP and independent media coverage and reports
	1.5.Number of people reached through public outreach campaigns	UNDP	997,000 people reached during 2014 campaign	2014	-	500,000	500,000			1,000,000	Final report from the selected contractor. Media coverage and reports. UNDP programme reports

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: *[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]*

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	UNDP	Included in Project costs
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	UNDP, BP BIH	Included in Project costs
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	MOS, BP BIH	Included in Project costs
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	UNDP	Included in Project costs
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	UNDP	Included in Project costs

Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		MOS, BP BIH, German embassy, UNDP	Included in Project costs
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	MOS, BP BIH, German embassy, UNDP	Included in Project costs
Total costs					USD 90.000

Evaluation Plan⁵

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
e.g., Mid-Term Evaluation						

VIII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN ⁶⁷

All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project need to be disclosed transparently in the project document.

Output 00104642 CIAT Phase I

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2					Funding Source	Budget Description
Output: BP BiH capacitated to prevent, identify, and counter trafficking of firearms, ammunition and explosives from and through BiH Extent to which capacities of the security sector for oversight were improved. Baseline: Partial capacity (August 2017); Target: Capacity improved (June 2018) Extent to which gender-sensitive evidence-based security strategies for reducing armed violence and/or control of small arms are in operation at the community level. Baseline: Partial operation (August 2017); Target: Improved operation in 5 border communities (June 2018) Number of SoPs developed and adopted and personnel trained on. Baseline: 0 (August 2017); Target: (3) (June 2018)	Activity 1: Capacity of frontliners increased								137,971.70
	1.1 Operational assessment of BP BiH including but not limited to: procedures, capabilities, training, equipment (i.e. JBRAC, LRAC, K9 Unit and training capacity in the Agency for Education and Professional Training, as well as the capacity for the deployment and use of drones)	x				UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services Individual contract services Printing costs Contractual services Travel	17,688.68
	1.2 Develop and implement training on identification and reporting of confiscated firearms, ammunition and explosives (including precursors)	x	x			UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services Individual contract services Printing costs Contractual services Travel	35,377.36
	1.3 Develop and implement training on detection methods	x	x			UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	20,047.17

⁶ Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

⁷ Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

<p>Number of people trained through the Project Initiation Plan activities (gender segregated). Baseline: 0 (August 2017) Target: 1140 officials that received the training. (June 2018)</p> <p>Working group for Special events established and functioning. Baseline: Non-existent (August 2017) Target: Established and functioning (June 2018)</p> <p>Extent to which BP BiH technical capacity for detection of was increased. Baseline: Partially capacity (August 2017) Target: Significantly capacitated (June 2018)</p>								Individual contract services Printing costs Contractual services Travel	
	1.4 Supervision of legal trade	x	x			UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services Individual contract services Printing costs Contractual services Travel	64,858.49
	Activity 2: Capacity development of BP BiH in countering illicit arms trafficking								118,514.15
	2.1 Development of SOPs on collection and analysis of data related to firearms, ammunition and explosives profiling, tasking and coordination	x	x			UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services Individual contract services Printing costs Contractual services Travel	25,943.40
	2.2. Organize trainings on SOP (Data collection 6 trainings - 30 people per group, Risk analysis and risk profiling 3 trainings - 10 people per group; Tasking and coordination -1 training- 30 people per group)	x	x			UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services Individual contract services Printing costs Contractual services Travel	16,509.43
	2.3. Support to the WG for the development of SoP on special event management	x	x			UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services Individual contract services Printing costs Contractual services Travel	9,433.96

	2.4. Organize trainings on SOP on special event management - 10 trainings	x	x			UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services Individual contract services Printing costs Contractual services Travel	8,844.34
	2.5. Development of the Standard Operative Procedures relevant for tracing and investigation of firearms, ammunition and explosives	x	x			UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services Individual contract services Printing costs Contractual services Travel	17,688.68
	2.6. Organize trainings on SOP relevant for tracing and investigation of firearms, ammunition and explosives	x	x			UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services Individual contract services Printing costs Contractual services Travel	11,792.45
	2.7. Identify good practices in community policing activities implemented by BP BiH in border communities including risk assessment, outreach and communication	x	x			UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services Individual contract services Printing costs Contractual services Travel	4,716.98
	2.8. Support outreach activities of the BP BiH towards targeted border communities	x	x			UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany		23,584.91
	Activity 3: Increased Technical Capacity for Detection								265,330.19
	3.1. Provision of specialised technical equipment to border posts including detectors and endoscope	x				UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	265,330.19
	Activity 4: Project Management								78,725.54

	4.1 Project Manager	x	x			UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	34,751.18
	4.2 Project Assistant	x	x			UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	23,167.45
	4.3 Sector QA and Programme operational support	x	x			UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	5,472.24
	4.4. Office supplies	x				UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	1,297.17
	4.5 Office IT equipment	x	x			UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	IT Support	1,737.69
	4.6 Rent and Utilities	x	x			UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	8,629.94
	4.7 Visibility actions	x				UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	UNDP Communications Services	1,584.80
	4.8 Translation, interpreters at official meetings	x	x			UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Individual contract services	2,085.07
GMS 8%									48,043.33
TOTAL USD									648,584.91

Output 00104642 CIAT Phase II

EXPECTED OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	PLANNED SUB-ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year					RESPO NSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount USD
OUTPUT 1 - Capacitated Border Police of BiH and other institutions to more effectively combat illicit arms trafficking.	Activity 5. Additional strengthening of the BiH Border Police capacities through provision of the trainings from the Phase 1 to the remaining 50% of staff and enhancement of already provided IT capacities.	5.1.Strengthened supervision of legal trade-Further strengthen data collection, analysis, and exchange of information among institutions involved in the process of supervision of legal trade Description: - -Further support to the Working Group (WG) on supervision of legal trade established in the initial phase of the project as well as the WG for control of postal parcels and unmarked shipments	22,727.27					UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	72100 Contractual services 71400 Individual contract Services 71600 Travel	22,727.27
		5.2.Continued detailed training multipliers of 5 SoPs and other knowledge products developed in the initial phase Description: Provision of trainings and practical exercises to the remaining 50% of the BP BiH practitioners	20,454.55					UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	72100 Contractual services 71400 Individual contract Services 71600 Travel	20,454.55

			Sub-Total for Activity 5								43,181.82
	Activity 6 Improve operational cooperation between the BP BiH and other state authorities in their efforts to prevent, detect, investigate, and deter illicit trafficking of SALW, ammunition and explosives.	6.1 Improved cooperation of BP BiH with 13 cantonal, entity, and state Police Agencies and Customs Administration Description: - Quarterly support to the Working Group(s) designated to develop the common understanding, advanced technical knowledge and clarity of procedures in firearms, ammunition and explosives related investigations (amending or promulgating the necessary bylaws, developing SoPs, Instructional acts, MoUs and institutionalising compatible disaggregated data collection) - Development of MoUs and SoPs and improved operational cooperation between BP BiH, other police agencies and Customs Administration on prevention, detection and deterrence of smuggling of firearms, ammunition and explosives	18,181.82					UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	72100 Contractual services 71400 Individual contract Services 71600 Travel	18,181.82
		6.2 Strengthen the outreach towards the communities Description: - Further development of Community Policing practices focused on prevention, and combating trafficking of firearms, ammunition and explosive in cooperation with other law enforcement agencies across BiH Continued support to the 6 most vulnerable communities by sponsoring a mini project of the local community	18,181.82					UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	72100 Contractual services 71400 Individual contract Services 71600 Travel	18,181.82
			Sub-Total for Activity 6								730,299.85

	Activity 7 Procurement of the necessary specialized equipment for detection of illicit SALW, ammunition and explosives	7.1.Phase A (December 2019 – June 2020) – Provision of additional equipment for BP BIH for the control of border crossings and second line check Description: -Procurement of endoscopes up to 50 pcs	136,363.64						UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	72100 Contractual services 72300	136,363.64
		Sub-Total for Activity 7										1,566,474.04
	Activity 8 General management	8.1 Project Manager/Justice and Security Sector Leader	11,818.18						UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	
		8.2 Project Coordinator	12,727.27						UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	
		8.3 Project Officer							UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	
		8.4 Project Assistant	7,727.27						UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	
		8.5 Sector Associate	2,136.36						UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	
		8.6 Office supplies	286.25						UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	
		8.7 Office IT equipment	909,09						UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	IT support	
		8.8 Rent and Utilities	6,590.91						UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	
		8.9 Visibility actions	1,363.64						UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	UNDP Communication services	
		8.10 Translation, interpreters at official meetings	727.27						UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Individual contract services	
		8.11 Direct Project Implementation Costs	2,841.17						UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual Services	
		Sub-Total for Activity 8										47,127.52

	Activity 9 Strengthening of Cooperation between BIH Ministries of Interior Affairs	9.1. Strengthening of Cooperation between BIH Ministries of Interior Affairs		105,338.56						Republic of France	Contractual services	105,338.56
			Sub-Total for Activity 9									105,338.56
	Activity 10 Halting Arms and Lawbreaking Trade in BIH	10.1. Halting Arms and Lawbreaking Trade in BIH			719,041.09	319,333.68				MPTF	Contractual services	1,038,374.77
			Sub-Total for Activity 10									1,038,374.77
	Sub-total per year		284,079.55	113,765.64	769,373.97	341,687.04						
	GMS 8 % (for Activity 1, 2, 3, 4 and Project Management) and 7% for Activity 10											102,156.25
	TOTAL USD											1,508,906.20

Output 00125721 PILLAR

EXPECTED OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	PLANNED SUB-ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
			2021	2022	2023			Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount USD
Further increased safety and security within and beyond the Western Balkans through targeted actions aimed at improving BiH capacities to raise awareness amongst the population regarding responsible possession of SALW and understanding dangers of illegal possession of firearms and to educate how to recognize individual and collective threats to security.	Activity 1 Capacitated law enforcement agencies in BiH to achieve better understanding within the general population of the SALW threats by building capacities within the formal associations of women police officers in BiH as “agents of change”.	1.1 Needs assessment and conceptualization of specialized training 1.2 Training of up to 50 members of the Networks focusing on strategic planning and project development. Description - Conduct needs assessment and analysis focusing on gender balanced approach to SALW control and awareness. Formulate recommendations in terms of law enforcement response to awareness raising of the SALW related crimes, especially domestic and gender-based violence. Conceptualize training curricula for the Networks of Women Police Officers in BiH (Networks). Conceptualize specialized training for up to 50 members of the Networks focusing on strategic planning and project development. - Identify up to 50 members of the Networks and rollout training focusing on strategic planning and project development. Once trained, members of the Networks shall develop minor project proposals - Facilitate trained members of the Networks to develop up to four (4) minor projects.	31,680	30,500	10,000		UNDP	MPTF	71300 Local Consultants 71600 Travel 72100 Contractual Services 72500 Supplies	72,180

	Activity 2 Raised awareness through structured countrywide campaigns, outreach activities and advocacy addressing the devastating impact and threats posed by illicit SALW to general public, especially vulnerable groups (women, children, young men)	2.1 Implementation of awareness raising campaign including outreach and advocacy events Description - UNDP will conduct tendering procedure prior to selection of a marketing agency to complete relevant research, audience profiling, segmentation for selection of appropriate messaging and conceptualization of the overall public campaigns. Once proposed design of the campaigns is accepted by UNDP, the selected agency shall implement campaigns per UNDP's calendar. - Conceptualize thematic public events to be organized around important international dates: Disarmament Week, the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence (runs annually from November 25 (International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women) to December 10 (World Human Rights Day); the International Day for Protection of Children, International Gun Destruction day (July 9), etc.	163,000	163,000	163,000			71400 Individual Contractual Services 72100 Contractual Services	489,000
	Activity 3 General management	3.1 Joint Programme Coordinator		48,000	24,000				72,000
		3.1 Project Assistant		25,800	12,900				38,700
		3.2 Communications Analyst	6,000	6,000	3,000				15,000
		3.3 Office IT	2,275						2,275

		3.4 Rent and Utilities		12,600	6,300				18,900
		3.5 General Operating Costs	4,406.41	4,406.41	2,203.21				11,016.03
	Sub-total per year		207,361.41	290,306.41	221,403.21				719,071.03
	General Management Support 8%								50,334.97
	TOTAL USD								769,406

IX. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Project will be directed and monitored by a Project Board, chaired by the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative, who will serve as the Project Executive, convening the representatives of the beneficiary, representatives of the donor and a representative of SEESAC. The Project Board is the group responsible for making by consensus management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with corporate UNDP standards that shall ensure best value to money, fairness, integrity transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative.

The Project Board will:

- Provide overall leadership, guidance and direction in successful delivery of outputs and their contribution to outcomes under the programme;
- Be responsible for making strategic decisions by consensus, including the approval of project substantive revisions (i.e., changes in the project document);
- Approve annual work plans, annual reviews, and other reports as needed;
- Meet at least twice per year (either in person or virtually) to review project implementation, management risks, and other relevant issues;
- Address any relevant project issues as raised by the Project Manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks.

Project Quality Assurance will be provided by the UNDP BiH Sector Associate who will ensure that objective and independent project oversight is carried out for the purpose of meeting Project targets.

Within the project cycle UNDP will be generating and submitting periodic narrative and financial reports to the donor and the Project Board members.

- A Quarterly Progress Report shall be submitted by the Project Manager through Project Assurance, using the standard UNDP report format. The Quarterly Progress Report shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table.
- A Risk Log within the ProDoc shall be activated and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.

Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, a Risk Log shall be activated and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.

The CIAT Project Manager is the UNDP BiH Justice and Security Sector Leader, responsible for the overall guidance of the project and its results. He will also provide guidance and quality assure the work of the CIAT Programme Manager based on 20 years of work experience, out of which fifteen years have been with UNDP in the area of development and conflict prevention. The CIAT Project Manager will be working on a part-time basis (40%) and be responsible for the project's alignment with the overall UNDP BiH programmatic priorities necessary to ensure compliance with UNDP strategic and global documents.

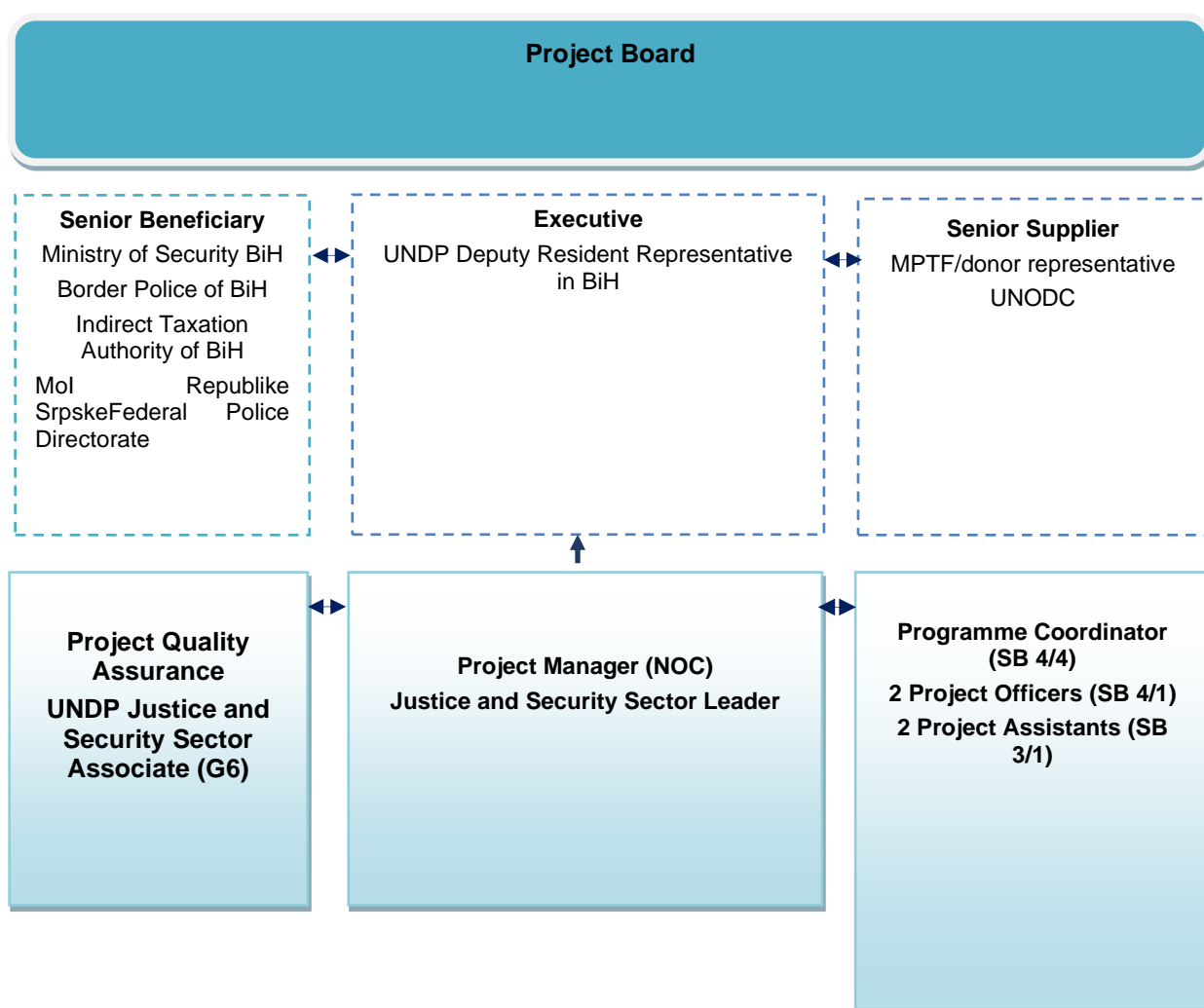
The CIAT Programme Coordinator is responsible for the quality and timeliness of day-to-day activities implemented on the ground. The CIAT Programme Coordinator will possess the necessary expertise and knowledge about the *modus operandi* of the BP BiH and other law enforcement agencies. The CIAT Programme Coordinator will coordinate the Project activities on a day-to-day basis on behalf of UNDP and

in close consultations with the CIAT Project Manager, ensuring that the Project produces the required output. S/he will be responsible for day-to-day support to project implementation and will ensure all planned activities are conducted to the required corporate and donor agreement standards and within the constraints of time and budget. The CIAT Programme Coordinator will report to the CIAT Project Manager.

The Project Officers will provide substantive technical support in designing and delivering Project activities, ensuring their consistency and compliance with the senior beneficiary's legislative and policy frameworks. They will also ensure duly preparation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of envisaged project activities. The Project Officer will report to the CIAT Project Manager.

The Project Assistants will be deployed to provide the administrative and operational support to the Project. The Project Assistants will report to the CIAT Project Manager. They will be also providing logistical support, focusing on organization of numerous capacity building events planned during the project implementation. The Sector Associate will be working on a on a part-time basis (12,5%) and be responsible for the UNDP Quality Assurance, which is necessary to ensure compliance with UNDP Programme and Operational Procedures and Policies.

Project Organisational Structure



X. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and UNDP, signed on 07 December 1995. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

The basis for the activities implemented by UNDP in the country are:

- The United Nations Development Assistance Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2015-2019 (signed by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and UN on 15 June 2015),
- Bosnia and Herzegovina and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for the period 2021-2025 (signed by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and UN on 20 May 2021)
- UNDP Country Programme Document 2015-2019 as well as the UNDP Country Programme Document 2021-2025 represent the basis for the activities of UNDP in the country.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Option b. UNDP (DIM)

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds]⁸ [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]⁹ are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to

⁸ To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner.

⁹ To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner.

address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

5. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
6. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:
 - a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
 - i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
 - b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.
 - c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
 - d. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
 - e. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.
 - f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

- g. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
- h. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
- i. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XI. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Project Quality Assurance Report - obligatory

Annex 2: Social and Environmental Screening Report

Social and Environmental Screening Template (2021 SESP Template, Version 1)

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document at the design stage. Note: this template will be converted into an online tool. The online version will guide users through the process and will embed relevant guidance.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Countering Illicit Arms Trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina (CIAT)
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	BIH10/00102690
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Bosnia and Herzegovina
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Implementation
5. Date	14 December 2021

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach
Human rights in the project are addressed with the focus on direct involvement and meaningful participation of women in the project implementation activities based on “no one is left behind” principle. The utmost attention will be given to their role in the implementation of the project activities through collaboration with two formal Networks of women police officers in the country, particularly in capacity development of women police officers. Moreover, the project cherishes and encourages involvement of women representatives from all beneficiaries of the project.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women’s empowerment
The utmost attention will be given to their role in the implementation of the project activities through collaboration with two formal Networks of women police officers in the country, particularly in capacity development of women police officers as well as other women representatives from all beneficiaries of the project. The project will provide number of different trainings pertinent to and with the emphasis on: gender role and perspective, women empowerment, women rights and professional capacity development as an equal and constituting members of all beneficiary organizations.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience
The project does not have environmental impact but is structure to address the issues of security that is prerequisite for development to take place. The intervention focuses of the Ministries of Interior in BiH and their capacity development perspective to ensure improved security setting for all citizens in the country and from that point of view, the project is contributing to sustainability of society in BiH.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

UNDP will ensure that stakeholders who may be adversely affected by a UNDP Project can communicate their concerns about the social and environmental performance of the Project through various entry points, scaled appropriately to the nature of the activity and its potential risks and impacts. Potentially affected stakeholders will be informed about available entry points for submitting their concerns as part of the stakeholder engagement process (by publishing link to the available corporate mechanism).

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i>		QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i>		QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High
<i>Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)</i>	<i>Impact and Likelihood (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</i>	<i>Comments (optional)</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</i>
<p>Risk 1:</p> <p><i>P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?</i></p> <p>Given a great number of project activities in the project, there is a possibility of project beneficiaries, i.e. partners in the project to fall behind in terms of meeting projected deadlines for certain activities due to limited timeframe and ongoing obligations of staff from the project beneficiaries .</p>	<p>I = 2 L =2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Due to a large number of activities within the project, there is a slight possibility for the project beneficiaries to start lagging behind in meeting deadlines and implementing project activities as foreseen by the AWP. However, the risk is minimized through continuous communication with the project beneficiaries and timely agreements on upcoming activities.</p>	
<p>Risk 2:</p> <p><i>P.10 Would the project potentially involve or lead to reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?</i></p>	<p>I = 3 L =3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>As the law enforcement field is traditionally “male-dominant” field, participation of women colleagues are usually considered as obsolete, redundant and unproductive for the organization. As such, women professionals may</p>	<p>The project aims to organize a number of different capacity development workshops pertinent to gender, during which participants from law enforcement agencies will constitute the group from all levels of organization management and professionals. With this approach, the project will address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the importance of gender equality, - the importance of combatting gender based discrimination ,

Active involvement of women professionals during the project implementation may disturb their official role within the parent organization they come from.			experience some sorts of discrimination within their law enforcement agency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- providing equal opportunities for all professionals within the organization regardless of gender,- recognition of professional engagement of women and their contribution to organizational goals,- recognition of women professional capacity to perform work on the same level as their male colleagues, and- last but not least, raising awareness on the importance of all these issues.
<p>Risk 3:</p> <p><i>P 3.4 Would the project potentially involve or lead to risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?</i></p> <p>Pertinent to the risk listed above, the project recognized potential risk in the light of ongoing COVID -19 pandemic and the significant number of capacity development events (workshops and trainings) organized for the beneficiaries of the project throughout the project implementation.</p>	I = 3 L =3	Moderate	Main tools of beneficiaries' capacity development are organization of workshops and trainings for all law enforcement agencies in the country.	<p>Since the project entails annually significant number of trainings and workshops, updates of safety regulations issued by the Crisis Management Teams in the country as well as UN Country Office regulations are strictly followed and implemented. Following measures are in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Provided COVID-19 antigen testing for all participants prior to the event if the number exceeds 15 persons in the premises of UN building,- Ensuring that all participants are exercising safety measures such as wearing protective masks and keeping safe distance during events,- Ensuring that provided facilities for the capacity development events allow for safety measures to be implemented in unimpeded manner. <p>As the number of vaccinated people in the country is on the rise, situation in the country improves and significance of this risk is slowly diminishing.</p>
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			
	Low Risk		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Moderate Risk		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Substantial Risk		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	High Risk		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)			
	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects			

	<u>Is assessment required? (check if “yes”)</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Status? (completed, planned)
	<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Targeted assessment(s)	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
	Are management plans required? (check if “yes”)	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		Comments (not required)		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Accountability	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>			

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor Šejla Branković-Merdžo		UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver Raduška Cupać		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair Edin Serezlić		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind		Answer (Yes/No)
Human Rights		
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
P.2	Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	Yes
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.4	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
P.5	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? ¹⁰	No
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	No
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
P.8	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
P.11	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? <i>For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.</i>	No
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	No

¹⁰ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.9	significant agricultural production?	No
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? ¹¹	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ¹²	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	No
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? <i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes</i>	No
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	No

¹¹ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

¹² See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	No
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	Yes
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	No
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	No
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	No
5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	risk of forced evictions? ¹³	No
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	No
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk</i>	No
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No

¹³ Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above</i>	No
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.</i>	No
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)</i>		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	No
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	No
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	No
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention</i>	No
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

1.

Project Title: Countering Illicit Arms Trafficking (CIAT) in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Award ID:	Date: Dec 2021
--	------------------	-----------------------

2.

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Migration crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina	May 2018	Organizational	<p>The migrants' crisis gravity in BiH might stretch law enforcement agency's capacities which in turn may limit the availability of their staff for both, participation (frontliners) and conceptualization (experts) of CIAT trainings.</p> <p>I = 2, P = 1</p>	<p>The Project will adjust its operations to the current state should the migrants' crisis effect aggravate the situation. However, recent statement of the Minister of Security of BiH introduced new terminology "Migration situation" instead of crisis that reflects significant improvement in this filed in recent months.</p>	J&S Sector Leader		Dec 2021	Ongoing
2	Participation of other police agencies in BiH in CIAT	May 2018	Political	<p>Some police agencies at different cantonal and entity levels as well as Prosecutors' offices may be reluctant to actively enter CIAT for political reasons given complex constitutional setup of BiH.</p> <p>P = 3, I = 3</p>	<p>The Project will avoid any political confrontations and adjust its tactful approach</p>	J&S Sector Leader		Sep 2018	

3	Legal hurdles which may prevent some agencies to more actively involve themselves in CIAT	Nov 2017	Regulatory	<p>BIH has 12 different laws on SALW which lack compatibility among themselves as well as with the EU. Due to different competencies, some agencies may be reluctant to involve in all proposed activities.</p> <p>P = 3, I = 3</p>	The Project will tactfully insist on involving as many stakeholders as possible at different levels.	J&S Sector Leader		Sep 2018	
4	Law enforcement agencies understaffing	Nov 17	Operational	Law enforcement agencies are understaffed, to be able to effectively conduct their duties. In times of need, this might limit their ability to provide staff for CIAT activities.	The Project will look for pragmatic and ad hoc solutions to conduct its activities in an efficient manner.	J&S Sector Leader			
5	COVID-19 pandemic risks	March 2020	Operational	<p>It refers to the risk seen in other ongoing projects regarding ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>P = 4, I = 5</p>	The project team will continuously monitor developments regarding pandemic and comply with all recommendations imposed by Crisis Management Teams within the country and UN Country Office in BiH	J&S Sector Leader		Dec 2021	Ongoing
6	Political risk	September 2021	Political	Political climate in Bosnia and Herzegovina has seriously deteriorated since July 2021 with the decision of political	While the SALW field has not been viewed as politically sensitive in BiH, unprecedented	J&S Sector Leader			Ongoing

			<p>parties from the BiH entity Republika Srpska to boycott participation and decision-making at the national (state) level (BiH Presidency, Council of Ministers, Parliamentary Assembly) following the OHR-imposed amendments to the BiH Criminal Code outlawing denial of war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide, and glorification of war criminals.</p> <p>P = 5, I = 5</p>	<p>political crisis in the country may affect most of the activities. As a mitigation measure, the PMT shall rely on excellent cooperation and partnerships built with beneficiaries over the years of excellent collaboration.</p>					
--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--

Annex 5 – Capacity Assessment

Stakeholder	Interest in/commitment to the Project	Identified challenges	Capacity for change (contribution to the Project)	Actions to strengthen the capacity of the stakeholder to address their interests
Primary direct stakeholders				
Ministry of Security of BiH	State-level partner institution holding the closest mandate related to the Project's scope and objectives.	Needs assistance in the longer-term planning of the implementation of national IBM and SALW strategies.	Participates in the Project steering.	Raising capacities for detection of arms and explosives. Assisting the work of national SALW Coordination Board.
Law enforcement agencies in BiH	Are the key partners in for law enforcement field in BiH.	Migrants crisis of 2015 puts additional burden to already understaffed BP BiH. Moreover, its capacities to combat illicit	Participates in the Project steering.	Procurement of specialized equipment and provision of trainings on arms' detection.

Stakeholder	Interest in/commitment to the Project	Identified challenges	Capacity for change (contribution to the Project)	Actions to strengthen the capacity of the stakeholder to address their interests
Primary direct stakeholders				
		arms' trafficking are limited and require assistance.		