

PROJECT DOCUMENT

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

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Brief Description

CIAT Project will assist BIH Ministry of Security, more precisely BIH Border Police as its subordinated entity as well as a number of other institutions in combating illicit arms trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This will be achieved through further capacitation of BIH Border Police by provision of specialized equipment, conceptualization and rollout of training pertaining to illicit arms' seizures and improvement of coordination among relevant institutions at national and regional level. The initiation project phase in the period September 2017-August 2018 laid a solid foundation for the implementation of this full-fledged phase.

More specifically the Project will focus on its three main activities. In the scope of the first activity, the Project will 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. This first activity also involves the improvement of the already installed IT arms' and ammunition identification platform as well as reaching out all police agencies at cantonal and entity levels. The same IT assistance will be provided to Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations in the form of an upgrade of their database on legal export/import of arms.

The second activity of the project focuses on the improvement of inter-institutional cooperation. The SOPs developed for BP BIH needs will be presented to all police 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. Thirdly, the Project will 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.

With these three components, the Project will above all capacitate BP BIH but also other police 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.

Linkage with SDGs:

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.

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Linkage with EU accession agenda:

Chapter 24 – Justice, Freedom and Security

Linkage with UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-2021):

Outcome 3: Strengthen resilience to shocks and crisis.

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD):

Outcome 2: By 2019, BiH consolidates and strengthens mechanisms for peaceful resolution of conflicts, reconciliation, respect for diversity and community security.

Output (with gender marker¹): GEN2 – Women's role in BiH Border Police further strengthened through their leadership and coordination of community border policing activities.

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Total resources allocated:	UNDP TRAC:	
	Donor: FR Germany	Est. USD 289,017
	Est. USD 3,164,885	
Unfunded:	EUR 2.737.626	

Agreed by:


	UNDP
	
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Table of Contents

II.	Development Challenge	4
1.1	Sector-specific analysis	5
1.2	Target institutions and groups	5
III.	Strategy.....	6
2.1	Theory of change	6
2.2	Methodological approach	6
2.3	Relevance to national/international policies	7
2.4	Hierarchy of objectives	8
2.5	The link between law-enforcement and judicial institutions.....	8
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.....	12
3.3	Partnerships	12
3.4	Risks and Assumptions	13
3.5	Stakeholder Engagement.....	13
3.6	South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC).....	13
3.7	Knowledge	14
3.8	Sustainability and Scaling Up	14
3.9	Methodological approach	15
3.10	Transversal themes: gender equality, social inclusion, human rights, disaster risk reduction.	15
V.	Project Management.....	16
4.1	Cost efficiency and effectiveness	16
4.2	Project Management	16
4.3	Project monitoring, evaluation and reporting	17
4.4	Visibility	17
VI.	Results Framework	18
VII.	Monitoring And Evaluation	20
VIII.	Multi-Year Work Plan	22
IX.	Governance and Management Arrangements.....	28
X.	Legal Context.....	30
XI.	ANNEXES	33

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 2015-2018², 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:³ "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.

²<https://undp.sharepoint.com/teams/BIH/MonitoringEvaluation/Outcome%20%20Documentation/Reform-Agenda-BiH.pdf#search=reform%20agenda>

³<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

The main beneficiary of the Project is **BIH Border Police**, which is an entity hierarchically subordinated to the Ministry of Security. The ever-growing number of passengers and traffic as well as recent migrants' crisis puts an additional burden to the BIH Border Police 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, only two women occupy a senior management position out of 60, which accounts for 3,33%. 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.

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 (**MOS, MOFTER, MOD, MFA and MTC**) 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, police 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 BP BIH police staff, will predominantly coordinate these activities in vulnerable areas in the future thus affirming their role within BP BIH. 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 BP BIH** but also **local police agencies, 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 cross-border transit of goods is the **Indirect Taxation Authority (ITA) – Customs’ Sector**. The Customs participate already in one working group formed under CIAT and expressed full readiness to partake in trainings organised in this phase. The Project is ready to offer the same ‘package’ of developed standard operating procedures and trainings provided for the BP BiH in the initial phase, subject to adjustment to their needs.

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, it still lacks 600+ to more effectively control the border. 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 police 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 police agencies operating in their region.

If BH Border Police is better capacitated through **provision of equipment and trainings**, **then** the country’s border will be better protected from smuggling activities seriously diminishing its reputation.

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 police, 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 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 police 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 BP BiH 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 police 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 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.

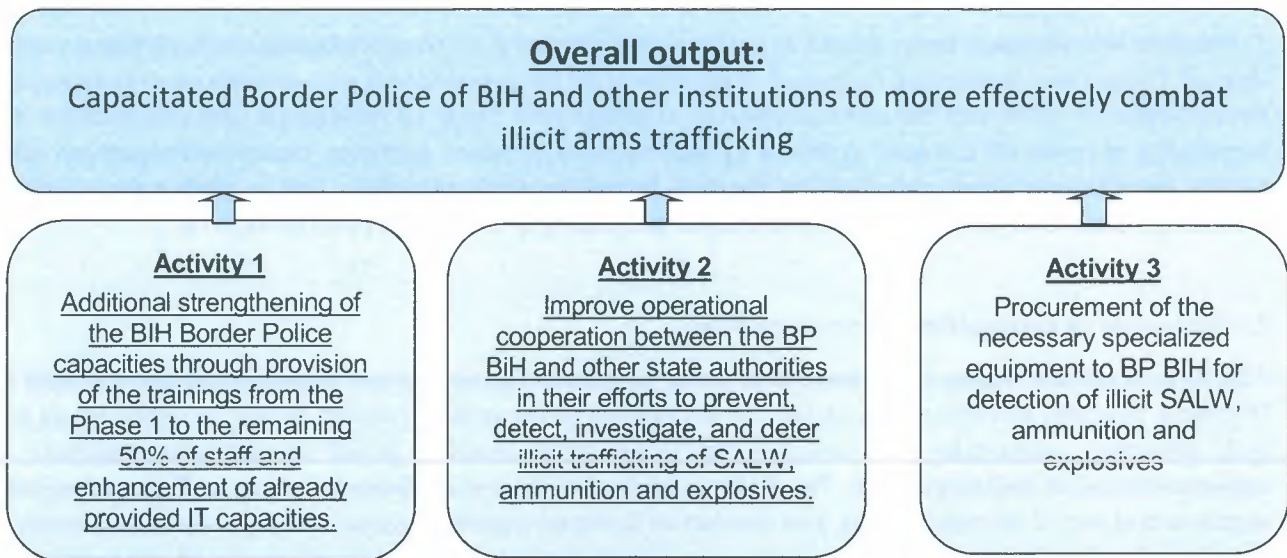
The Project complies with **UNDAF 2015-2019 Plan, Outcome 2**: By 2019, BiH consolidates and strengthens mechanisms for peaceful resolution of conflicts, reconciliation, respect for diversity and community security’, i.e. within the scope of **Output 2.2**: Ministry of Security BiH and other relevant institutions’ strategic management capacities are strengthened to respond to obligations stemming from EU Integration and Accession processes relevant to Chapters 23 and 24 of EU Acquis. The strengthening of IBM 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 BP BiH to more effectively combat the illicit arms trafficking across BiH borders. The above key project objective will be achieved through continuous specialised training on border checks for all types of cross-border traffic, establishment of an efficient border surveillance as a quality filter for illegal migrations and cross-border crime, implementation of joint specialised trainings, as well as contribution to the implementation of specific national **SALW Strategy** and the Action Plan activities **1.1.4** “Monitoring of other regulations (criminal code, minor offense code etc.) aimed at full implementation of the SALW Strategy and **1.2.1** “Organize training sessions, courses and workshops aimed at sharing information about the specific features of researching and processing illicit trafficking.” All of the Project activities will also be complementary with the **IBM Strategy (2015-2018)**. The due consideration will also be given to the **BiH Strategy for Preventing and Combating Terrorism (2015 – 2020)** in particular to its objective ‘a special focus to be given to offences related to criminal offences of terrorism, and primarily to undertake investigative activities in the direction of cutting the channels of illegal arms and explosives and other materials that might be used to execute the criminal offence of terrorism’.

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 its Goal 3: *By 2024, significantly reduce illicit flows of firearms, ammunition and explosives (FAE) into, within and beyond the Western Balkans*.

2.4 Hierarchy of objectives



The Project implementation will be guided by several critical considerations that are geared towards ensuring maximum effect across all the components.

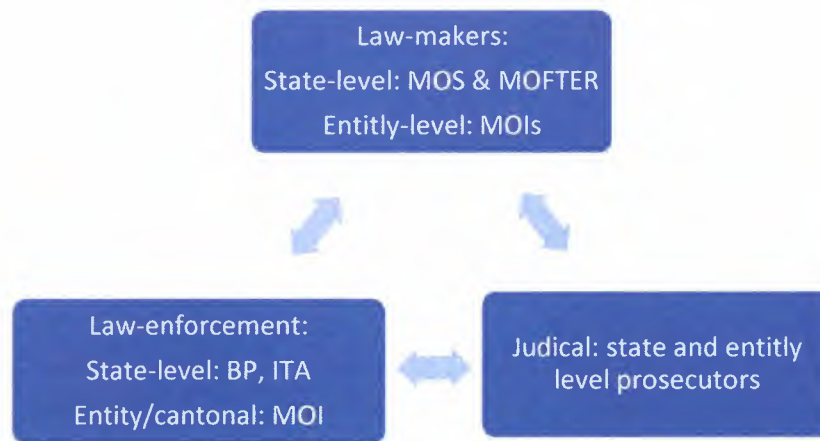
As demonstrated, the recent success and seizure of illicit arms proved the rationality to continue assisting BP BiH. The **Activity 1** and **Activity 3** serve this purpose. The **Activity 1** is aimed at fully exploiting the expertise from CIAT Project Initiation Plan as well as to build upon them. The trainings from CIAT 1 on six developed procedures will be conducted for the remaining staff. The SEESAC identification platform will further be upgraded and the more specialized training for practitioners will follow.

The **Activity 2** opens doors for a more comprehensive approach to address illicit arms trafficking in the country. The room for improvement was particularly identified in the triangle between law-enforcement, law-making and judicial institutions at different levels given their inclusion in processes pertaining to combatting illicit arms.

The BP BiH is underequipped with the latest most sophisticated equipment to detect arms and explosives. Thus, the **Activity 3** will be devoted to the procurement of additional necessary equipment, which proved efficient in the Phase 1. Moreover, the Phase 2 expands the procurement efforts to the equipment for patrolling the green border thus the specialized binoculars and thermovision cameras will be procured.

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 police 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 institutions respectively (MOS and MOFTER), 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 specific output:

To enhance BH Border Police and other institutions' capacities to more effectively combat illicit arms' trafficking within the three project components: 1. Continue embedding the knowledge, understanding and good practices in the BP BiH; 2. Strengthen the operational cooperation between the BP BiH and other state authorities and 3. Ensure procurement of the necessary specialized equipment for detection of smuggled SALW, ammunition and explosives.

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

ACTIVITY 1: 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:

- Functional Review and a Gap Analysis informing the sustainable development of BP BiH for the period 2019 – 2024. The Functional Review and a Gap Analysis (2019 – 2024) including but not limited to:
- Green Border Assessment through a Force-Field Analysis (FFA), clearly defining positive and negative aspects that influence national border services and other law enforcement agencies involved in BSM in order to help the border policy authorities ensure sustainable institutional development and security governance in the long-term. The FFA shall include: (i) problem definition and analysis defining the problem (current state of play) and desired situation (target state); (ii) strategic

measures and actions to achieve the desired state; (iii) forces, factors and risks that may affect or hamper reaching the desired changes (including a more detailed analysis of their magnitude, probability and impact) (iv) accelerating forces that will support faster reaching of the desired state (v) institutional responsibilities and possible key capacity gaps; (vi) key success benchmarks (vii) Action plan and resources (financial, technical, etc.)

- 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:
 - Development of the MoS database on legal transport of weapons.
 - Provide training to administrators and beneficiaries with a view to familiarize them and encourage to contribute to the proper functionality of the new MoS database.
 - Development of new features of the MOFTER database
 - 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 (MOFTER, 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.
- Further advance the data collection, analysis, tasking and coordination of the BP BiH, including
 - Further development of the SALW Identification Tool and its use in the official reporting. Already in the initial phase BP BiH identified ways how this tool should be further developed in order to serve the purpose not only of identification, but also information collection, analysis and better understanding of necessary details.
- 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: 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 police 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 Police 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 police agencies and Customs' administration will take part.
 - Development of MoUs and Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) and improved operational cooperation between BP BiH and 13 police agencies and Customs Administration on prevention, detection and deterrence of smuggling of SALW, ammunition and explosives.
 - Improve oversight over the transport and transit – developing a Database of the Ministry of Security for monitoring of all legal SALW, ammunition and dual used goods transit and transport through BiH. The database which will be developed to MOS will be presented to other stakeholders to which the access will be given, as appropriate.
 - Encourage the coordination between BP BiH and forensic laboratories on further advancing crime scene investigation, securing the integrity of the crime scene and custody chain of evidence and safekeeping of evidence, as well as further advancing the BP BiH crime scene investigation capabilities.
 - Organization of joint trainings and practical exercises in detecting and investigating deter smuggling of SALW, ammunition and explosives.
 - The BP BiH staff will reach out to all relevant forensic laboratories in order to effectively use the database for detailed to relevant prosecutors and other institutions in all cesses of seizure 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 Police agencies across BiH. These will involve joint coordination between BP BiH, local police agencies and other communities' stakeholders the closer cooperation of which can improve information-sharing.
 - Conduct crime audits for 30 border communities in BiH vulnerable to illicit SALW, ammunition and explosives trafficking by identifying crime patterns in 30 vulnerable border communities; Defining measures to enhance cooperation between local communities, police structures and BP BiH to more effectively exchange information on illicit SALW, ammunition and explosives trafficking.
 - Organization of two workshops per year in six most vulnerable communities with all relevant local authorities and civil societies.
 - Continue support to the six most vulnerable communities by sponsoring mini projects jointly proposed by the local community and the BP BiH.

- Improved cooperation of BP BiH with prosecutors' offices across BiH, including:

- Establishment of the Working groups designated for developing the common understanding, advanced technical knowledge and clarity of procedures in SALW, ammunition and explosives related investigations (amending or promulgating the necessary bylaws, SoPs, Instructional acts, MoUs and institutionalising compatible disaggregated data collection methods). These WGs will facilitate the information sharing between BP BiH and other police agencies on the one and respective Prosecutors' offices on the other hand.
- Organization of joint trainings and practical exercises necessary for further advancing prevention, detection, and deterrence of smuggling of SALW, ammunition and explosives.

ACTIVITY 3: 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
 - Scanners up to 10 pcs
 - Endoscopes up to 50 pcs
- Provide additional equipment for BP BiH for the control of the green border
 - Thermographic cameras up to 10 pcs
 - Thermal imaging binoculars up to 10 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 police 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 police agencies, Customs Administration, and Prosecutors' offices based on standardised procedures and harmonised SOPs.

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 police 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. The impact of better equipped BP BiH 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 police 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.

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 police 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 more actively participate in the project. Namely, BP BIH lacks 600+ people and the severity of migrants' crisis 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 BP BIH and Ministry of Security. The project involved 42 BP BIH experts who contributed to the SOPs development and training conceptualization. The main target group in BP BIH, over 1,500+ frontliners who patrol the border will have undergone the training by the end of 2018.

The inter-institutional cooperation will secure the active participation of five state-level ministries and three agencies as well as all police 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 police 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 police 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 police agencies in BiH interested in developing similar products for their needs. The development of procedures for them will involve a joint work of BP BiH, UNDP and all police 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 police 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 police agencies. Through its instalments in IT systems of other police agencies, the Project will contribute to the synchronization of processing of crimes related to arms' smuggling in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Thirdly the project will develop and install **two databases**. The first will comprise the licences for export/import and owned by **Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations**. The other will be for the **Ministry of Security** and will regulate the database for licenses for the transport of arms in the country. The project will provide for a link between the two ministries, as well as with other approval partners, thus enabling fast exchange of relevant institutions as well as with other agencies on which this has impact, including customs, BP BiH and police agencies.

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, MOFTER, ITA, Prosecutor's offices and police 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 police 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 police agencies and prosecutors' offices at entity and cantonal levels always yields the necessary results.

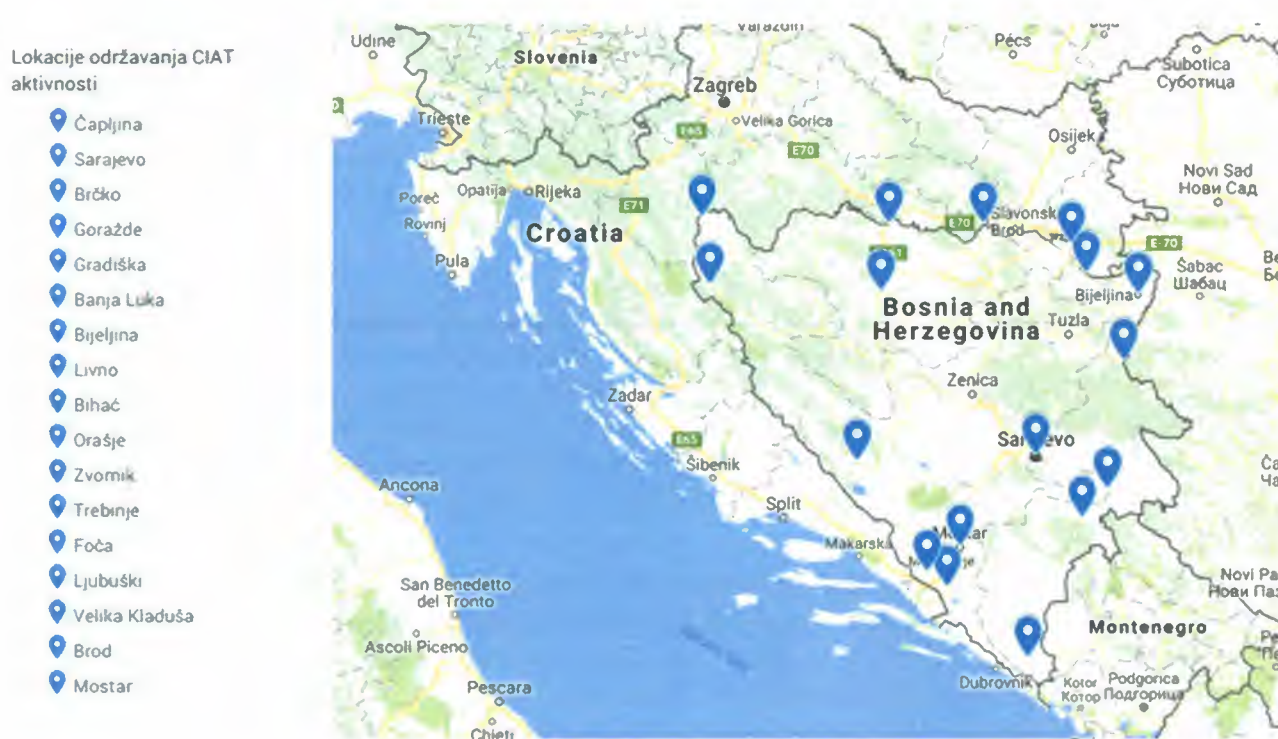
3.9 Methodological approach

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 BIH Border Police. The target audience within this institution are its frontliners, policewomen and men of different ranks who are stationed at border crossings.

This police 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 agency. 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 RWC 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 RWC 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 Project Coordinator, Project Officer, Project Assistant and Logistics Assistant 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 20+ 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 BP BIH 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. **Quarterly Progress Reports**, as well as **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. CIAT Project Coordinator actively runs a Twitter account and reports regularly on project activities thereby citing regularly German Foreign Ministry as donor. In addition, UNDP SEESAC and UNDP BiH disseminate information and promote the Project;
3. Promote actively the funding donor. 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 FRAMEWORK⁴

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF Programme Results and Resource Framework:

Outcome 2: By 2019, BiH consolidates and strengthens mechanisms for peaceful resolution of conflicts, reconciliation, respect for diversity and community security.

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

Output 2.2: Extent to which the Strategic Management Capacities of the Ministry of Security and other competent institutions are strengthened.

Baseline: Strategic management in need of further strengthening to respond to obligations stemming from EU Integration and Accession processes as well as national SALW and IBM strategies (2018).

Target: Strategic management capacities strengthened to efficiently respond to obligations stemming from EU Integration and Accession processes as well as national SALW and IBM strategies (2020).

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:

3.2.2 National and local systems enabled and communities empowered to ensure the restoration of justice institutions, redress mechanisms and community security

Project title and Atlas Project Number: Countering Illicit Arms Trafficking (CIAT)

EXPECTED OUTPUT	OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁵	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	2019	2020	2021			FINAL	
To enhance BH Border Police and other institutions' capacities to more effectively combat illicit arms' trafficking	1.1 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
	1.2 Number of SOPs developed, and trainings carried out for BP BiH and other institutions	UNDP	6 SOPs, 9 weeks	2018	6 SOPs, 9 weeks	6 SOPs, 9 weeks	6 SOPs, 9 weeks			18 SOPs, 27 weeks	18 SOPs and 27 weeks of training should be carried out by 2021 for BP BiH and other institutions
	1.3 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
	1.4 Number of people trained through CIAT in BP BiH and other agencies	UNDP	1100	2018	500	500	500			1500	1500 police staff, prosecutors and others will have been trained at all levels

⁴ UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that

external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

⁵ Projects should use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF and from the Country Programme Document, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

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 Plan⁶

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 ⁷⁸

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.

EXPECTED OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	PLANNED SUB-ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
			2018	2019	2020	2021		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount EUR
OUTPUT 1 - Capacitated Border Police of BiH and other institutions to more effectively combat illicit arms trafficking.	Activity 1 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.	1.1 Functional Review and a Gap Analysis on sustainable development of BP BiH (2019 – 2024) including but not limited to Green Border Assessment through a Force-Field Analysis (FFA) Description: Green Border Assessment through a Force-Field Analysis (FFA); Problem definition and targeting the situation; Identifying forces working for and against the desired changes, categorizing their strengths and importance; developing diagrams; providing recommendations; identifying resources needed; preparation of action plans		20,809.25	20,809.25		UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	72100 Contractual services 71400 Individual contract Services 71600 Travel	41,618.50

⁷ 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

⁸ 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>1.2 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</p> <p>Description: -Development of the MoS database on legal transport of weapons -Provision of training to administrators and beneficiaries aimed to their contribution to the proper functionality of the new MoS database. -Development of new control features of the MOFTER database -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</p>	9,364.16	48,670.52	35,953.76	22,080.92	UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	72100 Contractual services 71400 Individual contract Services 71600 Travel	116,069.36
		<p>1.3 Continue advancing the data collection, analysis, tasking and coordination of the BP BiH</p> <p>Description: Further development of the SALW Identification Tool for its use in the official reporting and its rollout to other Police Agencies</p>	23,121.39	23,121.39	23,121.39		UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	72100 Contractual services 71400 Individual contract Services 71600 Travel	69,364.16
		<p>1.4 Continued detailed training multipliers of 5 SoPs and other knowledge products developed in the initial phase</p> <p>Description: Provision of trainings and practical exercises to the remaining 50% of the BP BiH practitioners</p>	4,161.85	10,404.62	10,404.62	8,323.70	UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	72100 Contractual services 71400 Individual contract Services 71600 Travel	33,294.80
		Sub-Total for Activity 1								260,346.82

	<p>Activity 2 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.</p>	<p>2.1 Improved cooperation of BP BiH with 13 cantonal, entity, and state Police Agencies and Customs Administration</p> <p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Improved oversight over the transport and transit – developing a Database of the Ministry of Security for monitoring of all legal SALW, ammunition and dual used goods transit and transport through BiH - Improved cooperation and coordination between BP BiH and forensic laboratories on further advancing crime scene investigation, securing the integrity of the crime scene and custody chain of evidence and safekeeping of evidence as well as support to enhance capacities of the BP BiH for crime scene investigation - Organization of joint trainings and practical exercises in detecting and investigating deter smuggling of firearms, ammunition and explosives - Support the BP BiH staff outreach to all relevant prosecutors' offices and forensic laboratories in order to effectively use the SALW and ammunition identification database by relevant prosecutors and other institutions in all cases of seizure of arms, ammunition and explosives 	30,057.80	116,763.01	94,797.69	69,364.16	UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	<p>72100 Contractual services</p> <p>71400 Individual contract Services</p> <p>71600 Travel</p>	310,982.66
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		<p>2.2 Strengthen the outreach towards the communities</p> <p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Conducting crime audits for 30 border communities in BiH vulnerable to illicit arms trafficking by identifying crime patterns in 30 vulnerable border communities; Defining measures to enhance cooperation between local communities, police structures and BP BiH to more effectively exchange information on illicit arms trafficking - Organization of two workshops per year in 6 most vulnerable communities with all relevant local authorities and civil societies 	16,184.97	58,959.54	82,658.96	82,658.96	UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	<p>72100 Contractual services</p> <p>71400 Individual contract Services</p> <p>71600 Travel</p>	240,462.43
		<p>2.3 Improved cooperation of BP BiH with prosecutors' offices across BiH</p> <p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of the Working groups designated for developing 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) - Organization of joint trainings and practical exercises necessary for further advancing prevention, detection, and deterrence of smuggling of firearms, ammunition and explosives 	935.82	86,474.03	48,323.75	43,121.17	UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	<p>72100 Contractual services</p> <p>71400 Individual contract Services</p> <p>71600 Travel</p>	178,854.76
		Sub-Total for Activity 2								730,299.85

	Activity 3 Procurement of the necessary specialized equipment for detection of illicit SALW, ammunition and explosives	3.1 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 scanners up to 10 pcs -Procurement of endoscopes up to 50 pcs	138,728.32	501,180.32	550,313.29	98,900.58	UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	72100 Contractual services 72300	1,289,122.54
		3.2 Phase B (June 2020 – August 2021) – Provide additional equipment for BP BIH for the control of the green border Description: -Procurement of thermographic cameras up to 10 pcs -Procurement of thermal imaging binoculars up to 10 pcs		147,398.84	147,398.84		UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	294,797.69
		Sub-Total for Activity 3								1,586,920.23
	Activity 4 General management	4.1 Project Manager/Justice and Security Sector Leader	12,023.12	36,069.36	36,069.36	36,069.36	UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	120,231.21
		4.2 Project Coordinator	12,947.98	38,843.93	38,843.93	38,843.93	UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	129,479.77
		4.3 Project Officer		30,520.23	30,520.23	30,520.23	UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	91,560.69
		4.4 Project Assistant	7,861.27	23,583.82	23,583.82	23,583.82	UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	78,612.72
		4.5 Logistical support assistant		19,421.97	19,421.97	19,421.97	UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	58,265.90

		4.6 Sector Associate	2,173.41	6,520.23	6,520.23	6,520.23	UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	21,734.10
		4.7 Office supplies	291.33	873.99	873.99	873.99	UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	2,913.29
		4.8 Office IT equipment	924.86	2,774.57	2,774.57	2,774.57	UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	IT support	9,248.55
		4.9 Rent and Utilities	6,705.20	20,115.61	20,115.61	20,115.61	UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Contractual services	67,052.02
		4.10 Visibility actions	1,387.28	4,161.85	4,161.85	4,161.85	UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	UNDP Communication services	13,872.83
		4.11 Translation, interpreters at official meetings	739.88	2,219.65	2,219.65	2,219.65	UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Individual contract services	7,398.42
		4.12 Final evaluation of the project				23,121.39	UNDP	Federal Republic of Germany	Individual contract services	23,121.39
		Sub-Total for Activity 4								623,490.90
	Sub-total per year		250,000	1,120,000	1,120,000	497,626				
	General Management Support 8 %									255,844.62
	TOTAL									3,453,902.43

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 Project Coordinator 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 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.

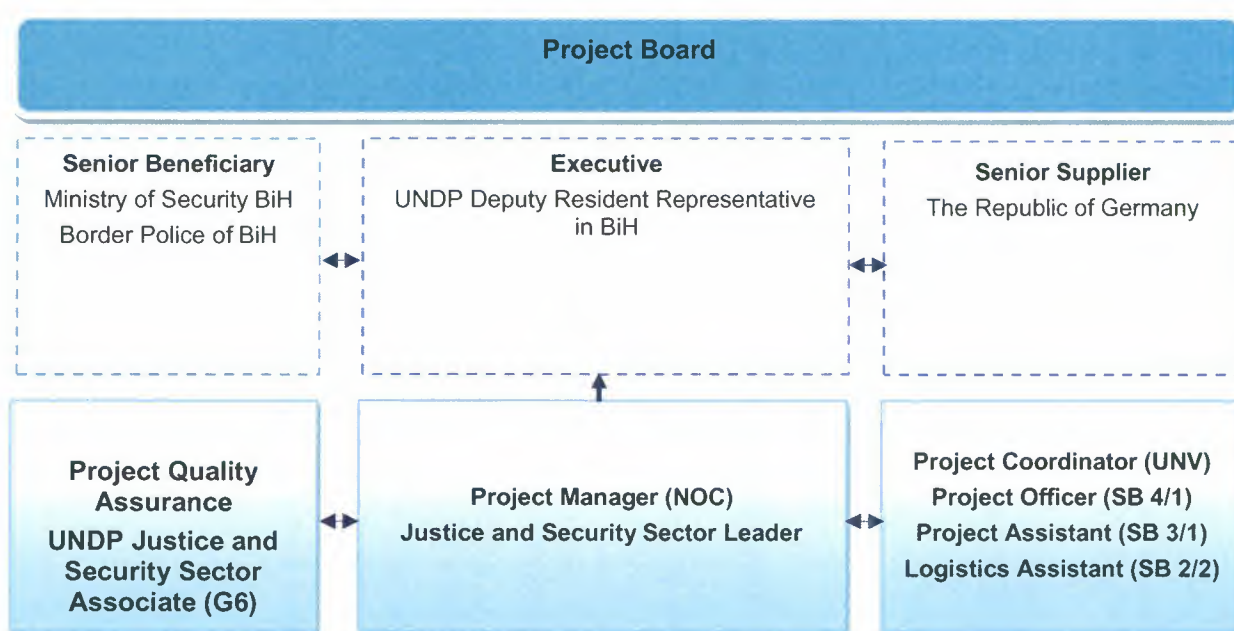
The CIAT Project Coordinator is responsible for the quality and timeliness of day-to-day activities implemented on the ground. The CIAT Project Coordinator will possess the necessary expertise and knowledge about the *modus operandi* of the BP BiH and other involved partners. The CIAT Project

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 Project Coordinator will report to the CIAT Project Manager.

The Project Officer 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. S/he 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 Assistant will be deployed to provide the administrative and operational support to the Project. The Project Assistant will report to the CIAT Project Manager. The Logistics Assistant will be deployed to provide 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 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), as well as the current UNDP Country Programme Document 2015-2019 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]⁹ [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]¹⁰ 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 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.

⁹ To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner.

¹⁰ To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner.

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

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Countering Illicit Arms Trafficking (CIAT)
2. Project Number	
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Bosnia and Herzegovina

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

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach</i>
The Project document does not explicitly elaborate on human rights it addresses nor does it provide reference to the standards adhered to.
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment</i>
The Project aims at articulating the role of women in the BiH Border Police. The percentage of women among BP BiH frontliners is around 10%. The Project promotes their role through their appointment as Coordinators of Border Community Policing activities in six municipalities identified as the most vulnerable to illicit arms' trafficking. Moreover, the Project will support the work of the Association of Women in BiH Police Agencies through organization of joint workshops with the help of UNDP SEESAC, which has an extensive expertise on this topic.
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability</i>
Not applicable.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</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 6</i>		QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?	
Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.	
No risks identified					
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?					
Select one (see SESP for guidance)					
Low Risk				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Comments
Moderate 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 relevant? NOT APPLICABLE					
Check all that apply					
Principle 1: Human Rights				<input type="checkbox"/>	Comments
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment				<input type="checkbox"/>	
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management				<input type="checkbox"/>	

	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description	
QA Assessor Edin Telalagic			
QA Approver Slobodan Tadic			
LPAC Chair Slobodan Tadic			

Annex 3: Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ¹¹	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit 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
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause 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

¹¹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, 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 people and transsexuals.

1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including 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	Does the Project involve 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	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ¹² greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive 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
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No

¹² In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact 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
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in 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	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ¹³	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect 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 the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	No
6.4	Has there been an 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
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No

¹³ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in 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
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose 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 Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 4: Risk Analysis

1.

Project Title: Countering Illicit Arms Trafficking (CIAT) in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Award ID:	Date: Sep 2018
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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 BP BIH capacities which in turn may limit the availability of their staff for both, participation (frontliners) and conceptualization (experts) of CIAT trainings.</p> <p>I = 3, P = 3</p>	The Project will adjust its operations to the current state should the migrants' crisis effect aggravate the situation.	Slobodan Tadic		Sep 2018	
2	Participation of other police agencies in BIH in CIAT	May 2018	Political	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.	The Project will avoid any political confrontations and adjust its tactful approach	Slobodan Tadic		Sep 2018	

				P = 3, I = 3					
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.	Slobodan Tadic		Sep 2018	
4	BP BIH understaffing	Nov 17	Operational	BP BIH is understaffed, they lack some 600 frontliners 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.	Slobodan Tadic			

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.
Border Police of BiH	It is the key partner in charge of border control.	Migrants crisis of 2015 puts additional burden to already understaffed BP BiH. Moreover, its capacities to combat illicit arms' trafficking are limited and require assistance.	Participates in the Project steering.	Procurement of specialized equipment and provision of trainings on arms' detection.