SIGNATURE PAGE

UNDP Kosovo

CP Outcome: Strengthened capacities of rule of law and security institutions, to perform in an efficient, transparent, accountable and gender-sensitive manner

CP Outcome Indicator: Change (%) in public perception of effectiveness of rule of law and security institutions

Project Outputs:
(1) Key elements of Kosovo SALW Control Action Plan implemented, including voluntary surrender; (2) Capacity of PISG / GOK and media actors to implement SALW control strengthened; (3) Safer Community Plans and community safety centres implemented at twelve sites; (4) Gender-sensitive practices and policies mainstreamed in SALW control

Output Indicators:
(1) Implementation of Kosovo SALW Control Action Plan points in accordance with milestones and timeline for 2011; (2) Achievement of quantitative and qualitative personnel and institutional development benchmarks established via baseline study; (3) Change (%) of public perception of security at the twelve sites; increase in number of gender-based violence incidents reported to police; increase in public perception regarding the importance of partnership community officials and police (4) Increased integration of gender perspective in decision-making versus established baseline; number of trainings conducted to address gender-based armed violence; numbers of joint initiatives with media on non-violent identities conducted; study conducted on violent masculinities in Kosovo

Implementing partner: UNDP Kosovo

Other Partners: Kosovo SALW Control Commission, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Justice, KCBP-SG, Kosovo Police, ECLO, EULEX, OSCE, KFOR

Programme Period: 2011
Programme Component: Crisis Prevention and Recovery
Project Title: Kosovo Small Arms Control Initiative (KOSSAC) 2011
Project ID:
Project Duration: 12 months
Management Arrangement: DEX

Total Budget: USD 1, 543 536.00
Allocated resources: USD 225,000
Un-funded budget: USD 1, 318 536.00
Revised Kosovo Small Arms Control Initiative (KOSSAC)

Agreed by UNDP: [Signature]

Ms. Osnat Lubrani, Resident Representative, UNDP Kosovo

19-04-2011
PROJECT REVISION

Project Title: Kosovo Small Arms Control Initiative (KOSSAC)

Proposed Duration: 2011

Proposing UN Agency: UNDP Kosovo


Total budget: USD 1,543,536.00
Remaining: USD 225,000.00

Geographical Location: Kosovo

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Local Counterparts: Kosovo SALW Control Commission, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Kosovo Police, IÇO, EULEX, OSCE, and KFOR
Executive Summary

Designed to reduce armed violence in Kosovo within the overarching framework of democratic governance, UNDP Kosovo KOSSAC 2 has supported the work of the newly-established Kosovo SALW Control Commission and the implementation of the Kosovo SALW Control and Collection Strategy. Launched in 2008, KOSSAC was originally proposed as a two-year project, it was extended to a third year during 2010.

In November 2010, an independent evaluation\(^1\) was carried out to assess the impact of KOSSAC project and to pinpoint recommendations. The report highlights that KOSSAC 2 has had a major impact in sustaining the momentum of the Government of Kosovo on SALW Control issues, which has led to much improved stability within the country. Their work has resulted in the implementation of improving standards of safety and security, supported by appropriate legislation and procedures. KOSSAC 2 has established itself as a credible and valued partner which serves as the primary source of technical advice and assistance to the local institutions concerning activities, including legislation and strategy development, relating to armed violence reduction and SALW Control.

The very significant overall reduction in armed violence in Kosovo over the last three years indicates that KOSSAC 2 has had a very positive impact on the initiatives of local institutions to counter the impact of illicit possession and use of SALW, and has therefore also made a contribution towards the improvement of human security in the country.\(^2\) However, the fact raises concern that approximately 16% of victims are either women or children; a statistic that is virtually unchanged throughout the life of the project and which will be an area of future intervention in 2011.

Based on the recommendations of the evaluation report and the request of the Kosovo stakeholders, KOSSAC project will continue for another year working on the same outputs but with refocused project activities. The Government of Kosovo will require ongoing technical support for the implementation of the new legislation relating to weapons, ammunition, explosives and the security sector. Standing operating procedures, administrative instructions and training still need to be developed and implemented in line with international standards and agreements. In addition, the project will engage further into the safer community development focusing on Pristina and the new multi-ethnic municipality of Gracanica. Lastly, more concerted activities are planned regarding the mainstreaming of gender-sensitive practices and policies into SALW control intervention in view of the unchanged proportion of women victims of armed violence.

During the next phase of KOSSAC an exit strategy is foreseen in the field of technical advice and funding of SALW related activities. The project may develop into a wider security sector governance programme with a strong component on community safety and human security at local level.

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\(^1\) Wilkinson, Adrian, Evaluation of the Kosovo Small Arms and Light Weapons Control Project (KOSSAC 2) (2008-2010), Nov 2010.

\(^2\) Although the KOSSAC project cannot claim sole responsibility for such significant reductions in overall armed violence there is little doubt that their work, in support of the Kosovo SALW Control Strategy and the operational planning within the Ministry of Interior, has made a major contribution to the reductions.
Part 1 - Situation Analysis

The impact of uncontrolled possession and proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) in Kosovo continues to constitute a major threat to social and economic development. The most recent Kosovo SALW survey estimates that 330,000 to 460,000 weapons are currently in circulation.\(^3\) Continuing armed violence in Kosovo can be attributed to a number of factors, including political and ethnic rivalries, organized crime, and revenge attacks connected with blood feuds: these factors occur against a background of economic deprivation, uncertainty regarding Kosovo’s final status, and an under-resourced police service operating alongside an inefficient legal system. Uncontrolled SALW exacerbates and perpetuates insecurity, as civilians keep firearms in order to protect themselves from perceived threats.

Mandated by the United Nations policy on Small Arms\(^4\) to address the socio-economic consequences of small arms proliferation, UNDP Kosovo has consistently supported firstly, the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (2003 – 2007) and then, secondly, the Government of Kosovo (2008 – 2010) in the formulation and implementation of small arms reduction and control initiatives. Civil society organizational development has been conducted in parallel with the support to local institutions.

The KOSSAC Phase 2 project concept was initially developed in 2005 and implementation commenced in early 2008. Originally proposed as a two-year project, it was extended to a third year during 2010. Although KOSSAC 2 is a thematic continuation of the illicit Small Arms Control (ISAC) project (2002 - 2005) and the KOSSAC 1 initiative (2006 - 2007) it was designed as a much more focused initiative to support the implementation of a draft Kosovo SALW Control Strategy. KOSSAC 2 project supports institutions and organizations within Kosovo with technical assistance during the development of a SALW Control Strategy and Action Plan, and provides assistance in the mobilization of donor resources for, and technical advice in implementation strategies which address the security needs and concerns of members of all Kosovo’s communities.

KOSSAC project is the primary source of technical advice and assistance the local institutions rely on for all activities, including legislation and strategy development, relating to armed violence reduction and SALW Control. This latest revision of the project is made in response to the request of local stakeholders for ongoing support and the independent evaluation carried out in November 2010 for a continuation. The aim of this revision is to ask for an extension for KOSSAC project for an additional year 2011 with the same objectives and outputs, although with a focus on implementation and further technical advice taking into account the need of the Government of Kosovo for ongoing technical support and training for the implementation of the new legislation relating to weapons, ammunition, explosives and the security sector. There is also increased focus on developing increased community-level security, in particular in Pristina and Gjakovë municipally. In those communities where KOSSAC 2 has engaged in Safer Community Development (SCD), through the development and Implementation of Safer Community Plans (SCP), the evidence identifies that a positive change in the security situation has occurred. Lastly, in light of the findings that the gender balance, in terms of perpetrators and victims, in incidents has remained virtually constant in the last 3 years (approximately 16% of all victims are either women or children) is of some concern and is the reason for refocused activities for the mainstreaming of gender-sensitive practices and policies mainstreamed in SALW control interventions.

1.1 General background

1.1.1 Conflict in 1999 and the current situation

The SALW problem is a direct legacy of the 1999 conflict, during which a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) air campaign drove military and paramilitary forces loyal to the Yugoslav federation out of Kosovo. This intervention ended an escalating cycle of violent state repression against the ethnic Albanian majority, and precipitated the establishment of a United Nations protectorate in Kosovo. The conflict left much of the population (both the Albanian majority and the Serb minority community) suspicious of security providers, and resulted in seven years of political ambiguity and attendant public fears about the future. Present-day civilian possession of SALW in Kosovo is largely a consequence of the inability of the security sector to provide adequate long-term security provisions for citizens.

\(^3\) SEEAS. Kosovo SALW Survey 2006.
1.1.2 Insecurity and demand for weapons

Based on a survey addressing community safety implemented by KOSSAC 2 on weapons-related issues and their impact on security, a change in attitude towards insecurity and demands for weapons has been evidenced. It has been noted in 2008 that the attitude of Kosovars toward the possession of weapons is largely negative, and there is a clear perception of weapons as a threat to safety.

A high percentage of respondents consider activities that can be associated with guns - celebratory fire, armed violence, murders and robberies - as a very serious or serious local problem. Almost half say both that owning a firearm should not be allowed (48.1%); more than half say that guns create unsafe areas in their municipalities. When asked more in general who would benefit the most from arms control measures, more than half consider that a gain for the whole society, an answer that is shared across all ethnic groups.

1.1.3 SALW possession and proliferation

According to the most recent study, there are 330,000 to 460,000 units of SALW (defined as any lethal munitions that can be carried by an individual combatant or in a light vehicle, that do not require significant logistic and maintenance capability) in civilian hands in Kosovo. Most of those weapons are illicit, and their widespread availability has been evident during periods of unrest, endangering members of the public and posing significant challenges for security agencies. Personal protection is cited as the primary reason for possessing a firearm, either legally or illegally. Although SALW are used as tools of violence and crime, this does not necessarily mean that they are the root cause of the problem. The availability of SALW is also reflected in rudimentary police records which show that SALW-related violence is a serious problem in Kosovo. However, the present lack of a functioning system to compile data from all potential sources remains a challenge to evidence-based policymaking, both in public health in general and in relation to armed violence especially.

The figures described above has been stated as doubtful by media actors as well as Kosovo stakeholders seen the fact that when trying to come to an exact number of illegal weapons in Kosovo, half of residents do not answer or state they do not know.

1.1.4. EUSAC and KOSSAC Phase I

European Commission (EC) funding provided support to the Kosovo Institutions in the form of the EU Small Arms Control (EUSAC) Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), who was in place since early 2006. The EUSAC CTA reported to the UNDP Kosovo Resident Representative but was directed in part by the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of SALW (SEESAC) in Belgrade, Serbia. The EUSAC CTA was the nucleus of KOSSAC, driving forward the project agenda and acting as KOSSAC Project Manager. Acknowledging the failure of some previous efforts, the KOSSAC Project Manager / CTA has endeavored to build stakeholder support through extensive consultations and close partnership with Kosovo Institutions and civil society actors.

Under the Project Manager / CTA’s direction, KOSSAC Phase 1 achieved a number of early successes, including but not limited to: the development of a Kosovo SALW Control Strategy, creation of an inter-ministerial working group on SALW, regular monitoring of media for SALW incident reports, implementation of a comprehensive field-tested public communications programme on SALW misuse, and public destruction of over 7000 seized weapons in tandem with SALW destruction training for Kosovo Police Service (KPS) personnel. KOSSAC Phase 1’s key achievement was the convening in August 2007 of the inaugural meeting of the Kosovo SALW Control Commission, chaired by the Prime Minister and including ministerial-level representatives of five line departments, as well as representatives of KPS and other security agencies. The Project Team also contributed substantively to the drafting of a comprehensive Law on Arms.

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1 SEESAC, Kosovo SALW Survey 2006
1.1.5. KOSSAC Phase II

KOSSAC II has besides other achievements, further established the necessary institutional and legal framework for full implementation of the SALW control strategy including a Governmental decision to draft a SALW collection strategy to be implemented in 2010. KOSSAC II established itself as a source of technical support and fully integrated itself into the Ministry of Internal Affairs' Department of Public Safety with its 4 new divisions: 1) the department of weapons and ammunition which will supervise the implementation of the new law on weapons, the weapons of equipment for special purposes (weapons for police, correction services, customs and forest guards), and the law on hunting; 2) the department for private security which will supervise the implementation of the law on private security industry; 3) the department for civilian use of explosives which will supervise the law on civilian use of explosives and 4) the department for community safety which will supervise the implementation of several strategies including the community safety strategy, the crime prevention strategy and the school safety strategy.

Moreover, according to the independent evaluation report of November 2010, KOSSAC 2 has had a major impact in sustaining the momentum of the Government of Kosovo on SALW Control issues, which has led to much improved stability within the country. Their work has resulted in the implementation of improving standards of safety and security, supported by appropriate legislation and procedures. The local institutions rely on KOSSAC 2 as their primary source of advice and assistance for all activities, including legislation and strategy development, relating to armed violence reduction and SALW Control. The 171% reduction in overall armed violence during the period of KOSSAC 2 is an impressive statistic; it is a verifiable and measurable indication of the impact of the project on wider initiatives to reduce armed violence throughout the territory. Armed robbery has reduced by 51%, armed assaults by 99% and wounding by 128%.

KOSSAC 2 introduced safer community plans in 6 municipalities and implemented these plans in 12 locations. KOSSAC 2 implemented 6 community safety centres (Shpërte/Shtrpce, Prizren, Peja/Pec, Skenderaj/Srbica, Podujeve/Podujevo, Istog/Istok) in the same municipalities as pilots for further roll out in an attempt to provide access to justice and establish an effective citizen feedback system. In those communities where KOSSAC 2 has engaged in Safer Community Development (SCD), through the development and implementation of Safer Community Plans (SCP), the evidence identifies that a positive change has occurred.8

In order to improve security and political institutions as well as civil society organization, to take a gender perspective on better research and data on crime, by making domestic violence a priority, KOSSAC 2 Phase also integrated to gender-sensitive practices into SALW control. Notably, gender issues relating to SALW control were included in the planning of all SCD activities. Community Safety Action Teams (CSAT) were briefed on the issue and encouraged to include gender issues in their work. Lastly, a Parliamentary Committee on Gender has been developed, which KOSSAC advises on SALW related issues.

Lastly, the project also had an impact outside Kosovo in terms of the development of 'best practices' and methodologies for the wider SALW community. Many of their techniques have been included in the new draft International SALW Control Standards (ISACS).

1.2 Institutional / policy / legal frameworks

In recent years, an extensive evidentiary basis has demonstrated linkages between the availability and misuse of small arms and chronic underdevelopment, insecurity, increased GBV and challenges to effective state institutions. The importance of controlling SALW for preventing conflict and reducing armed violence is captured by several international initiatives and agreements, including the UN Programme of Action (PoA) on SALW; the Secretary-General's high-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Change; and the final communiqué from the Millennium Summit held in September 2005. Furthermore, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) obliges all member states to ensure that weapons do not fall into the hands of sub-state and cross-border terror networks. In SEE, the Stability/Pact Regional Implementation Plan (RIP) outlines a process for supporting governments in addressing SALW control challenges. A strategic framework prioritizing the Western Balkans is specifically supported by the European Union (EU), based on the EU strategy to combat illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW adopted in December 2005.

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8 Please refer to Table 1 on page 24.
The provision of security remained partially a reserved function in Kosovo, with international actors retaining a degree of primacy both operationally and politically. This poses obvious challenges in terms of ensuring local ownership and a coordinated approach to SALW control activities. The challenge of small arms to human development in Kosovo cuts across such bureaucratic and political boundaries. In early 2007, the UN Special Envoy for Kosovo (UNOSEK) released its Status Settlement package, proposing a comprehensive framework for Kosovo’s final political status. The package includes the reference: "Kosovo shall comply with UN, OSCE, and EU standards and practices in the field of security and arms control, as well as other security agreements and statements under the purview of the OSCE." The Kosovo institutions have taking this initiative forward and have developed and approved a Kosovo Small Arms control strategy which is in full implementation at the moment of writing this document.

The collaboration of the following institutions will be key to the success of KOSSAC 2011:

- Kosovo SALW Control Commission, chaired by the Prime Minister and consisting of ministerial-level representatives of relevant line departments and security agencies, will be responsible for overall implementation of the Kosovo SALW Control Strategy and Action Plan;
- Department of Public Safety, a new established department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the implementation of relevant laws and strategies;
- Working Group on Security, co-chaired by Kosovo Institutions, the International Civilian Office (ICO) and NATO-led Kosovo Force (KFOR), will oversee security sector aspects in the transition process, preparing plans drawing on the UNOSEK proposals, among other sources; conducting thorough assessments of existing capacities and future needs; identifying the relevant legislation required for new institutions to operate; and allocating responsibilities to the main international and domestic actors.

1.3 UNDP mandate

UNDP is the global development network of the United Nations, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. UNDP deals with the issue of SALW control from a human development perspective. Toward this end, UNDP’s assistance is guided by the principles of equity and impartiality in the treatment of Kosovo’s diverse communities; and the principle of capacity-building, to ensure that Kosovo-based institutions are able to sustain key activities.

Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), UNDP’s central priority, is impossible without secure conditions that foster sustainable human development. While the MDGs provide useful mechanisms for progress toward freedom from want, they do not articulate an agenda specific to the promotion of freedom from fear. KOSSAC 2011 will support the Kosovo Institutions in creating an environment conducive to more secure communities for all Kosovo citizens.

Within the UN family, UNDP Kosovo is perceived by Kosovo Institutions as a natural and preferred partner to support the development of a holistic SALW control strategy. UNDP Kosovo has a prominent footprint in the security sector, with high-profile projects such as the Youth Post-Conflict Participation Project in 2000-01, the Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation Initiative in 2002-04, the Kosovo Police Service Capacity-Building Initiative in 2005-06, the EU Small Arms Control Initiative in 2006, the Internal Security Sector Review in 2006-07, and a broad range of judicial reform initiatives. Furthermore, as the UNDP Resident Representative also acts as UN Development Coordinator in Kosovo, UNDP is uniquely positioned to coordinate an initiative that may be relevant to the activities of other UN agencies. UNDP will also inform accordingly UN agencies through the SGCC which are addressing gender & security issues.

* See [http://www.unosek.org/unosek/statusproposal.html](http://www.unosek.org/unosek/statusproposal.html)
Part 2 — Project Strategy

2.1 Project Objective

The KOSSAC Project objective remains unchanged:

*Effective SALW control exercised by Kosovo’s security institutions in line with international standards*

2.2 Expected outputs and activities

The outputs of KOSSAC 2011 remain the same, but with refocused activities.

*Output no. 1: Key elements of Kosovo SALW Control and Collection Action Plan implemented, including voluntary surrender when appropriate*

The foreseen activities take into account the need of the Government for support and technical experience during the implementation of the newly established legal framework and also the technical capacity required for drafting of secondary legislation.

The implementation of the new Law on Strategic Goods and the harmonization with the Law on Weapons and the Law on Civil Use of Explosives will demand additional harmonization through the development of Administrative Instructions (AIs) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in order to ensure import, export and transit to be aligned and compliant with the European Common Position on Arms Exports. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) is the main actors in supervising and authorising import and export as well verifying post and pre shipment of goods. Although the secondary legislation to the Law on Weapons is approved and signed, other related laws need further technical advice during the drafting of these regulations like the Law on Private Security Services and the Law on Civil Use of Explosives, also to ensure harmonization.

Stockpile management standards have been developed as part of the Law on Weapons for civilian possession. A desk review of the SOPs developed by the security agencies (Police, Customs, Correctional Services and Forest Guards and additionally site surveys -stockpiles of civil explosives-) indicate that there is room for improvement. This is of utmost importance since more security equipment will be arriving, in the light of the new responsibilities of these agencies as well as the development of the national requirements list in accordance with the Law on ESP.

Explosive management remains a problem in Kosovo, in the light of the fact that explosives are used for several purposes: Civil use (like quarrying and road building), humanitarian demining as well as in operational tasks of the bomb disposal unit of the Kosovo Police (KP) and even breaching. Moreover, regulations on health and safety on the workplace remain very rudimentary and need improvement. During gap analysis (including desk review, interviews with stakeholders and site surveys) knowledge in commercial entities concerning stockpile management of explosives has been identified as relatively weak. Also, there is confusion among several operational tasks in the field of humanitarian demining, removal of Explosive Ordnance Devices (EOD) and the removal of improvised Explosive Devices (IED).

Although armed violence incidents are constantly reducing, still there seems to be general acceptance of some habits like celebratory fire and more sensibilization and awareness on this issue is needed. The implementation of the new arms-related laws and the involvement of multiple government actors require a coherent and coordinated media strategy in order to be able to promote an integrated response towards arms control in Kosovo.

The Kosovo Government decided to build a central storage for confiscated items in order to reduce the risks of weapons and ammunition kept in police stations which are located in inhabited areas; However, the technical capacity to advice on this facility is lacking. The implementation of this storage sites will be done by the DPS. In order to comply with the UN Firearms protocol Article 7, a Kosovo wide stocktaking exercise has to be implemented including civilian owned weapons as well as weapons owned by security agencies.

10 Each State Party shall ensure the maintenance, for not less than ten years, of information in relation to firearms and, where appropriate and feasible, their parts and components and ammunition that is necessary to trace and identify those firearms and, where appropriate and feasible, their parts and components and ammunition which are illicitly manufactured or trafficked and to prevent and detect such activities.
Indicative activities:

- Further coordination of SALW in the integrated border management strategy through harmonization of SOP between Customs; Border Police; Kosovo Police and Department of Public Safety.
- Support implementation of Law on Weapons, Private Security Services; Civil Use for Explosives and Equipment for Special Purposes in compliance with international norms, and further develop related secondary legislation where required.
- Develop standard operating procedures in particular on stockpile management in accordance to International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS);
- Special focus will be given to the use of explosives not only for civil use but also for security institution use as well as Improvised Explosives Devices (IED) found at crime scenes;
  - Develop secondary legislation on the Manufacture and storage of explosives (MSER)
  - Further implement the Explosives outreach campaign towards commercial users of explosives
  - Establish a working group on explosives with representatives from all stakeholders involved in the manufacture, storage and use of explosives;
  - Research and develop an Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) control and coordination strategy and plan for Kosovo to resolve the current capability gap to respond to the criminal use of explosives in Improvised Explosive Devices (IED). The demining capability of the KSF is neither trained nor equipped for this specialist task.
- Support development and implementation of specifically targeted SALW awareness campaigns in support of strategy and activities.
- Monitor and amend SALW control communications strategy including crisis communication.
- Maintain web portal to support Kosovo SALW Control Commission.
- Provide technical advice to implement a central storage facility for confiscated weapons financed by the GOK.
- Implement Kosovo-wide SALW stock-taking exercise through the establishment of the Kosovo database based on the SACONS software.
- Harmonize SALW control with other security sector reform (SSR) activities

Output no. 2: Capacity of PISG / GOK and relevant actors to implement SALW control strengthened

The capacity-building of security sector actors and in particular the Kosovo Police with regards to crime prevention needs to be enhanced and brought to a next level. Crime incidents with firearms are not systematically and specially investigated as gun crime but rather as crime due to a lack of professional training in these types of incidents. There is also not enough knowledge on identification of firearms within the police. Ballistic data are not automatically linked in a crime database. Therefore, KOSSAC aims at increasing the capacity of KP and other stakeholders to analyze and triangulate crime analysis statistics, in particular the capacity in gun crime solving, in order to develop crime trends and develop a more proactive approach. The arrival, installation and training on the New Integrated Ballistic Investigation System (IBIS) includes a new timeframe in the solving of gun crime and provides additional tools to a more timely and professional trace crime weapons. Capacity and knowledge regarding these tools and how they facilitate court cases is relatively unknown except for the trained specialist in the KP forensic lab – ballistic section. In addition, in order to increase the capacity within the KP training on identification and tracing of firearms and ammunition but also of Improvised explosive devices could be mandatory in order to safeguard special operation unit within the KP.

Voluntary surrender has been unaddressed despite an existing Draft Law and Action Plan. The issue has figured on the agenda of the Government since three years and although a designated working group assigned by the Office of the Prime Minister drafted an action plan for voluntary surrender, the political commitment has not been reached to implement this plan. This is due to the history associated with voluntary surrender initiatives in Kosovo and also to the lack of concrete control in certain parts of the territory. Thus, it would be advisable to address voluntary surrender first by a surrender of explosive remnants of war such as mines, hand grenades to test the readiness of the Kosovo population.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs is example for other Ministries on information security. However, further training is needed to prevent that information for example on the licensing process is leaking out or that the information on the background check of individuals and legal entities between the Ministry and the Kosovo Police remains secured.
In addition, at the community level, there is a lack of inclusion of SALW control activities in the local operational planning of the KP. As the KP has lately launched a new project called "Intelligence Led policing" and one of the aspects of this business plan is to implement better local operational planning, the project believes that it is beneficial to include armed violence prevention and reaction within this planning. Mid-senior staff would benefit from an intensive training on management skills, planning and managing duties.

Lastly, in light of the promulgation of the new law on weapons, ammunition and security equipment for state security agencies and the immediate need to produce a list of national requirements, it would be advisable to promote less lethal weapons for use by certain representatives like traffic police, correctional services within prisons.

Indicative activities:

- Develop and implement specialist training for all relevant stakeholders in solving and processing gun crime (MIA desk officers, crime scene investigators, analysts, prosecutors office, courts. (The so called KFIS project).
  - This project consist of the following:
    - Revisit the crime scene investigation and tactics.
    - Develop a gun crime related intelligence database.
    - Develop a regional clearing house for crime evidence
    - Establish a transport service for ballistic evidence
    - Reinforce the Kosovo Police – Forensics lab – Firearms section
    - Increase the cooperation between the police and the prosecutor’s office and the link to forensics information.
    - Prioritize gun crime in courts.
    - Develop a monitoring mechanism on gun crime solving and conviction.
- Organize contact visits abroad for transmission of best practices / experiences
- Support development of project proposals and resource mobilization for operational activities to implement Kosovo SALW Control Action Plan
- Develop a Kosovo Strategy for the information management and analysis of crime statistics in line with EU recommendations.
- Develop a plan for the voluntary surrender of explosive remnants of war (ERW) as a public safety and public health model. This activity should specifically preclude a small arms perspective, and should rather address the light weapons that present explosive hazards to individuals and the community.
- KOSSAC should provide technical and advisory support for the development of a Weapons Technical Intelligence capability within the Special Operations Department of the Kosovo Police. This support should include the development of a concept of operations, standing operating procedures and initial training. This capability is required to enable the Kosovo Police to more effectively address the illicit use of weapons and explosives. The concept is supported within the MIA DPS and OSCE.
- Provide technical advice on the development of an ISMS (Information Security Management Strategy) policy (to ISO 27001 standard). This draft ISMS to be pretested in the Department for Public Safety in order to enhance the public data protection during requests for law on weapons and private security and to prevent the decision of committees or other information being leaked.
- SALW Control activities should be included in the local operational planning of the Kosovo Police at community level. KOSSAC should instigate a pilot project to develop this concept further.
- Undertake research into the potential use of less than lethal weapons by security providers within Kosovo. The study should look at the potential use of tasers and incapacitant sprays been used as personal weapons for some officers in lower risk roles, as current policy, although compliant with the UN Code of Conduct on Firearms Use, does not allow for a graduated use of force up to lethal force.
Output no. 3: Safer Community Plans Implemented at twelve sites

The UNDP KOSSAC project implemented successfully in the last years safer community plans in the framework of safer community development\textsuperscript{11} in several locations in Kosovo. Based on the best practices and experience learned during these initiatives, the project proposes to scale up and address the two main hot spots for crime in Kosovo: Pristina with main focus on Urban Safety and Pec/Peja with main focus on armed violence and cross border crime. The two municipalities will at the same time be addressed as pilots for implementing the local operational planning trained in output 2.

By addressing safer community development in the two municipalities of Pristina and Gracanica a safe region (neighbouring municipalities) will be created. Pristina has not been addressed so far by neither crime prevention nor community safety approaches, although Pristina is scoring the second highest on the crime statistics list. KOSSAC has already made an agreement with the Municipality of Pristina to implement safer community plans in 5 locations as the new draft law on the Town of Pristina is dividing the town in 5 administrative locations. The cooperation is also established with 4 police stations which are operationally responsible for these areas. Gracanica is a newly established municipality having ethnically mixed population with a majority of Kosovo Serbs. The safer community development approach targeted at this municipality will thus directly feed into conflict-prevention.

Lastly, the Law on Police foresees the establishment of the MCSC (Municipal Community Safety Councils) as an advising body and the Community Safety Action Teams (CSAT) as a volunteer group. These two bodies are mainly aimed at crime prevention. However, different laws have giving additional responsibilities to the decentralised local government but the mayors lack trained personnel especially in the field of safety.

Indicative activities:
- Pristina: Urban Safety including armed violence included in safer community plans (SCP) in 5 locations in accordance with the new draft law on Pristina.
- Gracanica: New municipality (multi-ethnic municipality)
- Readdress Pec/Peja specifically aimed at armed violence reduction seen this is the hot spot of armed violence incidents in close cooperation with Kosovo Police and EULEX.
- Safer community plan will be based on a detailed baseline analysis which will be used for the development of the SCP.

- Train local stakeholders (approximately 30 persons) in above mentioned sites
- Implement Safer Communities Development in the above mentioned communities
- Certify second round of Safer Communities
- Organize a training workshop for a representative of all municipalities (41) in order to increase capacity of these representatives to become security advisors at local level:
  - This training will be done in cooperation with several actors in the field (OSCE, ICTAP, UNODC, UNHABITAT, UNIFEM, UNDP WSS) project, UNDP 3SD project and EULEX) and will include the following items:
    - Urban planning
    - Crime prevention
    - Drug prevention
    - Domestic violence
    - Disaster risk reduction
    - Citizen feedback
    - Planning cycle.

Output no. 4: Gender-sensitive practices and policies mainstreamed in SALW control interventions

This output will follow an integrated approach and streamline activities over the before described outputs trying to integrate gender at all levels of the decision making as well as the implementation.

\textsuperscript{11} Please refer for detailed methodology to Annex D on page 25.
Although during the past three years, overall armed violence has been reduced, the gender balance, in terms of perpetrators and victims, in incidents has remained virtually constant throughout the period. The fact that approximately 16% of all victims are either women or children is of concern and justifies KOSSAC’s refocused interventions to mainstream gender-sensitive approaches and policies in armed violence reduction.

Gender and SALW must also be considered from the male perspective in order to develop comprehensive solutions. The acceptance of gun ownership and armed violence, and even its positive link to masculinity must be addressed in order to change these attitudes and draw attention to the negative impact of firearms on all of society. Measures must be taken to reduce the number of guns in society but also to change attitudes towards firearms ownership and use and develop ways to resolve conflicts without violence. In order to further the decrease for the demand of weapons specific initiatives will address at local level the issue of firearms and the danger they form towards the family and the community. In addition, for the better understanding of the problem why celebratory fire is still randomly accepted and the link to masculinity or armed family protection an in depth study should be conducted, which can be used to determine the specific target audiences and messages to be addressed in the integrated approach described above.

Indicative activities:

- Promote participation of women in development and implementation of SALW control policies, violence prevention and disarmament strategies at local level by ensuring:
  - Minimum 15 % of women engaged in the planning group in the safer communities;
  - Inclusion of gender related items in the initial baseline assessment (audit);
  - Inclusion of minimum one activity in the safer community plan exclusively directed at gender problems and lead by a women NGO.
  - Organization of minimum one town hall debate (gender separated) on proposed safer community plan before implementing.
  - Organize a workshop to present SALW Control and collection action plan and weapon related laws to the Unofficial Parliamentary committee on Gender.
  - Lobby for inclusion of Kosovo Police women in to the South East European Police Women Network ( SEPCA)

- Prioritize action-oriented research to increase knowledge base on gender and armed violence
- Train law enforcement officials to address gender-based armed violence
- Joint initiative with media to change portrayal of men associated with guns to promote non-violent identities: The acceptance of gun ownership and armed violence, and even its positive links to masculinity must be addressed in order to change these attitudes and draw attention to the negative impact of firearms on all society. Baseline for this initiative will be a study on violent masculinities in Kosovo.

2.3 Methodology

Consonant with UNDP’s mandate and goals, KOSSAC 2 2011 will address the issue of SALW from a human development and gender perspective. In order to ensure an integrated, comprehensive, and sustainable response to the SALW problem and security needs in Kosovo, it will also promote enhanced coordination and cooperation with Kosovo Institutions and international partners. With the aim of ensuring a maximal and integrated, KOSSAC 2 2011 will adopt a multi-track approach. The project involves four distinct components, each linked to a specific output.

2.3.1 Development and provision of implementation support to Kosovo SALW Control Action Plan

During the extension of KOSSAC for 2011, the project will shift its focus more on the provision of the implementation support while still giving technical advice on specific issues. Across the past years, capacity has been built up and improved and departments have been set up with the help of the project staff in a direct support role. Numerous laws and working groups, outlined in the outputs above, have been supported and mentored. This support will continue in earnest in order to lead into a scenario where the supported departments are able to draft, implement and support laws without the help of international partners.

12 Please refer to Table 2 and 3 on page 24.
1. Integration of SALW in Integrated Border Management Strategy

An Integrated Border Management Strategy is essential to the fight against crime, both organized and incidental. A border management strategy requires support from all stakeholders involved as well as an established and functioning information management infrastructure to feed into if it is to be successful. KOSSAC will support all these functions.

2. Implementation of legislative framework

Laws and secondary legislation

Support to the legal framework surrounding security issues is a core aspect of KOSSAC’s work. Once laws have passed the drafting period and they have been passed by the parliament, their secondary legislation must also be supported to ensure effecting and correct implementation by the Kosovo stakeholders.

3. Support to Management Information

Within the KP there is an urgent need to address the way that information is handled and managed. Up to date information and statistics are key to lowering crime rates, especially in urban area, with hot spot analysis being used. The management of information not only includes crime statistics, it also includes the regular updating and advice role that the project will take during the procurement of software for weapons registration. The preliminary work for which has already been performed in conjunction and cooperation with the KP.

4. SALW Outreach programmes

Outreach programmes regarding the new legal framework of weapons possession in Kosovo are essential to the success of the whole initiative. Without proper information being disseminated to the public, new laws cannot adequately function from their adoption time. Public outreach about what is now illegal and how to adhere to the law will be given top priority when the time has come to ensure implementation of the Law on Weapons. As well as this, public outreach will be essential when dealing with the prospect of voluntary surrender. There will be a large volume of information that the public will need to know about how to surrender a weapon and when, as well as how to adhere to the procedures surrounding a collection event.

5/6. Support to SALW Collection and destruction

Voluntary surrender remains largely unaddressed in Kosovo. A draft law on voluntary surrender has been proposed by KOSSAC to the Government through the Legal Office of the MoIA. The project will first conduct a pilot voluntary surrender in terms of the collection remnants of wear meaning hand grenades, mines, rockets, missiles to test the readiness of the population. Collection and destruction will require a large amount of support from both the Kosovo stakeholders and the international community to render the result successful. Collection and destruction are both technical processes that must adhere to international standards and be performed according to certain best practice procedures. KOSSAC’s CTA has experience of such initiatives and as such will function as chief advisor to the operations centre for the collection. Destruction must be certifiable in order to guarantee that weapons are destroyed in an environmentally sound way and that they can never be used again.

7. Stockpile management included in paragraph 2

Effective stockpile management and risk adverse weapon and ammunition handling procedures are of paramount importance to the running of Kosovo’s police force. Now more than ever, accidents at ammunition storage facilities must be avoided, especially if any facility comes within the boundary of a residential area. Stockpile management involves the training of personnel and the provision of some equipment and aids to ensure accidents, thefts and incidents attributable to poor handling are kept to a minimum.

2.3.2 Enhancement of Kosovo Institutions and media capacity to implement SALW control interventions

KOSSAC 2011 continues to address specialized needs of civil servants in the field of capacity development. Building on their current knowledge, it is foreseen that specialist training is developed to solve and process gun crime. The SALW control action plan is multi-faceted and as such there will be a large amount of ancillary activities associated with a voluntary surrender of explosive remnants of war. Resource mobilization is a crucial skill in the political context of the Kosovo Institutions and serving as a “helpdesk” for project proposals and best practices for donor reporting will serve to improve skill sets and tool kits needed for civil servants to implement and deliver on their projects in the future. Throughout this, and as
part of capacity development for ministry staff, reporting to international donors in established and tailored ways will be a specific aim of the trainings provided.

There is an urgent and identifiable need to develop an understanding of best practices with regard to the implementation of legal frameworks and government initiatives to control small arms and light weapons possession by the civilian population. It has been necessary to provide government departments with the necessary toolkits for staff management and problem solving techniques. Personnel from the Department of Public Safety will also be engaged in a training programme with a mix of trip abroad to learn from other public safety initiatives and seminars and workshops put on by experts brought in from abroad to widen their capabilities for dealing with complex public safety situations and the best way of legislating for and managing such eventualities. It is the end goal of this part of the project to have staff accredited with international qualifications for such skills outlined above.

2.3.3 Implementation of Safer Community Plans in order to generate public support for SALW control interventions

Public reliance on SALW for security will diminish as confidence in security providers, and by extension the overall security environment, increases over time. Based on the experience of other SALW control projects in the Western Balkans subregion, and best practices, as disseminated by SEESAC, KOSSAC 2011 will focus on generating public support for SALW control by creating more and supporting existing safer communities through participatory measures to reduce the perceived need for SALW. This approach, known as Safer Community Development (SCD), relies on community participation (including both men and women) in the development and implementation of Safer Community Plans as prerequisites for effective SALW control.

The safer communities that have been established will continue to receive training and support, both in mentoring and logistical terms. The 12 initial sites where the partnership of UNDP KOSSAC, ICITAP and OSCE has been implemented will serve as a launching point for the next round of certified Safer Communities, to be selected and supported in the way outlined above. The subsequent sites will receive the same level of support as the earlier communities, with Hot-Spot analysis being used in cities and larger urban areas and community development in coordination with the programme for youth being fully implemented and with the focus on gender sensitive proposals.

The KOSSAC project realizes that it is absolutely crucial to treat the lessons learned from safer community implementation in each site as a model on how to develop the plans for further improvement in the methods used to begin fostering community spirit in new sites. Each community is not only unique in its ethnic and gender composition, but the level of safer community support and interaction with local and central government will also be different from site to site. With this in mind, each approach must be tailored to the individual security and safety concerns experienced and reported by each community. Once training and mentoring has taken place, and the residents of each community have been engaged, it will be possible to certify some communities as safer. The criteria of safety will include gender indicators; therefore each community will have to come up with gender sensitive proposals for the development. With a view to rolling out safer communities in all areas of Kosovo, the creation of successful examples to work from is crucial to the effort of increased human security.

Placing a premium on the information gathered and lessons learned from the act of creating safer communities, the KOSSAC project will use this information to assist and advise on the Kosovo Crime Prevention Strategy. Not only is human security important, it is essential to the well being and sustainability of communities and their members (women and men). This knowledge and experience will help to develop and deliver a more realistic, accountable and reasoned approach to crime prevention, taking into consideration community development, rather than information based policing strategy.

2.3.4 Mainstreaming gender-sensitive approaches and policies in armed violence reduction

The project will focus on promoting the participation of women in the development and implementation of SALW control policies. Violence prevention strategies and disarmament initiatives. KOSSAC will also prioritize data gathering on armed violence research to increase the knowledge habitus about gender and armed violence and develop subject profiles.

\[15\] For example, SACIM at UNDP Macedonia. See [http://www.safercommunities.org.mk](http://www.safercommunities.org.mk).
\[16\] SEESAC, RMDS 05/90.
\[17\] Extreme example is Kruja e Madhe.
The project will assist the stakeholders in any scenario where gender mainstreaming support is essential, particularly if it is requested. Within these provisions, it is foreseen to make law enforcement officials aware of the gender dimension to their work and to ensure that they are provided with gender sensitivity training so they are able to carry out their work in the most sensitive and efficient way possible.

Surveys and other population based research have shown that men are more likely to view their role as protector of a family than women. The main way in which women can be protected is by involving them in the security assessment and project inception phase in their local communities. By engaging women in police activities and thinking more, they need for protection should be transferred away from private means and into the Kosovo institutions. As weapons are seen as the property of a household and not just the head of the family, women can be seen in this decision making process. As such, they are an essential facet of society to be catered for in crime prevention practices\(^\text{16}\).

2.3.5. Gender perspectives of security and small arms control

The project acknowledges that women and men have different perspectives of security so that in the strategy development, these specific and yet important will be taken into considerations by using the proper methodology and gender analysis. Among others, the following issues will be giving special focus:

- Data collection; gender disaggregated data to ensure that the project has a good breakdown of small arms proliferation
- The project will support the participation of women in decision making and training as well (specially the training that will be provided in Kosovo institutions which the majority of staff is usually men)
- Baseline study will include gender disaggregated data, analysis and informed recommendations and plan of action
- Informative exchange with different Kosovo institutions including research centers, women networks and UN agencies working on gender & security

2.4 Partnerships and coordination

UNDP works closely with the Kosovo Institutions and civil society and in partnership with the international community to bring sustainable solutions to address identified needs in Kosovo, with a special emphasis on the most vulnerable members of Kosovo society. UNDP Kosovo brings to the table its comparative advantage as the lead entity within the UN system for development and capacity-building in post-conflict situations.

The strengthening of strategic partnerships with the Kosovo Institutions, security sector institutions, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders will be key to the success of KOSSAC 2011. KOSSAC personnel will work closely with Kosovo Institutions counterparts at the central level, especially the Office of Public Safety and the Ministries of Internal Affairs and Justice, as well as local counterparts in municipalities. Coordination mechanisms will be established to ensure effective collaboration with the EU mission, the ICO that will succeed UNMIK, NATO / KFOR, OSCE, KCBP-SG, and the Working Group on Security. Building on these partnerships to include a wider range of investors will be a focus of KOSSAC's work.

Part 3 - Management arrangements

Envisioned project activities will be carried out by the UNDP Kosovo office in Prishtinë / Priština under the Direct Execution (DEX) modality to assist Kosovo authorities in administering this particular project, in line with UNDP's results-based management approach. UNDP Kosovo will take full responsibility for the achievement of immediate objectives as well as for the administration of financial and human resources.

\(^{16}\) Community Safety and Gender Draft Report; Anna Di Lelio; July 2009
The management of allocated funds will be carried out according to UNDP financial rules and regulations, based on a work plan with a detailed budget. UNDP Kosovo will be responsible for managing and reporting back to donors on the resources allocated to the work plan.

3.1 Project Board

The Project Board is responsible for making consensus management decisions for the project when guidance is required by the Project Manager / CTA, including recommending approval of project revisions. The Project Board will be consulted by the Project Manager / CTA for decisions when the project exceeds tolerances, normally in terms of time and budget; reviews will also be conducted at designated decision points during rollout.

The Project Board contains three roles:

- Executive (in this case, the UNDP Kosovo Director), representing project ownership to chair the group,
- Senior Supplier (in this case, the main donor), to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project; and,
- Senior Beneficiary (in this case, a senior official in the Kosovo security sector, appointed by the Office of the Prime Minister) to ensure realization of project benefits from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

Senior Partner Representatives may be included as ex officio members of the Project Board. These may include representatives of the KPS, MIA, MOJ, or KCBP-SG. An additional ex officio member may be added to ensure input from civil society actors, and another to reflect the perspective of minority communities.

In order to ensure UNDP Kosovo's ultimate accountability, final decision-making rests with the UNDP Kosovo Resident Representative in accordance with applicable regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

3.2 Project Assurance

The Project Assurance role carries out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, ensuring that appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. Project Assurance is the responsibility of each Project Board member; however, the role can also be delegated externally.

The Project Assurance role will be assigned following launch of the initiative, most likely to a civil society organization with extensive knowledge and contacts in the security sector field, or to another cluster team within UNDP Kosovo.

3.3 Project Team

Implementation of the project will be carried out by a ten-member Project Team, headed by a Project Manager / Chief Technical Advisor, and to be supplemented as necessary by short-term local and international technical consultants. See annexes for detailed terms of reference.

3.3.1 International staff

Project Manager / Chief Technical Advisor

The Project Manager / CTA will be a senior international specialist responsible for the direction and control of the Project Team and for: developing a programme of work presenting the expected outputs and budget expenditures for Project Board approval within 14 days of assuming the role (to be updated and maintained thereafter); developing and communicating the roles and responsibilities of the Project Team; performing liaison functions with all international and local stakeholders; leading capacity-building initiatives; and other tasks as necessary to ensure delivery of the scope of work detailed in the project document, including the budget. The post-holder will act as senior technical advisor to the Kosovo institutions on issues related to SALW control.
3.3.2 Assistant Project Manager

In addition to the post of the Project Manager/ Chief Technical Advisor, there shall be an international assistant project manager responsible for project strategy, donor relations and the daily business management of the project while the overall manager is occupied in the technical advisory role. The APM will answer directly to the project manager.

3.3.3 National staff

The Project Team will include eight core national personnel: (1) the Project Advisor, a senior specialist responsible for provision of technical support to the Kosovo SALW Control Commission and other relevant bodies, particularly in regards to policy development, the legislative framework and gender issues; (2) the Safer Communities Coordinator, a senior specialist for overall direction of the SCD programme, including management of partnerships and discrete budget lines; (3) the Legal Advisor, a legal specialist responsible for all aspects of the project to with legal issues. (4) the Project Associate – Research and Policy, a mid-level staff person responsible for supporting the Project Manager / CTA across a wide range of operational areas, including communications; and (5) the Project Associate – Finance and Administration, a mid-level staff person responsible for managing financial, administrative, and logistical aspects of the project. (6) Safer community centre coordinator – responsible for the set up of agreements and securing sites for community safety centres. (7) Youth Engagement Trainer- who will deal with specific needs of Youth and the further implementation of the Youth Action Plan on human security (8) Driver/ logistician.

KOSSAC III is committed to the principal of non-discrimination employment policy on the bases of gender, ethnicity, race or disability.

3.4 Project organization structure

![Project Organization Structure Diagram]

Part 4 - Monitoring and Evaluation

UNDP Kosovo will bear responsibility for ongoing monitoring of project implementation, in close cooperation with key stakeholders and partners. The Results and Resources Framework (RRF) incorporated into this document will be the touchstone for performance monitoring and reporting. Further monitoring will be performed on the basis of work plans prepared by the Project Team, which will submit quarterly reports to UNDP Kosovo and the Project Board, enabling stakeholders to benchmark and assess progress on rollout of activities.

4.1 Monitoring

It is vital that there is an effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system in place which enables impacts and outcomes to be demonstrated using verifiable indicators. An internal monitoring system has been established for the four outputs (see ANNEX B).
In order to create an atmosphere of accountability and answerability around the project, KOSSAC 2011 shall be partially defined by a concrete monitoring and evaluation facility, enacted by local consultant. The M&E function shall be installed in the project in the beginning of 2011 and aim to train the Department of Policy and Planning on the M&E framework. This M&E feature will form part of KOSSAC’s exit strategy to help the local counterparts monitor the work done, engage them in the final M&E result report and the hand over. The ultimate aim of this function is to orientate project execution toward a vision of sustainability that relies on Kosovo institutions institutional capacity increasing as the role of international actors diminishes, and a commitment that no project activities will substitute for tasks that should be publicly-funded through the Kosovo Consolidated Budget.

A Monitoring Plan will be activated in UNDP Kosovo’s ATLAS management information system. Quarterly progress reports tracking quantitative and qualitative indicators and communicating best practices and lessons learned will be submitted by the Project Manager / CTA to the Project Board, using the standard report format available in ATLAS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Deliverables</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Quarterly Reports</td>
<td>Quarterly financial and narrative reports will be used to review progress,</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>address issues, and provide programme and policy guidance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Annual Review</td>
<td>Mid-term evaluation to assess progress towards programme results articulated</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>in the RRF and provide recommendations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Final Review</td>
<td>Final project evaluation to assess achievement of programme results</td>
<td>100% project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>articulated in the RRF and document lessons learned</td>
<td>completion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Audit Reports</td>
<td>Annual internal or external audit in line with UNDP rules and regulations</td>
<td>As per UNDP Kosovo audit schedule</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Furthermore, the following tools will assist project monitoring:

- Issue Log will be activated in ATLAS and updated by the Project Manager / CTA to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change. The Project Manager will be responsible for updating this information.
- Risks Log (see Annex A) will be activated in ATLAS and regularly updated quarterly by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation. The Project Manager / CTA will be responsible for updating this information.
- Lessons Learned Log will be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of a Lessons Learned Report at the end of the project. The Project Manager / CTA will be responsible for updating this information.
- Quality Log will record progress towards the completion of activities, using the ATLAS Activity Definition page. The Project Manager / CTA will be responsible for updating this information.

### 4.2 Evaluation

An external evaluation has been conducted in mid-November 2011. At the conclusion of the project, UNDP Kosovo will initiate a full external evaluation to be incorporated into the Final Review Report, utilizing the baseline study as the principal means of assessing accomplishment of project goals.

### 4.3 Exit Strategy

During the next project phase, the exit of KOSSAC is foreseen in the field of technical advice and funding of SALW related activities. The potential development into a wider security sector governance programme may be possible which should be examined during summer 2011.

In order to ensure sustainability, the exit strategy foresees: the handover of equipment provided by KOSSAC to the MoIA and the handover of responsibilities to Kosovo stakeholders; an overall monitoring fiche of the implementation of the legal
framework and the activities of the inspectors will be developed; establishment of overall monitoring of crime and creation of an arms export report (to be send to UN and EU) as well as an arms gun crime analysis report in accordance with law on weapons; an update of the SALW Control and collection action plan will be carried out and presented this to the Kosovo Security Council; evaluation of capacities on local level will be assessed; creation of sustainable resources in the community safety strategy; development of local operational planning for police as a management skill and SOP for implementation; creation of sustainable links between DPS and relevant stakeholders by signing agreements created (Kosovo wide and international); finally, the hand over the methodology to the MoIA; Department of Policy and Planning.

In this respect, the evaluation budget foreseen in the work plan for KOSSAC 2011, will not be spent on an external international evaluator but on a local contracted evaluator which will be tasked to:

1. Develop the monitoring and evaluation framework (January – February 2011);
2. Train the Department of Policy and planning on the M and E framework (February 2011);
3. Implement a midterm assistance to monitor the work done (June 2011)

4.3 Financial reporting

The project will be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP Kosovo. Should an Audit Report of the Board of Auditors of UNDP to its governing body contain observations relevant to the project’s financial contributions, such information shall be made available to donors.

UNDP Kosovo will prepare an un-audited financial statement of receipts, disbursements and fund balance with respect to the project and forward a copy to each donor at project closure. In the event that donors request a financial statement audit to be performed by external auditors, the costs of such an audit, including the internal costs of UNDP Kosovo with respect to such an audit, will be charged to the project budget. UNDP Kosovo will provide each donor with a copy of the auditors’ report.

Part 5 - Summary

This project revision reflects the current development needs of the Kosovo security sector, while continuing to take into account UNDP Kosovo’s core values and priorities for further development and strengthening of the Kosovo’s governmental and non-governmental institutions dealing with security issues. The KOSSAC project will keep the same four outputs while refocusing indicative activities and engaging on an exit strategy regarding SALW related activities during 2011.

Part 6 - Legal Context

UNDP project activities shall be carried out in accordance with applicable UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

The following types of revisions may be made to this project document with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative only, provided s/he is assured that the other signatories of the project document have no objections to the proposed changes:

- Revisions in, or addition to, any of the annexes of the project document
- Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but which are caused by the rearrangements of inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation
## Annex A: Revised Risk Log

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Impact &amp; Probability</th>
<th>Countermeasures / Mng response</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date identified</th>
<th>Last Update</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Insufficient involvement of security sector personnel in defining and leading project implementation or a major change in the already trained personnel after the December 2010 elections.</td>
<td>Operational Organizational</td>
<td>Adverse impact on political and administrative willingness to support project activities, and limited long-term sustainability. P = 2</td>
<td>Open, consultative project development approach; close coordination with DPS and other key institutions; inclusion of senior Kosovo institutions representation on Project Board; SCD will increase ground-level support for implementation of project activities</td>
<td>Project Manager / CTA</td>
<td>UNDP Kosovo</td>
<td>Inception</td>
<td>Nov 24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Multiple partners collaborating on various aspects of the project, and potential for weak coordination and synchronization between central and local institutions.</td>
<td>Operational Organizational</td>
<td>Confusion, inefficiencies, loss of Kosovo institutions political support and buy-in. P = 3</td>
<td>Effective coordination mechanisms at all points in project cycle enabling stakeholders to ensure coherence of their endeavours and efficient delivery; clear definition of roles</td>
<td>Project Manager / CTA</td>
<td>UNDP Kosovo</td>
<td>Inception</td>
<td>Nov 24</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Emergence of a counter-communications campaign by stakeholders using media vectors, especially during voluntary surrender.</td>
<td>Environmental Political</td>
<td>Minimization of impact of SALW awareness strategy. P = 3</td>
<td>Media monitoring on a daily basis and weekly analysis in order to detect negative coverage that could impact activities; crisis communication strategy drafted for each component of public awareness campaign; website providing full transparency to prevent speculation</td>
<td>Project Manager / CTA</td>
<td>UNDP Kosovo</td>
<td>Inception</td>
<td>Nov 24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Serious deterioration in relations between UNDP Kosovo and Kosovo institutions after closing down some projects in the security sector.</td>
<td>Environmental Political</td>
<td>Hostile operating environment for project personnel. P = 3</td>
<td>Maintenance of respectful, collaborative approach and transparency</td>
<td>Project Manager / CTA</td>
<td>UNDP Kosovo</td>
<td>Inception</td>
<td>Nov 24</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lack of immediate funds available for</td>
<td>Environmental Security</td>
<td>Hampering of effectiveness and scope</td>
<td>Risk is beyond control of Project Team and</td>
<td>Project Manager / CTA</td>
<td>UNDP Kosovo</td>
<td>Inception</td>
<td>Nov 24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuation of already started projects where technical advice is highly recommended.</td>
<td>Continuation of activities, distraction of key personnel</td>
<td>Partners; Project Team and Kosovo Institutions Interlocutors will adjust project activities to changes of priorities in the donor community.</td>
<td>CTA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Rapid deterioration of public perception of security environment</td>
<td>Environmental Political</td>
<td>Minimization of public responsiveness to SALW control messages; low acceptance of new legislation and procedures</td>
<td>Risk is beyond control of Project Team and partners; project design incorporates anticipation of many capacity development activities and legal reforms irrespective of status scenario.</td>
<td>Project Manager / CTA</td>
<td>UNDP Kosovo</td>
<td>Inception</td>
<td>Nov 24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Serious deterioration of the security environment in Kosovo</td>
<td>Environmental Security</td>
<td>Hampering of effectiveness and scope of activities, distraction of key personnel</td>
<td>Project Team and Kosovo Institutions Interlocutors will adjust project activities to changes in the security situation</td>
<td>Project Manager / CTA</td>
<td>UNDP Kosovo</td>
<td>Inception</td>
<td>Nov 24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex B: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

**Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Results Framework:** Strengthened capacities of rule of law and security institutions, to perform in an efficient, transparent, accountable and gender-sensitive manner

**Outcome indicator as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework:** change (%) in public perception of effectiveness of rule of law and security institutions

**Target:**
5% increase in public perception of effectiveness of rule of law and security institutions

**Baseline:** UNDP Public Pulse

**Partnership Strategy:** Adoption of open and consultative approach in project development, close coordination with ODS and other key institutions, inclusion of senior PISG / GOK representation on Project Board; effective coordination mechanisms at all points in project cycle enabling stakeholders to ensure coherence of their endeavours and efficient delivery; clear definition of roles

**Project title and ID:** Kosovo Small Arms Control Initiative (KOSOSAC) Phase 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output no. 1: Key elements of Kosovo SALW Control Action Plan implemented, including legalization and voluntary surrender initiatives when appropriate Indicator</th>
<th>Cost (EUR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Further coordination of SALW in the integrated border management strategy through synchronization of SOP between Customs; border police; Kosovo police and Department of Public Safety.</td>
<td>Project Manager / CTA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Support implementation of Law on Weapons, Private Security Services; Civil Use for Explosives and Equipment for Special Purposes in compliance with international norms, and further develop related secondary legislation where required.</td>
<td>Project Associate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Develop standard operating procedures in particular on stockpile management in accordance to International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS);</td>
<td>Commission Assistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Special focus will be given to the use of explosives not only for civil use but also for security institution use as well as improvised Explosives Devices (IED) found at crime scenes:</td>
<td>Project Team transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Develop secondary legislation on the Manufacture and storage of explosives (MSER)</td>
<td>Travel expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Further implement the Explosives outreach campaign towards commercial users of explosives</td>
<td>Computers and office equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Establish a working group on explosives with representatives from all stakeholders involved in the manufacture, storage and use of explosives;</td>
<td>Mobile phones / telephony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Research and develop an Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) control and coordination</td>
<td>Internet charges</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Stationary and office supplies | $700.00 |
| Meetings and hospitality | $4,000.00 |
| Office accommodation and utilities | $1,500.00 |
| Misc. bank charges | $200.00 |
| Website development and hosting | $600.00 |
| Translation services | $5,000.00 |
| Other communications costs | $1,000.00 |
| Consultancies (6) | $20,000.00 |
| Communications contracts (3) | $200,000.00 |

| UNDP communications (1%): | $3,787.00 |
| UNDP GMS (7%): | $26,509.00 |
| Output total: | $408,996.00 |
strategy and plan for Kosovo to resolve the current capability gap to respond to the threat of Improvised Explosive Device (IED). The lacking and deficiency in training for this specialist task.

- Support development and implementation of specifically targeted national awareness campaigns in support of KSC activities.
- Maintain a web portal to support Kosovo SAWS Control Commission.
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- Organize contact visits abroad for transmission of best practices/experiences.
- Support development of project proposals and resource mobilization for operational activities to implement Kosovo SALW Control Action Plan.
- Develop a Kosovo Strategy for the information management and analysis of crime statistics in line with EU recommendations.
- Develop a plan for the voluntary surrender of explosive remnants of war (ERW) as a public safety and public health initiative. This activity should specifically preclude a small arms perspective, and should rather address the light weapons that present explosive hazards to individuals and the community.
- KOSSAC should provide technical and advisory support for the development of a Weapons Technical Intelligence capability within the Special Operations Department of the Kosovo Police. This support should include the development of a concept of operations, standing operating procedures, and initial training. This capability is required to enable the Kosovo Police to more effectively address the illicit use of weapons and explosives. The concept is supported within the MIA DFS and OSCE.
- Provide technical advice on the development of an ISMS (Information Security Management Strategy) policy (to ISO 27001 standard). This draft ISMS to be presented in the Department for Public Safety in order to enhance the public data protection during requests for law on weapons and private security and to prevent the decision of committees or other information being leaked.
- SALW Control activities should be included in the local operational planning of the Kosovo Police at community level. KOSSAC should instigate a pilot project to develop this concept further.
- Undertake research into the potential use of less than lethal weapons by security providers within Kosovo. The study should look at the potential use of tasers and incapacitant sprays being used as personal weapons for some officers in lower risk roles, as current policy,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local operational planning workshop</td>
<td>$700,056.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP communications (1%)</td>
<td>$6,482.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP GMS (7%)</td>
<td>$45,374.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output total</td>
<td>$712,936.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
although compliant with the UN Code of Conduct on Firearms Use, does not allow for a graduated use of force up to lethal force.
- Organize contact visits to institutions for transmission of best practices / experiences
- Support development of project proposals and resource mobilization for operational activities to implement the Kosovo SALW Control Action Plan
- Contribute to development of capacities to implement and enforce new legislation and adhere to international norms

Output no. 3: Safer Community Plans implemented at twelve sites

Indicator 1: Percentage change of public perception of security at the twelve sites

Target 1: 75% feel very safe or somewhat safe in safer communities

Baseline 1: UNDP Kosovo Early Warning Report No. 28: 64% of citizens feel very safe or somewhat safe

Indicator 2: Increase in number of gender-based violence incidents reported to police

Target 2: Increase reporting by 10%

Baseline 2: Security begins at Home 2008: 1077 cases reported to KP in 2007

Indicator 3: Increase perception concerning importance of partnership community officials and police

Target 3: Increase in perception of use of partnership officials and police by 20%

Baseline 3: Community Safety Report: 57.4%

- Address safer community development in the following two municipalities:
  - Pristina: Urban Safety including armed violence included in safer community plans (SCP) in 5 locations in accordance with the new draft law on Pristina.
  - Gusanica: New municipality (multi-ethnic)
  - Radea/Pes/pesja specifically aimed at armed violence reduction seen this is the hot spot of armed violence incidents in close cooperation with Kosovo Police and EULEX.

- Safer community plan will be based on a detailed baseline analysis which will be used for the development of the SCP.

- Train local stakeholders in above mentioned sites

- Implement Safer Communities Development in the above mentioned communities

- Certify second round of Safer Communities

- Organize a training workshop for a representative of all municipalities (41) in order to increase capacity of these representatives to become security advisors at local level:
  - This training will be done in cooperation with several actors in the field (OSCE, ICTAP, UNHABITAT and EULEX) and will include the following items:
  - Urban planning
  - Crime prevention
  - Drug prevention
  - Domestic violence
  - Disaster risk reduction

| Safer Communities Coordinator | $24,000.00 |
| Community Safety Centre Coordinator | $24,000.00 |
| Project Team transport | $5,000.00 |
| Computers and office equipment | $2,500.00 |
| Mobile phones / telephony | $2,750.00 |
| Internet charges | $3,000.00 |
| Stationary and office supplies | $1,700.00 |
| Meetings and hospitality | $4,000.00 |
| Office accommodation and utilities | $1,500.00 |
| Misc. bank charges | $2,000.00 |
| Translation services | $5,000.00 |
| Other communications costs | $1,000.00 |
| Meetings (3) | $3,000.00 |
| 6 SCD training workshops | $20,000.00 |
| SCD grants | $150,000.00 |
| Driver | $10,800.00 |
| UNDP communications (1%) | $2,450.00 |
| UNDP GAMS (7%) | $14,700.00 |
| Output total | $276,264.00 |
| Output no. 4: Gender-sensitive practices and policies mainstreamed in SALW control |
| Indicator 1: Increased integration of gender perspective in decision-making versus established baseline |
| Baseline: KOSSAC Phase 2 baseline study of capacity needs and deficits |
| Indicator 2: Number of trainings conducted to address gender-based armed violence |
| Indicator 3: Numbers of joint initiatives with media on non-violent identities conducted |
| - Support the involvement of women in the development and implementation of SALW control policies, violence prevention and disarmament strategies |
| - Prioritize action oriented research to increase knowledge about gender and armed violence |
| - Lobby to restrict SALW and ammunition possession for those convicted of domestic violence or violence against intimate partners |
| - Train law enforcement officials to address gender-based armed violence |
| - Joint media initiative to change portrayal of men associated with guns to promote non-violent identities |

| Project Advisor | $24,000.00 |
| Travel expenses | $2,500.00 |
| Computers and office equipment | $500.00 |
| Stationery and office supplies | $700.00 |
| Meetings and hospitality | $4,000.00 |
| Office accommodation and utilities | $1,500.00 |
| Misc. bank charges | $200.00 |
| Translation services | $2,000.00 |
| Other communications costs | $1,000.00 |
| Women's participation workshop | $20,000.00 |
| Law enforcement workshop | $40,000.00 |
| Media initiative | $50,000.00 |
| UNDP communications (1%) | $1,465.00 |
| UNDP GMS (7%) | $10,255.00 |
| Output total | $158,220.00 |

TOTAL BUDGET: $1,543,536.00
Annex C - Table 1 Summary of community awareness indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>PARTICIPANT ASSESSMENT (SUBJECTIVE)</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Overview of SCD Process</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Subjective Score (0 - 5) %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevance of SCP Objectives</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>This covers: 1) Training of Local Stakeholders; 2) Community Meetings; 3) KOSSAC Visits; 4) Launch Activities; and 6) Implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effectiveness of SCP Activities</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Activities included; 1) Traffic Safety; 2) Safety from Weapons in Schools; 3) Gun Violence; 4) Robbery Prevention; 5) Street Dogs; 6) Use of Child Labour; 7) Drug Abuse; 8) Youth Exclusion; 9) Environmental Issues; 10) Alcohol Abuse and Weapons; 11) Human Trafficking; and 12 Public Information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency of SCP Activities</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Impact areas examined were; 1) Access to Community; 2) Community Mobilization; 3) Hot Spots; and 4) Information Management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Impact (Shpertce/Shtrpce)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Impact (Pritzen)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Impact (Peja/Pec)</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Impact (Skenderaj/Srbica)</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Impact (Podujeve/Podujevo)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Impact (listog/istok)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Summary of armed violence statistics (gender of perpetrator) (01 January 2008 - 30 September 2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENDER</th>
<th>2007 Incidents</th>
<th>2007 (%)</th>
<th>2008 Incidents</th>
<th>2008 (%)</th>
<th>2009 Incidents</th>
<th>2009 (%)</th>
<th>2010 Incidents</th>
<th>2010 (%)</th>
<th>Extrapolated Incidents</th>
<th>Extrapolated (%)</th>
<th>Average % over Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>2049</td>
<td>96.1</td>
<td>2547</td>
<td>93.3</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>98.1</td>
<td>2554</td>
<td>98.8</td>
<td>95.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children / Minors</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>2083</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2112</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2729</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2603</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Summary of armed violence statistics (gender of victim) (01 January 2008 - 30 September 2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENDER</th>
<th>2007 Incidents</th>
<th>2007 (%)</th>
<th>2008 Incidents</th>
<th>2008 (%)</th>
<th>2009 Incidents</th>
<th>2009 (%)</th>
<th>2010 Incidents</th>
<th>2010 (%)</th>
<th>Extrapolated Incidents</th>
<th>Extrapolated (%)</th>
<th>Average % over Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>82.8</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>84.4</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>84.1</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>81.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children / Minors</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1111</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>1062</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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