



SEESAC Bi-annual Report

01 July - 31 December 2004



The **South Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons** (SEESAC) has a mandate from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Stability Pact for South East Europe (SPSEE) to provide operational assistance, technical assistance and management information in support of the formulation and implementation of SALW co-ordination, control and reduction measures, projects and activities in order to support the Stability Pact Regional Implementation Plan, thereby contributing to enhanced regional stability and further long-term development in South Eastern Europe.

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SEESAC wishes to thank UNDP SCG and UNDP Moldova for the use of photographs in this report.



SEESAC OVERVIEW

Project Title:	South Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC)
Project Number:	00015665 / YUG10
Duration:	May 2002 to April 2005 (Planned) May 2002 to December 2004 (Actual) SEESAC Phase 2 commences 01 January 2005
Management Arrangement:	UNDP Serbia and Montenegro Country Office
Political Guidance and Oversight:	Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe / UNDP BCPR Small Arms and Demobilisation Unit
Total Project Budget (2003 - 2005)	\$ 3,124,196
Funding Received to Date:	\$ 2,952,800
Reporting Period:	Bi-annual

⁴ Includes US\$ 250,000 soft pipelined into SEESAC Phase 2 Budget 2005.

Abbreviations

ATA	Ammunition Technical Assessment
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
BICC	Bonn International Centre for Conversion
CO	Country Office
CSO	Community Service Organisation
EC	European Commission
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EU	European Union
EWI	EastWest Institute
FyROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (also referred to as Macedonia)
ISO	International Standards Organization
IWPR	Institute of War and Peace Reporting
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTA	Military Technical Agreement
NAMSA	NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OA	Operational Activity (SEESAC)
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OWRA	Office for Weapons Removal and Abatement (US State Department)
PfP	Partnership for Peace (NATO)
RACVIAC	Regional Arms Control and Verification Information and Assistance Centre
RMDS	Regional Micro-Disarmament Standards (RMDS)
RSG	Regional Steering Group
SACS	SALW Capacity Survey
SADU	Small Arms and Demobilisation Unit
SADS	SALW Distribution Survey
SAIS	SALW Impact Survey
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SALWC	SALW Control Project (Albania)
SAPS	SALW Perception Survey
SARMAN	SALW Resource Manual (Saferworld)
SASP	SALW Awareness Support Pack (SEESAC)
SCSP	Special Co-ordinator for the Stability Pact
SECI	South Eastern Europe Co-operative Initiative
SECI Centre	SECI Regional Centre for Combating Trans-border Crime
SEE	South Eastern Europe
SEESAC	South Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of SALW
SG	Strategic Goal (SEESAC)
SP	Stability Pact
SSAP	Szeged Small Arms Process
SSSR	Support to Security Sector Reform (Albania)
TTF	Thematic Trust Fund
UFG	User Focus Group (SASP and RMDS)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme



Executive Summary

In November 2001 the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe adopted a Regional Implementation Plan on Combating the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons¹ in South Eastern Europe, which provides a framework of approaches and measures to tackle SALW issues that can be adopted by the countries of the region and supported by international organisations and bi-lateral donors. The Implementation Plan included provision for the establishment of a regional clearinghouse to support its implementation, and on the basis of this mandate SEESAC was officially launched in Belgrade on the 08 May 2002 as a joint UNDP and Stability Pact initiative.

While SEESAC is mandated by and works on the basis of the Stability Pact's Regional Implementation Plan, UNDP has responsibility for the management and execution of its activities. Based within the UNDP Serbia and Montenegro Country Office in Belgrade, SEESAC is financed through the UNDP Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery; although a Regional Steering Group (RSG) and the Office of the Special Co-ordinator of the Stability Pact provide political and strategic guidance.

In late 2003 SEESAC revised its Strategy Plan, which was first developed in 2003 based on the Regional Implementation Plan and the UNDP BCPR Project Document. The Regional Steering Group endorsed the 2004 Strategy Plan on 09 October 2003 and it is the framework document that guides SEESAC activities during this reporting period. Resource mobilisation will always remain a challenge, however SEESAC now has adequate funding to support activities during 2004.

During the first reporting period, (08 May - 31 December 2002), SEESAC activities were primarily concerned with the establishment of SEESAC structure and detailed scoping of the SALW issues within South Eastern Europe. During the second and third reporting periods, (01 January - 31 December 2003), SEESAC moved into the operational support phase and has concentrated on the provision of immediate support to SALW initiatives within the region.

This operational support has continued through the latest reporting period (01 January - 30 June 2004), which also included the mid-project assessment of



SEESAC. Activities have included, among others, the continued development of Regional Micro-Disarmament Standards and Guidelines (RMDS/G), the provision of regional seminars on SALW issues for journalists and media, the 2nd Regional Arms Laws Roundtable, SALW Surveys of Montenegro and South Serbia, the development of the SALW Control in Serbia and Montenegro (SACISCG) project and the development of further operational support tools.

SEESAC continues to demonstrate that it has the capability to provide, within available resources, high quality technical and operational support to the RSG, international and regional organisations, national governments, civil society or other appropriate institutions. It must be stressed that SEESAC is not an asset to be used purely in support of UNDP SALW initiatives in the region; it is available to all organisations conducting SALW initiatives. A more practical, operationally based approach to supporting SALW initiatives within the region has evolved, although work remains to be done in terms of improving regional ownership of the project; regional ownership is the key theme of the SEESAC Phase 2 project document.²

When SEESAC was initially established in 2002 the only UNDP SALW control project in the region was in Albania. SEESAC has since made major contributions to the design, development and implementation of UNDP SALW control projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina (2003), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYRoM) (2003), Kosovo (2004)³, Republic of Montenegro (2004) and the Republic of Serbia (2004). As these projects move towards maturity in 2005, they will continue to require the technical

¹ Stability Pact Regional Implementation Plan for South East Europe to Combat the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons, 28 November 2001.

² Planned for January 2005 to December 2006.



support and assistance at the operational level that SEESAC is ideally placed to provide. There is also new scope for further small arms control projects in other countries of the region.

SEESAC's role of co-ordination between the many different actors involved in SALW control remains challenging. Information exchange or co-operation between the international organisations engaging in SALW related work is starting to take place, but much remains to be done. SEESAC therefore continually stresses, that because of its unique position as a joint UNDP/Stability Pact initiative, it can provide independent, impartial and neutral advice and assistance. In particular, SEESAC continues to consolidate its position as a SALW information hub in the region, and the development of regional database resources and micro-disarmament standards/guidelines will make a major contribution in this area.

SEESAC therefore continues to make a significant contribution in support of the Regional Implementation Plan and provides timely and high quality project support and technical advice and assistance to SALW initiatives within the region. In terms of co-ordination, the SEESAC management information strategy has had a significant impact, with bi-lateral donors now asking for SEESAC support to their projects, which improves both the impact and efficiency of donor funding.

⁴ SEESAC had minimal involvement in the UNDP Kosovo Illegal SALW Control Project (ISAC) during 2002/2003, but has recently taken part in a wider Security Sector Reform (SSR) strategy development mission to Kosovo in March 2004.



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Introduction

Mandate

In November 2001 the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe adopted a Regional Implementation Plan on Combating the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons⁵ in South Eastern Europe, which provides a framework of approaches and measures to tackle SALW issues that can be adopted by the countries of the region and supported by international organisations and bi-lateral donors. The Plan includes provisions for the establishment of a regional clearinghouse to support its implementation. On the basis of this mandate the South Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) was officially launched in Belgrade on the 08 May 2002. The detailed functional areas of support and operational activities of SEESAC were refined in the 2004 SEESAC Strategy Plan, (Paragraph 2), which built on the contents of the Regional Implementation Plan and the UNDP BCPR Project Document.⁶ This strategy plan has further defined the mandate of SEESAC.

Management and Guidance

Whilst SEESAC is mandated by and works on the basis of the Regional Implementation Plan, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has responsibility for the management and execution of its activities. Based within the UNDP Serbia and Montenegro Country Office in Belgrade, SEESAC is primarily financed through the UNDP Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (Service Line Small Arms and Demobilisation),⁷ although a significant donation has also been received from the European Commission. Accordingly, SEESAC liaises closely with the Small Arms and Demobilisation Unit (SADU) of the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) in Geneva and the Office of the Special Co-ordinator of the Stability Pact in Brussels.

A Regional Steering Group (RSG), established under the auspices of the Stability Pact Regional Implementation Plan, provides political and strategic guidance for SEESAC. The RSG is composed of individual representatives of governments from the region,



namely the National Focal Points appointed under the Plan, the Stability Pact, UNDP and observers from institutions such as the European Union (EU), North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the South Eastern Europe Co-operative Initiative (SECI) Regional Centre for Combating Trans-border Crime and representatives from civil society.

Regular meetings encourage local input and ownership over the process and the activities of SEESAC, as well as serving as a liaison mechanism with the National Focal Points designated by each of the governments involved and other key officials. Civil society was involved in the original development of the Regional Implementation Plan through the Szeged Small Arms Process (SSAP). SEESAC continues to work closely with civil society across the region, benefitting from a staff secondment from the NGO community to the SEESAC team and interacting extensively with members of the South East European Network for the Control of Small Arms (SEENCA) in planning and reviewing its activities.

⁵ The Stability Pact Regional Implementation Plan for South East Europe to Combat the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons, 28 November 2001.

⁶ UNDP Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Recovery, Project Document, Addressing Small Arms and Light Weapons Proliferation in South East Europe, January 2002.

⁷ The Governments of the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Norway, the Netherlands and Canada provided funding for SEESAC through the UNDP Trust Fund in 2002. Funding for 2003 was received from Norway, the United Kingdom and Switzerland through the UNDP Trust Fund. 2004 funding was received from the Netherlands and UK. Additional 2004 funding from the European Commission was directed through the UNDP Regional Bureau (Europe) office.



The aftermath of a shooting incident, Montenegro, S. Prelević, 2004



Destruction of weapons for remoulding as a 'Globe of Peace', Serbia. SACISCG, 2004.



SEESAC Strategy

Purpose of Strategy

The purpose of the SEESAC strategy plan⁸ is to define the mission⁹ of SEESAC, outline the broad functional areas of support in accordance with the Stability Pact Regional Implementation Plan, and to define general goals and activities for SEESAC.

SEESAC Mission Statement

'To provide operational assistance, technical assistance and management information in support of the formulation and implementation of SALW co-ordination, control and reduction measures, projects and activities in order to support the Stability Pact Regional Implementation Plan, thereby contributing to enhanced regional stability and further long-term development in South Eastern Europe.'

The mission statement for SEESAC Phase 2, which commences on 01 January 2005, will change slightly from the initial mission statement:

'To further support the Stability Pact Regional Implementation Plan by building national and regional capacity to control and reduce the proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, and thus contribute to enhanced stability, security and development in South Eastern Europe.'

Functional Areas of Support

The functional areas¹⁰ of support for SEESAC operations were derived from the two major source documents that underpin the whole project:

- The Stability Pact Regional Implementation Plan; and

- UNDP Project Document, "Addressing Small Arms and Light Weapons Proliferation in South East Europe".

Analysis of the source documents identified the functional areas shown in the following matrix:

Stability Pact Implementation Plan	UNDP BCPR Project Document
(a)	(b)
Collection, Storage and Disposal Programmes	Collection and Disposal Programmes
Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration	Disarmament and Demobilisation
Legislative and Administrative Capacity	Legislative and Administrative Capacity
Public Awareness	Public Awareness
Security Sector Weapons Management	Security Sector
Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking	
Transparency and Accountability	

From these similar functional areas the SEESAC specific areas of support were identified:

⁸ There are no universally agreed definitions for the terms that are often used interchangeably in strategic management. For the purpose of this document the definitions of Johnson and Scholes, *Exploring Corporate Strategy, 6th Edition, Pearson Education Limited, 2002* are used.

⁹ The Mission is the general expression of the overall purpose of the organisation and should be consistent with the values and expectations of the major stakeholders.

¹⁰ Functional Areas are defined as those specific issues within the wider framework of Small Arms and Light Weapons processes where action by SEESAC could contribute to the reduction of the problem.



SEESAC FUNCTIONAL AREAS		LOGO ¹¹	INITIATIVES
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
FA 1	Cross Border Control ¹²		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cross Border Police and Customs Co-operation ■ Practical Control Measures
FA 2	Legislative and Regulatory Issues		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Harmonisation of Arms Control and Export Legislation ■ Registration of Weapons ■ Procedures and Documentation
FA 3	Management Information		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Collection of information and development of regional SALW database ■ Development of National Strategies ■ Development of 'Regional Standards' and Best Practices ■ SALW Survey
FA 4	SALW Awareness and Communications Strategy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Dissemination of information ■ NGO/CSO Co-ordination and Capacity Development ■ Public Education and Information ■ Promotion of Community Support
FA 5	SALW Collection Programmes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support to "Directed" Disarmament Initiatives (Treaty Requirements or MTA¹³) ■ Support to National Amnesty Initiatives ■ Weapons in Exchange for Development or other Co-operative Initiatives
FA 6	SALW Destruction Programmes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Destruction of Surplus Weapons ■ Destruction of Collected Weapons
FA 7	SALW Management Issues		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inventory Management ■ Stockpile Security
FA 7	SALW Survey		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Assessment or mapping of the SALW problem at the national level

¹¹ SEESAC has developed common logos for use in SALW Awareness activities.

¹² This functional area in support of, and close co-operation with, SALW measures proposed under the NATO, OSCE and EU Integrated Border management process.

¹³ Military Technical Agreements.



SEESAC Strategic Goals and Operational Activities

SEESAC Operational Activities (OA) are basically the hierarchical level activities that SEESAC has the capability to provide, within available resources, to the RSG, international and regional organisations, national governments or other appropriate institutions. SEESAC is not an asset to be used purely in support of UNDP SALW initiatives in the region; it is available to

all relevant organisations. These strategic goals and operational activities were derived from the two main source documents mentioned earlier, and SEESAC activity and bi-annual reports are now compared and formally reported against these operational activities:

REF	OPERATIONAL ACTIVITY	GOALS
(a)	(b)	(c)
SG 1	Capacity Building	To provide advice and support to enhance capacity development, at the local and national level, within the functional areas of the SEESAC Strategy Plan.
SG 2	Co-ordination Measures	To develop co-ordination links and dialogue with national governments, international and regional organisations, NGOs/CSOs and other interested agencies in order to ensure an appropriate response for SALW issues.
SG 3	Information Management and Exchange Activities	To develop a framework to collect, collate, analyse and disseminate (or support dissemination of), operational data and public information relating to SALW issues within the region in order to generate knowledge and support SALW initiatives.
SG 4	Project Support	To provide support and advice to national governments, international organisations and NGOs/CSOs on the planning and development of SALW-related projects.
SG 5	Resource Mobilisation	To provide assistance to ongoing, or proposed projects for the mobilisation of resources, (including the provision of a quality control and monitoring mechanism for donors). To track funding flows for SALW related projects within the region, highlighting synergy and potential conflicts where appropriate. To provide limited 'seed funding' to projects of regional interest.
SG 6	Technical Support and Assistance	To provide technical support and assistance to international organisations, national governments and NGOs/CSOs on all SALW issues.
SG 7	Training Activities	To propose and develop regional training initiatives for national government focal points, the media and appropriate institutions and organisations on SALW issues.
SG 8	Research Activities	To identify knowledge gaps and assist in the design, and implementation where necessary, of projects to meet specific needs for information and assessment of SALW and related issues in the region.



Balkan Youth Union awareness campaign billboard. BYU. 2004.



Destruction of weapons for remoulding as a 'Globe of Peace', Serbia. SACISCG, 2004.



Progress and Activity Review

In this bi-annual reporting period (2004/2), SEESAC has concentrated on continuing to develop its operational and support capabilities, with particular emphasis on the development of regional resources to support national SALW initiatives and enhancing the engagement of National Focal Points. SEESAC has also maintained an overview of the regional SALW picture through the development of the South Eastern Europe SALW Monitor. Formal visits to national authorities are combined with project support or technical assistance tasks in order to make best use of financial resources.

This part of the bi-annual progress report will summarise SEESAC activities against the strategic goals identified in the SEESAC Strategy Plan 2004. As SEESAC now produces Activity Reports¹⁴ for all of its operations, which can be viewed on the project website, (www.seesac.org) only short summaries of activities will be provided in this document.

SEESAC Phase 2

The SEESAC Phase 2 project document¹⁵ was based on the findings of the joint assessment of SEESAC in February 2004, and builds on the achievements of SEESAC Phase 1. It places more emphasis on movement towards full regional ownership, which is reflected by the recent appointment of a Deputy Team Leader¹⁶ and the ongoing recruitment of a new SALW Awareness Advisor¹⁷ from within the region. The future will include strong encouragement for national governments within the region to make a limited financial contribution to the project in order that they become 'partners', rather than just 'beneficiaries'.

When SEESAC was initially established in 2002 the only UNDP SALW control project in the region was in Albania. SEESAC has since made major contributions to the development and implementation of UNDP SALW control projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina (2003-present), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

¹⁴ These are disseminated electronically to all relevant SALW stakeholders in the region.

¹⁵ January 2005 to December 2006.

¹⁶ Diman Dimov (Bulgaria) assumes the appointment on 01 February 2005.

¹⁷ The current Awareness Officer/NGO/SALW Awareness Facilitator will be the last seconded from an international NGO. SEESAC wishes to thank the SSAP and Saferworld for their support in this post over the last three years.

(FYRoM) (2003-present), Kosovo (2003),¹⁸ Republic of Montenegro (2004-present) and the Republic of Serbia (2004-present). As these projects move towards maturity in 2005, they will continue to require the technical support and assistance at the operational level that SEESAC is ideally placed to provide. There is also new scope for further small arms control projects in other countries of the region.

The SEESAC Phase 2 project has the following Operational Objectives:

- Increased capacity development for national governments, civil society and other regional partners in the area of SALW control interventions;
- The development and implementation of well-designed, holistic and integrated SALW control intervention programmes at the national and regional level that contribute towards a reduction in trafficking and armed violence and lead to an increase in stability and development;
- Improved conditions for sustainable social and economic development created through increased security and stability within the region; and
- Sustainable regional ownership ensured through competitive recruitment of staff from the region, and the provision of appropriate training and mentoring.

The development of national SALW control strategies and SALW related projects (both UNDP and other organizations) within the region now follow the technical methodologies¹⁹ developed by SEESAC with a wide range of partners. These methodologies require continual revision and updating as SALW control projects mature and lessons learned are fed back into the development process. The implementation of these technical methodologies will require further operational and technical support, (for example during SALW awareness, collection and destruction), which SEESAC 2 will be ideally placed to provide. This makes a major contribution to the safety, synergy and

¹⁸ SEESAC had minimal involvement in the UNDP Kosovo Illegal SALW Control Project (ISAC) during 2002/2003, but took part in a wider Security Sector Reform (SSR) strategy development mission to Kosovo in March 2004.

¹⁹ Regional Micro-Disarmament Standards and Guidelines (RMDS/G), the SALW Awareness Support Pack (SASP) and the SALW Survey Protocols.

co-ordination of SALW control projects, hence also ensuring the best use of scarce donor resources. During the remainder of 2004 SEESAC will engage

donors and stakeholders in the development of SEESAC Phase 2 and the mobilization of the necessary resources.

Capacity Building (SG 1)

National Focal Point (NFP) and SALW Project Manager (PM) Seminar



There is an ongoing need to exchange options for intervention initiatives and feed back 'lessons learned' in order to support SALW control interventions at the strategic and operational; levels. SEESAC therefore organised the 2nd Regional SALW Seminar for National Focal Points and Programme Managers in order that an information exchange and discussion between key stakeholders could take place. The Seminar was held in Budva, Republic of Montenegro on 13 – 14 October 2004. The seminar was attended by representatives from seven of the countries within SEE, two donor countries,²⁰ the five UNDP SALW Projects, EUROPOL, the OSCE, RACVIAC, the Stability Pact and UNDP BCPR.

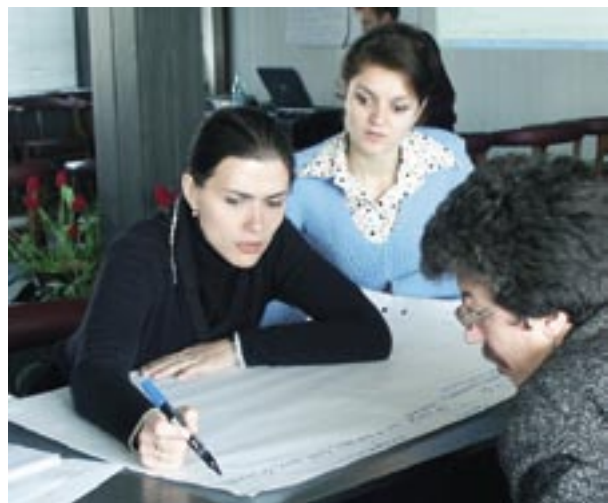


SASP OUTREACH Programme



The goal of enhancing awareness of the problems and consequences of SALW proliferation was a commitment within the Stability Pact Regional Implementation Plan. There is also a need to address the limited knowledge, developing skills and resources available for increasing SALW Awareness activities in SEE. Therefore in November 2003 SEESAC published the Small Arms and Light Weapons Awareness Support

Pack (SASP) consisting of a handbook and CD ROM. The pack was designed to provide comprehensive guidance on best practices in SALW awareness based on extensive consultations with specialists in relevant fields. In the second half of 2004, SEESAC conducted a series of four workshops to OUTREACH the technical advice contained in the SASP throughout the region.



Media Competition

With the aim of assisting in the development of investigative journalism in South Eastern Europe on the issues of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), it was announced at the Romania Sub-Regional Media SALW Development Seminar that a prize, consisting of travel support, would be made available to encourage investigative journalism on the SALW issue within South Eastern Europe. Stefan Candea from Romania was the winning journalist. His project will examine sub-regional SALW issues under the title 'Transdnistria - Revealing Europe's Black Hole'. The project is intended to take four months for production and will include extensive research in Transdnistria itself, as well as in bordering Romania, Russia, Ukraine and Moldova.

²⁰ Norway and Switzerland.

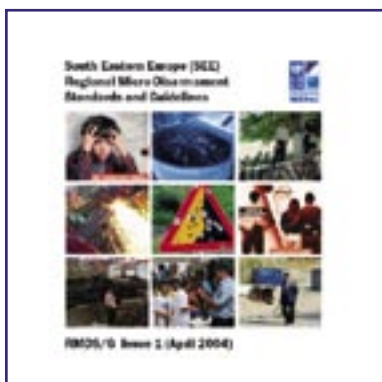


Co-ordination Measures (SG 2)

Regional Micro-Disarmament Standards and Guidelines²¹ (RMDS/G)²²

The SALW community in SEE had no authoritative guidelines or benchmarks to refer to at the operational level when undertaking SALW-control programmes. RMDS/G were designed during 2003/2004 to bring clear benefits to the SALW community in the region. They 1) demonstrate agreement and consensus between all stakeholders; 2) provide common, agreed levels of performance; 3) facilitate the exchange of information on best practices at the operational level, and lay down detailed technical responses; and 4) make a contribution to cost effectiveness and the most efficient use of donor resources.

RMDS/G have been developed to improve safety and efficiency by providing guidance, by establishing principles and, in some cases, by referring to other relevant international requirements and specifications. They provide a frame of reference to encourage the sponsors and managers of SALW control programmes and projects to achieve and demonstrate agreed levels of effectiveness and safety. RMDS also provide a suitable medium for informing the SALW community of existing international regulations, conventions, treaties and standards which impact on SALW issues, particularly those referring to basic human rights²³ and general safety issues.



²¹ The ISO definition is: 'a standard is a documented agreement containing technical specifications or other precise criteria to be used consistently as rules, guidelines, or definitions of characteristics to ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purpose'.

²² Although there is general agreement with the concept of RMDS, the use of the word 'standard' caused some concerns due to individual perceptions of the meaning of the word. Although the ISO definition is clear, RMDS were renamed RMDS/G after the OUTREACH phase of the programme.

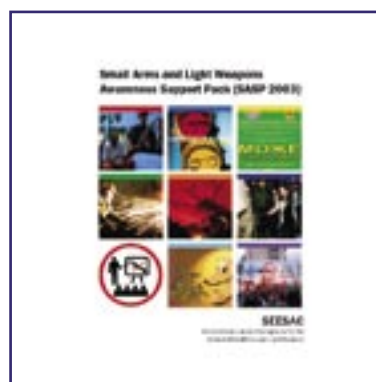
²³ For example, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) lays down international requirements for Health and Safety at Work.

The framework of standards has now been completed and the RMDS/G are currently available in BCS and English. Albanian and Romanian translation is ongoing. A User Focus Group (UFG), consisting of national, academic, NGO and commercial representatives, has been formed. This will ensure that the necessary balance and consensus is achieved in the content of the standards. RMDS/G continue to be used extensively by UNDP SALW Control projects in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro.

NGO Liaison

SEESAC continues to encourage the involvement of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in many initiatives to stem SALW proliferation in SEE, from research work to SALW awareness and the monitoring and verification of weapons collection and destruction. SEESAC now concentrates on the provision of technical input to NGO project proposals and project evaluation.

SEESAC is also mandated to mobilise resources for SALW projects and may therefore offer 'seed funding' or an endorsement designed to attract donors in the case of particularly innovative projects that will meet pressing needs. In all cases SEESAC assistance is predicated on integrating the work of NGOs into national SALW programmes where they exist, or of increasing co-ordination between actors where they do not. For NGOs wishing to undertake awareness raising work, the SALW Awareness Support Pack, has been published in four regional languages. The development, implementation and evaluation of awareness projects has also been directly supported. Pilot NGO SALW awareness projects have been ongoing in Bosnia and Northern Serbia during this reporting period, with financial and technical support from SEESAC.



Information Management and Exchange Activities (SG 3)

National SALW Surveys²⁴



The importance of conducting a comprehensive survey as the first stage of any SALW related intervention is now beginning to be recognised. The functional analysis of SALW programmes has identified that initial data collection has a major influence on programme design and future success. In cooperation with the Small Arms Survey, SEESAC has developed SALW Survey Protocols for use by research organisations and SALW programmes. During this reporting period SEESAC has funded, or partially funded, surveys of

- The Republic of Bulgaria;
- The Republic of Montenegro; and
- The Republic of Serbia



The results of these surveys will be used to determine the most appropriate SALW intervention in order to support ongoing, or future, SALW projects. National SALW Surveys of Bulgaria and the Republic of Serbia are planned to take place during Summer 2004, and

²⁴ Defined as: 'a systematic and logical process to determine the nature and extent of SALW proliferation and impact within a region, nation or community in order to provide accurate data and information for a safe, effective and efficient intervention by an appropriate organisation'.

they are planned for Croatia and Moldova (donor dependent).

Compendium of Regional Arms Laws



SEESAC has continued to update the compendium of SALW related legislation within the region, and the second edition was launched at the 2nd Regional Arms Laws Roundtable in Belgrade during May 2004. This now contains all existent and draft laws relating to arms control and export for the partner nations, and is updated on a regular basis. Although this is available as a printed document, the speed at which new arms control legislation is developed and implemented within the region, means that the most recent information is best disseminated via continuous updates on the SEESAC website.

SEESAC Website

The SEESAC website (www.seesac.org) has been redesigned to include more detailed resources to support SALW initiatives. These resources include links to major stakeholders, the important SALW related international agreements and documentation, regional databases, SASP and regional standards. Media resources include a developing image library of regional SALW initiatives. The website averages over 1000 visits per month, and is proving to be an indispensable communications tool.

SALW Publications Database

Due to the continually growing number and volume of SALW publications, by both local and international publishers, stakeholders relayed to SEESAC their problems in tracking down SALW publications that may be useful to them in gaining knowledge and planning SALW control interventions. This highlighted a requirement for a more efficient system, a searchable database, which would allow for easier access to contact details of appropriate SALW related publications and publishers applicable to SEE. SEESAC has





therefore developed a SEE SALW Publications Database.

Attendance at Regional Conferences and Seminars

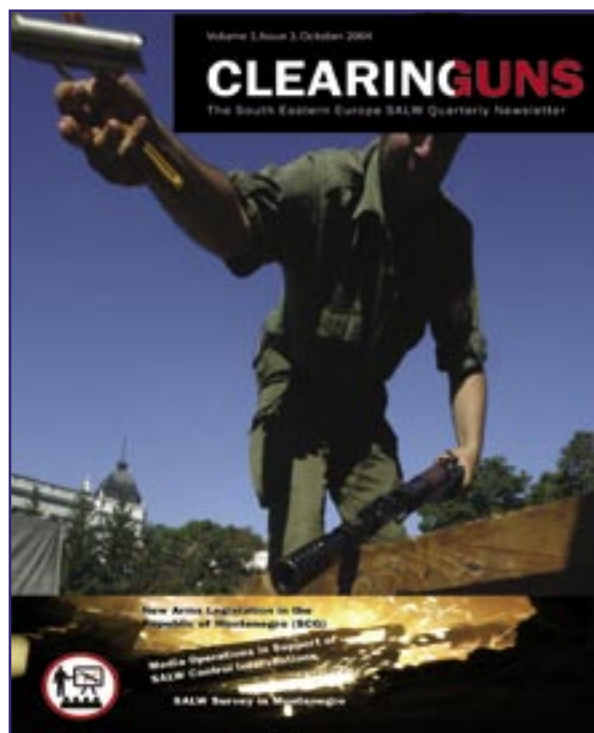
This reporting period has been particularly active in terms of regional seminars and conferences; SEESAC has played an active part in the majority. An advantage of this has been a significant reduction in the requirement to visit national capitals, as the majority of the regional stakeholders have been represented at these conferences and seminars. Full details are at Annex A.

Regional SALW Newsletter



Four editions of the Regional SALW Newsletter 'Clearing Guns' have now been published. This is available in hard copy, or on the website, and will in future be published quarterly.

The newsletter contains articles on recent SALW activities within the region, summaries of collection and destruction statistics and a calendar of forthcoming SALW conferences and seminars. 'Clearing Guns' is designed for all SALW stakeholders within the region; input is not constrained purely to UNDP country office projects.



SEE SALW Media Monitoring

SEESAC has continued to provide its daily English language bulletin of SALW stories from regional news desks to all subscribers free of charge.

Project Support (SG 4)

SEESAC has provided technical assistance, at various levels, to the development of SALW initiatives in the area. This includes:

- Advice on SALW project development to UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina for their Small Arms Project (SACIBH).

- Further development of the SALW Control, in Serbia and Montenegro (SACISCG) project. SEESAC drafted the project document, mobilized the necessary resources and provided assistance during the project implementation process.

Resource Mobilization (SG 5)

Austria



The Government of Austria kindly agreed to fund the OUTREACH of the SALW Awareness Support Pack (SASP) during 2004.²⁵ The aim of this activity was to:

- To determine, continually develop and make available emerging best practices in SALW

Awareness throughout SEE, thereby maximising the chances that future programmes are safe and effective;

- To provide tools and methods for conducting programmes that will streamline projects, saving time and resources;
- To increase regional expertise with regard to SALW Awareness among all actors involved in such activities; and

²⁵ Funding of US\$ 85,000 is committed to this activity through the generosity of the Government of Austria.



- To outline mechanisms that enables SALW Awareness programmes to co-ordinate with, or be integrated into, micro-disarmament interventions.

USA



Close liaison is maintained with the US State Department, Office for Weapons Removal and Abatement (OWRA) to support their SALW

initiatives within the region. The mechanism to achieve this is simple; 1) SEESAC assists the national authorities in the preparation of project documents and destruction plans; 2) OWRA considers the project proposal and funds if in agreement; and 3) SEESAC

then provides a monitoring and quality assurance function for the physical destruction options. This provides the US State Department with technical support that their embassies in the region do not have, whilst it allows SEESAC initiated destruction operations to be developed with USA funding. SEESAC receives no funding for this initiative, and the US funds are paid directly to the implementing agency from the local US embassy. Negotiations are taking place with the government of the Republic of Serbia for further SALW destruction.

NGOs

SEESAC continues to assist NGOs with their development of project proposals, offering recommendations and referring deserving proposals on to potential donors.

Technical Support and Assistance (SG 6)

SEESAC has now provided a wide range of technical assistance, at various levels, to SALW initiatives in the area. This includes:

- An 'Introduction to the Impact of SALW' training package was developed for the OSCE Mission to SCG for use during initial police training.
- Support to UK JACIG Mission to assess ammunition and SALW destruction capability of the Republic of Bulgaria prior to possible UK funding.
- The design and development of the SECI Centre Operation PLOUGHSHARES 2 project, including the development of software to assist reporting.
- An 'Explosion Consequence Analysis' of the republic of Montenegro Interior Ministry ammunition storage areas.
- An assessment of mobile Explosive Waste Incineration technology to support future UNDP Sarajevo ammunition demilitarization support. (Commercial in Confidence).

Training Activities (SG 7)

No major significant training has taken place during this reporting period.

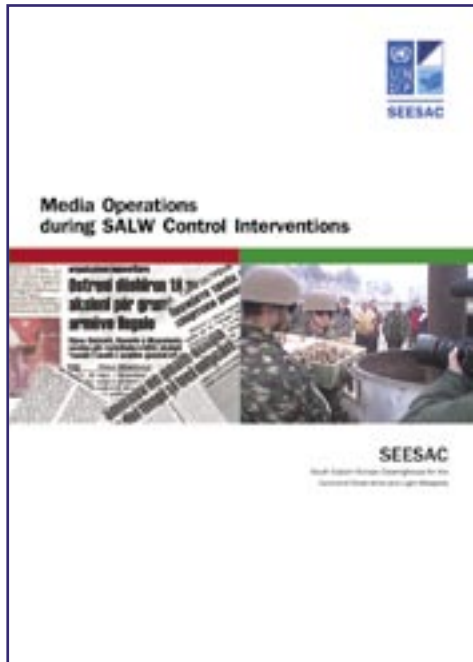
Operational Research Activities (SG 8)

Media Operations in Support of SALW Control Interventions - Study

A particular problem identified by the UNDP SALW Programmes in Kosovo and Macedonia was the difficulty of securing appropriate media coverage of SALW interventions. While UNDP staff running the SALW Awareness programmes in both cases secured some significant support and coverage of their efforts, a great many sensationalist, negative and inaccurate reports were also evident. This placed a heavy media management burden on staff, despite available

resources (such as SASP), and there were also negative effects on public opinion during the SALW collection phase of the interventions.

It was therefore proposed that SEESAC co-operated with UNDP Country Offices in Kosovo, Macedonia and Albania to project manage the production of a single publication entitled 'Media Operations in support of SALW Control Interventions' which combined elements from each of the above mentioned programmes' experiences and developed a model (compatible with SASP 2004) which will aid future Programme



Managers. The final document includes theory and guidelines for dealing with the media during SALW control interventions, which is backed up by examples and recent case studies in Albania, Kosovo and Macedonia.

SALW Control Programmes - Performance Indicators Discussion Paper

There is growing acceptance within the donor community that the evaluation of all development projects, irrespective of activity group, should be conducted, (whenever possible), using objective, quantitative analysis based on the internationally recognised principles of the development community. Yet, little formal work on performance indicators for SALW control interventions has been done to date and they are rarely included in SALW project documents. Evaluation, in the absence of

performance indicators, tends by its nature to be subjective; objective, quantitative evaluation requires the development of specific indicators. Conversely, most statistics will need subjective interpretation to come alive and take on meaning. SEESAC therefore have prepared a discussion paper to examine the use of performance indicators for future SALW control interventions.

This paper examines the concept of such indicators, their applicability to SALW control programmes and the impact they could have on the successful management, monitoring and evaluation of such programmes. The paper is not designed to be the definitive solution to this issue, as the development and use of performance indicators is such a complex area. Rather it is designed to stimulate debate, identify some options and provide background information for the development of performance indicators specific to particular programmes.





Financial Overview

SEESAC continued to receive adequate and timely donor funding to cover both personnel costs and operational activities. In 2004 funding has been allocated to SEESAC from the UNDP Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery. This finance has been made available from the generous contributions of the Netherlands, Norway and the UK.²⁶ In addition, the

European Commission has made a significant direct contribution towards SEESAC personnel costs.

The comprehensive financial summary of SEESAC income and expenditure is available, on request, from SEESAC.

²⁶ The UK contribution was soft pipelined into the SEESAC Phase 2 Budget 2005.



Challenges and Lessons Learned

SEESAC has continued to maintain momentum in terms of project development over the last six months. It continues to be well positioned to provide high quality operational support and technical assistance to national authorities and SALW initiatives, and has completed the development phases of major SALW resources for the region. The initial challenges have generally been overcome and a more practical, operationally based approach to supporting SALW initiatives within the region has been developed.

Co-ordination between many actors

SEESAC's role of co-ordination between the many different actors involved in SALW control remains challenging. Information exchange or co-operation between the international organisations engaging in SALW related work is slowly improving. SEESAC therefore continues to stress, that because of its unique position as a joint UNDP/Stability Pact initiative, it can provide independent, impartial and neutral advice and assistance. If SEESAC is seen as a project development organisation, as opposed to a project implementation organisation, then the information flow will increase from NATO and OSCE, who both still wish to maintain a project implementation capability. They are unlikely to co-operate fully if there is any perception that SEESAC activities could compete with their projects; yet SEESAC retains a responsibility to donors to ensure that scarce donor resources are utilised effectively, efficiently and safely. It is a difficult balance to achieve, and remains a priority for 2005.

Within the governments of the region there is still often little co-operation between ministries, who are competing for resources to address the SALW issue. The development of 'national commissions' or 'national SALW authorities' should ease this particular problem. SEESAC organised a seminar for National Focal Points during 2004, and will concentrate on their capacity development during 2005. The appointment of the new Deputy Team Leader from the region as the Government Liaison Officer will ensure that closer links are maintained with the National Focal Points.

Closer engagement of national governments

The highly sensitive nature of SALW control means that progress is strongly influenced by domestic and regional security and political developments (such as elections or security-related incidents), and this, combined with the many other competing priorities of governments in the region, means that valuable momentum for action is often lost. The engagement of some national governments within the region in the SALW issue requires significant improvement, and SEESAC, in conjunction with the Stability Pact, will actively pursue this issue during 2005.

Overcoming traditional attitudes to civil society work on SALW

Civil society in the region still remains in a transitional phase, and many NGOs and CSOs view any security-related issue as one that falls within the remit of government alone, while other stakeholders often share this assumption. There are still very few NGOs in the region who have implemented projects on SALW or related issues, although the situation is improving. Overcoming traditional attitudes is essential if local civil society is to play a full and involved role in combating SALW proliferation. SEESAC will continue to work closely with any relevant actors and will improve on its own work of identifying and encouraging local NGOs to take action on SALW. While there are willing NGOs who have been trained, there is a further problem which has two dimensions: firstly, as SEESAC is not mandated to fund NGOs to tackle the SALW issue directly, competent NGOs who have been trained are often unable to secure funding from other sources; the second facet of the problem is the extent to which regional NGOs remain donor-driven. Although recent indications indicate a possible reversal of this mentality, grass-roots momentum behind the SALW issue is likely to dissolve at the point when donors look to NGOs to sustain their own activities.



Next Steps for 2005

In addition to the further engagement of national governments within the region, the mandate of co-ordination and co-operation measures, the specific SEESAC priorities for the 2005 are summarised in bullet form below under the related functional area. In addition SEESAC will continue resource mobilization activities for the SEESAC Phase 2 project.

Cross Border Controls

- Recruitment of a Border Management Specialist.
- Possible study of SALW Trafficking in Macedonia / Kosovo / South Serbia triangle, should the security situation permit it.
- 2nd Joint Firearms Criminal Intelligence Training with SECI Centre for national authorities.
- Examine options and synergy for multi-national cross border projects.

Legislative and Regulatory Issues

- Independent, impartial and neutral legal advice on developing SALW legislation.
- Maintenance of SEE Arms Law Compendium.
- Influence and support governments on the establishment of national SALW commissions or national SALW authorities.
- Workshop for National Focal Points during 2005.
- Workshop for Parliamentarians during 2005.

Management Information

- Publishing 'A Guide to DDR and SALW Control', designed for diplomats donors and parliamentarians etc.
- Maintenance of a database of 'SALW Publications' relevant to SEE.
- Maintenance of SALW regional databases.
- Maintenance of SEESAC website.
- SALW Survey: Croatia and Moldova, (donor dependent)

- 3rd Regional SALW Programme Managers Seminar.

SALW Awareness and Communications Strategy

- Development of SALW Awareness Support Pack 2005 (SASP 2005).
- Publish SEE quarterly newsletter 'Clearing Guns'.
- Provision of support and assistance to NGOs.
- Continuation of SEESAC 2005 Media Strategy.
- Further sub-regional media training seminars.
- Television Documentary on SALW in SEE with SEE TV.
- Initiate development of National SALW schools curricula.

SALW Collection Programmes

- Development and deployment of 'SALW Registration' software packages to stakeholders' countries.
- Continued provision of independent, impartial and neutral technical support to SALW initiatives.

SALW Destruction Programmes

- Continued provision of independent, impartial and neutral technical support to SALW initiatives.
- Continued resource mobilisation.

SALW Management Programmes

- Study - Cost Benefit Analysis of SALW Destruction.
- Study - SALW and Private Security Companies (PSC) within SEE.
- Research into 'Linkages between SALW Control and Wider Development Issues'.
- Research into 'Linkages between SALW Control and Security Sector Reform Issues'



- Maintenance and OUTREACH of Regional Micro-Disarmament Standards and Guidelines (RMDS/G).
- Research into surplus ammunition stockpiles as part of the NGO 'Biting the Bullet' project.
- Possible study of gun cultures in the region.

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Annexes:

- A. SEESAC attendance at conferences and seminars.



Annex A - Regional Conferences and Seminars

SER	DATES	LOCATION	CONFERENCE / SEMINAR	SPONSOR	SEESAC INPUT
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1	01 - 02 Jul 04	Skopje, FYRoM	OSCE Best Practice Handbook Regional Workshop	OSCE	Presentation (TL ²⁷)
2	12 - 14 Jul 04	Zagreb, Croatia	SASP OUTREACH Workshop 1	RACVIAC / SEESAC	Presentation (NGOF ²⁸)
3	23 - 25 Aug 04	Skopje, FYRoM	SASP OUTREACH Workshop 2	SEESAC	Presentation (NGOF)
4	02 - 03 Sep 04	Budva, Montenegro	SCG National SALW Control Strategy Development Workshop	UNDP SCG SACISCG	Attendance
5	08 Sep 04	Belgrade SCG	DCAF Security Policy Training Course	DCAF	Presentation (PM SACISCG ²⁹)
6	14 - 15 Sep 04	Geneva, Switzerland	UNIDIR Conference of Weapons for Development	UNIDIR	Presentations (DTL)
7	22 - 23 Sep 04	Tirana, Albania	SASP OUTREACH Workshop 3	SEESAC	Presentation (NGOF)
8	26 - 27 Sep 04	Tirana, Albania	NATO PFP TRUST Workshop	Fund for Peace	Presentation (PM SACISCG)
9	30 Sep 04	London, UK	JACIG Briefing	UK Government	Presentation (TL)
10	04 - 06 Oct 04	Montreaux, Switzerland	6th International Security Forum	Government of Switzerland	Panel Member (TL)
11	06 - 07 Oct 04	Chisniu, Moldova	SASP OUTREACH Workshop 4	SEESAC	Presentation (TL / NGOF)
12	12 - 13 Oct 04	Budva, Montenegro	SEE SALW NFP / PM Seminar	SEESAC SACISCG	(All)
13	13 Oct 04	Budva, Montenegro	Stability Pact SALW Regional Steering Group (RSG) Meeting	Stability Pact	Presentation (TL)
14	19 Oct 04	Vienna, Austria	Wassenaar Arrangement Outreach Workshop	WA	Participation (PM SACISCG)

²⁷ TL - Team Leader.

²⁸ NGOF - SALW Awareness/NGO Facilitator

²⁹ PM SACISCG - Project Manager SALW Control in SCG

SER	DATES	LOCATION	CONFERENCE / SEMINAR	SPONSOR	SEESAC INPUT
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
15	26 Oct 04	Geneva, Switzerland	CEN Working Group 126 (EOD and Demilitarization Standards)	CEN / GICHD	Participation (TL)
16	28 - 30 Oct 04	Geneva, Switzerland	UN DDR (IDDRS) Workshop	UN DPKO	Participation (TL)
17	02 Nov 04	Geneva, Switzerland	SALW Survey, Mapping and Assessment Development Meeting	UNDP BCPR	Participation (TL)
18	03 - 04 Nov 04	Zagreb, Croatia	3 Years on from the SP Regional Implementation Plan	RACVIAC SEESAC	Presentation (TL)
19	04 Nov 04	Belgrade, SCG	OSCE Cross-Border Conference	OSCE	Participation (PM SACISCG)
20	17 Nov 04	Belgrade, SCG	CIMIC Course	PPC	Presentation (PM SACISCG)
21	17 - 18 Nov 04	Skopje, FYRoM	Stability Pact Regional Table and Working Table 3 Meeting	Stability Pact	Presentation (TL)
22	24 Nov 04	Vienna, Austria	OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation Meeting	OSCE	Presentation (TL)
23	02 - 04 Dec 04	Mont Blanc, Italy	Conference on Organised Crime	UNODC	Presentation (PM SACISCG)
24	08 Dec 04	Geneva, Switzerland	UNIDIR - EU Strategy Development for SALW ERW Conference	UNIDIR	Participation (TL)
25	10 Dec 04	Skopje, FYRoM	National Curriculum Seminar (SALW Awareness) - FYRoM Schools	UNDP SACIM	Participation (NGOF)
26	14 - 15 Dec 04	Tirana, Albania	SECI Cross Border Trafficking Conference	SECI	Presentation (TL)



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