



SEESAC Bi-annual Report

01 January - 30 June 2005



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 Bi-Annual Report (01 January - 31 June 2005)

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ISBN: 86-7728-005-7

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SEESAC wishes to thank Jelena Dakovic for the use of her photographs in this report.



SEESAC OVERVIEW

Project Title:	South Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) (Phase 2)
Project Number:	YUG 10 / 00041117
Duration:	01 January 2005 - 31 December 2006
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)	\$ 2,300,000
Funding Received to Date:	\$ 1,150,761
Reporting Period:	Bi-annual

Abbreviations

BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
BICC	Bonn International Centre for Conversion
CO	Country Office
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EC	European Commission
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EU	European Union
EWI	East West 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/G	Regional Micro-Disarmament Standards and Guidelines (RMDS/G)
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
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 2004 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 2005 Strategy Plan on 13 October 2004 and it is that framework document that guided SEESAC activities during this reporting period. Resource mobilisation remained a challenge, however SEESAC has adequate funding to support activities during 2005.

During the last six months SEESAC has continued the operational support phase and concentrated on the provision of immediate support to SALW initiatives within the region. Additionally significant progress has been made in deeper engagement with national stakeholder governments.

Activities have included, among others, the continued development of Regional Micro-Disarmament Standards and Guidelines (RMDS/G), SALW Surveys of Bulgaria and Serbia, a range of operational research based publications, the development of the full SALW Control in Serbia and Montenegro (SACISCG) project, weapons and ammunition destruction project



development, support to the UNDP Sarajevo weapons and ammunition destruction projects, technical advice to OSCE 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.

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),² Republic of Montenegro (2004) and the Republic of Serbia (2004). As these projects move towards maturity during 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.

SEESAC's role of co-ordination between the many different actors involved in SALW control remains

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.

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 SALW Control standards/guidelines is making a major contribution in this area.

It is felt, therefore, that SEESAC 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.



Girl unloading guns, Republic of Montenegro. "Arms for Art Campaign".



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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 Weapons³ 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 included provision 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 2005 SEESAC Strategy Plan, (Paragraph 2), which built on the contents of the Regional Implementation Plan and the initial UNDP BCPR Project Document.⁴ This strategy plan has further refined 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),⁵ 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.

³ The Stability Pact Regional Implementation Plan for South East Europe to Combat the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons, 28 November 2001.

⁴ UNDP Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Recovery, Project Document, Addressing Small Arms and Light Weapons Proliferation in South East Europe, January 2002.

⁵ 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.



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 SALW National Focal Points (NFP) 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 and other key officials. Civil society was involved in the original development of the Regional Implementation Plan through the Szeged Small Arms Process (SSAP), which has since developed into the South East European Network for the Control of Small Arms (SEENCA).⁶ SEESAC continues to work closely with civil society across the region, interacting extensively with members of SEENCA in planning and reviewing its activities.

⁶ www.seenca.org



LAKO NAORUŽANJE JE ORUŽJE ZA MASOVNO UNIŠTENJE

Svake godine, širom sveta, više od pola miliona ljudi strada u oružanim sukobima - to je **JEDNA OSOBA SVAKOG MINUTA**. Možete pomći da se ova kriza zaustavi.

Priloži se globalnoj kampanji PROTIV ORUŽJA. Poseti www.controlarms.org i pošalji svoje lice peticiji MILION LICA - danas!

control arms.org | **iansa** | Amnesty International | **Oxfam**

'Million Faces Petition' a part of the CONTROL ARMS Campaign to mark the Weak of Action on Small Arms.

LAKO NAORUŽANJE JE ORUŽJE ZA MASOVNO UNIŠTENJE

Lako naoružanje = VELIKI PROBLEM
Lako naoružanje je oružje za masovno uništenje, ubijajući pola miliona ljudi širom sveta svake godine. To je mnogo više nego što unosi broj žrtava od konvencionalnog ratnog naoružanja kao što su tenkovi, avioni bombarderi ili ratni brodovi. Ovo smrtonosno oružje je relativno jeftino, lako prenosivo, lako ga je sakriti, dugovečno je, i veoma je lako rigne upravljati tako da i osmogodišnje dete može da ga nosi i upotrebi. Ove karakteristike omogućavaju da se lako (malo) naoružanje može veoma lako krijumčariti. Obično se prodaje nelegalno, u zamenu za novac ili u zamenu za dijamante, drogu ili nešto drugo sa crne berze. Procene vrednosti trgovine malim oružjem na crnoj berzi variraju između 2 i 10 milijardi US dolara GODIŠNJE!!!

Lako naoružanje = VELIKI BIZNIS
Izrada i prodaja lakog naoružanja predstavlja veliki biznis širom sveta. Blizu 7 miliona komada komercijalnog ručnog naoružanja je proizvedeno tokom 2000. godine. Oko 75% ovog naoružanja proizvedeno je u SAD ili u Evropskoj Uniji. Drugi značajni proizvođači su Brazil, Kina, Kanada, Japan i Ruska Federacija.

- Bar 98 zemalja mogu ili proizvode malo naoružanje i municiju.
- Oko 16 milijardi komada municije je proizvedeno 2001. godine.
- Vrednost proizvodnje malog naoružanja i municije u 2000. godini iznosila je minimum 7,4 milijarde US dolara.
- Globalne zalihe malog naoružanja se procenjuju na 639 miliona komada. Približno 59% ovog arsenala je u rukama civila - preko 377 miliona komada. Ostatak je u posedu oružanih snaga (39%), policije i drugih neprijavljenih snaga.

Lako naoružanje = VELIKA ŠTETA
Širom sveta, lako naoružanje uništava ljudske zajednice širomom konflikata i kriminala. Zbog svoje velike udržljivosti, ponekad, isto naoružanje se prenosi iz jednog konfliktnog područja u drugo, stvarajući tako nove konflikte, doprinoseći novim humanitarnim krizama.

SMRTNOST I POVREDE
ŽRTVE RATA - Većina ratnih žrtava, građanskih i drugih oružanih sukoba su žrtve lakog naoružanja - oko 300.000 ubistava svake godine. Većina ovih žrtava su civili.

LAKO NAORUŽANJE JE ZAISTA ORUŽJE ZA MASOVNO UNIŠTENJE.

iansa

Control Arms Campaign organized in Serbia in collaboration with BUM - Balkan Youth Union and SACISCG - The UNDP SALW Project for Serbia and Montenegro



SEESAC Strategy

Purpose of Strategy

The purpose of the SEESAC strategy plan⁷ is to define the mission⁸ 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 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 areas⁹ 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:

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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 ¹⁰	INITIATIVES
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
FA 1	Cross Border Control ¹¹		<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
FA 4	SALW Awareness and Communications Strategy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Dissemination of information ■ NGO/CSO Co-ordination and Capacity Development ■ Risk Education, Public Information and Advocacy ■ Promotion of Community Support
FA 5	SALW Collection Programmes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support to "Directed" Disarmament Initiatives (Treaty Requirements or MTA¹²) ■ 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 ■ Destruction of Surplus Ammunition
FA 7	SALW Management Issues		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inventory Management ■ Stockpile Security
FA 8	SALW Survey		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Assessment or mapping of the SALW problem at the national level

¹⁰ SEESAC has developed common logos for use in SALW Awareness activities.

¹¹ This functional area in support of, and close co-operation with, SALW measures proposed under the NATO, OSCE and EU Integrated Border management process.

¹² 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.



Regional NGO Meeting as part of the 'Arms for Art' Campaign in the Republic of Montenegro (SACISCG)



'The Bird of Peace' on display in the center of Podgorica, as part of the 'Arms for Art' Campaign in the Republic of Montenegro (SACISCG)



Progress and Activity Review

In this bi-annual reporting period (2005/1), SEESAC has concentrated on continuing to develop its operational and support capabilities, but has also placed particular emphasis on enhancing the engagement of governments and the National Focal Points. SEESAC has also maintained an overview of the regional SALW picture through the development of the South Eastern Europe SALW Monitor 2005. 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 2005. As SEESAC now produces Activity Reports¹³ 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 document¹⁴ 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



Risk education in Schools

on movement towards full regional ownership, which is reflected by the recent appointment of a Deputy Team Leader¹⁵ from the region and more regular visits to national capitals. 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'. (Progress is being made, which is demonstrated by the financial commitment of the Bulgarian government to support the joint Arms Law harmonization conference with SEESAC during June 2005.

When SEESAC was initially established in 2002 the only UNDP SALW control project in the region was in

¹³ These are disseminated electronically to all relevant SALW stakeholders in the region.

¹⁴ January 2005 to December 2006.

¹⁵ Diman Dimov (Bulgaria) assumed the appointment of Deputy Team on 07 February 2005.

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 (FYRoM) (2003-present), Kosovo (2004),¹⁶ 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 initiative now 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 methodologies¹⁷ 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

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ Regional Micro-Disarmament Standards and Guidelines (RMDS/G), the SALW Awareness Support Pack (SASP) and the SALW Survey Protocols.

operational and technical support, (for example during SALW awareness, collection and destruction), which SEESAC 2 continues to be ideally placed to provide.

This makes a major contribution to the safety, synergy and co/ordination SALW control projects, hence also ensuring the best use of source donor resources

Capacity Building (SG 1)

Deeper Engagement with Governments and National Focal Points (NFP)



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. Several achievements can be reported.

The Government of Croatia recently established a National Commission for SALW, which will coordinate activities at national level and with international counterparts. SEESAC sent a proposal to the Head of the Commission for conducting a SALW Survey in Croatia. The Government of Croatia also supported the SEESAC and the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre (RACVIAC) regional seminar on renewing the UN Programme of Action on SALW and progress towards EU Accession.

The Government of Bulgaria has agreed to share its experience in the implementation of export control legislation and co-sponsored a regional Arms Law harmonization seminar, to which the Government of Romania contributed by sending speakers from ANCEX.

The Government of Moldova facilitated the preparation phase of a SALW destruction project in Moldova and provided assistance for SALW information collection. The Government of Moldova also expressed interest in SEESAC conducting a SALW Survey in Moldova.

The Governments of Albania, Macedonia and Montenegro were briefed on the current SALW regional initiatives and opportunities for their further involvement. Consultations have been scheduled with the representatives from the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro.

Co-ordination Measures (SG 2)

Regional Seminar on Renewing the UN SALW Programme of Action and Progress towards EU Accession

During 07 - 10 March 2005, SEESAC and the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre (RACVIAC) co-hosted a regional seminar on renewing the UN Programme of Action on SALW and progress towards EU Accession. The governments of all countries participating in the Stability Pact Regional Implementation Plan on SALW were represented at the meeting. Civil society was also strongly represented.

The seminar had two aims: 1) to develop a regional position on the future of the UN PoA, with a view to presenting it to the Second Biennial Meeting of States (BMS) in New York during July 2005; and 2) to develop the understanding of the place of small arms and light weapons (SALW) control criteria within the process of EU Accession.

In relation to the UN Programme of Action, as a key region both in terms of impacts of small arms and initiatives to control them, the South Eastern Europe



Launch of the Bulgarian SALW Survey, "Taming the Arsenal", Sofia, March 2005

(SEE) region is particularly well placed to play a leading role in the future direction pursued by the global community in controlling small arms. The seminar therefore examined the strengths and weaknesses of the current UN process by developing a statement detailing ways in which the UN PoA compares with the approach taken in the countries of SEE. Participants agreed on a draft statement to the UN PoA BMS, looking at progress in the region in implementing the UN PoA since the last BMS, and outlining the envisaged priorities of regional governments on this



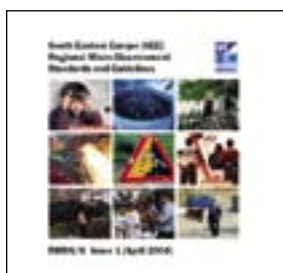
issue. If the draft statement gains approval from the Foreign Ministries of the governments of South Eastern Europe, it will be presented by a designated regional governmental representative to the UN PoA BMS in July 2005.

Regional Arms Transfer Legislation Seminar

During 20 - 22 June 2005, the Government of Bulgaria, in co-operation with the Centre for Security and Democracy and SEESAC, organized a seminar to examine the implementation of arms transfer legislation within the region. The Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs contributed EURO 10,000 to support this event. This fact sets an example to be followed and shows the beginning of increased 'buy-in' to SEE SALW regional activities.

Regional Micro-Disarmament Standards and Guidelines (RMDS/G)

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 rights²⁰ and general safety issues.

²⁰ 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 Albanian, BCS, English and Romanian. 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.



Televised discussion - the Mayor of Zrenjanin Municipality gives his impression of the local SALW problem

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 completed 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 Surveys ²¹



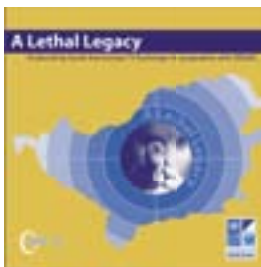
The importance of conducting a comprehensive survey as the first stage of any SALW related intervention is now beginning to be recognised. The functional analysis of SALW programmes has identified that initial data collection has a major influence on programme design and future

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 been involved with the surveys of

- The Republic of Bulgaria; 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 Croatia and Moldova are planned to take place during late 2005.

TV Documentary - 'A Lethal Legacy'



SALW communications and awareness is a fundamental component of the SALW control process, involving the use of professionally developed 'core messages' and dissemination strategies to shape the perceptions, impart

knowledge and change the behaviour of the civilian community towards SALW.

In order to best reach this objective, SEESAC identified a need for a single awareness component which is to introduce the local populations and stakeholders to the issues and effects of SALW in South Eastern Europe, and therefore supported a series of Stability Pact initiated television documentaries on SEE security challenges. The SEESAC contribution funded

²¹ 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'.



focused work on SALW within the total documentary package. The SALW documentary has been released free of charge to local TV within the region.

Compendium of Regional Arms Laws



SEESAC has continued to update the compendium of SALW related legislation within the region, and the second edition was discussed at the recent Regional Arms Laws Seminar. The compendium now contains all existent and draft laws relating to arms control and exports 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

Six 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.

The newsletter is becoming increasingly more popular amongst the various stakeholders in the region, who see the newsletter as an effective communication tool that provides the overview of the various SALW activities and projects taking place.



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 project assistance, at various levels, to the development of SALW initiatives in the area. This includes:

- Advice to UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina Small Arms Project (SACIBH) on weapons and ammunition destruction components, including significant resource mobilization support.
- Further development of the SALW Control in Serbia and Montenegro (SACISCG) project.
- Advice to the European Commission on the development of the EU Western Balkans SALW Control Support Plan project.

Resource Mobilization (SG 5)

Summary

SEESAC has raised 38% of its 2005 project costs from non UNDP TTF funding. Additionally it has contributed to the mobilization of over US\$ 1.5 million for the UNDP SACIBiH project weapons and ammunition destruction component.

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:

- Support to the OSCE CPC for the development of SALW projects in Belarus, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan.
- Technical advice to UNDP BiH (SACIBiH) on the disposal of liquid rocket propellant that was a hazard to local communities.



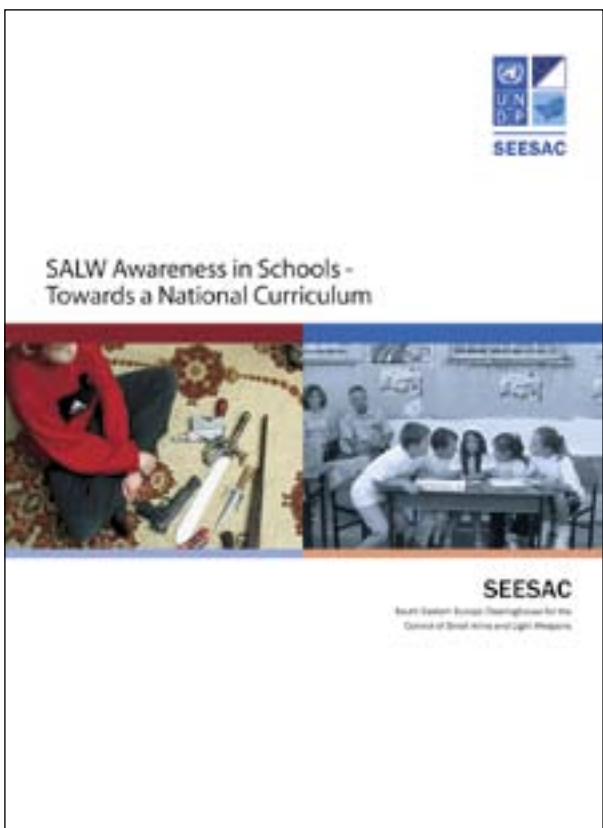
Training Activities (SG 7)

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

Operational Research Activities (SG 8)

SALW Risk Education in Schools (Towards a National Curriculum) - Study

As part of the continuing efforts of SEESAC to raise awareness of the risks of SALW misuse among the most vulnerable groups, SEESAC commissioned this study, with input from the UNDP SACIM Project, to develop guidelines for the inclusion of SALW Awareness in national school curricula throughout the region.

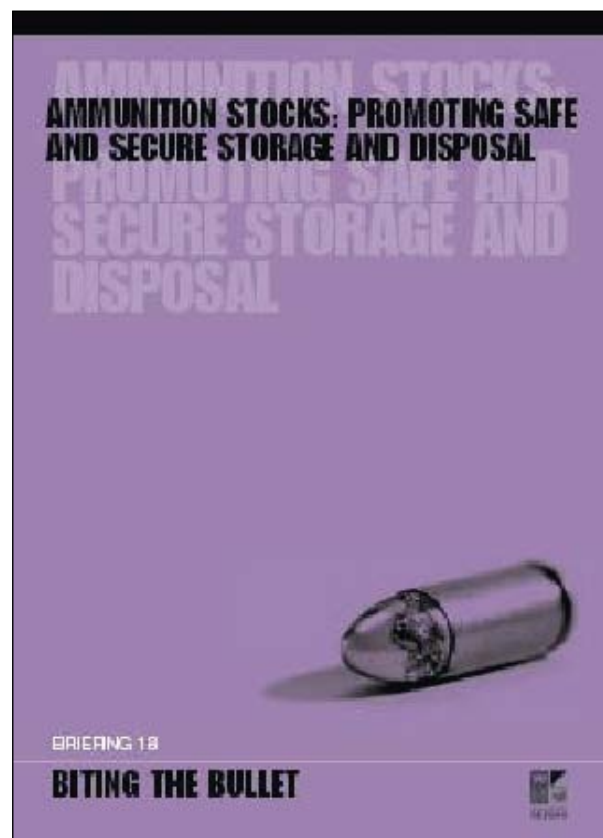


Being naturally curious, children form a particular high-risk group exposed to the negative impacts of SALW misuse and uncontrolled proliferation. For most children the dominant sources of information about SALW are television, movies and video games that often portray SALW in a misleading or glamorous way. What children are not routinely exposed to are the tragic consequences of SALW misuse in real life. Therefore it is important to talk with them about the differences between guns and violence in media and games, and the way guns affect people in real life.

Any SALW Risk Education curriculum must take these factors into account and provide children with the knowledge attitudes and behaviours they need to be safe if they come into contact with SALW.

Biting the Bullet 18 (Ammunition Stocks) - Study

SEESAC co-operated with the NGO Biting the Bullet project in the production of a briefing on the safe and secure storage and destruction of surplus ammunition stocks. This is a growing issue for the region, and the briefing is designed as an education and advocacy measure and is part of a wider effort by the Biting the Bullet project organisations and their partners to raise awareness and promote effective responses to the risks associated with SALW ammunition.





Financial Overview

SEESAC continued to receive adequate and timely donor funding to cover both personnel costs and operational activities. In 2005 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.²² 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.



²² 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 operational support 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 gradually improving.

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 will concentrate on increasing the cooperation with the NFP 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 NFP.

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.

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

Overcoming traditional attitudes to civil society work on SALW

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.



SASP Test in Zrenjanin.



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 remainder of 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

- 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 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.
- 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.
- 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'.
- Study - linkages between Mine Risk Education and SALW Risk Education.
- Study - Gun Cultures in SEE.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Adrian Wilkinson'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

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SEESAC

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Annexes:

A. SEESAC attendance at conferences and seminars.



Annex A - Regional Conferences and Seminars

SEESAC was mandated to fulfil, among others, operational objectives of 1) sharing information on and enhancing co-operation in the establishment and implementation of SALW control and reduction programmes and approaches among regional actors; and 2) providing linkage and co-ordination with the other relevant regional initiatives.

One means of contributing to the achievement of these objectives has been by attending and making

formal presentations at relevant regional SALW related training events, conferences and seminars. SEESAC input for the first six months of 2005 is summarised below.

Separate activity reports have been produced for SEESAC funded or supported NGO and Media training seminars.

SER	DATES	LOCATION	CONFERENCE / SEMINAR	SPONSOR	SEESAC INPUT
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1	05 - 06 Jan 05	Banjul, The Gambia	Development of National SALW Commission Capacity - The Gambia and Senegal	OSCE	Presentation (TL ²³)
2	19 Jan 05	Geneva, Switzerland	UNIDIR EU SALW/ERW Project Advisory Panel Meeting	UNIDIR	Participation (TL)
3	19 Jan 05	Geneva, Switzerland	18th Meeting of the Geneva Process on Small Arms	Geneva Forum	Participation (TL)
4	24 - 25 Jan 05	Oslo, Norway	NDIC DDR Training Course	NDIC, Norway	Presentation (TL)
5	27 Jan 05	Shrivenham, UK	Cranfield University MSc Global Security Studies	Cranfield University	Presentation (TL)
6	16 - 17 Feb 05	Skopje, FYRoM	SEENCA Board Meeting	SEENCA	Participation (AO ²⁴)
7	17 Feb 05	Geneva, Switzerland	Small Arms Survey Consultation on Ammunition Paper for BMS	Small Arms Survey	Participation (TL)
8	21 Feb 05	Geneva, Switzerland	DDR and Small Arms Demand - Consultation Process	QUNO	Participation (TL)
9	23 Feb 05	Belgrade, SCG	Defence Conversion Seminar	SCG Stability Pact	Participation (TL)
10	08 - 10 Mar 05	Zagreb, Croatia	RACVIAC/SEESAC Seminar on SEE Regional Input to UN PoA BMS	RACVIAC	Presentation (DTL ²⁵)
11	12 - 19 Mar 05	Dushanbe, Tajikistan	OSCE SALW and CA Assessment Mission to Tajikistan	OSCE	Participation (TL)
12	22 Mar 05	Bucharest, Romania	Regional UNDP Resident Representatives Conference	UNDP	Presentation (TL)
13	31 Mar 05	Bucharest, Romania	SEECF Ministerial Meeting	SEECF	Presentation (DTL)

²³ TL - Team Leader.

²⁴ SALW Awareness Officer

²⁵ Deputy Team Leader



SER	DATES	LOCATION	CONFERENCE / SEMINAR	SPONSOR	SEESAC INPUT
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
14	11 Apr 05	Belgrade, SCG	NATO PFP / Fund for Peace TRUST Seminar	NATO	Presentation (TL)
15	20 - 21 Apr 05	Henlow, UK	JACIG SALW Training Course	JACIG UK	Presentation (TL)
16	25 - 27 Apr 05	Washington DC, USA	DTRA Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) SALW Seminar	US DTRA	Presentation (TL)
17	26 Apr 05	Brezovica, Kosovo ²⁶	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Workshop	UNHCR	Presentation (DTL)
18	13 May 05	Brussels, Belgium	EC CODUN Meeting	EC	Presentation (TL)
19	17 May 05	Sofia, Bulgaria	Stability Pact Working Table III Meeting	Bulgaria, Stability Pact	Presentation (TL) (DTL)
20	23 - 27 May 05	Minsk, Belarus	OSCE SALW and CA Assessment Mission to Belarus	OSCE	Participation (TL)
21	01 - 06 Jun 05	Almaty, Kazakhstan	OSCE SALW and CA Assessment Mission to Kazakhstan	OSCE	Participation (TL)
22	04 Jun 05	Belgrade, SCG	Humanitarian Law Seminar	SCG Red Cross	Presentation (DTL)
23	10 - 12 Jun 05	Belgrade, SCG	Balkans Youth Union SALW Day of Action	BYU	Participation (AO)
24	16 - 17 Jun 05	London, UK	NATO Defence EOD Staff Officers Course	NATO / UK	Presentation (TL)
25	20 - 22 Jun 05	Sofia, Bulgaria	Regional Arms Laws Seminar	Bulgaria SEESAC	Presentation (DTL)
26	27 - 30 Jun 05	Sarajevo, BiH	EU CARDS Civil Society Capacity Development Workshop	Saferworld	Participation (AO)

²⁶ The UN administered entity of Kosovo under SCR 1244.



SEESAC Bi-annual Report 01 January - 30 June 2005



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