

WB SALW CONTROL ROADMAP MPTF

UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund for the implementation of the Roadmap for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons and their ammunition in the Western Balkans

Project Document

IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION: UNDP KOSOVO (KOSOVO SAFETY AND SECURITY PROGRAMME)

PROJECT TITLE: SUPPORT TO COMBATING ILLICIT ARMS TRAFFICKING IN KOSOVO FOR CRIMINAL POLICE (CPIAT)

Implementing period: March 2020 – December 2021

Requested budget: US\$ 660,000

Geographic area: Kosovo* wide

Contact person: Marta K. Gazideda, Governance and Peacebuilding Portfolio Manager/Deputy Programme Coordinator, United Nations Development Programme Kosovo;

Marta.gazideda@undp.org; Mobile: + 386 49 785 895

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The latest statistics indicate that around 25% of the 1,400 weapons, seized on annual basis, are acoustic and signal weapons some of which are converted. During 2019, Kosovo Police is investigating at least three cases where weapons are trafficked from Bulgaria through North Macedonia and further transited through Kosovo to European countries. Weapons are also sold on-line (sale on online platforms in North Macedonia originating from Kosovo) and spare parts were recovered in parcel delivery services, indicating that online investigations in the WWW must be addressed. Illicit arms trafficking on the darknet has not been explored at this moment but seen the global trends needs attention.

This project aims to increase the capacities in the field of investigations (offline and online) and police operations in combatting illicit arms trafficking and illegal possession of firearms. The emphasis is on investigations against organized crime and criminal groups dealing with international arms trafficking using Kosovo as a transit route for illicit arms trafficking into the Western European countries. The project will be implemented in line with the Small

* References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of the Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Arms Light Weapons and Explosives control strategy and action plan² as well as the Countering Organized Crime strategy, Intelligence Led Policing strategy and Community Policing Strategy and Action Plan.

Project activities are synchronized with the Combating Illicit Arms Trafficking by Border Police (CIAT) project, also funded through the Funding Window, to create an integrated response in the field of analysis and data comparison from border posts and green border surveillance with seizure in land, to further determine risk indicators leading to intelligence police operations and higher detection.

The project is based on the organizational model People – Processes - Technology and will increase the human and technical capacities including standardizing processes through reviewing Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). The SOP and regulatory framework will contribute to successfully implement the requirements of the UN Firearms Protocol and UN Palermo Convention, the European and SEE Action to combat Illicit Arms Trafficking.

The expected result of the project is the following:

Result 1: CAPACITIES OF KOSOVO POLICE INCREASED IN THE FIELD OF DETECTION AND CONFISCATION OF FIREARMS, COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION AS WELL AS THE QUALITY OF INVESTIGATIONS LEADING TO HIGHER CONVICTION

Kosovo is recognized as a country with considerable success in seizure, confiscation and destruction of firearms, with an annual average of 1,400 weapons.³ But the number of illegal firearms remains quite high. Until 31 December 2014, according to the Small Arms Survey, there were around 260,000 illegal weapons in the hands of civilians. This indicates a large reduction since the last assessment carried out in 2007 (between 310,000 and 440,000 weapons), but also it shows that nearly one in seven citizens of Kosovo possess illegal weapons. Statistics have also shown that firearms are still the weapons of choice for murders. In 2017, 68 % of all murders were executed with firearms while in 2018 the number rose to 81 % when 26 murders with firearms were registered (see chart on page 3.)

Kosovo Police, during the last two years, seized 2,684 firearms, most of them in illegal possession. In order to achieve this high number, Kosovo Police Tasking and Coordination group tasks the Firearms Focal Point (FFP) to regularly develop a threat and risk assessment in order to be able to order targeted intelligence led operations. Intelligence led policing operations are implemented by special units and require deployment of special equipment and skills during house searches and special investigative measures.

Only a few days before New Year's Eve (December 2018), Kosovo citizens were shocked by a bank robbery in the small town of Istog. A man armed with a machine-gun entered into the local branch of Nova Ljubljanska Banka (NLB) bank and forced the cashier to hand over money. The tension increased when the police reached the crime scene and gun-shots and screaming were heard. This dramatic moment was filmed by eyewitnesses and the images were posted first on social and mainstream media. The robbery attempt led to the death of two persons: the police officer who first reached the crime scene (shot by the robber) and, in the subsequent exchange of fire, the robber too was killed by the police.⁴

² <http://www.seesac.org/ff/docs/Kosovo-1/Small-Arms-Light-Weapons-and-Explosive-Control-Strategy-and-Action-Plan-2017---2.pdf>

³ Report on Weapons in Kosovo (2013-2016) – Analysis of FFP – ILECU. The same approximate amount of weapons are confiscated in 2018.

⁴ <https://www.balcanicaucaso.org/eng/Areas/Kosovo/Kosovo-robberies-and-violent-crimes-on-the-rise-192124>

The report provided by the Police Inspectorate of Kosovo emphasizes that robberies and armed robberies are present and a serious concern for the citizens (see the table below). Based on the analysis on locations where robberies have happened, the hotspots for robberies are banks, currency exchange offices, casinos, sports bet locations, petrol stations, markets, private houses etc.⁵ It is important to emphasize also that except robberies and armed robberies, serious concern is the gender based violence. The GBV in Kosovo is underreported and unfortunately on the rise. These incidents must be immediately addressed by targeted actions especially when the prevalence of gun-use is high in such incidents.

Number of armed robberies Kosovo wide in 2017/2018 ⁶						
Regions	Number of robberies		Trend %	Number of Armed Robberies		Trend %
	2017	2018		2017	2018	
Pristina	166	186	+12	117	126	+8
Gjakova	14	4	-71	5	3	-40
North Mitrovica	10	10	0	6	1	-83
South Mitrovica	2+6	17	-35	18	13	-28
Prizren	16	13	-19	11	8	-27
Peja	16	27	+69	14	21	+50
Gjilan	22	20	-9	8	12	+50
Ferizaj	20	20	0	19	15	-21

The activities will address the first responder, development of risk assessment and targeted operations including victim assistance. Based on the above rationale and through the implementation of the project the following results are expected:

1. Higher detection rates during traffic controls and house searches;
2. More leads during special investigative measures;
3. Higher seizure of weapons;
4. Increased public safety.

PROJECT DETAILS

1. Alignment with the Roadmap Goals

GOAL 2. By 2024, ENSURE THAT ARMS CONTROL POLICIES AND PRACTICES IN THE WESTERN BALKANS ARE EVIDENCE BASED AND INTELLIGENCE LED;

- Increase national analytical capacities and institutionalize firearms data analysis;

Goal 3: BY 2024, SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE ILLICIT FLOWS OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES (FAE) INTO, WITHIN AND BEYOND THE WESTERN BALKANS;

- Ensure full implementation and monitoring of legal, policy and procedural framework on trafficking of FAE;

⁵ <https://ipk.rks-gov.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Raportin-e-inspektimit-nr-01-2019.pdf> - page 10

⁶ Ibid.

- Prevent trafficking (smuggling, illicit trade and transit) of FAE through improved processes, equipment and training of targeted law enforcement units;
- Substantially strengthen control, monitoring and prevention of diversion of legal trade through improved capacities, procedures and transparency;
- Strengthen existing bilateral, regional and international mechanisms and encouraging new forms of good practice to counter trafficking of firearms;

GOAL 5. By 2024, SUBSTANTIALLY DECREASE THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FIREARMS IN ILLICIT POSSESSION IN THE WESTERN BALKANS;

- Substantially increase number of seized firearms, ammunition and explosives;

2. Project Background (situation analysis)

Kosovo remains committed to the management, control, combating and investigating the trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), explosives and their precursors. Investigations on IAT, crimes with weapons, explosives and their precursors, although seems to be dropping every year, they are still a threat to human life and public order and safety. When illegal weapons, ammunition and explosives are viewed in context security and threats, such as the war against terror, then the investigation of IAT, control, management and the fight against illegality of this sector takes a new dimension which requires special attention and resources.

In the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council 02 December 2012: "Implementing the European Agenda on Security: EU action plan against illicit trafficking in and use of firearms and explosives", it is stated as follows: "The illicit trafficking of firearms is part of the core business of organized crime groups. Alongside other forms of trafficking, such as drugs, it is a key source of revenue. Firearms leverage other forms of criminality and are used for intimidation, coercion and gang violence. Beyond organized crime, the heinous terrorist attacks of the past year have shown the imperative to cut off access to firearms and explosives. The attacks in Paris and Copenhagen, as well the attempted attack on a Thalys train, have underlined the fact that terrorist networks are accessing weapons and explosives through organized crime networks and the black market."

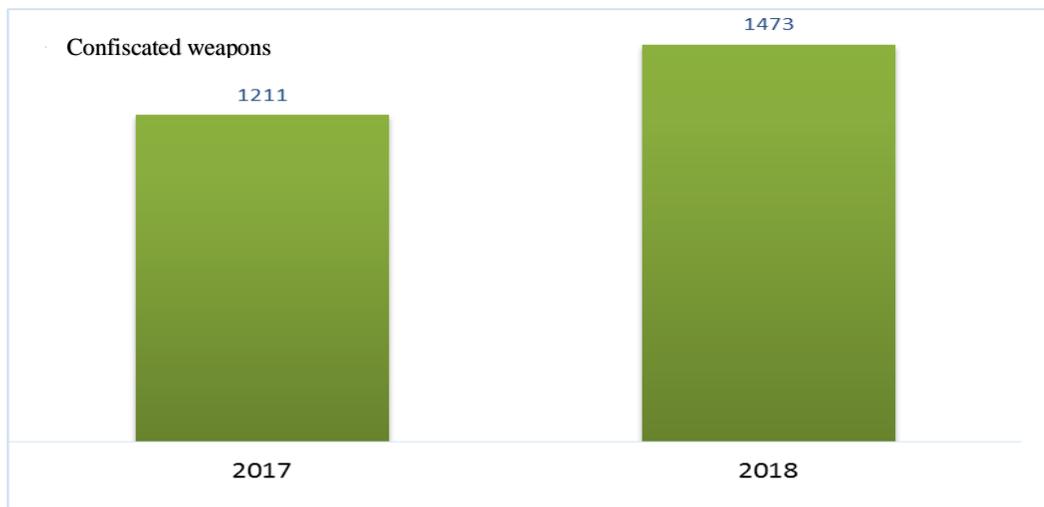
The same communication mentioned the requirement to prohibit and address access to weapons in illegal channels offline and online (internet and darknet), increasing operational information sharing but also increased detection and confiscation of weapons, components and its ammunition at border and in land. It should be noted that according to Europol reports organized crime groups in the Western Balkans not only deal with Illicit Arms Trafficking but that weapons are part of other OC type of crime such as drug trafficking, migrant smuggling, trafficking of human being, and are used for turf wars between rival gangs.

Kosovo authorities are successfully implementing a small arms light weapons and explosives control strategy as well as integrated border management strategy⁷. Kosovo Police is implementing an intelligence led policing

⁷ http://kryeministri-ks.net/wp-content/uploads/docs/NATIONAL_STRATEGY_OF_THE_REPUBLIC_OF_KOSOVO_ON_INTEGRATED_BORDER_MANAGEMENT.pdf

approach and developments are ongoing to bring this policy to the next level - a national intelligence model which will bring all law enforcement information together. They have established a fully operational firearms focal point (FFP)⁸ which is a center of excellence for gun crime related data, and recently are working on a Combating Illicit Arms Trafficking project involving mainly border authorities.

Kosovo Police, through the Department of Investigations and Department of Operations is confiscating about 1,400 weapons on an annual basis, some routinely while others through intelligence led operations.



Kosovo investigative cycle regarding IAT consists of the following elements:

Level 1: Risk and threat assessment (in land), risk profiling (borders) or *ad hoc* reported incidents leading to **Level 2:** Detection and seizures and immediate reporting to FFP which is followed by **Level 3:** Crime scene investigation and the beginning of the custody chain following the path forensic lab – evidence rooms – court – court decisions at the end of the cycle. Parallel to the custody chain are the investigative cycle and prosecution cycle including the evaluation of the recovered or received evidence.

Based on prosecutors' decisions, Kosovo Police is also regularly conducting house searches as part of the Internet led operations but lacks specialized equipment. This specialized equipment is also not in place for successful implementation of special investigative measures. Additional IT support is needed in order to, in real time, inform central level about gun crime incidents and allow local police stations to file immediate flash reports.

Intelligence led operations are mandatory based on in depth analysis of the issue and the inclusion of risk, vulnerability or threat indicators which should be analyzed at real time or daily basis. The tasking or coordination can be done at local (meaning station commander level), regional (Regional Police Directorates level (8 in total) or at central level. Modern technology like dashboard application allow day to day or real time visualization of risk indicators or data leading to immediate decisions and promote proactive rather than reactive policing. Kosovo investigation department has a special unit investigating Illicit arms trafficking, but an updated training is needed

⁸ In professional terms it is known as FFP – Firearms Focal Point

addressing new developments in this field (3D, fast parcel delivery, IAT on the internet, conversion of blank firearms).

Recent events have also indicated that increased cooperation is key for successful tackling illicit arms trafficking and Kosovo Police has a new unit on integrated financial investigations that supports the investigations department based on the principle “follow the money”. As a result of successful cooperation of Kosovo police and the neighboring law enforcement agencies, a 21-year-old Swede arrested in Albania with 19 pistols where the suspected person agreed to pick them up in Kosovo and take them home to turn over to a prearranged buyer for cash. The Swedish citizen was arrested at the crossing point of Murriqan with Montenegro after he boarded a bus in neighboring Kosovo, where he had procured the handguns. He had hidden the 7.65 mm black-and-silver pistols among his clothes in a big blue bag when the bus bound for Germany was searched with sniffer dogs at Murriqan, Albanian police said.⁹ Several events in Kosovo have also indicated that criminals and violent extremists have the knowledge and the will to use explosive precursors. For example, Kosovo Police in cooperation with the Israeli police and Albanian state police, successfully prevented a terrorist attack during the soccer game between Albania and Israel. This was planned to be exercised using Triacetone triperoxide (TATP).¹⁰

The FFP indicates also that armed robberies are rising and that this is an issue to be tackled. KP has set its initial steps in internet investigations but has still no or limited capacities in darknet investigations.

3. Project Objective

INCREASE INVESTIGATIVE AND OPERATIONAL CAPACITIES OF KOSOVO POLICE TO TACKLE ILLICIT ARMS TRAFFICKING AND FIREARMS CRIMINALITY

This project’s objective is in line with the Community policing Strategy and Action plan 2017-2021¹¹, Intelligence Led Policing, Countering Organized Crime Strategy and Small Arms Light Weapons and Explosives control Strategy.

Small Arms Light Weapons and Explosives control Strategy and Action Plan:

- **Objective 1:** *Further legislation and policy development;*
- **Objective 2:** *Comprehensive approach in reduction of risks from weapons and explosives posing threats to the public order and security;*
- **Objective 3:** *Further development of institutional and investigative capacities;*
- **Objective 4:** *Inter-institutional coordination and further enhancement of international cooperation*¹²

⁹ <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-albania-swede-pistols/swede-held-in-albania-says-he-was-taking-19-pistols-home-to-pay-school-fees-idUSKBN1L129L>

¹⁰ The eight ethnic Albanians were found guilty in a Kosovo court of "planning to carry out an attack against Israeli footballers and fans" in the northwest Albanian town of Shkoder in November 2016. Triacetone triperoxide (TATP) is a homemade explosive that may evade detection by most commonly used detectors but could be detected by a sensor with the proper coating.

<http://www.israelnationalnews.com/News/News.aspx/246206>

¹¹ Community Policing Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021

http://www.kosovopolice.com/repository/docs/3._Strategy_and_Action_Plan_2017-2021_-_Community_Policing_-.pdf

¹² SALW and Explosive Control Strategy and Action Plan

<http://www.seesac.org/f/docs/Kosovo-1/Small-Arms-Light-Weapons-and-Explosive-Control-Strategy-and-Action-Plan-2017---2.pdf>

Countering Organized Crime Strategy and Action Plan¹³:

- **Objective 1:** Preventing and combating of organized crime forms;
- **Objective 2:** Developing human capacities in prevention and combating the organized crime;
- **Objective 3:** Developing cooperation and coordination between national and international stakeholders to prevent and fight organized crime.

Intelligence Led Policing and Action Plan¹⁴:

- **Objective 1: Strengthening Capacity**
 - a. Strengthening the capacity of Human Resources;
 - b. Organization of Advanced Training;
 - c. Development of advanced training programs;
- **Objective 2: Upgrading Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Systems KP**
 - a. Advancing Kosovo Police Information System (KPIs);
 - b. Strengthening the Information Technology Infrastructure;
 - c. Advancement of Information Technology Security;
- **Objective 3: Strengthening Cooperation and Coordination;**
 - a. Strengthen cooperation and coordination within the KP;
 - b. Strengthen cooperation and Interagency Coordination;
 - c. Strengthen regional and international cooperation and coordination;
 - d. Promotion Strategy and Action Plan "Intelligence Led Policing";
 - e. Strengthen cooperation with citizens and civil society;
- **Objective 3: Practical Implementation of Process Intelligence**
 - a. Data Collection and sharing;
 - b. Analyze – Compilation of Intelligence products;
 - c. Functionality of Task Assignment and Coordination Groups in Central level;
 - d. Functionality of Task Assignment and Coordination Groups in local level.

Kosovo Strategy Against Gender Based Violence and Action plan¹⁵

- **Objective 2:** Until 2020, ensuring effective and inclusive mechanisms to faster respond against the domestic violence cases, inter-institutional cooperation including central and local level actors;
- **Objective 3:** Until 2020, improving legal infrastructure and increment of case management effectivity with the special focus on the needs of the domestic violence victims and adequate punishment of the perpetrator.

¹³ Countering Organized Crime Strategy

<https://kryeministri-ks.net/documents/strategjia-shteterore-kunder-krimite-organizuar-dhe-plani-i-veprimit-2018-2022/>

¹⁴ Intelligence Led Policing Strategy http://www.kosovopolice.com/repository/docs/shqip_anglisht_serbisht_3.pdf

¹⁵[http://www.kryeministri-](http://www.kryeministri-ks.net/repository/docs/STRATEGJIA_KOMB%C3%8BTARE_E_REPUBLIK%C3%8BS_S%C3%8B_KOSOV%C3%8BS_P%C3%8BR_MBROJTJE_NG_A_DHUNA_N%C3%8B_FAMILJE.pdf)

[ks.net/repository/docs/STRATEGJIA_KOMB%C3%8BTARE_E_REPUBLIK%C3%8BS_S%C3%8B_KOSOV%C3%8BS_P%C3%8BR_MBROJTJE_NG_A_DHUNA_N%C3%8B_FAMILJE.pdf](http://www.kryeministri-ks.net/repository/docs/STRATEGJIA_KOMB%C3%8BTARE_E_REPUBLIK%C3%8BS_S%C3%8B_KOSOV%C3%8BS_P%C3%8BR_MBROJTJE_NG_A_DHUNA_N%C3%8B_FAMILJE.pdf)

4. Expected Results

RESULT 1: CAPACITIES OF KOSOVO POLICE INCREASED IN THE FIELD OF DETECTION AND CONFISCATION OF FIREARMS, COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION INCREASED AS WELL AS THE QUALITY OF INVESTIGATIONS LEADING TO HIGHER CONVICTION;

This result will be achieved by fulfilling the following indicators with beneficiaries:

- Gap Analysis on current investigations methods at central, regional and local level and amendments of existing regulatory framework conducted by external professional individual contractor especially in the field of investigating and countering IAT;
- 270 police officers trained in the field of firearms investigations, firearms detections, house searches and risk of firearms;
- Sophisticated detection equipment procured;
- Advanced software procured which will be used by the Organized Crime Investigation Directorate investigators;
- Procured equipment for firearms trafficking investigation as a part of organized crime (Detector explosives, Thermal Camera, Videoscopes, Flying observation camera);
- Procured the Dashboard needed for information management on tracks, analyzes and presents in visual way key performance indicators.
- Knowledge products drafted and produced by the Kosovo Police Investigation Department in close cooperation with the project team: a progress and comparative report based on a “before” (prior to equipment and specialized training) and “after” (post equipment and specialized training) concept; analytic report on investigating the illicit arms trafficking, ammunition and explosives after using sophisticated training and equipment; progress report after specialized training completion and comparison with the inception report.

5. Activities

1. CAPACITIES OF KOSOVO POLICE INCREASED IN THE FIELD OF DETECTION AND CONFISCATION OF FIREARMS, COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION INCREASED AS WELL AS THE QUALITY OF INVESTIGATIONS LEADING TO HIGHER CONVICTION

1.1. Gap analysis in the Investigations Department especially in the field of investigating and countering IAT

The first action under this activity will focus on the Investigation Department specifically regarding the analysis on the current Standard Operating Procedures for gun crime related investigations in order to identify gaps, coordination and communication, and human resources. This gap analysis will be aimed to increase the effectivity and efficiency of the investigation work in the field of SALW, ammunition and explosives as well as it will be interconnected with the CIAT ongoing support to border police project. This is also linked to the regional initiative on gap analysis within the border departments. With regards to the processes it will, at a minimum, include the following:

- Scene strategy;
- Forensic strategy;
- Search strategy;

- Victim and witness strategy;
- Intelligence strategy;
- Suspect strategy;
- Communication strategy;
- Covert policing strategy;
- Financial investigation strategy;
- Investigative decision making;
- Evidence collection and management;
- Investigation management.

Capacity development is a strong feature of the planned interventions which is based on the organizational model *People – Processes – Technology*. Capacities of KP officers will be developed through tailored and specialized trainings as follows:

1.2 Increased capacity of crime investigations department (IAT) - Basic training on firearms investigations

This training is aimed at local level officers in order to better understand the risk from firearms use in their respective area, identification of firearms, concealed methods, interviewing suspects, making use of the internet of things etc. This training will be provided to 200 police officers.

1.3 Increased capacity of crime investigations department (IAT) - Advanced training on firearms investigations

This training is aimed at local and regional level investigators and will focus on the different strategies as described above. The training will be organized for approximately 30 police officers of the Special Units on Explosives and Firearms Detection for house searches.

1.4 Increased capacity of Police special units - Specialized training on firearms detections, house searches, and risk of firearms

This specialized training, for approximately 40 police officers, on firearms detections, house searches, and risk of firearms, is aimed at local and regional level for a more efficient use of available equipment and develop more effective techniques on detection, house search and risk of firearms.

1.5 Increased capacity of crime investigations department (IAT) - IT equipment

Based on a regular contact with the police investigation department, several primary needs for equipment's were identified in order to increase police investigations in the field of SALW, ammunition and explosives. After implementing the Activity 1.1 on Gaps analysis, there might be some more needs to be addressed within the investigation department in combating successfully IAT and conduct proper investigations. This activity will be linked to the regional initiative in combating and successfully investigation SALW, ammunition and explosives cases and will directly contribute to the proper implementation of the Regional Roadmap.

- Additional IT equipment (80 computers and 40 multifunctional printers) will be provided in order to manage investigations, share information but also detect firearms and ammunition;

- Laptops (7 units) are required to enhance the effectivity of the Kosovo Police/Investigations Department in order to successfully investigate, extract and analyze various videos in different formats from all electronic devices such as smartphone, computers, laptops, tablets, cameras etc.
- Tablets (5 units) are required to enhance the effectivity of the Kosovo Police/Investigations Department in order to successfully investigate and produce faster initial qualitative reports from the crime scene.

1.6 Procurement and delivery of software and special equipment to Organized Crime Investigation Directorate of the Kosovo Police

The delivery of the following equipment is envisaged under this action:

- *MALTEGO Software (XL Annual License) - (2 years) with Desktop, Server and 1 training:*
MALTEGO focuses on providing a library of transforms for discovery of data from open sources, and visualizing that information in a graph format, suitable for link analysis and data mining. This software will be used by Organized Crime Investigation Directorate investigators especially in the field of SALW, ammunition and explosives as well as for other type of organized crime. MALTEGO software, with its specifics, makes possible analyzing of information on firearms, armed robberies, and other criminal acts where firearms are involved.
The Project will contribute in drafting and approving of Standard operating procedures (SOPs) which codifies the relevant praxis and complements it through UNDP experts' advice. Furthermore, the software makes it possible to analyze and connect the information collected from public data on the internet, known as "Open Source", as following:
 - ✓ People (names, e-mail addresses, nick names etc.);
 - ✓ Groups of people (social networks);
 - ✓ Companies;
 - ✓ Organizations;
 - ✓ Websites;
 - ✓ Internet infrastructure (IP addresses, Domains);
 - ✓ Documents and other files.
- *DASHBOARD* technology, an information management tool, will be provided for 30 users (local, regional and central level) which tracks, analyzes and presents, visually, key performance indicators, the metrics and key points of the data, in order to monitor crime trends as a phenomenon in general.
Dashboard tables will interconnect with existing systems of the Kosovo Police including, but not limited to, electronic data bases which content data about crimes and border management and control, files and other documents which are in Police possession; all this data is currently presented in different tables and metrics. Such a table provides a central location to monitor and analyses performance with regards to prevention and fighting crime, increasing the usability of data and improving the efficiency of tracing the many data sources. Dashboard tables will be placed in Operation and Command Centers including all Police Regions as well as MHQ level, enabling real time monitoring, reducing analyzing and communication time which will improve reaction. Dashboard can focus on visualizing operational and analytic data presentation. They will help the decision makers, different level managers / leaders based on the presented data in these tables to

set objectives, goals and make decisions on investigation and operational actions as well as helps on planning. Such a system makes it possible to generate analytical reports based on collected data during a certain period; it also allows monthly, quarterly, six month and annual comparisons.

- *Detector for explosives - 2 units;*

The detector for explosives is needed for revealing the SALW and ammunition that are hidden or smuggled during the controlling period in different locations. In some cases, the Department for Investigations faced difficulties in locating and finding underground hidden SALW, ammunition and explosives or covered with various materials. The Kosovo Police investigation teams through the detector for explosives will be able to effectively work in the field and improve/provide better recovering results in terms of finding the hidden SALW, ammunition and explosives.

- *Thermal camera - 5 units;*

The thermal cameras will be useful and will facilitate the work of investigation teams in the field of SALW cases as well as other organized crime cases especially during the suspect surveillance in various locations where the normal human view is impossible especially during the night. Through this device the investigation teams will be able to document and gather acceptable evidence which will be used in the court of law against the smugglers of SALW, ammunition and explosives.

- *Videoscopes - 1 units;*

Videoscope device heavily assists the police investigations and it is mainly applied to the safety departments like public security, police, fire fighting, customs, etc. It is widely used in criminal investigation, SALW discovering, explosive removal, security checking, searching for smuggler, searching and rescuing, and other relevant detection work. It can real-time observe the narrow space and the dark area, take pictures and videos, as well as long-distance transmit the image to provide intuitive image information for the site of criminal investigation and security checking.

This device will be of a great help for the Kosovo Police Investigation Department especially in the field of SALW control, ammunition and explosives as well as it will increase the level and the quality of the evidence which is needed to provide to the prosecutor for successful proven case against criminals/smugglers.

- *Flying observation camera - 1 unit;*

In general, all law enforcement agencies use drones for effective surveillance issues. Drone surveillance is the use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) to capture of still images and video to gather information about specific targets, which might be individuals, groups or environments. Drone surveillance enables surreptitiously gathering information about a target as captured from a distance or altitude. Drones' flight capabilities, small size and ability to withstand harsh environments mean they can often survey subjects that might not be accessible otherwise and can access a first-person view (FPV) that would normally be impossible for the photographer.

The Kosovo Police investigators through the drone will be much more effective in their daily work especially in the field of SALW, ammunition and explosives. The Kosovo Police will mainly use drones to collect evidence and conduct surveillance.

This activity will be implemented during 2021.

6. Sustainability of Results

The project is designed based on the needs of Kosovo institutions and the existing policy and legal framework. As such, the project design is based on individual consultations with main beneficiaries and stakeholders, which ensures institutional buy-in. The capacity development element and equipment throughout interventions will contribute to the sustainability of results due to its *People – Processes – Technology* approach. It is further planned that the training modules are incorporated in the training strategy of the Kosovo Police and Customs. In addition, the following will also support the sustainability of results:

- Work methodologies are based on best practices by EUROPOL and a prerequisite for an agreement and exchange of information with Europol;
- All used methodologies are based on best practices by EUROPOL and other international practices and will be contained in Standard Operating Procedures such as SOP on investigating the IAT;
- The equipment will be officially handed over to the relevant institutions and it will be agreed with them that they further pay the maintenance costs after the end of the project.

7. Suggested Partners

The national ownership will be ensured through implementing the above-mentioned activities under the umbrella of the National Coordinator on Small Arms and Light Weapons. The following stakeholders will be involved:

1. Kosovo Police in particular:

- a. Department for Intelligence Analysis KP;
 - i. Their role in the project is to provide intelligence products to be used by Operations and Investigations Department;
- b. Investigations department:
 - i. Their role in the project is supporting the border police through investigators and making sure that crime is investigated in the best way possible;
- c. International Law Enforcement Cooperation Unit including Firearms Focal Point;
 - i. Their role in the project is to support the project during international cooperation and with the services of the FFP;
- d. Operations Department:
 - i. Their role in the project is to support the project through intelligence led operations;

2. Kosovo Prosecutors Office:

- a. Their role in the project is cooperate with the investigators and try to file indictment where appropriate.

8. Cross-cutting Issues

1. All assessments will include gender disaggregated data;
2. In line with the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy and the UNDP 8 Point Agenda (SCR 1325) - the project will provide equal opportunity to women and men to participate in all project activities. Furthermore, gender screening of project related documents (including those developed for the beneficiaries) will be implemented;
3. The project will undergo UNDP's corporate requirement on social and environmental screening process, and special attention will be given to the health and safety on the workplace, the people at the border posts, and the communities in the border area.

9. Communication and Visibility

Aiming to ensure visibility of the CPIAT Project, to raise awareness about necessity of fighting illegal arms trafficking as means of increasing safety of communities across the jurisdiction and to strategically position the Project as the positive example of support for achievement of the Goals 2, 3 and 5 of the Regional RoadMap, the Project will have regular contacts with the beneficiaries PPIO's and UNDP's Media Section will share all the activities for publishing at official web sites and social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and at the electronic newspapers.

Main activities that will take place during the period of project implementation will be covered by the communication a visibility plan:

- Launch of the project within the first month of implementation¹⁶;
- Fact sheet which will be published in UNDP's official web site containing a brief project aim, expected results, donator, duration and the budget;
- Publicity of implemented activities in UNDP's social media and official web site;
- Public events such as workshops, training completion, equipment's handover etc.;
- Direct communication through meeting, training and conferences with primary key stakeholders at the local and central level;

Information materials such as leaflets, brochures and other promotional materials

10. Knowledge Management

The project aims to ensure some of the necessary technological equipment and advancement of human capacities for investigators at the investigations department in the field of detecting, information sharing regarding the investigations on IATAE, using effectively and efficiently the equipment which will be provided.

¹⁶ This activity does not need any budget since it will be launched in a joint meeting between UNDP/KSSP and KP representatives from Investigation Department, accompanied by a press release and publications in social media outlets.

During the timeframe of the project implementation a range of knowledge products will be produced by the Kosovo Police Investigation Department in close cooperation with the project team: a progress and comparative report based on a “before” (prior to equipment and specialized training) and “after” (post equipment and specialized training) concept; analytic report on investigating the illicit arms trafficking, ammunition and explosives after using sophisticated training and equipment; progress report after specialized training completion and comparison with the inception report.

The Project will contribute in drafting and approving of Standard operating procedures (SOPs) which codifies the relevant praxis and complements it through UNDP experts’ advice. These procedures address the following topics: OSNIT, Maltego, data collection and investigation. SOPs will be distributed to all investigators.

11. Project Management Structure

UNDP will have full responsibility and accountability for the overall management of the Project, including monitoring and evaluation of interventions, achieving of the objectives and specified results, and the efficient and effective use of resources.

UNDP Kosovo will take full responsibility for the achievement of immediate objectives as well as for the administration of financial and human resources. The management of allocated funds will be carried out according to UNDP financial rules and regulations, based on a work plan with a detailed budget. A separate ledger account will be created for the receipt and administration of funds released from the Western Balkans SALW Control Trust Fund account by the Administrative Agent. UNDP Kosovo will be responsible for managing and reporting back to donors on the resources allocated to the work plan, as per the requirements mentioned in the Operations Manual.

The daily management of the project will be carried out by the UNDP KSSP team in Kosovo within the overall framework of the UNDP Kosovo Programme Action Plan under a Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). UNDP shall be responsible for the overall management and administration of the project, primarily regarding the responsibility for the achievement of the outputs and the stated outcome.

Project Board: The Project Board is responsible for making consensus management decisions for the project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommending approval of project revisions. The Project Board will be consulted by the Project Manager for decisions when the project exceeds tolerances, normally in terms of time and budget; reviews will also be conducted at designated decision points during rollout. Similarly, UNDP will be accountable to the project Board for the use of project resources. UNDP will delegate managerial duties for the day-to-day running of the Project to the Project Manager whose prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Project Manager will report directly to the Governance and Peacebuilding Portfolio Manager/Deputy Programme Coordinator. The role of the Project Board as part of the Quality Assurance process, will be to monitor the project’s progress, lessons learnt, and decide on the way forward.

The Project Board will hold meetings on an annual basis, or more frequently if deemed necessary. The Board will monitor the progress, decide on strategic decisions to ensure continued coherence between implementation and

goals and objectives, decide on annual work plans and budgets, and revise annual plans, yearly budgets, and requests for funds presented by UNDP. Amendments to the budget, including use of contingencies, will be subject to the approval of the Project Board.

Project Assurance: The Project Assurance role carries out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, ensuring that appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. UNDP Portfolio Manager/Deputy Programme Coordinator is responsible for the function.

Project Team: Implementation of the project will be carried out by a 3 member Project Team, headed by a Project Manager, expert in the field of security and assisted by a two Project Officers and Chief Technical Advisor, an international expert in the field of SALWE control who will provide periodic support. The Project Team will further include 2 national personnel: (iii) the Project Associate - responsible for supporting the Project Team across a wide range of operational areas, including research; financial, administrative, and logistical aspects of the project and (iv) one driver.

- i)** Project Manager is responsible for managing the capacity development of and ties with institutions/partners at the national and local levels, achieving the overall project outputs and day-to-day management of the project. The Project Manager will also contribute to other components of KSSP and this is reflected in the attached budget.
- ii)** Project Officer is responsible for assisting the project manager in implementation of this project, coordinate the different activities and stakeholders and be the liaison between KSSP and the KP during the implementation of these activities.
- iii)** Project Associate is responsible for the overall administrative and financial/budgetary matters related to the project implementation, prudent use of funds, regular and accurate reporting, and general support to the project coordination and project manager in achievement of project's output(s). The Project Associate will also contribute to other components of the KSSP and this is reflected in the attached budget.
- iv)** The Project Driver will contribute to other logistical aspects of the project.

12. Risk identification and management

The following risks have been identified and the mitigation measures proposed with regard to the implementation of the CPIAT project:

- Ineffective coordination between institutions, organization and authorities;
 - UNDP's preferential access to the government and long-standing partnership with public sector stakeholders will guarantee high level political commitment and endorsement to the project. The project will ensure coordination by facilitating the signing of memoranda of understandings between relevant actors.
- Political changes in Kosovo which can affect the timing of implementation of activities.
 - The project will ensure coordination by facilitating the signing of memoranda of understandings between relevant actors.
- High turnover of staff hinders sustainability of organizational knowledge and capacity development in institutions:

- The project will also aim at promoting knowledge management systems to ensure information and capacity is kept in-house. Institutional memory will be safeguarded by developing necessary SOPs within the Kosovo Police.
- Continuation and sustainability of results after project completion:
 - The project will provide full financial support to training activities in the initial stage and gradually decrease such support by requesting more financial contributions from beneficiaries. The project will aim at integrating capacity development activities within beneficiary strategies and action plans.

Annexes:

Annex 1: Project budget

Annex 2: Project budget per UNDG category

Annex 3: Project results framework

Annex 4: Risk matrix

Annex 5: Multi-year work plan

Agreed by:

IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION	
Name:	Signature:
Title:	
Date:	

