



Annual Work Plan (2018 update)

Country: Serbia

UNDAF Outcome(s):

By 2020, governance institutions at all levels have enhanced accountability and representation to provide better quality services to people and the economy.

Expected CP Outcome(s):

ted strategic plan outcome: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance (2).

Output 5: Governance institutions address people's safety and security concerns effectively

Expected Output(s):

(Those that will result from the project and extracted from the CPAP)

Output 1

Demilitarization and Disposal of Surplus Stocks of White Phosphorus and Napalm Powder Filled Ammunition executed; TRZ Kragujevac demil capacity Improved

Output 2

Safety and Security of Ammunition Storage Sites – Mrsac and Mirnička Reka improved

Implementing Partner:

UNDP

Responsible Parties:

UNDP

Narrative

The South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) is a joint project between the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). SEESAC was launched on 08 May 2002 as a mechanism to assist the governments of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro, Moldova, Romania, Serbia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with the implementation of the 2001 Regional Plan for Combating the Proliferation and Impact of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW). At its core, the Regional Implementation Plan seeks to enhance regional cooperation in this area, providing both information sharing and local standard setting geared toward direct project formulation and implementation. The Plan envisions continued SEESAC support to national SALW programmes.

The overall goal of this seven-year (2012 - 2018) programme is the reduction of explosive risk to communities by the environmentally benign, effective and efficient demilitarization of surplus conventional ammunition and explosives, as well as stockpile management optimisation through re-building of the storages. This also supports national and international counter-proliferation strategies, contributing to regional peace and stability.

The objective is to support Ministry of Defence (MoD) of the Republic of Serbia through the joint OSCE/UNDP Capacity Development Programme for Conventional Ammunition Stockpile Management for the Republic of Serbia (CASM). CASM is established following the request for assistance in enhancing security and safety of pre-defined conventional ammunition storage locations and the disposal of reported surplus ammunition, sent to the OSCE and UNDP by the Government of Serbia. The project document is therefore based on the findings of the joint OSCE/UNDP Assessment Mission conducted during September 2011 as well as the Programme Framework Document signed in December 2011.

The objective of the project will be achieved by completion of the following concrete results: 1.) 1,000 tons of white phosphorous filled ammunition safely disposed; 110 tons of napalm powders disposed; Safety of Conventional Ammunition Demilitarization Capacity in TRZ Kragujevac enhanced. 2.) Storage Sites Mrsac and Mirnicka Reka Safety and Security improved.

As of 1 January 2016, the implementation of the programme has been transferred to UNDP Serbia country office, with SEESAC retaining membership in the Executive Committee.

Programme Period: 2016-2020

Programme Component: Security Sector Reform

Project Title: Capacity Development Programme for Conventional Ammunition Stockpile Management for the Republic of Serbia (CASM)

Award/Output Number: 62105/79388


Duration: 01/01/2012 - 30/06/2018

2018 annual budget: USD 245,412

Annual allocated resources: USD 245,412

- Government:
- Regular:
- Other:
 - OSCE USD 245,412

Agreed by (Portfolio Manager):



Agreed by UNDP (DRR):

