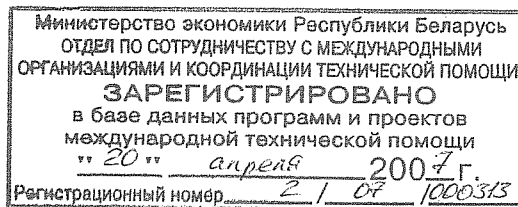


Минский проект

*Срок реализации:
20.04.2007 - 19.04.2008*



Belarus

Government of Belarus

United Nations Development Programme

Capacity Building of SALW Stockpile Management and Security

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The Republic of Belarus has at its disposal significant stocks of small arms and light weapons (SALW), a lot of them remaining after the Soviet period. As a result of restructuring and reduction of Armed Forces the Belarusian MoD has concentrated SALW at centralized storage sites such as central artillery depots and military units. This allows them to reduce the overall number of SALW storage sites. Although there are as yet no SALW surpluses at these storage sites at this time,¹ and weapons stored there are used for the needs of prescribed military units, the concentration of SALW is unavoidable. Taking into account the fact that a majority of the central artillery depots and military units are located within the residential areas of cities, serious and reliable security measures are required to prevent unauthorized attempts, thefts, burglaries and losses of SALW, and hence proliferation.

On 09 July 2003, the Republic of Belarus submitted through the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) its request to participating States for assistance with regard to SALW problems. An OSCE Initial Assessment Visit to Belarus (25 - 29 April 2004) identified the need for the improvement of the SALW stockpile management and security. The OSCE Permanent Council adopted Decision No. 619 (08 July 2004), which was a tasking to develop a detailed project plan to respond to the Belarusian request. The Government of Belarus expressed interest in having the OSCE fully involved in the design and implementation of an appropriate project. Therefore, in accordance with the OSCE Document on SALW, this project tackles an issue that is amongst OSCE priorities and addresses cross-dimensional issues including police related activities, border control and anti-trafficking. OSCE and UNDP have recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding² and this particular project will be the first to be implemented by UNDP, in partnership with OSCE, under this MoU. The project is therefore also in accordance with the UNDP BCPR policy on the provision of capacity development for the stockpile management of SALW as a counter-proliferation and crisis prevention issue.

This project proposal aims at solving the problems of secure storage and management at the SALW stockpiles. The project will enable the SALW stockpile management and security within Belarus to be at a level corresponding both to national requirements and to recommendations set out in the UN Integrated Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS) and the OSCE SALW Best Practice Guide 'Stockpile Management and Security'.

This initial project would be a major element in the development of such systems within the Belarus MOD, and has the potential to provide methodologies for replication in other areas throughout the RBEC Region as part of the UNDP Knowledge Management process. It has been identified within the UNDP Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) that mainstreaming between SALW Control and SSR projects is important for the future sustainability of UNDP work in this area. This is an important first step towards mainstreaming SALW Control within wider SSR initiatives.

¹ Although any future restructuring and reorganization of the Belarusian security sector will inevitably produce surplus stocks.

² Memorandum of Understanding between UNDP and the OSCE Secretariat on Joint Implementation of Projects on SALW and Conventional Ammunition in response to OSCE Participating States Requests, 02 June 2006.



00054-235

SIGNATURE PAGE

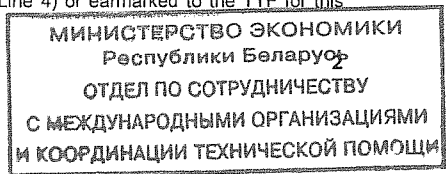
UNDAF³ Outcome(s) / Indicator(s):	Outcome 1: 2.7 Public administration reform and anti-corruption. Indicator: Partnerships with relevant state institutions (Ministry of Defence)
Expected Outcome(s) / Indicator(s):	Outcome: A contribution towards regional stability in Central and Eastern Europe by providing improved physical security SALW in Belarus, thereby reducing the risks of proliferation and improving human security. Indicator(s): The development of sustainable and effective security systems and infrastructure at selected SALW stockpile storage locations, (within available budgetary resources).
Expected Output(s) / Indicators:	Output 1: The identification, recruitment and creation of an appropriately qualified and experienced project implementation team. Indicator 1: Project implementation team to be operational on or prior to a month from the project registration. Output 2: The procurement and delivery of physical security ⁴ Improvements for the identified locations in accordance with the priorities, detailed budget and the OSCE SAV ⁵ Reports. Indicator 2: All infrastructure and physical security improvements ⁶ at the objects of the Phase 1 to be complete on or prior to 12 months starting from the appointment of a project manager, the other objects in accordance with receipt of resources from the donors
Implementing Partner:	Belarus Ministry of Defence
Responsible Parties:	Belarus Ministry of Defence, UNDP Office in the Republic of Belarus

Programme Period:	Indicative start date – from the moment of the project registration at the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Belarus
Programme Component:	Security Sector Reform
Project Title:	Capacity Building of SALW Stockpile Management and Security
Project ID:	
Project Duration:	12 Months (Phase 1) Duration of the whole project will depend on receipt of resources from donors
Management Arrangement	NEX

Total Budget of the Project:	USD 3,724,230 ⁷
Budget of the Phase 1 of the Project	USD 628,000
Allocated Resources:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Government:	In Kind ⁸ (USD130,000)
<input type="checkbox"/> Regular:	
Other:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Donor⁹ (TTF)	USD 628,000

Ministry of Defence	Leonid Semenovitch Maltsev Colonel General Minister of Defence	 6. 11. 2006 06
UNDP Country Office	Cihan Sultanoglu UNDP Resident Representative	 5/12/06

³ Derived from the Draft Country Programme Document for Belarus (2006 - 2010), DP/DCP/BLR/1 dated 28 April 2005.
⁴ Physical security is defined as 'the infrastructure, equipment and systems necessary to ensure the protection of'.
⁵ Staff Assessment Visit reports. Available from OSCE CPC.
⁶ Infrastructure and physical security improvements include the following, (not in any priority order); Perimeter Lighting, Intruder Detection and Alarm Systems, Mobile Communications, Fire Alarm Systems, Training, Computerized Accounting Systems (Software and Hardware), Perimeter Fencing, Access Grills and Doors and Building Improvements.
⁷ This amount includes engineering costs but does not count GMS fees which will be counted as support expenditures and will be counted in line with resources received for the whole project activities implementation.
⁸ The Government of Belarus indicated in their statement to the OSCE FCS on 15 March 2006 that they would support the project with in kind contributions.
⁹ Contributions from the Governments of Belgium (EURO 45,000), Spain (EURO 100,000), Sweden (Balance up to a project total of EURO 500,000) and the UK (GBP 100,000) have already been received by the UNDP BCPR TTF (Service Line 4) or earmarked to the TTF for this project.



SECTION 1 - ELABORATION OF THE NARRATIVE

Part 1 - Situation Analysis

Background

The Republic of Belarus has at its disposal significant stocks of small arms and light weapons (SALW), a lot of them remaining after the Soviet period. As a result of restructuring and reduction of Armed Forces the Belarusian MoD has concentrated SALW at centralized storage sites such as central artillery depots and military units. This allows them to reduce the overall number of SALW storage sites. Although there are no SALW surpluses at these storage sites at this time,¹⁰ and weapons stored there are used for the needs of prescribed military units, the concentration of SALW is unavoidable. Taking into account the fact that a majority of the central artillery depots and military units are located within the residential areas of cities, serious and reliable security measures are required to prevent unauthorized attempts, thefts, burglaries and losses of SALW, and hence proliferation.

On 09 July 2003, the Republic of Belarus submitted through the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) its request to participating States for assistance with regard to SALW problems. In the course of the following OSCE Initial Assessment Visit to Belarus (25 - 29 April 2004) the need for improvement of the SALW stockpile management and security. Based on the initial assessment visit conclusions, the Permanent Council adopted Decision No. 619 (08 July 2004), which was a tasking to develop a detailed project plan to respond to the Belarusian request.

Following this tasking and the procedure outlined in the FSC Decision 15/02 (20 November 2002), the OSCE Assessment Team, composed of specialists from the United Kingdom, Spain and Switzerland, conducted a series of four Staff Assessment Visits (SAV)¹¹ to Belarus under the leadership of the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC). Their mandate was to evaluate physical security and stockpile management procedures and, in conjunction with Belarus, to identify technical and operational requirements for improvements to SALW management and security of stockpiles. The project proposal was then developed for OSCE by SEESAC and approved by the FSC.

This project proposal aims at solving the problems of secure storage and management at the SALW stockpiles. The project will enable the SALW stockpile management and security within Belarus to be at a level corresponding both to national requirements and to recommendations set out in the OSCE SALW Best Practice Guide 'Stockpile Management and Security'.

The Government of Belarus expressed interest in having the OSCE fully involved in the design and implementation of an appropriate project. Therefore, in accordance with the OSCE Document on SALW, this project tackles an issue that is amongst OSCE priorities and addresses cross-dimensional issues including police related activities, border control and anti-trafficking. OSCE and UNDP have recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding¹² and this particular project will be the first to be implemented by UNDP, in partnership with OSCE, under this MoU.

Partners

Key partners for this activity will include:

- Ministry of Defence, Belarus
- OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre, Vienna
- UNDP BCPR SADU
- SEESAC

¹⁰ Although any future restructuring and reorganization of the Belarusian security sector will inevitably produce surplus stocks.

¹¹ Detailed reports available from the OSCE CPC.

¹² Memorandum of Understanding between UNDP and the OSCE Secretariat on Joint Implementation of Projects on SALW and Conventional Ammunition in response to OSCE Participating States Requests, 02 June 2006.

Part 2 - Strategy

Introduction

In terms of regional security, changes regarding the threat situation, in particular the risk of proliferation of weapons, due to their easy portability across borders, must be considered as significant. Physical security improvements, in priority order, are required at the locations mentioned below.

OSCE and SEESAC have concluded that the situation with regard to SALW stored at the remaining 15 locations in Belarus¹³ is characterized by a medium or high level of risk linked to possible unauthorized intrusion into the security zone of SALW storage sites. The Staff Assessment Visit (SAV) Team visited 17 SALW storage sites, which all require significant improvements¹⁴ in most, if not all, of the areas mentioned below, if OSCE best practices for SALW management and security are to be achieved.

The SAV Team made an informed judgement of the Belarus proposals to improve stockpile management and security. It endorsed as 'essential' measures:

- Intruder Detection Systems;
- Infrastructure Improvements to Storage Buildings;
- Mobile Communications;
- Lighting;
- Access Control Systems;
- Fire Alarm and Fire Fighting Systems;
- Perimeter Security and Infrastructure; and
- Computerized Accounting and Inventory Systems.

Locations

UNIT INDICATOR	LOCATION	UNIT
(a)		(g)
PRIORITY 1		
63604	Gomel	1868 Artillery Armament Base
63775	Minsk	3620 Artillery Armament Base
PRIORITY 2		
52287	Vitebsk	103 rd Independent Guards Mobile Brigade
92616	Brest	38 th Independent Guards Mobile Brigade
PRIORITY 3		
04147	Minsk	120 th Independent Guards Mechanised Brigade
05733	Grodno	6 th Independent Guards Mechanised Brigade
12147	Osipovichi	51 st Guards Combined Artillery Group
20193	Borisov	72 nd Guards Combined Training Centre for Junior Officers (praporshiks) and Specialists
22087	Borisov	34 th Armaments and Equipment Storage Base
22156	Brest	50 th Armaments and Equipment Guards Storage Base
22313	Borovka	231 st Combined Artillery Brigade
33933	Slonim	11 th Independent Guards Mechanised Brigade
49510	Polotsk	37 th Armaments and Equipment Guards Storage Base
65263	Baranovichi	28 th Armaments and Equipment Storage Base
71327	ZaslonoVo	19 th Armaments and Equipment Guards Storage Base

¹³ The storage site at Magilev is to be closed and is therefore not considered further in the project. (E Mail from Vasily Pavlov, Belarus Delegation to OSCE of 23 June 2005).

¹⁴ Full details of the required improvements may be found in the relevant SAV Report.

The OSCE Project Development Team was mandated to identify technical and operational requirements for improvements to SALW stockpile security and recommend project assistance in the design and implementation of activities to meet specific security needs for SALW. No further requirements to those identified in the SAV Reports were found, and the project development team was informed by the Belarus Government that the provision of all of the necessary security improvements was beyond the financial capability of the Belarus MOD.

This approach to the issue of SALW management and security will lead to a reduction of the threat of SALW proliferation within and beyond the Republic of Belarus. There may also be subsequent diplomatic advantages in terms of moving the Republic of Belarus towards further SALW control related initiatives.

Beneficiaries

There are four main groups, which will benefit directly or indirectly by this project. These are:

- The general population of Belarus;
- The government of the Republic of Belarus;
- The neighbouring countries; and
- The OSCE participating States.

The people of the Republic of Belarus at risk from the widespread proliferation of SALW within the sub-region will benefit indirectly from this project. It will reduce the risks faced by the population from the internal proliferation of SALW in the future.

The Government of the Republic of Belarus is aware of existing problems in this area and have indicated a firm commitment to their resolution. The provision of improved SALW security locations will allow them to continue to rationalise future storage requirements. The security improvements will also help to demonstrate to the civilian population their commitment and resolve to combat criminality and the illegal possession, use and trafficking of SALW.

Neighbouring states' will benefit, as the improved security will reduce the risks of proliferation into any illicit arms markets within their borders. The improvement of security will also act as a CSBM between the Republic of Belarus and neighbouring states' as it will demonstrate the commitment of Belarus to control illicit proliferation of SALW.

The provision of this SALW security will allow **donors and international organisations** to focus funding on a new SALW initiative in the Republic of Belarus. Lessons learnt from this programme can then be implemented on future OSCE SALW security programmes. Any potential threat from the possible proliferation of these particular weapons within the region will be reduced.

Strategic objective

Strategic Objective

To contribute towards regional stability in Central and Eastern Europe by providing improved physical security SALW in Belarus, thereby reducing the risks of proliferation and improving human security.

Indicator:

The development of sustainable and effective security systems and infrastructure at selected SALW stockpile storage locations, (within available budgetary resources).

Concept

UNDP Minsk will administer and manage the project and undertake the daily monitoring of project implementation. It will be responsible to the donors and Government of Belarus for the efficient management of the project and financial due diligence. The Project Manager will directly manage, oversee and report on this project, and will be supported by a national civil engineer or quantity surveyor for quality

assurance and other technical tasks. The various project components will be subject to national competitive tender in accordance with international donor best practices.

Sufficient funding (USD 628,000) has been made available by donors through the UNDP BCPR Thematic Trust Fund (TTF) for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (Service Line 4 - Small Arms and Demobilization) to commence this project on a credible basis. The project has been developed using a modular approach, so that as further funding becomes available, the project can engage in the implementation of security improvements at further sites. As this is the first project to be developed and implemented under the 2006 partnership MoU between OSCE and UNDP, and is response to an approach by the Government of Belarus to OSCE through the auspices of the OSCE Document on SALW, it is anticipated that further resource mobilization will also be supported through the OSCE political processes in addition to the more traditional UNDP approach.

National Belarus legislation means that any bidding contractors must comply with the following to be contractually compliant, and any other national legislative requirements to be specified in tender documents.

On termination of the project all equipment, materials and accessories used or developed during the project will be handed over to the MoD of Belarus.

Performance Indicators

Output 1:	The identification, recruitment and creation of an appropriately qualified and experienced project implementation team.
Indicator 1:	Project implementation team to be operational on or prior to a month from the moment of the project registration.
Output 2:	The procurement and delivery of physical security ¹⁵ improvements for the identified locations in accordance with the priorities, detailed budget and the SAV Reports.
Indicator 2:	All infrastructure and physical security improvements ¹⁶ at the objects of phase 1 to be complete on or prior to 12 months starting from the appointment of a project manager (after the project registration).

Sustainability

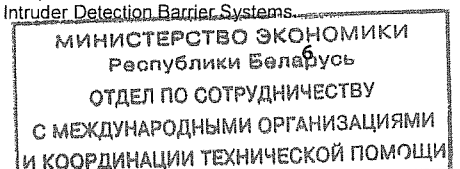
The project is sustainable in this initial format (Phase 1), as sufficient funding has been allocated to cover the costs of the project management team, the development of security infrastructure at the Priority 2 storage sites and at least six of the Priority 3 storage sites. Progress during this first phase, and the future relationship between Belarus and the international donor community, will determine the level of success of further resource mobilization activities to identify the further funding necessary to complete the Priority 3 storage sites and commence work on the Priority 1 storage sites. (A Phase 2 project document will be written for this work). The project has deliberately been designed with this flexibility in mind.

Risk Analysis

A number of preliminary risks can be identified that may affect the project. The risks are as follows:

- The cooperation and provision of site access by the Government of Belarus to the SALW storage locations is critical to the success of this project. As the project has been developed in response to a government request, and with their cooperation, this risk is assessed as been acceptable.
- Phase 2 of the project will require significantly more funding than Phase 1, and resources have yet to be mobilized. The risk is manageable, as neither the sustainability or funding for Phase 1 are at risk if further funding for Phase 2 can not be mobilized. Success during Phase 1 will

¹⁵ Physical security is defined as 'the infrastructure, equipment and systems necessary to ensure the protection of'.
¹⁶ Infrastructure and physical security improvements include the following, (not in any priority order); Perimeter Lighting, Intruder Detection and Alarm Systems, Mobile Communications, Fire Alarm Systems, Training, Computerized Accounting Systems (Software and Hardware), Perimeter Fencing, Access Grills and Doors and Building Improvements. Although the budget overview contains estimates for Perimeter Fencing and a particular Intruder Detection System this is **INDICATIVE only**. The Project Manager shall retain the flexibility to recommend and implement alternative technical solutions that may be; 1) more effective; and 2) cheaper. Options may include Portable Intruder Detection Barrier Systems.



influence further resource mobilization, and the political and technical support of OSCE, UNDP RBEC and BCPR that will be needed is very likely.

Gender Analysis

The Project Manager will consider gender issues in accordance with UN SCR 1325¹⁷ by including, where possible, gender disaggregated statistics and information in their work, and by ensuring that the gender tools that exist are used in the planning of activities. There will be equal opportunity recruitment for the staff of the project.

Part 3 - Management Arrangements

The Ministry of Defence of Republic of Belarus will be the implementing partner for this project. The project to be implemented under the national execution modality.

As an input to the project Belarus side will provide:

- transport of goods, materials and equipment purchased for the project within the territory of Belarus
- providing storage and security for goods, materials and equipment purchased for the project
- recycling of wastes resulting from infrastructure development
- provision of environmental expertise at the sites on completion of the work and also installation of security perimeter infrastructure at the 1868 Artillery Armament Base, Gomel

The main functions of the UNDP Office within the project:

- in time financing of all the project activities
- providing administrative management of the project in line with UNDP standards
- providing procurement within the project in line with UNDP Procurement Manual and project procurement plan
- providing recruitment of project personnel in line with UNDP regulations and procedures of contracting; providing payment of work and services in line with UNDP rates for the relevant work and services completion
- coordination of the project activities with similar programmes implemented in the Republic of Belarus

Part 4 - Monitoring and Evaluation

The OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre, UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and the CIS (RBEC) and UNDP BCPR SADU will be invited to participate in the final formal evaluation of the project, due to the knowledge management implications of wider UNDP SSR engagement within their region(s).

The Project Manager, through the UNDP Resident Representative, will provide bi-monthly project update reports to all appropriate stakeholders.¹⁸

Part 5 - Legal Context

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Belarus and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 24 September 1992. The host country Implementing Agency should, for the purpose of the SBAA, refer to the Government coordination authority (Ministry of Economy) described in that Agreement.

Revisions may be made to this project document with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative, provided that he or she assumes that the other signatories of the project document have no objections to the proposed changes concerning:

¹⁷ UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), *Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century*, adopted 31 October 2000. (<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N00/720/18/PDF/N0072018.pdf?OpenElement>).

¹⁸ Donors (Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK), OSCE CPC, SEESAC, UNDP BCPR SADU and UNDP RBEC

- Changes or addition to any annex to project document;
- Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of a project, but are caused by the rearrangement of inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;
- Mandatory annual revisions which rephrase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other cost due to inflation or take into account expenditure flexibility.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЭКОНОМИКИ
Республики Беларусь
ОТДЕЛ ПО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВУ
С МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯМИ
И КООРДИНАЦИИ ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЙ ПОМОЩИ

SECTION II – RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome:	A contribution towards regional stability in Central and Eastern Europe by providing improved physical security SALW in Belarus, thereby reducing the risks of proliferation and improving human security.
Outcome Indicators:	The development of sustainable and effective security systems and infrastructure at selected SALW stockpile storage locations, (within available budgetary resources).
Applicable MYFF Service Line:	2.7 Public administration reform and anti-corruption.
Partnership Strategy:	NEX
Project Title and ID:	Capacity Building of SALW Stockpile Management and Security

Intended Outputs	Output Targets for 2006 - 2007	Indicative Activities	Responsible parties	Inputs
The identification, recruitment and creation of an appropriately qualified and experienced project implementation team.	Project implementation team to be operational on or prior to a month starting from the appointment of a project manager	Recruitment and appointment of appropriately experienced and qualified Project Manager.	UNDP Minsk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human resources recruitment procedure to be followed.
The procurement and delivery of physical security improvements for the identified locations in accordance with the priorities, detailed budget and the OSCE SAV Reports.	All infrastructure and physical security improvements at the objects of phase 1 to be complete on or prior to 12 months starting from the appointment of a project manager..	The development of appropriate infrastructure and physical security improvements to include the following, (not in any priority order); Perimeter Lighting, Intruder Detection and Alarm Systems, Mobile Communications, Fire Alarm Systems, Training, Computerized Accounting Systems (Software and Hardware), Perimeter Fencing, Access Grills and Doors and Building improvements.	<p>MOD Belarus</p> <p>UNDP Minsk Contractor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of exact requirements per storage location. ▪ Development of a Request for Proposals (RfP). ▪ Contract development and award. ▪ Donor funding. ▪ Monitoring and quality assurance tasks.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЭКОНОМИКИ
 Республики Беларусь
 ОТДЕЛ ПО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВУ
 С МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯМИ
 И КООРДИНАЦИИ ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЙ ПОМОЩИ

SECTION III – TOTAL WORKPLAN AND BUDGET

Detailed workplan and budget will be drafted jointly by the project manager and the Ministry of Defense after the project registration at the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Belarus with further revisions in accordance with receipt of contributions from the donors.

The amount of financial resources for hiring personnel and local staff will grow while implementing the whole project upon the expiry of 12 months.

Project number:	
Project title:	Capacity Development of SALW Stockpile Management and Security
Management arrangement:	National execution (NEX)
Designated Institution:	Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Belarus

Project budget¹⁹

	Description	Total budget amount for all phases	Total amount for the 1 st phase (implementation for one year - 2007)
1	PROJECT PERSONNEL		
1.1	International Personnel		
1.1.1	Project Manager / Technical Advisor ²⁰	113,000	113,000 21
1.2	National Personnel		
1.2.1	Civil Engineer or Quantity Surveyor	7,500	7,500 22
100	Component Total	120,500	120,500
2	CONTRACTS / OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ²³		
2.1	Priority 1 Storage Area Refurbishment and Security Contracts ²⁴	2,054,943	
2.2	Priority 2 Storage Area Refurbishment and Security Contracts	117,194	117,194
2.3	Priority 3 Storage Area refurbishment and Security Contracts	1,419,263	377,806
200	Component Total	3,591,230	495,000
3	TRAINING		
3.1			
300	Component Total	0	0
4	EQUIPMENT		
4.1	Computers, MS Office Software and Printers (x2)	4,000	4,000
400	Component Total	4,000	4,000
5	ADMINISTRATION		
5.1	Office Accommodation	6,000	6,000
5.2	PM Travel Costs	2,500	2,500
500	Component Total	8,500	8,500
6	TOTAL	3,724,230	628,000

¹⁹ All financial costs converted from the initial OSCE Project Proposal (EURO) at the July 2006 UN Rate of USD\$ 1.00 = EURO 0.796. A total of EURO 500,000 (USD) has been pledged to the UNDP BCPR TTF to start this project, and further resource mobilization will take place once real capability is being delivered on the ground.

²⁰ UNDP would have to recruit an individual on an Activity of Limited Duration (ALD) contract modality, as the alternative Short Service Agreement (SSA) is limited to 11 months. The budget has been developed to reflect recruitment of ALD 4 Band 1 level as worse case. The final grade will be dependent on CV and experience of the successful candidate.

²¹ Estimated at USD 9,000 per month but subject to negotiation with the selected individual, (including Mobilization Allowance etc). UNDP SADU/SEESAC to participate in recruitment process. Draft Terms of Reference at Annex A.

²² Estimated at USD 7,500 (Part Time). PM to participate in recruitment process.

²³ The infrastructure and security enhancements at the 15 sites have been estimated at EURO 3,591,230. Donors have agreed to provide seed funds to commence the project up to EURO 500,000, and therefore the balance (between staff, Admin Costs and EURO 500,000) has been allocated to this budget line for use on contracts to develop security infrastructure. In effect Priority 2 and 3 sites will be started first, and a rolling resource mobilization mechanism established once capability is being seen to be delivered.

²⁴ The Government of Belarus have already indicated a commitment to develop security perimeter infrastructure at the 1868 Artillery Armament Base, Gomel at the expense of state budget. This funding will be allocated directly, and not through the UNDP project. Nevertheless it is an indicator of their commitment to the process, and should be reflected here.

APPENDIX TO BUDGET - ESTIMATES FOR EACH STORAGE LOCATION

SER	MILITARY UNIT	ESTIMATED BUDGET (EUR)	USD
PRIORITY 1			
1	Military Unit 63604 (Gomel) 1868 Artillery Armament Base	€ 821,378	\$1,031,882
2	Military Unit Artillery Depot 63775 (Minsk) 3620 Artillery Armament Base	€ 814,357	\$1,023,061
	SUB TOTAL (PRIORITY 1)	€ 1,635,735	\$2,054,944
PRIORITY 2			
3	Military Unit 52287 (Vitebsk) (103 rd Independent Guards Mobile Brigade)	€ 19,362	\$24,324
4	Military Unit 92616 (Brest) (38th Independent Guards Mobile Brigade)	€ 73,925	\$92,870
	SUB TOTAL (PRIORITY 2)	€ 93,287	\$117,194
PRIORITY 3			
5	Military Unit 04147 (Minsk) (120 th Independent Guards Mechanized Brigade)	€ 273,506	\$343,601
6	Military Unit 05733 (Grodno) (6th Independent Guards Mechanised Brigade)	€ 46,436	\$58,337
7	Military Unit 12147 (Osipovichi) (51 st Guards Combined Artillery Group)	€ 67,390	\$84,661
8	Military Unit 20193 (Borisov) (72 nd Guards Combined Training Centre for junior officers and specialists)	€ 229,534	\$288,360
9	Military Unit 22087 (Borisov) (34 th Armaments and Equipment Storage Base)	€ 66,891	\$84,034
10	Military Unit 22156 (Brest) (50 th Armaments and Equipment Guards Storage Base)	€ 93,611	\$117,601
11	Military Unit 22313 (Borovka) (231 st Combined Artillery Brigade)	€ 43,730	\$54,938
12	Military Unit 33933 (Slonim) (11 th Independent Guards Mechanized Brigade)	€ 95,567	\$120,059
13	Military Unit 49510 (Polotsk) (37 th Armaments and Equipment Guards Storage Base)	€ 61,834	\$77,681
14	Military Unit 65263 (Baranovichi) (28 th Armaments and Equipment Storage Base)	€ 59,856	\$75,197
15	Military Unit 71327 (ZaslonoVo) (19 th Armaments and Equipment Guards Storage Base)	€ 91,241	\$114,624
	SUB TOTAL (PRIORITY 3)	€ 1,129,598	\$1,419,093
	TOTALS	€ 2,858,619	\$ 3,591,230

SECTION IV - OTHER ARRANGEMENTS

Sub-contracts

Any sub-contracts to support National Execution will be issued in accordance with UNDP financial and procurement regulations and procedures.

Annex A - Terms of Reference, Project Manager / Chief Technical Advisor

Title of the post:	SALW Project Manager (PM) / Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)
Duty station:	Minsk
Duration of appointment:	12 Months
Contract:	ALD
Level:	A3 / A4

Background

The Republic of Belarus has at its disposal significant stocks of small arms and light weapons (SALW), a lot of them remaining after the Soviet period. As a result of restructuring and reduction of Armed Forces the Belarusian MoD has concentrated SALW at centralized storage sites such as central artillery depots and military units. This allows them to reduce the overall number of SALW storage sites. Although there are no SALW surpluses at these storage sites at this time,²⁵ and weapons stored there are used for the needs of prescribed military units, the concentration of SALW is unavoidable. Taking into account the fact that a majority of the central artillery depots and military units are located within the residential areas of cities, serious and reliable security measures are required to prevent unauthorized attempts, thefts, burglaries and losses of SALW, and hence proliferation.

The Project Manager will directly manage, oversee and report on this project, supported by a locally recruited civil engineer for quality assurance and other technical tasks. The various project components will be subject to national competitive tender in accordance with international donor best practices. (UNDP/BCPR SADU and SEESAC will provide technical assistance and support regarding issues related to SALW Control).

Overall Objective

Under the direct supervision of the selected implementation agency and UNDP, whilst maintaining close contact with the OSCE and the Government of Belarus, the PM will be responsible for the direct project management of the SALW physical security infrastructure improvements to the Government of Belarus SALW storage locations.

Tasks

The SALW CTA is responsible to the selected implementation agency for the following:

- Direct project management in all aspects of the project.
- The provision of independent technical advice on SALW physical security matters to the selected implementation agency and the Government of Belarus.
- The development of written procedures and advice to ensure that the Government store SALW in as safe and secure manner as technically possible.
- The provision of advice, when necessary, with regard to the formulation of future appropriate SALW project activities in consultation with government, selected implementation agency and other appropriate organizations.
- Support resource mobilization efforts and actively identify and take advantage of funding opportunities for initiatives directly and indirectly relating to the fulfilment of the objectives of the project, at national and international levels.

²⁵ Although any future restructuring and reorganization of the Belarusian security sector will inevitably produce surplus stocks

- Rapidly communicate successes and new developments in this field to senior members of key donors and partners, and actively brief them on opportunities for cooperation. Report regularly on progress to the OSCE at least once during each OSCE session.

Additional Tasks

- Regular observation of the reduction and disposal of SALW in Belarus upon the invitation of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Belarus.
- The encouragement of and, as necessary, the provision of advice or mutual assistance to implement and reinforce border controls to reduce illicit trafficking in SALW.
- Assistance, as necessary, with SALW collection and control programmes.

Qualifications and Experience

A suitable candidate for the appointment of the SALW PM requires specific experience and qualifications, which are listed below:

- Higher Education in a relevant discipline, such as International Relations, International Conflict Analysis or Peace Studies.
- Experience in working directly with governments and the diplomatic community.
- Experience in working directly with projects and programmes related to SALW or SSR. (Project management experience in the planning and financial management is required, including direct experience in the drafting of Requests for Proposals (RFP), bid distribution and review, contract amendment procedures).
- Proven skills in communication, negotiation and management.
- Familiarity with EU, OSCE or UN programmes and projects related to SALW would be an asset.
- Experience in fundraising and practical knowledge of resource mobilization processes of multi and bilateral donors.
- Full working knowledge of English, including excellent writing skills. Knowledge of Russian would be a very strong asset.

It would be highly desirable if the candidate had formal training, qualifications or experience in the following:

- Building or construction project management. (If the successful candidate has little construction or civil engineering project management experience, then a local advisor should be recruited to support in this area).
- PRINCE project management methodology.