

**ACTION PLAN 2019-2021
OF THE STRATEGY ON SMALL ARMS, LIGHT WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES CONTROL
2019 – 2024**

GOAL 1: By 2023, ensure that arms control legislation is in place, fully harmonized with the EU regulatory framework and other related international obligations, and standardized across the region

KPI 1: The number of laws on arms control in Albania, which are fully harmonized with the EU legislation, the Arms Trade Treaty and the UN Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition (the Firearms Protocol);

KPI 2: The number of evidence-based arms control policy documents, drafted in Albania, which also address the needs of men, women, boys and girls.

Overall Targets	Specific Objectives	Baseline	Activities	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	Budget Estimate	Source of Funding
1. Establish a complete legal framework to counter all forms of illicit possession, trafficking and misuse of firearms, ammunition, and explosives (FAE).	Approve laws and by-laws related to FAE for civil use (including on legal possession, deactivation, storage, production, retail, trade, transit, import-export, marking, non convertible weapons, tracing, record keeping and supervision) and harmonize with UN, OSCE and EU legislative framework	EU Firearms Directive; EU Deactivation Regulation; the law on weapons has no harmonized by-laws on deactivation, the by-laws on marking are completely missing; stronger scrutiny and timely adoption of secondary legislation required to ensure that it is in support of the primary legislation;	Establish working groups to amend the Law “On weapons”; Draft amendments to Law “On weapons” and their promulgation;	Ministry of Interior, State Police, Ministry of Defence MoJ MoEFA AKSHE	2019-2021	Administrative costs	State budget + EU through SEESAC
		Current Law partly aligned with Directive 1991	Implementation of gap analysis through Table of Concordance and relevant PESTEL analysis;	Ministry of Interior State Police, Ministry of Defence MoJ MoEFA AKSHE	2019-2021	Administrative costs	
	Approve the legal framework related to FAE for military use (including on storage, production, retail, trade, transit, import-export and supervision) and harmonize with UN, OSCE	Law No. 46/2018 “On state control of international transfers of military goods and technologies and goods of dual-use” has been approved in accordance with the EU directives Pursuant to Law 74/2014 “On	Establish working group to approve the by-laws pursuant to Law No. 46/2018 Establish working groups to approximate	Ministry of Defence AKSHE Ministry of Justice MoEFA	2019-2021	Administrative costs	State budget + EU through SEESAC

	and EU legislative framework	Weapons”, DCM No. 658, dated 29/07/2015 “On determining the procedures for issuing licences for weapons manufacture, deactivation and repair” has been approved	DCM No. 658, dated 29/07/2015 “On determining the procedures for issuing licences for weapons manufacture, deactivation and repair”, with the EU Deactivation Regulation,				
		Law No. 46/2018 was drafted pursuant to the EU directive; Table of Concordance (TOC) and PESTEL analysis have been completed	Working group implements gap analysis through Table of Concordance (TOC) and relevant PESTEL analysis; for the acts to be adopted pursuant to Law 46/2018	Ministry of Defence AKSHE Ministry of Justice MoEFA	2019-2021	Administrative costs	State budget + EU through SEESAC
	Draft the regulation “On Civil Use of Explosives” to ensure security requirements and oversight over the explosives producers and legal entities utilizing the explosives;	Law No. 9126 dated 29/07/2003 On civil use of explosives in the Republic of Albania”, as amended by Law No. 73/2014	Establish working group to draft laws “On civil use of explosives”; (including precursors) and “On pyrotechnic substances and fireworks”	AKSHE Ministry of Defence MoEFA	2019-2021	Administrative costs	State Budget + EU through SEESAC
			Working group implements gap analysis through Table of Concordance (TOC) and relevant PESTEL analysis;	AKSHE Ministry of Defence MoEFA	2019-2021	Administrative costs	State budget + EU through SEESAC
			Draft amendments to Law “On civil use of explosives” and their promulgation;	Ministry of Defence AKSHE MoEFA	2019-2021	Administrative costs	State budget + EU through SEESAC

2. Ensure compatibility of arms control legal frameworks across the Western Balkans, which allows direct operational cooperation.	Harmonize weapons categorization and relevant legal framework, which contributes to direct operational cooperation	Directive 2017/853, dated 17 May 2017, of the European Parliament and Council Weapons categorization in Law 74/2014 “On weapons” should be aligned with the directive	Take part in the panoramic overview of gun related laws, criminal codes and criminal procedures codes;	Ministry of Interior, State Police, Ministry of Justice MoEFA	2019-2021	Administrative costs	State budget + EU through SEESAC
			Continues review of the criminal code, in order to reflect the novelties of the European Union	Ministry of Justice Ministry of Interior MoEFA	2019-2021	Administrative costs	
3. Ensure standardization of procedures and practices in the area of arms control and FAE investigations.	Approximate international standards and best practises in the area of arms control and gun crime related investigations.	SALW control procedures are not fully in compliance with the determined EU and international standards and existing good practices;	Endorse regional and international standards in the field of firearms investigations.	State Police. Prosecution Office Ministry of Justice MoEFA	2019-2021	Administrative costs	State budget + EU through SEESAC

GOAL 2: By 2024, ensure that arms control policies and practices in Albania are evidence based and intelligence led

KPI 3: The number of cases, individuals and the amount of misused and trafficked firearms, ammunitions and explosives (FAE) prosecuted and adjudicated in comparison to the number of law enforcement reports on seizures

KPI 5: The number of cases of FAE seized in the European Union, originating from Albania.

KPI 7: The Firearms Focal Point in Albania already established and operational;

KPI 8: The number of inter-institutional cooperation cases at operational level, including investigation, prosecution and pre-trial phases;

KPI 9: The number of cases of operational cooperation sourced from intelligence information including ballistic intelligence in the fight against firearms related crimes, with authorities in the region, EU member states and agencies as well as international law enforcement agencies.

Overall Targets	Specific Objectives	Baseline	Activities	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	Budget Estimate	Source of Funding
<p>1. Standardize and institutionalize data collection on firearms, by gender and age, regarding legal and illegal SALW/firearms interdictions, armed violence incidents, ballistic evidence, and other firearms related data resulting in periodic regional FAE risk analysis and threat assessment.</p>	<p>Establish a data collection system in all related institutions regarding distribution and impact of firearms, ammunition and explosives, with data disaggregated by gender and age</p>	<p>There is no methodology for gathering data to have a comparative summary of the statistical data and information.</p>	<p>Develop and institutionalize data collection methodology in all related institutions regarding distribution and impact of firearms, ammunition and explosives, with data disaggregated by gender and age;</p>	<p>State Police GDC / Office of Statistics MoD AKSHE MoHSW Prosecution Office Courts</p>	<p>2019 - 2021</p>	<p>Administrative costs</p>	<p>State budget + Donors</p>
		<p>There are no procedures for registering data on the distribution and impact of firearms, including gender sensitive data</p>	<p>Training on implementation of distribution and impact data collection including gender sensitive aspects</p>	<p>State Police GDC / Office of Statistics MoD AKSHE MoHSW Prosecution Office Courts</p>	<p>2019 - 2021</p>	<p>Administrative costs</p>	<p>State budget + EU through SEESAC</p>
		<p>There are no specific firearms related statistics in compliance with the requirements of international institutions.</p>	<p>Conduct daily firearms related data collection and periodically retrieve data;</p>	<p>State Police GDC Prosecution Office</p>	<p>2019 - 2020</p>	<p>Administrative costs</p>	<p>State budget + EU through SEESAC</p>
	<p>Increase national analytical capacities and institutionalize firearms data analysis</p>	<p>There is a manual data analysis system; there is no electronic system yet.</p>	<p>Training on developing criminal analysis and gun crime analysis;</p>	<p>State Police GDC</p>	<p>2019-2021</p>		<p>State budget + EU through SEESAC</p>

			Develop criminal analysis and gun crime analysis;	State Police GDC	2019 - 2021	Administrative costs	State budget & SEESAC
		Lack of integration of gender and age perspective in the effectiveness of measures on SALW crimes analysis.	Training on gender analysis of firearms data and gun crimes;	State Police	2019 - 2021	Administrative costs	EU through SEESAC
			Develop periodic risk analysis and threat assessment;	State Police GDC	2019 - 2021	Administrative costs	EU through SEESAC
		Risk profiles exist, but they are not shared among law enforcement institutions.	Increase cooperation between SP and Customs / possible agreement endorsement	State Police GDC	2019 - 2021	Administrative costs	
	Ensure exchange of operational and strategic information, data, intelligence as well as evidence with Europol, Frontex and Eurojust, Interpol	The Firearms Focal Point (FFP) is established as a virtual structure. It is necessary to establish FFP as an organic structure to identify, track and keep statistics and manage interactive programs on FAE.	Establish and operationalize the Firearms Focal Point (FFP);	State Police	2019	Administrative costs in salaries, ALL 5,000,000 per year Analytical programs Software USD 10,000 and USD 9,000	State budget EU
		Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to exchange operational and strategic information, data, intelligence as well as evidence with Europol, Frontex and Eurojust.	Adjustment of standard operating procedures (SOPs) on operational and strategic information exchange;	State Police MoJ Prosecution Office	2020	Administrative costs	

			Implement a regionally agreed procedure for exchange of ballistics' information;	State Police	2021		EU through SEESAC + specialized international agencies
	Strengthening the Firearms Focal Point capacities to support Prevention, Mitigation, Reaction and Suppression of firearms misuse, trafficking and uncontrolled proliferation.	The personnel appointed for the FFP tasks, is not trained and does not have defined duties through an approved procedure.	Conduct certified training for human resources for the FFP	State Police	2019-2020		SEESAC
2. Strengthen tasking, coordination and monitoring functions of the SALW Commission and Firearms Focal Points, to ensure effective policies on Prevention, Mitigation, Reaction and Suppression of firearms misuse, trafficking and uncontrolled proliferation	Strengthen the role of SALW Commission in coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the national action plan	Tasking mechanisms from the SALW Commission to all law enforcement institutions for harmonizing SALW control processes shall be pursuant to the National Strategy	Conduct regular meetings of the SALW Commission;	Ministry of Interior All member institutions in the Commission	2020	Administrative costs	State budget
			Monitoring Strategy measures for SALW and the Action Plan, according to the EU required format; based on performance indicators	All institutions in the Action Plan	2020	Administrative costs	State budget
	Establish integrated response between different security strategic documents		Conduct an Integrated Border Management Strategy analysis, for the compliances with this strategy	State Police Responsible institutions in both strategies	2021	Administrative costs	State budget

<p>3. Institutionalize systematic collection of criminal justice data across the Criminal Justice Sector (at the level of Police, Customs, Prosecutors service, Court Service, Correctional and Penitentiary Services)</p>	<p>Improve response of the Criminal Justice Chain to FAE misuse, illicit possession and trafficking</p>	<p>An approved act on the records coordination methodology, regarding the misuse, illegal possession and trafficking of FAE, is not yet in place</p>	<p>Establish an inter-institutional working group (comprised of Police and Customs, Prosecutors service, Court Service, Correctional and Penitentiary Services) for developing a Track Record;</p>	<p>State Police Customs Service Prosecution Office GDP Courts</p>	<p>2019-2021</p>	<p>Administrative costs</p>	<p>State budget</p>
		<p>A standard document for gathering and reporting data from responsible institutions regarding the complete data management of firearms related criminal cases, is not yet in place</p>	<p>Agree on the joint methodology for the data collection and the institution responsible for collection;</p>	<p>State Police FFP Prosecution Office GDP Courts GDC</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>Administrative costs</p>	<p>State budget</p>
		<p>There are no periodic deadlines for submitting local structure's reports to central and international structures</p>	<p>Submit periodic Track Record reports to domestic institutions and upon request to international institutions;</p>	<p>State Police FFP Prosecution Office GDP Courts GDC</p>	<p>2021</p>		
<p>4. Ensure that every FAE recovered or seized is traced mandatory (domestically and internationally)</p>	<p>Advance capacities and capabilities to mark, trace, and record-keep SALW/firearms, and ammunition</p>		<p>Establish record-keeping technology and procedures in line with the EU Firearms Directive;</p>	<p>State Police</p>	<p>2021</p>		

		There is no procedure and technology, in compliance with the EU laws, on marking and tracing	Provision of marking equipment supported by donors and conduct specific trainings	State Police	2019-2021	Firearms marking equipment cost: USD 25,000	EU through SEESAC
			Develop and implement Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on tracing FAE,	State Police Ministry of Defence	2019-2021	Administrative costs	
			Training on identification and tracing of firearms and ammunition;	State Police Ministry of Defence GDC	2021		SEESAC
			Provide necessary technology for tracing ammunition (CartWinPro);	State Police Ministry of Defence	2021		Need for donors
		The police have access to iARMS system and it is necessary to approve the procedure	Drafting and approval of the procedure and regular input of data on lost, stolen and seized firearms, by the police service, to INTERPOL's Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (iARMS);	State Police FFP	2021	Administrative costs	
			Getting "eTrace" access;	State Police FFP	2021	Administrative costs	
		Currently, state enterprises have manufacturing licences.	Populate the Regional FAE identification network, developed based on the information about all regional, international producers;	AKSHE Ministry of Defence	2021	Administrative costs	State budget

			Conduct assessment of marking capacities and practices at time of manufacture and post-manufacture;	MoD AKSHE	2021	Administrative costs	State budget
			Establish post-manufacture marking technology;	AKSHE Ministry of Defence	2021	Administrative costs	
5. Fully integrate gender and age concerns in SALW/firearms control policies and ensure meaningful participation of women in SALW/firearms control	Increase participation of women in SALW/firearms control	Limited integration of gender and age perspective might have had a negative impact in the effectiveness of SALW control measures.	Include and consult representatives of women's organizations, gender equality bodies and gender experts in the development and implementation of SALW/firearms control policies;	SALW Commission NGO Media	2019-2021		
		The lack of women representation impedes the involvement of gender perspective into SALW policies.	Ensure balanced representation of women in SALW commission and other relevant bodies;		2019-2021		
	Increase capacities of institutions in charge of SALW/firearms control to mainstream gender and develop gender responsive SALW/firearms policies	Need for training member institutions of SALW Commission and all other institutions in charge of SALW/firearms control policies implementation;	Conduct training on gender aspects of SALW/firearms for members of SALW/commissions and all other institutions in charge of SALW/firearms control policies implementation;	Participating institutions in the SALW Commission	2021		EU through SEESAC

	Improve institutional and policy response to the misuse of firearms in domestic and intimate partner violence	Policies, practices and identifying measures to address the misuse of firearms in domestic and intimate partner violence;	Review current legal framework to address the misuse of firearms in domestic and intimate partner violence;	MoHSW MoJ MoI	2021	Administrative costs	
	Enhance prevention of SALW/firearms misuse	Lack of preventive measures to address the impact of gender roles and dominant forms of masculinity in fuelling demand and misuse of firearms, particularly among young men. Community policing officers have already been appointed and some of them are dedicated to youth and schools.	Develop and implement preventive measures to address the impact of gender roles and dominant forms of masculinity in fuelling demand and misuse of firearms, particularly among young men.	MoESY MoHSW MoI State Police	2021	Administrative costs	
		Cooperation with other law enforcement institutions such as SIS and GDC can be further improved in the area of exchanging information on the illicit trade of weapons	Prioritize the follow up of individuals and criminal groups involved in activities such as trafficking of weapons, sophisticated weapons, explosives and remote control explosives. Prioritize the follow up of the illicit trade of weapons, ammunition and explosives, and the activity of networks, organisations, entities or individuals involved in their manufacturing/trafficking and use for criminal	SIS State Police GDC AAF			

		<p>The main law enforcement institutions can appoint information exchange coordinators on issues related to firearms, upon request of the State Police and after the establishment of the FFP in the State Police.</p>	<p>and terrorist purposes.</p> <p>Follow up and outreach on the possible cooperation and links of firearms trafficking groups/networks with individuals/groups/criminal networks involved in the international trafficking and other illegal activities.</p> <p>Due and regular exchange of information between law enforcement bodies in function of timely warning and preventing this illegal activity.</p> <p>Filing high-risk people involved in the activity of trafficking weapons, sophisticated weapons and explosives. When other institutions identify these people and are interested in getting information or common follow up, they can use coordinators and then can exchange official information.</p>				
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GOAL 3: By 2024, significantly reduce illicit flows of firearms, ammunition and explosives (FAE) into, within and beyond Albania

KPI 3: The number of cases, individuals and quantity of misused and trafficked firearms, ammunition and explosives (FAE) prosecuted and adjudicated in comparison to the number of law enforcement reports on seizures;

KPI 4: Number of cases and quantity of FAE seized inland compared to the number of cases and quantity of FAE seized at the borders.

KPI 5: The number of cases of FAE seized in the European Union, originating from Albania.

KPI 6: The number of FAEs, for which export licences have been issued by Albania, identified as diverted through the post-shipment control procedure.

Overall Targets	Specific Objectives	Baseline	Activities	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	Budget Estimate	Source of Funding
1. Ensure full implementation and monitoring of legal, policy and procedural framework on trafficking of FAE	Increase capacities on data collection and analysis for improved detection, identification and investigation of FAE	Limited cooperation in IBM, lack of firearms detection, identification and investigation capacities. Risk analysis is not focused on firearms	Conduct training on CIRAM;	Department of Border and Migration State Police	2019 - 2021		Donors
		Methodology adopted throughout the region.	Conduct training on SOCTA methodology;	State Police AFIU (Albanian Financial Intelligence Unit) Prosecution Office	2019-2021		Donors
	Increase the capacity of the judiciary to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate firearms related crimes.	Weak detection, analysis, identification and investigation capacities of firearms related activities	Conduct assessment of prosecution practices and procedures on firearms related crimes;	Prosecution Office Courts State Police	2020	Administrative costs	

			Develop and institutionalize the prosecution practices and procedures on firearms related crimes;	Prosecution Office Courts State Police	2021	Administrative costs	
		Low track record of prosecuted and adjudicated cases of misuse and trafficking of FAE	Conduct an assessment of adjudication practices on firearms related crimes;	Prosecution Office Courts State Police	2021	Administrative costs	
			Develop investigation strategies for the Prosecution Office	Prosecution Office	2021	Administrative costs	
		No vocational training on gender aspects regarding investigation of firearms related crimes;	Conduct training on gender aspects of firearms related crimes;	State Police Prosecution Office Donors	2020		Donors
2. Prevent trafficking (smuggling, illicit trade and transit) of FAE through improved processes, equipment and training of targeted law enforcement units	Increase capacities for detection, identification and investigation to prevent trafficking of FAE	Insufficient quantity of FAE detection equipment, mostly outdated, lack of detection dog breeds/FAE electronic sniffers. Lack of technological electronic equipment Low track record of prosecuted FAE cases	Develop and implement procedures on detection, analysis, identification and investigation of FAE;		2019-2021		Donors
		Need for coordinated trainings of law enforcement institutions	Conduct vocational training (including introductory and advanced) on detection, analysis, identification and investigation of FAE for law enforcement institutions (border, forensic police and customs);		2019-2021		Donors

		<p>Border control outside of BCP is needed, based on the analysis and condition of day and night optic devices, as well as the use of K9 dogs/electronic sniffers or even drones.</p>	<p>Procure equipment required for detection, analysis, identification and investigation of FAE (green border and border crossings points) based on field force analysis and equipment needs assessment; such as: -Border surveillance transport vehicles, -Day/night vision binoculars -Metal detectors -Thermal cameras - Breeding dogs for the Institute of K9 dogs Training -Jet skis and marine vessels of different capacities for blue border surveillance -SMARDEC equipment for border surveillance -Radar for blue border surveillance -Fiberscope and videoscope for performing second line checks of vehicles</p>	<p>State Police Customs</p>	<p>2019-2021</p>	<p>60 million 5 million 3 million 29.5 million 90 million 405 million 25 million</p>	<p>Donors</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Hand luggage scanner -Mobile scanner for the control of luggage in Customs -Training the Customs personnel on how to use mobile scanners -Electronic sniffer -Maintenance of abovementioned equipment 			<p>4.5 million</p> <p>25 million</p>	
3. Substantially strengthen control, monitoring and prevention of diversion of legal trade through improved capacities, procedures and transparency	Strengthen capacities of arms export control including risk assessment, licensing, delivery and post-delivery verifications	Law No. 46/2018 “On state control of international transfers of military goods and technologies and goods of dual-use”	Training of licensing officers on risk assessments, licensing and end-user certificates;	AKSHE/ Intelligence services Customs State Police MoEFA	2019-2021		Donors
		Law No. 46/2018 “On state control of international transfers of military goods and technologies and goods of dual-use”	Conduct risk assessments for each transfer;	AKSHE/ Intelligence services Customs State Police MoEFA	2019-2021	Administrative costs	
		Law No. 46/2018 “On state control of international transfers of military goods and technologies and goods of dual-use”	Outreach for embassy personnel on delivery and post-delivery verifications;	AKSHE/ Intelligence services Customs State Police MoEFA	2019-2021	Administrative costs	

		DCM No. 43, dated 16/01/2008 “On the organisation, functioning and status of the State Export Control Authority” Memorandum of Cooperation between AKSHE and the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Republic of Kosovo, May 2016	Establish agreements on post-shipment verification with relevant countries;	AKSHE MoEFA MoD	2019-2021	Administrative costs	
		DCM No. 305, dated 25/03/2009 “On establishing the release procedures of the legal documents for quality assurance of the state control over the activity of import-export of military goods and technologies and goods of dual-use”	Conduct post shipment verifications;	AKSHE/ Intelligence services Customs State Police MoEFA	2019-2021	Administrative costs	
			Conduct training on the risk assessment of misuses of exported arms for gender based violence	AKSHE MoI GDC MoEFA	2019-2024		Donors
	Ensure transparency of arms exports	Law No. 46/2018 “On state control of international transfers of military goods and technologies and goods of dual-use” Decision of the Council of Ministers No. 43, dated 16/01/2008	Continue the good practice of producing and publishing annual reports on arms exports, as well as periodic reports as required by international agreements;	AKSHE GDC MoEFA	2019-2021	Administrative costs	
		Workshops with stakeholders and the public Maintain the website on procedures and legislation	Identify and develop tools required to increase transparency of arms exports;	AKSHE	2019-2021	Administrative costs	Donors
	Strengthening control and monitoring of sale and transfer of precursors		Establish supervisory mechanism for the control of sale of precursors and reporting of suspicious	GDC AKSHE	2019-2021		Donors

			transfer;				
4. Strengthen existing bilateral, regional and international mechanisms and encouraging new forms of good practice to counter trafficking of firearms	Contribute to existing bilateral, regional and international mechanisms and processes	Regularly contribute to the regional processes and mechanisms: SALW Commissions process, RASR, EMPACT, SEEFEN, SEEFEG, RACVIAC, RIEP; EU P2P; SELEC	Continue to regularly contribute to the regional processes and mechanisms: SALW Commissions process, RASR, EMPACT, SEEFEN, SEEFEG, RACVIAC, RIEP; EU P2P; SELEC	Ministry of Interior Ministry of Defence State Police Customs Service All institutions that are part of the Commission	2019-2021		
	Strengthen good practices to counter trafficking of firearms	Existence of regional platforms facilitating exchange of good practices of WB stakeholders at different levels.	Participate and contribute to Joint Action Days; And other operational actions led by EUROPOL	State Police GDC	2019-2021	Administrative costs	EMPACT EUROPOL PCC SEE
		Exchange information to the benefit of regional joint operations.	Participate and contribute to operations led by Interpol; SELEC, EUROPOL	State Police GDC	2019-2021	Operational costs	
		Enhance vocational qualification of human resources and exchange best experiences.	Organize and participate to TAIEX and CEPOL training courses and CEPOL; SELEC exchange programmes;	State Police GDC	2019-2021		Donors
		The police and customs information exchange centres with Greece, Italy, Kosovo, Montenegro and Macedonia are still in process. There are protocols in place for	Implement agreements and protocols	State Police GDC	2019-2021	Operational costs	

		green border joint patrolling					
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GOAL 4: By 2024, significantly reduce the supply, demand and misuse of firearms through increased awareness, education, outreach and advocacy

KPI 10: The number of incidents involving firearms and victims affected by the misuse of firearms, disaggregated by gender and age, in Albania

KPI 14: The percentage of citizens satisfaction (disaggregated by age and gender) or feeling of safety on armed violence in Albania.

Overall Targets	Specific Objectives	Baseline	Activities	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	Budget Estimate	Source of Funding
Increase awareness among licensed private and legal entities about the danger of misuse and illicit proliferation of FAE, including of risk of diversion for FAE producers	Increase awareness among licensed private and legal entities about the danger of misuse and illicit proliferation of firearms.	Lack of experience of licensed entities on the dangers of firearms	Develop and implement an internal compliance programme for licensed entities and producers	AKSHE Licensed entity	2019-2021		
	Increase awareness of risk of diversion for FAE producers.						
1. Develop sustainable partnerships to strengthen advocacy, reinforce outreach and reach messaging multipliers	Increase level of awareness and knowledge of civil society and media on firearms misuse and illicit possession and firearms-enabled violence.	More objective reporting is needed in firearms related incidents	Organize and develop periodic workshops with civil society and media representatives on objective reporting;	MoI State Police GDC MoFE MoHSW	2019-2021		Need for support from donors

	Strengthen the cooperation of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary with media (event/incident reporting and communication).	All central institutions have information coordinators and press offices	Strengthen formal communication channels between institution communication cells and media outlets;	MoI State Police GDC MoFE Prosecution Office Courts	2019-2021		Need for support from donors
2. Increase awareness among general population, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE;	Increase awareness of targeted audience, both women and men, on the danger of misuse, illicit possession and trafficking of FAE	Awareness through the Gun Crime Analysis Report of the relevant groups, based on the reported number of firearms in illicit possession.	Conduct an awareness analysis through the Gun Crime Analysis Report; Trainings on social marketing	State Police MoI GDC MoFE MoHSW	2021		Need for support from donors
		High number of firearms related injuries and victims.	Develop and implement awareness campaigns focused on specific groups and/or targeting specific behaviours (young men, hunters, celebratory shooting, domestic and gender based violence, private security, training centres etc.);		2020-2021		Need for support from donors
		Lack of knowledge on firearms of the people wanting to obtain a firearm.	Training on gender sensitive communications;	State Police Law enforcement institutions	2019-2021		Need for support from donors
		Distance young people from the social models of firearms possession and inform them on the damages and consequences of weapons	Integrate violence reduction behaviour among youth into the education system; Planning extracurricular classes on the dangers of firearms	Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth State Police MoHSW	2019-2021		Need for support from donors

3. Increase confidence in security institutions as providers of adequate and equal safety for all, through community-society-regional outreach activities	Increase public trust in security institutions.	There are officers dedicated to community policing. In most districts, there are Community Safety Councils.	Conduct regular surveys of community safety councils to identify local community safety needs and grievances related to firearm threats	MoI State Police Community Safety Councils	2019-2021	Administrative costs	
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GOAL 5: By 2024, substantially decrease the estimated number of firearms in illicit possession in Albania

KPI 4: The number of cases and quantity of FAE seized inland compared to the number of cases and quantity of FAE seized at the borders;

KPI 11: The number of FAE voluntarily surrendered, as well as firearms legalized or deactivated;

Overall Targets	Specific Objectives	Baseline	Activities	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	Budget Estimate	Source of Funding
1. Substantially increase the number of seized firearms, ammunition and explosives	Increase intelligence led policing operational capacities towards illegal possession of firearms/SALW	The number of weapons in illegal possession is considered to be significant.	Collect information regarding illegal possession through analysis of open source media, use of informants and other regular information channels;	State Police Prosecution Office Intelligence Services	2019-2021	Informants reward fund	To be determined
		Developed intelligence led operations on the illicit possession of FAE;	Implement target operations based on the developed problem profiles on illicit possession of FAE;	State Police Prosecution Office Intelligence Services	2019-2021	Operational costs	
	Improve and strengthen human and technical detection capacities of traffic, criminal, customs and border police to detect and seize FAE	Lack of FAE identification and investigation procedures for operational structures on the field.	Develop and institutionalize identification, risk profiling, detection, information sharing	SP GDC	2021		Need for support from donors on

			and reporting procedures of FAE as well as the respective training curricula;				trainings
		Lack of training of traffic, criminal officers and customs employees on detection of FAE	Implement training on detection of FAE for traffic, criminal and customs police	State Police GDC	2019-2021		Need for support from donors on trainings
		Lack of FAE detection equipment	Provide Forensic Police and detection equipment capacities based on needs identified;	State Police GDC	2019-2021		Need for support from donors
2. Ensure that legal measures are in place allowing legalization and voluntary surrender of firearms and their implementation	Decrease the number of firearms in illicit possession through periodic legalization and FAE through voluntarily surrender	Currently, there is no amnesty on voluntary surrender.	Implement voluntarily surrender campaigns/events, based on the amnesty to be approved / discussion on incentives	All institutions that are part of the Commission	2019-2021		Need for support from donors
		All countries in the region have approved or have foreseen to approve a law on legalization. In Albania, we have not agreed yet on the necessity of such law	Start and further the debate on the need of a law on legalization, beyond the National SALW Commission	All institutions that are part of the Commission	2019-2021	Without cost	
3. Systematically use deactivation to reduce illegal firearms possession	Increase awareness of deactivation as a means for legalization of firearms	Raise awareness of people that possess illegal firearms, on their deactivation.	Include deactivation awareness in legalization and voluntarily surrender campaigns;	State Police AKSHE	2019-2021		Need for support from donors on awareness-raising and deactivat

							ion equipment
4. Increase administrative capacities and targeted outreach to complete verification of legally possessed weapons, within envisaged legal time frame, as well as to address adequately found and inherited firearms	Increase administrative capacities to deal with verification of firearms	Need for verification and control of firearms based on Law 74/2014 “On weapons”	Equipment with digital cards	State Police	2019-2021	Estimated costs, ALL 5,000,000	Need for support
	Increase targeted awareness and information to individuals in the process of verification of firearms	Need for re-registration and control of firearms based on Law 74/2014 “On weapons”	Implement awareness activities regarding verification of firearms and categorization trainings	State Police	2019-2021		Need for support

GOAL 6: Systematically decrease the surplus and destroy seized small arms and light weapons and ammunition, adhering to environmental standards

KPI 12: The number of SALW/firearms, ammunition and explosives reported as confiscated or surplus systematically destroyed;

Overall Targets	Specific Objectives	Baseline	Activities	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	Budget Estimate	Source of Funding
1. Systematically destroy all surplus stockpile FAE in an environmentally benign manner.	Ensure that destruction of surplus FAE is conducted on periodical basis and in line with IATG and/or other international standards	Conduct procedures based on DCM No. 138, dated 14/08/2007, ‘On the procedure of handling arms, the technique and equipment of armed forces, removed from stockpile and use’ as amended. Albania has destroyed all surplus stockpile inherited by the previous system	The procedures performed from removal from use to alienation/disposal of firearms and their ammunition are already identified in the Firearms and Ammunitions administration records;	State Police AF MoTE	2019-2021		

		Procedures to establish disposal method from Disposal Commission (industrial dismantling, in military factories, dismantling in shooting ranges and alienation from MEICO)	Conduct periodic destruction/disposal of FAE in certified destruction and dismantling sites and in line with the approved SOPs;	Ministry of Defence MoTE	2019-2021	Budget allocated according to disposal needs	Need for support, where appropriate
2. Systematically destroy all confiscated FAE	Systematically and publicly destroy all confiscated FAE	The FAE confiscated from SP are handled with the same procedure as the other AF surplus weapons.	Follow up the procedures for taking over confiscated weapons and ammunition and destroy them in military factories.	Ministry of Defence State Police MoTE	2019-2021	Budget allocated according to disposal needs	
		In cases where explosives are confiscated, it would be more appropriate to keep only samples in police storage facilities and destroy the rest	Start a debate on the possibilities of keeping only samples of explosives that may be unstable / current procedures analysis	State Police Prosecution Office Ministry of Justice Ministry of Defence MoTE	2019-2021	Administrative costs	
		The ad-hoc categorization commission separates and categorizes firearms and their ammunition.	Develop plan for destruction activities	MoD MoTE	2019-2021	Budget allocated according to disposal needs	
		The commission determines and approves the destruction costs, proposed by military enterprises. Enterprises have certified dismantling technology.	Conduct periodic destruction of confiscated FAE in certified destruction sites and in line with the approved SOPs;	MoD MoTE	2019-2021	Budget allocated according to disposal needs	

2. Ensure safe and secure SALW/firearms and ammunition storage facilities, designated based on identified needs and in accordance with international standards	Ensure SALW/firearms and ammunition storage facilities are safe and secure as per international standards	Evidence rooms upgrading: during 2018, a State Police firearms storage location and two evidence rooms were upgraded, through EU funds	Develop SOPs to increase safety and security of each storage location for law enforcement institutions. Identify other storage locations that need intervention	State Police	2019-2021	Training the Police on firearms and ammunition stockpile management , USD 25,000, U.S. State Department funding	Need for support
		Need to upgrade safety and security of storage infrastructure	Implement security and safety storage infrastructure upgrades based on IATG checklist for armed forces, law enforcement institutions and licensed legal entities.	MoD State Police	2019-2021	Safety and security conditions upgrade at: Police tunnel-warehouse in Mullet – USD 45,000, U.S. State Department funding MoD warehouse in Mirake – USD 285,000, U.S. State Department funding MoD warehouse in Zall Herr – USD 50,000, U.S. State Department funding	U.S. State Department EU + Other donors through SEESAC

						Other storage facilities with projects for the upcoming years	
3. Build the capacities of relevant legal entities (producers, repair shops, retail, trade, shooting ranges, hunting ranges, private security companies, training centres) to establish inspection systems.	Ensure that inspection systems of the legal entities are established and fully compliant with the relevant legal framework.	Determine inspection systems of natural persons and legal entities,	Develop SOPs by all licensed legal entities on inspection systems and based on the relevant legal framework;	AKSHE	2019-2021		Need for support
		Need to train personnel on inspection systems	Conduct training of relevant personnel of licensed legal entities on the inspection systems based on the SOPs;	SP GDC MoFE	2019-2021		Donors
4. Increase human resources and administrative capacities of state institutions for monitoring, oversight and evaluation of the firearms and ammunitions stocks of legal entities and individuals.	Ensure that supervision bodies have the technical and human capacities to monitor, oversight and evaluate PSSM by licensed legal entities and individuals.	Supervision bodies are in place	Conduct training of supervision body's personnel on inspection of legal entities;	SP MoI AKSHE GDC	2019-2021	Administrative costs	
		Lack of vehicles, software, safety equipment / or the existence of obsolete models	Equip the supervision body with the required capacities (vehicles, software, safety equipment) to implement oversight and evaluation.	SP MoI AKSHE GDC	2019-2021		Donors