

2025 RESULTS OVERVIEW BY ROADMAP GOAL AND OVERALL TARGETS

This report presents key results as reported by partner organizations in the 15th *Contributions of Regional and International Organizations Report* prepared ahead of the 15th Regional Roadmap Coordination Meeting and in the WB SALW Control Roadmap Multi Partner Trust Fund Annual Report 2025. Is it structured against the Roadmap Goals and Overall Targets and covers the period from **January to December 2025**.

During the reporting period, partner organizations reported a total of **176 tangible results**, contributing to **25 of the 29 Overall Targets** across all five Goals of the Roadmap. Out of 37 projects under implementation, **23 reported** results that met the methodology criteria, reflecting the breadth of regional and international support to Western Balkans jurisdictions in SALW control.

Results were identified through a review of reported 15th Contributions by Regional and International organizations and mapped against the relevant Regional Roadmap Goals and Overall Targets. For this report, a result was defined as a completed or substantively achieved output, capacity improvement, institutional change, adopted document, delivered system, equipment handover, training outcome, operational result, or evidence product that could be clearly linked to a Roadmap target. Routine descriptions of activities were counted as results only where they produced a concrete deliverable, made a clear connection to strengthened institutional or operational capacities, or contributed directly to implementation of a Roadmap target. Where several related sub-activities contributed to the same outcome, they were consolidated into one result to avoid double-counting. A summary of results by goal can be found below:

GOAL	Results
Goal 1 - By 2030, ensure that arms control legislation is in place, harmonized with the EU regulatory framework and other related international obligations and standardized across the region.	16
Goal 2 - By 2030, ensure that arms control policies and practices in the Western Balkans are in place, evidence-based and intelligence-led.	41
Goal 3 - By 2030, significantly reduce misuse, illicit manufacturing, illicit possession, and illicit flows of weapons, ammunition and explosives (WAE)	66
Goal 4 - By 2030, significantly reduce the supply, demand, illicit possession and misuse of arms, ammunition and explosives through the means of prevention	31

Goal 5 - By 2030, substantially decrease the risk of proliferation and diversion through improved safety and security of the stockpiles and disposal of weapons, ammunition and explosives.
--

22

No results were reported under four Overall Targets in this report: **two in Goal 4** and **two in Goal 5**. These relate to awareness among *licensed private and legal entities, legalization and voluntary surrender of WAE, environmentally benign destruction of surplus stockpiles, and monitoring and oversight of WAE stocks held by legal entities and individuals.*

Goal 1 - By 2030, ensure that arms control legislation is in place, harmonized with the EU regulatory framework and other related international obligations and standardized across the region.		16 Results
Overall Targets	Results	
Complete and regularly review the legal framework to regulate production, acquisition and possession for civil use as well as counter trafficking and misuse of weapons and ammunition in line with the EU regulatory framework and other related international obligations.	<p>SEESAC's support contributed to legislative reform and harmonization with EU standards in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and North Macedonia, including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Bosnia and Herzegovina, progress on legislative reform and harmonization was supported through a workshop on aligning the legal framework for arms control with EU standards. ○ In Montenegro, progress on harmonization was supported through a round table held as part of public consultations on the draft Law on Weapons and Ammunition. ○ In North Macedonia, the draft Law on Explosives was completed in June 2025, alongside the table of concordance assessing the alignment of weapons legislation with EU standards. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina support contributed to legislative harmonization and the approval of the Firearms Law in Tuzla Canton, Posavina Canton and Canton 10, advancing alignment of firearms legislation in Bosnia and Herzegovina with EU and international standards. ● OSCE Mission to Serbia supported the harmonization of Serbia's SALW deactivation framework with EU standards through a comprehensive legal analysis completed by the Banc d'Épreuve de Saint-Étienne and expert missions conducted. ● OSCE Presence in Albania supported the review of Albania's legal and practical framework on firearms deactivation, following an evaluation visit to Tirana. ● UNDP Kosovo¹ supported a five-day workshop to harmonize the Law on Weapons and the Law on Civil Use of Explosives. <p>UNODC support contributed to legislative alignment with the UN Firearms Protocol in three jurisdictions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Montenegro, the Ministry of Justice considered further amendments to the Criminal Code and accepted the removal of unclear weapon categories and the criminalization of possession of blueprints for 3D-printed firearms, pending adoption. 	

¹ For the United Nations Development Programme, references to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). For the European Union, this designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In BiH, draft amendments to Article 193 of the Criminal Code were finalized with support to the Ministry of Justice’s Working Group, introducing clearer definitions and stronger sanctions for firearms-related offences. ○ In Serbia, contributed to public consultations on amendments to the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code.
<p>Complete and regularly review the legal framework to regulate production and possession for civil use and counter trafficking and misuse of explosives (including pyrotechnics) and explosive precursors in line with the EU regulatory framework.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEESAC supported further progress on legislative reform and harmonization across jurisdictions through the Regional Workshop on Pyrotechnics and Explosives for Civil Use, which facilitated dialogue on draft amendments, shared challenges and best practices.
<p>Complete and regularly review the legal framework to regulate production and trade as well as counter illegal trade of arms, ammunition, dual-use goods and military equipment in line with the EU regulatory framework and other related international obligations.</p>	<p>BAFA’s support advanced legal and policy alignment with EU standards on conventional arms export controls, including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Albania, amendments to the Law on “State and International Transfer Control of Military Goods and Dual-Use Items and Technologies” were supported through legal review, contributing to the law’s adoption. ○ Alignment with the EU acquis on conventional arms export controls was strengthened through the completion of an assessment of EU candidate countries’ alignment and increased awareness of EU export-control policies, particularly Common Position 2008/944/CFSP.
<p>Ensure compatibility and standardization of arms, ammunition and explosives control relevant legal frameworks across the Western Balkans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEESAC advanced legislative reform and harmonization across Western Balkans jurisdictions through the Regional Workshop on Harmonisation of Legislation in the Field of SALW and Explosives Control with the EU Acquis, which facilitated dialogue on draft amendments, shared challenges and best practices.

<p>Regularly exchange good practices with a specific focus on harmonization of the legal framework with the EU Regulatory framework and other international obligations.</p>	<p>UNODC strengthened judicial and prosecutorial capacities across the Western Balkans to adjudicate firearms-related cases through tailored legal resources, specialized judiciary curricula, comparative case law and sub-regional expert exchanges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Judicial actors across the region received tailored legal resources, specialized training (including dedicated curricula for the judiciary in all jurisdictions), and comparative case law ○ 32 participating judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement officials from all six jurisdictions were able to exchange good practices in adjudicating firearms-related cases.
<p>Goal 2 - By 2030, ensure that arms control policies and practices in the Western Balkans are in place, evidence-based and intelligence-led.</p>	
<p>Develop/align SALW strategies and/or the Action Plans with the Roadmap.</p>	<p>SEESAC contributed to the alignment of SALW strategies and action plans with the revised Roadmap 2025–2030 by providing expert drafting, review and evaluation support across the Western Balkans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Albania, the Strategy on SALW Control 2025–2030 and its Action Plan 2025–2028 were adopted in December 2025. ○ In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the SALW Control Strategy 2025–2030 and accompanying Action Plan 2025–2027 were adopted in April 2025. ○ In Montenegro, the evaluation of the SALW Control Strategy was completed in November 2025, and a concept note to guide the preparation of the new SALW Control Strategy was prepared. ○ In North Macedonia, the new SALW Control Strategy and Action Plan advanced through the September 2025 workshop and were submitted to the Government for adoption. ○ In Serbia, the Programme for SALW, Ammunition and Explosives Control 2025–2030 and its Action Plan 2025–2027 were adopted in December 2025.
<p>Fully integrate gender and age concerns in arms control policies and prioritize meaningful participation of women in policymaking.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina was awarded the silver medal of the UNDP Gender Equality Seal supported by UNDP in BiH, becoming the first security institution in the world to receive this recognition. ● OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina strengthened gender-responsive SALW control through an inter-institutional gender analysis and specialized training on firearms misuse in gender-based and domestic violence. <p>SEESAC contributed to the integration of gender and age concerns in SALW control by strengthening police capacities, supporting institutional gender mainstreaming, engaging women’s civil society organizations and producing regional evidence-based guidance, including:</p>

41 Results

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthened gender-responsive SALW control by supporting the MoIs/Police Directorates – following SEESAC’s 2024 Regional Training of Trainers – in delivering trainings on Guidelines for Assessing and Addressing Risks Related to Firearms Misuse in Domestic Violence and Guidelines for Gender Responsive Firearms License Approval throughout the region. Across the Western Balkans, 61 police officers specialized in domestic violence cases were trained to identify and mitigate the risks posed by firearms in domestic violence context and respond to them with adequate urgency and 67 officers involved in the licence approval process were equipped with the skills and knowledge to apply a gender-responsive approach, including during background checks. ○ Strengthened gender-responsive SALW control was achieved through participation of representatives of 18 women’s civil society organisations (WCSOs) from the Western Balkans, including three each from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia in a workshop on Gender and SALW organized in Tirana. ○ In Bosnia and Herzegovina, 15 members of the Gender Equality Coordination Board of Ministry of Security enhanced their capacities to understand and apply gender equality frameworks through a workshop organized by SEESAC. ○ In Montenegro, five Gender Coach Programme sessions supported the Head of SALW Commission to boost his awareness on the gender-responsiveness of arms control policies. ○ Two regional analyses: Women in SALW control and Firearms Misuse in Domestic Violence. ○ A regional knowledge product to support institutions in the region in mainstreaming gender in SALW control – 12 Steps Towards Sustainable Gender Mainstreaming in SALW Control. ● UNDP Serbia supported the development of evidence-based recommendations on preventing firearms misuse in domestic violence, which directly informed the Ministry of Justice working group drafting amendments to the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence. ● UNDP Serbia increased the leadership and engagement of women in the security sector through a high-level regional conference gathering 127 officials from 18 jurisdictions and the third meeting of policewomen networks of Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, reaching 233 women in total.
<p>Regularly monitor and evaluate the implementation of the policy documents on arms control.</p>	<p>SEESAC supported structured monitoring of SALW Control Strategy implementation through local Roadmap coordination meetings and regional-level review of achievements, priorities and challenges, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support organization of 12 local Roadmap coordination meetings across six Western Balkans jurisdictions in 2025, strengthening the monitoring of SALW Control Strategies implementation. ○ Coordination and monitoring of Roadmap implementation was ensured through the Regional Roadmap Coordination Meetings, and the development and distribution of the 13th and 14th regional

	<p>monitoring reports. The Final Review of the first phase of Roadmap implementation was completed and approved by the authorities.</p>
<p>Standardize and institutionalize record-keeping and data collection on weapons, ammunition and explosives, disaggregated by sex and age.</p>	<p>SEESAC supported strengthened evidence-based SALW policymaking and data collection through regional research, AVMP monitoring products and support to digital firearms record-keeping.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A study on the Demand for Firearms in the Western Balkans was published in 2025, providing insights and recommendations for policymakers and other stakeholders to prevent and reduce the demand for firearms in the region. ○ Four AVMP quarterly reports on firearm incidents in South East Europe, covering October-December 2024, January-March 2025, April-June 2025, and July-September 2025 and three analyses covering Southeast Europe, for the period 2019-2024, focusing on Weapons Seizures, Firearm Incidents in the Criminal Context and Firearm Incidents in the Context of Domestic Violence were published. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNDP in Bosnia and Herzegovina supported the development and operationalization of a digital application for the management of legally owned weapons in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the first installation completed in the Zenica-Doboj Canton Ministry of Interior. ● UNDP Kosovo supported the development of the Explosive Management Module and completed training sessions for Ministry of Internal Affairs officials and legal entities on its use. ● UNDP North Macedonia supported the upgrade of the Information Police System (IRDAM) with a specialized module for handling domestic violence cases involving firearms, an alert mechanism for known firearm license holders and strengthened collection of gender-related statistics. ● UNDP Serbia strengthened evidence-based policymaking on firearms misuse in domestic violence through the completion of a comprehensive dataset framework, enabling the Ministry of Interior to collect, analyze and present sex- and age-disaggregated data more systematically.
<p>Strengthen planning, coordination and monitoring functions of SALW Commissions to ensure effective policies on arms control.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● OSCE Mission to Skopje strengthened the institutional capacity of the SALW Commission through the update of its Rules of Procedure, the development of an orientation manual, an SOP for SALW data collection, tracking and reporting and the development of a Communication Strategy (2024–2028). ● SEESAC strengthened the planning, coordination and monitoring functions of SALW Commissions through regional policy-level exchange, targeted leadership support and communication capacity-building, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthened Regional coordination through the regular participation of relevant institutions from Western Balkans jurisdictions to two Regional Meetings of SALW Commissions, a policy-level

	<p>platform established by SEESAC to support the planning, coordination and monitoring of arms control activities across South East and East Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhanced leadership and outreach capacities of the SALW Commission of Montenegro through a one-on-one Communication and Media Outreach coaching session. ○ Strengthened Communication and regional cooperation capacities of Bosnia and Herzegovina's SALW Coordination Board through continued English-language courses for its members. 	
<p>Strengthen and systematize the collection and reporting of criminal justice data.</p>	<p>UNODC strengthened the criminal justice knowledge base on firearms-related offences and related organized crime cases across the Western Balkans through a comprehensive set of practitioner-oriented knowledge products, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ six jurisdiction-specific guidelines on special investigative measures, ○ one regional comparative product, ○ a regional training manual on firearms, parts, components and ammunition in Serbian, Macedonian and Albanian, ○ a practical ballistic manual for prosecutors and judges in Bosnia and Herzegovina, ○ volume 2 of the Firearms Case Law Collection for Montenegro, ○ Montenegro's Analysis of Sentencing Policies in Firearms-Related Cases, ○ guidelines on investigating firearms offences in postal parcels in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, ○ and the regional human rights case-law publication ○ a new regional methodology for the analysis of firearms-related judgments and validated through two sub-regional expert meetings (Vienna and Skopje). 	
<p>Ensure that every weapon recovered or seized is traced (domestically and/or internationally)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EUROPOL strengthened Serbian forensic weapons investigation capacities by training investigators on TRAFFIC and EVOFINDER. 	
<p>Goal 3 - By 2030, significantly reduce misuse, illicit manufacturing, illicit possession, and illicit flows of weapons, ammunition and explosives (WAE)</p>		
<p>Substantially strengthen risk analysis systems, control, monitoring and prevention of diversion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SEESAC promoted further transparency in arms export in the region through the annual publication of the Regional Reports on Arms Exports for 2022 and 2023, as well as an overview of the arms exports from the region during 2018-2022 and 2019-2023. 	
		<p>66 Results</p>

<p>from legal trade through improved capacities, procedures and transparency.</p>	
<p>Prevent and counter trafficking, misuse, illicit manufacturing, and possession of WAE through improved procedures, equipment and training of targeted law enforcement and criminal justice entities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUROJUST supported a joint action day organized by Western Balkan authorities within a Joint Investigation Team, which led to the arrest of dozens of suspects and the seizure of illicit weapons, including pistols, long guns, hand grenades and ammunition. • FRONTEX strengthened the capacities of border officers from all six Western Balkans jurisdictions to detect sophisticated vehicle concealments used in trafficking illicit goods through Train-the-Trainer Advanced Concealment Workshops. • EUROPOL supported operational cases that led to the seizure of weapons and hand grenades, including action days in February 2025 targeting a criminal network with Western Balkans roots and in March 2025 in support of a French investigation into the supply of assault rifles and hand grenades from Western Balkans sources. • CEPOL strengthened investigations into poly-criminal organized crime groups by improving intelligence analysis, international cooperation and police-prosecutor coordination through a firearms-trafficking training delivered in Podgorica. • OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina strengthened K9 capacities of law enforcement agencies in BiH through infrastructure upgrades at six designated police K9 units, donation of priority K9 equipment to four law enforcement agencies, completion of Module 2 of the FRONTEX Regional Certification Programme on Product Scent 2026, official certification of two trainees following re-testing, and specialized trainings on the Guidelines for the Use of K9 Capacity in Detecting SALW delivered with Guardia Civil experts. • OSCE Mission in Kosovo strengthened the Kosovo Police K9 unit’s operational capacity to detect and confiscate SALW, ammunition and explosives through the procurement and delivery of five specialized vehicles. • OSCE Mission to Montenegro strengthened the Montenegrin Police’s K9 operational capacity through FRONTEX certification programmes and the participation of a five-officer team in a regional exercise on K9 deployment in challenging environments. • OSCE Mission to Skopje strengthened regional K9 detection capacities through the completion of the 2025 Regional K9 Certification Programme for Dog Handlers on Product Scent, with thirteen handlers

from Skopje, Podgorica and Sarajevo certified with FRONTEX support; the launch of the 2026 cycle with three modules finalized; and the conduct of the Regional K9 Training on Deployment in Challenging Environments with participation from five jurisdictions.

- **OSCE Mission to Serbia** strengthened Serbian deactivation and detection capacities through institutional, technical and K9 support, including through:
 - Strengthening of deactivation and detection capacities of Serbian institutions, including institutional and technical capacities of the Agency for Marking, Testing and Deactivation of Firearms and Ammunition through completed reconstruction and modernization works and the delivery of specialized deactivation equipment.
 - Enhancement of K9 detection capacities of the Ministry of Interior through the delivery of specialized equipment and two specialized K9 vehicles. These capacities were complemented by the certification of two K9 handlers and two dogs by the French Gendarmerie for the detection of SALW, ammunition, narcotics and currency.
- **The OSCE Secretariat** strengthened the capacities of 15 senior Montenegrin Police and Border Police officers to identify and address trafficking in SALW and conventional ammunition through specialized training.

SEESAC's support to customs, law enforcement, criminal police, border police, forensic structures and Firearms Focal Points strengthened regional and jurisdiction-level capacities to prevent, detect, investigate and respond to illicit firearms and explosives trafficking, including through:

- SOP implementation capacities of customs authorities and border police in BiH, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia were strengthened, with 76 representatives trained on the practical implementation of SALW-related SOPs.
- Criminal police services across the Western Balkans strengthened their understanding of emerging firearms-trafficking threats, with particular emphasis on the misuse and conversion of blank-firing weapons, through the [Regional Meeting of Criminal Police Services](#).
- Capacities of border and criminal police of the Western Balkans to counter illicit firearms and explosives trafficking and misuse were enhanced through the provision of new specialised equipment:
 - The equipment for the border police included: a watercraft engine, a videoscope, a handheld thermal camera, a drone, a handheld detector for explosives and narcotics, a handheld X-ray scanner, and the Defendec Smartdec border surveillance pack, enhancing border monitoring, detection, and rapid response capabilities.

- The equipment for Criminal Police included: a digital single-lens reflex (DSLR) camera, floodlight, explosive detection kit, universal crime scene investigation kit, photo printer and bio-safety container, supporting effective evidence collection and analysis.
- Detection capacities of the Federal Police Administration, SIPA, the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Srpska, the Brčko District Police in Bosnia and Herzegovina were strengthened through [specialized equipment](#) for identifying weapons, ammunition, and explosives with greater accuracy.
- Capacities of Police Directorate in Montenegro to counter illicit firearms and explosives trafficking and misuse were enhanced through specialised equipment that were delivered in June 2025. The equipment includes X-ray scanners, ground metal detectors, crime scene investigation kits, forensic lighting, laboratory instruments, and computers.
- Capacities of the Border and Criminal Police of North Macedonia to counter illicit firearms and explosives trafficking were enhanced through new specialised equipment handed over in January 2025, including drones, tablets, laptops, personal computers, laser printers, handheld and ground metal detectors, videoscopes, day and night vision binoculars, thermal imaging binoculars, CSI cameras, portable reflectors, GPS trackers, and flashlights for operational services. The Border Police was equipped with a watercraft engine, endoscopes, scout trail cameras, inspection mirrors, flashlights, personal computers, laptops, and a drone.
- Specialised equipment delivered strengthened the Unit for Detection and Dismantling of Explosive Devices of the Ministry of Interior of North Macedonia.
- Firearms Focal Points strengthened their regional information-sharing and analytical capacities through the [Annual Regional FFP Workshop](#). Participants also benefited from a workshop on force field analysis, an advance intelligence collection method.
- Progress towards the establishment of the Firearms Focal Point in BiH was advanced through agreement on the Memorandum of Understanding, which was submitted to the Council of Ministers for adoption, thus marking an important step forward.
- Law enforcement authorities across the Western Balkans strengthened their knowledge through participation to the [Regional Workshop on Recovery of Electronic Evidence](#), which contributed in enhancing their capacities in digital forensics and effective handling of electronic evidence.
- Information on the growing threat posed by converted blank-firing weapons was shared through a meeting for Ballistic experts from the Western Balkans.

- Capacities of the Criminal Scene Investigation unit were enhanced through a set of specialised equipment which were procured and delivered in 2025, including 3 professional binoculars, 3 night vision monocular cameras, and 7 GPS trackers.

UNDP Albania's support to the Ministry of Interior and State Police strengthened:

- technical capacities of the Border Police and Criminal Police through the delivery of specialized equipment, including day/night drones, portable scanners, thermal cameras, binoculars and portable document scanners, complemented by training for 14 Border Police officers on the use of drones and handheld scanners.
- technical capacities for green border surveillance through the delivery of five 4x4 vehicles for green border patrolling.
- the capacities of fifteen Albanian State Police officers and three prosecutors to combat online firearms trafficking and transnational crime through a four-day dark web training delivered with the Western Balkans Cyber Capacity Centre in June 2025.

UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina's support to law enforcement and training institutions strengthened:

- Detection capacities through the delivery of 27 contraband detectors/density meters to 14 police agencies and the FBiH MoI Police Academy, complemented by training for 20 police officers and five Police Academy trainers.
- Ballistic laboratory capacities through the equipping of two laboratories — the Federation Police Directorate in Sarajevo and the RS Ministry of Interior in Banja Luka — with workbenches, toolsets, ventilation systems and specialized ballistic equipment, handed over in November 2025.
- Institutionalized training on illegal SALW and explosives by supporting the integration of the Guidelines for Police Cadets into the official curricula of the FBiH Police Academy and the RS Ministry of Interior Police High School, enabling continued delivery through police-training institutions.

UNDP Kosovo support to law enforcement institutions and services strengthened:

- Training capacities of police through the development and operationalization of its first E-Learning Platform, which is now fully developed, operational and in use.
- Border and security-check capacities through the handover of 25 handheld lightweight metal detectors, enabling more thorough and efficient checks and contributing to safer border management.

- Forensic examination capacities through the procurement of Tool Scan technology and the training of ten forensic experts, in its use.
- Firearms Focal Point analytical capacities through the installation of the latest versions of iBase and Analyst's Notebook.
- Practical capacities to collect, handle and preserve electronic evidence and investigate crimes in digital spaces through a two-day intensive cybercrime training for 20 first responders and investigators.
- Explosives inspection capacities through the provision of essential personal protective equipment to MoIA explosive inspectors.

UNDP Montenegro's support to law enforcement institutions and services strengthened and enhanced:

- Crime scene investigation procedures through the finalization and adoption of five SoP's for the Crime Scene Investigation Unit, covering 3D laser scanning, aerial photography, forensic evidence recovery, handling of firearms and ballistic evidence, and chain of custody.
- Technical capacities of the Crime Scene Investigation Unit, Ballistics, Arson and Explosives, Chemical and Gunshot Residue laboratories through the purchase and installation of equipment, training of Forensic Centre professionals in its use, and refurbishment of the gunsmith workshop and shooting range.
- Forensic examination capacities through the development and validation of additional chemical analysis methods, including a GC-MS-based method for qualitative TNT detection, and through specialized training and protocols for handling sexual and gender-based violence cases.
- Professional capacities of the Forensic Centre the participation of 13 Forensic Centre experts in nine ENFSI workshops.

UNDP North Macedonia's support to law enforcement institutions and services strengthened and enhanced:

- Ballistic examination capacities through the upgrade and official opening of the indoor shooting range of the Forensics Department, including video surveillance, lighting and an alarm system, enabling essential test shootings for ballistic examinations.

- Safe and standardized use of the upgraded shooting range through the acceptance by the Ministry of the supporting technical documents, which will serve as the basis for future Standard Operating Procedures.
- Crime scene investigation capacities through the provision of advanced CSI evidence collection kits and cameras with external flashes.

UNDP Serbia's support to law enforcement institutions and services strengthened and enhanced:

- Ballistic and gunshot-residue examination capacities through the upgrade of five ballistic microscopes across all four ballistic laboratories in Serbia — Belgrade, Niš — and two SEM microscopes in the Forensic Centre's GSR laboratory, advancing preparations for ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation.
- Crime scene investigation and evidence-management capacities through the delivery of two FARO licences for 3D scanners, accompanied by three-day training for 18 CSI personnel, as well as two CNA fuming chambers and a Discover Imaging System with related training.
- Explosion-examination capacities of the Forensic Centre through a dedicated capacity assessment, delivery of necessary equipment, and expert recommendations from Germany's BKA, France's SNPS Laboratoire de Lyon and the Netherlands Forensic Institute on GSR accreditation readiness and new analytical methods for explosives.
- Standardized forensic training capacities through the development and approval of the ILAC G19 curriculum by the Forensic Centre, followed by a two-day training for participants from Serbia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and North Macedonia.
- Police and forensic capacities for firearms identification and post-blast investigation through Firearms Identification training for police personnel in Sokobanja and Vršac, bringing total participation over two years to 160 participants from all 27 police directorates, and through two post-blast trainings for 49 forensic technicians.

UNODC's support to law enforcement and criminal justice institutions strengthened and enhanced:

- Capacities of prosecutors and judges to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate firearms offences through specialized trainings, including four Firearms in the Courtroom trainings in North Macedonia in 2025, trainings in Podgorica, Banja Luka, Sarajevo and Belgrade, and six local validation workshops on training materials.
- Detection capacities in postal and parcel channels through eleven advanced X-ray image-analysis training courses across all six jurisdictions, fifteen on-the-job mentoring sessions, the delivery and

	<p>installation of seven X-ray scanners, and the delivery of two hand-held explosive detectors with operator training in Sarajevo and Banja Luka.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The sustainability of judicial training on firearms offences by supporting the finalization and institutionalization of training curricula and materials for prosecutors and judges across all six jurisdictions, including the incorporation of legal reference materials into official judicial training programmes. ○ Risk-analysis capacities in postal firearms trafficking through a sub-regional workshop for customs and designated postal operator officials from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia, supported by a knowledge product on trend analysis and risk profiles.
<p>Improve inter-institutional cooperation at operational level on intelligence sharing, including the provision of systematic and timely feedback.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● OSCE Mission to Skopje strengthened operational capacities for SALW real-time data exchange through the development of SOPs and ICT upgrades in four Police and Customs Cooperation Centres. ● UNDP Serbia supported inter-agency cooperation in firearms- and explosives-related investigations through two two-day workshops between the Ministry of Interior and the Prosecutor’s Office in October 2025, each gathering 22 participants. ● UNODC supported advancement of public-private and inter-institutional cooperation against firearms trafficking through postal channels throughout the region, through ten Working Group meetings under MoUs between Customs and designated postal operators, consultations with express courier companies in all six jurisdictions, two sub-regional public-private cooperation workshops, establishment of a partnership with the postal regulator RATEL in Serbia, and the development of practical cooperation tools, including Rules of Procedure and a standardized Illegal Shipment Reporting Form in North Macedonia.
<p>Strengthen bilateral, regional and international cooperation mechanisms and platforms to counter misuse, illicit manufacturing, possession and trafficking of WAE.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EUROJUST’s support improved effectiveness of investigation of 13 cross-border countering of weapons-trafficking cases involving Western Balkan authorities, including through low-value equipment, special investigative measures and coordination meetings. ● EU4FAST’s support enabled the establishment of Europol’s Operational Task Force Zebra, in countering armed migrant-smuggling groups operating across the region. ● OSCE Secretariat strengthened the regional framework for SALW detection-dog capacities through two finalized guidance documents and a Matrix of K9 Assistance covering technical support and operational milestones across the OSCE region. ● SEESAC enhanced regional law-enforcement cooperation and knowledge exchange on emerging firearms-trafficking threats, including converted weapons, electronic evidence, artificial intelligence and Firearms Focal Point cooperation through the 22nd SEEFEN meeting, the Regional Meeting of Criminal

[Police Services](#), the [Annual Regional FFP Workshop](#), and the [Regional Workshop on Recovery of Electronic Evidence](#).

- **UNDP Albania** strengthened bilateral and international forensic cooperation through:
 - an assessment of the feasibility of EVOFINDER ballistic data sharing between Albania and Kosovo through a study visit to the Paris Forensic Laboratory in May 2025.
 - Supporting two experts from the Albanian Forensic Police Institute to participate in an ENFSI meeting.
- **UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina** supported three joint cross-border exercises with Serbia and Montenegro— two with Serbia in Konjic and Belgrade, and one with Montenegro in Mostar — involving police, customs and prosecutors and testing procedures at joint border crossings through SALW-trafficking scenarios, thereby strengthening bilateral cooperation in countering illicit arms trafficking.
- **UNDP Montenegro** strengthened the Forensic Centre’s international peer learning and technical expertise through a study visit to the Forensic Laboratory in Slovenia on advanced GSR analysis, fire and explosion trace analysis and ballistics, as well as participation of five forensic experts in ENFSI events covering crime scene investigation, ballistics and GSR analysis.
- **UNDP Serbia** strengthened forensic experts’ access to international good practice by supporting three Forensic Centre experts to participate in ENFSI working group meetings on crime scene investigation, firearms and gunshot residue analysis.
- **UNODC** strengthened regional criminal justice cooperation on firearms-related adjudication through two sub-regional gatherings in Vienna and Skopje, enabling 32 judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials from the Western Balkans to exchange good practices and advance harmonized approaches to firearms cases.

Goal 4 - By 2030, significantly reduce the supply, demand, illicit possession and misuse of arms, ammunition and explosives through the means of prevention	31 Results
--	-------------------

Increase awareness among licensed private and legal entities (including arms, ammunition and explosive producers, brokers, traders, transport

No concrete result by implementing partners was reported during this period.

<p>companies, and collectors) about the danger of misuse, illicit proliferation and risks of diversion of arms, ammunition and explosives.</p>	
<p>Strengthen public trust in security institutions and develop sustainable partnerships to strengthen advocacy and outreach.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Kosovo strengthened community-focused SALW control capacities by supporting training for 20 police officers and representatives of community safety forums in the Regional Police Directorate Gjakovë/Đakovica. • UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina supported gender-responsive SALW policymaking and advocacy by providing structured support to the Ministry of Security and contributing to more inclusive arms control practices. • UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina and UNDP Serbia strengthened women’s leadership and regional cooperation in the security sector by supporting policewomen’s networks and promoting gender-responsive approaches to SALW control. • OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina strengthened institutional SALW communication and outreach through finalized guidelines and a monitoring and evaluation of Public Outreach methodology (printed (200 copies) and launched), complemented by training for 25 communication officers who began applying the tools. • UNDP Serbia strengthened institutional responses to domestic violence cases involving firearms by improving the capacities of 216 police officers to conduct risk assessments and apply preventive measures. • UNDP Serbia supported awareness-raising on safe reporting of violence by amplifying the Ministry of Interior’s “16 Days of Activism” campaign through the distribution of 20,000 pocket calendars and 1,000 posters.
<p>Increase awareness and education among the general population, on the danger of WAE.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEESAC’s support enhanced awareness-raising and public communication capacities across the Western Balkans including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Institutional capacities for awareness-raising in all six participating jurisdictions were strengthened through the 7th RAR Task Force meeting, which focused on the design, management, monitoring and evaluation of awareness-raising efforts. ○ Preparedness for potential crises through the Crisis Communication Guidelines and to ensure high-quality communication with the public during firearm-related events of the Ministries of Interior and polices services across the Western Balkans.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Guidelines for Effective Utilization of Social Media in Awareness-Raising Efforts were finalised in 2025. ○ Execution of various aspects of awareness-raising campaigns and managing communication linked to SALW-related incidents of the Ministry of Security, Ministries of Interior and police services in Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as Montenegro’s Ministry of Interior and Police Service through four specialised trainings focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Campaign planning, design and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns, ▪ Crisis communication in situations linked to SALW-related incidents, ▪ Public speaking, ▪ Social media utilisation. ○ Provision of 50 promotional overalls for the Ministry of Interior in Serbia, designed to contribute to awareness-raising within the MoI. ○ A regional study on victim support services in cases of armed violence, aimed at identifying existing support services across the Western Balkans, and providing evidence-based recommendations for their improvement.
<p>Increase awareness to reduce the misuse of firearms in violence against women and girls, domestic violence and other forms of GBV, as well as awareness among young men on the dangers of misuse of weapons and explosives and their engagement through targeted programs.</p>	<p>SEESAC’s support increased awareness to reduce the misuse of firearms in violence against women and girls, including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Publication of a Regional Analysis on the Misuse of Firearms in Domestic Violence in the Western Balkans: Key Trends and Main Concerns. ○ Publication of Firearm Incidents in the Context of Domestic Violence <p>UNDP Serbia’s support strengthened prevention and response capacities of law enforcement institutions and other services related to firearms misuse in domestic violence, suicide-risk and trauma contexts including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Suicide-prevention and trauma-response capacities through training for 11 army veterans on firearm-related suicide risks, regional exchange among 58 police psychologists, and sustained supervision of 31 mental health professionals trained in trauma-focused therapy for persons affected by mass shootings. ○ Community-level prevention of firearms misuse in domestic violence through support to four women’s organizations, direct engagement with women and institutional representatives, and psychosocial and legal assistance through NGO helplines.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advanced early detection and prevention of firearm-related risks through the development of a healthcare-sector risk assessment pilot tool, analytical products on femicide and domestic violence involving firearms, and targeted awareness materials on suicide and domestic violence risks. ○ Frontline response capacities of 261 police officers from over 40 municipalities to assess risks and coordinate interventions in domestic violence cases involving firearms. ○ Ability to identify and respond to firearms misuse risks of 215 healthcare and legal professionals from 67 municipalities. ○ Preventive mechanisms within firearm licensing procedures through the development and piloting of a standardized, evidence-based risk assessment tool for healthcare professionals to assess risks when issuing firearm licences. ○ Community-level protection through grants four local women's organizations, which handled 436 helpline calls, trained 203 women on risks and reporting, networked 102 local professionals and distributed more than 1,500 awareness materials. ○ A Training-of-Trainers programme, curriculum and supporting materials for healthcare professionals on preventing firearms misuse, establishing a basis for recurring in-system training. <p>UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina strengthened awareness of illicit SALW risks and gender-based violence through eight finalized CSOs grants, reaching more than 5,500 youth and community members; the educational short film <i>The Game (Igra)</i> won first place at the global UNDP Digital Awards.</p> <p>OSCE Presence in Albania strengthened media reporting on security, SALW and gender-based violence through the finalization and publication of the handbook <i>Beyond the Headlines: A Journalist's Guide to Reporting on Security, SALW, and Gender-Based Violence in Albania</i> and training for ten journalists from Albanian media outlets in June 2025.</p>
<p>Increase public awareness of the dangers of celebratory shooting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEESAC and UNDP Kosovo supported increased public awareness on the dangers of celebratory shootings through the campaign "Celebrate with your heart, not your gun!".
<p>Increase the partnership with the media and their awareness of the importance of adequate reporting on firearms misuse and firearms-enabled violence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In May 2025, SEESAC presented to the public the results of the Analysis of Media Reporting on Firearm Misuse in Male Gender-based Violence against Women in the Western Balkans. The presentation was attended by journalists and representatives of NGOs from across the region and triggered significant interest by the media. • UNDP Serbia strengthened media capacities for ethical and prevention-oriented reporting on firearms misuse by supporting the "Journalists against Violence" group in analysing media coverage of shootings and training 11 journalists.

<p>Systematically use legalization of firearms and voluntary surrender of WAE as means for reducing illicit possession and misuse.</p>	<p>No concrete result by implementing partners was reported during this period.</p>
<p>Systematically use deactivation to reduce illegal possession of firearms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSCE Presence in Albania supported institutionalization of firearms-deactivation training through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the incorporation of the relevant Training Manual into the Security Academy curriculum. ○ completing reconstruction of the existing building in establishing a SALW Deactivation Centre, finalizing infrastructure refurbishment, and completing the procurement of deactivation equipment and tools. • OSCE Mission to Skopje’s support strengthened firearms deactivation capacities by certifying six operators/verifiers (three gunsmiths and three inspectors) in line with EU Regulation 2018/337 through BNE-delivered training, and by adopting an SOP and a Guideline on the verification, marking and registration of deactivated firearms together with a deactivation certificate template. • OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina strengthened firearms deactivation capacities by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ supporting the establishment, equipment and professionalization of verification centres and personnel responsible for deactivated firearms. ○ Completion of infrastructure upgrades and installation of deactivation equipment and tools in the Verification Centres for Deactivated Firearms at the Tuzla Canton Ministry of Interior and the RS Ministry of Interior in Banja Luka/Zalužani. ○ Installation of two state-of-the-art laser marking machines, complemented by training for personnel responsible for marking deactivated firearms.
<p>Goal 5 - By 2030, substantially decrease the risk of proliferation and diversion through improved safety and security of the stockpiles and disposal of weapons, ammunition and explosives.</p>	
<p>Systematically decrease surplus stockpile of SALW, ammunition and explosives through destruction in an environmentally benign manner and through other means.</p>	<p>No concrete result by implementing partners was reported during this period.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">22 Results</p>	

<p>Regular and secure destruction of confiscated and collected SALW, ammunition and explosives or disposed of in another transparent manner.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Office in BiH and UNDP SEESAC's support to the authorities in BiH enabled destruction of 1,563 small arms and light weapons, their parts and components at the Jelšingrad smelter, collected through law enforcement activities and voluntary surrender. • SEESAC supported the destruction of 381 SALW in Kosovo in September 2025, while UNDP Kosovo's support enabled the destruction of another 382 SALW in Kosovo, bringing the total number of destroyed SALW to 763.
<p>Strengthen the capacities of relevant institutions of the jurisdictions to implement LCM of SALW and ammunition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norwegian People's Aid in BiH supported strengthening of life-cycle management of SALW by fully implementing marking, labelling and registration systems in Brčko District, Posavina Canton and Canton 10, with implementation nearing completion at the Federal Police Administration and preparations in place for rollout in West Herzegovina Canton, thereby enabling sustainable digital traceability of firearms and strengthening institutional control through trained police personnel. • OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina's support strengthened institutional PSSM capacities through a Training Manual (200 copies, EN and B/C/S) and Programme and basic and advanced training for 22 law-enforcement representatives. • OSCE Mission to Montenegro strengthened the Armed Forces of Montenegro's capacities for ammunition life-cycle management through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Theoretical and Practical Basic Ammunition Courses delivered with the Austrian Mobile Advisory and Training Team. ○ equipping the dedicated training facility on ammunition management and transport, ○ certifying ten military specialists under ADR requirements ○ delivering two specialized trucks for ammunition transport. • OSCE Mission to Skopje strengthened institutional capacities for life-cycle management of SALW, ammunition and explosives through development of standard operating procedures for the destruction of weapons, ammunition and explosives. • OSCE Secretariat strengthened regional and jurisdiction-level capacities for SALW life-cycle management, with a focus on deactivation, technical training and detection capabilities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technical learning capacities on SALW deactivation through the availability of two new e-learning modules on the OSCE platform: Theory of Deactivating Small Arms and Light Weapons and Practice on Deactivating Small Arms and Light Weapons. ○ Unified regional K9 detection capacities through the completion of the year-long FRONTEX Certification Programme on Product Scent for K9 units in South-East Europe. ○ Maintenance and development of the SALW Portal as an institutional knowledge-management platform supporting coordinated technical assistance across the region.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RACVIAC supported the capacities of armed forces responsible for Physical Security and Stockpile Management in the region through dedicated workshops organized jointly with SEESAC, UNODA and GICHD AMAT. <p>SEESAC strengthened institutional capacities in the Western Balkans for weapons and ammunition management through the development of two emergency protocols and regional exchange among defence and police authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Emergency Protocol for Safe Storage of Ammunition and Explosives (EP1), and ○ Emergency Protocol (EP2) on the safe transport of small quantities of surrendered or recovered ammunition and explosives for final destruction.
<p>Ensure safe and secure SALW, ammunition and explosive storage facilities based on identified needs and in accordance with international standards.</p>	<p>ITF support advanced preparatory and implementation steps for improving SALW storage capacities in Albania and Serbia, including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The establishment of a temporary storage facility for collected SALW in Albania was advanced, with the project design phase completed, the contractor for detailed technical project documentation selected, the MoU with the Ministry of Interior signed, and the construction permit process initiated. ○ Preparatory steps for ITF support to the Ministry of Interior of Serbia were advanced, with the draft MoU prepared and pending final approval and signature, and technical specifications initiated on the basis of warehouse inspections conducted across 10 locations. <p>OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina strengthened the safety, security and operational management of SALW storage facilities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operation of security systems at SALW storage facilities through advanced hands-on training for 20 Intruder Detection System operators in Široki Brijeg. ○ Completed the construction and equipping of ten SALW storage facilities (Banja Luka, Bihać, Doboj, Foča, Konjic, Livno, Lukavac, Prijedor, Zenica and Zvornik), including the installation of furniture, technical equipment and Intruder Detection Systems at each site. <p>OSCE Mission to Montenegro strengthened ammunition-storage safety and emergency-response capacities through improved technical oversight, fire-prevention measures, specialized equipment and targeted training for Armed Forces personnel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhanced fire-safety capacities at ammunition storage sites through the completed donation of firefighting equipment for the training polygon at the military airport in Podgorica, two firefighting courses for 20 members of the Armed Forces, five Individual First Aid Kit courses for 64 members,

	<p>and a one-week advanced fire-prevention course in Stockholm for seven women serving in leading fire-protection roles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthened ammunition safety and oversight through completed hazard classification, a finalized Rulebook on safe storage and Explosive Limit Licensing inspections at three Ministry of Defence ammunition storage sites. ● UNDP Serbia's support improved the safety of firearms handling and storage through the procurement and delivery of 130 metal lockers, 20 wooden storage crates and five bullet catchers to the Administrative Police Directorate units of the Ministry of Interior. In addition, evidence reception rooms in regional forensic centers in Niš, Užice, and the PD Belgrade were adapted and refurbished, providing for safer storage facilities for SALW, ammunition, and explosives.
<p>Strengthen the capacities of institutions for monitoring, oversight and evaluation of the WAE stocks of legal entities and individuals.</p>	<p>No concrete result by implementing partners was reported during this period.</p>