

ANNEX C1

STANDARD TWINNING PROJECT FICHE

1. Basic Information

- 1.1 Publication notice reference: EuropeAid/ 138-264/DH/ACT/XK
- 1.2 Programme: 2015 Annual Programme for Kosovo¹(IPA 2015 038-065, objective 1)
- 1.2 Twinning Reference Number: KS 15 IPA JH 01 16
- 1.3 Title: Further strengthening the correctional and probation services in Kosovo
- 1.4 Twinning Sector: Justice and Home Affairs (Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights)
- 1.5 Beneficiary country: Kosovo*

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective(s):

To support Kosovo in improving the standards of the Judiciary sector, by further strengthening the institutional framework of the penitentiary system.

2.2 Specific Objective:

The purpose of the project is to improve the standards of the probation and penitentiary system in Kosovo by strengthening the effective and efficient management of the correctional and probation services in accordance with the European Union standards and best practices.

2.3 Contribution to National Development Plan/Cooperation Agreement/Association Agreement/Action Plan/

First and foremost this project is aligned and contributes to the general principles of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA)² between Kosovo and European Union which underlines respect for democratic principles, human rights and prevention of discrimination.

Furthermore, the activities of the project will contribute to meet the midterm policy priorities as identified in the National Programme for Implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (NPISAA)³, which state that capacity building and re-socialization measures will be undertaken for Kosovo Correctional and Probation Services and those convicted. Additionally, in terms of advancing the policies in order to meet the obligations of EU accession this project will help with the implementation of the Strategy on Execution of Criminal Sanction, where relevant and applicable.

¹ * This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

² Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA), p.12.

³ National Programme for Implementation of the Stabilization and Association Agreement (NPISAA), p.298

Activities of this project correspond to Ministry of Justice Strategic Development Plan, which pays special attention to advancing the policies and implement supervisory capacities of Kosovo Correctional Service (KCS) and Kosovo Probation Services (KPS). In the Correction Centres, the Ministry seeks to create necessary conditions for both the compulsory primary education and vocational education through adequate training programs for prisoners. Also, offenders with alternative sentences and measures monitored by KPS should receive the needed trainings that will help the reconciliation and reintegration of these persons into society.

Since Good Governance and Rule of Law is one of the main pillars within the National Development Strategy (NDS)⁴, this project will indirectly contribute to rule of law efficiency as one of the main pillars for creating a functioning market economy is the legal certainty and efficiency of institutions in delivery of services.

This project will contribute towards meeting Government Programme 2015-2018 goals, which claimed to provide prerequisites and more efficient management of the execution of criminal sanctions system. Furthermore, this project is aligned and contributes to meet the second strategic goal of Rule of Law Assistance Strategy 2016-2019⁵ which aims on improving the prevention and fighting of corruption and organized crime, including trafficking in human beings and narcotics, economic crime and money laundering, arms smuggling, cybercrime and terrorism. Lastly, the activities of the project will contribute to achieve objectives of Priority Area 1 in the Sector Planning Document for Rule of Law 2015-2017, to further support to the judicial reform in Kosovo. Indicative Strategy Paper of IPA II⁶ will continue to support the Kosovo correctional service, improve security in prisons, increase safety of staff, prisoners and the general public and further support for vulnerable prisoners, the rehabilitation of offenders and prison administration.

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification:

Improving the rule of law is one of the key priorities identified in the EU Enlargement Strategy, the EC feasibility study for the Stabilisation and Association Agreement for Kosovo, the Indicative Strategy Paper for Kosovo 2014-2020 (Strategy Paper) and the Multi Country Strategy Paper (MCSP) 2014-2020. Furthermore, Kosovo has signed the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) with EU in October 2015 and has prepared the draft National plan on Implementation of SAA. SAA entered into force on 1 April 2016. Kosovo's judicial structures went through a structural reform of the judiciary which was enacted through the 2013 package of laws, namely Law on Courts, Law on State Prosecutor, Law on the Kosovo Judicial Council (KJC) and the Law on the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council (KPC). Amendments to the new laws, adopted in May 2015 are in line with most EU recommendations; however additional amendments including transitional clauses are needed. Judiciary's structural reform was followed by significant procedural changes that were stipulated within the new Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code that entered into force in parallel. The reforms were undertaken in order to establish independent institutions and their relevant bodies. The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) has finalised the first phase of the criminal justice review report, the second phase of the review has been initiated and it is

⁴ National Development Strategy (NDS), p.p. 19.

⁵ Rule of Law Assistance Strategy for Kosovo, p.18

⁶ Indicative Strategy Paper for Kosovo 2014-2020, p.20-21

ongoing. It is meant to review the structures, legislation and its implementation and propose further improvements.

Despite the huge work conducted for the strengthening of the justice system, strengthening human capacities and improvement of physical infrastructure, the judicial system in Kosovo is still facing a number of problems. According to the latest European Commission Progress Report for Kosovo 2015, “within the prison system, there is overall good compliance with the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and European Prison Rules, while further efforts are necessary to ensure adequate treatment of prisoners in solitary confinement and with regards to aligning with these standards. The housing of prisoners awaiting trial and those convicted for minor offences together with long-term prisoners remains a concern. The Mitrovicë/Mitrovica Detention Centre which should only hold pre-trial detainees, still houses convicted prisoners. Recommendations stemming from inspections at Kosovo Correctional Service facilities by the Internal Inspectorate of the Ministry of Justice are not systematically addressed. Serious concerns remain over corruption and contraband goods in detention centres and some correctional centres, as well as on privileges afforded to certain high-profile detainees. The government needs to urgently address this. Inadequate staffing levels, in particular at the high security prison, remain a concern. There is also concern over the politicisation of appointments to the prison service”. Even though the implementing legislation on the penitentiary and the prison system has been brought in line with EU standards, further efforts are needed to strengthen the effective and efficient management of the correctional and probation services.

Kosovo has developed a strong juvenile justice (JJ) system over the past 8 years, aiming to treat children, boys and girls aged between 14 and 18 who are in conflict with the law in a way that respects their human rights. The necessary laws, procedures, institutions, and capacities are in place to handle these children in accordance with the relevant legal international standards. The impact of this reform is reflected in the compliant legal framework with international standards, the increase of use of alternative measures to detention, establishment of the conditions for specialisation of juvenile justice professionals, both women and men (with particular attention to specialised units in prosecutor, courts), enhancements of the education/training programme for all institutions involved in JJ system, strengthening the referral and protection mechanism etc. Access to justice for all children needs to feature strongly on the Rule of Law agenda that is being pursued by Kosovo.

IPA 2015 programme will support, also the planned phasing out of European Union Rule of Law Mission (EULEX) in both justice and home affairs sectors.

3.2 Linked Activities

This Twinning Project is a part of the IPA II overall package for Kosovo as indicated in Indicative Strategy Paper (ISP) which sets up overall objectives for EU Assistance to Kosovo for 2014-2020. ISP notes that IPA II will continue to support the Kosovo correctional and probation services. ISP states that improving security in prisons and increasing safety of staff, prisoners and the general public will require considerable assistance. Further support will also be needed for vulnerable prisoners, the rehabilitation of offenders and prison administration.

Juvenile Justice Reforms in Kosovo were supported with IPA 2009 project which sought to reduce the delinquency/crime rates among minors and reform the existing system for children in conflict with the law as delineated by the Juvenile Justice Code (JJC). With IPA 2013, Juvenile Justice is further supported with the construction of educational /correctional facility

for juveniles. The penitentiary system was previously assisted with IPA 2008 with the Construction of a High Security Prison and 2010 projects which aimed to increase public safety by appropriately accommodating a potentially increased number of high-risk inmates and enable Kosovo authorities to handle the potential increase in convictions related to the readmission of persons with a criminal background from EU MS. Within IPA 2012, a twinning project is being implemented with the Kosovo Correction and Probation Services as main stakeholders which aim to strengthen the effective and efficient management of correctional and probation services in Kosovo.

During 2007-2009, the EU jointly with UNICEF has implemented a EUR 1.2 m EUR program to build the capacities of professionals working in the juvenile justice system to apply alternatives to detention as well as increase the knowledge and skills of professionals and parents how to successfully prevent difficult behaviour and rehabilitate juvenile offenders. This mode/programme of agreement between EU and UNICEF has continued with another project for 3 years 2010-2013 with the amount of 2.4 m EUR to contribute to the overall objective of strengthening the Rule of Law in Kosovo through a better functioning Juvenile Justice System. Currently, a third phase of agreement EU-UNICEF is in the process of implementation and covers a period of mid-2013 until mid-2016 (budget allocation 1.75 m EUR). These actions contribute to enable the justice system in Kosovo to treat children in conflict and in contact with the law, including victims and witnesses, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and European standards.

The proposed project will be complementary to the following initiatives and projects:

EU funded projects:

- IPA 2008 Construction of the High Security Prison;
- IPA 2009 project on Juvenile Justice Programme implemented by UNICEF;
- IPA 2010 project *Establishing the Kosovo Forensic Psychiatry Institute*;
- IPA 2010 twinning *Improved Education in the Public Safety Education Sector*;
- IPA 2013 twinning *Strengthening the correctional and probation services in Kosovo*;
- IPA 2013 Juvenile justice is further supported through the construction of an educational/correctional facility for juveniles;
- IPA 2014 twinning *Further Support to the Kosovo Academy for Public Safety (KAPS)*;

Projects funded by other donors:

- 2014 – 2017 Reintegration of offenders - Caritas Kosova
- 2013 – 2016 Improvement of conditions and reintegration of offenders/juveniles – Dutch Helsinki Committee

3.3 Mandatory Results (Components):

Component 1: Strengthening the capacities of KCS and KPS

Result 1.1: Economic unit of KCS is well established and functional.

Indicators:

- 1) Full implementation of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between KCS and Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Trade and Industry.
- 2) 50% of offenders are employed in the industrial workplaces of appropriate prisons.

- 3) All chain of commands (management staff-specialised staff appointed to supervise the work (work masters) are trained on supervision, management and leadership skills.
- 4) Technical vocational trainings for offenders provided.

Result 1.2: Further professional development of KCS and KPS staff is provided.

Indicators:

- 1) Specialized training for overall KCS and KPS staff is ensured (stress management; project management; security; information security- confidentiality; media awareness and communication, etc.)
- 2) Operational Guidelines for Probation Officers on how to deal with specific cases published.

Result 1.3: Assessment of the existing KCS/KPC databases and updated and linked to each other, in order to ensure reliable and comprehensive data on the prison population and probation clients.

Indicators:

- 1) Assessment report on the sufficiency of existing databases.
- 2) Sufficient number of staff is trained to use and generate reports from the updated databases.

Result 1.4: KCS staff is able to provide adequate programs and regimes for each classified category of inmates.

Indicators:

- 1) Further strengthening the implementation of programmes and regimes for classified category of offenders.
- 2) The best practices and tools introduced on how the newly established multi-professional team will be working in the new Classification and Diagnostic Centre. This team will be part of the General Directorate of KCS, and will report directly to the General Director.
- 3) KCS staff trained on rehabilitation of offenders.

Result 1.5: Development and implementation of an anti-corruption programme (corruption and favouritism tackled)

Indicators:

- 1) Trainings on professional behaviour, integrity, communication, reporting delivered – for all levels within KCS, including higher management. Emphasising, training on Anti-Corruption issues and Code of Ethics for all prison officers and support staff.
- 2) Establishing a toll free line (phone) for reporting corruption in prisons as well as an e-mail where prisoners, their families or staff from prisons can report corruption and favouritism.
- 3) Installing an Anti-Corruption Board (ACB) for KCS, managing corruption and contraband cases in correctional institutions, detecting systemic weaknesses and communicating with staff and prisoners. Annual report with clear, achievable and measurable objectives to be published on MoJ website.

Component 2: Strengthening the use and implementation of alternative sanctions

Result 2.1: Revision of legal framework on alternative sanctions provided.

Indicators:

- 1) Analysis of relevant legal framework, policies and strategies provided.
- 2) Relevant reports with recommendations provided.
- 3) Documents are modified (bylaws, policies, etc) based on previous recommendations.

Result 2.2: Regional conference and seminars are held for creating network and sharing experiences for probation services.

Indicators:

- 1) One seminar held per year.
- 2) Reports deriving from conference/seminars are distributed.

Result 2.3: Awareness raising activities for professionals (judges/prosecutors/etc) on application of alternative sanctions /measures provided.

Indicators:

- 1) Regular meetings with basic courts, prosecution, chamber of advocates, and other respective stakeholders.
- 2) Reports on the statistics of the use of Alternative Sanctions by prosecutors and judges, including the evaluation of their position in requesting such sanctions, are provided.

Component 3: Prevention and reintegration of young offenders in contact with justice system is further strengthened

Result 3.1: Supervision Program in community for persons with alternative sanctions - measures drafted and applied in probation practice.

Indicators:

- 1) Supervision Program for community service drafted and piloted.
- 2) Supervision Program for conditional sentenced and realised offenders drafted and piloted.

Result 3.2: Supervision and treatment programs for different categories of young offenders drafted and piloted.

Indicators:

- 1) KCS/KPS Treatment Program for high-risk inmates and violent offenders drafted and piloted.
- 2) Anger Management Program drafted and piloted.
- 3) Conflict Resolution Program drafted and piloted.
- 4) Treatment Programs for drug/alcohol addiction drafted and piloted.

Result 3.3: Specialized training on how to apply Supervision and Treatment Programs (as noted in 3.2.) provided.

Indicators:

- 1) Trainings are provided.

Result 3.4: Network for social inclusion of young offenders established.

Indicators:

- 1) Agreements with NGO's and State's Agencies signed on support social inclusion and employment of offenders.
- 2) Programs on vocational development and employment for young offenders and their participation on these trainings and programs are ensured.

Result 3.5: Volunteer Network established, for supporting the process of re-socialization and re-integration of convicts.

Indicators:

- 1) Volunteer networks/groups established and active.
- 2) Trainings for volunteers provided.

Result 3.6: Effective implementation of the alternative measures for juveniles in conflict with the law.

Indicators:

- 1) Full implementation of the alternative measures as foreseen in the revised Juvenile Justice Code, with focus on the programs implemented in the Juvenile Justice Facility
- 2) Number of successful re-socialization juveniles benefiting from newly developed programs.

Result 3.7 Early identification, warning and response system for juveniles at risk and those who are in conflict with the law. Exchange of information between police, schools, Center for Social Work, probation, prosecutors and courts at local level.

Indicators:

- 1) Establishment of the mandatory mechanism for information sharing between law enforcement agencies as well as social and education service providers.
- 2) Establish the joint budget line composed by Central and Municipal authorities for supporting the education, social and vocational programs for most vulnerable children at risk and in conflict with the law.
- 3) Number of children at risk and those in conflict with the law identified and referred to the education and social services.

Result 3.8: Develop and implement education and re-socialization programs for juveniles.

Indicators:

- 1) Counseling programs are developed.
- 2) Innovative programs are implemented (individual and group treatment programs, risk management programs, vocational program for professional skills, family and community based programs, evolving standards for measuring effectiveness, gender based focus etc.)
- 3) Education and re-socialization programs developed and implemented.

Result 3.9: After-care program is further strengthened and implemented.

Indicators:

- 1) Cooperation between Probation Services, Correctional Services and Center for Social Work is strengthened.
- 2) Aftercare program to reflect new programs with the new education center for juveniles in Lipjan is expanded.
- 3) Legal Guarantees are in place to secure the regular education and vocational programs for juveniles.
- 4) Number of juveniles benefiting from the aftercare program.
- 5) Number of juveniles benefiting from the education and vocational program.

Component 4: De radicalization programs in prisons

Result 4.1: Developing de-radicalization programs in prisons.

Indicators:

- 1) A team of KCS staff (in each facility) trained in how to identify and deal with radicalized offenders.
- 2) De-radicalization program established, and piloted.
- 3) Strengthening the cooperation between KCS, religious institutions and other organizations dealing with relevant issues.

3.4 Activities

Member State(s) is kindly requested to develop activities in the submitted proposal which are needed in order to achieve the results stipulated in the fiche.

Minimum two visibility events will be organised in the course of the implementation of the project: launching event at the start of the implementation and the final event at the end of the implementation of the project activities.

3.5 Means/ Input from the MS Partner Administration:

3.5.1 Profile and tasks of the Project Leader

This project requires a Project Leader who will be responsible for the overall coordination of the project activities. The project leader is expected to closely work with the Resident Twinning Advisor (RTA) and the short-term experts as well as with the counterpart of the beneficiary institution(s). MS Project Leader may participate in the project also as the short-term expert (STE) and in this case the MS Project Leader should satisfy requirements stipulated in the fiche for both the Project Leader and the relevant STE Profile.

Profile of the Project Leader

- University level education or equivalent professional experience of 10 years in public administration;
- Minimum 5 years of experience in the field of execution of penal sanctions (experience in the field of correctional and probation will be an asset);

- High-ranking official;
- Experience in project management;
- Computer literacy;
- Working level of English language;
- Proven contractual relation to public administration or mandated body, as defined under Twinning Manual 5.4.5.

Tasks of the Project Leader:

- Overall coordination and managing of the implementation of the project in cooperation with the BC Project Leader;
- Ensuring sound implementation of the envisaged activities;
- Monitoring and evaluating the needs and priorities in the respective sector, project risks, progress against the project budget, benchmarks, and outputs, and taking any necessary remedial actions if needed;
- Coordination of MS experts' work;
- Providing efficient leadership of the project;
- Ensuring backstopping and financial management of the project in the MS.
- Participation in Steering Committee meetings;
- Project reporting.

3.5.2 Profile and tasks of the RTA

- A university Degree or equivalent professional experience of 10 years in public administration;
- At least 3 years of managerial experience in the field of execution of penal sanctions, preferably in the development and/or implementation of reform policy for probation and correctional services;
- Experience in project and/or team management;
- Working level of English language;
- Computer literacy;
- Proven contractual relation to public administration or mandated body, as defined under Twinning Manual 5.4.5.

Tasks of the Resident Twinning Adviser:

- Support and coordination of all activities in the BC;
- Day to day management of the project in the beneficiary institution;
- Coordination and assistance to the short-term experts;
- Coordination of the project implementation and proposing corrective actions, if required;
- Organization of visibility events (launching and final event);
- Organization of Steering Committee meetings;
- Participation in Steering Committee meetings;
- Executing administrative issues (e.g. assisting in reporting);
- Providing technical advice on EU policies and best practices, and assisting Kosovo administration in the context of project work plan;
- Networking with institutions relevant to this project in Kosovo and in MS.

The duration of the RTA secondment is 30 months.

3.5.3 Profile and tasks of the short-term experts

Requirements:

- University level education or equivalent professional experience of 7 years in law enforcement services;
- years of experience in the field of execution of penal sanctions;
- Working level of English language;
- Computer literacy;
- Proven contractual relation to public administration or mandated body, as defined under Twinning Manual 5.4.5.

Tasks of the Short-term experts:

- Close cooperation with the Kosovan experts in undertaking all activities;
- Advance preparation and familiarization with relevant documentation;
- Participating in relevant activities under the scope of the project in cooperation with other experts.

4. Institutional Framework

The Kosovo Correctional Services (KCS) is part of the Ministry of Justice. KCS was established on 5th of November 1999, initially by opening the Detention Centre in Prizren. Based on Kosovo Law on Execution of Penal Sanctions, KCS aims to correct and re-socialize prisoners respecting their fundamental rights regardless of race, language and religion as well as providing a safe environment for staff, inmates and society. The KCS is responsible for the administration of prisoners, detainees, prisoners, minors under the laws of Kosovo and European conventions and other regulations issued in the respective institutions. The KCS is responsible for the supervision and management of correctional institutions (6 detention centres, 3 correctional centres and a high security prison) in different levels of security and supervision of persons under the care of KCS and staff in working. Prison administrations have a responsibility not simply to ensure effective access to medical care but also to establish conditions that promote the well-being of both prisoners and prison staff.

The Kosovo Probation Service (KPS), respectively the Service for Execution of Alternative Sanctions and Social Reintegration of convicted persons, is responsible for the execution of sentences and alternative measures, supervision, resettlement, reintegration and rehabilitation of all women and men who have committed punishable criminal offenses under applicable laws of Kosovo. KPS started operating on December 2002, initially under the authority of UNMIK, and in April 2006 KPS competencies were transferred to the Ministry of Justice. The Kosovo Probation Service, as part of its organisational structure, consists of: General Directorate (divided into: the Parole Division and Division for the Execution of Alternative Measures and Sanctions). Regional Directorates (located in those regions where there are District Courts: Pristina, Prizren, Mitrovica, Peja and Gjilan). In order to accomplish its mission, purpose, duties and responsibilities the Kosovo Probation Service cooperates with governmental institutions, international organizations and various NGOs. In the first place are the institutions and agencies which in one way or another are related to the performance of KPS, those who deal with the resettlement, rehabilitation and reintegration into society of women and men who have violated the law.

In the context of criminal justice reform, in August 2013, entered into force the Law on Execution of Criminal Sanctions as a basis for operation of KPS and KCS. In compliance to this Law, KPS and KCS as law enforcement agencies, for their activities report directly to the Minister of Justice. These two law enforcement agencies have taken a number of measures to improve their performance in compliance with the new legislation. These institutions continue to face difficulties regarding working conditions. In the context of reforms in the area of correctional and probation services, the Ministry of Justice has drafted the Law on Electronic Surveillance of Persons, whose movement is restricted upon the decision of the Court or of the Conditional Release Panel. Implementation of this law has high costs, both in terms of electronic devices as well as training. The purpose of the Law on Electronic Surveillance of Persons is to enhance public security and ensure effective execution of court rulings and those of Conditional Release Panel.

KCS in compliance to the new Law on Execution of Criminal Sanctions has taken a series of measures in terms of reforming the correctional services; i.e. the selection manner of directors of the prisons has changed and it has brought difficulties in this field. KCS has made progress in terms of physical infrastructure, especially in the completion of the High Security Prison and construction of two detention centers in Gjilan Municipality and Prishtina. KCS faces many challenges due the need for a strong cooperation with other institutions. This continues to be an obstacle on the progress on KCS performance. Therefore, the review of criminal justice is expected to have impact on KCS in its entirety. In institutional terms, KCS medical services were transferred to the Ministry of Health. There is still a need to build a special institution to treat people with special needs in Dubrava Prison.

Both KPS and KCS officials conduct systematically their trainings and other related activities on Kosovo Academy for Public Safety (KAPS) in Vushtri. An advanced penitentiary system by international best practices would create conditions for the adequate treatment of prisoners, their re-socialization, facilitating their sound return to the community with premises to continue a normal life, and a reinforced sense of community. This would increase the citizens' security, and would increase public confidence in the penitentiary system.

5. Budget

The overall Budget for this twinning project is € 2,000,000.00.

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1 The EU Office in Kosovo is the Contracting Authority responsible for tendering, contracting and managing the Action.

The European Union Office in Kosovo will manage the procurement, implementation, quality control, reporting and coordination with other donors. A Project Steering Committee will be responsible for the overall direction of the project and comprise of representatives from the beneficiary institutions and the EU Office and EULEX focal points. Monitoring will be performed centrally by the European Commission. The project may be evaluated at the interim or ex-post stages under the supervision of the Commission's Evaluation Unit. The project may be audited by the Court of Auditors in line with the standard European Commission procedures.

Contact point: Malgorzata Skocinska, Programme Manager, EU Office

6.2 Main counterpart in the BC

Project Leader
Mr. Bajram Bujupi
General Director of the Kosovo Probation Service

RTA Counterpart
Mr. Ilir Kelmendi
Head of Operations, Kosovo Correctional Service

Contact person in Ministry of Justice
Ms. Trendelina Qorraaj
Senior Officer for European Integration

6.3 Contracts

It is envisaged that the project will be implemented through one twinning contract with the maximum amount of €2,000,000.00.

*Please note that the awarding of the twinning contract is subject to the conclusion of a financing agreement **between the European Commission and Kosovo** for the Annual Action Program for 2015, which does not modify the elements of the twinning procedure. If the precedent condition is not met, the contracting authority may cancel the call for proposal without the candidates being entitled to claim any compensation.*

7. Implementation schedule (indicative)

- 7.1 Launching of the call for proposal: July 2016
- 7.2 Start of project activities: May 2017
- 7.3 Project completion: November 2019
- 7.4 Duration of the implementation period: 30 months. Duration of the execution period 33months. The execution period will end 3 months after the implementation period.

8. Sustainability

This project will build on the results of the IPA 2012 twinning project 'Strengthening the correctional and probation services in Kosovo'.

In order to assure the sustainability of the project's results all beneficiary institutions are involved in project preparation will strongly cooperate during implementation phase. Capacity building needs will be assessed during project preparatory phase and monitored during the implementation.

All stakeholders are aware that to reach the project's objectives and achieve the results close inter-agency cooperation is indispensable. Moreover, the management of rule of law

institutions is expected to increase its commitment, enhancing the knowledge and understanding of their institutions, strengthening internal communication and coordination, in order to ensure effective policy decisions in the rule of law sector.

More specifically the sustainability of this action will be achieved through further development and strengthening of correction and probation services, implementation of monitoring mechanisms and increasing the capacities of the staff.

Throughout this project both services will gain know how and best practices which are applied throughout Europe and develop the long lasting working relations with homologue Member States' institutions.

9. Crosscutting issues (*gender approach, equal opportunity, environment, etc...*)

Based on the fundamental principles of promoting equality and combating discrimination, participation in the project will be guaranteed on the basis of equal access regardless of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation. Equal participation of men and women during the implementation of the project will be assured.

The activities of the objective have no negative impact on the environment.

10. Conditionality and sequencing

NA

ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format (compulsory)

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format

OVERALL OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (*)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	
To support Kosovo in improving the standards of the Judiciary sector, by further strengthening the institutional framework of the penitentiary system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The quality of the correction and probation service improved -Rule of Law Index (World Bank records) - Global Integrity Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EC annual progress report Project Quarterly progress report KCS and KPS Annual Reports Conclusions of SAPD meetings on Justice, Freedom and Security -Quarterly reports of implementation of overall Justice Strategies 	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (*)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
The purpose of the project is to improve the standards of the probation and penitentiary system in Kosovo by strengthening the effective and efficient management of the correctional and probation services in accordance with the European Union standards and best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The level of KCS and KPS management standards increased -Prevention and reintegration of young offenders increased -The use of alternative sanctions strengthened -Programs for de-radicalization in prison developed and in use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -KCS and KPS Annual Reports -European Commission Progress Report -Strategy on Execution of Criminal Sanction Quarter and Annual Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Government of Kosovo continues to support reforms in the justice system and particularly penitentiary system -Political stability and willingness to strengthen the Rule of Law sector -Both EU and Kosovo remain firm on path of EU Integration -Sufficient Human Resources Provided -Sufficient Budget allocation from the

			Government
RESULTS	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (*)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p><u>Result 1 : The capacities of KCS and KPS are further strengthened</u></p> <p>1.1 Economic unit of KCS is well established and functional 1.2 Further professional development of KCS and KPS staff is provided 1.3. The existing KCS/KPC databases are assessed, updated and linked to each other (in order to ensure reliable and comprehensive data on the prison population and probation clients). 1.4. KCS staff is able to provide adequate programs and regimes for each classified category of inmates 1.5. Anti-corruption programme is developed and implemented (in order to tackle corruption and favouritism)</p> <p><u>Result 2: The use and implementation of alternative sanctions is strengthened</u></p> <p>2.1. Revision of legal framework on alternative sanctions provided 2.2. Regional conference and seminars are held for creating network and sharing experiences for probation services. 2.3. Awareness raising activities provided for professionals on application of alternative sanctions and measures</p> <p><u>Result 3 Prevention and reintegration of young offenders in contact with justice system is further strengthened</u></p> <p>3.1. Supervision Program in community for persons with alternative sanctions -measures drafted and applied in probation practice.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of the relevant capacities and needs of KPS/ KSC conducted and corresponding reports with recommendations for improvement and their implementation. • All chain of commands trained on supervision, management and leadership skills. • The legal framework on alternative sanctions analysed and recommendation provided • Awareness campaign for professionals and general public conducted and corresponding report 	<p>-MoJ internal reports -KCS and KPS Annual Reports -EC Progress Report -Projects Quarterly Reports -National Plan for implementation of the stabilization and association agreement A Reports - Strategy on Execution of Criminal Sanction Quarter and Annual Reports -Relevant International and National Organizations Assessment Reports (i.e. Amnesty International, Council of Europe, UNICEF etc.)</p>	<p>-Readiness from the beneficiary institution to actively participate in capacity building events organized by the project - Effective communication and active participation of all stakeholders throughout the duration of the project -Political willingness and acceptance of recommendations on legal revision -Beneficiary institution willingness to accept expert’s proposals, recommendations, reports and commitment to effectively implement them.</p>

<p>3.2 Supervision and treatment programs for different categories of offenders drafted and piloted</p> <p>3.3. Specialized training on how to apply Supervision and Treatment Programs provided (as noted in 3.2.)</p> <p>3.4. Network for social inclusion of offenders established.</p> <p>3.5. Volunteer Network established, for supporting the process of re-socialization and re-integration of convicts.</p> <p>3.6. Alternative measures for juveniles in conflict with the law helped to be implemented effectively</p> <p>3.7. An Early identification, warning and response system for juveniles at risk and those who are in conflict with the law is established(Exchange of information between police, schools, Center for Social Work, probation, prosecutors and courts at local level).</p> <p>3.8. Education and re-socialization programs for juveniles is developed and helped to be implemented.</p> <p>3.9. After-care program is further strengthened and implemented</p> <p><u>Result 4 Programs for de-radicalization in prison developed</u></p> <p>4.1. Trainings for KCS staff on how to identify and deal with radicalized offenders is provided</p> <p>4.2. De radicalization program established, and piloted.</p> <p>4.3 Cooperation between KCS, religious institutions and other organizations dealing with relevant issues strengthened.</p>	<p>prepared.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyses and improvement of the current Juvenile supervision and treatment programs provided. • Training programme including curricula, methodology and training materials on supervision and treatment of young offenders developed. • Methods on early identification and response system for juveniles at risk of coming in contact with the law provided. 		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • De-Radicalization programs for the prisoners developed and piloted in one Detention Centre and one Correction Centre. • Training of the relevant staff on how to identify and deal with radicalized offenders provided. 		
<p>Activities MS to develop activities which are needed in order to achieve the results</p>			