

2009 Project Fiche 1 Kosovo – IPA centralised programmes

1. Basic information

- 1.1 CRIS Number:** 2009/021-145
1.2 Title: Strengthening the Rule of Law
1.3 ELARG Statistical code: 01.24
1.4 Location: Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)

Implementing arrangements:

1.5 Contracting Authority: European Commission Liaison Office in Kosovo

1.6 Implementing Agency: N/A

1.7 Beneficiary (including details of project manager):

Project activity	Beneficiary (institutions, target group etc)	Contact point responsible for project coordination
1. Civil Registration Agency and unified address system.	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Mr. Xhelal Shaqiri, IPA Coordinator, MIA
2. Legal translators/interpreters and legal linguists	University of Prishtinë/Priština	Ms. Sazana Caprici, Faculty of Philology, University of Prishtinë/Priština
3. Adequate working facilities for the Public Prosecution in Peja/Peć, Ferizaj/Uroševac and Gjilan/Gnjiljane	Ministry of Justice (MoJ)	Mr. Agron Hoti, Head of Office for EU Integration, Ministry of Justice
4. Improved education in the Public Safety and Security sectors	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Mr. Xhelal Shaqiri, IPA Coordinator, MIA
5. Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS)	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Mr. Xhelal Shaqiri, IPA Coordinator, MIA
6. Equipment for the Ministry of Internal Affairs HQ	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Mr. Xhelal Shaqiri, IPA Coordinator, MIA
7. Juvenile Justice	Ministry of Justice	Mr. Agron Hoti, Head of Office for EU Integration, Ministry of Justice

1.8 Overall cost: EUR 15.35 million

1.9 EU contribution: EUR 12.05 million

1.10 Final date for contracting:

Three years after the signature of the financing agreement between the European Commission and the Kosovo Authorities.

1.11 Final date for execution of contracts:

Two years after the final date for contracting.

1.12 Final date for disbursements:

One year after the final date for the execution of contracts

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective:

To strengthen the rule of law in Kosovo through further reform of the relevant institutions and alignment with and implementation of the *acquis* and European standards in the area of Justice, Freedom and Security.

2.2 Project purpose:

1. To set up a secure and functional Civil Registration Agency and an address system in Kosovo

Currently civil registration in Kosovo is not reliable and not in line with EU best practices. The introduction of new Kosovo Passports in 2008, the recent transfer of competences for civil registration from UNMIK to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the adoption of new legislation created a need for the reintegration of the civil registry, civil status and other registries (vehicle registration, pension, tax administration) into one entity, which will be the Kosovo Civil Registration Agency under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The introduction of a unified address system in Kosovo will allow the registration of citizens with a clearly identifiable address, thus improving the functionality of the civil registry, delivery of services to citizens and increasing the efficiency of the justice system.

2. Increased legal security by developing curricula and standards for legal translators/interpreters and legal linguists

Legal security in Kosovo is undermined by the fact that both government and justice institutions heavily rely on translation and interpretation (legal drafting, trials heard by international judges), with most translators and interpreters having received no formal training and having little understanding of legal concepts. The setting up of a training institution, development of curricula and accreditation mechanisms for legal translators, interpreters and legal linguists would therefore increase the efficiency and credibility of both the administration and the justice systems.

3. To create adequate working facilities for the Public Prosecution in Peja/Peć, Ferizaj/Uroševac and Gjilan/Gniljane

The prosecutorial offices in Peja/Peć, Ferizaj/Uroševac and Gjilan/Gniljane are in particular poor shape and therefore do not allow prosecutors to efficiently fulfil their tasks. No meeting rooms, interrogation rooms or rooms for the secure storage of evidence or files are available. In some cases, the working environment causes a health risk to staff. Poor working conditions also contribute to undermining the moral of the prosecutors. Building new and adequate premises would increase the capacity and efficiency of public prosecution, leading to a better functioning of the criminal justice system.

4. To improve education in the Public Safety and Security sectors

Training of police, penitentiary staff, customs officials and fire-fighters in Kosovo is currently done in a training centre set up by OSCE that has been transformed into an executive agency under the Ministry of Internal Affairs in March 2008. Basic training for police is below internationally acceptable standards (40 weeks in total), and more specialised training is done on an ad-hoc basis by international trainers. No systematic higher education or accredited training courses are currently available for middle and higher management. The development of curricula and accreditation procedures for both basic and advanced training, including the setting up of a Higher Education Institution in the field of public safety, in line with the requirements of the Bologna process, would help to strengthen management, in the medium and long-term to address capacity deficits in the police, customs, the penitentiary and the fire-fighting services, thus increasing the efficiency of the fight against (*inter alia*) organised crime, including trafficking in human beings and smuggling.

5. To increase forensic capacities by introducing an Integrated ballistics identification system (IBIS)

The Central Forensic Laboratory of the Kosovo Police (KP CFL) currently has a backlog of about 250 ballistic cases (about 500 pieces of evidence) and about 500 open cases. Due to lack of modern,

technologically advanced equipment, KP CFL is not able to respond to all investigation requests and court orders. Introducing an integrated ballistics identification system (IBIS) in the Central Forensic Laboratory will improve effectiveness of investigations and will contribute to reducing the backlog of cases in the Kosovo courts. It will enable the Forensic Laboratory to set up a database of all registered weapons and to exchange ballistic data with other authorities.

6. To equip the Headquarters of Ministry of Internal Affairs

The new HQ of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, built under the CARDS 2006 programme, needs IT equipment and furniture in order to create adequate working conditions for its staff.

7. To further support the Juvenile Justice System in Kosovo

Kosovo has the youngest population in Europe with an average age of 25. Consequently, a high percentage of persons that enter into conflict with the law fall under the provisions of the juvenile justice code and must be dealt with in a way that offers the biggest chances for their rehabilitation and socio-economic integration. This project is the follow-up project of a CARDS 2006 project implemented by UNICEF.

2.3 Link with: European Partnership; Stabilisation and Association process; Proposal for the Kosovo Status Settlement

The European Partnership calls for:

- Continuous strengthening of property rights, the legal framework and the accessibility of courts, with a view to promoting a business friendly environment.
- Ensuring effective, independent, accountable and impartial courts and prosecution offices, free from political influence.
- Strengthening of the prosecutor's office to ensure that it is able to comply with the principles of autonomy and impartiality. Continued strengthening of the Special Prosecutor's Office. Ensure the implementation of a n efficient witness protection scheme
- Implementation of an automated case management system fully in all courts and prosecution offices.
- Reduction in the backlog of cases and the enforcement of civil court decisions.
- Further development of legal education and training, particularly for judges, prosecutors and administrative personnel. Transformation of the Judicial Institute into a viable institution responsible for judicial training.
- Strengthening the administrative capacity, coordination and effectiveness of the judiciary and all law enforcement agencies. Ensuring the viability of a comprehensive legal aid system
- Improving the functioning of the judiciary, guarantee its independence, accountability, professionalism and efficiency and ensuring that the career development and recruitment of judges and prosecutors is based on technical and professional criteria and free from political influence. Ensuring proper functioning of the Constitutional Court.
- Improving the effectiveness of investigation of crime. Adopt and implement legislation to establish the KPS and strengthening its investigative and internal control capacities. Strengthening its leadership.
- Further strengthening local capacity in the organised crime directorate within the KPS.
- Implementing the law on the suppression of corruption and the anti corruption plan. Strengthen the anti corruption agency and take measures to fully ensure its independence and functioning.

2.4 Link with the Multi-Annual Indicative Planning Document (2009-2011) for Kosovo (MIPD)

The project supports key objectives of the MIPD - for 2009 – 2011, the strategic choices are reflected in the following three Axes:

Axis 1: Political Criteria

- The authorities of Kosovo should be assisted by the international presence (International Civilian Representative, EU rule of law mission EULEX, International Military Presence) which has corrective, monitoring and mentoring functions. Donors will be called upon to help set up administrative structures and build local capacities. While UNMIK and Kosovo's PISG have made good progress in setting up an administrative system, starting almost from scratch in 1999, it is recognised that due to its specific history, Kosovo needs to further develop in order to establish a multi-ethnic, democratic society firmly anchored in the rule of law. EC assistance should focus on achieving this aim. As a result, the focus under this Axis should be on the fulfilment of the EU's political criteria and consolidation of Kosovo's institutional, administrative and judicial set-up, including the fight against corruption, the protection of the Serb and other minorities and the promotion of civil society activities.
- Consolidating the rule of law by strengthening the wider judicial system and supporting police reform and the fight against corruption, in close cooperation with the ESDP mission to ensure a coordinated and mutually reinforcing approach.

2.5 Link with National Development Plan

The project links to the following MTEF Sector Objectives in the field of Rule of Law:

Justice System Goals: I. Construction and renovations of facilities for Kosovo Judiciary (in particular courtrooms, prosecution offices and KJC premises), II. Reduction in backlog of court cases and III. Combat and prevent crime;

Law Enforcement Goal IV: Increased service quality for citizens – will be achieved through these objectives:

1. Supplying citizens with personal documents in line with EU standards:

a) Supplying citizens with personal documents.

b) Setting up a secure and functional civil registration system.

2. Necessary information – communication infrastructure, improvement of work space and conditions, and training facilities:

a) Upgrade of information technology;

b) Necessary work space, higher efficiency in provision of services to citizens;

c) Upgrade of work and safety conditions

2.6 Link with national/ sectorial investment plans

No investment plan other than the MTEF is available

3. Description of project

1. To set up a secure and functional Civil Registration Agency and an address system in Kosovo.

The Kosovo authorities started issuing Kosovo Passports as of July 2008. Whereas the security features for these passports are generally in line with EU standards and have been determined in consultations with the European Commission, the risk remains that these passports are issued to persons on the basis of a wrong or erroneous identity, as the Kosovo system of civil status/civil registration has been disrupted due to the 1999 conflict and been set up from scratch by the UNMIK administration after the conflict. Up to 10% of all births are not registered, especially among minority groups, and the municipal civil status databases are not interconnected.

An additional difficulty for civil registration results from the fact that Kosovo does not have a unified address system. Most streets have no names, and houses generally have no numbers. The fact that citizens cannot be related to an address creates, *inter alia*, a huge problem for the justice system and the law enforcement agencies, as court summons and execution orders cannot be reliably delivered. Also, the distribution of utility bills, tax documents and ordinary mail, as well as the delivery of emergency services, is highly unreliable.

The unclear repartition of competences in the field of civil registration/civil status after the partial transfer from UNMIK to the Kosovo authorities caused some further disruptions. The recent transfer of all these functions into the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the adoption of new legislation created the need for the reintegration of all the civil registration process and competencies into one entity. This entity will be the Kosovo Civil Registration Agency under the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The Kosovo Civil Registration Agency under the Ministry of Internal Affairs will have a wide range of competencies, ranging from citizenship procedures and the registry of citizens to civil status rules and procedures, domicile and residents registration and database, production of all Kosovo civil documents (biometric ID cards, passports and driving licenses and all necessary civil status certificates) to vehicle registration and responding to inquiries related to foreign countries and organizations.

The establishment and proper functions of the KCRA and the introduction of a unified address system are preconditions for the effective strengthening of the rule of law sector. The integration of all civil status databases into one database and its linkage to the civil registration database is a condition for closing existing gaps that enable persons to get into the civil status register on the basis of a wrong or erroneous identity and later being issued documents on that basis. Also, the enhancement of both civil status and civil register (including proper addresses) will improve the delivery of services to Kosovo citizens and allow Kosovo authorities to improve their policy decisions due to the availability of more accurate population data, in the absence of a nationwide census. The compatibility of all measures with the EC *acquis* on personal data protection has to be insured.

2. Increased legal security by developing curricula and standards for legal translators/interpreters and legal linguists

Due to the strong presence of international actors in the field of Rule of Law (including 2000 international police, judges and prosecutors from EULEX), the Kosovo Justice system is highly reliant on translators and interpreters who ensure the communication between internationals and their local counterparts and clients. Whereas hundreds of Kosovans work as translators/interpreters in order to ensure smooth communication between "internationals" and "locals", almost none of them are sufficiently trained, and most have little or no notion of law and legal concepts. As a result, miscommunication and misunderstandings are rife and can have extreme consequences (i.e. trials of locals heard by international judges). Many laws are drafted by international advisors in English and are then inadequately translated into Albanian/Serbian as the legally binding language. Versions of legal documents in the two official languages sometimes differ and are even contradictory. There are no legal linguists. Adequate training for translators/interpreters will contribute to a better functioning of the justice (and also law enforcement), enhance legal security and increase the confidence of the public in the justice system, thus strengthening the rule of law in Kosovo.

3. To create adequate working facilities for the Public Prosecution in Peja/Peć, Ferizaj/Uroševac and Gjilan/Gniljane Poor working conditions for prosecutors in Kosovo have been identified in previous European Commission regular reports and expert mission reports as one of the factors hampering the efficiency of justice and thus the strengthening of the rule of law in Kosovo. Beyond this background, the European Commission has been alerted by EULEX to particularly bad conditions in three regional prosecution offices - Peja, Ferizaj and Gjilan - which are in extremely poor shape and therefore do not allow prosecutors to efficiently fulfil their tasks. In these offices, no meeting rooms, interrogation rooms or rooms for the secure storage of evidence or files are available. In some cases, the working environment causes a health risk to staff. These conditions also contribute to undermining the moral of the prosecutors, which is already affected by poor salaries and the absence of any social protection measures, and reflects negatively on the public perception of the justice system. The deployment of EULEX prosecutors will put a further strain on resources that are already overcrowded (up to 5 people sharing 25m² office space). The new buildings would, with a separate entrance, also house the Regional Offices of Victims Advocacy, Probation Service and Legal Aid.

4. To improve education in the Public Safety and Security sectors

One of the key factors in the development of the rule of law sector in Kosovo is education, especially in the law enforcement related issues.

Training of police, penitentiary staff, customs officials and fire-fighters in Kosovo is currently done with guidance from the OSCE in the Kosovo Centre for Public Security, Education and Development, which was converted into an executive Agency under the Ministry of Interior in March 2008.

However, basic training courses are far below international acceptable standards (police basic training lasts just 40 weeks, and currently not even these basic training courses are conducted anymore). Most of the training delivered is only on a basic level, with more specialised training done on an ad-hoc basis by international trainers. No systematic higher education or accredited training courses are available for middle or higher ranking law-enforcement officers. The development of curricula and accreditation procedures for both basic and advanced training, including the setting up of a Higher Education Institution in the field of public safety, in line with the requirements of the Bologna process, would help to address, in the medium and long-term management deficits in Police, Customs, the penitentiary and the fire-fighting services, thus increasing the efficiency of the fight against (*inter alia*) organised crime, including trafficking in human beings and smuggling. In the past, the KCPSED has received in the past substantial (and continuing) assistance from other donors (OSCE, US); however, it is critical that this institution is set up in line with European best practices and with the requirements of the Bologna process.

5. To increase forensic capacities by introducing an Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS)

One of the preconditions for an effective fight against crime is a well established and functioning forensic service. The Central Forensic Laboratory of the Kosovo Police (KP CFL), set up with assistance from the US government (ICITAP), performs forensic related tasks such as: drug chemistry, document analysis, fingerprints, AFIS and fire arms examinations. However, due to a lack of equipment and capacities for ballistic examinations, the KP CFL has currently a backlog of about 250 ballistic cases (about 500 pieces of evidence) and about 500 open cases. Due to lack of modern, technologically advanced equipment, KP CFL is not able to respond to all investigation requests and court orders, and is not able to maintain a database on ballistic records.

6. To equip the Headquarters of Ministry of Internal Affairs

The new HQ of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, built under the CARDS 2006 programme, needs IT equipment and furniture in order to increase the efficiency of the Ministry and to create adequate working conditions for the staff.

7. To further support the Juvenile Justice System in Kosovo

Kosovo has the youngest population in Europe with an average age of 25. Every year, around 30,000 young people enter the job market. With an estimated unemployment rate of over 40%, many young people do not have any chance to find employment, also given that the Kosovo education system is often not in a position to meet demands on the labour market. This creates a fertile ground for young people to enter into conflict with the law. Although overall crime rates are still relatively low, a high percentage of persons who enter into conflict with the law fall under the provisions of the juvenile justice code and must be dealt with in a way that offers the greatest chances for their rehabilitation and socio-economic integration. The groundwork for a functioning juvenile justice system has been laid through a CARDS 2006 project implemented by UNICEF; however, further efforts have to be made to enhance the knowledge of the requirements of the juvenile justice system not only among judges and penitentiary staff, but also among the police, lawyers, prosecutors and social workers.

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact

1. To set up a secure and functional Civil Registration Agency and an address system in Kosovo.

Through the creation of a Civil Registration Agency, all existing competencies for citizenship procedures, production of civil documents and civil status (birth and death certificates, marriage) as well as for vehicle registration, have been integrated into one executive agency under the Ministry of Interior. This integration considerably diminishes the risk of "officialising" false identities. A functioning civil registry agency with regional antennae will also improve the delivery of service to Kosovo citizens by creating a "one-stop-shop" for all official documents, thus increasing the acceptance of institutions by the citizens. The planned outreach activities will aim at reducing the high number of non-registered births (mostly among minorities and vulnerable groups), thus removing a major obstacle for the socio-economic integration of these persons. Sustainability will be assured through the handling fees citizens are expected to pay for these services. Through a better reliability of Kosovo IDs, the integration of Kosovo into regional and international networks will be facilitated, and the risk emanating from

organised crime diminished, with a positive impact on the security situation also in the EU Member States.

The introduction of a unified address system will improve the efficiency of the civil registration by giving the possibility to identify every citizen by an exact address. It will increase the efficiency of the justice system by enabling courts to deliver courts summons and execution orders. It will facilitate the delivery of utility bills and tax documents, and improve the general delivery of services (mail, medical aid, emergency services) to all citizens of Kosovo.

2. Increased legal security by developing curricula and standards for legal translators/interpreters and legal linguists

The creation of training curricula and standards for accreditation of legal translators as well as the creation of a professional body of legal linguists (jurist-linguists) will result in a more reliable translation of legal documents. This will lead to more legal security and higher efficiency both in the public administration and in the justice sector. More reliable interpretation in court cases heard by international judges will reduce misunderstandings, avoid the revision of cases due to material errors, and speed up the delivery of justice thus reducing the backlog of cases. More reliable communications between EULEX and the public will increase the efficiency and reputation of EULEX and thus the EU as a whole. The creation of a body of professional translators, interpreters and legal linguists will also facilitate the integration of Kosovo into regional and international networks as well as the process of EU integration. It would also enable Kosovo to take on its share of translating the EC *acquis* into Albanian and Serbian. The sustainability of the project is assured through further budget allocations from the Ministry of Education and tuition fees for certain categories of students.

3. To create adequate working facilities for the Public Prosecution in Peja/Peć, Ferizaj/Uroševac and Gjilan/Gniljane

Through the construction of new buildings for the Public Prosecution Service (PPS) in the towns of Peja/Peć, Ferizaj/Uroševac and Gjilan/Gniljane, adequate working conditions for prosecutors will be created. This would allow prosecutors to increase their efficiency by abandoning the current working system in shifts (with 5 people sharing 25 m² of office space), and to upkeep some basic standards as interrogating suspects in separate rooms and adequate storage facilities for files and evidence. Adequate premises will also contribute to raise the morale of the prosecutors, which is negatively affected by poor salaries and the absence of any social protection measures and improve the public perception of the justice system. It would also enable EULEX prosecutors to work side by side with their local counterparts, thus facilitating their acceptance as mentors, monitors and advisors. Furthermore, this project will increase the independence of the prosecution service and allow for savings to the Kosovo Consolidated Budget, as the PPS will no longer rely on the renting of private premises.

4. To improve education in the Public Safety and Security sectors

Developing of training curricula, the accreditation of the KCPSD, the delivery of training for trainers, elaboration of training materials, and the establishment and accreditation of a higher training institution will increase the level of professionalism of public safety workers (police, customs, penitentiary and fire-fighters), improve the fight against organised crime and smuggling (and thus the rule of law), increase public security and the acceptance of the public safety institutions by the broader public. Raising the professional competence of customs officials can drastically increase the collection of revenue for the Kosovo Consolidated Budget (KCB).

5. To increase forensic capacities by introducing an Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS)

Introducing the Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) and training of the forensic laboratory staff on the use of this system will reduce the backlog of ballistic cases, increase the investigation capacities of the Kosovo Police and lead to a higher rate of convictions due to more reliable use of evidence. The Forensic Laboratory will be able to set up a ballistic database of all registered firearms in Kosovo and to exchange ballistic data with other countries.

6. To equip the Ministry of Internal Affairs HQ

Equipping the new HQ of the Ministry of Internal Affairs with IT equipment and furniture will create adequate working conditions in the Ministry and increase the efficiency of the Ministry. It will also contribute to reducing the turnover of staff that leaves the Ministry due to poor working conditions.

7. To further support the Juvenile Justice System in Kosovo

Increasing the capacity of police, social workers, lawyers and prosecutors to protect juvenile offenders during arrest and prosecution and promoting the execution of sentences according to the Juvenile Justice Code will add to a more comprehensive and integrated approach to the juvenile justice system. The development of standards for juvenile delinquency prevention will be a major input into the crime reduction strategy of the Kosovo government and aims at reducing the delinquency/crime rates among minors.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators

Component 1. Secure and functional Civil Registration Agency and an address system in Kosovo.

Expected Results:

- a. Agency for Civil Registration established
- b. Unified address system created
- c. Civil registration/Civil status databases secured against manipulation
- d. Capacities of civil registry, civil status, vehicle registration centre enhanced
- e. Substantial increase of birth registration, in particular among minority groups
- f. Requests from Kosovo citizens processed in timely manner
- g. Backlog of Court cases reduced
- h. EU standards of personal data protection met

Measurable indicators:

- a. Agency is functional
- b. Citizen registered with a clearly and unambiguously address
- c. Zero reports on false or multiple identities of Kosovo citizens
- d. Number of requests processed
- e. Percentage of child births registered, especially among minority groups
- f. Average time for procession of citizen's request
- g. Number of pending/backlogged court cases
- h. Positive assessment in European Commission's Regular Report

Component 2. Increased legal security by developing the curricula and standards for legal translators/interpreters and legal linguists

Expected Results:

- a. Improved quality of translation of legislative documents
- b. Legal Security strengthened
- c. Improved quality of interpretation in courts
- d. Efficiency of justice system increased

Measurable indicators:

- a. No detected inconsistencies between different language versions of laws and other legal documents
- b. No court cases rejected because of translation/interpretation-related errors committed in inferior instance
- c. Number of legal translators/interpreters trained and accredited following the new curricula

Component 3. Adequate working facilities for the Public Prosecution in Peja/Peć, Ferizaj/Uroševac and Gjilan/Gniljane

Expected Results:

- a. Optimized use of human resources
- b. Improvement of the legal performance
- c. Adequate access for the parties/counsels etc. to the Prosecutors (“right for a hearing”)
- d. No loss of evidence and archives
- e. Functioning regional offices of Victim’s Advocacy, Probation Service and Legal Aid
- f. Computer network installed and fully compliant with Case Management Information System (CMIS)

Measurable indicators:

- a. Adequate working conditions, no more shift system

- b. Number of convictions, court statistics
- c. All interrogations/hearings held in dedicated meeting rooms without the presence of non-involved parties
- d. No reported loss of evidence or files
- e. Rooms and purchase of proper storage capacities
- f. All case files handled and transmitted via CMIS

Component 4. To improve education in the Public Safety and Security sectors

Expected Results:

- a. Higher professionalism, efficiency and public acceptance of Kosovo Police, Customs, Penitentiary Service and Fire-fighters
- b. Basic Training Courses for Police, Customs, Penitentiary Service, Fire-fighters established and meeting international minimum standards
- c. Higher education institution for public safety and security set up and functional
- d. Training curricula accredited by Kosovo authorities and in line with Bologna requirements
- e. Mechanism for using ECTS system in place

Measurable indicators:

- a. EC reports, statistics, number of criminal cases forwarded successfully to prosecution, amount of revenue raised for KCB.
- b. Training courses set up
- c. Higher education institution functional and accredited
- d. curricula accredited
- e. ESCT system in place and accredited

Component 5. Increased forensic capacities by introducing an Integrated ballistics identification system (IBIS)

Expected Results:

- a. Higher conviction rates due to increased number and quality of ballistic examinations.
- b. reduced time of ballistic examination
- c. Forensic laboratory staff trained
- d. all authorized weapons entered into IBIS database

Measurable indicators:

- a. Number of convictions for crimes using firearms; number of ballistic examinations.
- b. average time for ballistic examinations
- c. Number of staff trained on IBIS.
- d. All authorized weapons entered into IBIS database.
- e. Number of positively answered requests to IBIS database.

Component 6. To equip the Headquarters of the Ministry of Internal Affairs

Expected Results:

- a. Increase of efficiency of the Ministry due to improved working conditions for 200 staff.
- b. MIA operating systems and databases are interlinked with adequate interfaces
- c. Building Management System (BMS) in place.

Measurable indicators:

- a. Lower turnover of staff; number of legislation prepared.
- b. operating systems and databases interlinked
- c. BMS system is working and operational

Component 7. Further support the Juvenile Justice System in Kosovo

Expected Results:

- a. Increase the capacity of police, prosecutors, social workers and lawyers to ensure protection of juveniles during arrest and prosecution.
- b. Better execution of sentences according to the Juvenile Justice Code
- c. In-service specialisation and capacity development programmes for professionals dealing with juvenile offenders established.
- d. Kosovo-wide standards for juvenile delinquency prevention programme established

Measurable indicators:

- a. Number of internal regulations and monitoring tools developed.
- b. Statistics of the MoJ/courts/probation services
- c. Training courses established in co-operation with the relevant training institutions (KJI/KCPSED) and with the IPA 2008 legal education project
- d. Juvenile crime component integrated into Kosovo Crime Reduction Strategy

3.4 Activities:

Component 1. Secure and functional Civil Registration Agency and unified address system in Kosovo.

This activity, implemented via a service contract, consists of helping the Ministry of Internal Affairs to set up an Agency for Civil Registration, which would also have the overall responsibility for the Civil Status (état civil) and vehicle registration. The Consultants will help the MIA to review the organisational structure of the KCRA, including an analysis of workflow and control, and provide for recommendations for improvement based on best practice examples. They will help to set up a unified and secure database, linking civil registration, civil service and the vehicle's register, with full respect of the EU acquis on personal data protection. They will, based on feasibility studies done by the World Bank and USAID, help the relevant authorities to set up a unique address system in Kosovo which would allow the identification of every citizen via a distinctive address. They will be in charge of a feasibility study for the renovation of all municipal KCRA/civil status antennas and the contracting of a works contract to renovate these premises. They will help the KCRA to design and conduct a public awareness campaign for civil registration and for birth registration, the latter to be targeted especially at minorities and other vulnerable groups.

Component 2. Increased legal security by developing curricula and standards for legal translators/interpreters and legal linguists

This activity, implemented via a Service Contract, consists of helping the University of Pristina (and, if the political situation allows, the University of Mitrovicë/Mitrovica) to set up a chair for Translation and Interpretation within its Language Centre. The Contractor will help the Language Centre to set up curricula, both academic and professional, for the training of Translators and Interpreters, including a specialisation in legal translation/ legal interpretation and a specialisation for legal linguists (juristes-linguistes). He/she will help the Centre to set up a continuous training scheme for active translators/interpreters, with a special focus on legal translation. He/she will help the center setting up criteria for accreditation of professional legal translators /legal interpreters. He/she will be in charge of a feasibility study for equipping the language center and all court buildings with equipment for simultaneous translation/interpretation.

Component 3. Adequate working facilities for the Public Prosecution in Peja/Peć, Ferizaj/Uroševac and Gjilan/Gniljane

This activity consists of a Feasibility Study for and the construction of three district public prosecution offices in Peja/Peć, Ferizaj/Uroševac and Gjilan/Gniljane, which would also house the offices Victim's Advocacy, Probation Service and Legal Aid. This component also includes the equipping of the buildings with adequate IT facilities. EULEX will be closely associated to the design phase of these buildings.

Component 4. To improve education in the Public Safety and Security sectors

This activity, implemented via a Twinning Contract, will consist in helping the Kosovo Center for Public Safety Education and Development to review its curricula and training activities for basic training of Police, Customs, Penitentiary staff as well as fire-fighters in line with European standards. The RTA will review the organisational structure of the KCPSED, including an analysis of workflow and control, and provide for recommendations for improvement based on best practice examples He/she will advise the KPCSED management on setting up a higher education institution for public safety and security studies and on the developing of curricula for higher education in line with the Bologna Process and the ESCT. He/she will set up training courses, in particular "train-the-trainer" activities, and work, together with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Education, towards the accreditation of the Centre by both the relevant national and international bodies. This activity shall be implemented in close cooperation with EULEX and OSCE.

Component 5. Increased forensic capacities by introducing an Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS)

Under this activity, the procurement of an Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) for the Kosovo Central Forensic Laboratory is foreseen, including extensive training of staff on the use of this system. Training activities will be conducted in close cooperation with EULEX and the US ICITAP project. Experience in the region has shown that currently one company has been identified as the only provider of the IBIS and therefore a negotiated procedure is foreseen.

Component 6. Equipment of the Headquarters of the Ministry of Internal Affairs

Under this activity the procurement of equipment (office furniture, IT) for the newly built HQ of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Pristina is foreseen.

Component 7. Further support the Juvenile Justice System in Kosovo

Under this activity, it is foreseen to develop internal regulations and monitoring tools regarding the treatment of juveniles by the police as well as tools for prosecutors to monitor the use of diversion measures. Baseline data on the effectiveness of legal representation for juveniles suspected of committing crimes will be gathered and a Children's committee for the Kosovo Chamber of Advocates will be established, in close coordination with the IPA 2008 Twinning on legal education. 15 regional roundtable discussions with EU experts, police and the Kosovo Chamber of Advocates on the practice of treatment of juveniles by police and provision of legal representation will be held. Juvenile justice committees will be established and coordinated in each district.

Reference manuals and procedures for probations, corrections and social welfare professionals on juvenile case management, intensive supervision and community service will be developed, as well as internal regulations to govern the use of mediation and other diversion measures. Case management software will be developed and 7 district Probation Service offices and the central level will be equipped with case management database equipment. Staff will be trained and procedures developed for a pilot disciplinary Center in Pristina. An after-care programme for juveniles detained in Lipjan/Lipjan Correctional Facility to support their reintegration after release will be developed.

In close cooperation with the IPA 2008 legal education Twinning and the IPA 2009 support to the KCPSD, in-service juvenile justice training for members of the Kosovo Police Service, for the probations and corrections staff and for prosecutors and members of the judiciary will be delivered by the Kosovo Center for Public Safety Education and Development in Vushtrri/Vučitrn and by the Kosovo Judicial Institute. Training on the code of conduct for social welfare professionals working with children under the minimum age of criminal responsibility (To be delivered by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare) will be developed and delivered. A pilot "children and the Law" seminar will be delivered by the Human Rights Center and the Kosovo Chamber of Advocates. Kosovo standards for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programme will be developed and the activities of a child protection mobile team project in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica shall be continued for a second year. A juvenile crime component of the Crime Reduction Strategy including direct activities for three regions with highest juvenile crime – Prishtinë/Priština, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica and Gjilan/Gnjiljane - shall be developed.

Contracting arrangements:

1. Civil Registration Agency and unified address system.

One service contract and at least one supply and one works contract. Standard procedures are foreseen.

2. Legal translators/interpreters and legal linguists

One service contract. The Key experts shall have the following profiles: 1) a professional translator or conference interpreter with a strong legal background and experience in training translators/interpreters, 2) a legal linguist with significant training experience.

A supply contract is foreseen for the purchase of conference interpretation equipment (booths, headsets).

3. Adequate working facilities for the Public Prosecution in Peja/Peć, Ferizaj/Uroševac and Gjilan/Gnjiljane

At least one works contract is envisaged for the construction activities.

At least one service contract is envisaged for the supervision of the works.

4. Improved education in the Public Safety and Security sectors

The instrument of twinning will be used to implement this activity. Standard twinning procedures are to be used. The Resident Twinning Advisor (RTA) is expected to be a senior civil servant from a similar

institution of member states (i.e. Police Academy). The RTA will be assisted by EU MS short and medium-term experts.

RTA Profile:

- Experience in higher education institute closely related to policing;
- Experience in the development of the curricula and training activities for basic Police, Customs and Penitentiary;
- Fluency in English;
- Degree in social sciences, law or other relevant area to the sector.

5 Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS)

One supply contract (including supply and training) awarded by negotiated procedure.

6. Equipment for the Ministry of Internal Affairs HQ

At least one supply contract.

7. Further support the Juvenile Justice System in Kosovo

One directly awarded grant contract with UNICEF.

Project management and administration

The European Commission Liaison Office in Pristina will manage the procurement, implementation, quality control, reporting and coordination with EULEX and 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 Commission Office.

Monitoring will be performed centrally by the Commission. The project may be evaluated at the interim or ex-post stages under the supervision of Commission's Evaluation Unit. The project may be audited by Court of Auditors - in line with the standard European Commission procedures.

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:

The project includes the following conditionalities:

Component 1. Civil Registration Agency and unified address system.

- Ownership by all beneficiaries
- Municipalities have agreed on street names
- Participation of minority municipalities

Component 2. Legal translators/interpreters and legal linguists

- Language Center at Pristina University set up and functional
- Retention mechanism in place (obligation for trained translators/interpreters/legal linguists to work for a defined number of years in their field of specialisation in the Kosovo public sector)
- Law institution recognise need for quality improvements
- Translators/interpreters ready to undergo requalification/accreditation

Component 3. Adequate working facilities for the Public Prosecution in Peja/Peć, Ferizaj/Uroševac and Gjilan/Gnjiljane

- Construction grounds available
- Ownership of land clarified
- All necessary building permits secured
- Geo-mechanical studies available

Component 4. Improved education in the Public Safety and Security sectors

- Retention mechanisms in place (obligation for graduates to work for a defined number of years in their field of specialisation in the Kosovo public sector)
- Kosovo accreditation agency functional
- Career plans for public safety workers available

Component 5 Integrated ballistics identification system (IBIS)

- Retention mechanism in place (obligation for trained specialists to work for a defined number of years in their field of specialisation in the Kosovo public sector)
- Participation of all stakeholders (including EULEX, US ICITAP) in the drafting of technical specifications.

Component 6. Equipment for the Ministry of Internal Affairs HQ

- Timely termination of the MIA HQ
- Technical specifications provided by beneficiary

Component 7. Further support to the Kosovo Juvenile Justice System

- Sufficient level of staffing/resources of all the participating authorities
- Ownership and understanding of all stakeholders about the need of having a distinct juvenile justice system.
- Willingness of the beneficiary to streamline and integrate the Juvenile justice system in the general justice system

In the event that conditionalities are not met, the European Commission Liaison Office to Kosovo reserves itself the right to suspend or cancel the Project.

3.6 Linked activities

Activities of other donor have an important role to play in Kosovo and the coordination of this help is an important and complex task. Key donors with significant on-going or planned activities in the Rule of Law sector include the US (USAID/NCSC and US Department of Justice), UNDP, Swiss Cooperation Office and SIDA.

United States Agency for International Development USAID support to the RoL sector is wide ranging. It has supported the court system of Kosovo by working with both the Kosovo Judicial Council and the Kosovo Judicial Institute. It provides support to the Ministry of Justice in the legal drafting procedures. USAID has also provided support to improving the access to justice of minority (non-Albanian) population. It has capacity building projects with the Chamber of Advocates and the University of Pristina. Its anti-trafficking programme focuses on supporting shelters, dealing with victims of domestic violence and trafficking, and on reintegration of victims by providing vocational training. USAID started a pilot project to improve the court-prosecution cooperation. This was tested in the Gjilan/Gniljane municipality and is a good opportunity to link up with efforts to improve the police prosecutor cooperation. It is also helping in the establishment of the Prosecutorial Council of Kosovo and supporting the prosecution services by upgrading their data management software.

International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICTIAP) under the US Department of Justice's plan for continuing support through 2008 and beyond includes providing a Law Enforcement Advisor to the MIA and three additional consultants to help the MIA restructure itself. This is an ambitious program dealing with administrative and strategic issues as well as looking into regional cooperation. Technical assistance will also be offered in Integrated Border Management, an Anti-trafficking in Human Beings Program, Financial Crime Investigations, advisors on Policing across Ethnic Lines and support to KCPSD. A major program aimed at providing an IT system across the rule of law sector is especially important for Kosovo, particularly as without such expensive and complex systems intelligence led-policing will be functionally impossible to implement. ICTIAP are also providing a small short program on Police and Prosecutor Training, properly tailored to Kosovo; however the program will only work with one prosecutor and ten police officers.

National Centre for State Courts (NCSC) contracted by USAID, is implementing a Justice Sector Support Program. The program involves six principal tasks supporting key functions and organizations necessary to ensure an independent functioning judiciary: a) improve the capacity of the KJC to operate effectively and efficiently, b) improve court administration, c) improve professionalism and ethics of judges and court staff, d) support the transformation of the court system to more effectively represent and serve non-Albanian populations, e) develop Ministry of Justice legal drafting and policy formulation/guidance skills, f) establish and support the organization and critical tools necessary to build and effective public prosecutors service . In particular, NCSC have earmarked USD 5m for renovating of existing court premises

The American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative (ABAROLI) in Kosovo currently focuses its work primarily in the following areas: Legal Education Reform, respectively in Curriculum Reform and Development; Legal methodology course, legal clinics for civil and criminal law at the Law Faculty of Pristina University. **United Nations Development Program UNDP** is a major contributor in the rule of law sector in terms of engagement on an institutional level, but perhaps less so in terms of funding. UNDP's involvement in the sector is presently focused primarily in four areas: Support to the Security Sector Development (3SD), Transitional Justice, Capacity Building projects throughout the sector and a Women's Safety and Security Initiative (WSSI). UNDP's involvement in the Ministry of Internal Affairs through the 3SD project is currently focusing on the municipal and local (village) level and is aimed at functionalizing the Public Safety Councils (Municipal and Public Safety Councils and Local Safety

Councils). 3SD is engaged at the central level in the Ministry; however their engagement is most welcomed in the public safety councils. 3SD are also offering support outside the RoL sector to both NATO and the ICO on issues such as drafting internal regulations for the new Kosovo Security Force. The Transitional Justice project mainly focuses on awareness raising and University level teaching programmes in relationship to the law. Their capacity Building programme has several projects that involve the Chamber of Advocates and support to the Kosovo Judicial Institute for training and developing logistical capacities, supporting the Kosovo Judicial Council, and in the development of an Official Court Gazette to allow for court rulings to be shared with a view to promoting the development of jurisprudence. The WSSI project focuses on issues of Trafficking and Domestic Violence. UNDP conducted a comprehensive Access to Justice Survey in June 2008, pinpoints areas where rapid impact is possible. Following that a UNDP Justice and Security Sector Reform mission arrived to Kosovo from New York in July 2008.

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) support to RoL sector includes providing exchange visits for probation service staff. The Swedish National Police Board scoped and designed an extensive project for enhancing intelligence led-policing in Kosovo but a final decision on its implementation is still pending.

Swiss Cooperation Office SCO has been involved in the RoL sector in two main strands, by providing support to the judicial system and the correctional services. In order to deal with the large number of contentious cases (certifications, authorizations) in the municipal courts, the Swiss have supported the development of the Law on Notary services and also support the establishment of the notary service. In the Kosovo Correctional Service (KCS) support has been provided to the organisational development of the prison system by creating a staff development programme with training being provided. Support to KCS has also included other components such as establishing vocational training, work schemes for inmates and refurbishment of prison infrastructure etc. Future plans to provide advisory services in support of KCS management at HQ and prison director's level and this will be focused on thematic fields that include: Staff management, Prison rules; Laws, rules and regulations; Programmes and regimes; Project management; Agriculture / horticulture; and Prison inmate's occupation. An ad-hoc fund for support to small-scale projects implemented by KCS staff at local level has been created.

This project builds-on previous EC assistance to the Rule of Law sector, particularly the following projects funded under the Instrument for Pre-Accession and CARDS instrument:

Name of project (Amount EUR million)	Start End	Activities/Results
IPA 2007-2008		
Legal Education System Reform	2009-2011	A comprehensive project for reforming initial and continuous legal education, starting from University and covering the KJI/Magistrates School and the Chamber of Advocates. This EUR 3.6 million project includes a "vetting" of academic teaching staff at Pristina University.
Twinning with the Ministry of Justice.	2009-2011	This EUR 2.4 million Twinning project builds on the activities carried out under previous EAR projects. In addition to capacity building, this project also looks at developing mechanisms for arbitration, juvenile justice and the setting up of a bailiff system in order to reduce the backlog of cases in courts.
Asylum/Migration/Readmission.	2009-2011	This EUR 1 million Twinning aims at enhancing both the policy making skills in the MIA as well as the practical handling of readmission/asylum cases (link to the housing facility under IPA 2007).
Supply for the Border and Boundary Police:	2009-2010	EUR 3 million have been allocated for the setting up of an EU compliant computer system for the BBP in order to replace the current non-compliant system (PISCES). Purchase of equipment (passport readers, boats, cars, night-vision devices).

High security prison:	2009-2011	The objective of the project is the construction of high security prison. The EC Multi-Annual Indicative Planning Document (MIPD) for Kosovo (2009-2011) considered a key objective to 'Consolidate the Rule of Law through reinforcing the wider judicial system, police reform, supporting the fight against corruption'.
Construction of the Palace of Justice Building	2009-2012	After the July 2008 Donor conference, another EUR 25 million have been allocated for the building of a palace of justice building in or near Pristina. This building will house the district and municipal courts and prosecutorial office, the Kosovo Judicial Institute, the Kosovo Special Prosecutors Office, the Legal Aid office and the Chamber of Advocates
Twinning for the Kosovo Border and Boundary Police:	2008-2010	The Twinning Partner is NICO UK (with the Polish Border Police as junior partner) has been awarded and now is in the process of preparing the Twinning Work plan. Activities shall start in the first quarter of 2009 depending on the finalising of the work plan. Overall budget is EUR 2.6 million
Support to the Anti-Corruption Agency	2008-2009	The activity will consist of the following indicative inter-linked components, in line with the Anti-Corruption Action Plan in Kosovo. The specific activities will be further defined during the inception phase of the project: Assessment of current situation and of the anti-corruption legislation framework. Development of policy and measures to systematically tackle corruption and increase public awareness Building the institutional and operational capacity of the Kosovo Anti-Corruption Agency (KAA);
CARDS		
Further Support to the Ministry of Internal Affairs	2008-2009	The "Further Support to the Ministry of Internal Affairs" project aims to support the functioning of the MIA. Furthermore, the project focuses on the development and strengthening of effective internal security and public order structures, which guarantee a space of freedom, security and justice for all habitual residents of Kosovo, in accordance with EU standards and best practices. At the present, the efficiency of MIA has still to be improved especially in the areas of legal drafting. The value of the project is EUR 1million, it lasts 15 months (May 08 – Aug 09) and it is implemented by the European Consultants Organisation (ECO).
Further support to Justice Institutions	2008-2009	The previous project has laid the foundation for the "further support to Justice Institutions" Project and is currently being implemented by the contractor Human Dynamics. This EUR 1.2 million project is expanding the assistance provided to Kosovo justice institutions to facilitate the transfer of competencies from the Justice Pillar of UNMIK to MoJ
Case Management Information System	2005-2008	A Case Management Information System (CMIS) is being rolled out to all minor offence, district and municipal courts, the Supreme Court and the Public Prosecutors Offices. Once in place and fully utilized he EUR 3 million system established by UNMIK will enable the courts to process cases in a much more efficient manner, therefore reducing the backlog cases. At the present, the CMIS is only partially functioning.
Juvenile Justice	2007-2009	The aim of this project is to establish a juvenile justice system based on children rights and evidence based research that will offer alternatives to detention and promote a juvenile crime prevention programme and social rehabilitation of juveniles in conflict with the law

3.7. Lessons learned

Although the overall impact realised through previous assistance is satisfactory, a number of challenges remain: the important donor assistance delivered to some of the beneficiaries in the past could, due to insufficient absorption capacities, not always be used to the best potential extent. The simultaneous presence of several donors (in particular non-EU donors) with sometimes different agendas did not always lead to the necessary synergies. Also, the delivering of Technical Assistance through consultants, rather than civil servants, contributed to focussing on achieving short-term results rather than on sustainable capacity building.

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in EUR million)

			SOURCES OF FUNDING									
			TOTAL EXP.RE		IPA COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION					PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION
ACTIVITIES	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(c)+(d)	EUR (b)	% (2)	Total EUR (c)=(x)+(y)+ (z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/Lo cal EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (d)	% (2)
Activity 1 (Civil Registry)			5.0	5.0	100	0	0					
contract 1.1 Service	x		4.0	4.0	100	0	0					
Contract 1.2 Supply		x	0.5	0.5	100							
Contract 1.3 Works		x	0.5	0.5	100							
Activity 2 (Translation)			2.2	2,2	100	0	0					
Contract 1 Service	x		1.6	1.6	100	0	0					
Contract 2 Supply		x	0.6	0.6	100	0	0					
Activity 3 (Prosecution)			3.3	0	0	3.3	100	3.3				
Contract 1 Works		x	3.1	0.0	0	3.1	100	3.1				
Contract 2 Service		x	0.2	0.0	0	0.2	100	0.2				
Activity 4 (KCPSED)			1.5	1.5	100	0	0					
Contract Twinning	x		1.5	1.5	100	0	0					
Activity 5 (IBIS)			1.2	1.2	100	0	0					
Contract 5.1 Supply (negotiated procedure)		x	1.2	1.2	100	0	0					
Activity 6 (Equipment MIA)			0.5	0.5	100	0	0					
Contract 6.1 Supply		x	0.5	0.5	100	0	0					
Activity 7 (Juvenile Justice)			1.65	1.65	100	0	0					
Contract 7.1 Direct Grant	x		1.65	1.65	100	0	0					
TOTAL IB			8.75	8.75	100	0	0					
TOTAL INV			6.6	3.3	50.00	3.3	50.00					
TOTAL PROJECT			15.35	12.05	78.5%	3.3	21.5%					

Note: Amounts net of VAT

- (1) In the Activity row "X" is used to identify whether IB or INV
- (2) Expressed in % of the **Total** Expenditure (column (a))

5. Indicative Implementation Schedule (periods broken down per quarter)

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Activity 1 (KCRA)			
Contract 1.1 Service	Q4 2009	Q2 2010	Q1 2012
Contract 1.1 Supply	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Q1 2012
Contract 1.2 Works	Q42009	Q2 2010	Q1 2012
Activity 2 (Translation)			
Contract 2.1 Service	Q4 2009	Q2 2010	Q1 2012
Contract 2.2 Supply	Q1 2010	Q3 2010	Q1 2012
Activity 3 (Prosecution)			
Contract 3.1 Works	Q4 2009	Q4 2009	Q3 2011
Contract 3.2 Service	Q4 2009	Q4 2009	Q3 2011
Activity 4 (KCPSED)			
Contract 4.1 Twinning	Q4 2009	Q3 2010	Q3 2012
Activity 5 (IBIS)			
Contract 5.1 Supply	N/A	Q1 2010	Q4 2010
Activity 6 (MIA HQ)			
Contract 6.1. Supply	Q2 2009	Q4 2009	Q1 2010
Activity 7 (Juvenile Justice)			
Contract 7.1 Direct Grant	N/A	Q4 2009	Q3 2011

All projects should in principle be ready for tendering in the 1ST quarter following the signature of the FA.

6. Cross cutting issues (where applicable)

Human rights and in particular minority rights and participation, as well as gender issues will be mainstreamed within all activities and project deliverables. Planning and policy development in the Rule of Law sector planning must encompass the protection of human rights, the fight against corruption, trafficking in human beings, and discrimination.

6.1 Equal Opportunity (gender mainstreaming)

The project will ensure that men and women will have equal access to all project deliverables.

6.2 Minorities' inclusion/participation

Failure to integrate Kosovo's minorities can lead to further violations of human rights. Therefore, this project will aim to contribute to the establishment of multi-ethnic representation in the institutions benefiting from the project, which will address the ethnic groups fairly and equitably under the law, as well as other marginalized groups such as people with disabilities.

6.3 Environment

The project is expected to have a neutral environmental impact. The Project's infrastructure component will be consistent with Environmental implications as set out in relevant Regulations consistent with the Law on Environmental Protection. This project intends to promote also environmental improvements through energy savings through implementing energy efficiency measures in building, including the use of alternative sources of energy.

ANNEXES

- 1- Log frame in Standard Format**
- 2- Amounts contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of Programme**
- 3- Description of Institutional Framework**
- 4 - Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:**
 - Reference list of relevant laws and regulations**
 - Reference to AP /NPAA / EP / SAA**
 - Reference to MIPD**
 - Reference to National Development Plan**
 - Reference to national / sectoral investment plans**
- 5- Details per EU funded contract (*) where applicable:**

ANNEX 1: Logical framework matrix in standard format:

Project Title:	Programme name and number: Strengthening the Rule of Law		
Sector: Rule of Law	Contracting period expires three years after the date of conclusion of the Financing Agreement between the European Commission and the Kosovo Authorities	Disbursement period expires one year after the final date for the execution of contracts	
		Total budget : EUR 15.35 million	IPA budget: EUR 12.05 million
Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
To strengthen the rule of law in Kosovo through further reform of the relevant institutions	Ability of the institutions to comply to the European Partnership and the EP Action Plan	EC Regular Reports	
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish Kosovo Civil Registry Agency, set up address system. 2. Improve (accredit) translation/interpretation services 3. Improve the working conditions therefore the performance of the Kosovo Prosecution Service 4. Improvement of Policing Services therefore public safety improved 5. Develop Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) 6. Improve working conditions therefore the efficiency of MIA 7. Further Support to Juvenile Justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizens registered, address system functional • Number of legal translators/interpreters trained and accredited following the new curricula • Increased number of handled cases • Number of registered and certified T/Is • Increased number of cases handled by the Public Prosecution Service • Examination time reduced, authorized weapons entered and connected to IBIS • BMS operational • Increased capacities of juvenile justice system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europol/Interpol/KPS reports and statistics • KCRA-KJC statistics • EC and EULEX and other donor reports • Ballistic examination reports • Number of students registered • Accreditation/Certification documentation • MIA examinations reports • Databases and equipment • MoJ Annual Report • CMIS statistics • MoJ/Probation Service statistics 	<p>Legislative and institutional framework approved/adopted Competencies fully clarified; Extent of retention of trained/qualified personal Good cooperation among all relevant stakeholder KCB allocates the necessary resources for co-financing Sufficient resources of institutions involved into juvenile justice</p>
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Component 1. Secure and functional Civil Registration Agency and an address system in Kosovo.	Component 1. Secure and functional Civil Registration Agency and an address system in Kosovo.		
Expected Results:	Measurable indicators:	Project reports,	Key policy decisions made

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency for Civil Registration established • Unified address system created • Civil registration/Civil status databases secured against manipulation • Exact identification of citizens allows increased execution of judgements • Capacities of civil registry, civil status, vehicle registration centre enhanced • Substantial increase of birth registration, in particular among minority groups • Requests from Kosovo citizens processed in timely manner • Backlog of Court cases reduced • EU standards of personal data protection met <p>Component 2. Increased legal security by developing the curricula and standards for legal translators/interpreters and legal linguists</p> <p>Expected Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved quality of translation of legislative documents • developing a curricula for legal translators/interpreters • Legal Security strengthened • Improved quality of interpretation in courts • Efficiency of justice system increased <p>Component 3. Adequate working facilities for the Public Prosecution in Peja, Ferizaj and Gjilan</p> <p>Expected Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimized use of human resources • Improvement of the legal performance • Adequate access for the parties/counsels etc. to the Prosecutors (“right for a hearing”) • No loss of evidence and archives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency is functional • Citizen registered with a clearly and unambiguously address • Zero reports on false or multiple identities of Kosovo citizens • Increase number of delivered notification • Increased number of sentences executed • Number of requests processed • Percentage of child births registered, especially among minority groups • Number of pending/backlogged court cases • Positive assessment in European Commission's Regular Report <p>Component 2. Increased legal security by developing the curricula and standards for legal translators/interpreters and legal linguists</p> <p>Measurable indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No detected inconsistencies between different language versions of laws and other legal documents • Curricula for legal T/I set up • No court cases rejected because of translation/interpretation-related errors committed in inferior instance • Number of legal translators/interpreters trained and accredited following the new curricula <p>Component 3. Adequate working facilities for the Public Prosecution in Peja, Ferizaj and Gjilan</p> <p>Measurable indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate working conditions, no more shift system • Number of convictions, court statistics • All interrogations/hearings held in dedicated meeting rooms without the presence of non-involved parties • No reported loss of evidence or files 	<p>EC regular report, EULEX reports and statistics KCRA statistics Evaluation report Civil Registry Records Database records</p> <p>EC reports EULEX reports KJC statistics Other reports (OSCE, UNDP USAID...)</p> <p>Project Implementation Report EC reports</p>	<p>Competencies fully clarified Sufficient absorption capacity of the KCRA (MIA) Key legislation in place Absorption capacity of municipalities to undertake the required tasks related to the address system</p> <p>Translators and interpreters willing to undergo additional training and sit exams Beneficiary organisations willing to send their T/Is on training</p> <p>Land available Uncontested ownership of land</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functioning regional offices of Victim's Advocacy, Probation Service and Legal Aid Computer network installed and fully compliant with Case Management Information System (CMIS) <p>Component 4. To improve education in the Public Safety and Security sectors</p> <p>Expected Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher professionalism, efficiency and public acceptance of Kosovo Police, Customs, Penitentiary Service and Fire-fighters Basic Training Courses for Police, Customs, Penitentiary Service, Fire-fighters established and meeting international minimum standards Higher education institution for public safety and security set up and functional Training curricula accredited by Kosovo authorities and in line with Bologna requirements Mechanism for using ECTS system in place <p>Component 5. Increased forensic capacities by introducing an Integrated ballistics identification system (IBIS)</p> <p>Expected Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher conviction rates due to increased number and quality of ballistic examinations. reduced time of ballistic examination Forensic laboratory staff trained all authorized weapons entered into IBIS database <p>Component 6. To equip the Headquarters of the Ministry of Internal Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rooms and purchase of proper storage capacities All case files handled and transmitted via CMIS <p>Component 4. To improve education in the Public Safety and Security sectors</p> <p>Measurable indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EC reports, statistics, number of criminal cases forwarded successfully to prosecution, amount of revenue raised for KCB. Training courses set up Higher education institution functional and accredited New curricula established ESCT system in place and accredited <p>Component 5. Increased forensic capacities by introducing an Integrated ballistics identification system (IBIS)</p> <p>Measurable indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of convictions for crimes using firearms; number of ballistic examinations. average time for ballistic examinations Number of staff trained on IBIS. All authorized weapons entered into IBIS database. Number of positively answered requests to IBIS database. <p>Component 6. To equip the Headquarters of the Ministry of Internal Affairs</p>	<p>CMIS statistics</p> <p>Licensing documentation</p> <p>Educational offer of the Institution.</p> <p>Number of candidates applying.</p> <p>IBIS operation and maintenance reports</p> <p>Statistics on IBIS use</p> <p>Report on IBIS training</p>	<p>Necessary building permits available</p> <p>Premises accessible by public transportation</p> <p>Political will and commitment</p> <p>Absorption capacity ensured</p> <p>Envisaged legislation enacted.</p> <p>Good cooperation among relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Extent of retention of trained/ qualified personnel</p> <p>Absorption capacity and commitment of KP CFL staff to respond to the training deliverables</p> <p>Good cooperation with US ICITAP Project</p>
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<p>Expected Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of efficiency of the Ministry due to improved working conditions for 200 staff. • MIA operating systems and databases are interlinked with adequate interfaces • Building Management System (BMS) in place. <p>Component 7. Further support the Juvenile Justice System in Kosovo</p> <p>Expected Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the capacity of police, prosecutors, social workers and lawyers to ensure protection of juveniles during arrest and prosecution. • Better execution of sentences according to the Juvenile Justice Code • In-service specialisation and capacity development programmes for professionals dealing with juvenile offenders established. • Kosovo-wide standards for juvenile delinquency prevention programme established • Effective reintegration of juveniles achieved through linkage with external economic actors 	<p>Measurable indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower turnover of staff; number of legislation prepared. • operating systems and databases interlinked • BMS system is working and operational <p>Component 7. Further support the Juvenile Justice System in Kosovo</p> <p>Measurable indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of internal regulations and monitoring tools developed. • Statistics of the MoJ/courts/probation services • Training courses established in co-operation with the relevant training institutions (KJI/KCPSED) and with the IPA 2008 legal education project • Juvenile crime component integrated into Kosovo Crime Reduction Strategy • Number of beneficiaries effectively re-integrated due to involvement in socio/economic initiatives 	<p>BMS System report and procedures/ manuals</p> <p>IT reports, procedures and limitations are set Agendas, List of Participants and Evaluation Grids of the Training Sessions</p> <p>- Data/Statistics from Kosovo institutions (Ministry, Courts, Police) - Project Interim and Final Reports - Internal regulations Ministry of Internal Affairs</p>	<p>MIA Building constructed and in place</p> <p>Absorption capacity of MIA to respond to the training deliverables.</p> <p>Good cooperation among all relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Continued commitment to inter-ministerial coordination related to child rights and juvenile justice</p> <p>Basic principles contained in the Juvenile Justice Code remain the same.</p>
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Activities	Means	Costs	Assumptions
1. Civil Registration Agency and unified address system.\ 2. Legal translators/interpreters and legal linguists 3. Adequate working facilities for the Public Prosecution in Peja/Peć, Ferizaj/Uroševac and Gjilan/Gniljane 4. Improved education in the Public Safety and Security sectors 5. Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) 6. Equipment for the Ministry of Internal Affairs HQ 7. Further Support to Juvenile Justice	1. Service Contract, Supply and Works 2. Service and Supply contract 3. Works and Service contract 4. Twinning 5. Supply (negotiated procedure) 6. Supply 7. Direct Grant contract	EUR 5.0 million EUR 2.2 million EUR 3.3 million EUR 1.5 million EUR 1.2 million EUR 0.5 million EUR 1.65 million	Beneficiaries allocate sufficient staff and office space to the project Key legislation in place Organisational structure of beneficiary has been decided upon Co-financing ensured Continued political support

ANNEX 2: Amounts (in EUR million) Contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project

	2009	2010				2011				2012			
Contracted	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Contract 1.1 Service			3.0										
Contract 1.2 Supply			1.0										
Contract 1.3 Works			1.0										
Contract 2.1 Service			1.6										
Contract 2.2 Supply				0.6									
Contract 3.1 Works (national co-financing)													
Contract 3.2 Service (national co-financing)													
Contract 4.1 Twinning				1.5									
Contract 5.1 Supply		1.2											
Contract 6.1 Supply	0.5												
Contract 7.1 Direct grant	1.65												
Cumulated	2.15	3.35	9.95	12.05									
Disbursed													
Contract 1.1 Service			1.2		0.75		0.75			0.3			
Contract 1.2 Supply			1.0										
Contract 1.3 Works			0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Contract 2.1 Service			0.65		0.4		0.4			0.15			
Contract 2.2 Supply				0.6									

Contract 3.1 Works (national co-financing)													
Contract 3.2 Service (national co-financing)													
Contract 4.1 Twinning		0.6		0.3		0.3			0.3				
Contract 5.1 Supply		1.2											
Contract 6.1 Supply	0.5												
Contract 7.1 Grant	0.5		0.4		0.4			0.35					
Cumulated	1	2.8	6.35	7.35	9.0	9.4	10.65	11.1	11.5	12.05			

Annex 3: Description of the Institutional Framework

Ministry of Justice

UNMIK Regulation 2005/53, amending Regulation 2001/19 on the Executive Branch of the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government in Kosovo, dated 20th December 2005, provided for the establishment of a Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOIA) and Ministry of Justice within Kosovo and Annex XV to the Regulation set out the initial competences of MOJ. The date of appointment of the Minister of Justice (10 March 2006), is referred to as the effective date of the establishment of MOJ.

In the first phase (Regulation 2005/53) MOJ responsibilities included developing and implementing policy and legislation within the scope of its responsibilities in the field of justice including prosecution, correctional services and probation, as well as for ensuring fair and effective access to justice, and managing the administrative, financial and budgetary affairs of the ministry (see Section III: "Functions"). Further competences have been legally transferred to MOJ, in a new Annex XV through Regulation 2006/26, promulgated by the SRSG on 27 April 2006 and announced in the media on 9 May.

In the second phase (Regulation 2006/26) the responsibilities of MOJ have been expanded to include further competences relating to the correctional services, probation services, missing persons and forensic medicine (these responsibilities are also explained in more detail in Section III: "Functions"). The full text of MOJ's responsibilities (Annex XV, Regulation 2006/26) is available from the Official Gazette on www.unmikonline.org. In line with the constitutional provision for the separation of powers, especially between the executive and the judicial branch, MOJ does not have responsibility for the administration of the judiciary and courts.

UNMIK Regulation 2005/52, also dated 20 December 2005, established the Kosovo Judicial Council, which has full independence in the performance of its functions, and is under the authority of the SRSG. Regulation 2006/25, also dated 27 April 2006, is called a "Regulatory Framework for the Justice System in Kosovo" and mostly relates to the role of KJC. All staff working in courts will be part of the KJC. All administrative staff working in prosecutors' offices will be attached to the MOJ, although policy and rules for the careers of prosecutors themselves remain with the KJC as a transitional measure, until the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council is created. At the time of developing this plan, much work has still to be done on clarifying our mandate, particularly through discussions with UNMIK and other PISG. Our mandate will be further shaped by Normative Acts (legal and sub-legal acts) which reflect the political processes and priorities. Of particular importance at this time are the Kosovo Standards (1-4) and European Partnership Action Plan, (as well as a number of draft laws, examples of which include the Draft Law on Organisation of the Courts, the Draft Law on Public Prosecution, the Draft Law on Notaries and the Draft Law on Judicial Tariffs.

The functions of the MOJ have been defined in this plan as those which are derived from the ministry's mandate as determined in law through Regulation 2005/53 and Regulation 2006/26. Therefore, at the time of finalising this plan these may be summarised as follows:

Justice policy and legislative drafting

- Develop governmental policies in the field of its responsibility
- Draft relevant legislation pertaining to the scope of its responsibilities
- Participate in the overall legislative drafting process at the governmental level
- Develop policies and action plans for the implementation of legislation in the field of its responsibilities.

Administrative Support

Manage, in cooperation with other PISG as appropriate, the administrative functions which support the entire Ministry's work including:

- Human Resources,
- Finance
- Procurement
- IT
- General Services.

Prosecutorial policies and legislation

- Facilitate preparation and implementation of the legislation for the public prosecution
- Provide guidance for the development and implementation of the prosecutorial policy of the Office of the Public Prosecutor of Kosovo (OPPK)
- Cooperate with appropriate organisations in respect of independent monitoring of the prosecutorial system;

Provide training for prosecutors in cooperation with the Kosovo Judicial Institute;
Facilitate the organisation of examinations for the qualification of prosecutors, lawyers (including trial attorneys) and other legal professionals through the Kosovo Judicial Institute and other independent professional bodies;

Manage in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance and Economy the development of administrative, technical and financial rules and rules governing support personnel and material resources to ensure the effective functioning of the prosecutorial system; Provide information, statistics and professional analysis for the functioning of the prosecutorial service. Undertake necessary measures to ensure the protection of personal data relating to the prosecutorial services. In carrying out any of these functions in relation to the prosecutorial system, the Ministry of Justice must not in any way limit, hamper or interfere arbitrarily with the prosecutorial operations of any prosecutor or prosecutor's office in Kosovo.

Coordination and administration of the Kosovo Correctional Service

Develop policies and initiate legislative drafting in the field of correctional services

Exercise executive oversight over the correctional services and probation system (with the exception of the emergency situations in the Dubravë/Dubrava prison, as foreseen in Article VII of the UNMIK Regulation No.2006/26);

Assist in recruitment, training and evaluation of the staff of correctional services;

Provide analysis, statistics and information on the correctional services; Undertake necessary measures to ensure the protection of personal data relating to the correctional services;

Cooperate with other organisations with respect to the independent monitoring of correctional services.

Coordination and Administration of the Department for Execution of Alternative Sanctions (Probation Service of Kosovo)

Develop policies and initiate legislation drafting in the field of probation services

Exercise executive oversight over the probation system

Assist in recruitment, training and evaluation of the staff of probation services;

Provide analysis, statistics and information on the probation services

Undertake necessary measures to ensure the protection of personal data relating to the probation services.

Cooperate with other organisations with respect to the reintegration and reconciliation who are under probation

Legal help and assistance to victims of crime

Organise a system for providing assistance to the victims of crime in particular domestic violence, trafficking in human beings and sexual violence.

Administer the Victims Protection and Assistance Division

Cooperate with other organisations with regards to providing the assistance to the victims of crime, domestic violence and trafficking.

Cooperate with the Ministry of Health in provision of assistance to victims of crime

Missing persons

Undertake measures aiming at seeking, obtaining, providing and verifying information about the location of missing persons;

Provide assistance on legal matters related to the fate of missing persons;

Assist, when necessary, in the process of returning the remnants of missing persons

Cooperate and coordinate with the Office of Missing Persons and Forensics, and other entities (subject to UNMIK's authority over all investigations of individual cases of disappearance);

Forensic medicine

Subject to the exemptions arising from the Article X of the Regulation No. 2006/26 which refer to responsibilities which remain reserved powers of UNMIK, MOJ shall:

- exercise powers related to the forensic medicine;

- administer the Medical Examiners Office 4

International legal assistance and cooperation

Provide expert support for the preparation by the Government of international agreements, which are in conformity with the Governments responsibility as foreseen in the Constitutional Framework and other relevant normative acts;

Assist UNMIK, when appropriate, with regards to international legal cooperation, including cooperation with international courts.

Litigation on behalf of Government

Provide legal representation of the Government in disputes and procedures before courts and arbitration tribunals

Other functions

Conduct research activities and projects related to the field of its responsibility

Exercise other specific functions, pursuant to its current or future legal mandate

As mentioned above at the end of Section II, the mandate of the Ministry is dynamic, and will be affected by changes to Kosovo legislation arising from political processes, which may subsequently give rise to these functions also changing.

Section 3 (I) describes how the plan can be updated, through a review process after two years or sooner if thought necessary. This is one of the reasons behind the structure and content we have chosen for this plan, which is based on a thematic approach (i.e. focusing on general strategic themes that are important to the Ministry as a whole) as opposed to a functional (i.e. developing objectives specifically relevant to each of the departments and the functions they carry out) approach. This thematic approach ensures that this plan will continue to be relevant no matter how the mandate changes. A more functional approach would most likely become out of date relatively quickly given the changing environment in which the Ministry must operate, and the further clarifications which are likely to be made to the legal mandate.

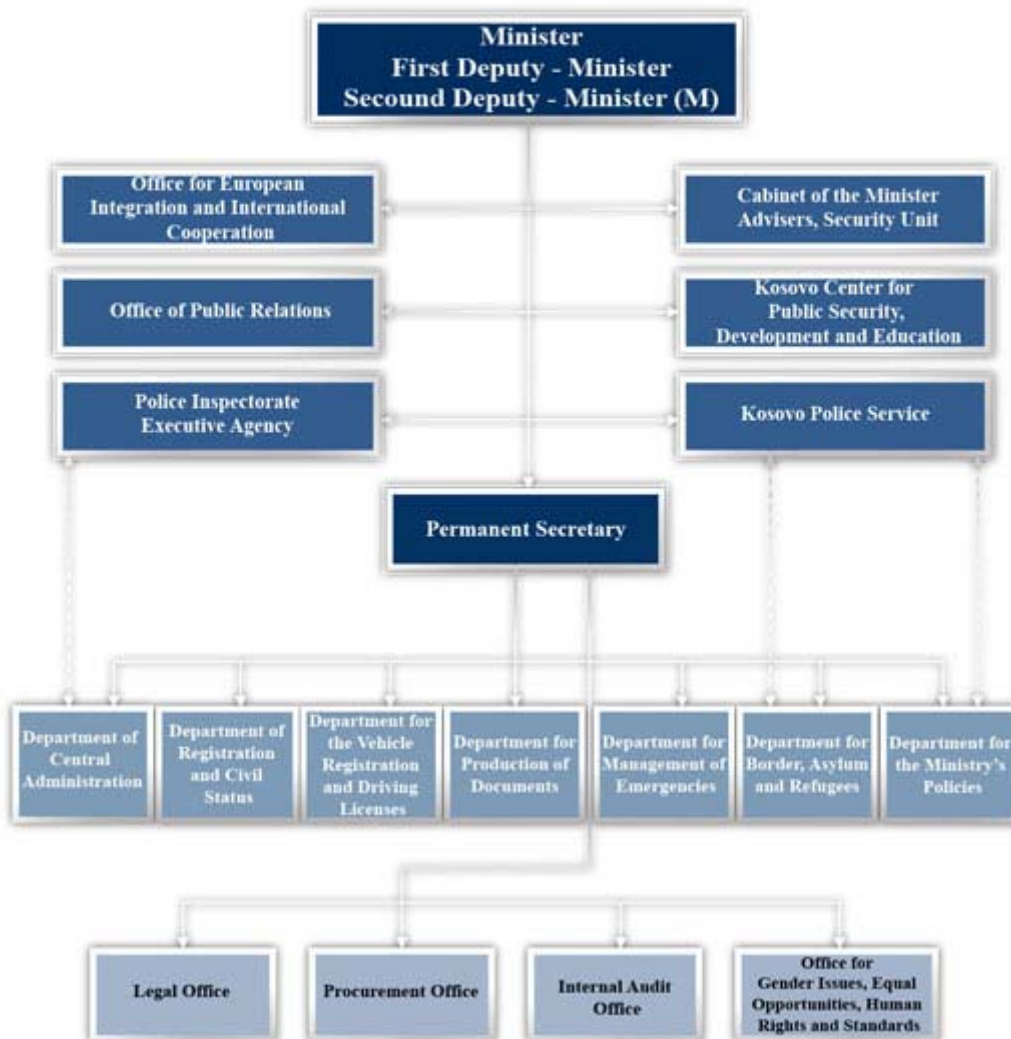
The strategic objectives developed under this thematic approach will continue to be critical to ensuring that the Ministry as a whole and each of its parts carries out the above (or any future) functions to the required standard, no matter how the mandate changes. Implicit to this thematic approach is that each department has a role to play in achieving the strategic objectives under each strategic theme (such as management, performance, anti-discrimination and so on). The thematic approach which we have opted for in this document does not mean that we need not think strategically about our core functions, as assigned to us by applicable legislation. However, given the lack of clarity surrounding the MOJ's mandate, and the operational nature of our core functions, plans at the level of departments are the more appropriate place to develop that kind of strategic thinking than the present document. We will set out our current understanding of each of the core functions assigned to us in law, along with operational objectives concerning their implementation (including any constraints we face) in the departmental plans.

Ministry of Internal Affairs:

The legal framework for the establishment of the Government of Kosovo's Ministry of Internal Affairs can be found in UNMIK Regulation No. 2005/53 of 20 December 2005 on the amendments of the UNMIK Regulation No. 2001/19 on Executive Branch of PISG in Kosovo (attachment XVI).

In the beginning, the framework of MIA authorisations in the area of security and internal affairs was defined based on the so called „early transfer of competencies“. As a result of the comprehensive work of MIA, and especially developmental policies of the Ministry for Internal Affairs, that were based on the principles and within predicted framework, a so called „later transfer of competencies“ has been effectuated by entry into force of the UNMIK Regulation No. 2006/26 of 27 April 2006, in attachment XVI (ii).

By this the transfer of competencies to KPS started: „Monitoring of Kosovo police service, as authorised by SRSG, acting through the police commissioner and without interventions in the actions of the Kosovo Police Service and in implementing criminal investigations“. In addition, in this attachment and by this Regulation, The Pillar I (Police & Justice) has, consequently, formally ceased to exist and remained only the Office of Policy and Rule of Law.



Legal Basis

In the process of establishment of Provisional Self-Governing Institution (PISG) in Kosovo, it is created the Ministry of Internal Affairs in accordance with UNMIK Regulation no. 2005/53, 2006/26.

Initial structure of MIA foresees seven departments within the Ministry, in a frame of which is the Department on Borders, Asylum and Migration (DBAM)

Mission

Based in UMIK Regulation No. 2005/53, 2005/16, 2005/19, 2006/26 and Administrative Directive no. 2005/8, the mission of the Department for Management of Borders, Asylum and Migration is to ensure efficient management of the border, to create and manage an effective system and sustainable one for admission of refugees and asylum- seekers by assisting in resolution of eventual complications during the process of placement, accommodation, and their integration and also implementation of policies of repatriation in compliance with convention, laws and standards assigned by the European Union.

For 2007/2008 the priorities of the Department on Border, Asylum and Migration are:

- Drafting of the law on Supervision and Control of State Border
- Drafting on the Law of Asylum

- Drafting of the Law on Foreigners
- National Strategy for the integrated management of the border (IMB)
- Strategy for re-integration of repatriated persons
- Re-admission policies
- Standard operating procedures of the re-admission

ANNEX 4: Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:

The project links to the MTEF Sector Objectives in the field of Rule of Law that are:

Justice System Goals: I. Construction and renovations of facilities for Kosovo Judiciary (in particular courtrooms, prosecution offices and KJC premises), II. Reduce backlog of court cases and III. Combat and prevent crime;

Law Enforcement Goal IV: Increase service quality for citizens – will be achieved through these objectives:

1. Supplying citizens with personal documents in line with EU standards:

- a) Supplying citizens with personal documents.
- b) Setting up a secure and functional civil registration system.

2. Necessary information – communication infrastructure, improvement of work space and conditions, and training facilities:

- a) Upgrade of information technology;
- b) Necessary work space, higher efficiency in provision of services to citizens;
- c) Upgrade of work conditions and safety

ANNEX 5: Details per EU funded contract (*) where applicable

1. Civil Registration Agency and unified address system.

One Service Contract and at least one supply and one work Contract. Standard procedures are to be used.

2. Legal translators/interpreters and legal linguists

One Service Contract. The Key experts shall have the following profiles: 1) a professional translator or conference interpreter with a strong legal background and experience in training translators/interpreters, 2) a legal linguist with significant training experience.

A supply contract will be used for the purchase of conference interpretation equipment (booths, headsets)

3. Adequate working facilities for the Public Prosecution in Peja/Peć, Ferizaj/Uroševac and Gjilan/Gniljane

At least one Works contract is envisaged for the construction activities.

At least one Service contract is envisaged for the supervision of the works

4. Improved education in the Public Safety and Security sectors

The instrument of twinning will be used to implement this activity. Standard twinning procedures are to be used. The Resident Twinning Advisor (RTA) is expected to be a senior civil servant from a similar institution of member states (i.e. Police Academy). The RTA will be assisted by EU MS short and medium-term experts.

RTA Profile:

- Experience in higher education institute closely related to policing
- Experience in the development of the curricula and training activities for basic Police, Customs and Penitentiary
- Fluency in English;
- Degree in social sciences, law or other relevant area to the sector

5 Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS)

One negotiated direct grant agreement (including supply and training)

6. Equipment for the Ministry of Internal Affairs HQ

At least one supply contract.

7. Further support the Juvenile Justice System in Kosovo

A grant contract with UNICEF will be made for the implementation of the activities.