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PROJECT DOCUMENT

Kosovo

Project Title: Kosovo Safety and Security Programme (KSSP)

Project Number: 00100185

Implementing Partner: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Start Date: 01 January 2017 **End Date:** 31 December 2019

PAC Meeting date: 6 February 2017

Brief Description

Kosovo has made progress in many spheres of life in recent years. International support, capacity strengthening and continuous development of law enforcement institutions have succeeded in considerably improving the safety and security institutions in Kosovo. The three remaining challenges within the security sector are the large amount of illegal weapons possessed by citizens (approximately 260.000) and their impact on the society; lack of legal framework and strategy to protect critical infrastructure in a time frame when returning foreign terrorist fighters (FTF's) (120 have already returned and approximately 50 families lost a family member in foreign wars) could present a serious risk for public safety; further radicalization and even violent extremist acts supported in neighbouring countries or in Kosovo; and communities are still not sufficiently resilient against the increasing threat of robberies, burglaries, and other violent acts, as well as not having direct community level support to address against radicalization or violent extremism.

The availability of illegal weapons in the society is mostly visible during celebratory fires but is also present as tools for domestic violence. Their free availability creates an additional risk to the general safety of the citizens in Kosovo, and could also become the supply market for a demand coming from foreign markets and actors

The KSSP project will be fully integrated within the relevant institutions and support the development of the relevant legal framework, strategies, and actions plan. This will result in small arms control, but in particular increase the professional capability of Ministry of Internal Affairs and Kosovo Police in the fight against illegal weapons possession and illicit trafficking. This will be developed through the establishment of a Firearms Focal Point (FFP) serving as a centre of excellence for gun crime investigators, prosecutors and police commanders by analysing criminal intelligence and forensic intelligence into knowledge products, which will be used as guidance for Kosovo Police but also other institutions like customs, border police and the financial intelligence unit. It will further put in place adequate legislation and standard operating procedures for protection of critical infrastructure that is often managed by private entities.

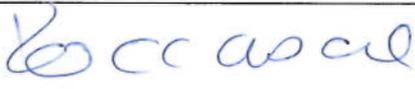
It is further envisaged that strategies and action plans for prevention of radicalization, rehabilitation and reintegration will be put in place and lead to risk mitigation in Kosovo for terrorist attacks. Violent extremism needs to be urgently addressed, so that instability does not return to Kosovo. At local level, a vulnerable risk assessment will be rolled out and a referral mechanism established in order to early identify vulnerable individuals or groups susceptible to radicalization. Individual based assessment will lead to measures to address the grievances of these particular individuals through the provision of support packages, mentoring and peer groups.

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD):
Outcome 1.1: Rule of law systems and institutions are accessible to all and perform in a more effective and efficient way
Strategic Plan Output Linkage:
5.5 Conflict prevention
2.2. Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance
Gender Rating: GEN3

Total resources required:	USD 2,755,620.00	
Total resources allocated:	UNDP TRAC:	USD 50,000
	Donor:	USD
	UNDP BPPS	250.000

	Donor: UNDP SEESAC	USD 500,000
	Donor: Germany	Xxx
	Donor: UK	XXX
	Donor: USA	XXXX
	Donor: Turkey	XXXX
	Donor: EU Emergency Fund	XXXX
	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		USD ~1,7 Million

Agreed by (signatures):

UNDP	
	
Print Name:	Alessandra Rocca
Date:	25/11/2017

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE (1/4 PAGE – 2 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

Public safety and security are prerequisite for sustainable development and the achievement of the SDGs, particularly SDG 16 in Kosovo². Conversely, real or perceived threats to personal security undermine trust in the ability of state institutions to provide these essential elements of wellbeing. High unemployment, lack of opportunities, and state institutions that are not dependable, contribute to individual sentiments of distrust in the ability of the state to provide essential services over time.

These structural drivers create an environment that can incite individuals and groups towards radical behaviour. Once individuals get pulled into extremist groups through socialization processes (universities, friends, religious centers, associations, social media) facilitated by personal, emotional and psychological factors (unemployment, lack of social services, lack of identity, a sense of injustice, loss of a family member) they become vulnerable to the narrative of violent extremist groups.

Safety and security are the essential prerequisites for sustainable development and peace. Provision of public safety and security remains within the realm of the security sector. UNDP recognizes that addressing the identified challenges to the perception and actual security challenges requires development interventions in the area of rule of law, governance, education, youth empowerment. Consequently, beyond the law enforcement, capacity of those, who provide state services, including municipal structures, teachers, psychologists, mentors need to be tapped into in order to create an environment in which people feel safe, free from the threat of gun violence, resist the rhetoric of extremism and be reintegrated into the society.

Broad dissatisfaction with the status quo and pervasive disenfranchisement, becomes more than a social ill, when confronted with the high amount of illegal weapons available in Kosovo. According to the latest research implemented by Small Arms Survey (2015) handgun ownership and armed violence in the Western Balkans³ there are still approximately 260.000 firearms in illegal civil possession in Kosovo alone. This presents a drop since the last survey implemented by the same organization in 2003 stated that there are an estimated 330,000–460,000 civilian small arms in Kosovo today. Still these weapons have a huge impact on the society as data from 2015 shows that 12 murders were executed with firearms and 15 people lost their lives (14 men and one women), another 67 murder attempts took place, 87 armed threats were registered and 5 armed robberies, 46 cases of grievous bodily injury were recorded and 119 cases of causing general danger. 1,151 citizens were reported carrying illegal weapons and 22 cases of illegal import of weapons and ammunition were reported to Kosovo Police. All the before mentioned date, calculates into 4 cases in Kosovo on a daily basis. To add to this is the unknown figure of the use of firearms in domestic violence, which may not result in wounding or lethality, mostly stay unreported. There is also still no systematic gender disaggregated data available in Kosovo. Kosovo stakeholders have approved and implemented a SALW control and collection strategy and action plan since 2009. Currently Kosovo is in the process of evaluating this action plan and are drafting a new strategy which is planned to be approved in early 2017.). This strategy will be closely linked to the Integrated Border Management Strategy in order to prevent illicit arms trafficking and control import/export; the Intelligence Led Policing Strategy (including Community Policing Strategy) in order to be able to task and coordinate operations related to armed violence and illicit arms trafficking and the Community Safety Strategy in order to reduce the demand for small arms as well as being linked to the development strategy of the Kosovo Forensic Agency. This will ensure better coordination and integration of these various action plans and strategies.

The phenomenon of violent extremism, and in particular the flow of volunteer fighters from the Balkan region to the Middle-East, is an issue of rising concern and poses a fundamentally new security challenge. Events that occurred during the recent years in the Middle East and expanded

² References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)

³ <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/G-Issue-briefs/SAS-AV-IB4-Western-Balkans.pdf>

to Europe and beyond made clear the urgency to address threats posed by violent radicalism and extremism.

With the publication of the Secretary General's Plan of Action for Preventing Violent Extremism and the UNDP Global Strategy on "Preventing Violent Extremism by Promoting Inclusive Development, Tolerance and Respect for Diversity", there is a consensus emerging that the best means of preventing acts of violent extremism are the appropriate balancing of both development and security responses. To this end, UNDP in Kosovo should work within the framework of the Kosovo's Strategy on preventing violent extremism (PVE) which has been developed in line with the Secretary General's Plan of Action.

As far as figures can be considered reliable, the most recent estimates indicate that Kosovo is a significant source of volunteer fighters for Daesh and was for the al-Nusra Front. In January 2015, the International Centre for the Study of Radicalization and Political Violence in London estimated that 150 volunteers from Kosovo are active combatants in the conflicts in Iraq and Syria.⁴ Kosovo institutions indicated 313 for the number of Kosovars currently fighting in Syria-Iraq, this includes 44 women and 28 children — who have gone abroad to join the Islamic State. A further 49 volunteers from Kosovo have reportedly died in combat. In the meantime, it has been documented that out of the 313 volunteers, 120 of them have returned to Kosovo, 29 are in prison, and 91 are in home arrest or released. Recently police have reacted to a potential threat against an international football match in Tirana, Albania and arrests have shown that cross-border links have been established in order to implement this attack.

According to Kosovo legislation, participation in foreign conflicts is illegal⁵. The 120 returnees experienced varying consequences depending on available evidence against them. A number of them were jailed, some were put under house arrest, while others were released due to lack of evidence. In response to the number of FTFs in Kosovo, the Kosovo Institutions have created and approved a "Strategy on Prevention of Violent Extremism and Radicalization Leading to Terrorism 2015-2020" and its action plan in 2015. The strategy and action plan were based upon a comprehensive assessment supported by UNDP Kosovo.

For Kosovo institutions in tackling violent extremism, another issue of concern is the reintegration and rehabilitation of FTFs and the further radicalization that they may cause when they return, especially in prisons where they have access to a captive audience, as well as within the communities where they are being reintegrated. Further challenges that arise in the context of returnees from Syria and Iraq, beyond worries of radicalization and recruitment of others, are issues of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and reintegration. Without proper counselling and support, the risk of them engaging/re-engaging in violent activities grows.

It has now been a year since the Kosovo's strategy for PVE has been adopted, and assistance is needed to support the Kosovo institutions in implementing the strategy and action plan to build resilience against radicalization at the central and local level in Kosovo. The community resilience against radicalization needs further strengthening. There is very little awareness by the public on the very existence of the strategy as well as its implications on the public. Constructive information management with the public on this matter is key. Better communication must be developed. Men and women across the social and religious strata of Kosovo must be aware of the risks of violent extremism as well as understand the means created by the state to address symptoms and root-causes of radical ideology and action. Efficient management and monitoring of the PVE strategy requires a levelled and efficient interaction between the ministries and the sub-national state institutions.

⁵Law No. 05/L -002 (https://www.mpb-ks.org/repository/docs/LAW_NO._05_L__002_ON_PROHIBITION_OF_JOINING_THE_ARMED_CONFLICTS_OUTSIDE_STATE_TERRITORYEMLJE.pdf)

Subsequent studies conducted by UNDP Kosovo and partners, have proved that the rise of violent extremism is a gendered phenomenon and affects both men and women, boys and girls in unique and differentiated ways. Militant groups manipulate gender stereotypes and dynamics to recruit men and women to their ranks. Women are not just victims or perpetrators. Many have been and continue to be on the frontlines of prevention and response efforts. Their multifaceted roles include identifying and intervening at early signs of radicalization, transmitting messages of tolerance (for instance by female imams and utilizing women in the prevention agenda). While a growing evidence base highlights that women's leadership and participation increases our effectiveness in all areas of peace and security – including preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism – women remain marginalized from decision-making processes, particularly at senior levels, where such strategies are designed and implemented.

There is a lack of a comprehensive approach to assess the risk of the 120 returned foreign fighters as well as their families in a time when lone wolf attacks⁶ or other attacks targeting soft targets rather, is increasing. At this crucial time a new draft law is under development to protect critical infrastructure, whose functioning is mandatory for the wellbeing of Kosovo. Additional training will be necessary as more than 60% of the critical infrastructure is owned and run by private entities.

The Safer Community focus, through the former FERM project has successfully addressed some of the root causes for demands of weapons. This has decreased the demand for weapons, specifically in the northern region below the Ibar River: Pejë/Pec, Klinë/a and Istog/k. The project has, in cooperation with the Kosovo Police, reduced around 20% of homicides, increased trust in the Kosovo Police and reduced the dark figure of crime, meaning crime which was beforehand unreported. It was followed up by using a similar approach in minority communities to further increase trust in the police and has put surveillance cameras in place in order to increase the feeling of safety in the street.

The safer community project will now further build on its best practices and further address volume crime, domestic violence and hate crime in selected municipalities. It will also continue to build trust in the security providers through a participatory approach.

Through this triangular approach of small arms and light weapons reduction, prevention and re-integration of violent extremism, including protection of critical infrastructure, and community safety, the programme aims to increase overall safety and public perception of safety in Kosovo.

II. THEORY OF CHANGE

a) Problem statement:

Challenges to public safety and security undermine the hard-won gains of achieving sustainable development

b) Barriers to the change:

- 260.000 illicit small arms light weapons in circulation;
- gun violence is common in domestic dispute;
- 314 Kosovars (men and women left to fight in foreign wars), 120 of them have returned to Kosovo;

⁶ Individuals undertaking violent acts of terrorism outside a command structure.

- Radicalized individuals are currently in prison; it can be assumed that groups and radicalized individuals have not yet been identified by the law enforcement and function 'sleeper cells', that can be triggered to violence;
- 5 municipalities have been identified as 'hotspots' for radicalization;
- Recently police have reacted on a potential threat against an international football match in Tirana, Albania. Arrests have shown that regional links have been established to implement this attack;

c) Overarching change hypothesis

Improving the capacities, coordination and linkage of institutions - professional, academic, religious, will enable prevention mechanisms to become more efficient, gender and rights-based, accessible and responsive to the needs of the population, building resilience to radicalization/repeated radicalization/ reintegration. This will, in turn, reinforce the overall safety and security in Kosovo.

Three priority outcomes have been identified as the necessary building blocks, or branches, for achieving the desired change as per the overarching change hypothesis. This enveloping macro programme framework, will effectively ensure the link between activities, outputs, and the fulfillment of the Joint Programme's stated purpose – that of improving the prevention mechanisms to become more efficient, gender and rights-based, accessible and responsive to the needs of the population, especially those at risk of radicalization/radicalization recidivism.

III. PROGRAMME STRATEGY:

Safety and security are the essential prerequisites for sustainable development and peace. Provision of public safety and security remains within the realm of the security sector. UNDP recognizes that addressing the identified challenges to the perception and actual security challenges requires development interventions in the area of rule of law, governance, education, youth empowerment. Consequently, beyond the law enforcement, capacity of those, who provide state services, including municipal structures, teachers, psychologists, mentors needs to be tapped into in order to create an environment in which people feel safe, free from the threat of gun violence, resist the rhetoric of extremism and be reintegrated into the society.

UNDP's Comparative advantage:

UNDP is best positioned to implement the project due to its long-lasting established presence in Kosovo. UNDP staff is firmly embedded in the national structures and sustains a constructive partnership with key stakeholders. Additionally, project staff is very well aware of security-related legislation, given past contribution to the drafting of several pieces of legislation and policy, namely:

- Law on Weapons,
- Law on Weapons, Ammunition and Security Related Equipment for authorized State Security Institutions;
- Law on Private Security;
- Law on Civil Use of Explosives;
- Law on Control of the Border;
- Law on Integrated Border Management;
- Law on Police;
- Law on Kosovo Forensic Agency;
- Law on Foreigners;
- Law on Prevention of Man-made and Natural Disasters;
- Law on Public Gathering;
- Law on Data Protection;

- Law on Classified Information;
- Law on Flammable Liquids and Gases; and others;
- Law on Electronic Monitoring of Offenders;
- Draft Law on Critical Infrastructure;
- Draft Law on Voluntary Surrender and Legalization;

UNDP project staff is also continuously engaged in drafting and implementation of relevant strategies:

- Small Arms Light Weapons Strategy;
- CVE Strategy on Prevention of Violent Extremism and Radicalization leading to Terrorism 2015-2020;
- Community Policing Strategy;
- Intelligence-Led Policing Strategy;
- Police Training Strategy;
- Development Strategy of Kosovo Forensic Agency;
- Community Safety Strategy;
- Strategy Against Drugs and Precursors;
- All of the above have functional working groups, in support of the Coordinator or to amend legislation or secondary legislation as well as evaluate the impact of implementation.

Additionally, to the enlisted above and specifically in the field of PVE – the project staff are active members of central level working groups on PVE under the Office of the PM, Technical Working Group in the MoIA, ensuring synchronization between PVE and Counterterrorism strategy and the country support mechanism for implementation of the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF) funds.

The project manager at the same time is the Chief technical advisor (CTA) of SEESAC.

Project Principles:

The gender and human rights-based approach to development dictates UNDP to focus on some of the groups that have been identified as key constituencies for engagement on prevention. This includes groups that are alienated or systematically left behind in terms of social and economic opportunities or political participation with special programmatic focus on enhancing the participation of women, youth, ethnic and religious minorities, displaced populations, etc. UNDP Kosovo has continuously integrated these principals throughout various projects ensuring that projects benefit all members of society, including the most marginalized. Much of UNDP's assistance through this project will target these and other groups and will support inclusion along the lines recommended for addressing potential grievances. Principles of gender equality and human rights have been mainstreamed throughout this project.

To ensure national ownership, the project will focus on working with local and national institutions to find and apply local solutions to local problems. Additionally, the focus of the project is to develop national and local capacity to ensure that the gains of the activities are owned and sustained throughout the duration of the project and beyond. Collaborating closely and empowering national and local counterparts will support the goal of embedding the achievements towards sustainable development and the SDGs.

On-going analysis

Radicalization is a phenomenon that relies of a number of factors; the exact combination is individualized. Additionally, the means of recruitment and 'triggering' of the individualized factors by militant groups is sophisticated and constantly transforming. Therefore, there is a need to continuously assess the risks and conduct 'horizon scanning'⁷ to receive and understand up-to-date

⁷ Horizon scanning is not about making predictions, but systematically investigating evidence about future trends. Horizon scanning helps government to analyze whether it is adequately prepared for potential

analysis of the militant landscape. The research agenda will also contribute to a better understanding of the contextual drivers.

Horizon scanning^a should also be conducted for arms trade markets and for assessing the potential risks for public safety.

Programme sustainability

Institutions necessary to create further sustainability in the field of public safety, small arms control and PVE have previously been supported through former UNDP projects, such as KOSSAC and FERM. This refers to various departments established under the MOiA and Kosovo Police. Further efforts are planned to establish within the MOiA, a specific division for the reintegration of FTF's and CVE, in order to better coordinate and support activities deriving from 2015-2019 National CVE Strategy.

The following priority outcomes have been identified as the necessary building blocks :

1. Small arms control; 2. CVE/PVE including the Protection of critical infrastructure, and 3. Community safety and social cohesion

1. Small arms control (FERM): The project seeks to further build on the successes by the FERM project during 2015 and 2016 and support the Kosovo stakeholders during the drafting and implementation of the new SALW strategy in line with the International Small Arms Control Standards and assist in the following functional areas:

- a) Cross Border Control: Import/export and transit control of SALW, ammunition, explosives and precursors;
- b) Legislative framework: Further harmonization of Law on Weapons with EU directives and regulations which are being amended for the moment after the attacks in Paris and Brussels;
- c) Management Information with a special focus on further capacity development of the Firearms Focal Point and interlinkages with other focal points in the region which is a requirement of the European action plan against illicit arms trafficking 2015;
- d) Small Arms Awareness and outreach in order to reduce the demand for weapons at community level and launch an initiative of achieving internal compliance by legal entities;
- e) Small arms light weapons and ammunition collection, including increased confiscation; legalization, voluntary surrender, implementation of heritage procedures, and reporting of lost, stolen and found items.
- f) Small arms light weapons and ammunition destruction through public events on an annual basis;
- g) Stockpile management by improving Physical security as well as the stockpile management of explosive and SALW storage areas;
- h) Capacity development through provision of further specialist training in the field of gun crime investigations for police, prosecutors, forensic experts and customs.
- i) Safer community development in order to reduce demand for weapons and reduce the root cause for this demand (will be listed as a separate issue and combined with community resilience towards other manmade disasters).
- j) Monitoring and evaluation by establishing monitoring and evaluation plan from the start of the strategy and action plan and this based upon the International Small Arms Control Standards and also improving reporting at domestic and international level. Gender sensitivity and mainstreaming will be addressed with a particular focus on the link between domestic violence and small arms and gender disaggregated will be collected. Implementation of this strategy and action plan is a prerequisite for European Integration and collection of firearms a recommendation given by the European Parliament. The project will

opportunities and threats. This helps ensure that policies are resilient to different future environments. (UK Horizon scanning)

further ensure reduction of victims of violence under SDG 16.1. and the adequate tracing of firearms in order to contribute to achievement of the indicators under SDG 16.4.

Additional requests could be accepted to assist Kosovo stakeholders further during SSR initiatives such as intelligence led policing, community policing. A new methodology called digital policing has been proposed and the project will assist further in establishing the human and technical resources mandatory for such an approach.

Outputs under this project are:

- 1.1. Policy and legislation developed in accordance to international standards (EU related legislation, International Small Arms control standards and International Ammunition Technical Standards);
- 1.2. Comprehensive approach to reducing the risks of weapons and explosives that threaten public safety defined in the new Small Arms, Ammunition and Explosives Control Strategy 2017 – 2021 and Action Plan implemented;
- 1.3. Institutional Capacity Developed and Research implemented in line with Training plan defined in Action Plan of the Small Arms, Ammunition and Explosives Control Strategy 2017 – 2021.

This project will be fully integrated in the regional implementation plan run by SEESAC and the programme manager will also function as the chief technical advisor to SEESAC.

- 2. Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE):** The project seeks again to further build on the results established by the FERM project during 2016 and support the Kosovo stakeholders implementing the Strategy on prevention of violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism 2016 – 2020 and its action plan. Additionally, seen the recent trends of terrorist attacks on soft rather than hard targets, the project will support the Kosovo stakeholders in putting an integrated response in place to protect critical infrastructure. The following functional areas have been identified:
- a) Research: Defining the root causes and pull and push factors as well as trend analysis of further radicalization in Kosovo and development of lessons learned which could be used as an early warning tool.
 - b) Early identification: Support to local and central level institutions in recognizing vulnerable individuals and groups prone to radicalization and the work of referral mechanisms as well inter-institutional cooperation.
 - c) Prevention: Support to specific groups like schools, youth and women in their targeted approaches towards prevention of radicalization at local level and the engagement of mentors
 - d) Reintegration and rehabilitation: Support to local existing structures preparing the community for the reintegration of returning foreign fighters in the community.
 - e) PVE education and awareness: Education of families and frontline workers on preventing radicalization;
 - f) Protection of critical infrastructure: protection of an asset or system, which is essential for the maintenance of vital societal functions. This approach will include the following
- Legal Framework: Development and Harmonization of the Kosovo Legal framework with European directives and regulations;
 - Risk/threat assessment and operator security plan: development of guidelines and templates for operator security plans and
 - Capacity development: Training of civil servants in this field as well as private operators of critical infrastructure.

It will further explore its coordination and cooperation with different actors in the field such as Kosovo Police, ICITAP, OSCE (VELRT) and US Department of State such as the Stronger Cities Network.

Outputs under this project are:

- 2.1. Policies and programmes are based on a profound understanding of the pull and push factors as well as root causes driving vulnerable individuals to radicalization.
- 2.2. Community engagement in the design and implementation of PVE programmes (early identification – prevention and reintegration) to reflect the context specificity of violent extremism dynamics and the need to draw on and reinforce local, endogenous PVE mechanisms and partnerships have been broadened beyond security actors to include all actors involved in strengthening local resilience to violent extremism.
- 2.3. Policies and legislation pertaining to critical infrastructure are in place and harmonized with EU legislation;
- 2.4. Institutional Capacity for protection of critical infrastructure developed and Operator Security Plans implemented in line with legislation.
- 2.5. Public awareness, knowledge sharing and advocacy campaigns aiming at building the resilience of citizens vulnerable to radicalization

3. Community Safety and social cohesion. The project aims to use the existing structures and methodology which provided tangible results and implemented during KOSSAC and FERM project to address root causes for the demand for weapons as well as radicalization and this element of the project could be called a cross cutting initiative as it will try to address the following issues: Increase trust in the police; Crime prevention; Reduction of demand for weapons; Local root causes for radicalization and impact of weapons and radicalization on women and children as victims.

Functional areas:

- a) Crime analysis / audit: implementation of the level of crime and reporting of crime at local level;
- b) Problem analysis: determination of causes and responses to crime described in point 3.a.
- c) Safer community plans: participatory approach to find local solutions to local problems; with a special focus on vulnerable groups such as women and children.

Outputs under this project are:

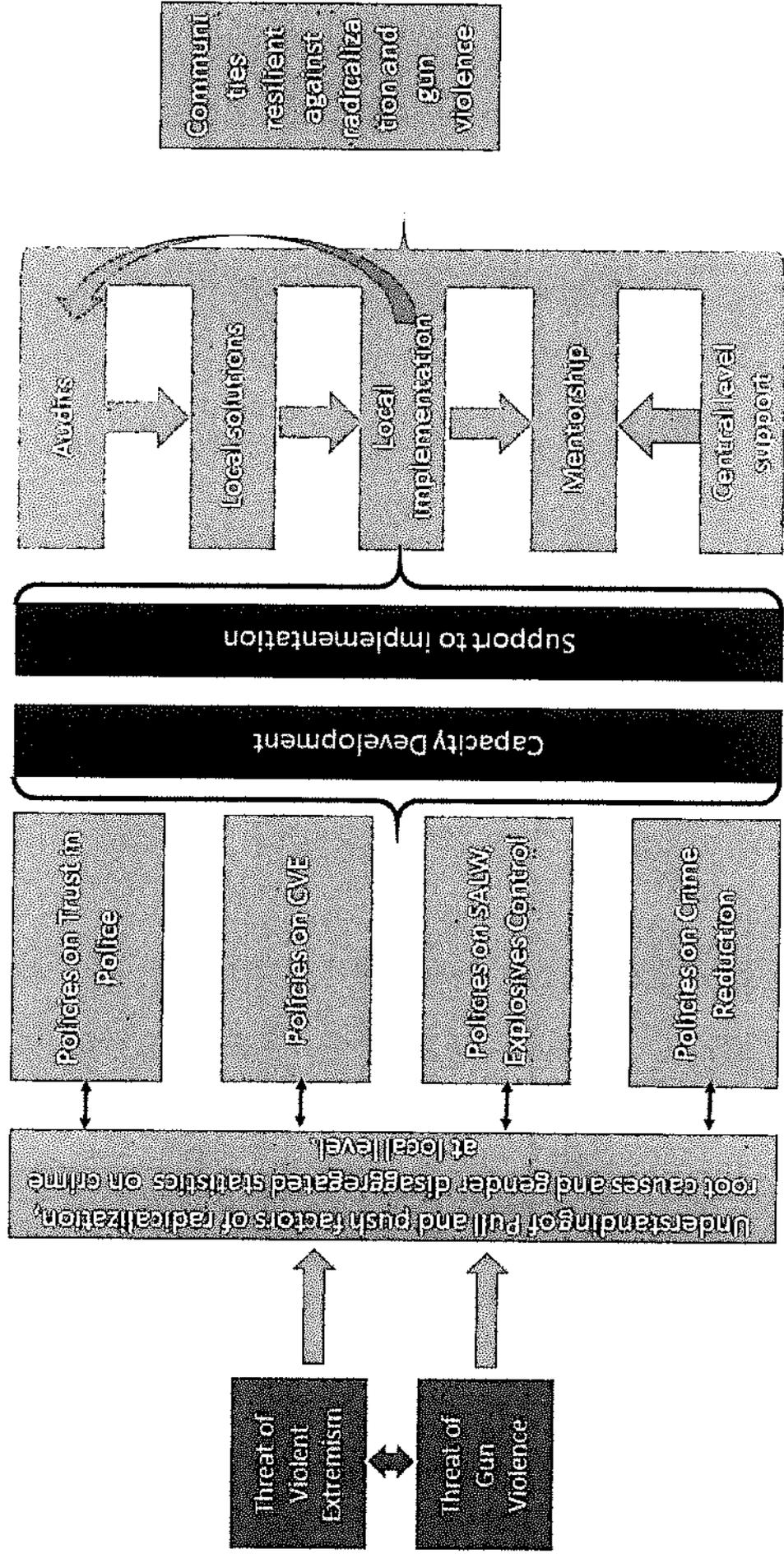
- 3.1. Audits at municipal level used for action planning towards safer community plans;
- 3.2. Institutional Capacity developed at municipal level to deal with root causes of illegal weapon possession (mainly for self-protection) and radicalization;
- 3.3 Victims of domestic violence resulting from weapon possession and radicalization reduced.

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Kosovo



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Resilient nations.



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IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS (1.5 - 5 PAGES RECOMMENDED)**Expected Results**

- The strategic approach prescribed above is aimed at increased public safety for all inhabitants through finding local solutions for local problems while supported by central level institutions. This integrated approach will lead to policies and legislation as well as implementation mechanisms in line with international standards (in particular EU standards); increased capacity to address potential risk and threats coming from illegal weapon and explosives possession, potential access to them by violent extremists and minimization of their impact at the domestic, regional and global level.
- The high number of illegally possessed weapons creates a supply market for demand abroad; this demand can come from criminals, organised crime groups and violent extremists. The current economic situation creates low-level criminals that get involved in smuggling in small amounts of weapons and explosives to unknown destinations, even to violent extremism networks. The chosen strategy is trying to tackle illicit arms trafficking and demand reduction, as well as prevention of radicalization including support to reintegration of returned foreign terrorist fighters.
- The project is linked to the common development plan of the United Nations Kosovo Team under outcome 1.1. Rule of law systems and institutions are accessible to all and perform in a more effective and efficient way. It also envisages to further address harmonization with relevant EU legislation and International standards such as International Small Arms Control Standards and International Ammunition Technical Guidelines and assist in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular 16.1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere and 16.4. By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime.

Results per output:

Small Arms Light Weapons (SAWL)

- a) Policy and legislation developed in accordance to international standards (EU related legislation, International Small Arms control standards and International Ammunition Technical Standards);
 - Results:
 - i. Laws related to weapons, ammunition and explosives harmonized with EU legislation in particular with the amended EU firearms Directive, Deactivation Regulation 2403/2015 and Precursor Regulation 98/2013.
 - ii. SALW and explosives control strategy 2017 – 2021 fully implemented, monitored and individual activities of the action plan evaluated.
 - iii. Secondary legislation and Standard operating procedures implemented in line with ISACS, IATG and EU Firearms and explosives risk minimization standards.
- b) Comprehensive approach to reducing the risks of weapons and explosives that threaten public safety defined in the new Small Arms, Ammunition and Explosives Control Strategy 2017 – 2021 and Action Plan implemented;
 - i. Reduced incidence of gun violence (domestic, gender-based) and reduced number of cases by weapons, ammunition and explosives;
 - ii. Better and faster gun crime investigations leading to more convictions;
 - iii. Better intelligence picture leading to prevention of illicit arms trafficking;
 - iv. Increased cooperation and information exchange leading to reduction of supply and demand;

- c) Institutional Capacity Developed and Research implemented in line with Training plan defined in Action Plan of the Small Arms, Ammunition and Explosives Control Strategy 2017 – 2021;
 - i. People are trained as specialists in order to be able to implement their specific required tasks;
 - ii. Adequate Technology is in place to assist people to implement the mandatory processes
 - iii. Processes are developed in order to implement related policies and laws.

PVE

- 2.1. Policies and programmes are based on a profound understanding of the pull and push factors as well as root causes driving vulnerable individuals to radicalization.
 - 2.1.1. Well defined pull and push factors as well as root causes are determined, monitored and used for further policy implementation;
- 2.2. Community engagement in the design and implementation of PVE programmes (early identification – prevention and reintegration) to reflect the context specificity of violent extremism dynamics and the need to draw on and reinforce local, endogenous PVE mechanisms and partnerships have been broadened beyond security actors to include all actors involved in strengthening local resilience to violent extremism.
 - 2.2.1. Vulnerable groups and individuals are identified early in the part to radicalization and their grievances/needs addressed to an effective working referral mechanism;
 - 2.2.2. Community level institutions are engaged in prevention activities regarding violent extremism;
 - 2.2.3. Selected communities have established partnerships in order to address the reintegration of returning foreign fighters;
 - 2.2.4. Education of families and frontline workers on preventing radicalization;
- 2.3. Policies and legislation on protection of critical infrastructure are in place and harmonized with EU legislation;
- 2.4. Institutional Capacity on protection of critical infrastructure developed and Operator Security planned implemented in line with legislation.
 - 2.4.1. Critical Infrastructure is identified and categorized;
 - 2.4.2. Operator Security plans implemented;
 - 2.4.3. Coordinating agency is identified, inspectors are trained;
- 2.5. Public awareness, knowledge sharing and advocacy campaigns aiming at building the resilience of citizens vulnerable to radicalization with gender-lens applied;
 - 2.5.1. Guidebook on terminology and best practices for gender-specific prevention of radicalization is drafted, disseminated and used;
 - 2.5.2. Public awareness and communication plan is developed to reach broadest audience with essential content;
 - 2.5.3. Knowledge sharing platform between referral mechanisms, the Islamic community and other stakeholders engaged in PVE developed;

SAFER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

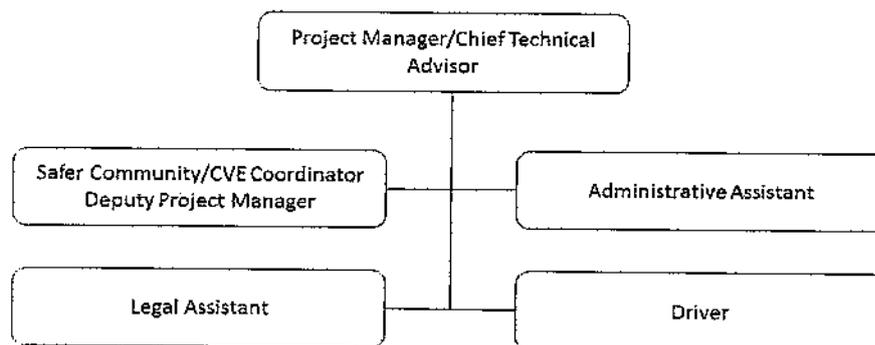
- 3.1. Audits at municipal level used for action planning towards safer community plans;
 - 3.1.1 Hotspots for radicalization and worrying crime trends identified in selected municipalities and agreed upon between municipal community safety councils (MCSC) and local police;
- 3.2. Institutional Capacity developed at municipal level to deal with root causes of illegal weapon possession (mainly for self-protection) and radicalization;
 - 3.2.1. MCSC and referral mechanisms fully trained and actively engaged in crime prevention and prevention of radicalization.

- 3.3. Cases of gender-based and domestic violence resulting from weapon possession and radicalization reduced;
- 3.3.1. Increased reporting of cases of domestic violence to special unit in Kosovo Police and assistance provided.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The following resources will be needed to implement this approach:

Project Staff:



The project manager will be responsible for the overall managing of the project and will be the technical advisor on SALW, explosives and critical infrastructure protection outputs of the project. The project manager will be assisted by the administrative assistant for administrative matters, and the legal assistant for the drafting of policies and laws. The project manager will also function as the Chief technical advisor to the regional SEESAC project.

He will be further assisted by a PVE/Safer Communities Coordinator: whose task will be to implement the CVE and community safety approaches described above.

A driver will be available for the project manager and the other project staff when required.

The project, based on the annual work plan, will be able to hire external consultants, purchase essential equipment, and outsource activities to external sources according to UNDP rules and regulations,

Partnerships

- Partnership in the field of Small Arms Light Weapons is established with SEESAC. Their involvement is in particular importance in order to further harmonize approaches regarding small arms and light weapons in the region. This harmonization will ensure there are less legal and policy loopholes which could be used for illegal arms and explosives trafficking by criminals;
- The project also envisage partnership with UNIDIR and UNODA for evaluation of the implementation of the International Small Arms Control standards (ISACS) and IATG standards;

- Project foresees further cooperation with ICITAP and US Department of State in order to synchronise the approach at local level through the stronger cities network in the field of community resilience and prison management in order to prepare to be reintegration programme for foreign terrorist fighters (aftercare program) during their imprisonment. The same is develop risk profiles of individuals during the prison management program which will be used later during rehabilitation projects in the municipality.
- Cooperation with OSCE is of particular importance during the work in the municipalities as OSCE is very deeply involved in the community-policing program, which is a mandatory partner for community safety activities by the Municipal Community Safety Councils (MCSC) and referral mechanism.
- The project will work closely with Kosovo institutions, specifically the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA), Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Local Government Administration, Kosovo police, Kosovo Forensic Agency, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Works.
- Academic institutions such as Faculty of Islamic Studies at the University of Pristina will also be consulted.

Risks and Assumptions

- Please see the full risk log, attached as an annex to this document.

Stakeholder Engagement

- Identify key stakeholders and outline a strategy to ensure stakeholders are engaged throughout, including:
 - Target Groups:

	Identification	Engagement
SALW Commission	Assigned by decision of MoIA – Project manager is an active member	Project manager is an active member and external expert assigned by MoIA
Firearms Focal Point	Assigned by decision of General Director of Police – Project manager is technical advisor	Project manager is an active member and external expert assigned by General Director of Police
Legal entities dealing with weapons/ ammunitions and explosives	Licensed through DSP - MoIA	Outreach activities to be implemented and internal compliance program to be developed
Gun crime investigators	Assigned under Department for Investigations in KP	Request to Director Investigations KP
Kosovo Forensic Agency	Assigned by law	Request to Chief Executive KFA
Referral mechanism	To be assigned by technical working group on CVE within MoIA and based upon statistics.	Project manager is an active member of the Technical Working group on CVE and external expert assigned by MoIA
Youth peer groups	To be assigned by technical working group on CVE within MoIA and based upon statistics.	Project manager is an active member of the Technical Working group on CVE and external expert assigned by MoIA
Domestic Violence unit KP	Assigned by decision of General Director of Police –	Request to Director Operations KP
Selected municipalities	To be assigned by technical working group on CVE within	Project manager is an active member of the Technical

	MoIA and based upon statistics.	Working group on CVE and external expert assigned by MoIA
Civil servants from KP and MoIA	Assigned by decision of General Director of Police and Permanent Secretary of MoIA	Project Staff is fully embedded in MoIA – DSP
General population	N/A	Awareness campaigns
Women and children	To be assigned by domestic violence unit in KP	Direct request through domestic violence unit of KP.
Islamic Women’s Network	N/A	Direct request to UNDP

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

The project is piloting two approaches that could be beneficial for the region namely:

1. SALW and explosives: Firearms Focal Point (FFP) which connects criminal intelligence to forensic intelligence and develops subject profiles, problem profiles, tactical assessment, strategic assessments, as well as threat and risk assessment for the use of investigators, prosecutors and Intelligence Led Policing Tasking and Coordination Working Groups. The FTF will also provide recommendations for other institutions such as customs, border police and Ministry of Trade and Industry (Commission on Trade in Strategic Goods).

Best practices of the FFP will be shared through SEESAC at the regional SALW commission meetings and South East European Firearms Expert Network.

2. Prevention of violent extremism: Referral mechanism which is multi agency institutional mechanisms addressing needs of vulnerable individuals and build individual support packages through the local government, social works, education and employment. It can further assist with psychological support (For PTSD for example).

Best practices of the Referral Mechanism will be shared through the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) at the regional CVE meetings implementing the Western Balkan Counter Terrorism Initiative.

Knowledge

- The project will further build on the databases already put in place by the FERM project and link these databases within Kosovo to I base⁹ which will become the centre of knowledge for firearms and explosives in Kosovo. I base database will be used for the development of knowledge products as described above.
- The following knowledge products will be developed:
 - Strategic assessment on convertible weapons;
 - Problem profile on youth and SALW;
 - Problem profile on SALW and Terrorism;
 - Strategic assessment on Youth activism for prevention or contributing to VE;
 - Strategic assessment of ‘pull’ and ‘push’ factors of returned FTF’s;
 - Updated comprehensive assessment of radicalization in Kosovo.
- The project intends further to develop media products in support of the voluntary surrender and legalization program to be implemented in 2017- 2018.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

⁹ I base is a network analyzing software used by law enforcement.

The project will support Institutions mandatory to further create sustainability in the field of public safety, small arms control are based on previously implemented UNDP projects, such as KOSSAC and FERM. This refers to departments established within the Departments established under MOiA and Kosovo Police. Further efforts are planned to establish within the MOiA, division for reintegration of FTF and CVE to coordinate and supervise activities deriving from 2015-2019 National CVE Strategy.

- The project aims to continue supporting the existing institutional mechanisms to implement its approach and more in particular:
 - The SALW Commission for Policy and Legislation development and implementation of the SALW and Explosives control strategy 2017 – 2021;
 - The Steering group on CVE for Policy and Legislation development and implementation of the Strategy on Prevention of Violent Extremism and Radicalization leading to Terrorism 2016 – 2020;
 - The project will further integrate the approaches in existing strategies and action plans such as the Integrated Border Management Strategy, Counter Terrorism Strategy, Intelligence Led Policing Strategy, Community Policing Strategy and Community Safety Strategy. As such it will support bi- annual meetings of strategy coordinators in order to ensure a bi annual risk assessment and monitoring and evaluate relevant strategies;
 - The referral mechanism, which is piloted in one municipality, will be further implemented in another 4 hotspots during the timeframe of the project;
 - The project is based upon direct requests for support by relevant Kosovo Stakeholders.

V. PROJECT MANAGEMENT (1/2 PAGES - 2 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

- strategy will be implemented in close cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and partners and established steering groups will overlook that the approaches are not overlapping. These steering groups will further monitor and coordinate the activities of the relevant action plans on a quarterly basis.
- UNDP will draw upon its leading role as a global development actor capable of convening major donors, UN agencies, academic institutions, and countries/societies committed to partnering with UNDP in PVE. It is through this pre-existing leadership role that UNDP will ensure its work will be both strategically targeted, benefit from pre-negotiated domestic multi-year cost-sharing support, and help facilitate endogenous ownership and that maximum results and efficiency are derived from the resources provided through the programme.

Project Management

The project office will be based in Pristina and fully embedded in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Department for Public Safety. The activities will be designed to contribute to UNDP's Strategic Plan Results and 2030 Agenda. Internal and external oversight and audit will be in accordance to UNDP's Programmes and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP). The Resources and Results Framework will act as the basis for on-going monitoring and evaluation of the programme to ensure it is meeting its stated transformative output targets and allow for adjustments, corrections, and adaptation to very complex and rapidly shifting development contexts as related to PVE. Section VII (Governance and Management Arrangements) of the programme document provides further details on the delivery modality and organizational structure.

VI. RESULTS FRAMEWORK¹⁰

¹⁰ UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

Common Development Plan (CDP) 2016-2020:
 Priority Area 1: Good Governance and Rule of Law
 Outcome 1.1: Rule of law systems and institutions are accessible to all and perform in a more efficient and effective way.

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:
 5.5. Conflict prevention
 2.2. Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance

Project title and Atlas Project Number: Kosovo Safety and Security Project (KSSP) – Atlas project number to be assigned.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ¹¹	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3		FINAL
SMALL ARMS, AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES CONTROL									
Output 1.1 Policy and legislation developed in accordance to international standards (EU related legislation, International Small Arms control standards and International Ammunition Technical Standards)	1.1.1 Relevant laws on weapons, ammunition and explosives promulgated and in force.	Official Gazette	60%	2016	X			Law on weapons, Law on Equipment for Special Purposes, Law on Civil Use of Explosives harmonized	Table of concordance by legal office MoIA and EU progress report for Kosovo
	1.1.2 SALW and explosives policy implemented according to SALW and Explosives Control Strategy and action plans	Monitoring reports	0	2016	X	X	X	Final evaluation report indicates progress in all activities according to AP	Annual monitoring reports and final evaluation report UNIDIR – assessment tool ISACS
	1.1.3 SOP and MoU developed for FFP and SALW Commission	MoU	0	2016	X			SOP SALW Commission approved MoU KP – KFA signed concerning FFP	MoUs signed
	1.1.4. Policy for voluntary surrender and legislation promulgated/approved	Official Gazette SOP Operation plan	30%	2016	X	X		Law on Voluntary surrender and legalization promulgated	Official Gazette Decision by General Director of Kosovo Police and MoIA

¹¹ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be

Output 1.2 Comprehensive approach to reducing the risks of weapons and explosives that threaten public safety defined in the new Small Arms, Ammunition and Explosives Control Strategy 2017 – 2021 and Action Plan implemented	1.2.1. Voluntary surrender operational plan implemented	2016	X	X	X	10%	KP and commission	Operational plan voluntary surrender implemented	Number of weapons handed over and request for legalization. % of population reached by Awareness campaign
	1.2.2. Statistical reports regarding gun crime developed including gender disaggregated data	2016	X	X	X	10%	FFP Health institutions	Gun crime reduced by 5 % Women victims reduced by 10 %	Trends of gun crime based on statistical reports developed by KP
	1.2.3. Knowledge products developed by FFP and used for investigations and Tasking and Coordination	2016	X	X	X	10%	FFP KFA	Knowledge products used in ILP and IBM operational planning	Nr of Subject profiles Nr of Problem profiles Nr of Strategic assessments Nr of tactical assessments
	1.2.4. Number weapons in the illegal market reduced	2016	X	X	X	50%	KP	25.000 weapons less in the illegal market	Nr of weapons and explosives confiscated and traced
	1.2.5. Number of weapons destroyed	2016	X	X	X	90%	KP	Over 5000 weapons and 200000 rounds of ammunition destroyed	Nr of destruction events Report by tracing commission
	1.2.6. Number of storage facilities are certified according to IATG	2016	X	X	X	80%	State Security institutions and local licensed entities	All state owned and legal licensed storages certified	Nr of ELLL issued Nr of Security planned drafted and approved
	1.2.7. Number of cases of gender-based and domestic violence at gunpoint reduced	2016	X	X	X	40%	KP	10 % reduction in domestic violence related gun crime incidents.	Statistics KP
	1.2.8. Backlog of cases in KFA reduced	2016	X	X	X	1743 cases	KFA	No backlog in KFA	Nr of back log cases addressed.
	1.3.1. Number of FFP analyst certified as specialist analysts	2016	X	X	X	10%	FFP	4 analysts trained	Nr of trainings and certificates
	Output 1.3 Institutional								

Capacity Developed and Research implemented in line with Training plan defined in Action Plan of the Small Arms, Ammunition and Explosives Control Strategy 2017 – 2021	1.3.2. % of specialist tools employed to reduce illicit arms trafficking at green borders	NBCC	10%	2016	X	X	Drones and other equipment used at the border	Nr of interceptions based on KP reporting
	1.3.3. Number of gun crime investigators assigned and trained in specialist techniques (tracing, conversion, online investigations, fast parcel delivery, gender-based policies;)	KP	0	2016	X		Minimum 2 professional gun crime investigators trained in Department of Investigations KP	Nr of trainings and certificates
	1.3.4. Number of law enforcement officers trained in precursors and explosives investigations	KP	0	2016	X		Minimum 04 investigators trained.	Nr of trainings and certificates
PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM								
Output 2.1 Policies and programmes are based on a profound understanding of the pull and push factors as well as root causes driving vulnerable individuals to radicalization	2.1.1. Number of assessments on root causes, pull and push factors as the role and impacts on women and children (this includes the group dynamics) are used in development of policy	MoIA/ Local Government VUN/partners	3	2016	X			Assessment report published
	2.1.2. 3 sets of analysis on returning foreign fighters has been documented (gender-disaggregated)	MoIA/OPM/ US Embassy	1	2016	X			Assessment report published
	2.1.3. Self-radicalization and radicalization in schools is researched with a specific focus on women;	Mo Education	0	2016	X			Assessment report published
Output 2.2 Community engagement in the design and implementation of	2.2.1. Programmes and policies developed by community level institutions for the prevention of radicalization and reintegration of returned foreign fighters with a focus on gender-specific needs;	MoIA/ Local Government VYouth/NGOs	0	2016	X	X	Risk for radicalization is mitigated in selected communities	Nr of activities implemented in NR of communities

PVE programmes (early identification – prevention and reintegration) to reflect the context specificity of violent extremism dynamics and the need to draw on and reinforce local, endogenous PVE mechanisms and partnerships have been broadened beyond security actors to include all actors involved in strengthening local resilience to violent extremism	2.2.2. Number of families and frontline workers trained on preventing radicalization;	MoE/MoIA	0	2016	X	X	Minimum 50 representatives trained and operational	Project report/mid-term evaluation	
Output 2.3 Policies and legislation on protection of critical infrastructure are in place and harmonized with EU legislation;	2.3.1. Law on protection of critical infrastructure promulgated	MoIA	10%	2016	X			Official Gazette	
	2.3.2. SOPs on risk assessment approved	MoIA	10%	2016	X			Minister Decision	
	2.3.3. SOPs on operator security plans approved	MoIA	10%	2016	X	X	X	Minister Decision	
	2.3.4. Coordinating agency designated and operational	MoIA	0	2016	X	X	X	Minister Decision	
	2.4.1. Critical Infrastructure assigned and categorized	MoIA	0	2016	X	X	X	All CI categorized and categorized	Minister Decision
	2.4.2. Operator Security plans implemented	MoIA	0	2016	X	X	X	All CI have an operator security plan	Minister Decision
	Output 2.4 Institutional Capacity on								

protection of critical infrastructure developed and Operator Security planned implemented in line with legislation	2.4.3. Coordinating agency operational; inspectors trained	Mol/A	0	2016	X	X	X	X	Capacity assessment of coordinating agency	Nr of training and certificates
Output 2.5 Public awareness, knowledge sharing and advocacy campaigns aiming at building the resilience of citizens vulnerable to radicalization with gender-lens applied;	2.5.1. Guidebook on terminology and best practices for gender-specific prevention of radicalization produced;	Mol/A	0	2017	X				Guidebook is produced, disseminated and used widely	UNDP evaluation including stakeholder interviews/survey
	2.5.2. Public awareness and communication plan developed;	Mol/A	0	2017	X	X	X	X	Awareness events implemented	Number of events + analysis of the evaluation forms post events
	2.5.3. Knowledge sharing platform between referral mechanisms and the Islamic community, other stakeholders engaged in PVE developed;	UNDP	0	2017	X	X	X	X	Knowledge sharing platform functional	Number of meetings, number of cases successfully referred;
SAFER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT										
Output 3.1 Audits at municipal level used for action planning towards safer community plans	3.1.1 Number of audits have been implemented in selected municipalities;	Mol/A	0	2016	X	X	X	X		Audit reports
	3.1.2. Number of problem analysis sessions have been held in selected communities;	Mol/A	0	2016	X	X	X	X		Minutes of problem analysis meetings
	3.1.3. Gender-specific community safety plans have been drafted and approved by municipal assemblies;	Mol/A	0	2016	X	X	X	X		Nr of community safety plans drafted and approved
Output 3.2 Institutional Capacity developed at municipal level to deal with root causes of illegal	3.2.1. Referral mechanism with equal gender representation trained in selected municipalities;	Mol/A	1	2016	X	X	X	X	Minimum 6 referral mechanisms established and trained	Decision by Mayors Nr of referrals
	3.2.2. Support to voluntary surrender initiatives provided and local law enforcement representatives trained	Mol/A/KP	0	2016	X					Evaluation plan voluntary surrender. Nr of trainings and participants.

weapon possession (mainly for self-protection) and radicalization	3.2.3. Number of mechanisms for reintegration and rehabilitation trained and operational	MojA/KP/ Local governance	0	2016	X	X	X	Nr of radical persons reintegrated
Output 3.3 Cases of gender-based and domestic violence resulting from weapon possession and radicalization reduced	3.3.1. Number of inspectors from Domestic violence unit trained	KP	0	2016	X		Minimum 10 inspectors trained	Nr of training and certificates
	3.3.2. Number of emergency receptionists trained	KP	0	2016	X		Minimum 10 receptionists trained	Nr of training and certificates
	3.3.3. Number of cases reported by victims of domestic violence increased	KP	30%	2016	X	X	5 % increase in reporting	Nr of reports according to KPIS

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: [Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	MoIA, KP, KFA	
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Project management identifies risks and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	MoIA, KP	
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	MoIA research department	
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	IRH Istanbul	3,000.00
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	IRH Istanbul	See above

Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)			
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	MoIA, KP, KFA, OPM	1,000.00 annually

Evaluation Plan¹²

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Mid-Term Evaluation	NA	NA	1.1.	June 2018	MoIA, KP, KFA, UNIDIR for ISACS, external evaluator for FFP	10,000.00
Final Evaluation	NA	NA	1.1.	Dec 2019	MoIA, KP, KFA,	10,000.00

¹² Optional, if needed

VIII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN ¹³¹⁴

All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project need to be disclosed transparently in the project document.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Y1	Y2	Y3 Y4	Funding Source		Budget Description	Amount
SMALL ARMS LIGHT WEAPONS, AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES CONTROL								
Output 1.1: Policy and legislation developed in accordance to international standards (EU related legislation, International Arms control standards and International Ammunition Technical Standards);	1.1.1. Provide technical advice during drafting of legal framework and policies development especially Law on Weapons, and Law on Civil Use of Explosives	20,000	20,000	20,000	UNDP/MoIA	Technical assistance, translation	60,000.00	
	1.1.2 Provide technical advice during overview and concept note development concerning explosives and precursors.	10,000	10,000	10,000	UNDP/MoIA	Technical assistance, translation	30,000.00	
	1.1.3 Provide technical advice during drafting of MoU and SOPs especially FFP and SALW Commission	10,000			UNDP/MoIA/KP	Technical assistance, translation	10,000.00	
	1.1.4 Provide technical advice during drafting of policy and operational plan for Voluntary surrender	30,000			UNDP/MoIA/KP	Technical assistance, translation	30,000.00	
Sub-Total for Output 1.1							130,000.00	

¹³ Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

¹⁴ Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

Output 1.2: Comprehensive approach to reducing the risks of weapons and explosives that threaten public safety defined in the new Small Arms, Ammunition and Explosives Control Strategy 2017 – 2021 and Action Plan implemented;	1.2.1 Provide technical advice during implementation of the operational plan of the Small Arms, Ammunition and Explosives Control Strategy	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	UNDP/KP/Commission	Technical assistance, translation	120,000.00
	1.2.2 Support to the drafting process of statistical reports on gun crime, ensure specific gender-based information are applied;	15,000	15,000	15,000		FFP/Health Institutions	Technical assistance, translation	30,000.00
	1.2.3 Support and advise the drafting process of guidebooks, including facilitate consultative exchanges between FFP, peer review and validation; design and deliver training to FFP.	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	UNDP/FFP/KFA	Technical assistance, translation, travel	100,000.00
	1.2.4 Support to implementation of voluntary surrender and legalization campaign	100,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	UNDP/MoIA/KP	Events, publications, translation, media	150,000.00
	1.2.5 Support to weapons destructions event	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	UNDP/KP	Event, translation, technical assistance, travel	90,000.00
	1.2.6 Capacity building and technical assistance to fulfil the requirements of licensing	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	UNDP / State Security institutions and local licensed entities	Technical assistance, translation, travel	50,000.00
	1.2.7 Conduct awareness raising campaigns, organize specialized gender-based police training	25,000	12,500	12,500	12,500	UNDP / KP	Events, publications, translation, media	50,000.00
	1.2.8 Provide technical advice, specialized equipment and capacity strengthening for KFA	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	UNDP / KFA	Equipment, technical assistance, translation, travel	75,000.00
	i. Backlog reduction in KFA	75,000				UNDP/KFA	Technical assistance, translation, travel	75,000.00
	Vehicle	25,000				UNDP	Travel	25,000.00
	MONITORING	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	UNDP/MoIA	External services	15,000.00

Sub-Total for Output 1.2										780,000.00
Output 1.3: Institutional Capacity Developed and Research Implemented in line with Training plan defined in Action Plan of the Small Arms, Ammunition and Explosives Control Strategy 2017 – 2021	1.3.1	Conduct training for FFP staff	20,000					UNDP/FFP	International consultants, translation, travel	20,000.00
	1.3.2	Provide specialized training and equipment for border personnel	20,000	20,000				UNDP/NBCC	National consultant, travel, translation	40,000.00
	1.3.3	Organize and conduct training in specialist techniques	30,000	30,000	30,000			UNDP/KP	International consultant, workshop, translation, travel	90,000.00
	1.3.4	Conduct specialized training on investigative techniques	20,000	20,000	20,000			UNDP /KP	International consultant, workshop, translation, travel	60,000.00
		MONITORING	5,000	5,000	5,000					15,000.00
Sub-Total for Output 1.3										225,000.00
TOTAL for Output 1										1,135,000.00
PREVENTION OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM										
Output 2.1: Policies and programmes are based on a profound understanding of the pull and push factors as well as root causes driving vulnerable individuals to radicalization.	2.1.1	Draft analytical reports on assessments on root causes, use specific methodology to assess impact of radicalization on different sectors of the population;	50,000	20,000	20,000				International consultant, workshop, translation, travel	90,000.00
	2.1.2	Draft, publish and disseminate gender-disaggregated analytical reports on returning foreign fighters	20,000						Local consultants, workshop, media, translation	20,000.00
	2.1.3	Conduct research and codify the findings on aspects of radicalization in schools in Kosovo;	30,000	15,000	15,000				National consultant, travel, technical advice,	60,000.00
		MONITORING								

<p>Output 2.2: Community engagement in the design and implementation of PVE programmes (early identification – prevention and reintegration) to reflect the context specificity of violent extremism dynamics and the need to draw on and reinforce local, endogenous PVE mechanisms and partnerships have been broadened beyond security actors to include all actors involved in strengthening local resilience to violent extremism.</p>	<p align="center">Sub-Total for Output 2.1</p>						<p>170,000.00</p>	
<p>Output 2.3 Policies and legislation on protection of critical infrastructure are in place and harmonized with EU legislation;</p>	<p align="center">Sub-Total for Output 2.2</p>						<p>505,000.00</p>	
	<p>2.2.1 Provide technical advice to selected community-level institutions to design effective programmes and policies on prevention of radicalization and reintegration of returned FTF;</p>	<p>125,000</p>	<p>125,000</p>	<p>125,000</p>	<p>UNDP/MoIA</p>	<p>125,000</p>	<p>Technical advice, capacity building, international consultant, translations, travel, grants</p>	<p>375,000.00</p>
	<p>2.2.2 Design and conduct training sessions for frontline workers and families on preventing radicalization;</p>	<p>50,000</p>	<p>50,000</p>	<p>50,000</p>	<p>UNDP MoIA/MoE</p>	<p>100,000.00</p>	<p>Workshop, national consultants, technical advice, travel,</p>	<p>100,000.00</p>
	<p>MONITORING</p>	<p>10,000</p>	<p>10,000</p>	<p>10,000</p>		<p>30,000</p>		<p>30,000</p>
	<p align="center">Sub-total output 2.3</p>						<p>60,000.00</p>	
	<p>2.3.1 Provide technical support to drafting of the law;</p>	<p>10,000</p>			<p>UNDP/MoIA</p>		<p>Technical assistance, translation</p>	<p>10,000.00</p>
	<p>2.3.2 Technical support in drafting of the SOPs</p>	<p>10,000</p>			<p>UNDP/MoIA</p>	<p>10,000.00</p>	<p>Technical assistance, translation</p>	<p>10,000.00</p>
	<p>2.3.3. Technical support in drafting of the SOPs</p>	<p>5,000</p>	<p>5,000</p>	<p>5,000</p>	<p>UNDP/MoIA</p>	<p>15,000.00</p>	<p>Technical assistance, translation</p>	<p>15,000.00</p>
	<p>2.3.4. Development of the terms of reference for coordination mechanisms, on-going capacity support to coordination mechanism;</p>	<p>5,000</p>	<p>10,000</p>	<p>10,000</p>	<p>UNDP/MoIA</p>	<p>25,000.00</p>	<p>Workshop, international consultant, Technical assistance, translation</p>	<p>25,000.00</p>

Output 2.4 Institutional Capacity on protection of critical infrastructure developed and Operator Security planned and implemented in line with legislation	2.4.1 Development of the CI criteria, technical assistance in assignment methodology, facilitation of implementation mechanisms	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	UNDP/MoIA	National consultant, workshop, Technical assistance, translation	30,000.00
	2.4.2 Provision of technical and operational capacity for the implementation of the operator security plans	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	UNDP/MoIA	National consultant, workshop, Technical assistance, translation	50,000.00
	2.4.3. Development of the terms of reference for coordination mechanisms, on-going capacity support to coordination mechanism;	5,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	UNDP/MoIA	National consultant, workshop, Technical assistance, translation	25,000.00
	Sub-total output 2.4.							105,000.00
Output 2.5 Public awareness, knowledge sharing and advocacy campaigns aiming at building the resilience of citizens vulnerable to radicalization with gender-lens applied;	2.5.1 Draft, conduct inclusive peer review, validate and publish knowledge document on gender-specific prevention of radicalization	25,000				UNDP	National consultant, workshop, travel, translation,	25,000.00
	2.5.2. Design and implement public awareness campaign, considering relevant geographic coverage and format/content adapted to the needs of the targeted audiences;	20,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	UNDP	National consultant, workshop, Technical assistance, translation	50,000.00
	2.5.3 Organize a series of events for referral mechanisms from different municipalities to share best practices and information	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	UNDP	National consultant, workshop, Technical assistance, translation	54,000.00
	Sub-total output 2.5.							129,000.00
	TOTAL for output 2							969,000.00

SAFER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Output 3.1: Audits at municipal level used for action planning towards safer community plans	3.1.1 Provide technical assistance to the municipalities, conduct assessment, establish safety criteria	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	UNDP / MoIA	Technical assistance, translation, travel	30,000.00
	3.1.2 Conduct municipal safety analysis sessions	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	UNDP/MoIA	Technical assistance, translation, travel, workshops	60,000.00
	3.1.3 Technical assistance to drafting of the safety plans, facilitate consultative sessions;	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	UNDP/MoIA	Technical assistance, translation, travel, workshops	30,000.00
	MONITORING							
	Sub-Total for Output 3.1							120,000.00
Output 3.2: Institutional Capacity developed at municipal level to deal with root causes of illegal weapon possession (mainly for self-protection) and radicalization	3.2.1 Conduct training for members of the referral mechanism	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	UNDP/MoIA	Technical assistance, translation, travel, workshops, international consultants	150,000.00
	3.2.2 Promote the establishment and provide technical assistance to voluntary surrender initiatives; design and conduct training for local law enforcement representatives	30,000					Technical assistance, translation, travel, workshops, international consultants	30,000.00
	3.2.3 Design systems for reintegration and rehabilitation and provide training for members of established mechanisms	30,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	UNDP/MoIA	Technical assistance, translation, travel, workshops, international consultants	60,000.00
	MONITORING							
	Sub-Total for Output 3.2							240,000.00

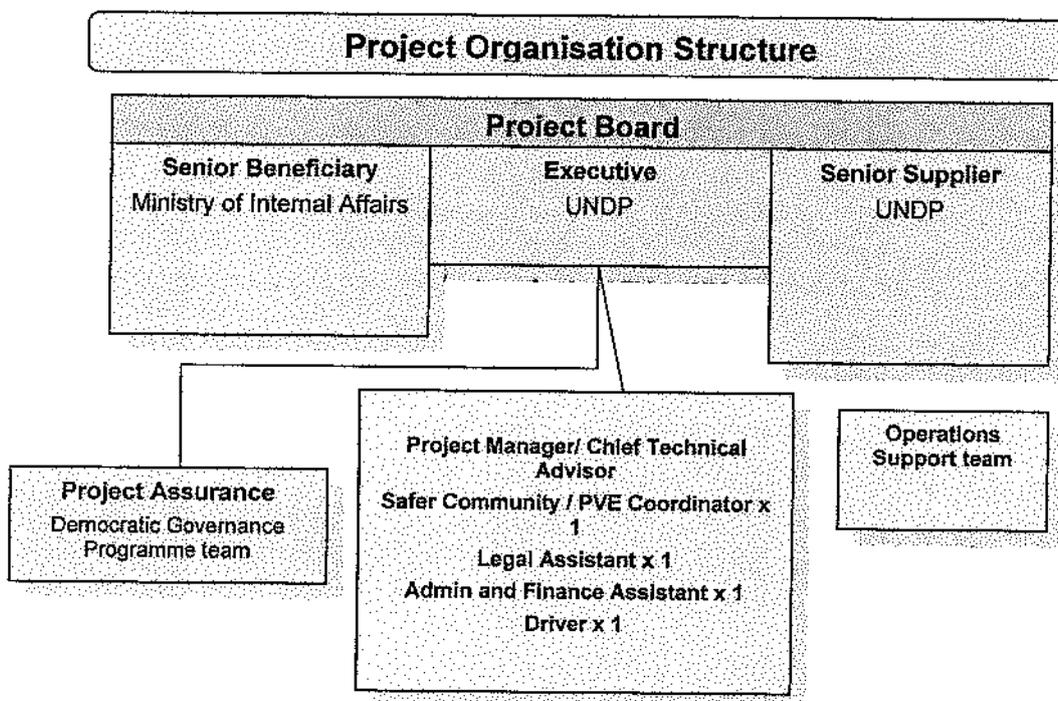
Output 3.3: Cases of gender-based and domestic violence resulting from weapon possession and radicalization reduced	3.3.1 Conduct specialized trainings for the domestic violence unit inspectors	7,500				UNDP/MoIA	Technical assistance, translation, travel, workshops,	7,500.00
	3.3.2 Design training material and conduct specialized training session for emergency receptionists	20,000					Technical assistance, translation, travel, workshops, international consultants	20,000.00
	3.3.3 Develop an awareness raising initiative for general population considering relevant format and media outlets	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	UNDP/KP	Technical assistance, translation, travel, workshops, international consultants	40,000.00
	MONITORING							
	Sub-Total for Output 3.3							67,500.00
	Total output 3							427,500.00
Evaluation (as relevant)	EVALUATION		10,000	10,000	10,000			20,000.00
General Management Support (8%)								204,120.00
TOTAL								2,755,620.00

IX. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be executed directly by UNDP applying UNDP's rules and procedures for project management and a results-based management approach. UNDP uses IPSAS standards for management of finances and follows internationally-recognized procurement standards. Specific project activities may be implemented by municipalities or by non-governmental organizations; in such cases designated funds will be channelled to the recipients using signed legal agreements among recipients and UNDP.

The main decision making body for the project will be the Project Board, which will consist of representatives of the main relevant stakeholders as well as provide strategic guidance and oversight of project activities.

The day-to-day management will be the responsibility of the Project Team, supported by the UNDP Democratic Governance Programme staff.



The Project Board is the group responsible for making consensus-based decisions for the project when guidance is required, including approval of project revisions. The project board (PB) meets twice per year. The PB's key roles will be as follows:

- (a) Executive role representing the project ownership to chair the group. The role will be performed by the UNDP Resident Representative or his/her designate.
- (b) Senior Supplier role to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. This role will be conducted by UNDP.
- (c) Senior Beneficiary role to ensure the realization of project benefits from the perspective of project beneficiaries. It will be held by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- (d) Project Assurance role will support the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. During the running of the project, this role will ensure that the appropriate project management mile-stones are managed and completed, and will be performed by UNDP Democratic Governance Programme Team.

The PB approves project work plans and authorises any deviation from agreed work plans beyond stage tolerances. It is the authority that signs off the completion of each stage as well as authorises the start of the next stage of project implementation. It ensures that required resources are committed, and arbitrates on any conflicts within the Project or negotiates a solution to any problems between the Project and external bodies.

The PB is ultimately responsible for assurance that the Project remains on course to deliver the desired outcome of the required quality to meet the Project's objectives defined in the Project.

Where appropriate, the project will engage external technical expertise in order to deliver specific activities and results.

Throughout the project, regular communication on project progress and project results will be undertaken, following the UNDP Visibility Guidelines in order to highlight and raise awareness of public funds allocated for development cooperation.

X. LEGAL CONTEXT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Select the relevant one from each drop down below for the relevant standard legal text:

1. Legal Context:

- Country has signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)
- Country has not signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)
- Regional or Global project

2. Implementing Partner:

- Government Entity (NIM)
- UNDP (DIM)
- CSO/NGO/IGO
- UN Agency (other than UNDP)
- Global and regional projects

Or [click here for the MS Word version of the standard legal and risk management clauses.](#)

XI. ANNEXES

1. Project Quality Assurance Report

2. **Social and Environmental Screening Template** [[English](#)][[French](#)][[Spanish](#)], including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant. (NOTE: The SES Screening is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences, preparation of communication materials, strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences, partnership coordination and management of networks, or global/regional projects with no country level activities).

3. **Risk Analysis.** Use the standard [Risk Log template](#). Please refer to the [Deliverable Description of the Risk Log](#) for instructions

4. **Capacity Assessment:** Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including HACT Micro Assessment)

5. **Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management position**



OFFLINE RISK LOG

(see Deliverable Description for the Risk Log regarding its purpose and use)

Project Title: _____ Award ID: _____ Date: _____

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Security of project staff, and researchers	20.12.2016 <i>(In Atlas, select date. Note: date cannot be modified after initial entry)</i>	Operational Strategic	Describe the potential effect on the project if this risk were to occur Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) P = 3 Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) I = 5 <i>(In Atlas, use the Management Response box. Check "critical" if the impact and probability are high)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project will adjust activities to changes in the security situation. Regular monitoring of security environment and consultations with UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and UN Country Team; reduce exposure through low-profile approach in sensitive areas; training of partners on security and 	Who has been appointed to keep an eye on this risk <i>Project Manager, DRR</i>	Who submitted the risk <i>Project</i>	When was the status of the risk last checked	e.g. dead, reducing, increasing, no change <i>(In Atlas, use the Management Response box)</i>

2	Limited national/sub-national capacities to implement the project	20.12.2016	Financial Operational Organizational Political	P = 3 I = 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - safety measures; - Adapt communication strategy and visibility to the security risks. - Regular tactical, strategic and community security assessments and inclusive dialogue processes to reduce risks, and take early programme mitigation measures (if required) - Liaison with risk assessment dept within Kosovo Police; - Training on policy development and security sector governance; - Support the Government(s) to convey and chair coordination meetings at 	Project Manager, Project Board	Project		
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	radicalization could lead to certain communities being unfairly targeted, potentially increasing their sense of isolation		I = 4	<p>on the CVE Strategy and Community Policing Strategy;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness raising and communication campaigns will be a core area under the project to mitigate risks (they are part of the project strategy) - Case management system under the Referral Mechanisms will inform the project if and when problems are likely to arise; 	Project Manager, Project Board	Project	
	Outcome of the incipient elections can delay the implementation of the project	20.12.2016	P= 3 I = 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage with civil servants rather than political appointees; - Establishment and support to steering groups / 	Project Staff/RR	Project	

