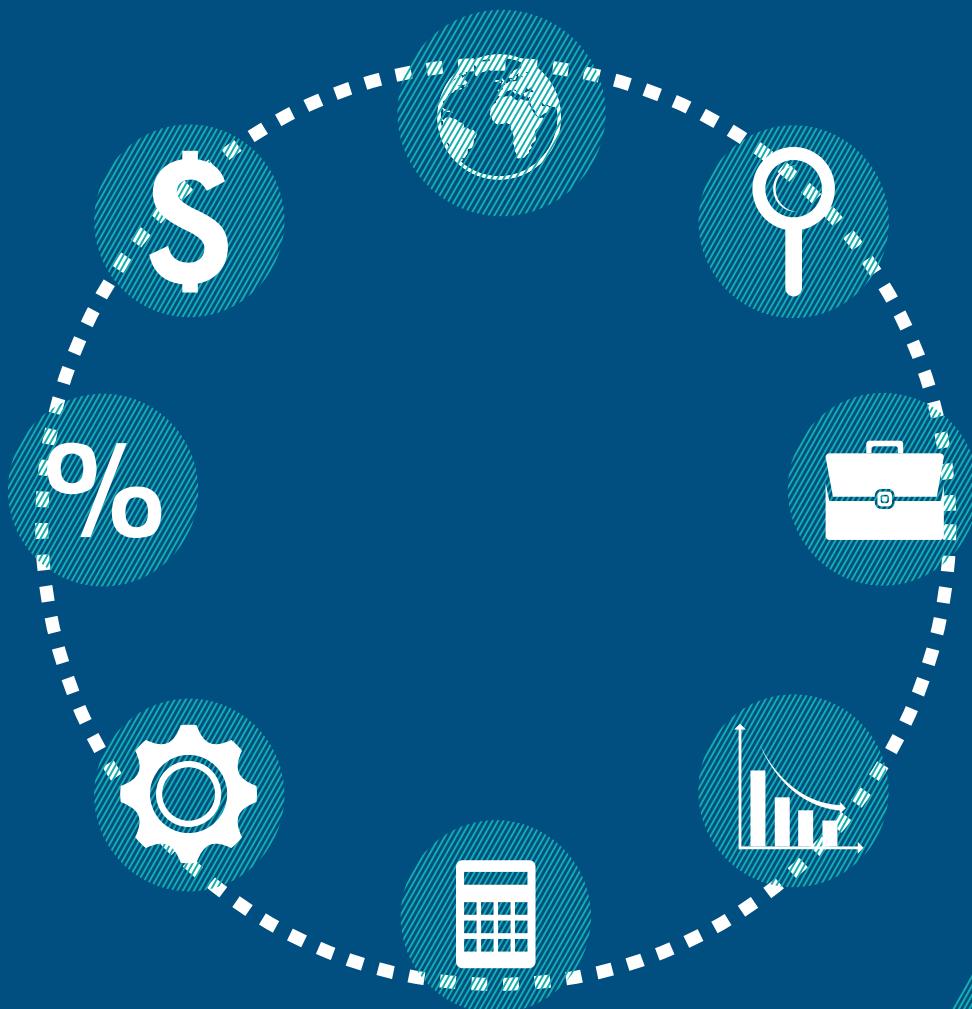


2030 Agenda in Kosovo: Economic Development, Social Affairs, Infrastructure, Innovation, Environment, Governance and Cooperation



Drafted by: Institute for Development Policies (INDEP)

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The Institute for Development Policy (INDEP) is a think tank and advocacy center that provides research-based strategic public policy solutions. Founded in 2011 as an association of policy analysts, researchers and civil society activists, INDEP focuses on development policies, providing a comprehensive vision for Euro-Atlantic integration. In Kosovo, where it operates, INDEP awards particular focus to the strengthening of democratic governance, and plays the role of public policy watchdog.

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1. Introduction: 2030 Agenda in Kosovo

Sustainable development is rather important for all countries, regardless of their development stage. As a priority set in the European Treaties, sustainable development plays a special role in European policies. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development serves as a guide for all countries towards achieving sustainable socio-economic development. This agenda included 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the resolution "Transforming the world: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". This agenda is an action plan for the people, the planet and prosperity. Moreover, it includes setting the best possible level for world peace and partnership. 2030 Agenda has a total of 17 Goals, 169 targets and 231 unique indicators.

Aiming to monitor Goals and indicators with the same standards all over the world, the Global Indicator Framework was developed by the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEA-SDG) in cooperation with the United Nations Statistical Commission. This framework and indicators have been adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. After collecting data from their monitoring and analysis, countries compile annual reports which are presented at the annual meetings of the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. Kosovo has not yet begun the process of preparing an official annual SDG Monitoring Report.

SDGs are not legally binding; however, countries are expected to take ownership and establish a national framework for achieving them. To measure and monitor the progress in the implementation of SDGs by 2030, all countries, and in this case Kosovo too, have the main responsibility to start monitoring and reviewing

at the national level. Unfortunately, there is still no such framework in Kosovo and efforts to build it are at an early stage. Sustainable development policies plans and programs in Kosovo are the basis of this framework. Monitoring the implementation of SDGs in Kosovo requires quality, accessible and up-to-date data. In order to achieve the highest possible implementation and to leave no one behind, it is important that all stakeholders are involved in this process, including the Assembly, the Government, the private sector and civil society.

Given that Kosovo does not yet have an official report on the monitoring of SDGs, this shows that so far Kosovo has done very little to integrate these Goals and indicators into national and sectoral strategies. In this regard, a positive development was the adoption of the Resolution on SDGs in 2018 by the Assembly of Kosovo. Furthermore, Kosovo has developed a National Development Strategy (2016-2021), but it does not explicitly mention the harmonization or integration of SDG indicators into this strategy.

This paper is based on the global indicator framework and has used official data to monitor progress on Goals and indicators. This paper highlights the level of monitoring and implementation of SDGs in Kosovo, including the challenges of providing quality and up-to-date data. The main part presents the progress that Kosovo has made towards achieving SDGs according to indicators in 5 areas, namely economic development (SDGs 1, 2, 8, 12), social issues (SDGs 3, 4, 5, 10), infrastructure development and innovation (SDGs 6, 7, 9, 11), environmental issues (SDGs 13, 14, 15) and governance and cooperation (SDGs 16 and 17). This section presents a statistical overview with the latest data on SDG indicators in Kosovo (no data for several years).

2. Methodology

This report combines qualitative and quantitative research methods through the use and analysis of official data, such as reports, publications on SDGs in Kosovo, and analysis of statistical data collected directly from relevant public institutions. The findings, analyses and recommendations are based on the best practices of leading countries in implementing SDGs. The data used in this paper have been collected by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS) and cover a period of 10 years, more precisely for the years 2010-2019. Given that the data are not easily accessible and available and are not classified as required by SDG indicators, for the compilation of this paper was a challenge. Data are mainly provided by KAS, Ministry of Finance and Transfers (MFT), Central Bank of Kosovo (CBK), Regulatory Authority of Electronic and Postal Communications (RAEPC), Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP), and the Agency for Gender Equality (AGE). For this paper only official local data were used for each indicator, while for their analyses the paper refers to local and international reports.

The main findings from the monitoring of SDGs are compiled in the relevant tables. The data in the following tables are considered available only if they are in line with the principles of the United Nations which define the concepts and definitions, methodology (calculation, disaggregation, treatment of missing values), data source, availability of data and calendar of data collection and publication. The concrete recommendations listed at the end of the paper, specifically in the conclusion and recommendations section, are very important for improving data collection, in order to have a clearer picture of the implementation and monitoring of SDGs in Kosovo.

Sustainable development and implementation of SDGs in Kosovo

3

3. Sustainable development and implementation of SDGs in Kosovo

3.1. Framework according to the UN

2030 Agenda has 17 Goals, 169 targets and 232 unique indicators. Indicators are divided and classified into 3 tiers.¹

- Tier 1 includes 116 conceptually clear indicators that have an established methodology and whose standards are available. From each country, data are regularly produced for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.
- Tier 2 includes 92 conceptually clear indicators that have an established methodology and whose standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.
- Tier 3 includes 20 indicators for which no methodologies or standards have been established, but they are being developed or tested.

It should be clarified that the total number of indicators listed in the global indicator framework is 247. However, since 9 indicators are repeated in 2 or 3 different Goals, the total number of individual indicators in the list is 231². Each of these unique indicators has its own description³ how it should be calculated and monitored. This description includes concepts and definitions, methodology (calculation, disaggregation and treatment of missing values), data source and availability, and calendar of data collection and publication.

To assess whether SDG indicators are being implemented, this paper considers the

1 United Nations, 2020. Classification of indicators at global level.

Accessible at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/>

2 United Nations, 2020. Global Indicator Framework for Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Accessible at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>

3 United Nations, 2020. Metadata Database.

Accessible at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

following United Nations principles:

- Concepts and definitions - what is the exact definition of that indicator that is being implemented in Kosovo and how this indicator is measured. It is necessary to know the purpose of this indicator and how it contributes to that sector, e.g. "A positive change in the proportion of real annual GDP per capita can be interpreted as an increase in the average standard of living of residents in a country or area." Also, specific concepts need to be known, e.g. what is meant by Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This is done so that the indicator is in line with international standards as different versions of the National Accounts System may be used in some countries or different parameters may be used to cover the informal economy to measure GDP.

- Methodology - the manner of calculating the indicators that are being implemented in Kosovo should be looked into, e.g. how to convert real GDP into local currency at 2010 prices or how to calculate GDP per capita or how to calculate GDP growth. Examine whether data disaggregation is based on income, gender, age, ethnicity, migration status, disability status and geographical location or other characteristics required by specific indicators. Speaking of principle of methodology, it is also important to address the missing values. Thus, when complete data are not available, a hierarchy of other data sources is used to gather information. The data collected are used directly or evaluation procedures are applied to obtain the necessary data.

- Data source - the data source and how that data are collected must be known, e.g. through specific surveys, administrative data or population census, etc. Some indicators may also have a data source from an international organization. Also, one should look at the data collection process and the time when that data was

collected.

- Data availability - here it is necessary to see who is responsible for publishing the data, as well as what timely publications are available, e.g. annual, quarterly and monthly.
- Calendar of data collection and publication - it is very important for each indicator to know and define when the data collection process begins and when this process ends. For each indicator countries have the time for the process and publication of data, e.g. the meeting for the official annual assessment of national accounts by countries using the national accounts questionnaire starts in February of each year for the data available for the previous year.

3.2. Institutional framework in Kosovo

Kosovo is in the process of initiating the implementation of SDG, but has not yet started monitoring them. In order to have the best implementation and monitoring, it is necessary to involve all relevant actors.⁴ In Kosovo, the integration of SDG indicators is unknown, as there is still no official monitoring report. Given that SDGs cover a range of areas, which are complex and require coordination at the national level, the Government is the main actor that would contribute the most in this regard. However, organizations, businesses, citizens also play a very important role in implementation, as everyone must take action on issues related to sustainable development.

On January 25, 2018, the Assembly of Kosovo adopted the Resolution on SDGs. The main purpose of this resolution is for Kosovo to contribute to the implementation of SDGs by adopting legislation and monitoring the activities of the Government, but unfortunately there are still no

concrete developments beyond the establishment of the Council for Sustainable Development. There is no legal basis for how this Council will function and what are its duties and responsibilities for Sustainable Development in the framework of Resolution No. 06-R-001 on the adoption of SDGs in Kosovo.

Kosovo does not yet have a framework with relevant indicators on which to base the collection of valuable data that can be used to measure progress and report on SDGs. Therefore, the implementation and monitoring of SDGs in relation to Government activities, is a top priority.

In terms of linking SDGs to the National Development Strategy and data availability challenges, Kosovo has begun to commit to SDGs and has tried to contribute to the integration of this global agenda. This started with an ambitious plan for the integration and implementation of SDGs through the National Development Strategy 2016-2021/Sustainable Development Plan⁵. This strategy addresses only the top priorities in Kosovo and does not mention the integration or implementation of SDGs. This strategy has 4 pillars as areas where more intervention and access is needed:

- 1) Human capital (focusing on employment and education),
- 2) Good governance and the rule of law, especially for the removal of legal obstacles to the functioning of the market economy,
- 3) Competitive industries (with a focus on increasing competitive capacities of Kosovar enterprises),
- 4) Infrastructure (focusing mainly on energy and road infrastructure).

SDG indicators are very specific and re-

⁴ Short and medium term steps to be taken by the Government for the implementation and monitoring of SDGs in Kosovo
https://indep.info/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Kosovo-and-SDGs_Steps-Forward.pdf

⁵ Government of the Republic of Kosovo, 2016. National Development Strategy 2016-2021.
Accessible at: http://www.kryeministri-ks.net/repository/docs/Strategjia_Kombetare_per_Zhvillim_2016-2021_Shqip.pdf

quire undertaking concrete activities to address them, which are missing in the Kosovo strategy. Although the strategy has sustainable as subtitle, it did not make clear the link to SDG targets and indicators. According to INDEP⁶, 4 areas of strategy directly or indirectly address 11 SDGs out of a total of 16 SDGs, which are relevant for Kosovo. But, this does not mean that Kosovo stands well in addressing the SDGs, as this strategy addresses an extremely small number of indicators of these 11 SDGs. Furthermore, data on these indicators are not available as outlined in the strategy.

Overall, the strategy has failed to integrate SDG indicators by not considering 2 critical factors. Firstly, no method has been used to harmonize Kosovo policies with SDG indicators. UN's Rapid Integrated Assessment could be used for this.⁷ This document contains a guide that aims to support countries in including SDGs in their national strategies. The guide suggests clear steps and actions for policy makers to conduct a Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) of SDGs to determine their relevance in the country context, at the national level, and the interrelationships between Goals. This assessment is the first step in defining a strategic approach to implementing the SDGs.

Secondly, setting ambitious national development priorities and implementing SDGs by 2030, in Kosovo will require significant investment in sustainable development. The strategy should have the identification of measures to ensure that constraints on financial resources do not become an obstacle to achieving the set Goals.

⁶ INDEP. 2019. Kosovo and 2030 Agenda: From Political Rhetoric to Concrete Action.
Accessible at: https://indep.info/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/SDG_ALB.pdf

⁷ Rapid Integrated Assessment
Accessible at: <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/SDGs/RIA%20Tool%20-26.12.201-Final.pdf>

SDGs in the field of economic development

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



4

4. SDGs in the field of economic development

The field of economic development and economic sustainability are very important in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as the lack of economic development negatively affects the implementation of all other Goals. In general, the world is at a critical stage given that many people live in extreme poverty (of which women make up the majority), social schemes are missing, malnutrition is present, unemployment is high, there is informal employment, there is a gender wage gap, reduction of natural resources needed to support current livelihoods, spoiling and damaging of food, and pollution of rivers and lakes.⁸ Kosovo faces challenges in the field of economic development. Like many other small economies, Kosovo's economy is affected by external economic developments and activities, given that it faces a negative trade balance and has high reliance on remittances. Therefore, some of these challenges identified in other countries are reflected in Kosovo. The following are the challenges and data for each indicator in this area.

Based on Table 2, in Kosovo, economic activity has grown steadily since 2015, but this growth is not sufficient, given that Kosovo has a low base of manufacturing industry and its economic growth is mainly based on consumption. This is best evidenced by very high unemployment (especially among women), becoming a barriers to accelerating economic growth and improving the quality of life. The unemployment rate in 2019 was 25%. As for the proportion of young people (aged 15-24) who are not in education, employment or training, it has increased over the years. To further argue that economic growth is not sufficient, we need to look at the country's trade balance, which has grown over the years and now stands at 43% of GDP. The impact on the economy will also be seen in the reduction of foreign direct investment.

The COVID-19 pandemic is much more than a health crisis, which has affected both societies and their economies. While the impact of the pandemic will have different effects from country to country, it is very likely that this crisis will increase poverty and inequality globally, making the achievement of SDGs even more urgent. Therefore, to address all these challenges, it is very important to provide prospects for the citizens of Kosovo, to have economic stability, and to have a sustainable model of consumption and production.

Economic development is addressed by 4 Goals in the 2030 Agenda, which are:

- Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere,
- Goal 2: Zero hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition as well as promote sustainable agriculture (for which no data are available),
- Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all,
- Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns (for which no data are available).

The following are statistical data available for indicators that fall under each of these 4 Goals which address economic development in Kosovo.

⁸ Kombet e Bashkuara, 2020. Why SDGs Matter?

E qasshme në: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/why-the-sdgs-matter/>

Table 1: Availability of global indicators in Kosovo in the field of economic development

Economic Development	Number of targets	Number of Indicators	Indicators available according to United Nations principles	Indicators not available
SDG 1 - NO POVERTY	7	14	4	10
SDG 2 - ZERO HUNGER	8	13	0	13
SDG 8- DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	12	17	6	11
SDG 12- RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	11	13	0	13
Total	38	57	10	47

Goal 1 of the 2030 Agenda has a total of 7 targets and 14 indicators. This Goal has available data for only 4 indicators. Goal 2 has a total of 8 targets and 13 indicators, for which no data are available for any indicators. Goal 8 has a total of 12 targets and 17 indicators, while in Kosovo data are available for only 6 indicators. Goal 12 has a total of 11 targets and 13 indicators, for which no data are available for any indicators.



There are no data according to the adequate methodology for 10 indicators of Goal 1.

4.1. SDG 1 - No poverty

This is Goal 1 of the 2030 Agenda, and it has a total of 7 targets and 14 indicators. Based on official Kosovo statistics sources, data are available for only 4 indicators out of a total of 14 for this Goal.

The targets of this Goal require all countries to eradicate extreme poverty by halving the proportion of people living in poverty and to implement social schemes for poor and vulnerable people. Furthermore, all, men and women, especially the poor and vulnerable, should have equal rights in the use of economic resources and sound policy frameworks should be established at the national, regional and international levels.

For 10 other indicators of this Goal there are no data, therefore its implementation and monitoring is deficient. Within this Goal, very important data are missing, such as on equal rights for men and women, in particular for the groups affected by poverty and the vulnerable in the use of economic resources, such as access to minimum services, land ownership, inheritance, natural resources, financial services, including microfinance. There are no data on the proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups. There are no data on the proportion of resources allocated by the Government directly to poverty reduction programs.

Table 2: SDG 1 - No poverty

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and group ⁹	...	...	23.7	17.8	21.5	17.6	16.8	18	...	...
1.2.1.a By sex										
Woman	...	...	24.1	18.1	22.2	18.1	17.2	18.9	...	...
Man	...	...	23.3	17.4	20.7	17.1	16.5	17.2	...	...
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	...	...	27.3	20.4	25.7	20.8	21.1	22.8	...	...
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection systems ¹⁰	13.2	12.7	13.7	14.6	17.7	21.4	23.1	23	24	25.75
Rough indicator Proportion of Government spending on social protection ¹¹	35.4	35.7	36.3	37.6	39.0	44.9	47.3	47.0		
1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) ¹²										

Based on the available data, in Kosovo the proportion of the population living below the national poverty line in 2017 was 18%. This means that 18% of the society had access to money for only one minimum consumption basket, which includes the amount of goods and services that meet basic living needs. Comparing this figure with 2016 and 2015, unfortunately, we see an increase in poverty in Kosovo. If we compare poverty by gender, from table 1 it can be seen that from 2012 to 2017, the poverty rate among women was on average 1% higher than among men. These data of national poverty are important and serve to design policies that reduce or eliminate this phenomenon.

Indicator 1.2.2 includes the poverty rate for children aged 0-18. As can be seen in Table 1,

9 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Consumption Poverty in the Republic of Kosovo

<https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/4882/statistikat-e-varf%C3%ABris%C3%AB-2012-2017.pdf>

10 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Consumption Poverty in the Republic of Kosovo

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/4882/statistikat-e-varf%C3%ABris%C3%AB-2012-2017.pdf>

11 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Government Accounts

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/ekonomi/llogarite-qeveritare>

12 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2017. Government Accounts 2010-2017

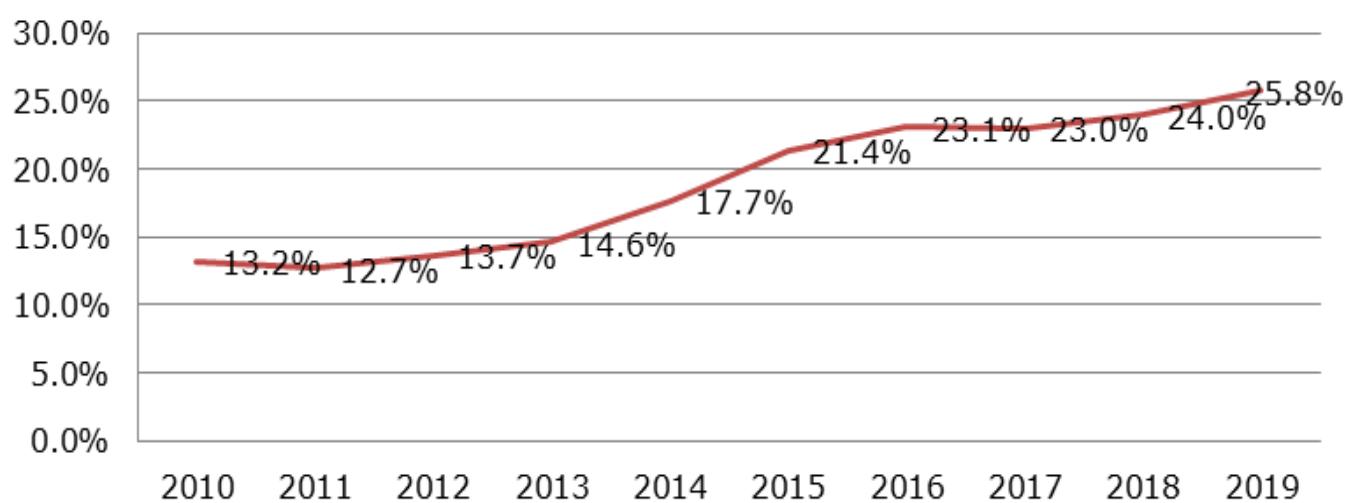
Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/ekonomi/llogarite-qeveritare>

children are more likely than others to be poor. In 2017, the overall child poverty rate was 22.8%, 4.8% higher than the general population poverty rate. From 2012 to 2017, the child poverty rate had fallen by 4.5%, which represents a lower decrease compared to the 5.7% poverty reduction for the general population. The target of this Goal is to at least halve the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty. But, as can be seen in the table above, the pace of poverty reduction is very slow and this will have long-term impacts on sustainable economic development and improved quality of life in Kosovo.

Chart 1 shows the proportion of Government spending over the years for social protection in Kosovo. Unfortunately, there are no data on the proportion of the population covered by social protection systems.

Chart 1: Proportion of Government spending on social protection

Proportion of Government spending on social protection



The data in the chart above show a positive trend of increasing spending by the Government on social protection, which has doubled for the period 2010 to 2019. The purpose of this indicator is to achieve a substantial coverage of poor and vulnerable people.

The data on indicator 1.a.2 also show a positive trend of increasing total Government spending on essential services, such as education, health and protection/social schemes. Total Government spending on essential services has increased over the years, from 35.4% in 2010 to 47% in 2017. The purpose of this indicator is to provide financial means to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions. In addition to social schemes, education and health have a very important role to play in the sustainable development of the economy, innovation, employment and improving the quality of life.

2 ZERO HUNGER



There are no data for any indicator for this Goal!

4.2. SDG 2 - Zero hunger

This is Goal 2 of the 2030 Agenda, and it has a total of 8 targets and 13 indicators. Based on official Kosovo statistics sources, data are available for 4 indicators out of a total of 13 for this Goal.

The targets of this Goal seek to eliminate hunger and ensure the rights of all people, especially those living in poverty and hardship, including infants. Also, this Goal seeks to have safe and sufficient food throughout the year, to eliminate all forms of malnutrition (especially of children under 5 years old), to double the agricultural production and the income of small-scale food producers. Furthermore, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

This Goal is very important, because only when everyone has enough food to eat, can there be positive impacts on the economy, health, education, equality and social development. Conversely, implementation will affect many Goals of the 2030 Agenda, such as education, health and gender equality.

In the absence of very important data on the prevalence of malnutrition, food insecurity, body length and malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, and surface area of agricultural land under productive and sustainable agriculture, the monitoring of this Goal is impossible. KAS should do more in calculating the indicators for this Goal, in order to have an overview of how we stand in this field, and consequently policies can be channeled in that direction.



**There are no data according to
the adequate methodology for
11 indicators of Goal 8.**

4.3. SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth

This is Goal 8 of the 2030 Agenda, and it has a total of 12 targets and 17 indicators. Based on official Kosovo statistics sources, data are available for only 6 indicators out of a total of 17 for this Goal.

For less developed countries, the targets of this Goal require a gradual economic growth per capita and an increase of at least 7% on an annual basis of GDP, increase of economic productivity through diversification, technological improvement and innovation, design of development-oriented policies that support productive activities, and job creation. Also, this Goal requires the growth of small and medium enterprises by controlling economic growth without degrading the environment. In this regard, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value. In this context, immediate and effective measures must be taken to develop an employment strategy, eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery, protect labor rights, and provide safe working environments for all workers. This Goal prescribes to devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products. At the same time, it is important to design and implement policies that strengthen local financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services.

While very important data are missing for the other 11 indicators of this Goal, such as annual GDP growth rates for employed persons (productivity at work), informal employment rates, proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in light work, fatal and non-fatal injuries at work, etc. Therefore, its implementation and monitoring is deficient. In the current publications in KAS there are no data on the share of tourism in GDP, as a percentage of total GDP and the annual growth rate. The CBK has no statistics on the proportion of adults (15 years and older) who have accounts in a bank or other financial institution.

Table 3: SDG 8 Indicators - Decent work and economic growth

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita ¹³	3.3	4.4	2.8	3.4	1.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.13
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees ¹⁴	...	...	2.7	2.8	3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	
8.5.2 Unemployment Rate ¹⁵	...	...	30.9	30.0	35.3	32.9	27.5	30.5	29.6	25.7
8.5.2.a By sex										
Man	...	...	28.1	26.9	33.1	31.8	26.2	28.7	28.5	22.6
Woman	...	...	40.0	38.8	41.6	36.6	31.8	36.6	33.4	34.4
8.5.2.b By age group										
Age (16-24)	...	...	55.3	55.9	61	57.7	52.4	52.7	55.4	49.4
8.5.2.c By disability (no data)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training ¹⁶		...	35.1	35.3	30.2	31.4	30.1	27.4	30.1	32.7
8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults										

13 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. GDP 2008-2018 and GDP Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/5074/bruto-produkti-vendor-2008-2018.pdf>

14 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2018. Salary level in Kosovo 2012 - 2018

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/5118/nivel-i-pagave-n%C3%AB-kosov%C3%AB-2012-2018.pdf>

15 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Labor Market Statistics, Labor Force Surveys for relevant years.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/sociale/tregu-i-punes>

16 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Labor Market Statistics, Labor Force Surveys for relevant years.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/sociale/tregu-i-punes>

Rough indicator (a) Number of commercial bank offices at national level (1.8 million inhabitants) ¹⁷	...	...	...	...	223	210	207	183	165	...
Rough indicator (b) Number of ATMs at national level (1.8 million inhabitants) ¹⁸	...	...	...	...	498	540	522	512	491	...
8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy ¹⁹										

Based on the available data according to Table 3, in Kosovo the real GDP annual growth rate per capita has increased over the years from 3.3% in 2010 to 4.13% in 2019. But, as the data show, this growth has not been stable, fluctuating from 1.2% to 4.2%. Kosovo, being a developing country, must have stable economic growth in order to be able to address other challenges, such as job creation, improving education, health, and raising the standard of living.

Indicator 8.5.1 underlines that the average hourly earnings of employees has increased over the years from 2.7 Euros in 2012 to 3.5 Euros in 2018. This includes salaries in the public sector, the private sector, and public enterprises. It is worth noting that the average hourly earnings of employees working in the private sector are much lower than the overall average, as the average hourly earnings of employees working in the private sector in 2018 amount to only 2.3 Euros. This wage gap between the public and private sectors can have many consequences, such as hindering the free development of the private sector by reducing productivity and endangering public finances by having high government spending on wages. Having a job does not guarantee a good living, as such a high wage gap reduces purchasing power, raises prices, and increases inequality among workers.

17 Central Bank of Kosovo, 2019. Annual Report 2018.

Accessible at: https://www.bqk-kos.org/repository/docs/2018/BQK_RV_2018.pdf

18 Central Bank of Kosovo, 2019. Annual Report 2018

Accessible at: https://www.bqk-kos.org/repository/docs/2018/BQK_RV_2018.pdf

19 Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, 2020. Action Plan: Growth of Youth Employment 2018-2020

Accessible at: <https://mpms.rks-gov.net/wpdm-package/plani-i-veprimit-rritja-e-punesimit-te-te-rinje/?wpdmdl=969>

Despite economic growth over the years, labor market conditions remain difficult. Kosovo has a very high unemployment rate compared to all countries in the region. According to the results of the Labor Force Survey (LFS), the unemployment rate in 2019 was 25.7%. Unemployment is most pronounced between women, at 34.4%, as opposed to men at 22.6%. This confirms the presence of gender inequality in Kosovo. The most pronounced unemployment rate is in the 15-24 age group at 49.4%. As can be seen in Table 3, the unemployment rate in 2014 was the highest at 35.3%, while for the 15-24 age group it was 61%. According to LFS results, the inactivity rate in 2019 was quite high at 59.5%, particularly among women at 78.9%, compared to men at 40.3%. Unfortunately, there are no data on unemployment by people with disabilities. To implement this indicator, according to the requirements of the 2030 Agenda, full employment must be achieved for all, women, men, young people and people with disabilities, as well as employees having equal pay for work of equal value.

While Indicator 8.6.1 covers the proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training. In 2019, this rate was 32.7%, the highest since 2014. These young people are completely disconnected from the labor market and do not even participate in the education system. This high number of young people who are not in the labor market raises concerns about the employment of young people in the future, and is likely to contribute to the growth of social problems.

There are no data according to the UN methodology for Indicator 8.10.1, specifically (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults. But, there are data for 2 other rough indicators, such as: (a) Number of commercial bank offices at national level (1.8 million inhabitants) and (b) Number of ATMs at national level (1.8 million inhabitants). Based on the data in Table 2, the number of commercial bank offices (from 223 to 165) and the number of ATMs (from 540 to 491) has decreased over the years. This means that this indicator is not being implemented at all, as the purpose of this indicator is to increase access to financial institutions and not to reduce it. Everyone should keep in mind that access to and use of financial services is essential for business growth , innovation and employment. A larger number of ATMs means higher and equal access to financial services even in remote rural areas.

Regarding indicator 8.b.1, there is an Action Plan for Increasing Youth Employment in Kosovo. This is a 3-year cross-cutting plan aimed at increasing employment and improving employment for young people. This plan is an integral part of the spectrum of strategic documents of the Republic of Kosovo, whose guiding axis at the state level is the National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016-2021. Unfortunately, there are no data to measure the implementation of this plan.



There are no data for any indicator for this Goal!

4.4. 12– Responsible consumption and production

This is Goal 12 of the 2030 Agenda, and it has a total of 11 targets and 13 indicators. Based on official Kosovo statistics sources, no data are available on any indicators for this Goal.

The targets of this Goal seek to:

1. Implement Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns,
2. Achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
3. Halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses,
4. Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment,
5. Substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse,
6. Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
7. Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable
8. Ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature,
9. Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production,
10. Develop implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

The lack of data for such an important Goal, e.g. data on the global index of food loss, internal use of environmental materials in relation to the population, hazardous waste generated per capita and the proportion of hazardous waste treated, national recycling rate, and number of companies publishing sustainability reports, makes it impossible to monitor its implementation. Also, there are no data on the extent to which (i) global citizen education and (ii) sustainable development education (including climate change education) are included in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student evaluation.

The availability of official data and calculations of indicators for this Goal would provide an overview of how Kosovo stands in this area. Consequently, based on data, it would be easier for policymakers to guide policies and legislation on sustainable consumption and production in Kosovo.

SDGs in the field of social issues

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



5

5. SDGs in the field of social issues

The social aspect is very important in the 2030 Agenda and the implementation of SDGs. These social issues are related to well-being and include aspects such as health care, equal and universal access to quality education at all levels, gender equality and the reduction of inequalities within and between countries.

In Kosovo there are structural problems in many sectors, such as the health sector which suffers from insufficient financial resources. Poor conditions in the health system do not provide adequate conditions for the training of health staff and have also pushed many medical professionals and nurses to leave their jobs. As a result of the non-implementation of the reform in the health sector, the citizens of Kosovo still do not have health insurance.

In the education sector, a law on higher education, which would ensure an autonomy and operational independence in education, has not yet been adopted. Lack of education support is noted by poor results in international tests. Poor quality of education harms everyone, especially disadvantaged groups. As a result of the low quality of education there is a very weak correlation between the labor market and vocational training.

In terms of gender equality, Kosovo's legal framework for gender equality is largely in line with international standards, but unfortunately due to non-implementation, women continue to experience various forms of gender discrimination in Kosovo. Women are discriminated against in the labor market, ranging from the recruitment process, wages, annual leave, and holding leadership positions within organizations. Based on the data in Table 7, violence against women and girls unfortunately marks an increasing trend. Implementing the legal framework would improve the situation of gender equality in Kosovo by allowing women access to the political, economic and public spheres.

The above mentioned social issues are addressed by 4 Goals in the 2030 Agenda, which are:

- Goal 3: Good health and well-being,
- Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls,
- Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.

The following are the statistical data available for the indicators that fall under each of these 4 Goals which address social issues in Kosovo.

Table 4: Availability of global indicators in Kosovo in the field of social issues

Social issues	Number of targets	Number of Indicators	Indicators available according to United Nations principles	Rough indicators	Indicators not available
SDG 3- GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	13	27	3	6	18
SDG 4 - QUALITY EDUCATION	10	11	2	3	6
SDG 5 - GENDER EQUALITY	9	14	2	2	10
SDG 10 - REDUCE INEQUALITY	10	11	1	2	8
Total	42	63	8	13	42

Goal 3 has a total of 13 targets and 27 indicators, while data are only available for 3 indicators according to the adequate methodology, and 6 rough indicators not according to the adequate methodology. Goal 4 has a total of 10 targets and 11 indicators, while data are only available for 2 indicators according to the adequate methodology, and 3 rough indicators not according to the adequate methodology. Goal 5 has a total of 9 targets and 14 indicators, while data are only available for 2 indicators according to the adequate methodology, and 2 rough indicators not according to the adequate methodology. Goal 10 has a total of 10 targets and 11 indicators, while data are only available for 1 indicator according to the adequate methodology, and 2 rough indicators not according to the adequate methodology.



For Goal 3 there are no data for 18 indicators according to the adequate methodology.

5.1 SDG 3 - Good health and well-being

This is Goal 3 of the 2030 Agenda, and it has a total of 13 targets and 27 indicators. For this Goal, based on official Kosovo statistics sources, data are available only for 3 indicators according to the adequate methodology, and for 6 rough indicators not according to the adequate methodology.

The targets of this Goal seek to:

1. Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births,
2. End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age,
3. End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases
4. Combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases,
5. Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
6. Halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents,
7. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.
8. Achieve universal health coverage,
9. Substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination,
10. Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control,
11. Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases,
12. Substantially increase health financing,
13. Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

For this Goal, there are no data according to the international methodology for 18 indicators, therefore its implementation and monitoring is very deficient. Important data are missing, such as number of new HIV infections, incidence of tuberculosis, malaria and hepatitis B. Also, there are no data on the mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases. There are no official statistics on substance abuse, including narcotics abuse and harmful alcohol use, especially on the proportion of abusive women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) who need family planning, on the proportion of the population with high health-related expenses in their households, as share of total household spending or income. There are no relevant data on the mortality rate attributed to indoor and outdoor air pollution, the mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, and the current age-standardized prevalence of tobacco use age in persons 15 years of age and older.

Table 5: SDG 3 - Good health and well-being for all ages

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel ²⁰	98.3	98.4	98.9	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.9	
3.2.1 Mortality under age of 5 years ²¹²²	347	412	343	325	239	264	222	260	277	...
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) ²³²⁴	38	75	60	52	47	55	29	46	50	...
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	25	29	34	40	44	36	41	32	27	...
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 inhabitants ²⁵²⁶	...	...	...	...	111	117	110	137	129	113
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group ²⁷²⁸										

20 Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës, 2019. Statistikat e Lindjeve për vitet relevante.

E qasshme në: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/sociale/demografia-dhe-migracioni>

21 Të dhënët janë për gjithë popullsinë (numër). Këto të dhvna nuk janë sipas standardeve ndërkombëtare për 1,000 lindje të gjalla.

22 Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës, 2019. Statistikat e Vdekjeve për vitet relevante.

20 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Birth Statistics for relevant years.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/sociale/demografia-dhe-migracioni>

21 Data for the whole population (number). These data are not according international standards per 1,000 live births.

22 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Death Statistics for relevant years.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/sociale/demografia-dhe-migracioni>

23 Data for the whole population (number). These data are not according international standards per 1,000 live births.

34 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Death Statistics for relevant years.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/sociale/demografia-dhe-migracioni>

25 The data are for the total population, not according to international standards per 100,000 inhabitants.

26 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Death Statistics for relevant years.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/sociale/demografia-dhe-migracioni>

27 The data are for the total population, not according to international standards per 100,000 inhabitants.

28 Kosovo Police, 2019. Kosovo Police Annual Report (KP).

Accessible at: <https://www.kosovopolice.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Raporti-vjetor-2019-shqip.pdf>

(i) Number of live births of women under 15 years of age ²⁹		1	2	1	5	0	1	1	3	
(ii) Number of live births of women 15-19 years of age	990	937	1,096	853	921	824	702	761	697	
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services ³⁰³¹³²			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3.b.1 Proportion of population covered by all vaccines included in their national program ³³		97.5	98	97.5	97	95.3	94.5			
3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution ³⁴³⁵	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a) Doctor	4427	4399	4669.0	4845	5560	4071	3626	3628	3486	
b) Nurse	7128	7155	8205	8047	7392	8520	8950	8989	8226	

Based on the data available according to Table 5, in Kosovo the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel was 99.9% in 2019, where we see a slight but very significant increase compared to 2010 when the proportion was 98.3. It can be said that Kosovo stands well in this aspect, as having a skilled doctor during childbirth is an important life-saving intervention for women and babies. Lack of attendance of skilled health personnel is detrimental to women's health, because it could cause women to die or some other complication.

From 2010 to 2018, the mortality rate for children under 5 years of age has decreased, but this number has unfortunately increased during 2018 compared to the last 4 years. As we can see in Table 5, the number of deaths of children under 5 years of age in 2016 and 2017

29 There are no data on the fertility rate but only rough indicators, see (i) and (ii).

30 This means: average coverage of essential services based on interventions that include reproductive health, maternity, newborns and children, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service proximity and accessibility, among the general and most disadvantaged population.

31 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Healthcare Statistics

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/sociale/shendetesia-dhe-mireqenia-sociale>

32 Assembly of Kosovo, 2013, Law on Health.

Accessible at: <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=8666>

33 Ministry of Health, 2019. Strategic Immunization Plan 2019-2021.

Accessible at: <https://msh.rks-gov.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Plani-i-Imunizimit-07.06.2019-lik.pdf>

34 These data are for the total population, not according to international standards per 10,000 inhabitants.

35 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2018. Healthcare Statistics.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/5111/statistikat-e-shendetesise-2018.pdf>

has been lower than in 2018. Regarding the indicator 3.2.2 on neonatal mortality, the data show that the number has varied over the years without having an increasing or decreasing trend. The lowest number of neonatal deaths was in 2010 with 38 deaths, while the highest in 2011 with 75 neonatal deaths. Meanwhile, in 2018 the number of neonatal deaths was 50. For the above data, it is worth noting that the data are for the total population and are not according to international standards per 1,000 live births.

Regarding indicator 3.4.2, which refers to suicides, in Kosovo in 2018 there were 27 cases. In order for this number to decrease even more, it is important to identify the mental disorders that cause suicides. Regarding deaths caused by road traffic, the number of deaths in 2019 was 113, while in 2014 this number was 111 people. It is worth noting that these data are for the total population and are not according to international standards per 100,000 inhabitants.

Regarding indicator 3.7.2 there are no data on the fertility rate, but only on similar indicators. In 2018, women under the age of 15 have given birth to 3 children, a number that marks an increase compared to previous years. While women aged 15 to 19 years have given birth to 697 children in 2018, a number that marks a decrease from year to year for this age group. In general, the data show that early pregnancies can be associated with multiple risks, such as various complications or death during pregnancy and the birth process³⁶. Also, these children are more at risk of disease and death than children born to older women. Therefore, preventing early pregnancies in a woman's life is an important measure to improve maternal health and reduce infant mortality. Moreover, early births are likely to negatively affect the educational and professional spheres of mothers.

"Early births are likely to interfere with mothers' educational and professional lives."

The entire population has access to essential health services, which specifically include interventions in reproductive, obstetric, neonatal, and infectious and non-communicable diseases of children.

Vaccination data are available only for the years 2011 to 2016. The proportion of the population covered by all vaccines was the highest in 2012 at 98%, while the lowest in 2016 at 94.5%. It is disconcerting that vaccine coverage has declined over the years and, moreover, there are no data on recent years, making it unclear whether this coverage has increased or decreased.

Regarding the density and distribution of health workers, from the data we see that from 2010 to 2018 the number of doctors has decreased by about 1,000. Whereas, the number of nurses has increased by about 1,000 during the same period. Thus, in 2018 we had about 1,000 fewer doctors than 10 years ago. The reasons for their leaving can be various, ranging from facing problems at work (in promotions, access to training, etc.), social insecurity, to a politicized system that does not treat everyone equally.

³⁶ World Health Organization, 2020.
Accessible at: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/adolescent-pregnancy>



There are no data according to the adequate methodology for 9 indicators of Goal 4!

5.2 SDG 4 - Quality education

This is Goal 4 of the 2030 Agenda, and it has a total of 10 targets and 11 indicators. Based on official Kosovo statistics sources, there are data available for only 2 indicators according to the adequate methodology, and for 3 rough indicators not according to the adequate methodology.

The targets of this Goal seek to ensure that all primary and lower secondary education is completed free of charge for all girls and boys. Also, this level of education should be equal and of quality that leads to good learning outcomes and provides high quality for all from early childhood. This Goal seeks to:

1. Care and pre-primary education so that children are ready for primary education,
2. Equal access for all to technical, vocational and tertiary education,
3. substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills,
4. Employment,
5. Gender equality in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations,
6. All youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy,
7. all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development,
8. Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent and effective learning environments for all.

The implementation and monitoring of this Goal in Kosovo is very difficult, because there are no data for 9 indicators of this Goal according to international methodology, such as data on:

1. Parity indices,
2. Proportion of children under the age of 5 who develop at the right level in psychosocial health, learning and well-being,
3. The extent to which (i) global education and (ii) sustainable development education, including gender equality and human rights, are included at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student evaluation,
4. Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity, (b) internet for pedagogical purposes, (c) computers for pedagogical purposes, (d) infrastructure and materials adapted for students with disabilities, (e) drinking water, (f) separate toilets for boys and girls, (g) hand washing equipment,
5. Volume of scholarship grants by sector and type of study.

Table 6: SDG 4 - Quality education¹⁵

37 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2011. Population Census 2011. Main education indicators.

Indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex and level of education ³⁷	96.2%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex ³⁸									
Both genders (number)	24655	24945	26431	26768	25928	27508	29473	31068	32526
Boys (number)	12946	13048	13886	13835	13366	14256	15329	16279	16978
Girls (number)	11709	11897	12545	12933	12562	13252	15144	14789	15548
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex (proxy number) ³⁹	...	...	...	...	...	1962	1794	2270	1912
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	1249	1177	1453	1276
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	713	617	817	636
4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill									

Accessible at: https://askdata.rks-gov.net/PXWeb/pxweb/sq/askdata/askdata__Census%20population/?rxid=6c75a9aa-627c-48c6-ae74-9e1b95a9c47d

38 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Education Statistics for relevant years.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/sociale/arsimi>

39 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Education Statistics for relevant years.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/sociale/arsimi>

Rough indicator - internet access expressed in percentage						88.8%	93.2%	93.2%
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in (a) preschool; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum formal teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country ⁴⁰					100%			100%

According to Table 4, in Kosovo the proportion of children and young people who achieve at least a minimum level of proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics in 2011 was 96.2%. Unfortunately, for this main indicator of education there are data only for 2011, the year in which the last census of the population in Kosovo was made.

For indicator 4.2.2 there are no data on the degree of participation in organized learning, but only on the number of children 0-6 years of age in preschool. The number of children attending organized learning has increased by more than 8,000 children over a 10-year period, from 24,033 children in 2010 to 32,526 children in 2019. The number of girls has increased to a slightly lower rate than the number of boys. For the period from 2010 to 2019, the number of girls has increased by about 4,000, while the number of boys has increased by about 4,500. So, based on these data, the number of participants in the education organized immediately before the official age of entry into primary education, has increased in Kosovo. This helps children to be more exposed to organized learning activities and to be ready for primary education.

Similarly, for indicator 4.3.1 there are no data on the level of participation of young people and adults in formal and non-formal education and training, but only on the total number by years. Based on the data we can see that the number of participants in formal and non-for-

⁴⁰ Ministry of Education. Science and Technology, 2017. Teacher Licensing and Career Development System. Accessible at: <https://masht.rks-gov.net/uploads/2017/08/sistemimi-i-licencimit-dhe-zhvillimit-te-mesimdheneve-ne-karriere.pdf>

mal education or training is generally low. In 2019 there were 1,912 young people of whom 1,276 were boys and 636 girls. So, it is seen that the number of girls is significantly lower. What needs to be done by central institutions is to offer more extracurricular programs by the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (MEST), so that a large proportion of people, who have not been able to go through a formal education, have learning opportunities and new skills and knowledge.

In Kosovo the number of young people and adults who have access to the Internet is quite high. In 2019, 92.3% of the population were internet users. Unfortunately, there are no data on the proportion of young people and adults with skills by type as required by this indicator, specifically on information and communication technology skills.

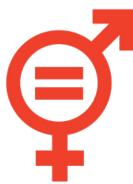
Teachers of all levels in Kosovo are obliged to attend regular pedagogical trainings organized by MEST, for which there is a teacher licensing and career development system⁴¹

This is considered quite positive, because it is intended to contribute to increasing the professionalism of teachers, but the poor results in this area are raising questions on the licensing and career development system

The field of education remains a challenging field in Kosovo. None of the recommendations proposed by the European Commission in the 2018 Kosovo Progress Report have been implemented. According to the Country Report 2019, education in Kosovo has made limited progress and the quality of education needs to be significantly improved.⁴² To support educational institutions to be in line with EU standards, Kosovo must have a clear and measurable strategy, especially an applicable one, for the development and management of human resources so that these resources are able to respond to labor market needs as well as global trends.

41 Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, 2017. Teacher Licensing and Career Development System. Accessible at: <https://masht.rks-gov.net/uploads/2017/08/sistemimi-i-licencimit-dhe-zhvillimit-te-mesimdheneve-ne-karriere.pdf>

42 European Commission, 2019. Report on Kosovo 2019. Accessible at: <https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/20190529-kosovo-report.pdf>



There are no data according to the adequate methodology for 11 indicators of Goal 5!

5.3 SDG 5 - Gender equality

The targets of this Goal seek to:

1. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls
2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres,
3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage,
4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life,
6. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health,
7. Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources
8. Enhance the use of information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women,
9. Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

Regarding this Goal, there are no data on 11 indicators according to the international methodology. This made implementation and monitoring very difficult. There are no data:

1. Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence,
2. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work,
3. Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care,
4. Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land,
5. Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land
6. Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone

Table 7: SDG 5 – Gender Equality

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
5.2.1 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age										
Rough indicator Number of domestic violence cases (women victims) ⁴³					910	845	1,065	1,010	1,228	1,593
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 ⁴⁴			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rough indicator Number of girls aged 16-19 years who got married	1,434	1,901	1,698	1,485	1,547	1,431	1,299	1,273	1,337	...
Rough indicator Proportion of girls aged 16-19 years who got married	7.8	11.0	9.9	10.1	9.5	8.8	8.1	7.4	7.9	...
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments										

43Agency for Gender Equality, 2018. Police Activities Report 2019.

Accessible at: <https://abgj.rks-gov.net/publikimet/106/raporte-dhe-hulumtime>

44 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Kosovo Marriage Statistics for relevant years.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/sociale/demografia-dhe-migracioni>

(a) parliament	...	33.3	33.3	33.3	33	33	33	31	31	33
(b) local government ⁴⁵⁴⁶	...	...	...	...	30	30	30	30	30	30
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions ⁴⁷	...	...	14.8	...	14.2	12.5	13.73	15.4	18.4	16.2

The number of cases of domestic violence (female victims) has increased significantly in recent years. This number has reached 1,593 in 2019 from 910 in 2014. Thus, there was a 57% increase over these years. Violence against women and girls is the most common form of gender-based violence and this increase represents a manifestation of gender inequality in Kosovo. This data should get the attention of lawmakers and more effective programs should be undertaken. There are no complete data on this indicator, as required by SDGs, in order to be comparable with other countries.

Early marriages in girls aged 16 to 19 has increased in recent years, where during 2018 this number was 1,337 or 7.9% of all marriages. While in 2017, this number was 1,273 or 7.4%. The highest number of girls who got married at this age was 1,901 in 2011. Marriage before the age of 18 is a fundamental human rights violation. The Government of Kosovo needs to do more to empower girls so that they can choose to change their marital status. Marriage at a young age tends to be associated with many negative consequences, such as not allowing the further development of a girl as a result of early pregnancy, social isolation, dropping out of school, limiting career opportunities and professional advancement.

As can be seen in Table 7, the proportion of seats held by women in parliament and local governments is not even close to the level of gender equality. Men hold about 70% of seats, while women only about 30%, despite the fact that the gender ratio in the population of Kosovo is balanced⁴⁸. The Law on Gender Equality⁴⁹ should be fully implemented, as higher representation of women in positions and decision-making processes allows their concerns to be addressed on political agendas through the adoption and implementation of policies and laws. Mainstreaming women's perspectives and interests, in addition to being a prerequisite for gender equality, is also a practice of better democratic governance. Also, a parliament represented proportionally with both genders allows the different experiences of men and women to influence the social, political and economic future of society.

45 Central Electoral Commission, 2019. General Elections 2019.

Accessible at: <http://www.kqz-ks.org/zgjedhjet-e-pergjithshme/>

46 Assembly of Kosovo, 2017. Report on the Work of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo for 5th Legislature.

Accessible at: <http://www.assembly-kosova.org/shq/per-publikun/raportet-e-legislaturave-te-kuvendit/>

47 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Labor Market Statistics. Labor Force Surveys for relevant years.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/sociale/tregu-i-punes>

48 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2017. Kosovo Population Forecast 2017– 2061

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/3925/parashikimi-i-popullsis%C3%AB-2017-2061.pdf>

49 Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo, 2015. Law on Gender Equality.

Accessible at: <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=10923>

Kosovo stands no better even in the proportion of women in managerial positions. According to the LFS, in legislative, official and senior management positions were only 16.2% of women in 2019 or 2.2% less than in 2018.



**There are no data according to
the adequate methodology for
10 indicators of Goal 10!**

5.4 SDG 10 – Reduce inequality

This is Goal 10 in the 2030 Agenda, and it has a total of 10 targets and 11 indicators. Based on official Kosovo statistics sources, out of a total of 11 indicators, data are available only for 1 indicator according to the adequate methodology, and for 2 rough indicators not according to the adequate methodology.

The targets of this Goal seek to:

1. Progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population,
2. Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all
3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities,
4. Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality,
5. Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations,
6. Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people,
7. Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with WTO agreements
8. Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, and reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances,
9. Eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.

For 10 indicators of this Goal there are no data according to the international methodology, therefore the implementation and monitoring is considered to be very low. In particular, very important data are missing, such as the proportion of people living below 40% of average income, the proportion of reporting a population that has felt personally discriminated against or harassed, labor market participation in GDP, which includes wages and social protection transfers in the private and public sector, total revenues of development resources from donors and remittance costs as part of the amount sent.

Table 8: SDG 10 – Reduce inequality

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population										
Rough indicator (i) GDP per capita	2,480	2,672	2,799	2,935	3,084	3,277	3,386	3,566	3,746	
Rough indicator (ii) Real GDP Growth Rate	3.3	4.4	2.8	3.4	1.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.2
10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, which includes social protection payments and assistance				44	51	50	54	53	54	56
10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators										
Capital adequacy										
(i) Regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets							18.7	18.1	17.4	16.8
(ii) Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets							16.4	16.2	15.7	14.9
(iii) Net non-performing loans to capital							2.7	1.8	1.4	1.4
Asset quality										

50 Gross Domestic Product 2008-2018

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/5074/bruto-produkti-vendor-2008-2018.pdf>

51 Gross Domestic Product Q1, Q, Q3, Q4 2019

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/ekonomi/llogarite-kombetare-bpv>

52 Government Accounts for relevant years

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/ekonomi/llogarite-qeveritare>

53 Financial Stability Report 2019 No. 15

Accessible at: https://bqk-kos.org/repository/docs/2018/BQK_FSR_15..pdf

(ii) Non-performing loans to total loans							5.3	3.9	2.8	2.5
Sectoral distribution of loans to total loans										
(i) Other financial corporations							0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
(ii) Public non-financial corporations							0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
(iii) Other non-financial corporations							64.4	63.8	63.7	63.7
(iv) Households							35.0	35.8	36.1	36.0
(v) Non-profit organizations in the service of households							0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
(vi) Non-resident							0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Profitability										
(i) Return on assets							2.6	2.6	2.5	2.2
(ii) Return on capital							20.8	21.9	19.0	17.7
(iii) Interest margin on gross revenues							74.4	64.1	79.5	81.0
(iv) Non-interest expenses on gross income							47.1	44.4	49.4	47.8
Liquidity										
(i) Liquid (core) assets to total assets							26.6	23.2	21.1	22.3
(ii) Liquid assets (broad base) to total assets							31.9	27.5	24.8	26.1
(iii) Liquid (core) assets to current liabilities							34.4	30.3	28.2	30.0
(iv) Liquid assets (broad base) to current liabilities							41.3	35.9	33.2	35.1
Market risk sensitivity										

Net open foreign currency positions to capital							1.7	2.2	1.7	1.5
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As required by indicator 10.1.1, in Kosovo there are no data on the rate of increase of household expenditures or per capita income in the lower 40% of the population, but there are similar indicators for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita population and economic growth over the years. According to Table 8, the annual GDP per capita has increased from 2,480 Euros in 2010 to 3,746 Euros in 2018. Although within 8 years there has been an increase of 66%, this is not sufficient, since in order for Kosovo to be considered a developed country the level of GDP per capita must increase significantly, exports and diversification and integration into the global financial system must be achieved ⁵⁴. Economic growth has varied from 2010 to 2019. In 2010, the average growth was about 3.5%, while in 2019 it was 4.2%. Regarding the economic growth rate, in 2010 it was 3.3%, while the lowest was in 2014 with 1.2%. Despite the fact of an average economic growth of 3.5%, this is still insufficient for the right level of economic progress in the country, given that Kosovo is a developing country and needs high and stable growth.

For indicator 10.4.1 there are no data according to the international methodology, but there are only rough indicators. Based on the data presented in Table 8, expenditures on wages and social contributions have increased over the years, however these data are only for the public sector. In 2014, expenditures accounted for 44% of the budget, while in 2019 this number increased to 56% of the budget. This means that in the same year, 44% of the budget was dedicated to other areas, such as education, health and capital investments.

In Kosovo, Financial Sustainability Indicators (FSI) data have been published since 2016 according to international standards. FSIs provide information on the financial health and soundness of a country's financial institutions, such as the corporate sectors and households.

In terms of capital adequacy, (i) regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets decreased from 18.7 % in 2016 to 16.8% in 2019. Also, (ii) Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets has decreased over the years, and in 2019 it stands at 14.9%. In 2019, also (iii) net non-performing loans to capital decreased significantly to only 1.4%, similarly (ii) non-performing loans to total loans are low at only 2.5% in 2019 compared to 5.3% in 2016. This reflects a very good situation in terms of loan portfolio quality.

Regarding the sectoral distribution of loans to their total, (iii) corporations (non-financial) constitute the main share of loan participants with 63.7% during 2019. According to the data overview, this proportion is similar over the years. Regarding (iv) households, they accounted for 36% of loans in 2019, a figure which was slightly higher than in 2016 when they accounted for 35%.

In addition to the above two indicators, profitability, which includes (i) return on assets has

⁵⁴ United Nations, 2020. World Economic Situation Prospects.
Accessible at: https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/wesp2020_en.pdf

decreased slightly from 2.6% in 2016 to 2.2% in 2019. Similarly, (ii) return on capital has also decreased from 20.8% in 2016 to 17.7% in 2019. Conversely, (iii) the interest margin on gross revenues has increased, especially in 2019 when this margin was 81% (about 7% more than in 2016). Whereas, (iv) non-interest expenses on gross revenues had an average of about 47% from 2016 to 2019.

In terms of liquidity, (i) liquid assets (core) to total assets in 2019 was 22.3%. This marked an increase compared to the previous year, but a decrease compared to 2016 and 2017. Similarly, (ii) liquid assets (broad base) to total assets had an increase in 2019 compared to the previous year, but a decrease compared to 2017 and 2016. Whereas, (iii) liquid assets (core) to short-term liabilities were 30% in 2019 and (iv) liquid assets (broad base) to short-term liabilities were 35.1% in 2019.

According to the data for all financial stability indicators in Table 8, it can be said that the banking sector of Kosovo remains stable. Thus, there is a good quality of the loan portfolio, which shows the good management of the bank's credit risk and proves the favorable economic environment for the functioning of banks in Kosovo.

SDGs in the field of infrastructure development and innovation

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



6

6. SDGs in the field of infrastructure development and innovation

Infrastructure development and innovation are essential for the development and implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Infrastructure includes not only transport, but ranges from transport systems to power generation equipment and water networks and sewerage. Infrastructure and innovation are services that enable society to function and the economy to thrive and become stronger. In general, infrastructure development has a positive impact on the economy and society, which results from investment in infrastructure and the generation of new jobs that can be created through innovation, construction or maintenance of infrastructure projects. Furthermore, the benefits to society through infrastructure development include the provision of public transport that makes it easier for rural residents to participate in the workforce. While investing in clean water supply systems and sewerage systems reduces maternal mortality. Infrastructure also improves gender equality by giving both sexes access to the workforce. Also, a clean energy system supports all other sectors such as businesses, medicine, education, agriculture, infrastructure, modern technology.

Regarding the water sector, Kosovo has a National Water Strategy 2017-2036, including its action plan. The main challenge for this strategy remains its implementation and monitoring and the publication of statistics on its implementation. Taking into account Kosovo's priorities in the European integration process, the strategy needs to be further harmonized with EU water legislation.

The implementation of SDG indicators in the field of energy has a slow trend towards transition to an affordable and sustainable energy system, investing in renewable energy sources and adopting clean energy technologies and infrastructure. As the 2030 Agenda requires, in order to not be left behind, investments in infrastructure, sustainable industrial development and innovation are very important.

Infrastructure development and innovation are addressed by 4 Goals of the 2030 Agenda, such as:

- Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all,
- Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all,
- Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation,
- Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable..

The following are statistical data available for indicators that fall under each of these 4 Goals which address infrastructure development and innovation in Kosovo.

Table 9: Availability of global indicators in Kosovo in the field of infrastructure and innovation

Infrastructure and innovation issues	Number of targets	Number of Indicators	Indicators available according to United Nations principles	Rough indicators	Indicators not available
SDG 6- CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	8	11	2	0	9
SDG 7- AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	5	6	1	2	3
SDG 9- INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	8	12	3	0	9
SDG 11- SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	10	11	0	4	7
Total	31	40	6	6	28

Goal 6 has a total of 8 targets and 11 indicators, and data are only available for 2 indicators according to the adequate methodology. Goal 7 has a total of 5 targets and 6 indicators, while data are only available for 1 indicator, and for 2 indicators the data are from the World Bank. Goal 9 has a total of 8 targets and 12 indicators, and data are available only for 3 indicators according to the adequate methodology. Goal 11 has a total of 10 targets and 11 indicators, there are no complete data for any indicator, while there are data for 4 indicators partially in line with the adequate methodology.



There are no data according to the adequate methodology for 9 indicators of Goal 6!

6.1 SDG 6– Clean water and sanitation

This is Goal 6 in the Agenda 2030, and it has a total of 8 targets and 11 indicators. Based on official Kosovo statistics sources, data are available according to the adequate methodology for only 2 indicators out of a total of 11 for this Goal.

The targets of this Goal seek to:

1. Achieve universal and equitable access to drinking water,
2. Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all,
3. Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally,
4. Substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity,
5. Implement integrated water resources management,
6. Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes,
7. Expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries,
8. Strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

In Kosovo, there are no data according to the international methodology for 9 indicators for this Goal, therefore implementation and monitoring is considered to be very difficult. Very important data are missing, such as on the proportion of the population that uses securely managed sanitation services, including hand washing with soap and water, and the number of settlements supplied with good quality water. Also, there are no data on the change in water use efficiency over time, and there are no data on the level of water stress (water stress test). There are no data on the degree of implementation of integrated water resources management, the change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time, and the proportion of local government units that have defined and operational local community participation policies and procedures in water and sanitation management.

Table 10: SDG 6– Clean water and sanitation

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services ⁵⁵	...	63.96	71.65	74.86	78.94	87.52	89.59	87.17	86.31	...
6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater flows safely treated ⁵⁶	1.9	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.7	...

According to the available data, the proportion of the population that uses safely managed drinking water services has increased significantly from 63.96% in 2011 to 86.31% in 2018, but as can be seen in Table 10 this proportion has decreased in 2018 if compared to the previous 3 years. Safely managed drinking water services was at its highest level in 2016 with 89.59%. This shows that in Kosovo we have about 15% of the population that does not have access to clean water.

The proportion of safely treated wastewater is very low in Kosovo. According to official data, only 1.7% of wastewater is treated, while in all developed countries treatment is done for more than 90% of wastewater.

⁵⁵ Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Kosovo Water Statistics
Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/5366/statistiakt-e-ujit-20182019.pdf>

⁵⁶ Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Kosovo Water Statistics.
Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/5366/statistiakt-e-ujit-20182019.pdf>

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



There are no data according to the adequate methodology for 5 indicators of Goal 7.

6.2SDG 7– Affordable and clean energy

This is Goal 7 in the 2030 Agenda, and it has a total of 5 targets and 6 indicators. Based on official Kosovo statistics sources, data are available for only 1 indicator, while for 2 other indicators the data are from the World Bank.

The targets of this Goal seek to:

1. Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services,
2. Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix, and double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency,
3. Enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology,
4. Promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology, and expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services.

In Kosovo, there are no data according to the international methodology for 5 indicators for this Goal, therefore implementation and monitoring is considered to be very difficult. Very important data are missing, such as on the proportion of the population with access to electricity and the proportion of the population with primary support for clean fuels, where the data for these 2 indicators in table 8 are from the World Bank. There are no data on the proportion of renewable energy in total final energy consumption, on investments in energy efficiency as a part of GDP, and the amount of foreign direct investment in the financial transfer for infrastructure and technology in sustainable development services. Furthermore, there are no data on international financial flows in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including hybrid systems.

Table 11: SDG 7- Affordable and clean energy

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity ⁵⁷	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology ⁵⁸	97	98.2	98.4	97.8	97.2	97.7	...	...	...	...
7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP ⁵⁹	...	0.175	0.151	0.142	0.141	0.131	0.139	...	...	...

Based on the data in Table 11, all citizens in Kosovo have access to electricity. While the proportion of the population with primary support for fuels, which include oil, gas and coal for electricity production, in 2015 was 97.7%.

The primary energy intensity in 2016 was 0.139. Energy intensity is an indicator of how much energy is used to produce a unit of economic output. Thus, it is an indicator of the efficiency with which the economy is able to use energy to produce economic output. A lower ratio indicates that less energy is used to produce one unit of output.

Kosovo continues to rely almost exclusively on lignite as the main source of energy, and on two obsolete coal-fired power plants that contribute to a high level of pollution. This is in direct contradiction with the demands of the SDGs for pollution reduction.

57 World Bank, 2-18. Access to Electricity 2010 – 2018.

Accessible at: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCTS.ZS?locations=XK&view=chart>

58 World Bank, 2-18. Electricity Generation 2010 – 2015.

Accessible at: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.FOSL.ZS?locations=XK&view=chart>

59 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Energy Efficiency in Kosovo 2011-2016

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/3924/efi%C3%A7ienca-e-energjis%C3%AB-n%C3%AB-kosov%C3%AB-2011-2016.pdf>



There are no data according to the adequate methodology for 9 indicators of Goal 9.

6.3 SDG 9– Industry, innovation and infrastructure

This is Goal 9 of the 2030 Agenda, and it has a total of 8 targets and 12 indicators. Based on official Kosovo statistics sources, for Goal 9 data are available for only 3 indicators according to the adequate methodology out of a total of 12 indicators for this Goal.

The targets of this Goal seek to:

1. Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being,
2. Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization,
3. Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services, including affordable credit,
4. Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with greater adoption of clean technologies and processes,
5. Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors, and encourage innovation,
6. Support domestic technology development, research and innovation, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for industrial diversification and value addition to commodities,
7. Significantly increase access to information and communications technology.

In Kosovo, there are no data according to the international methodology for 9 indicators for this Goal, therefore implementation and monitoring is considered to be very difficult. Very important data are missing, such as the proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road, the value added of production as a proportion of GDP and per capita. Data on the proportion of small industries on the total value added of the total industry, the proportion of small industries that have credit or credit line, CO2 emissions per unit of value added, research and development expenditures as part of GDP, and the number of researchers (full time equivalent) per 1 million inhabitants, are missing. Kosovo has received and still receives international support for development and infrastructure, but there are no data on the exact amount over the years.

Table 12: SDG 9– Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport (per 1,000) ⁶⁰										
(i) Passengers by mode of transport (per 1,000)										
Air Transport		1422	1527	1629	1405	1549	1744	1885	2162	2370
Rail Transport		357	366	369	339	269	279	156	120	121
(ii) Quantity of freight										
per thousand ton (1,000)		1,001	826	904	848	736	249	430	479	550
Rail Transport			14.3		13.8	14.6	13.2	13.2	10.3	11.9
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment ⁶¹	99	99	99	99	99	100	100	100	100	
9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology (GSM) ⁶²										

Based on the data in Table 12, in 2019 through air transport traveled about 2.4 million passengers, while in 2011 there were about 1.4 million passengers. So there is a significant increase in passengers who have used air transport, which indirectly indicates an increase in the standard and flow that contributes to the economy. On the other hand, in 2019 about 120 thousand passengers traveled by rail. However, the number of rail passengers has decreased over the years. In 2011 alone, rail transport was used by more than 350,000 passengers.

Regarding the quantity of freight transported by rail, in 2019 a total of 550 thousand tons were transported. This represents an increase compared to 2018, 2017 and 2016, but on the contrary represents only half of the goods transported in 2011. There is a great lack of data regarding the transport of freight by air.

Employment in the manufacturing industry as a proportion of total employment is quite low in Kosovo. Based on the data presented in the table above, in 2019 the manufacturing industry employed only 11.9% of total employment, while in 2018 employment in the manufacturing in-

60 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Transport Statistics.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/5282/transporti-tm4-2019-shqip.pdf>

61 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Labor Force Surveys for relevant years.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/sociale/tregu-i-punes>

62 Regulatory Authority of Electronic and Postal Communications, 2017. Annual Reports for 2010-2018.

Accessible at: <http://www.arkep-rks.org/?cid=1,32>

dustry was even lower at 10.3%. The highest employment in this industry was achieved in 2015.

The proportion of the population covered by mobile network can be considered as a minimum indicator for access to ICT, as it provides people with the opportunity to subscribe and use telephone services to communicate. Over the last decade, mobile networks have expanded rapidly and helped overcome the basic infrastructure barriers that existed when we had only fixed telephony networks (often limited to urban areas). The proportion of the population covered by mobile network (GSM), has been fully covered, with 100%, for the entire population since 2015, although the projected level for the years 2010-2024 for this coverage was 99%.

Comprehensive and sustainable industrialization, along with innovation and infrastructure, are dynamic economic forces that increase employment and income. These three play a key role in introducing and promoting new technologies, facilitating international trade and enabling the efficient use of resources. Kosovo needs to set standards and have regulations that ensure that projects and enterprise initiatives are managed consistently.



There are no data according to the adequate methodology for 11 indicators of Goal 11.

6.4 SDG 11- Sustainable cities and communities

This is Goal 11 of the 2030 Agenda, and it has a total of 10 targets and 11 indicators. Based on official Kosovo statistics sources, there are no complete data for any indicator, while there are data for 4 indicators partially in line with the adequate methodology, from a total of 11 indicators for this Goal. Data on indicators of this Goal are available only for the years 2015 - 2018.

The targets of this Goal seek to:

1. Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services,
2. provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, notably by expanding public transport,
3. Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management
4. Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard, cultural and natural heritage.
5. Significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected by disasters and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product,
6. Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

This Goal also aims to ensure comprehensive access to green, safe and inclusive public spaces, as well as to support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, inter-urban and rural areas, thus strengthening development planning at national and regional level. Also, this Goal aims to significantly increase the number of cities and settlements that implement comprehensive integrated policies and plans and support resource efficiency.

In Kosovo, there are no data according to the international methodology for all 11 indicators for this Goal, therefore implementation and monitoring is considered not possible. Very important data are missing on the proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing, on the proportion of the population having adequate access to public transport by gender, age and persons with disabilities, and the ratio of arable land to the rate of population growth. There are no data on the total expenditures (public and private) per capita spent on the protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage, for the average part of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use. Data on the proportion of victims of physical or sexual harassment and the proportion of financial support that is allocated to the construction of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings, are also missing.

Table 13: SDG 11– Sustainable cities and communities

Indicators	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically ⁶³	...	...	...	...	...
11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities ⁶⁴	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Amount of recycled waste (tons)			1,242	3,193	
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) ⁶⁵	...	...	...	...	...
Average annual particle levels (PM10)	51	41	40	36.1	
(i) Prishtina and surroundings (KHMI, Rilindje, Palaj, Obiliq, Dardhishte)	...	...	...	...	...
11.a.1 proportion of population living in cities implementing urban and regional development plans that integrate population projections and resource needs by city size	...	...	...	...	...
11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 ⁶⁶					

There are no statistical data on indicator 11.3.2, but there are quantitative data in Kosovo on the plans and strategies of all cities based on a participatory and consultative approach with all stakeholders, including CSOs. After the entry into force of Government Regulation No. 05/2016 on Minimum Standards for the Public Consultation Process, on January 1, 2017, the Government of Kosovo launched the online platform for public consultations, which serves as the main tool for implementing the approved minimum standards in the policy-making process. This platform also applies to indicator 11.a.1 for which there are no data.

For indicator 11.6.1, data are not disaggregated by cities or by proportion, but there are data only on the amount of recycled waste. In 2018, 3,193 tons of waste were recycled in Kosovo, more than double the recycling compared to 2017.

Similarly to indicator 11.6.2, there are no complete data, while there are data only for the average annual particle levels (PM10) for Prishtina and the surrounding area (KHMI, Rilindje, Palaj, Obiliq and Dardhishte). According to these data, the PM10 level has decreased over the years from 51 in 2015 to 36.1 in 2018.

63 Government of the Republic of Kosovo, 2020. Public Consultations Platform

Accessible at: <https://konsultimet.rks-gov.net/>

64 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2018. Treated Waste Survey 2018.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/5138/anketa-e-mbeturinave-t%C3%AB-trajtuara-amt-2018.pdf>

65 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2018. Facts on the Environment 2018.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/4650/disafakte-mbi-mjedisin-2018.pdf>

66 Ministry of Internal Affairs, 2016. Disaster risk reduction strategy and action plan 2016-2020.

Accessible at: https://mpb.rks-gov.net/Documents/SZRrF%20%20shqip_1.pdf

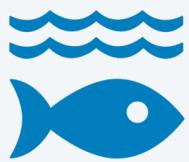
To have a clearer picture of Kosovo, more data should be available, as these particles are able to penetrate deep into the respiratory tract and therefore pose a risk to public health by increasing mortality from respiratory infections and other diseases, such as cardiovascular disorders, lung cancer, etc.

SDGs in the field of environment

13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



7

7. SDGs in the field of environment

Environmental sustainability is essential for the development and implementation of the 2030 Agenda. This includes not only climate action, but also the conservation and sustainable use of oceanic and marine resources, as well as the protection, rehabilitation and promotion of the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems. Unfortunately, worldwide greenhouse gas levels continue to rise, causing climate change to occur at much higher rates than predicted. These effects know no borders, so they are visible in Kosovo. Forests cover about 1/3 of our planet's surface and are essential for life on Earth, because they contribute to the air we breathe, the water we drink and even the food we eat, so it is very important to treat them sustainably.

Many countries, especially developed countries, are prioritizing the environment and are implementing concrete measures to protect it, given the risk and environmental consequences caused on Earth. Unfortunately, in Kosovo this area is still not being prioritized in the political agendas and is not receiving enough attention.

In theory, in Kosovo there is a legal framework that is almost consolidated that regulates environmental protection. Kosovo has the Kosovo Environment Strategy EMS (2013–2022) and the Climate Change Strategy 2014–2024, supplemented and amended by the Climate Change Strategy 2019–2028 and the Climate Change Action Plan 2019–2021. The Goals of the Kosovo Environment Strategy are for Kosovo to develop capacities to meet its future obligations under the UNFCCC Convention, and for Kosovo to slow down the growth of greenhouse gas emissions by increasing energy efficiency in all sectors, through the development of renewable energy sources, and sustainable use of natural resources. In Kosovo there is a legal and strategic framework that regulates environmental protection, but not enough attention has been paid to the integration of SDG indicators in these documents. Relevant environmental data are missing. Due to the lack of accurate statistics it is impossible to make the right decisions and solve environmental challenges effectively, as required by the SDGs.

The specific priorities of the Climate Change Strategy are:

1. Develop Kosovo's capacity to meet its obligations under the UNFCCC and EU Convention,
2. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions, developing new mechanisms and improving current ones to reduce the risk of disasters in sectors of economic importance that are vulnerable to climate change,
3. Capacity building for adaptation of natural ecosystems and capacity building of partners, central and local actors for the integration of climate change issues and adaptation to development processes. These objectives target some of the SDG indicators, but unfortunately there are no data or report showing the extent to which the goals have been implemented and there are no relevant statistical data.

In Kosovo, addressing environmental issues and climate change are also requirements of the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA)⁶⁷. Article 115 of the SAA requires that cooperation in the field of environment be strengthened to prevent further environmental degradation and to begin to improve the environmental situation with a view to sustainable development in Kosovo. Whereas, Article 116 requires the strengthening of cooperation and the development

⁶⁷ Ministry of European Integration, 2016. Stabilization Association Agreement
Accessible at: https://www.mei-ks.net/repository/docs/msa_shq.pdf

of climate policy and the inclusion of climate issues in energy, transport, industry, agriculture, education and other relevant policies.

There is a lack of criteria and indicators for adequate monitoring in the field of environment. The environmental monitoring system is not yet at a satisfactory level. Competent bodies do not report regularly on an annual basis, moreover the lack of this reporting does not provide evidence on addressing the challenges in this sector. Therefore, it is very important that the fulfillment of environmental obligations is reported to the Assembly.

Environmental issues are addressed by 3 Goals of the 2030 Agenda, but only 2 are relevant to Kosovo, such as:

- Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts,
- Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development (not relevant for Kosovo),
- Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

The following are statistical data available on indicators that fall under each of these 2 Goals which address environmental issues in Kosovo.

Table 14: Availability of global indicators in Kosovo in the field of environment

Environmental issues	Number of targets	Number of Indicators	Indicators available according to United Nations principles	Rough indicators	Indicators not available
SGD 13 - CLIMATE ACTION	5	8	0	2	6
SDG 15- LIFE ON LAND	12	14	0	2	12
Total	17	22	0	4	18

Goal 13 has a total of 5 targets and 8 indicators, but there are no data on any indicator, while there are strategic documents for 2 indicators from a total of 8 indicators for this Goal. Goal 15 has a total of 12 targets and 14 indicators for which there are no complete data for any indicator, while there are strategic documents for 1 indicator and data for only 1 year for 1 other indicator out of a total of 14 indicators for this Goal.



There are no data according to the adequate methodology for the 8 indicators of Goal 13.

7.1 SGD 13 - Climate action

This is Goal 13 of the 2030 Agenda, and it has a total of 5 targets and 8 indicators. Based on official Kosovo statistics sources, there are no data for any indicator, while there are strategic documents for 2 indicators out of a total of 8 indicators for this Goal.

The targets of this Goal seek to:

1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters,
2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning,
3. Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning,
4. Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management.

In Kosovo, there are no data according to the international methodology for all indicators of this Goal, therefore implementation and monitoring is impossible. Very important data are missing, such as:

1. Number of deaths, missing persons and persons directly affected by disasters,
2. Integration, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning in primary, secondary and tertiary school curricula,
3. Strengthen institutional, systemic and individual capacities to implement technology adaptation, mitigation and transfer, and sustainable development actions.

Table 15: SGD 13 - Climate action

Indicators	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 ⁶⁸
13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the creation or implementation of an integrated policy/strategy/plan that enhances the ability of countries to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, and promotes climate resilience and underdevelopment of greenhouse gas emissions in a way that does not harm food production ⁶⁹

There are no data for indicator 13.1.2, but Kosovo has a Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy and Action Plan 2016–2020 that is based on the 2015–2030 Sendai Framework. Regarding indicator 13.2.1, Kosovo has a climate change strategy and an action plan for climate change. As with other strategies, Kosovo is lagging behind in implementation and monitoring. There are no offi-

⁶⁸ Ministry of Internal Affairs, 2016. Disaster risk reduction strategy and action plan 2016–2020.

Accessible at: https://mpb.rks-gov.net/Documents/SZRrF%20%20shqip_1.pdf

⁶⁹ Kosovo, since 2018, has the Strategy for Climate Change 2019–2028 and the Action Plan for Climate Change 2019–2021

Accessible at: https://konsultimet.rks-gov.net/Storage/Consultations/14-13-59-04102018/SNK_PVNK_%20tetor_2018_Final%C4%87.pdf

cial reports on the extent to which these strategies have been implemented or any publication of relevant data.



7.2 SDG 15 - Underwater life

This is Goal 14 in the 2030 Agenda, and it has a total of 10 targets and 10 indicators. Indicators of this Goal are not directly related to Kosovo given that Kosovo has no access to the sea. However, Kosovo needs to provide information and awareness campaigns on the care we need to take for underwater life when buying products or eating food from the oceans and consuming only those foods we need, and using only certified products.

This Goal is important for everyone as the oceans provide key natural resources including food, medicine, biofuels and other products. They help dispose of waste and pollution, and their coastal ecosystems act to reduce storm damage. Keeping the oceans clean enhances climate change mitigation efforts.⁷⁰.

⁷⁰ United Nations Development Program, 2020. SDGs, Goal 14.

Accessible at: <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-14-life-below-water.html>



7.3 SDG 15- Life on land

This is Goal 15 in the 2030 Agenda, and it has a total of 12 targets and 14 indicators. Based on official Kosovo statistics sources, there are no complete data for any indicator, while there are strategic documents for 1 indicator and data for only 1 year for 1 other indicator out of a total of 14 indicators for this Goal.

The targets of this Goal seek to:

1. Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands,
2. Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally,
3. Combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world,
4. Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity,
5. Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, and halt the loss of biodiversity,
6. Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna,
7. Introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems,
8. Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.
9. Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management.

In Kosovo, there are no data according to the international methodology for all indicators of this Goal, therefore implementation and monitoring is impossible. Very important data are missing, such as on the proportion of sites important for biodiversity and freshwater included in protected areas, progress towards sustainable forest management, the proportion of land that has been degraded on the total land area, the Green Mountains Index, the Red List Index, the proportion of traded wildlife that was trafficked, progress towards national targets in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the 2011 Biodiversity Strategic Plan -2020, the amount of official development assistance and public spending on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Table 16: SDG 15 – Life on land

Indicators	2011	2012	2013	2017	2018	2019
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area ⁷¹		44.7	...	...	...	...
15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits ⁷²

In Kosovo, in 2011 the total forest area accounted for 44.7%. Given that a large part of the area is forested, Kosovo has problems especially in mountainous terrains where there is desertification due to severe soil erosion ⁷³. The forest area in Kosovo is larger compared to neighboring countries (Albania 28%, Macedonia 39%, Montenegro 40% and Serbia 31%). However, the poor quality and productivity of existing forests is worrying, as a result of their continued degradation. This degradation does not enable the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems.

Regarding indicator 15.6.1, in Kosovo there is a Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2011 - 2020. The purpose of this strategy is the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable development based on the sustainable use of natural resources, revenue generation and sharing of benefits from the use of biodiversity equally (the latter exactly as required by the SDG indicator). Unfortunately, there are no statistical data in order to compare where Kosovo stands over the years and in relation to other countries. There is no official report on the extent to which the goals of this strategy have been implemented or any report with relevant data in this area.

71 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, 2020. Agriculture in Figures.

Accessible at: https://www.mbpzhr-ks.net/repository/docs/Bujqesia_ne_figura_dhe_shifra.pdf

72 Office of the Prime Minister, 2016. Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2011 - 2020.

Accessible at: <https://kryeministri-ks.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/SPVB-2016-2020-shqip.pdf>

73 Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, 2014. Climate Change Strategy. Accessible at: https://mmph.rks-gov.net/assets/cms/uploads/files/Publikimet/Strategjia_p%C3%ABr_Ndryshimet_Klimatike_2014_2014_786565_688414.pdf

SDGs in the field of governance and cooperation

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



8

8. SDGs in the field of governance and co-operation

Areas of governance and cooperation are very important in the 2030 Agenda. Peace, justice, and strong institutions are essential to achieving the SDGs. But challenges remain in Kosovo, including the informal economy, a slow and inefficient judiciary, high levels of corruption, and weak rule of law institutions. In terms of fundamental rights, implementation of relevant laws and strategies continues to be low due to insufficient financial and other resources and lack of political priorities and coordination ⁷⁴. People all over the world should not be afraid of violence and must feel safe, regardless of ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation. To achieve progress in the implementation of the SDGs it is very important to have effective and inclusive public institutions that provide quality education and health care, sound economic policies and comprehensive environmental protection. At the same time, to achieve the SDGs, cooperation between public institutions and civil society, scientists, academia and the private sector, is very important.

Governance and cooperation are addressed by 2 Goals in the 2030 Agenda, such as:

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels,

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

The following are the statistical data available on the indicators that fall under each of these 2 Goals which address the issues of governance and cooperation in Kosovo.

Table 17: Availability of global indicators in Kosovo in the field of governance and cooperation

Governance and co-operation issues	Number of targets	Number of Indicators	Indicators available according to United Nations principles	Rough indicators	Indicators not available
SDG 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	12	23	1	3	19
SGD 17 - PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	19	25	5	4	16
Total	31	48	6	7	35

Goal 16 has a total of 12 targets and 23 indicators, but in Kosovo there are data only on 1 indicator, while there are strategic documents, but no statistical data for 3 indicators from a total of 23 indicators for this Goal. Goal 17 has a total of 19 targets and 25 indicators, with data on 5 indicators, while there are strategic documents for 4 indicators from a total of 25 indicators for this Goal.

⁷⁴ European Commission, 2019. Country Report 2019.
Accessible at: <https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/20190529-kosovo-report.pdf>



There are no data according to the adequate methodology for 23 indicators of Goal 16.

8.1 SDG 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions

This is Goal 16 in the 2030 Agenda, and it has a total of 12 targets and 23 indicators. Based on official Kosovo statistics sources, there are data for only 1 indicator, while there are strategic documents, but no statistical data for 3 indicators out of a total of 23 indicators for this Goal.

The targets of this Goal seek to:

1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates,
2. End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence,
3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels
4. Significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime, Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms,
6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels,
7. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels,
8. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements,
9. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime,
10. Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

Although there are strategic documents for this Goal, in Kosovo there are no data according to the international methodology for all its indicators, therefore implementation and monitoring are difficult. Very important data are missing, such as:

1. Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence, Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live,
3. Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers,
4. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population,
5. Proportion of victims of violence who reported their victimization to competent authorities,
6. Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population,
7. Total value of illegal financial income for the proportion of weapons seized, found or handed over,
8. Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials,
9. Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services,
10. Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive,
11. Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates.

Table 18: SDG 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions

Indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population	29	34	40	44	36	41	32	27	
Rough indicator for total population ⁷⁵	29	34	40	44	36	41	32	27	
16.1.1.a By sex									
Men			30	35	22	27	24	19	
Women			10	9	14	14	8	8	
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age ⁷⁶⁷⁷									
16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information ⁷⁸	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles ⁷⁹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

As for indicator 16.1.1, there are no data per 100,000 inhabitants, but only on the total number of premeditated suicide victims. In 2018 there were 27 victims, this number is lower compared to previous years, where the highest number of victims was 44 in 2014. Based on the data, the number of male victims is much higher than the number of female victims. In 2018, there were 18 male victims and 8 female victims, and this difference has been similar in previous years.

75 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Death Statistics 2011-2018.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/sociale/demografia-dhe-migracioni>

76 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Births Statistics.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/sociale/demografia-dhe-migracioni>

77 Civil Registration Agency, 2020. Births.

Accessible at: <https://www.rks-gov.net/AL/f244/familja/lindja>

78 Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo, 2016. Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo.

Accessible at: <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=3702>

79 Institution of Ombudsperson, 2020.

Accessible at: <https://www.oik-rks.org/>

Births are almost 100% registered in Kosovo. Birth registration is done within the legal deadline of 30 days from the day the child is born. In cases of non-compliance with the legal deadlines for filing a birth or death notice, the parties will be fined in accordance with the law.

Documents held by public institutions and state authorities are public, with the exception of information that is restricted by law, due to privacy, business secrets or classified security information. Regarding indicator 16.10.2, in the Constitution of Kosovo, Article 41 'Right of Access to Public Documents' provides that every person enjoys the right of access to public documents. But we do not have official reports on access to public documents.

Regarding the existence of independent national human rights institutions in Kosovo, the Ombudsperson is an equality mechanism for the promotion, monitoring and support of equal treatment without discrimination on the grounds protected by the Law on Gender Equality and the Law on Protection from Discrimination, which together with the Law on the Ombudsperson constitute the basic legal package of human rights, which entered into force in July 2015.



There are no data according to the adequate methodology for the 16 indicators of Goal 17.

8.2 SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals

This is Goal 10 in the 2030 Agenda, and it has a total of 10 targets and 25 indicators. Based on official Kosovo statistics sources, there are data for 5 indicators, while there are strategic documents for 4 indicators out of a total of 25 indicators of this Goal.

The targets of this Goal are divided into 7 fields: The targets of this Goal in each field are as follows:

1. In the field of finance it seeks to strengthen:
 - a) Domestic resource mobilization,
 - b) Support from developed countries for development assistance,
 - c) Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from developed countries,
 - d) Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring,
 - e) Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.
2. In the field of technology it seeks to:
 - a) Enhance regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation,
 - b) Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms,
 - c) Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries, in particular information and communications technology
3. In the field of Capacity-building it seeks to:
 - a) Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals.
4. In the field of trade it seeks to:
 - a) Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization,
 - b) Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020,
 - c) Provide quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions
5. In the field of Systemic issues - Policy and institutional coherence it seeks to:
 - a) Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence,
 - b) Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
 - c) Establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

6. In the field of Systemic issues - Multi-stakeholder partnerships it seeks to:
 - a) Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries,
 - b) Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships.
7. In the field of Systemic issues - Data, monitoring and accountability, it seeks to:
 - a) Enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts,
 - b) Build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product,
 - c) Support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

In Kosovo, there are no data according to the international methodology for 16 indicators of this Goal. Very important data on development assistance are missing, there are no data on debt service as part of exports of goods and services, there are no data on the number of agreements and programs of scientific cooperation and/or technology between countries, by type of cooperation, mechanisms to increase the coherence of policies for sustainable development, countries that report progress on development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of SDGs. There are no data on the proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full breakdown when relevant to the Goal, in accordance with the Basic Principles of Official Statistics. There are no data on the monetary value in US dollars for all the resources made available to strengthen statistical capacities in developing countries.

Table 19: SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals ³

Indicators	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source ⁸⁰⁸¹	25.9	25	29.4	29.4	30.4	30.1	31.7
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes ⁸²	...	...	80.5	84.8	82.7	83.0	79.5
17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in Euros) as a proportion of total GDP ⁸³⁸⁴	11.9	12.87	13	11.4	12	12	12.2
17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed ⁸⁵⁸⁶	56.0	64.2	73.1	80.6	92.8	...	...
Fixed Access Internet Users (number in thousands)	167.9	190.8	215.8	239.4	274.7	...	...
Internet users (with fixed and mobile access) (number in thousands)	272.7	474.8	927.4	1362.2	1813.5	...	...
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet ⁸⁷⁸⁸	...	...	...	...	82.9	87.7	90.7
17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard ⁸⁹							
17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics ⁹⁰							
17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding ⁹¹							
17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding ⁹²							

80 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. National Accounts.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/ekonomi/llogarite-kombetare-bpv>

81 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Government Accounts.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/ekonomi/llogarite-qeveritare>

82 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Government Accounts.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/ekonomi/llogarite-qeveritare>

83 Central Bank of the Republic of Kosovo, 2019. Annual Reports for the years 2013 to 2019.

Accessible at: <https://www.bqk-kos.org/?id=102>

84 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. National Accounts.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/ekonomi/llogarite-kombetare-bpv>

85 Regulatory Authority of Electronic and Postal Communications, 2017. Annual Report 2017.

Accessible at: <http://www.arkep-rks.org/repository/docs/Raporti%20Vjetor%20i%20Pun%C3%ABs%20s%C3%AB%20ARKEP%202017.pdf>

86 Number of households that have broadband internet access.

87 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Results of the Information and Communication Technology Use Survey 2019.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/5270/tik-2019.pdf>

88 Internet use by individuals 16-74

89 Ministry of Finance, 2019. Macroeconomic Bulletin.

Accessible at: <https://mf.rks-gov.net/page.aspx?id=1,32>

90 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Law on Official Statistics.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/fund-faqe/legislacioni>

91 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019. Annual Plan of Official Statistics 2020 and Program of Official Statistics 2018-2022.

Accessible at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/fund-faqe/planet-dhe-raportet>

92 The population census was held in 2011 and is expected to be held again in 2021. Birth and death registration is 100%.

Total Government revenues as a proportion of GDP have increased over the years. Total revenues in 2019 were 31.7% of GDP. Drastic growth was recorded in 2015 with 29.4% from 25% in the previous year. Total revenues include taxes, grants and social contributions. Tax revenues are the main source of financing of the local budget with about 80%, more precisely in 2019 the budget financed by tax revenues was 79.5%, 3.5% less than in the previous year. Financing through total revenues has decreased in 2019 as budget funding from other resources or loans has increased.

The proportion of remittances as part of GDP in 2019 was 12.2%, similar to previous years. Remittances received in Kosovo, at the same time represent the largest category within the secondary income account. Remittances in Kosovo come mainly from Germany and Switzerland, countries from which are respectively sent about 40% and 21% of total remittances received in Kosovo. A significant share of remittances was also received from the US, i.e. about 6.5% of total remittances.

Regarding broadband internet access, in Kosovo, in 2017 92.8% of households had internet access. Based on the data in Table 17, the number of Internet users (with fixed and mobile access) has doubled from 2015 to 2017. This increase is mainly attributed to mobile internet users. Unfortunately, RAEPC has not published data for 2018 and 2019. The proportion of individuals using the Internet in Kosovo is high. Based on the data in Table 14, 90.7% of individuals aged 16-74 have used the Internet. Regarding indicator 17.13.1, the Ministry of Finance and Transfers prepares the Macroeconomic Bulletin on a quarterly basis.

Kosovo has national statistical legislation partially in accordance with the Basic Principles of Official Statistics; the basic law of statistics is the Law on Official Statistics. KAS has also adopted the annual plan of official statistics 2020 and the Program of Official Statistics 2018-2022. The census was conducted in 2011 in Kosovo and is expected to be held again in 2021. Birth and death records are complete.

9. Conclusions

Like all countries in the world, Kosovo has no choice but to work diligently to advance the sustainable development agenda. Sustainable development, in addition to the 2030 Agenda, is also important in European policies, where sustainable development is included in the treaties. This 2030 Agenda has 17 Goals, 169 targets and 232 unique indicators.

In order for the targets and indicators to be monitored by all countries of the world, the global indicator framework has been developed by the UN so that the data and indicators can be compared between countries. Unfortunately, Kosovo has not yet established a monitoring framework, but this paper highlights the implementation of SDG indicators, based on available official data.

The highest number of indicators that have available data is in the field of economic development, where there are a total of 10 indicators calculated according to the adequate methodology out of a total of 56 indicators in this area. In the field of infrastructure development and innovation there are data for 6 indicators according to the adequate methodology, and for 6 indicators the data are partially in line with the international methodology, from a total of 44 indicators for this field.

Regarding social issues, data are available for 8 indicators according to the adequate methodology, and for 13 indicators the data are partially in line with the international methodology, from a total of 62 indicators in this field. In the field of governance and cooperation there are data available for 6 indicators according to the adequate methodology, and for 7 indicators there are only strategic documents, but no monitoring, from a total of 48 indicators in this field.

Despite the fact that the environment is essential for the development and implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the field of environmental issues has the least data available. This field has data for only 4 indicators, which have not been calculated using the adequate methodology. The data for some indicators that do not use the international methodology can be used for comparison over the years only domestically, but not for comparisons with other countries.

Monitoring the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals still remains a challenge for Kosovo, given that the availability of official data is low. Also, there are delays in publishing data up to two years e.g. in 2020 there are data only for the year 2017 or earlier. According to international reports, Kosovo still faces insufficient financial resources and human capacities in the field of statistics. This is also reflected in the available data that are relevant to the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda indicators.

10. Recommendations

- 1) Kosovo Agency of Statistics must strengthen its coordinating role in the National Statistical System. The budget allocation for the Kosovo Agency of Statistics for the production of statistics should be increased, and human capacities should be strengthened specifically for calculating and monitoring the indicators of Sustainable Development Goals within the Agency of Statistics. Establish or designate within KAS a separate unit for sustainable development to coordinate the various statistical departments within the statistical system to collect data on SDGs.
- 2) Start monitoring SDG indicators according to indicators relevant to Kosovo, including their prioritization by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics (this paper can be used as a basis for starting monitoring) and prepare a report on a regular annual basis for the implementation of SDGs in Kosovo.
- 3) The Kosovo Agency of Statistics must ensure the quality of data by making an assessment of compliance with international standards of the data produced by all institutions in Kosovo.
- 4) Integrate specific SDG indicators into the national development strategy and sectoral strategies. These strategies should be accompanied by action plans that set sustainable development indicators as measures of strategy implementation.
- 5) Strengthen the Assembly's oversight of the implementation and monitoring of SDGs. The Council for Sustainable Development within the Assembly should organize public hearings and strengthen its oversight role over the Government and other institutions in order to implement the SDGs.
- 6) Increase the range of data provision for all sectors covering SDG indicators, especially for indicators on environment, social issues and innovation.
- 7) Increase cooperation between public institutions and civil society, academia and the private sector. Adopt a Strategy for Public Financing of NGOs that prioritizes projects that implement and advance SDGs and raise public awareness through the dissemination of information, such as graphics, posters, social media, etc.
- 8) Kosovo municipalities should be involved in collecting and reporting data on progress in implementing SDGs.
- 9) Increase the use of administrative registers as an important source of data for SDG monitoring and increase the availability of such data.
- 10) Digitize statistical data collection contributing to cost-effectiveness.

