

FULFILLMENT OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN KOSOVO

Civil Society Perspective



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INTRODUCTION

Kosovo is the smallest country in the Western Balkans, which shares borders with Albania to the west, Montenegro to the northwest, Serbia to the north and east, and the Republic of North Macedonia to the south. The economy in Kosovo is a transitional economy that during the years 2017–2019, Kosovo has surpassed other Western Balkan countries in terms of real GDP growth, recording an average rate of 4.3%. Although a small area, Kosovo enriches a great biodiversity which is the result of a complex interaction of geology and hydrology, creating a wide variety of habitat conditions for the growth of flora and development of fauna.

The Republic of Kosovo declared its independence in 2008 and until now has been officially recognized by 117 countries from all over the world. Kosovo is home to about 1.78¹ million inhabitants most of whom are Albanians, a significant part Serbian, continuing with Turkish, Egyptian, Roma, Ashkali and Gorani. Since the declaration of independence, Kosovo has become a member of international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, but still is not a member of the United Nations.



In September 2015, the UN adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

¹ Population Estimation 2020, Kosovo Statistics Agency, available at: <https://ask.rks.gov.net/media/6623/vler%C3%ABsimi-i-popullsis%C3%AB-2020.pdf>

This agenda is a plan of action for people, for the planet and prosperity. The 17 goals and 169 indicators of this agenda address the biggest global challenges we face in the last millennium, including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice. The adaptation of this agenda in the state policies is on a voluntary basis, but it is expected that the states undertake measures for its implementation, including the construction of mechanisms for reporting and tracking progress and including the framework of the SDGs in the framework of the policies in the central and local level.

For both developing and developed countries, investments in sustainability are essential in order to ensure prosperity and well-being for current and future generations. In the case of Kosovo, as a developing country and a potential candidate that aspires to become part of the European Union (EU), the development and implementation of development policies that support sustainable development play an important role. One of the international agendas that would support this developmental transition is the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which serves as a guide for all countries towards achieving sustainable development in all spheres, such as economic, social and environmental.

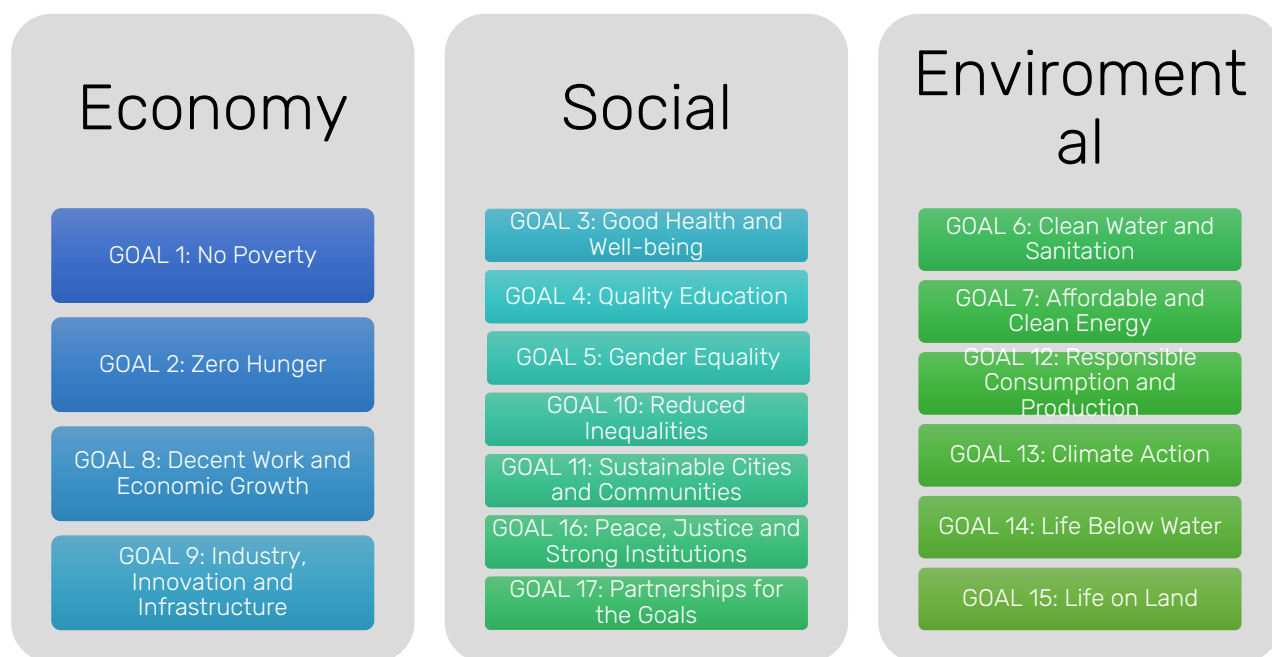
In 2016, the Government of the Republic of Kosovo published the National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016-2021², which would determine the path of development in a 5-year period. Unfortunately, the SDGs do not address or include the criteria of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in general. The time period of this strategy has already ended and Kosovo still does not have an international monitoring report of the SDGs. This shows that Kosovo's efforts towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda leaves much to desire.

In May 2022, the Office of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kosovo published the Draft of the National Development Strategy 2022-2030. According to this draft, there is progress in including the SDGs in a more concrete way in the four pillars of this strategy. In sustainable economic development, the main focus of the strategy in terms of the green agenda is to development the industry towards a circular economy. In terms of equal human development, the development of mechanisms for reducing poverty and increasing the general wealth of the population will be aimed at in a sustainable way, improving the quality of life. In the framework of effective justice and good governance, the main focus will be on governing instruments in the interest of the public, simultaneously representing business and private interests. So it remains to be seen how much these pillars will be taken into account in the coming years in terms of policy making and the development of the country in general.

Although Kosovo is not a member of the United Nations Organization (UN) or the EU,

² Prime Minister's Office. National Development Strategy 2016-2021 (NDS).(January 2016), available at: https://kryeministri.rks-gov.net/wp-content/uploads/docs/Strategjia_Kombetare_per_Zhvillim_2016-2021_Shqip.pdf

the integration of the 2030 Agenda would help it in the process of integration as quickly as possible in these two organizations, given that the 2030 Agenda is an uncompromising priority in their strategies. First, it is necessary to create a strategic framework or action plan with a specific focus on the SDG. This plan should include concrete steps towards the implementation of the SDGs, as well as the review of policies and their redrafting in the spirit of the 2030 Agenda. A relief in the design of such a framework is the global framework of indicators from the Agency and the Group of Experts on SDG Indicators (IAEA-SDG) in cooperation with the United Nations Statistical Commission. Based on this framework, countries should prepare annual monitoring reports to show the results achieved against the 2030 Agenda. Kosovo not being obliged to compile a voluntary national assessment report for the implementation of the SDGs, this work will aim to assess the fulfillment of the SDGs in 2021 and will reflect the progress achieved by Kosovo towards the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in general.



Sustainable development requires the integration of economic, social and environmental policies into the country's legislation. These 3 aspects were also included in NDS 2016-2021, although they were not presented explicitly. Whereas the pillars of the Draft National Development Strategy 2022-2030 have certain development goals and for each goal there are strategic objectives related to the relevant SDGs.



This report is divided into 2 parts, where the first part includes a mapping of the main actors of sustainable development in Kosovo and their role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. This includes the main public policy documents which have explicitly addressed sustainable development. The second part of the report contains an analysis of statistical data that aims to assess concretely how much each of the SDGs has been implemented in Kosovo until 2022. This part has had its own challenges, considering the marked lack of updated data which are related to the indicators of the SDGs. The main purpose of this report is to encourage institutions to compile a clear policy framework that suits Kosovo's developmental position.

Key Achievements in Kosovo's Journey towards the 2030 Agenda

Listed below are the main events in Kosovo's journey towards the fulfillment of the SDGs:



- In 2009, the implementation of the Performance System of Municipalities began, which was aimed at monitoring the quality of the provision of services by the municipalities³.
- In January 2016, the Prime Minister's Office published the National Development Strategy 2016-2021, which aims to address the factors that influence the improvement of living standards⁴.
- In January 2018, the Assembly of Kosovo approves the Resolution on the SDGs, where Kosovo pledges to commit to implementing the framework of the 2030 Agenda through the adoption of legislation⁵.

³ Ministry of Local Government, "System for the management of the performance of municipalities - measurement to improve. Amended and supplemented version 2020". (2020), available at: <https://mapl.rks-gov.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Dokumenti-Kryesor-i-Sistemit-te-Menaxhimit-te-Performances-Komunale--designed-18.02.2021.pdf>

⁴ Government of the Republic of Kosovo, "National Development Strategy 2016-2021". (2016), available at: https://kryeministri.rks-gov.net/wp-content/uploads/docs/Strategjia_Kombetare_per_Zhvillim_2016-2021_Shqip.pdf

⁵ Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo, "Resolution for the approval of Sustainable Development Objectives". (2018) Available at: http://old.kuvendikosoves.org/common/docs/2018_01_30_Rezoluta_06_R_001.pdf

- In 2018, a segment on "Sustainable Development" was added to the website of the Assembly, through which the citizens of Kosovo will be regularly informed about Kosovo's progress in the implementation of the SDGs,
- In October 2018, the Council for Sustainable Development was established, which will have a monitoring role to ensure that the progress of the implementation of the SDGs is achieved.
- In 2021, the Drenas SDG Platform was launched, which serves as a monitoring tool and reports on 17 ODGs and relevant indicators, at the municipal level⁶.
- In May 2022, the Prime Minister's Office published the Draft National Development Strategy, which aims to guide sustainable development in Kosovo for the next 8 years.

Kosovo's Strategic Documents for Sustainable Development

1. Draft National Development Strategy 2022-2030

In May 2022, the Draft of the National Development Strategy 2022-2030 was published, with a vision for a developed Kosovo, with a stable economy, well-being, security and equality, integrated in international markets and organizations, with effective, standard institutions and administration raised standards of living, quality and genuine access to justice, health and education.

The realization of the vision through the fulfillment of development objectives will enable the achievement of well-being for all citizens of the Republic of Kosovo. The Green Agenda is treated as an important element around the principles of an environment-centered economy defined by sustainable growth, sustainable consumption of resources and the reduction of carbon emissions. While traditional economic development is profit-driven, green growth places human well-being at the center of economic development and strives to minimize environmental damage⁷.

2. Resolution on the SDGs

The Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo, in the plenary session held in January 2018, in accordance with Article 65 (1) of the Constitution⁸ and Article 52 of the Rules of the Assembly⁹, approved the Resolution on the SDG. This resolution expresses Kosovo's will to integrate the 2030 Agenda into Kosovo's development strategies. Also, through this

⁶ Drenas SDGs platform. Available at: <https://drenas.tracking-progress.org/>

⁷ Draft National Development Strategy 2022-2030

⁸ Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo. Page 22. Available at: https://kryeministri.rks-gov.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Kushtetuta.e.Republikes.se_Kosoves-2.pdf

⁹ Regulations of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo. Page 24. Available at: https://www.kuvendikosoves.org/Uploads/Data/Files/6/Rr_K_RK_29_04_2010_1_EDbu8aqXYd.pdf

resolution, the Assembly dedicates itself to its role as one of the decision-making and implementing bodies of the 2030 Agenda.

<i>Draft - National Development Strategy (2022 - 2030)</i>	<i>SDGs related to NDS</i>	<i>Number of indicators related to NDS policy areas</i>
<i>1. Sustainable economic development</i>	SDG 6 (8 total indicators)	3
	SDG 7 (5 total indicators)	2
	SDG 8 (12 total indicators)	4
	SDG 9 (8 total indicators)	1
	SDG 11(10 total indicators)	2
	SDG 12 (11 total indicators)	1
	SDG 13 (5 total indicators)	1
	SDG 17 (19 total indicators)	1
<i>2. Equal human development</i>	SDG 1 (7 total indicators)	3
	SDG 4 (10 total indicators)	4
	SDG 8 (12 total indicators)	4
<i>3. Security and rule of law</i>	SDG 5 (9 total indicators)	0
	SDG 6 (12 total indicators)	4
<i>4. Good governance</i>	SDG 5 (9 total indicators)	0
	SDG 16 (12 total indicators)	1

Chart 1: Alignment of the policy areas of the National Development Strategy with the SDGs and relevant indicators

METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in this report constitutes the method of research and analysis of statistical data based on data received from the Kosovo Statistics Agency (ASK). The data are linked to the SDGs and try to portray the achievement of their fulfillment during the year 2021 in Kosovo. The analysis is done from previous years, but this report is thought to serve as a basis for comparison for the annual reports that will come out in the coming years.

The adoption of various documents supporting the 2030 Agenda are not a sufficient progress towards the path of advancement with sustainable development frameworks. Identifying policy areas that need to be changed and improve are also an important link towards the 2030 Agenda. This process becomes very difficult in cases where there is a lack of data addressing these policies. The Statistical Agency of Kosovo (ASK), along with other institutions, produce a certain amount of data, but that is not sufficient to monitor Kosovo's progress in meeting the SDGs. The data that are available serve only to monitor some basic indicators, but do not provide a broader overview of other indicators. This lack of data is a consequence of:

1. Lack of responsibility when it comes to providing data

ASK or other institutions do not provide data related to their work. The insufficiency of the data also makes it impossible to monitor their work in relation to the relevant SDGs.

2. Contradictory data between institutions

When institutions publish data, they often do not correspond with each other. This phenomenon often affects that these data are not reliable and operable.

3. Data deficit related to the SDGs

The data that are available from ASK and other institutions do not correspond much with the indicators of the SDGs. Some indicators are very specific and the data in Kosovo are more general.

4. Lack of scheduled targets.

Another challenge of the work remains that Kosovo does not have defined targets for the SDGs, therefore even the numerical assessment of how much they have been fulfilled is difficult.

Fulfillment of SDGs in Kosovo



GOAL 1: NO POVERTY

Dissapearance of poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target assessment

1.1 In Kosovo, according to the World Bank in 2021¹⁰, 20.9% of the population lives below the international poverty line.

1.2 The percentage of family members living in households deprive of three from nine dimensions: They cannot afford: 1) to pay rent or utility bills, 2) to keep the house sufficiently warm, 3) to meet unexpected expenses, 4) eat meat, fish or protein equivalent every other day, 5) one-week vacation away from home for all family members, 6) car, 7) washing machine, 8) TV and 9) phone, in 2019 it was 44.1%.

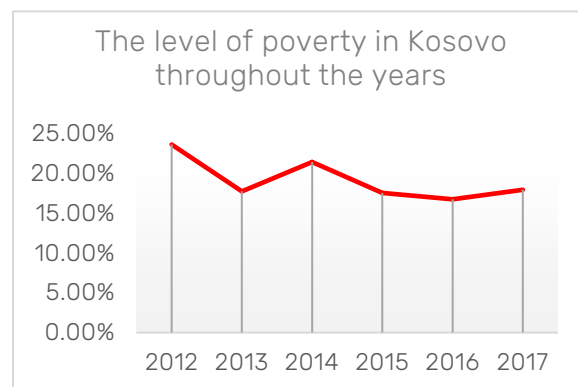
1.3 Social welfare is a target that is measured in Kosovo. In 2021, 102,904 residents benefited from social assistance¹¹.

1.5 In 2020, no natural disaster occurred in Kosovo, which caused death, disappearance of persons or direct

impact on the population. But for this fact, there are not official sources that show such a statistic.

General overview

The poverty rate in the country has dropped from 23.7 in 2012 to 18.0 in 2017¹², but Kosovo is still far from the EU countries because still 2 out of 10 residents live with less than \$5.5 a day¹³. The gender coefficient shows that inequality in Kosovo throughout the



period 2012-2017, inequality decreased only slightly. Also, inequality in this period in urban areas was higher than in

¹⁰ Albania: 2021 Article IV Consultations – Press Statement; Staff Report; and the Statement of the Executive Director for Albania, Available at: <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2021/12/07/Albania-2021-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-the-510834>

¹¹ Kosovo in numbers 2021, ASK

¹² Consumption Poverty in the Republic of Kosovo, World Bank and ASK, <https://ask.rks.gov.net/media/4882/statistikat-e-varf%C3%ABris%C3%AB-2012-2017.pdf>

¹³ World Bank, Kosovo Country Economic Memorandum, Gearing up for a More Productive Future

rural areas. In Kosovo, two thirds of the population are of working age, which is an asset for our country. The unemployment rate in Kosovo from 30.9% that was in 2012 has decreased to 25.9% in 2020¹⁴. However, since 2012 the proportion of unstable employment in relation to employment in general has risen from 16.8% to 23.1% in 2017 and then it has fallen again to 17.0% in 2020¹⁵. ¹⁶This may influence the percentage of the population that is part of the social scheme to increase.

The largest source of income during the period 2014 – 2017 was wages in the private sector, except for 2015, when the largest source of income was wages in the public sector.

The employment rate for 2020 was 28.4%, where there is a significant difference between the sexes.

Out of the men of working age, 42.8% of them were employed and of the women of working age, 14.1% were employed. The sectors with the highest percentage of employment are: trade 17.0%; production 11.8%; construction 11.1%;

and education 10.1%. The employment rate has been up and down over the last 8 years. According to the Labor Force Survey, there was a significant increase in 2017 and 2019. While there was a decrease in other years, one was also seen in 2020, which may have occurred as a result of the pandemic. The employment rate in relation to the population is presented below for the period 2012 to 2020.

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Percentage	25,2	28,0	29,8	28,8	30,1	28,4

Chart 2. Employment report for the years 2012-2020¹⁷

¹⁴Unemployment and unemployment rate by gender, ASK, available at: https://askdata.rks-gov.net/pxweb/sq/ASKdata/ASKdata___Labour%20market___Anketa%20e%20Fugis%c3%ab%20Pun%c3%ab%20re___Annual%20labour%20market/tab18.px/table/tableViewLayout1/

¹⁵ Unstable employment by gender, ASK, available at: https://askdata.rks-gov.net/pxweb/sq/ASKdata/ASKdata___Labour%20market___Anketa%20e%20Fugis%c3%ab%20Pun%c3%ab%20re___Annual%20labour%20market/tab2.px/table/tableViewLayout1/

https://askdata.rks-gov.net/pxweb/sq/ASKdata/ASKdata___Labour%20market___Anketa%20e%20Fugis%c3%ab%20Pun%c3%ab%20re___Annual%20labour%20market/tab6.px/table/tableViewLayout1/

¹⁶ Workers in precarious jobs are either self-employed people without employees, or those who work without pay in a family business.

¹⁷ "Employees and the ratio to the population", available at: https://askdata.rks-gov.net/pxweb/sq/ASKdata/ASKdata___Labour%20market___Anketa%20e%20Fugis%c3%ab%20Pun%c3%ab%20re___Annual%20labour%20market/tab2.px/table/tableViewLayout1/

Laws that include this goal



Law on social assistance scheme in Kosovo



Labour Law



Sectoral Strategy 2018-2022



Law on state-funded pension schemes



National Strategy for Property Rights in Kosovo 2016

Main challenges

- As mentioned above, Kosovo has a low percentage of the employed population. According to the table presented above, it can be seen that the year 2020 had a 1.7% lower employment rate than in 2019. The employment rate was higher for men (42.8%) than for women (14.1%)¹⁸.
- Unemployment figures in Kosovo do not reflect the real situation 100%, due to the informal economy or illegal employment. This is another issue that needs to be addressed in the coming years.
- The employment rate by age group was the highest among persons aged between 35-44 years (38.2%) and the lowest among young people (15-24 years) (11.4%)¹⁹. This shows that there is a high rate of unemployment among young people, which then results in the migration of this age group.
- A problem that the youth in Kosovo is facing today is that the skills required in the labor market are not reflected in the skills taught in schools or universities. This requires in-depth reforms in the field of education.

Next steps

- Make reforms in the field of education in order to raise the capacities of people in the labor force. In order to meet the demands of employers, our education system must be oriented towards the skills required in the market.
- To approve the wage law to regulate the wage system. The adoption of this law

¹⁸ Employees and the ratio to the population, available at: https://askdata.rks.gov.net/pxweb/sq/ASKdata/ASKdata__Labour%20market__Anketa%20e%20Fuqis%c3%ab%20Pun%c3%abtoe__Annual%20labour%20market/tab2.px/table/tableViewLayout1/

¹⁹Ibid.

also brings equality between private sector workers and public sector workers.

- Supporting people with disabilities to secure jobs to achieve inclusiveness.
- The drafting of a National Employment Strategy, in order to address all the problems in the field of employment and to determine the path towards which Kosovo will fight unemployment.
- Local institutions can increase cooperation with businesses to create the possibility of creating and including these categories in the employment of persons with disabilities.
- Expand the coverage of social schemes in the country until it reaches 100%.



GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER

Eliminating hunger, achieving food security and improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture

Target assessment

2. A Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in total comprise 6.9%²⁰. In 2020, subsidies reached the value of 67.05 million. €, of which about 62% were for agricultural crops including wine, seedlings as well as the insurance premium, while 38% were for the livestock sector²¹.

2.B According to the Green Report, the participation of agriculture in the total export during 2020 has reached the highest value of 39.5%.

General overview

Historically, Kosovo has been characterized by hunger as a consequence of poverty. "In 1999 in Kosovo, 11,000 children over the age of 5 were estimated to be acutely malnourished and about 17,000 would be affected by stunting. Over 5% of mothers surveyed had a BMI below 18.5 and more than 10% were obese. The same report stated that "58% of children were anemic". These statistics are important obstacles for the country's

development²².

In July 2022 MEST has published the Guide for Planning Nutrition in Preschool Institutions, which provides key information on the importance and principles of proper nutrition in early childhood, promotes healthy nutrition and healthy habits for the children, and provides examples of menus of food according to age groups and seasons²³. Food insecurity is widespread. In addition to the lack of consistent access to food, it is even more difficult for people to find foods with adequate nutritional value. Rates of obesity and anemia have increased due to lack of consistent access to nutritious foods. The World Bank points out that "food producers also face huge losses in nutritious food that spoils as consumption shifts to cheaper products". The loss of the nutritious food further contributes to the problem of nutrition security and causes health disorders such as obesity and anemia. According to the Survey of Agricultural Economies 2021, the total utilized area of agricultural land was 420,326.60 hectares, where the largest part is meadows and pastures (including

²⁰ Structure of Gross domestic product according to economic activities 2021, ASK.

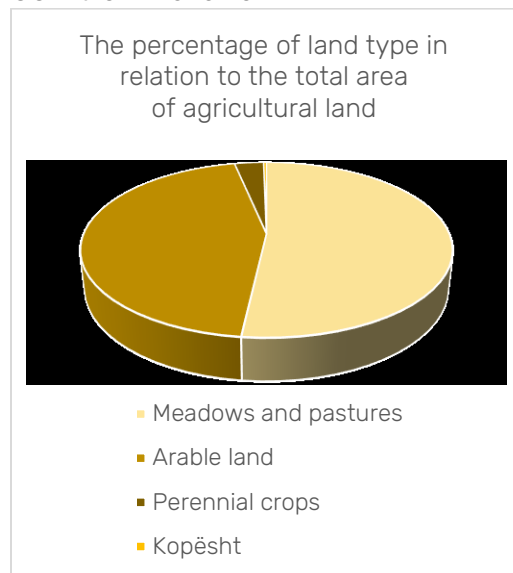
²¹ Green Report 2021, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development.

²² The Process of Reducing Hunger in Kosovo, Allyson Reeder, available at: <https://borgenproject.org/the-process-of-reducing-hunger-in-kosovo/>

²³ Nutrition Planning in Preschool Institutions, Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation. Available at: https://masht.rks-gov.net/planifikimi-i-ushqyerjes-ne-institucionet-parashkolllore/?fs=e&s=cl&fbclid=IwAR2iTUXPXMTnVpdT6kOb9tPJCUsN3ZGiTuwpYZ-_YS4gvFgPOztIRCHZYM0

common land) 217 106.91 ha or (51.65 %)²⁴.

The crop that is planted mostly on arable land is cereals, which make up 66.1% of the land.



In Kosovo, agriculture and the food industry remain important contributors to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). At the end of 2021, agriculture, forestry

and fishing were estimated to contribute EUR 550,948,000 to GDP²⁵. This activity was the fourth largest contributor to GDP.

According to the 2022 statistical yearbook published by ASK, the employment rate in agriculture, forestry and fishing was 4.8% in 2020, which is 0.4% less than in the previous year. But exports have undergone a positive growth trend from 2011-2021, plant products from 12.7 million Euros to 31.9 million Euros, prepared foods, beverages, alcoholic beverages and tobacco from 12.9 million Euros to 57.7 million Euros²⁶.

Kosovo has made progress in developing its IT infrastructure for food safety control and laboratory information management system ²⁷. Further efforts should be made to achieve harmonization of legislation with the EU acquis to ensure the implementation of food safety and phytosanitary legislation.

Laws that include this goal



Law on Plant Protection Products



Food law



Law on general product safety



Veterinary law



Law on agricultural inspection



Law on organic agriculture



Law on livestock of Kosovo



Fisheries and Aquaculture Law

²⁴ Survey of Agricultural Economies 2021, ASK. Available at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/6907/anketa-e-ekonomive-bujq%C3%ABsore-2021.pdf>

²⁵ Gross Domestic Product 2008 - 2021, ASK. Available at: <https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/7027/bpv-2008-2021finali.pdf>

²⁶ Foreign Trade Statistics (FTS), 2021

²⁷ KE, Report on Kosovo 2021

Main challenges

- The lack of administrative capacities for assessment, monitoring and accounting within the Agency for Agricultural Development still remain a challenge that must be overcome.
- The arable agricultural land is fragmented and mainly has small farms, which presents difficulties for the identification of land parcels.
- Various Government programs for agriculture and rural development have increased support for small farmers, but the monitoring of grants and their results is still lagging behind.
- Very disturbing in Kosovo is the degradation of agricultural lands, which are being lost mainly due to construction. Kosovo loses every year from 500 to about 1 thousand hectares of land, either from residential constructions or even from the construction of various roads.

Next steps

- Creation of a local organic agriculture agency.
- Creation of a strategy and action plan by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development for the preservation of agricultural lands from degradation.
- Creation of the sustainable management strategy of the land system.
- Implementation of an integrated food control system.



GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Ensuring healthy living and promoting well-being for all at all ages

Target assessment

3.2 Kosovo stands very well in relation towards the target of the international mortality rate. In Kosovo during 2020 there were a total of 85 deaths of children under the age of 5 or 3.7 deaths per 1000 births and 55 neonatal deaths, respectively 2.5 deaths per 1000 births.

3.3 In Kosovo, the number of cases of tuberculosis has decreased from 1776 in 2000 to 441 in 2020. However, there is only one recorded death for the number of people infected with Hepatitis B.

3.4 The number of suicidal cases during 2019 has reached 39.

3.6 The number of deaths caused by road traffic injuries in Kosovo during 2020 has decreased compared to the previous year. In 2019, 60 fatalities per one million inhabitants were registered, while in 2020 this number dropped to 43 fatalities per one million inhabitants.

3.7 Adolescent births, from 10 to 19 years old for the year 2020 are relatively small in Kosovo, 0.24, while for the year 2021 this rate rose to 0.25.

3.9 The mortality rate attributed to air pollution in Kosovo during 2021 was

12.1%²⁸.

3. A The use of tobacco over the age of 16 in Kosovo was last measured in 2017, and it was found that 16% of the population are smokers²⁹.

General overview

Citizens' need an effective and comprehensive health system that is constantly increasing, and this increases the need for better health policies and capacity building in health institutions. There are a total of 36 clinics and 3 441 employees within the University Clinical Center of Kosovo (UCCCK). However, during the crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic, two of the most frequent complaints of citizens to medical services were the lack of medical staff at the workplace and the non-functioning of some QMF, AMF and some health services in clinics.

The average life expectancy in Kosovo for the year 2011, the year when the population census was done for the last time, was estimated to be 76.7 years, for men 74.1 years, and for women 79.4 years.³⁰

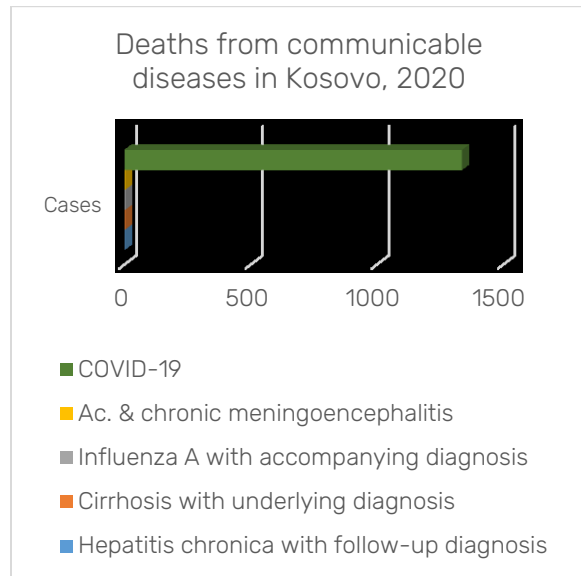
A significant improvement has been observed in the reduction of the under-5 mortality rate, where the number of deaths has decreased from 274 in 2019

²⁸ Annual Air Report 2021, AMMK

²⁹ Household Budget Survey, Household Consumption in Kosovo 2017

³⁰ Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Kosovo 2016, Statistics Agency of Kosovo

to 212. But neonatal mortality has increased by 40.3%. In 2019, 2 cases of deaths from pregnancy, childbirth or childbirth were registered. As a result of mental and behavioral diseases, 12 cases of death³¹ occurred in the same year. As for the number of suicide victims, there has been an upward trend from 27 in 2018 to 39 in 2019³². There was also a



satisfactory decrease in the death rate due to road traffic injuries, which fell from 113 in 2019 to 81 in 2020³³. The number of deaths from communicable diseases in 2020 is 1344, dominated by deaths from COVID-19.

According to the Sectoral Health Strategy as a result of the young population in Kosovo, the general health condition of the population is considered good, with low risk factors regarding the use of alcohol, satisfactory fruit consumption and physical activity. Also, the percentage of

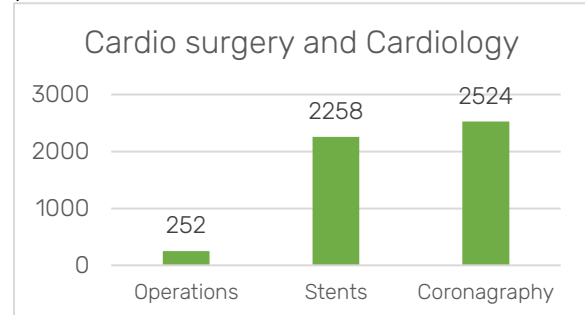
³¹ Death statistics, ASK, available at: <https://askdata.rks-gov.net/pxweb/sq/ASKdata/>

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid.

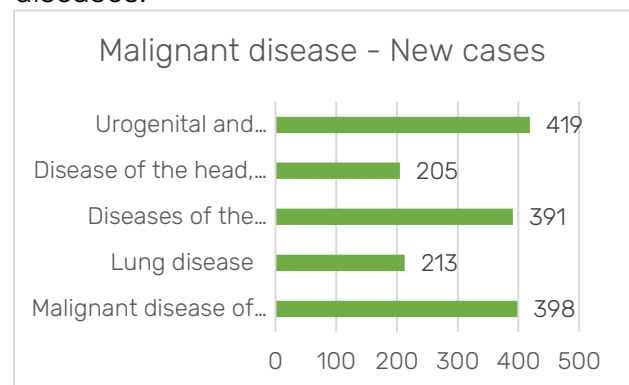
the population covered by all vaccines included in the national program during the years 2011-2016 has always been above 94%.

In the Cardiology and Invasive Cardiology clinic, 2,524 coronagraphs were performed, while 1,450 stents were placed and 252 operations were performed in this clinic.



In the Oncology clinic, 1626 patients were presented as new cases. Among them are 398 cases of malignant breast disease, 213 cases of lung disease, 391 cases of gastrointestinal tract diseases, 419 cases of urogenital and gynecological diseases and 205 other head, neck, soft tissue, CNS and other diseases.

³⁴



Air quality in Kosovo during 2021 has recorded an average of 56 in the air

³⁴Work report for ShSKUK, 2021, available at: <https://shskukadmin.rks-gov.net/Medias/PDF-%20Raporti%20i%20pun%C3%ABs%20nga%20ShSKUK,%20p%C3%ABr%20vitin%202021.pdf>

quality index. PM2.5 particles during this year were 2.9 times more concentrated than the WHO³⁵ recommended value. In

Kosovo, there are no data on deaths due to air pollution, but the regional average is 35.95 per 100,000 inhabitants.³⁶

Laws that include this goal



Law on the Sanitary Inspectorate of Kosovo



Law on Health



Law on health insurance



Law on the Red Cross of Kosovo



Law on public health



Law on mental health

Main challenges

- One of the main challenges faced by the public health system of Kosovo is the lack of equipment in clinical centers as well as the lack of medical staff in rural areas. The improvement of the infrastructure of clinic facilities as well as the provision of new medical equipment should be on the list of priorities of institutions relevant to the field of health.
- Another challenge that the health sector is facing is the increase in neonatal mortality, which is a consequence of various factors.
- Health problems related to environmental factors are also numerous. High air pollution, as one of the biggest pollution challenges, is the cause of many diseases, especially those of the respiratory system.

Next steps

- Health care institutions should take into account the need to improve the technical aspects of hospitals as well as the care process.
- Further modernization of the health system through the e-Kosova platform.
- Drafting of a new health sector strategy, which will be prepared in harmony towards the Sustainable Development Goals.
- In the framework of the modernization of the health system, the training of the public health staff for their professional preparation regarding new methods of doctor-patient communication and the use of state-of-the-art health equipment should be carried out.

³⁵ Air Quality in Kosovo, IQAir, available at: <https://www.iqair.com/kosovo>

³⁶Work report for ShSKUK, 2021, available at: <https://shskukadmin.rks-gov.net/Medias/PDF-%20Raporti%20i%20pun%C3%ABs%20nga%20ShSKUK.%20p%C3%ABr%20viti%202021.pdf>

<https://shskukadmin.rks-gov.net/Medias/PDF-%20Raporti%20i%20pun%C3%ABs%20nga%20ShSKUK.%20p%C3%ABr%20viti%202021.pdf>

- The number of health personnel should be increased simultaneously and the supply of equipment in rural areas.



SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning

Target assessment

4.2 Due to the lack of accurate data on population statistics, it is difficult to determine the level of children's participation in schooling. The number of children registered in daycare and preschool during the year 2021/2022 was 32,397.³⁷

4.3 Youth and adult participation in education and training has a gap between men and women, with higher participation among men. While in higher education registration, women dominate compared to men.³⁸

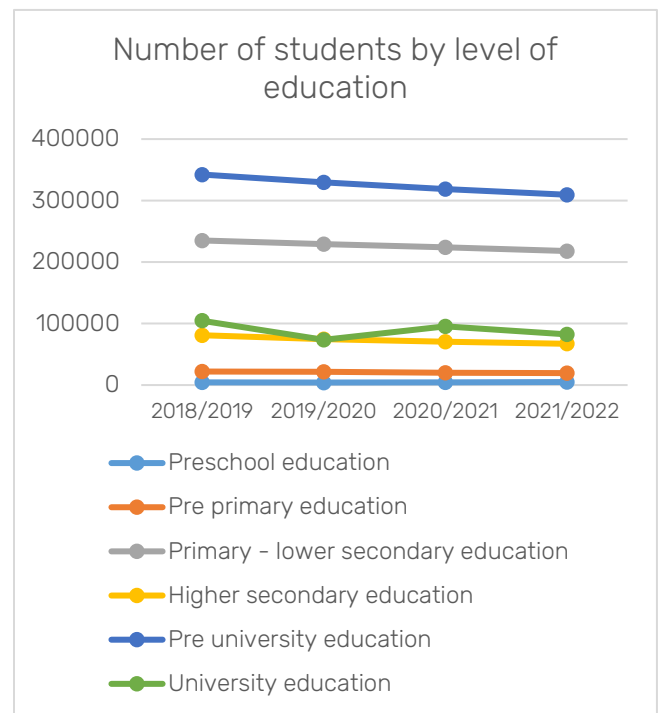
4.5 The gender equality index during 2021 has increased at the pre-school, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary levels.

4.C Human resources in terms of the number of teachers in relation to the number of students have decreased from the 2019/2020 academic year.³⁹

General overview

In Kosovo, all children have the opportunity of free primary and secondary education, because these two levels are compulsory, while preschool and university level are not compulsory, therefore they are not free. The number of children in primary and preschool education during the period

2020/2021 has decreased compared to the previous year, while during 2021/2022 this number has increased. A decrease in the number of students has also been observed at other levels of education, while in university education in the academic year 2020/21 there was



no increase in the number of students, but in the academic year 2020/2021 all private colleges reported, which has caused the number of students to be greater, compared to the previous year 2019/2020, where due to the situation with COVID 19, there was a report from only 9 Private Colleges. So we can say that there was an inclusiveness of the

³⁷ Education Statistics, KAS.

³⁸ Ibid

³⁹ MEST, Annual statistical report with educational indicators 2020/21

number of students from all Public Universities and Private Colleges and not an increase in the number of students.

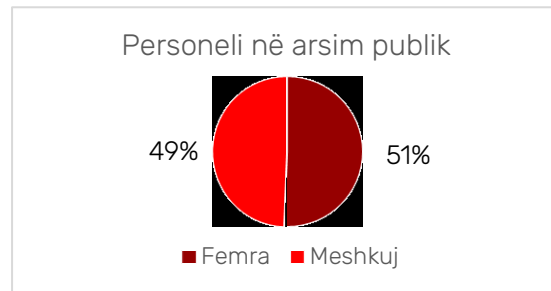
According to the PISA test of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Kosovo does not show improvements in terms of results. In 2015, Kosovo was ranked in the last 5 places in the PISA results table. The assessment was made in the areas of reading, mathematics and science. In 2018, scores were lower compared to 2015 in science. In other fields they had increased. These unsatisfactory results have received the attention of the relevant institutions in the field of education. The Strategic Education Plan 2017-2021, addresses this issue in objective 3 (Quality Assurance).

This objective sees the PISA test as a tool for quality improvement because it "*provides systematic information about system and curriculum anomalies*".

A positive phenomenon that has been observed in Kosovo is the satisfaction of students with life. According to the OECD's PISA 2018 report, 82% of students (OECD average: 67%) reported being satisfied with their lives.

The youth employment rate has

decreased from 2019 to 2020, this decrease can be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic. In terms of gender equality, according to statistics, Kosovo stands quite well. Public education personnel is divided into 49% males and 51% females⁴⁰. Students at different educational levels are on average 51.6% male and 48.4% female.⁴¹



The field of education is also included in the objectives of the Economic Revival Package. Measure 1.5 of this package "Training and employment in IT" has allocated one million euros (€1,000,000) for subsidizing scholarships for girls in the field of STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) and one million euros (€1,000,000) for the training of young graduates in the field of IT.⁴² This measure aims to support the education of young talents in the field of IT in order to have professionals for a digital future of the country.

⁴⁰ Personnel in public education, KAS. Accessible here: https://askdata.rks-gov.net/pxweb/sq/ASKdata/ASKdata_Education_09%20Annex/ars2.px/table/tableViewLayout1/09%20Annex/edu38.px/table/tableViewLayout1/

⁴¹ Number of students by gender, KAS. Accessible here: https://askdata.rks-gov.net/pxweb/sq/ASKdata/ASKdata_Education_09%20Annex/ars2.px/table/tableViewLayout1/09%20Annex/edu38.px/table/tableViewLayout1/

⁴² News from the Ministry of Finance. Accessible here: <https://mf.rks-gov.net/Page.aspx?id=1.2.1130>

Laws that include this goal



Main challenges

- The first challenge facing the education system in Kosovo is inclusiveness. Unfortunately, we have a low level of inclusion of children from marginalized groups and from groups of children with special needs. This is primarily due to the fact that policy-making is not based on statistical data from the field of education. It is necessary to know the exact number of children from the two previously mentioned groups in order to create policies that include their needs.
- The second challenge is the quality of education. This problem has received even greater attention after the results of the PISA test. The low performance of Kosovo in this test has shown the essential need for reforms in the education system. These reforms require a re-evaluation of teachers, study materials, teaching methods, etc.
- Another thing that hinders the increase in the quality of education is the access to adequate textbooks, computers and laboratories in schools. Although some schools are equipped with laboratories and computers, their number is small.
- Also, access to technological devices and their integration into teaching processes is not sufficient because a significant number of teachers have difficulties in using technology during their lessons. Although we do not have concrete data on how much this number is, it is still worrying that the criterion for knowledge in daily technological equipment is not applied either in the cases of hiring new teachers or even in the re-evaluation of current teachers.

Next steps

- Improving the infrastructure of educational institutions in order to encourage the inclusion of pupils and students with special needs and to reduce inequalities as much as possible.
- Increasing the number of teachers/assistants for the education of children with special needs.

- Raising the capacities of inspectors, directors and coordinators for quality assurance, in order to monitor the performance of teachers and their needs for professional development.
- Raising the capacities of teachers is key to increasing the quality of education in Kosovo. With the development of technology, the organization of the lesson must also change and this requires a trained staff.
- The salary system based on the teachers' career system should be changed to a salary system based on the teachers' performance.
- Increased coordination between MEST, the Council for Vocational and Adult Education and Training, the State Council for Teacher Licensing and VET schools.



SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target assessment

5.2 The number of cases of physical and sexual violence in 2021 in Kosovo has increased, reaching the number of women victims who reported domestic violence to 2432 or an increase of 17.54%.⁴³

5.3 Marriages of minors is a phenomenon present in Kosovo, and in 2021, according to KAS, 975 marriages of young people between the ages of 16 and 19 were registered.

5.5 Since the war in Kosovo, the number of women in government positions has started to rise, but in relation to the number of men, the proportion has a lot of room for improvement. We currently have 6 women in various government positions.

5.6 The rights to universal access to reproductive health and the rights to information on sexual health are guaranteed by the Law on Reproductive Health.

General overview

The issue of gender equality in Kosovo is addressed at different levels, starting from the Constitution and relevant laws. The law on gender equality guarantees, protects and promotes equality between the sexes. Kosovo has taken a further step with the adoption of the package of legislation on human rights,

which entered into force in July 2015. In addition, the Assembly of Kosovo includes the Commission for Human Rights, Gender Equality, for Missing Persons, Victims of War Sexual Violence and Petitions, which examines all issues related to the monitoring and implementation of the principle of gender equality on legislation. Another body that deals exclusively with the issue of gender equality is the Agency for Gender Equality within the office of the Prime Minister, which is responsible for *"promoting, protecting and advancing the equal participation of women and men in all spheres of political life, economic, social, cultural, in Kosovo"*.

In May 2020, the Kosovo Program for Gender Equality 2020-2024 was approved. The overall strategic objective of the Kosovo Program for Gender Equality is that gender equality is the focus of the policies, procedures and programs of the Government, agencies and civil society. On January 26, 2022, the Government approved the National Strategy of the Republic of Kosovo for Protection from Domestic Violence and Violence against Women 2022-2026, as well as its Action Plan. This issue is also addressed within the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence, the Criminal Code and the Law

⁴³ Kosovo police annual work report 2021

on Gender Equality.

Despite the existence and improvement of legal practices that promote equality, the current situation is different. Patriarchal gender patterns are still dominant, although they have begun to fade after 2008. There is an increasing trend of women being elected as members of parliament without gender quotas. But, despite the improvements, women remain underrepresented in leadership positions. The position of prime minister has never been held by a woman and since 2008 women have been underrepresented as ministers and deputy ministers (only 20%). Also, women have been left aside in terms of dialogue with Serbia, as experts and in public consultations. Only 26% of officials in missions abroad are women.⁴⁴

Women remain underrepresented in municipal assemblies (35%) and parliament (32%); as civil servants in high decision-making positions at the municipal level (20%) and at the national level (27%), as well as in dialogue and negotiations with other states. If we look at the gender ratio between students in public and private universities, we notice that the number of female students is higher, but the opposite happens in rural areas, where the number of female dropouts is higher than male.

An inequality report is also observed in the labor force. The labor force participation rate during 2020 was a total of 38.3%, of which 56% were men and 20.8% were women. Also, the employment rate is lower among women. During 2020, the overall employment rate was 28.4%, where



men were 42.8% and women 14.1%. The unemployment rate for women was 32.3%, while for men it was 23.5%. The areas of the economic activities which the female gender dominates are: financial and insurance activities, professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support activities, education, human health and social work activities. From this we understand that women are mainly employed in the activities of the tertiary economy (services).⁴⁵ Despite improvements, women still own significantly less property (17% of property) than men, which combined with other social factors undermines women's participation in the formal workforce.⁴⁶ While in the ownership of enterprises, women represent 21.9% of the owners, despite men who are the owners of 73.15% of the enterprises.⁴⁷ The number of cases of victims of

⁴⁴ Kosovo Brief Gender Profile, Kosovo Women's Network.

⁴⁵ Labor Force Survey 2020, KAS

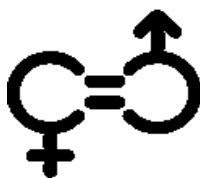
⁴⁶ Kosovo Gender Analysis 2018, Kosovo Women's Network

⁴⁷ Statistical repertoire of enterprises, KAS

domestic violence, where the majority of victims are women, is also worrying. During 2019, according to data from the

Kosovo Police, out of a total of 1,978 victims who reported domestic violence, 1,593 were women and 385 were men.⁴⁸

Laws that include this goal



Law on gender equality



Law on protection from discrimination



National Strategy on Protection Against Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women 2022 - 2026



Penal Code



Law on reproductive health

Main challenges

- A key factor contributing to women's low labor force participation is caregiving responsibilities, primarily childcare. The responsibility for childcare usually falls on mothers, making it difficult for them to enter the labor market.
- Sociocultural boundaries and limited access to finance also represent an obstacle to women's development. Traditionally, women in Kosovo have rarely enjoyed property inherited from their parents, and this has created a significant disadvantage in their economic situation.
- A phenomenon that directly violates human rights in general, and women's rights in particular, is domestic violence. The institutional reaction in these cases remains weak, which discourages citizens from reporting cases of domestic violence. The problems with the response of the institutions lie in issues such as: delayed response to accusations, infrequent imprisonment of perpetrators and light sentences.
- Another gender-based concern is the issue of health and access to health services. In the absence of adequate care, counseling and educational services, and as a result of patriarchal norms within families, adolescent girls often do not find adequate support when it comes to diseases related to their reproductive health. According to the assessment carried out for the drafting of the Sectoral Health Strategy 2017-2021, for girls and women aged 15-49, the highest morbidity rate was for diseases of the urogenital system with 10.9%.

⁴⁸ National Strategy for Protection from Domestic Violence and Violence against Women 2022 – 2026

Unfortunately, there is also a lack of specialized health services for victims of sexual violence, whether male or female.

Next steps

- Raise awareness of women's rights and support victims for options outside of domestic violence.
- The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology should establish procedures to ensure that all children complete compulsory primary and lower secondary education.
- Raising specific social assistance for education. Obligations such as transportation, uniforms or books can become a burden for families in need. The state should work on subsidizing these obligations in order to ease the financial effect on vulnerable groups.
- Increased funding for shelters for survivors of domestic violence. Since there is no state shelter for survivors of violence in Kosovo, the government should increase funding for non-governmental organizations that provide this service.
- The wage gap between women and men is a global problem, including Kosovo. Our country needs to create a Gender Equality Index for salaries, in order to address this issue. The wage gap between women and men is a global problem, including Kosovo. Our country needs to create a Gender Equality Index for salaries, in order to address this issue.



SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

Target assessment

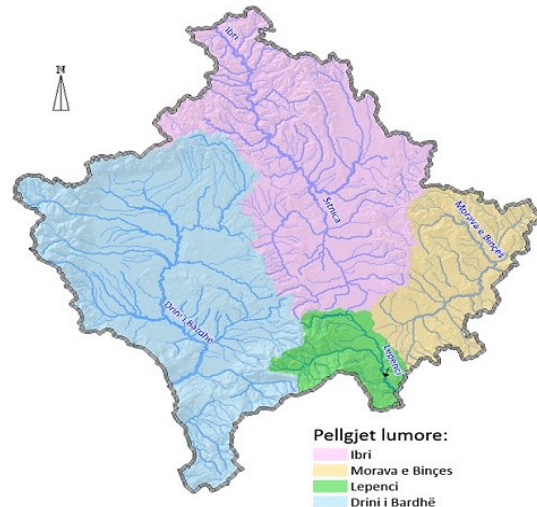
6.1 Access to drinking water in Kosovo is quite comprehensive, thus covering 96.84% of the population with safely managed water.

General overview

Kosovo has a total of 8 main rivers (with their tributaries) and 4 large lakes (there are also several other lakes, but due to their small surface they are not counted by KAS). Drini i Bardhë has the longest length in kilometers within the territory of Kosovo with 122 km, while Lumëbardhi i Prizren is the smallest with 31 km.⁴⁹ The hydrography of Kosovo's watercourses is divided into 4 river basins: Drini i Bardhë, Morava e Binçës, Lepenci and Ibri. The rivers of Kosovo flow into 3 catchments: the Black Sea, the Adriatic Sea and the Aegean Sea. In 2003, 22 measuring stations were built along the rivers, where continuous measurements are made on the water volume, including the physico-chemical parameters of the rivers. This measurement is done by means of digital sensors. In order to meet the needs of citizens for drinking water, irrigation, fishing, tourism and for the

production of electricity, dams or reservoirs have been built in many countries to collect water from streams and rivers. These reservoirs are: Gazivoda, Pridvorci, Batllava, Badovci, Livoçi and Radoniqi. As for underground water, it is not exploited at the state level. This means that their exploitation is mainly done at the individual level, through wells and springs. Kosovo also has sources of thermal waters, of which the Baths of Peja, Klllokot, and Banjska are known, which serve as thermal

Harta e pellgjeve lumore në Kosovë

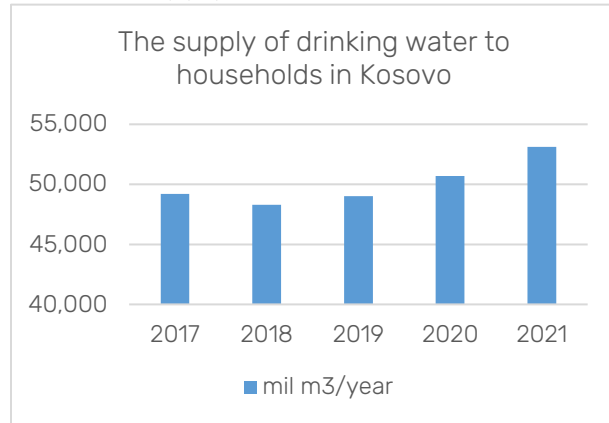


Burimi: ASK, Hartografi

baths for healing. In 2021, about 96.88% of the population of Kosovo is supplied

⁴⁹ Përmbledhje e shkurtër e resurseve ujore të Republikës së Kosovës 2020, Autoriteti Rejonal i Pellgjeve Lumore

with water through the public system managed by the Regional Water Companies. Whereas, 3.16% of the population did not have access to public water supply services at all.⁵⁰



The amount of water spent m³ per inhabitant by households monitored in the public system, in 2020 was: 2.54 m³ per month and 0.08 m³ per day. While calculated in liters, it was: 84.67 liters/day per inhabitant. Water treatment in Kosovo is done only at the waste water plant in Skenderaj. Waste water in other municipalities of Kosovo is discharged directly into the rivers, which greatly affects surface water pollution in the country. For the waste water treatment plants that are under construction in other municipalities, there is still no data on the amount of waste water spent.⁵¹

Laws that include this goal



Law on waters of Kosovo



Law for regulation of water services



Water Services Regulatory Authority

Main challenges

- There are still regions of Kosovo that suffer from a lack of water and the poor quality of drinking water. Relatively high population density and traditionally irrigated agriculture further increase this problem.
- Citizens have to deal with hot and dry summers and lack of sewage treatment. The cause of this situation is the lack of an efficient and effective water

⁵⁰ Statistikat e Ujërave në Kosovë 2021, ASK

⁵¹ Po aty

management system.

- Another challenge facing the water sector in Kosovo is investments. Ensuring sustainable and long-term financing for investments in water management infrastructure is a key criterion for achieving compliance of national legislation with the EU acquis for this sector.
- The next challenge is collecting money from water companies. According to the Danube Water Program, current tariff levels burden the budgets of disadvantaged social categories. This threatens the financial sustainability of the water utility, which is unable to collect payments from the 15% of residential consumers belonging to those social categories.

Next steps

- Construction of potential production wells for groundwater use.
- Development of a database for the management of water extraction permits and water quality data.
- Development of a flood management plan, including flood damage assessment and flood prevention strategies/tools.
- Increased investments to improve capacities for increasing water quality.



SDG 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Target assessment

7.1 This target is not problematic for the case of Kosovo since we have 100% coverage of the population with electricity.

7.2 The participation of renewable energy in the overall percentage of energy sources, even though it is small, namely 7.03%, is on an increasing trend. This trend brings more from private investments.

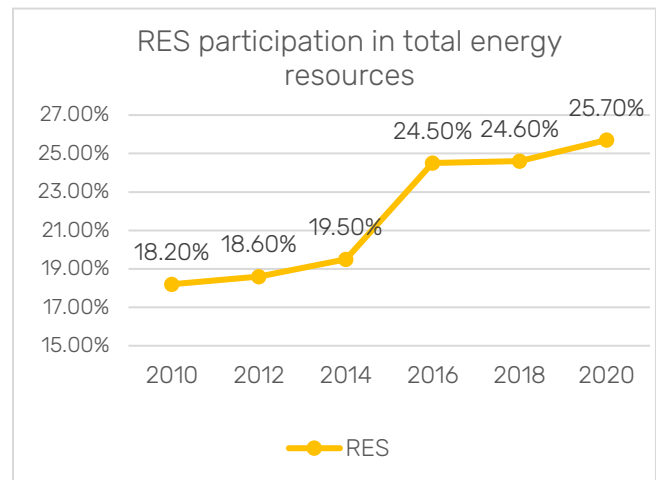
7.B Kosovo is not rich in modern technology for energy services. The total installed capacity for renewable energy generation for 2021 is 276 MW.

General overview

Electricity production in Kosovo is almost entirely dependent on two lignite power plants: Kosovo A (5 units with 610 MW installed) and Kosovo B (two units with 678 MW installed). The actual current capacity of these plants is about 960 MW in total.⁵² These two power plants are supplied with lignite from the neighboring mines of Southwestern Sibovc and Sitnica. Kosovo has very large lignite resources, with a total of

12.5 billion tons,⁵³ which are the fifth largest in the world.⁵⁴ The large use of coal for the production of electricity has made the country many times have a high air pollution index (Air quality index or AQI). Kosovo's progress in developing renewable energy was hindered for many years by plans for a new 500 MW lignite-fired power plant – New Kosovo – which diverted focus from developing more sustainable forms of energy. Kosovo is a member of the Energy Community Treaty and therefore has obligations that it must fulfill. One of these obligations is that by 2020, Kosovo will have 25% of its energy resources from renewable energy sources.⁵⁵

Within the target of 25% of RES, it is



⁵² Annual Report 2021, ERO

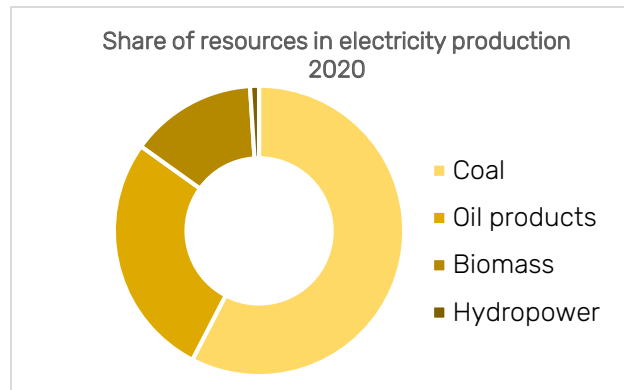
⁵³ Department of Energy and Mines, Ministry of Economy. Accessible here: <https://me.rks-gov.net/sq/energija-dhe-minierat#.Yt-paXZByM8>

⁵⁴ Mineral Resources, Independent Commission for Mines and Minerals. Accessible here: <https://kosovo->

mining.org/resurset-minerale/vendburimet-minerale/

⁵⁵ National Action Plan for Renewable Energy Sources 2011-2020

anticipated that the priority will be hydropower plants (240 MW), wind energy (150 MW), solar energy (10 MW), and biomass/biogas (14 MW). In 2020, Kosovo has reached the target of 25% of RES participation. For the construction of new hydropower plants, a proper analysis of the economic feasibility and the damage that those hydropower plants can cause to the flora and fauna of the areas where they are built must be done. In our country, most of the existing hydropower plants are hydropower plants without accumulation lakes and without large reservoirs, except for HC Ujman. Most hydroelectric plants are of the small type that harness the flow of water and use long pipelines.⁵⁶ The main hydropower plants of the country are: Ujmani (35 MW), Lumbardhi 1 (8 MW) and Lumbardhi 2 (7 MW), HC Deçani (9.5 MW), HC Belaja (7.5 MW), HC Brodi 1 & 2 (4.7 MW + 1MW), HC Albaniku 2 (4 MW), HC Restelica 1 & 2 (2.4 MW), HC Dikanci (3 MW), etc.⁵⁷ But compared to neighboring countries, such as Albania, Kosovo has an insufficient potential for the production of electricity through



hydropower plants, due to the relief and climate. According to data from KAS, only 1% of the total energy sources produced is from hydropower.

The household sector has the largest consumption of electricity (59%), followed by services (21%), industry (18%), and agriculture (2%). The energy consumed by the household sector is used for space heating, air conditioning, sanitary water heating, cooking, lighting and use of electrical equipment for family and individual needs. In 2021, the total electricity consumption was 486.56 ktoe, compared to 2020, there was an increase of 17.49%.⁵⁸

⁵⁶ Hydropower plants in Kosovo, their real problems and potential, BGF and INDEP

⁵⁷ KOSTT (2018), Installed Capacities of Electricity in Kosovo. (Capacity of Generating Units, Medium-Term Planning Sector)

⁵⁸ Annual Energy Balance 2021, KAS

Laws that include this goal



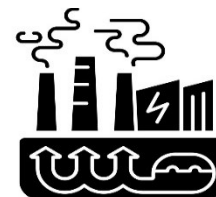
Law on energy



Law on energy efficiency

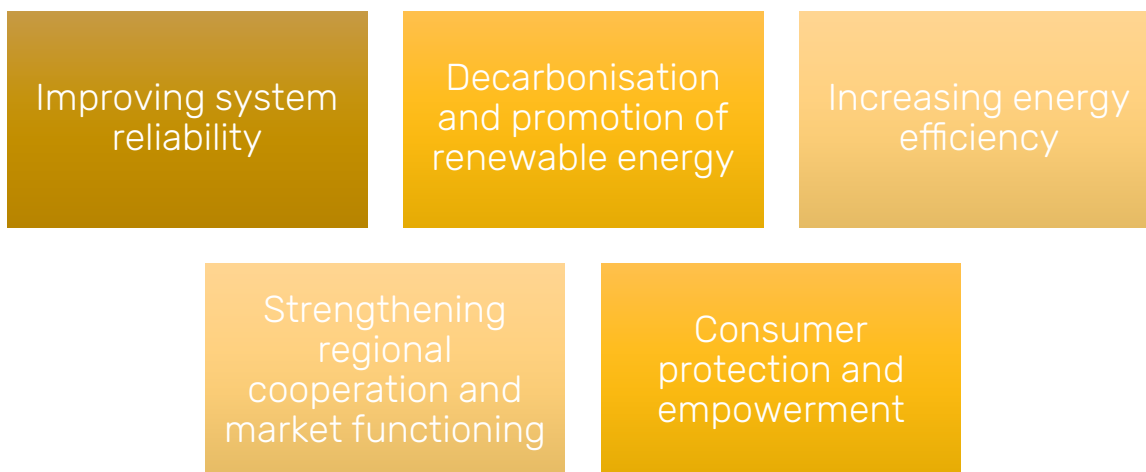


Law on electricity



Law on thermal energy

Objectives of the Draft Energy Strategy of the Republic of Kosovo 2022-2031



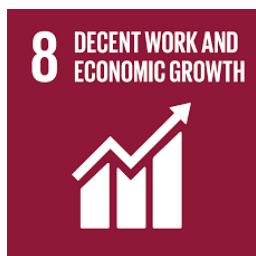
Main challenges

- Due to the large use of coal for electricity production, Kosovo has a problem with air pollution, especially during the winter season. Areas with a high index of air pollution are named Kaçaniku, Ferizaji, Vushtria and Mitrovica. The air quality during 2020 is rated as average.
- Although Kosovo has large energy resources of coal, the electricity supply is not stable. This came as a result of the lack of investments in the construction of new capacities or the improvement of existing capacities. Furthermore, the existing technology of electric energy generating capacities does not meet the environmental criteria defined by the EU legislation.

- Another challenge that has been expressed even more during the last months is the lack of investment in the distribution network system, which is unable to cope with the supply requirements during the winter season.
- In the meantime, the unauthorized use of energy and the sending of a significant amount of electricity to some municipalities in the north of Kosovo, where the DSO and the supply company do not have control, represent a very big problem because this energy is not billed and the burden fell on other citizens living outside those areas.
- Due to the lack of other alternatives, the main source of heating remains electricity. For this reason, the household is the sector that uses electricity the most. Unfortunately, electricity generated by RES continues to remain low in overall electricity consumption. This remains the main challenge for the coming years in the energy sector in Kosovo.

Next steps

- The drafting of new strategies should have the main focus on the environment and reassess the potential of renewable resources for the production of electricity in Kosovo.
- The construction of new hydropower plants should be preceded by in-depth analyses, where environmental and European standards are taken into account. These should be published for reasons of transparency.
- Energy projects and plans in Kosovo should focus on wind and solar sources, because both of these have great potential in Kosovo, which has remained untapped until now.
- Increased coordination of work and policies between institutional actors at the local and central level so that projects and strategies achieve maximum results.



SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Target assessment

8.1 The annual GDP growth rate per capita during 2021 has increased to 8.15%, compared to 2020 which had a -5.41% decrease%.⁵⁹

8.5 The unemployment rate in Kosovo is at a higher level among women up to the age of 45, while after the age of 45 the unemployment rate increases among the male gender.

8.6 The number of young people who are not involved in employment, education or professional training unfortunately has an increasing trend since 2017.

8.7 The participation of children in work is a phenomenon still present in our country. In 2020, the Labor Inspectorate registered 5 employed children.

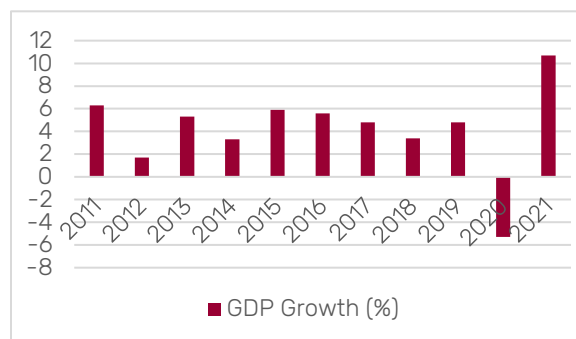
8.8 Injuries at work have also been evident during 2021. Fatal injuries have halved compared to 2020, but non-fatal injuries have increased during 2021.

8.10 In the financial sector, commercial banks in the country increased during 2020. Also, the number of ATM terminals from 2018 to 2021 has undergone a growth trend.

General overview

During the last 10 years for the first time in 2020 the GDP has decreased in negative value -5.41%. After the COVID-19 pandemic, Kosovo's economic growth has returned faster than expected, mainly thanks to diaspora remittances.

The fallout from job losses from the pandemic has disproportionately



affected women and young people, which may slow the rise in the labor force participation rate. According to KAS, the gross domestic product (GDP) in the fourth quarter of 2021 marks a real increase of 6.36%, compared to the same quarter of the previous year.⁶⁰

⁵⁹ World Development Indicators, World Bank. Accessible here: <https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators>

⁶⁰ Gross domestic product GDP with the expenditure and production approach Q4 2021, KAS

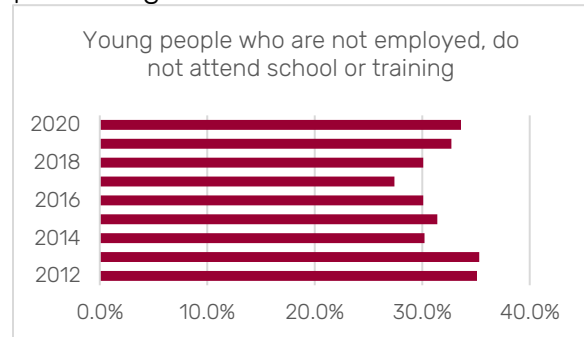
The employment rate for 2020 was 28.4%. The highest employment was observed among men, 42.8%, while employment among women was 14.1%. Women were employed, mainly in the education, trade and health care sectors, with 52.7%, while men were mainly employed in the trade, construction and production sectors with 44.1%. The economic sectors leading with employment continue to be: trade with 17.0%; production by 11.8%; construction with 11.1%; and education with 10.1%. While, other sectors participate with a smaller percentage in employment. As for those employed with contracts, it appears that 42.3% of employed persons have a permanent contract in their main job, while 57.7% have a temporary contract. In 2020, the unemployment rate was 25.9%. The most pronounced unemployment was among women with 32.3%, compared to men, 23.5%. The highest unemployment rate is among the 15-24 age group with 49.1%. In 2020, the inactive power was quite high at 61.7%, with a particular focus on women at 79.2%, compared to men, 44.0%.⁶¹



The level of the average salary in Kosovo compared to 2020, in 2021 has been raised. In the public sector the average salary decreased, despite the private sector and public enterprises where the average salary rose.

Despite the change in living standards over the years, the number of families with social assistance has remained almost the same. According to the legislation of Kosovo, in order to benefit from social assistance, all family members must be permanent residents of Kosovo. The social assistance scheme "is intended to financially assist families whose members are either permanently disabled or over the age of 65, as well as for families who have only one or no employed family members and have income below the standard set by the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare".

A very worrying phenomenon is the percentage of young people (aged 15-24) who are not in education, employment or training. Since 2016, this percentage has started to increase.



According to the OECD report "Competitiveness in Southeast Europe", the main achievements of Kosovo in the field of economic growth are:

- Of all the economies assessed by

⁶¹ Labor Force Survey 2020, KAS

the OECD's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Restriction Regulatory Index, Kosovo is one of the least restrictive economies to FDI.

- Kosovo is the least restrictive economy in the WB6 (Western Balkan 6) for trade in services and one of the most attractive economies for foreign service providers, also among all economies assessed by the

OECD STRI project.

- Tax Administration of Kosovo (TAK) unifies the collection of taxes and all the main functions of the tax administration. It also oversees tax compliance assessment and risk management using a risk-based analysis providing TAK with full operational autonomy within the Ministry of Finance. The early school leaving rate fell from 18.4% in 2013 to 9.6% in 2018, reaching the EU's 2020 target of less than 10%.⁶²

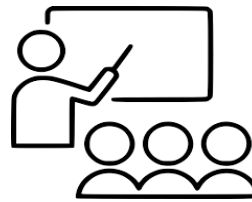
Laws that include this goal



Law on labour



Law on material support for families of children with permanent disability



Law on vocational ability, rehabilitation and employment of people with disabilities



Law on pension schemes financed by the state



Law on the employment agency of the republic of kosovo



Law on registration and providing of the services for unemployed, jobseekers and employers



Law on safety and health at work

⁶² Competitiveness and Private Sector Development, OECD Library. Accessible here: <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/dcbc2ea9->

[en.pdf?expires=1659006712&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=6F09A14220B42A950B81EA754232C059](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/dcbc2ea9-en.pdf?expires=1659006712&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=6F09A14220B42A950B81EA754232C059)

Main challenges

- High youth unemployment, creating serious problems with the school-work transition.
- Inconsistency of the skills taught in educational institutions with the demands of the labor market.
- Low public funding for research development and innovation capacity development.
- Non-formal work and irregular contracts are making it difficult to improve working conditions.
- Insufficient encouragement and support for women in the entrepreneurship sector.

Next steps

- Drafting strategies and plans for reducing unemployment.
- Harmonization of school curricula with the skills required in the labor market.
- Drafting employment support policies.
- Creation of programs to support women in the entrepreneurship sector.
- Drafting new policies and strategies to support and attract foreign investments.



SDG 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Target assessment

9.1 Population access to public transport is not measured in Kosovo. However, the number of rail transport passengers was 58.82 thousand in 2021, while the number of air transport passengers has doubled in this year compared to 2020.⁶³

9.2 The production sector in Kosovo represents 13.4% of GDP. In 2021, 12.4% were registered as employed in production compared to employment in general

9.C According to the survey of the use of information and communication technology in Kosovo in 2021, 96.1% of households have access to the Internet.

General overview

Employment in the manufacturing industry as a percentage of total employment is quite low in Kosovo, ranging from 10% to 15%. Based on the data from KAS, in 2020 only 11.8% of the total employment were employed in the manufacturing industry, while in the first three months of 2021, 12.4%.⁶⁴

The World Bank predicted that during the pandemic GDP in European countries would drop by over 3.4%,⁶⁵ but

by the end of 2020 Kosovo had managed to limit the decline of its GDP to only 5.3%.⁶⁶ Kosovo's main trading partners are EU countries (44.3% of imports and 31.5% of exports), and the neighboring countries of the Western Balkans, with which Kosovo trades duty-free under the terms of the Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA).⁶⁷

Despite challenges such as high unemployment or the informal economy, Kosovo's relatively young population, low labor costs and natural resources have attracted some significant investments and some international firms. Investments in 2021 have had an increase of 10.2%, and foreign investments have doubled from January to September of the same year. The total values of these investments have reached 4 million and 655 thousand euros. According to the data of the Central Bank, the 3 countries that invested the most in Kosovo during 2021 were: Germany, the United States of America and Switzerland.⁶⁸

Stimulation of the circular and competitive innovative economy, and the construction of quality, sustainable and integrated infrastructure are the two main pillars of the National

⁶³ Transport statistics, KAS.

⁶⁴ Labor Force Survey Q1 2021, KAS

⁶⁵ The Potential Impact of COVID-19 on GDP and Trade, World Bank

⁶⁶ National Accounts Statistics, KAS

⁶⁷ Foreign Trade Statistics 2021, KAS

⁶⁸ Annual Report 2021, Central Bank of Kosovo

Development Strategy. In 2021, the number of new registered enterprises was 10,649 or 8.6% more than the previous year, while 1,608 enterprises were closed or 21.3 percent more than in the previous year.⁶⁹

The number of registered enterprises increased in the sectors affected by the pandemic measures in 2020. These sectors include trade, hospitality and professional activities.

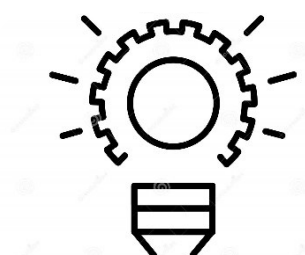
For enterprises to fulfill their full capacities, among many other factors, infrastructure is necessary. Supplying enterprises with electricity, water and other services are just some of the basic needs for the operation of enterprises. In terms of road infrastructure, Kosovo has developed road and air

infrastructure. In July 2022, the Assembly of Kosovo approved the draft law on the railway for the Durrës-Prishtina railway connection.⁷⁰

Also in the capital of Kosovo, the schedules and routes of urban bus lines can be forwarded through the application "Urban Traffic" But now Pristina is the first city in the region whose urban bus lines appear on Google Maps.

In Kosovo, innovation is promoted through centers such as Innovation Center Kosova, which is a space where people can be trained and find ways to finance the business they want to start. Jakova Innovation Center and UNICEF Innovation Lab Kosovo also contribute similarly.

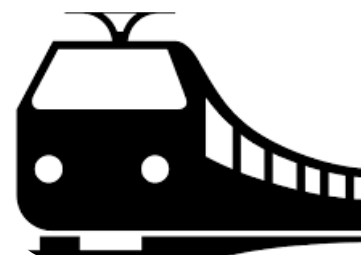
Laws that include this goal



Law on scientific innovation and transfer of knowledge and technology



Law on industrial design



Law on Kosovo railways

Main challenges

- One of the main obstacles for the development of the industry sector is the electricity supply, which is unstable and expensive. Kosova A and B thermal power plants have a common installed capacity of only 1478 MW, but due to their age and operation with inefficient technology, their operating capacity is somewhere around 915 MW. As a result of insufficient energy, Kosovo is forced

⁶⁹ Financial Stability Report, CBK

⁷⁰ Assembly of Kosovo, July 2022. Available here: <https://www.kuvendikosoves.org/shq/projektligjet/rojektligji/?draftlaw=393>

to import energy from other countries. The cost of import is very high and as a result the price of energy for ordinary consumers and businesses is high.

- Only 56% of Kosovo's road infrastructure is paved with asphalt (main national axes). On the other hand, the railway network has about 330 km, but with outdated infrastructure. Since the distances between the countries in Kosovo are short, these two forms of transport would be enough to meet the requirements of trade of goods within the country. The opportunity for faster and cheaper transport would help all the industries of Kosovo to provide cheaper raw materials and consequently the prices of products in the market would be cheaper.
- While internet access in private homes has increased, it has stagnated in public institutions. This stagnation limits the quality of state services and the efficiency of institutions, because it increases the cost of services and is not efficient in the context of time. For example, rural schools, libraries, health institutions, etc., have not incorporated their digitization. An improvement was observed during 2020 in the "Pjeter Bogdani" National Library, where some services were digitized, but not all. Other institutions should follow this example.

Next steps

- Improving the infrastructure of thermal power plants, adapting to EU standards, or using other renewable resources together with the construction of the relevant infrastructure.
- Integration of the energy market with the regional energy market.
- Empowerment and support of the Energy Efficiency Fund and its functional implementation.
- Modernization and expansion of the only international railway line in Kosovo
- Support of local enterprises in the field of IT.
- Increasing the processing capacities of the food industry so that there is as little loss of agricultural products as possible.



SDG 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target assessment

10.3 According to data collected from various sources by the UN, 11.4% of the population reports that they have personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the year 2020.

10.4 Salaries and wages participate with 12.5% in the total value of the Gross Domestic Product, according to the budget of the Republic of Kosovo for the year 2022.

10.5 Financial sustainability indicators in Kosovo are published on an annual basis by the Central Bank of Kosovo. In 2021 Liquid assets to short-term liabilities (37.43%); Tier 1 regulatory capital assets weighted (13.60%); Regulatory capital to assets (9.28%); Net open position in foreign currency capital (3.32%); Return on assets (2.38%); Non-performing loans to total gross loans (10.14%)⁷¹

10.6 Kosovo's participation in international organizations International Finance Corporation (0.54%); International Bank for Reconstruction & Development (0.53%); International Monetary Fund (0.53%).⁷²

10.7 Kosovo over the years has adopted migration policies that facilitate regular, safe, orderly and responsible migration and mobility of people. Here it is worth mentioning the law on asylum and the law on foreigners.

10.A The absolute majority of goods that are imported into Kosovo, which are agricultural equipment, are freed from customs duties, as far as construction goods that come from CEFTA countries pay mainly 18% VAT, while those from other countries pay full obligations (10% customs tax and 18% VAT).

10.C In 2021, the value of remittances according to CBK reached the total amount of 1152.9 million Euros.

General overview

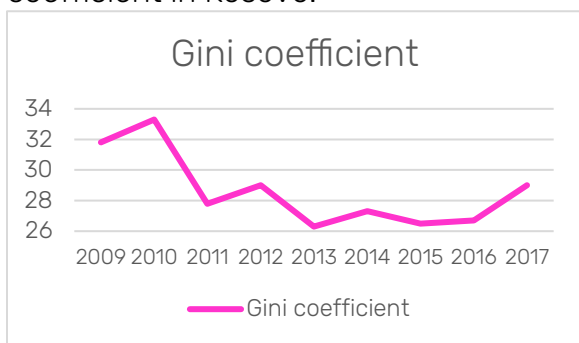
The growing economic inequality between countries has influenced the phenomenon of inequality to be reflected even within these countries, which is caused by the large difference in income. The growing economic inequality between countries has influenced the phenomenon of inequality to be reflected even within these countries, which is caused by the large difference in income.

⁷¹ Data from the International Monetary Fund. Available here: https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/regulation-financial-markets?country=-OWID_KOS

⁷² Data from multiple sources compiled by the UN. Available here: https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/proportion-of-members-of-developing-countries-in-international-organizations?country=-OWID_KOS

The average annual inflation rate in 2021 was 3.4%.⁷³ While the average net salary in 2021 was 432 Euros, compared to 2020 which was 416 Euros, an increase of 3.84%.⁷⁴

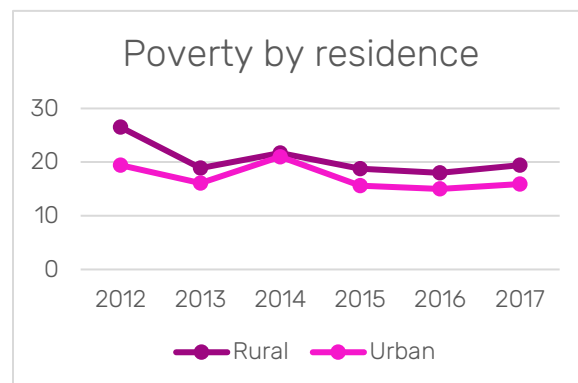
According to the World Bank, the Gini Coefficient during 2017 was 29.0. Compared to neighboring countries, such as Serbia (36.2), North Macedonia (33.6) or Montenegro (36.9), Kosovo stands better in terms of income distribution.⁷⁵ Since 2017, there have been no more measurements of the Gini coefficient in Kosovo.



The main causes of economic inequality in Kosovo, as well as in the region, are exclusion from the labor market or low-paid work. Factors such as non-formal work, work without a contract or with an irregular contract, work with irregular hours, influence the growth of inequality.

Discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, age and physical ability is present in workplaces. According to a research conducted by the Riinvest Institute in 2017, more than one in ten female employees surveyed had

experienced gender-based discrimination at work.⁷⁶ Roma, on the other hand, are more likely to be unemployed, earn lower wages and work in the informal sector than non-Roma. The groups of persons with disabilities are also affected by structural discrimination. Although there is a law to protect against discrimination, real-life practices do not always apply this law. In the field of social protection, social protection schemes do not protect individuals from the risk of unemployment because Kosovo does not offer unemployment assistance. The lack of access to quality



education is also the basis for the creation of inequalities. For example, children of parents with lower educational or financial levels are more at risk of poverty or social exclusion. People with disabilities also often face the risk of being excluded from education, or they may be separated into special programs, or follow programs oriented towards certain professions. A kind of inequality also

⁷³ Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (IHIÇK), 2021, KAS

⁷⁴ Statistical Yearbook 2022, KAS

⁷⁵ World Development Indicators, World Bank.

Accessible here:

<https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators>

⁷⁶ Women in the Labor Market, Analysis of Working Conditions for Women in Kosovo, 2017. Accessible here:

https://www.riinvestinstitute.org/uploads/files/2017/November/10/Grate_ne_tregun_e_punes1510308263.pdf

exists between rural and urban areas. This is due to the fact that rural areas in Kosovo are not sufficiently developed, except for the agricultural sector. All other sectors such as those of services, health, education, culture, etc., are mainly concentrated in urban areas,

thus leaving rural areas excluded Rates of poverty and extreme poverty are higher in rural settlements.⁷⁷ For example in 2015, poverty in rural areas was 18.9% compared to 15.5 percent in urban areas and 65.7 percent of the poor lived in rural areas.

Laws that include this goal



Law on the protection from discrimination



Law on material support for families of children with permanent disability



Law on pension schemes financed by the state



Law on Kosovo liberation army war veterans



Law on child protection

Main challenges

- The main challenge in reducing inequalities in Kosovo is the current high unemployment and low income of individuals.
- Exclusion or discrimination against certain groups from higher education levels (eg Roma or people with disabilities).
- Full non-implementation of the Law on Protection from Discrimination.
- Inconsistency between the skills and knowledge developed in school institutions and the skills required in the labor market.

Next steps

- Improved worker representation in corporate governance.
- Drafting of the Strategy for equality and non-discrimination.

⁷⁷ Consumption Poverty in the Republic of Kosovo
May 2019, World Bank

- Creation of unemployment assistance schemes.
- Improving and designing active labor market policies to increase the employability of women, youth, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities and people with low levels of education.
- Designing policies to encourage businesses to register their employees in order to reduce the number of people employed in the informal economy.



SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target assessment

11.5 In Kosovo, there are no data on missing persons or persons affected by disasters, but the number of deaths attributed to disasters according to KAS in 2019 was 103.

11.6 The coverage of waste collection service for households until the end of 2020 at the country level stands at 85.3%. In total, the amount of municipal waste deposited in sanitary landfills amounts to 446,332.36 tons/year. In terms of air quality in Kosovo during 2021, the average pollution with PM10 particles was 23.25, while the pollution with PM2.5 particles was 16.64.⁷⁸

11.A In our country, 36 municipalities have municipal development plans. Municipal Development Plans are available on the websites of the municipalities.

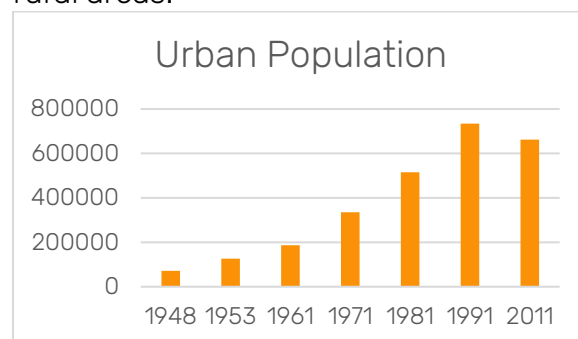
11.B The Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy and Action Plan 2016–2020 is in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

General overview

Usually, the degree of urbanization is an indicator of economic development. Thus, the highest degree of urbanization

corresponds to the highest degree of economic development and vice versa. Rapid population growth, changes in the economic structure, migrations, etc. affect the intensity of urbanization. Such changes, occurred in Kosovo after 1999. The education system, health, industry, and the establishment of the administration, were all concentrated in urban areas. As a result, workers qualified to work in these fields moved from the countryside to the city.

The last population census in Kosovo was done in 2011. According to the data from this census, about 40% live in urban areas, while about 60% live in rural areas.



A decade has passed since the last census, and this percentage of urbanization may have changed. In the rural areas, the population of the most advanced age has remained, and seeing the trend of the movement of the young population, the villages may not have the arrival of this age group in the

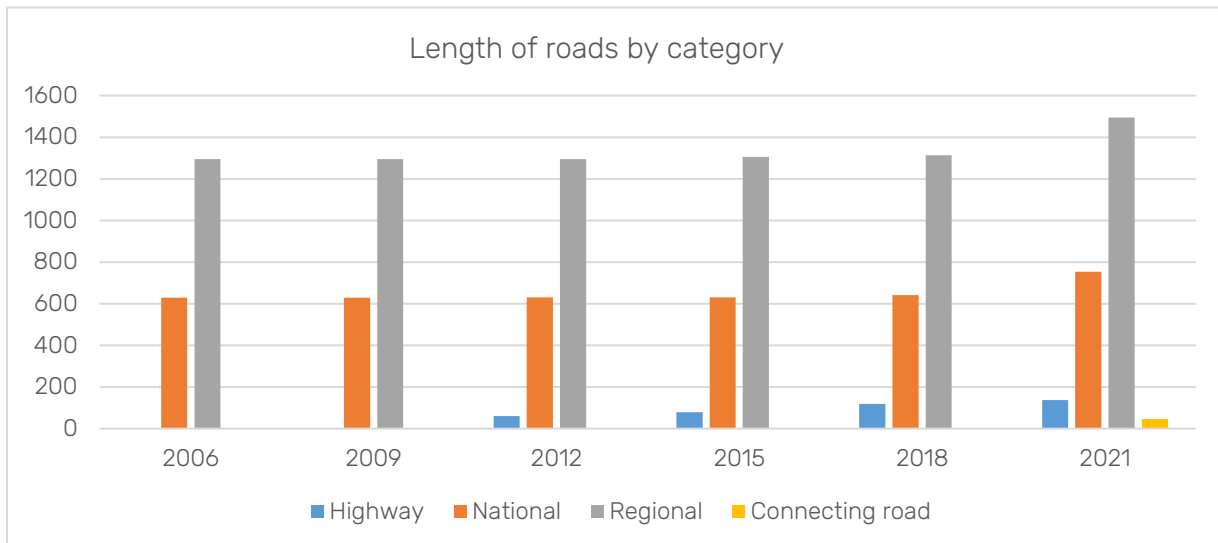
⁷⁸ Annual Air Report 2021, KAEP

coming years.

The legal framework in Kosovo obliges government institutions to implement the right to adequate housing. The Law on the Financing of Special Housing Projects (Housing Law) was adopted in 2010 with the aim of ensuring access to adequate housing for those who cannot afford it. The legal framework determines that the provision of social housing is the responsibility of the municipal level, while the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning is the body responsible for the supervision of the Housing Law. Post-conflict migration brought many people to cities in search of jobs, better living conditions and a safer environment. A large number of Kosovo citizens travel every day to cities from rural areas for work, education or services. Since then, Kosovo is facing an unprecedented construction boom, with the growth of urban areas and with a continuous degradation of the environment.

In terms of access to public transport, Kosovo is based on an outdated infrastructure. The functional railway line in Kosovo connects only Pristina with Peja and Fushë Kosova with Hani i Elezit,⁷⁹ therefore, there is a need for investments in order to expand this network. On the other hand, road transport through buses enables a wider access for citizens. Interurban bus transport connects almost all major regions of Kosovo with direct lines, while rural areas have access with interconnected lines.

In 2021, out of a total of 2,432.40 km of roads, 2,345.86 km or 96% expressed as a percentage are paved roads, while 81 km or 4% of the roads are unpaved. From 2005 when there was no highway at all, now the length of the highway in Kosovo has reached 137.15 km.⁸⁰ So from the country's capital, the border points of the neighboring countries, Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia, are less than 2 hours away.



⁷⁹ Transportation of Passengers, Trainkos. Accessible here:

<https://www.trainkos.com/sherbimet/transporti-i-udhetareve/>

⁸⁰ Transport statistics 2021, KAS

The Ministry of Infrastructure has also published the Sectoral and Multimodal Transport Strategy 2015-2025 and the 5-year action plan, which elaborates the strategic and operational objectives of the Ministry of Infrastructure for the creation of a modern and integrated system of transport services, increasing human and infrastructural transport capacities.⁸¹

The National Strategy for Cultural Heritage 2017-2027 has a general goal of promoting the real socio-cultural and economic values of the cultural heritage of the Republic of Kosovo as well as the improvement of the mechanisms for the protection of these values. However, the implementation of measures for the preservation and protection of cultural heritage is still missing.

Laws that include this goal



Law on road transport



Law on cultural heritage



Law on Special Protected Areas



Construction law



The Law on Religious Freedoms



Law on environmental protection

Main challenges

- Lack of funding or low funding prevents municipalities from improving their performance in the context of environmental protection.
- Lack of health and road infrastructure in rural areas for the most efficient provision of services.
- As a result of migration, the rural population has largely lost two important categories of society, the skilled and those who create new jobs, leaving the villagers with a limited social life.
- Inconsistency of municipal regulations with the provisions of the current legal framework for social housing.

⁸¹ Sectoral and Multimodal Transport Strategy 2015-2025 and 5-year action plan, Ministry of Infrastructure. Accessible here: <https://www.mit->

[ks.net/repository/docs/2017_01_19_081423_2015_12_07_081434_Strategjia_STMM_MI_14Gusht_e_korigjuar.pdf](https://www.mit-ks.net/repository/docs/2017_01_19_081423_2015_12_07_081434_Strategjia_STMM_MI_14Gusht_e_korigjuar.pdf)

Next steps

- Creating favorable conditions for rural areas, including increasing staff capacities for services as well as infrastructural capacities.
- Investments in railway and road infrastructure to increase equal access to public transport.
- Drafting of an Action Plan for increasing the capacities of municipalities for the implementation of projects related to the preservation of the environment and special areas.
- Establishment of the Archaeological, Ethnological and Natural History Museum.
- Drafting of a new Plan for Agriculture and Rural Development.



SDG 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Target assessment

12.4 In Kosovo, there is still no exclusive plant that would treat or store hazardous waste according to EU standards.

12.5 According to the industrial waste survey, 180,022 tons is the amount of recycled materials in 2020.

12.6 Sustainability reports have been published by Sharrcem for 2020 and Shell Kosova for 2021.

12.A The installed capacity for the generation of renewable energy in Kosovo in 2019 was 67964.8 MWh. Unfortunately, there is no data for 2021.

12.C Fossil fuel subsidies as a share of GDP in 2020 are 1.02%.⁸²

General overview

The manufacturing industry is one of the most polluting categories and with the most greenhouse gas emissions according to the IPCC, not excluding direct emissions from land management and fertilizer management.⁸³ Regarding the impact of agriculture on soil

pollution during 2019, AMMK has collected data from various official institutions in Kosovo. About 805 tons of agrochemicals are imported to Kosovo in the form of insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-growth products and plant growth regulators, disinfectants and similar products. While 26,681 tons of organic fertilizers were imported during 2019. Hazardous waste from agriculture, horticulture, aquatic culture, forestry, hunting and fishing generated in 2019 equals to 160.8 tons or 0.1% of the total hazardous waste.

The level of waste management in Kosovo is not satisfactory, because it is based on a very unstable system with an extremely low level of recycling. This waste management system does not provide data on the coverage, generation and treatment of waste and as a result it is difficult to ascertain the current situation. Based on the amount of waste collected by licensed operators, an average of 230.8 kg of waste per capita was generated in Kosovo during 2020.

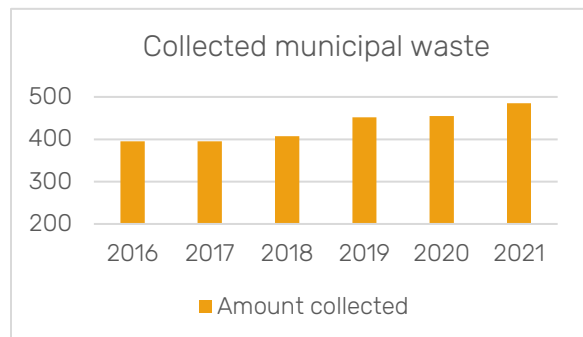
Municipalities are responsible for municipal waste management such as collection, transportation and waste

⁸² Data from the International Energy Agency, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the International Monetary Fund through the United Nations SDG Global Database. Accessible here: [https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/fossil-fuel-](https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/fossil-fuel-subsidies-gdp?tab=chart®ion=Europe&country=~OWID_KOS)

[subsidies-gdp?tab=chart®ion=Europe&country=~OWID_KOS](https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/fossil-fuel-subsidies-gdp?tab=chart®ion=Europe&country=~OWID_KOS)

⁸³ Annual report on the state of the environment 2020, KAEP

disposal.



The municipality of Pristina has drawn up the project for the treatment of waste from pruning and mowing of green spaces, which aims to create compost from these wastes, which will be used for the purpose of fertilizing green spaces.

The project started in November 2019 and is nearing completion.⁸⁴ Improvement can also be seen in the reduction of the number of illegal landfills from 2019 to 2020, 300 such landfills have been eliminated. Of the 1189 illegal landfills in 2020, 0.3% are hazardous-industrial waste dumps.⁸⁵ Through the Strategy (2021-2030) and Action Plan (2021-2023) for Integrated Waste Management in Kosovo, Kosovo's obligations arising from the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) and sectoral policies in the field of waste management are addressed similar to those of the EU, thus adapting Kosovo's legislation to the EU acquis.

Laws that include this goal



Law on medicinal products and equipments



Livestock Law



Law on organic agriculture



Law on food

Main challenges

- Kosovo is close to exhausting the capacity of its landfills. Furthermore, these existing landfills are not managed according to EU standards and regulations.
- Due to the rapid expansion of the construction industry, waste from this industry is increasing rapidly and it is being illegally dumped on agricultural lands and rivers.
- In Kosovo, there are also a considerable amount of animal waste. This waste is

⁸⁴ Annual report for 2020, Directorate of Public Services, Protection and Rescue, Municipality of Pristina. Accessible here: https://prishtinaonline.com/uploads/dshpmsh_-_raporti_2020-

19.03.2021_final.pdf?fbclid=IwAR1GVlW0iH2XL6uDb4hiKqx4RthPfr7AHjON012MPgPdW5SpdAv_chQTg

⁸⁵ Annual report on the state of the environment, 2020, KAEP

deposited together with other types of waste. The Food and Veterinary Agency is responsible for this waste.

- In addition to having a very low level of recycling in our waste management system, there is also a lack of incentives and policies to motivate businesses and citizens to reduce waste generation or recycling.

Next steps

- Development of the field of waste management, namely the opening of new waste management centers.
- Drafting of a specific law for the treatment of animal waste, in accordance with EU norms.
- Increasing the capacity of the local level for the treatment of construction waste.
- The opening of collection schemes or plants for the dismantling of electrical and electronic equipment, which require specialized management because this waste contains hazardous materials.



SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target assessment

13.1 The number of deaths caused by natural disasters in 2019 was 103.⁸⁶ Also, the Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy and Action Plan 2016–2020 is in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

13.2 Regarding climate change measures in Kosovo, the Strategy for Climate Change 2019–2028 and the Action Plan for Climate Change 2019–2021 have been approved. According to the measurements, the annual emissions of greenhouse gases in Kosovo for the year 2020 have been estimated at around 9613 Gg (Gigagrams) CO₂ eq, (equivalent) or about 9.6 million tons of CO₂ eq.

General overview

The geographical position of Kosovo enables it to have a diverse climate. The features of this climate are mainly Mediterranean and continental, resulting in warm summers and cold winters with Mediterranean and Alpine influences. But as a result of climate change, these characteristics are changing day by day. The climate is expected to become drier, with hotter summers and more frequent floods. Climate change will have a significant

impact on the lives of citizens. Rising temperatures will cause unbearable heat for some age groups and thus there will be an increase in mortality. Temperatures are expected to be higher in urban areas. Hard, dry surfaces in urban areas – such as roofs, pavements, roads, buildings and parking lots – provide less shade and moisture than natural landscapes and therefore contribute to higher temperatures.

But the GAINS Model, used by the European Commission in climate policy planning, as well as the US-based International Futures, can only make general predictions for Kosovo's climate in the future, due to the lack of disaggregated historical statistical data.⁸⁷

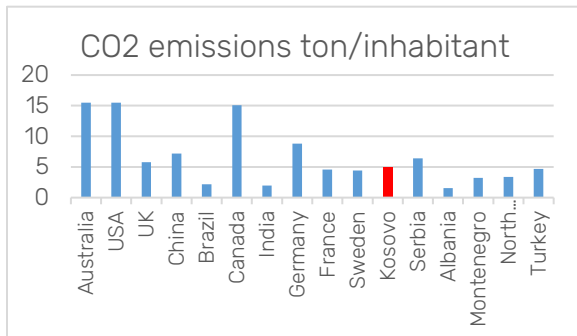
The challenges that Kosovo is expected to face as a result of global warming and climate change are part of the treatment in the Strategy for Climate Change 2019–2028 and the **Action Plan for Climate Change 2019–2021**. This strategy defines policies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and for adapting to climate change, it also gives recommendations for the measures that should be taken in these two areas.

Greenhouse gas emissions per capita are relatively lower in our country compared to EU countries, around 5

⁸⁶ Violent deaths by year, KAS.

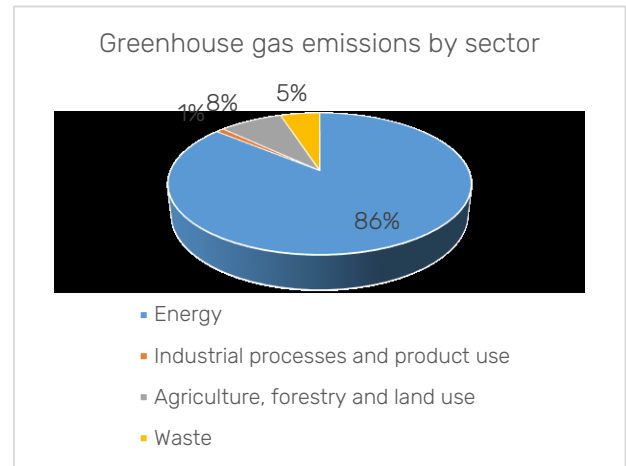
⁸⁷ Climate Change Action Plan 2019–2021

tons of CO2 equivalent, while greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP (0.5 kg CO2 equivalent) are high.⁸⁸



From the figure below, we notice that the energy sector produced the highest emission of greenhouse gases. This is because Kosovo's largest source of electricity is coal, which releases large amounts of greenhouse gases.⁸⁹

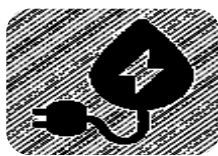
Initiatives to deal with issues related to climate are mainly from the NGO sector, because such initiatives at the national level are missing. In addition, the general level of public awareness of climate change remains low.



Laws that include this goal



Law on environmental protection



Law on energy



Law on energy efficiency



Law on natural gas



Law on road and ecological vehicle tax

Main challenges

- Kosovo does not have a specific legislation that addresses climate change or a specific national strategy for this issue.
- The most recent data from monitoring and reporting on greenhouse gas emissions is missing, which is necessary for the implementation of EU climate regulations and laws.

⁸⁸ Annual report on the state of the environment, 2020, KAEP.

⁸⁹ Ibid

- The large use of coal as a fuel, whether for energy production at the national level or even for heating, represents the main air polluter. Transition from coal to renewable energy sources is key to reducing carbon dioxide levels.
- Additional problem at this point are the industries that work with outdated technologies (especially Thermal Power Plants).
- Uncontrolled construction and urbanization are a very serious problem in cities where the population is growing. Unauthorized construction in hazardous areas as well as non-compliance with construction standards (eg the use of highly polluting materials) is causing the loss of much agricultural land.
- In addition to all these challenges, there is low awareness of the impact of their actions on environmental degradation among the citizens.

Next steps

- In the future, a special commission for climate change should be established.
- Designing a strategy for responding to natural crises is a very important step in terms of protection from the consequences of climate change.
- Increasing institutional cooperation (especially between the energy and transport sectors) to coordinate their actions regarding environmental and climate protection.
- Collection and updating of data by KAS at the national level on the emission of greenhouse gases, as well as the drafting of relevant reports.
- Reducing the use of coal and increasing the use of renewable resources, as well as the application of the "polluter pays" practice.



SDG 15: LIFE ON LAND

Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

Target assessment

15.1 Kosovo has a fairly large forest area, exactly 44.70% in relation to the total land area. The total number of nature protected areas in Kosovo is 217 which includes 11.53% of the surface of Kosovo.⁹⁰

15.3 Unfortunately, the level of forest degradation in Kosovo is significant. In 2021, 520ha of forest area has been lost.⁹¹

15.4 A large part of the mountainous areas in the territory of Kosovo are protected by law, including the "Sharri" National Park, the "Bjeshket e Nemuna" National Park, the Rreqebulli Reserve in Rusenica, the Maja e Arnenit Reserve, the Oshlak Reserve, the Pisha e Madhe Reserve and the Rugova Gorge.

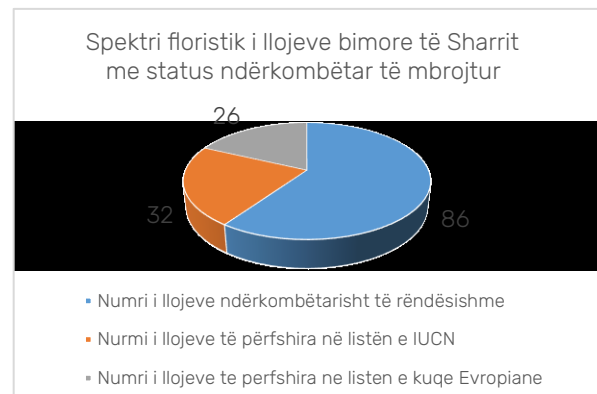
15.5 In order to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, in 2013 the "Red Book of Vascular Flora of the Republic of Kosovo" was published, and in 2018 the "Red Book of Fauna" was published.

15.A According to the annual report on the state of the environment by KEAP,

capital investments in the environment for 2020 were around 66 million euros.

General overview

Geographical position, geological, pedological, hydrological factors, relief and climate, are some of the factors that have enabled Kosovo to have a rich biological diversity where it is worth emphasizing the presence of relict, endemic species as well as species of special importance. The richest areas with flora and fauna are "Malet e Sharrit" and "Bjeshke e Nemuna", but Kosovo still does not have a complete inventory of biodiversity. So far, about 1,800 species of vascular flora have been



inventoried in Kosovo, but due to the lack of complete data, this number may be even higher. Compared to the area that Kosovo has, we can say that the

⁹⁰ Annual report on the state of the environment 2021, KEAP.

⁹¹ Global Forest Watch. Accessible here: <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/country/XKO/>

phytodiversity of Kosovo represents about 25% of the flora of the Balkans and about 18% of the flora of Europe.⁹² The list of plant species that are considered rare and endangered in Kosovo contains about 24 species⁹³, but this list is still not complete. According to the National Inventory of Forests in Kosovo made in 2021, the total area of forests is 481,000 ha or 47%. A total of 180,800 ha (38%) of Kosovo's forests are classified as private property, and 295,200 ha (62%) are classified as public forests.⁹⁴ In Kosovo there are two forest areas which have been designated by the government as national parks: Sharri in the southern part and Bjeshke and Nemuna in the western part of Kosovo. These two parks are part of the list of protected areas. This list also includes the bifurcation of the Nerodime river (since 1979 it has been under legal protection as a special nature reserve), the wildcat reserve in Rusenica, the Oshlak reserve, the Rugova Gorge, the maple trunk in Marash, the Radavci cave, the canyon of Drini Bardhë, the canyon of Mirusha, the cave of Gadime, etc. During 2019, 16 new protected areas were added to the total number of protected areas (15 natural monuments and 1 protected landscape). The total

number of nature protected areas in Kosovo (2020) is 217 which include an area of: 125816.6 ha, or 11.53% of the area of Kosovo.⁹⁵

Although Kosovo has significant forest area, it is decreasing day by day as a result of illegal activities, forest fires caused by humans, insects, fires caused by high temperatures, etc. In 2021, forest damage is estimated to be 520 ha.⁹⁶ The Law on Land Regulation defines the institutions that deal with land regulation: the Commission for Land Regulation; The relevant Ministry, the Kosovo Cadastral Agency, municipalities and municipal cadastral offices. Within the framework of the Kosovo Environmental Program (KEP) financed by the Swedish Government - SIDA, the Biodiversity Inventory project through the Red Book of Fauna was carried out, where a total of 306 species of animals were included. The largest number of species included in the Red Book of the Fauna of the Republic of Kosovo belongs to the categories: Insufficient data (total 90) and Near Threatened (total 80), while the smallest number of species belongs to the categories: Endangered (24) and Extremely Endangered (25).

⁹² Biodiversity of Kosovo, KAEP.

⁹³ Red Book of Fauna

⁹⁴ Green Report 2021, MAFRD

⁹⁵ Annual report on the state of the environment 2021

⁹⁶ Global Forest Watch

Laws that include this goal



Plant
Protection
Law



Land
Regulation
Law



Law on
agriculture
and rural
development



Law on
hunting



Law on the
Protection of
Plant Varieties

Main challenges

- Lack of clear land use planning by local institutions.
- Land pollution from industrial waste from the great momentum of construction, and waste that is not managed in an orderly manner.
- High rate of land degradation from exploitation, construction and erosion.
- A challenging problem is also the lack of waste water management and urban and industrial waste water discharges.
- Lack of experience for sustainable land use by municipalities.
- Insufficient data on the number of species of endangered flora and fauna.
- The small scientific and professional capacity of institutions and NGOs that have expertise in the field of biodiversity protection.

Next steps

- First of all, the full harmonization of the national legislation with the EU Directives and its implementation should be done.
- Increasing inspection and surveillance activities in the nature protection sector.
- To draw up policies for sustainable development and land management.
- To monitor the use of pesticides and fertilizers on agricultural lands.
- To increase the number of data on rare and endangered plant and animal species, through continuous monitoring of their condition.



SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Target assessment

16.1 The number of intentional homicide victims per 100,000 inhabitants in 2018 was 2.4.⁹⁷

16.3 Unsentenced detainees as a percentage of the total prison population was 35.2% in 2020 in Kosovo.⁹⁸

16.5 The percentage of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked to bribe those public officials during the previous 12 months was 3.2% in 2019.⁹⁹

16.6 Government budget expenditures were 119.2% in 2022 compared to the initial approved budget.¹⁰⁰

16.8 Kosovo is a member of the International Finance Corporation with 0.54% of the members, the International Bank for Reconstruction & Development with 0.53% and the International Monetary Fund with 0.53% of the members.

16.10 In order to enable the protection of fundamental freedoms and access to information, Kosovo has adopted Law no. 06/L-081 for access to public documents.

16.B During 2020, from a survey where citizens were asked "In the last six months, has there been a situation where you felt discriminated against", 33.3% of respondents of Serbian nationality and 11% of respondents of other non-Albanian nationalities stated that they have experienced such situations.

General overview

The year 2021 in Kosovo has started with political instability after the fall of the government in December 2020. But during the last year this situation has changed.

Chapter II of the Constitution of Kosovo is all about basic human rights and freedoms. This includes political, civil, economic, social, cultural rights, etc. Stable and functional institutions are required to guarantee and implement these rights. For this reason, two of the

⁹⁷ World Development Indicators, World Bank.

Accessible here:

<https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?dsid=2&series=VC.IHR.PSRC.P5>

⁹⁸ Data from multiple sources compiled by the UN.

Accessible here:

<https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/unsentenced-detainees-as-proportion-of-prison->

[population?tab=chart®ion=Europe&country=-OW_ID_KOS](https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?dsid=2&series=IC.FRM.BRIB.ZS)

⁹⁹ World Development Indicators, World Bank.

Accessible here:

<https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?dsid=2&series=IC.FRM.BRIB.ZS>

¹⁰⁰ Law on Budgetary Allocation of the Budget of the Republic of Kosovo 2022

four pillars of the National Development Strategy are good governance and security, the rule of law. The strategy sees the proper functioning of institutions as a key element in order to have a sustainable development. Steps to make progress in this direction have been part of the plans of each government.

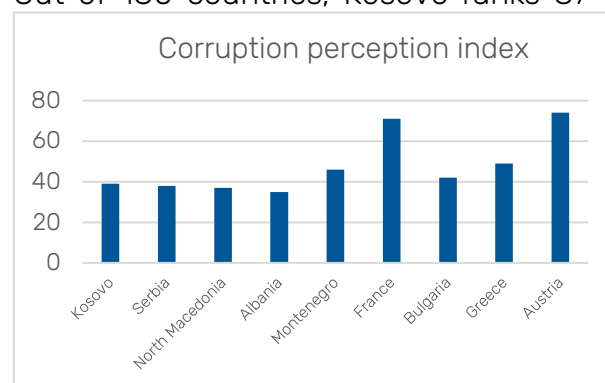
Over the years, the number of suicide victims has fluctuated. During 2019, this number was 39, compared to the previous year where this number was 27.¹⁰¹

In Kosovo, there is a legal infrastructure that punishes domestic violence. For the first time, protection from domestic violence is regulated by Regulation no. 2003/12, dated 07.05.2003, on Protection from Domestic Violence, a phenomenon previously dealt with by the Criminal Code of Kosovo and also by the Law on Family. In addition, there is also a special body that deals specifically with cases of domestic violence.

Office for Victim Protection and Assistance. This office is an independent body within the Office of the Chief State Prosecutor and its mission is to "*provide services to victims of crime during legal proceedings and represent their interests in the criminal justice system in Kosovo*".

The Rule of Law Strategy Project Initiative is the first of its kind. The Project Strategy has been finalized and approved by the Government on August 11, 2021, and its implementation expires in 2026, i.e. it has been approved for a

period of 5 years. The drafting of this Strategy is foreseen in the Annual Government Work Plan, the Plan of Strategic Documents, the Agenda for European Reforms and the National Implementation Plan of the SAA. This Strategy aims to increase the transparency of Kosovo's institutions and thus restore citizens' trust in these institutions. According to Transparency International in 2021, Kosovo's score for corruption is 39/100 (the more points, the more transparent the country is). Out of 180 countries, Kosovo ranks 87



(the higher in this rank, the more transparent the country is).¹⁰²

The Anti-Corruption Law guarantees that persons who prevent, detect or investigate corruption enjoy complete independence for the purposes of effectively exercising their powers and fulfilling their obligations. By means of this law, the Kosovo Anti-Corruption Agency is established as an independent body.

Law on access to public documents guarantees the right of every person, without discrimination, to have access to public documents, as well as the right to reuse those documents.

¹⁰¹ Violent deaths by year, KAS.

¹⁰² Government data, Transparency International. Accessible here: <https://www.transparency.org/en/countries/kosovo>

Laws that include this goal



Criminal Code
of Kosovo



Law on the
prevention of
conflict of
interest in the
exercise of
public function



Amnesty Law



Law on
international
legal
cooperation in
criminal matters



Law on
Ombudsman

Main challenges

- Among the biggest challenges are the delays in the judicial and prosecutorial system, where the main factor is improper allocation of the right in relation to the resources of the cases in the court.
- On the other hand, we have insufficient accountability of employees in institutions.
- Training of judges and prosecutors is not mandatory for them, except in cases where they have a low performance rating.
- Low access for marginalized groups to justice institutions.
- Inadequate implementation of laws that guarantee the rights and freedoms of citizens.
- Fiscal evasion, tax fraud and the black economy.
- Lack of integrity control (vetting), where there should be initial verification and continuous integrity control.

Next steps

- Continuous reforms in the judicial system in terms of the human and technical capacities of the courts.
- Increasing awareness and knowledge about the existence of the Anti-Corruption Strategy.
- Continuous monitoring and evaluation of relevant institutions, especially those of the judicial system.
- Increase the number of criminal cases dealing with corruption and other financial crimes.
- Increase cooperation between the Ministry of Justice, the Anti-Corruption Agency, the Financial Intelligence Unit, the Tax Administration and customs officials.



SDG 17: PARTNERISHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Target assessment

17.1 Budget revenues for 2022 were 2,430 million EURO, of which 89.24% come from tax revenues.

17.2 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a percentage of donors' gross national income (GNI) of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was 0.33%.¹⁰³

17.3 As for financial support for our country, the level of foreign direct investments as a percentage of the budget was 0.9%, while remittances include 15.4% of Real GDP.¹⁰⁴

17.4 Debt service as a share of exports of goods and services in 2020 was - 5.34%.¹⁰⁵

17.8 In order to improve the use of information and communication technology, KAS made measurements of the use of the Internet and in 2022 it was found that 79% of individuals are Internet users.

17.13 There are many variables that can be included in the macroeconomic panel, but for Kosovo there is only data on the annual inflation of consumer prices. KAS shows that the annual inflation rate measured in August 2022 compared to August 2021 was 13 percent higher.

17.18 Law no. 04/I-036 for the official statistics of the Republic of Kosovo is national statistical legislation that complies with the Basic Principles of Official Statistics.

General overview

Since the declaration of independence, the Republic of Kosovo constantly aims to build its bilateral and multilateral relations with various actors of the international system. Kosovo has now become part of several important world organizations such as: the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the World Football Federation, the European Football Federation, the Olympic Committee, the World Customs Organization and the Free Trade Agreement of Central Europe (CEFTA). It also has good relations with some other organizations where it is not

¹⁰³ Official Development Assistance 2021. Accessible here: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/official-development-assistance.htm>

¹⁰⁴ Economy of Kosovo, CBK. Accessible here: <https://bqk-kos.org/eag/sq/>

¹⁰⁵ Debt as a Share of Exports of Goods and Services, 2004-2020, World Bank. Accessible here: https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/debt-service-of-exports-of-goods-services?tab=chart®ion=Europe&country=-OWID_KOS

a member, such as UN, EU, OECD, WHO, WTO, etc.

During the last decade, the main political priority of the state has been membership in the European Union. The issue of Kosovo's perspective for EU (and UN) membership has been revived with the start of the political dialogue with Serbia in 2012. The signing of the April Agreement in 2013 preceded the signing of the Stabilization and Association Agreement between Kosovo and the EU. But since then Kosovo has not had any visible progress in achieving the goal of membership.

Kosovo's path to UN and EU membership is blocked by the two permanent members of the UN Security Council and five EU member states. Achieving political dialogue with Serbia is the next step that pushes Kosovo on its path to membership. This is because regional cooperation and good relations with neighbors are a prerequisite for entering the EU.

Good relations with neighbors mean the intensification of trade, the encouragement of the free movement of people and ideas, and cooperation

towards the achievement of common goals. Kosovo is participating in several regional initiatives. In 2014, at the Bucharest Summit, Kosovo became a participant in the **South East European Cooperation Process (SEECP)**. The overall goal of this initiative is to strengthen the security, stability and economic progress of the South-East European region. Other initiatives in which Kosovo is a participant are: the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC), the Regional Initiative for Migration, Asylum and Refugees (MARRI), the Western Balkans Fund (WBF), the Regional Cooperation Office for Youth (RYCO) and the Process of Berlin. In recent years, Kosovo has become part of the UN initiative for Sustainable Development. Discussions about this initiative in Kosovo began in 2015, with the help of the UN. During 2018, the Assembly of Kosovo approved the Resolution on the ODGs and established the Council for Sustainable Development. Links have also been made between the SDGs and other sectoral strategies, where 25 of the 50 government priority strategies have been harmonized to date.

Main challenges

- In parallel with its efforts for membership in the EU, Kosovo is trying to harmonize the legislation with the SDGs. The Voluntary National Report will serve as a basis to inform and determine the reforms of the legal and policy frameworks in accordance with the indicators of the SDGs.
- It is necessary to create a specific database for the SDGs, to monitor their progress and gaps where there is stagnation.
- The lack of data results in incoherence between public policies, SDGs and budget planning for the implementation of the latter.

Next steps

- Compilation of new cooperation programs with UNICEF and UNDP.
- Participation in humanitarian and international security activities.
- Strengthening capacities related to international trade.
- Continuation of efforts for cooperation with the countries of the region.

Mapping of Sustainable Development Actors

<i>Actors</i>	Type i.e. institutional (local/central), non-institutional (business/donor/NGO), international	Role
<i>Ministry of Health</i>	Central	Creates policies, coordinates activities and enforces the laws of a non-discriminatory and accountable health care system;
<i>Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation</i>	Central	Planning and supervision of the development of the system of higher education and science;
<i>Ministry of Regional Development</i>	Central	Drafting of public policies and legal acts, approval of by-laws and the establishment of mandatory standards in the field of regional development and their implementation;
<i>Ministry of Economy</i>	Central	Drafts and implements policies that promote economic growth and stability, enable the development of local business, encourage economic cooperation to attract foreign investments;
<i>Ministry of Finance, Labor and Transfers</i>	Central	Has general responsibility for the development of the framework of fiscal and economic policies of the Government; collection and distribution of public revenues and playing an important role in the socio-economic development of the country;
<i>"Green MPs"</i>	Central	It aims to involve the Assembly of Kosovo in a more active role to ensure the shaping and implementation of public policies and legislation, which considers the perspective of the impact on the environment;

<i>Council for Sustainable Development</i>	Central	It aims to monitor and assist in the achievement of development objectives, known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
<i>Commission on Human Rights, Gender Equality, Missing Persons, Victims of Sexual Violence of War and Petitions</i>	Central	Examines all issues related to human rights, monitoring and implementation of the principle of gender equality in legislation and petitions submitted by one or more citizens;
<i>Water Services Regulatory Authority</i>	Central	It is responsible for regulating the activities of water service providers in Kosovo;
<i>Energy Regulatory Office</i>	Central	It is tasked with regulating activities in the Energy Sector in Kosovo, including electricity, central heating and gas, in accordance with the obligations arising from the Energy Community Treaty;
<i>Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure</i>	Central	Ensuring policy direction in the development of quality-built infrastructure; and promoting a dignified life on the one hand and creating a clean, healthy and well-protected environment that supports a sustainable society and economy on the other;
<i>State Aid Commission</i>	Central	Responsible for the granting of state aid, which is considered any actual, potential expenditure or reduction of state income, provided in any form by the concessionaire or attributable to the state, which directly or indirectly distorts or threatens to distort competition by favoring some beneficiaries of state aid or products of certain goods and services, and which is contrary to the international obligations of the Republic of Kosovo;

<i>KOSTT</i>	Central	As a market operator, it is responsible for the organization and administration of electricity trade;
<i>Kosovo Competition Authority</i>	Central	To develop activities in creating conditions so that markets offer more benefits to consumers, businesses and society as a whole, protecting competition in the market and promoting the culture of competition in Kosovo;
<i>National Audit Office</i>	Central	To improve the governance of the public sector for the benefit of citizens and through quality audits to strengthen the accountability of the public administration for an effective, efficient and economical use of national resources;
<i>The Kosova Humanitarian and Charitable Society- Mother Teresa</i>	NGO	The purpose of supporting vulnerable families of the socio-economic situation created in Kosovo, due to the discriminatory measures implemented against Albanians by the 1999 regime;
<i>Social Housing and Property Rights in Kosovo</i>	NGO	Identifies individuals or families in need of social housing and to help them obtain social housing and provide legal assistance in matters related to social housing and property rights;
<i>Center for Information and Social Improvement</i>	NGO	Raising awareness and finding solutions to problems affecting the population from a social perspective;
<i>Kosovo Training Institute</i>	NGO	Provides legal training;
<i>Center for Education of Kosovo</i>	NGO	Training of school staff, regarding new teaching and leadership methodologies;
<i>Society for Education and Entrepreneurship Development (SEED)</i>	NGO	Advancement of education, promotion of entrepreneurship, institutionalization of financial

		education, expansion of economic opportunities;
<i>TOKA</i>	NGO	Provides innovative educational programs for young people;
<i>Center for Human Services and Development</i>	NGO	Developing unique strategies and products that strengthen, activate and empower our citizens through projects, training, assessments, research, humanitarian activities, infrastructure projects and cooperation with other organizations;
<i>EcoKosWomen</i>	NGO	Addressing complex problems to create a more favorable socio-economic environment, including women's rights, working on gender inequality and ensuring education and sustainable development in an eco-friendly environment for all communities;
<i>Kosovo Women's Network</i>	NGO	Support, protection and promotion of the rights and interests of women and girls in Kosovo;
<i>Community Development Initiatives</i>	NGO	Drinking water and waste water supply;
<i>Kosovo Water and Sewerage Association</i>	NGO	To act as a link between its members to develop, promote and protect the common interests of the water and wastewater sector, towards the creation of a financially sustainable sector, capable of advancing the general foundations in their field of work;
<i>Association for Renewable Energy of Kosovo</i>	NGO	Represents the interests of enterprises that are active across the spectrum of renewable energy, including electricity, heating and fuels;

<i>Center for Environment and Alternative Energy - CEAE</i>	NGO	It has a mission to promote the understanding and action needed for a sustainable environment at the national level through research, planning and concrete action on the ground;
<i>Kosovo Civil Society Foundation - KCSF</i>	NGO	Empowerment of civil society through civil society grants, capacity building and advocacy for the protection of space for active citizenship;
<i>Innovation Foundation Kosovo</i>	NGO	It places innovation as a priority in public and private life in Kosovo, both locally and nationally, with a focus on supporting, stimulating, encouraging, promoting, educating, developing innovations in Kosovo in all areas of social and economic fields, to develop and improve human resources and capable leadership that will act as a basis for the further development of the human and economic development of Kosovo, to advance the competitiveness of our country alongside developed countries.
<i>Initiative for Progress - INPO</i>	NGO	To promote the participation of citizens in social processes;
<i>Network of Peace Movement</i>	NGO	Promoting peace, avoiding ethnic discrimination in order to create a tolerant and democratic environment in Kosovo;
<i>REC - Reconciliation Empowering Communities</i>	NGO	Promotes the development of Kosovar society, engaging the human potential among different communities;
<i>Endemika</i>	NGO	It helps to protect the environment through various activities and actions;
<i>Local Peace</i>	NGO	Empowering ordinary people to

		take an active role in the peace building and reconciliation process;
<i>Balkans Policy Research Group</i>	NGO	A think-tank working on Institutional and Democratic Consolidation, Regional Cooperation and Good Neighborly Relations, Reforms and EU Integration of the Western Balkans;
<i>Kosova Democratic Institute / Transparency International Kosova</i>	NGO	Supports the development of participatory democracy and the fight against corruption by promoting transparency, accountability and integrity at all levels and sectors of society

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