



UNITED NATIONS
KOSOVO TEAM



Annual Results Report 2022

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021–2025



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Arnhild Spence
United Nations
Development Coordinator

“For the UN to help governments move the needle on Sustainable Development Goals, we need to get a better handle on development data. Our investments in development need to place people at the centre and target those furthest behind first.”

Dear Reader,

On behalf of the United Nations Kosovo¹ Team (UN Kosovo Team), I have the pleasure of presenting to you this 2022 Annual Results Report. The Report takes stock of the progress made in 2022 by the United Nations (UN), together with its many partners, in supporting Kosovo to achieve its development priorities and the goals set in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In 2022, Kosovo faced numerous challenges but demonstrated remarkable resilience. Kosovo’s economy, which had experienced a strong recovery in 2021, faced threats from rising inflation, energy shortages and slowing GDP growth. The government implemented response measures, and the UN Kosovo Team provided valuable advice on targeting vulnerable populations. Our support extended to legislative and policy development, including supporting the adoption of key laws that form part of Kosovo’s European Reform agenda and contributed to Kosovo’s improved score in Transparency International’s Corruption Perception Index. Proposed legal reforms, aimed at stricter sentences for gender-based violence perpetrators, strengthening health emergency preparedness, and improved access to education, were submitted to Parliament. We also facilitated the operationalisation of the Climate Change Council, enhancing the government’s coordination and commitment to the EU Green Agenda and overall advance towards the alignment of Kosovo’s legislation with the EU acquis.

Furthermore, the UN Kosovo Team played a pivotal role in preparing for the population and housing census, a crucial step towards addressing development data gaps and eventually establishing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) dashboard for Kosovo. Our technical advice contributed to the introduction of a regulatory framework for gender-responsive budgeting in government institutions, promoting equal allocation of public spending and reducing gender inequalities.

The UN Kosovo Team continued to support significant initiatives, such as the high-level forum on Women, Peace and Security and the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign. Our engagement with civil society empowered local organizations to provide independent monitoring and analysis of human rights issues, and targeted recommendations.

We maintained our commitment to assist vulnerable groups, ensuring access to basic services. Our efforts also facilitated safe conditions for those wishing to return. A newly finalised case management system, developed with UN Kosovo Team support, will enhance the provision of services for returnees. Furthermore, the UN actively promoted language rights. The establishment of the Language Centre and Balkanistics programme and reinstatement of the Commission for Diploma Verification were critical steps towards ensuring equal access to education and employment for non-majority communities. The UN Kosovo Team continued to support Kosovo’s response and prevention capabilities to COVID-19.

All the above, and more, is reflected in this Report. In collaboration with the government, we take pride in our accomplishments. We invite you to join us in celebrating these achievements while acknowledging the ongoing work required to improve the lives of the people of Kosovo.

¹ All references to Kosovo should be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).



The UN Kosovo Team is comprised of 14 resident and three non-resident UN agencies, funds and programmes, and closely coordinates with the World Bank Kosovo Office. The team is coordinated by the UN Development Coordinator designated by the UN Secretary-General for development operations in Kosovo, who works to leverage the normative mandates and technical expertise of the UN Kosovo Team for the benefit of the people of Kosovo. The team also works in close collaboration with the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) through a mutual focus on joint priorities, particularly in the area of social cohesion and trust-building.

In 2022, the UN Kosovo Team welcomed as a new member the UN Economic Commission in Europe (UNECE), with a view to support the Kosovo Statistics Agency and the building Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) data hub in 2023.

The UN Kosovo Team strives to reach individuals and communities at risk of being left behind through a collaborative approach articulated in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021–2025, which defines four outcome areas and one cross-cutting area to pave Kosovo’s path towards sustainable development in line with Kosovo’s development objectives, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs, and criteria for membership in the EU.

Resident UN Agencies



Non-resident UN Agencies

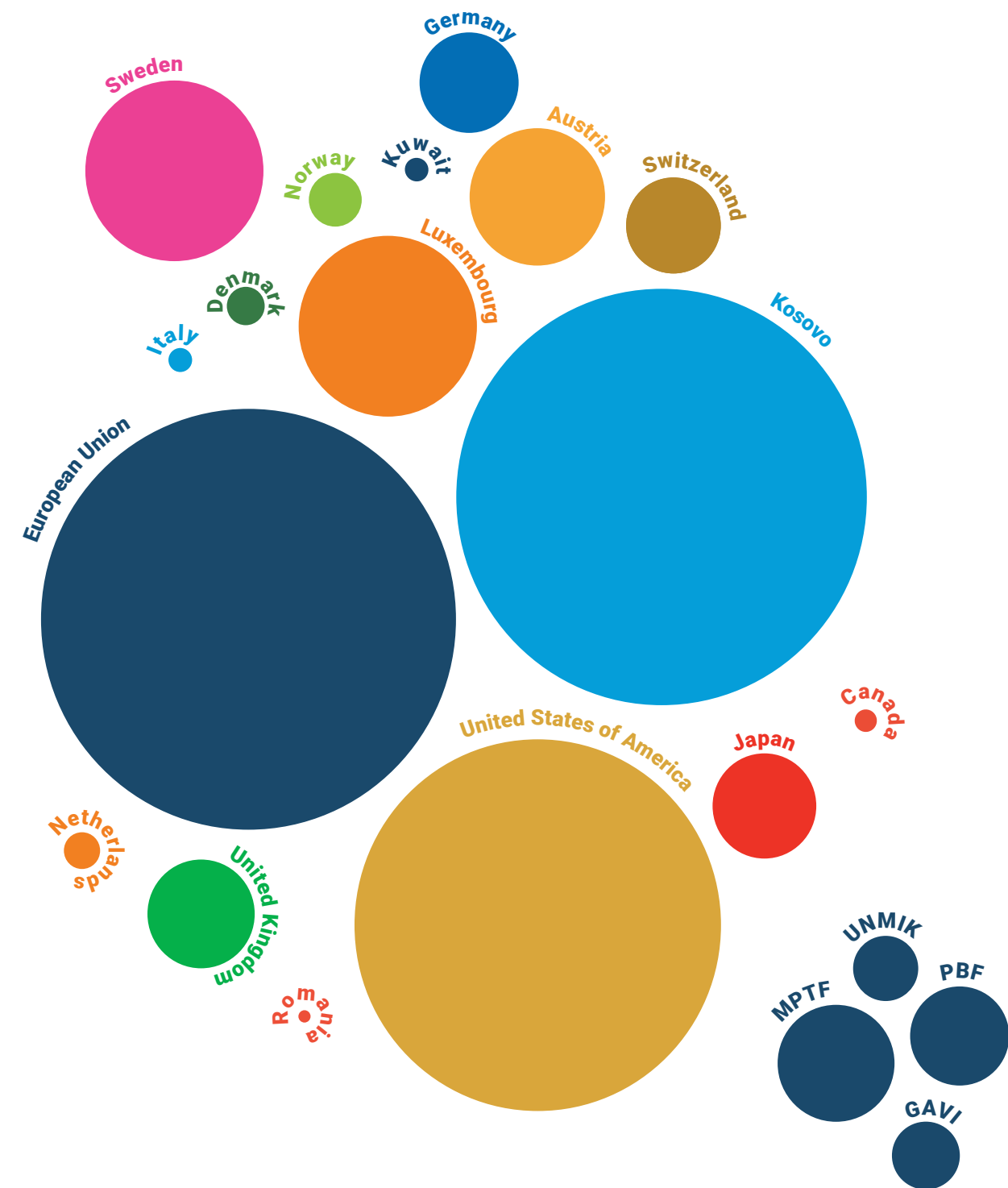


International Financial Institutions



The UN Kosovo Team’s key development partners in Kosovo are the government of Kosovo, donor governments and development agencies, financial institutions, civil society, the private sector, academia, the media and the people of Kosovo. Without them, the results presented in this Report would not have been possible. To all of you, from all of us at the UN family in Kosovo, thank you.

Particular thanks are due to the government and various line ministries, the Assembly’s Sustainable Development Council, and municipal authorities. We are especially grateful to our dedicated implementing partners who tirelessly led activities across Kosovo and, of course, to the generous donors who supported UN Kosovo Team initiatives. The top 5 contributors to the UN Kosovo Team in 2022 were the EU and the government of Kosovo, followed by the governments of the United States, Sweden and Luxembourg. Donors also included contributors at the global level who ensured support to UN Kosovo Team activities through the Secretary-General’s Peacebuilding Fund and the Western Balkans Small Arms and Light Weapons Control Roadmap Multi-Partner Trust Fund.



The bubble size in the above diagram represents the level of contribution





“For the goals to be reached everybody has to do their part. Join us!”

Erika, child SDG hero

Photo Credit: © Samir Karahoda for UNICEF 2022

To all of you, thank you.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|-----------------|
|  | Austria |  | Luxembourg |
|  | Canada |  | The Netherlands |
|  | Denmark |  | Norway |
|  | European Union |  | United Kingdom |
|  | Germany |  | USA |
|  | Italy |  | Romania |
|  | Japan |  | Sweden |
|  | Kuwait |  | Switzerland |



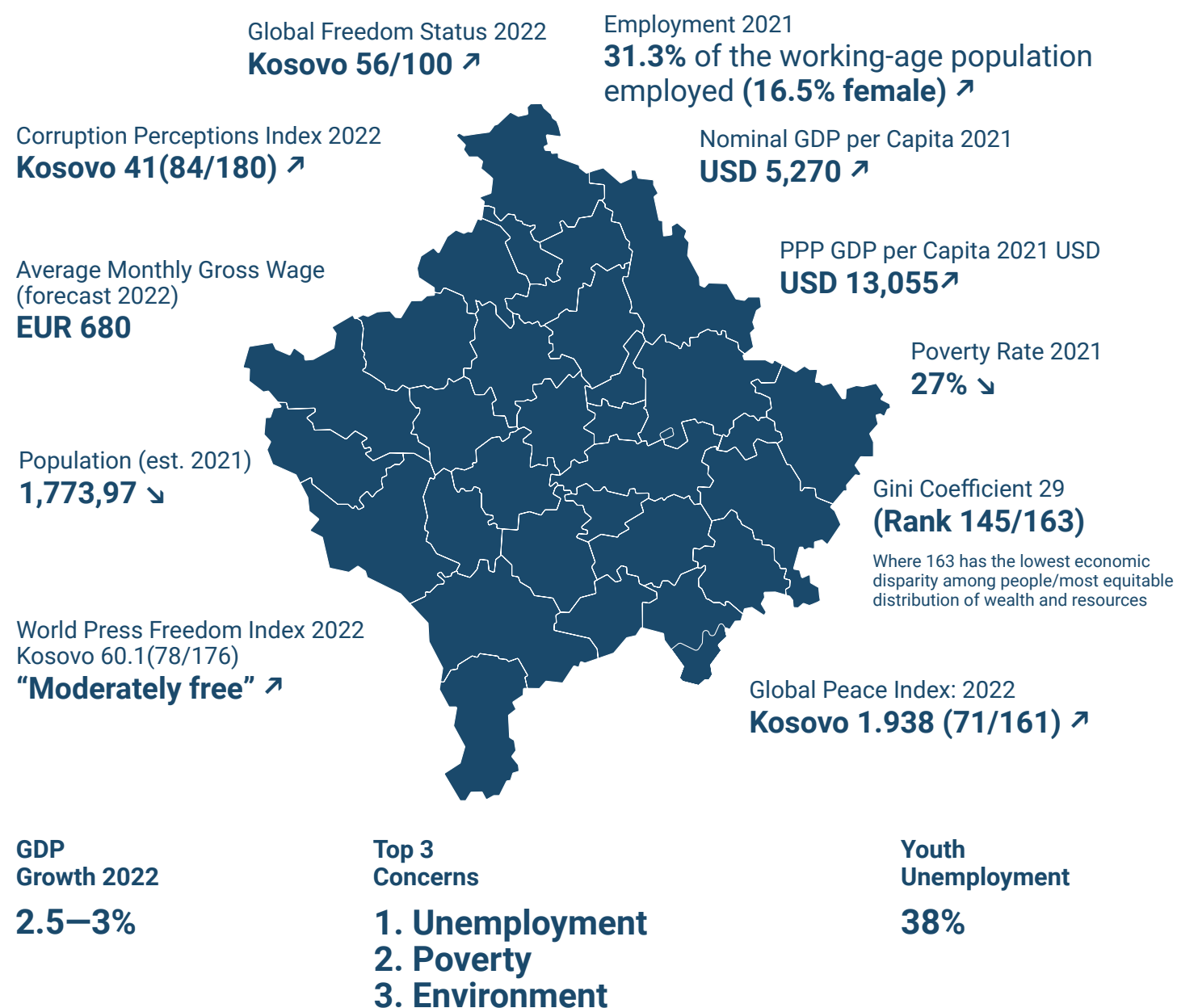
Chapter 1:
Key Developments in Kosovo and Regional Context



Overall Context in 2022

In 2022, Kosovo showed resilience in weathering the economic challenges affecting the entire region, although the need to cushion spill-over effects from the war in Ukraine through prudent policy responses will continue into 2023. After its noteworthy surge by over 10% in 2021, estimates indicate that Kosovo's real gross domestic product growth in 2022 decelerated to 2.5-3%. Employment rates showed gains, but with only 31.3% of the working-age population in employment in 2021 (16.5% female), Kosovo's labour market continues to be the weakest in the region.

The World Bank estimates that, as a result of Kosovo's strong economic performance in 2021, poverty decreased to 25% in 2022. However, the ongoing inflation (which reached more than 11% in 2022) could reverse such gains. On 27 October, the European Commission announced support to Kosovo to mitigate the impact of the energy crisis on the most vulnerable totalling EUR 75 million, formalised in February 2023. In 2022, the people of Kosovo were most concerned by unemployment, poverty and environmental issues. Corruption had disappeared from the list of top three concerns for the first time.



Politically, the year 2022 was dominated by an escalation in tensions between Belgrade and Pristina. A series of flare-ups in relation to licence plate registrations, participation rights in elections, expropriations and police operations culminated in the mass resignation of some 3,500 Kosovo Serbs from Kosovo institutions in November.

This, in turn, created a security vacuum and human rights protection gap in northern Kosovo. An agreement brokered by the EU in December offers some momentum for de-escalation in 2023, although the potential for instrumentalisation of grievances on both sides remains high. In all of this, the EU Dialogue has remained surprisingly gender-blind, with women underrepresented in the official negotiations process. Nonetheless, a new generation of women in key political positions has been changing public attitudes and creating momentum for women's leadership. Progress on gender-responsive budgeting has allowed authorities to take into account the specific needs of men and women in their decision-making.

The year 2022 also brought legislative reforms on domestic violence and gender-based violence, but an ongoing failure of implementation hampers real progress. 2,757 cases of domestic violence were reported in 2022, with two highly publicised femicides in December alone. Meanwhile, the operation of eight shelters remained at risk due to a lack of sustainable funding, and increasingly vocal verbal attacks on women in public life reflected an ongoing dominance of patriarchal values and misogyny. At the same time, Kosovo extended the mandate of the government commission for the recognition and verification of conflict-related sexual violence survivors for another three years.

Partially in response to the increased geopolitical tension following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Kosovo submitted applications for membership in the Council of Europe (12 May) and the EU (15 December) and formally expressed aspirations for NATO membership (27 February). Meanwhile, the EU started accession negotiations with North Macedonia and Albania and granted candidate status to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Within the Berlin Process, regional agreements were signed on 3 November facilitating the movement of people across borders and boundaries and the integration of the job markets of the Western Balkan countries.

Kosovo continues to serve as a transit point along the Western Balkans migration route and is becoming an emerging destination for labour migration, including from Southeast Asia, all while facing high levels of outmigration, especially of its young people. The government also offered temporary residence for humanitarian reasons to Ukrainian and Afghan nationals.

In November, the Skopje Declaration on Sustainable Migration Governance in the Western Balkans was adopted, complemented by a series of strategies and laws, which together promote regional cooperation for addressing migration in a comprehensive, sustainable, humane and orderly way.

The year 2022 also saw modest progress towards critical reforms on the social assistance scheme, the sustainable financing of social services and the proposed revision of the Criminal Code to introduce harsher sentences for sexual assault crimes, although these have been held up. Delays in passing implementing instructions for the Law on Child Protection have negatively impacted the provision of services for vulnerable children, who face multiple deprivations with regard to health, education and social services. Despite a welcome increase in the budget for primary health care, children's health indicators remain among the worst in the region, including on child mortality and immunisation rates. Five weeks of school closures in 2022 exacerbated low learning and skills outcomes, which negatively impact school-to-work transitions for youth and particularly young women. According to an Ombudsperson report, people with disabilities continue to be the most marginalised community in Kosovo, but a seminal October court judgment ordering damages against Pristina municipality for failing to provide accessible public infrastructure provides momentum for change. The government has announced that it will undertake its next population and housing census in 2023, actively seeking participation of the Kosovo Serb-majority population.

The Commission for the Verification of University Diplomas obtained in the Serbian education system, which had ceased functioning on 31 December 2021, continued to be non-functional until December 2022, hampering access to education and employment for certain non-majority community members. The regional agreements signed on 3 November also include a commitment on the mutual recognition of higher education diplomas. The speedy ratification of the agreement by the Assembly of Kosovo on 23 February 2023 is very timely in this regard.

On 19 September, the government took a significant step towards improving the lives of vulnerable communities by presenting a new Strategy for Advancing the Rights of the Roma and Ashkali Communities 2022-2026. Together with the National Development Plan (endorsed in March 2023) and the new Education Strategy, these documents present a critical opportunity to realise the rights of non-majority communities and ensure they are not left behind in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and achievement of the SDGs.

Sources: Transparency International, Reports without Borders, The Heritage Foundation, Vision of Humanity, Freedom House, Kosovo Agency of Statistics





Cooperation Framework

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021–2025 defines five priority areas and outcomes, reflective of Kosovo's vision and development goals, alongside the strategy needed to achieve these and progress towards the SDGs. Leaving no one behind, and reaching those furthest behind, are the common threads that connect all UN efforts in Kosovo, across all five outcome areas. The fifth outcome, on gender, empowerment and data, is a cross-cutting theme linked to all priority areas.

Through the provision of guidance and advice on the development and implementation of legislation, strategies and initiatives, as well as training, workshops, awareness-raising sessions, community engagement efforts, data systematisation and digitalisation, the UN Kosovo Team supported economic recovery, participation, and transparent, effective and fair services, and strengthened the government's attention to accountability, inclusion, participation and social cohesion in line with the leave no one behind, human rights and gender equality principles.

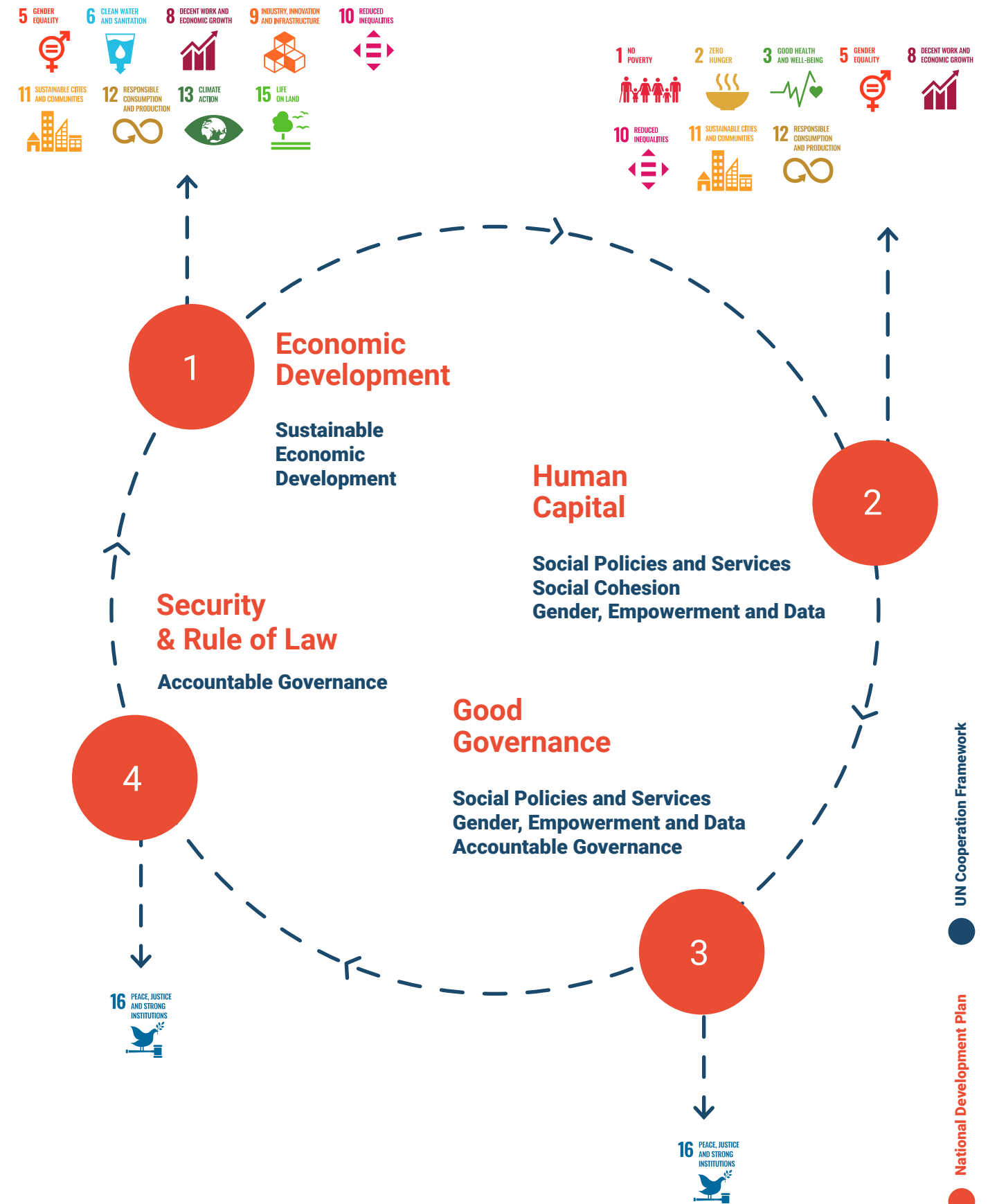
Central to all of its efforts, the UN Kosovo Team supported the development of the government's National Development Plan (approved March 2023), increasing the Plan's alignment with the SDGs. The Plan defines inclusiveness as key to achieving the goals of its four pillars focused on sustainable economic development; equitable human development; security and rule of law; and good governance, which are mirrored in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.



Cooperation Framework Priority Areas



Alignment of NDP with Cooperation Framework and SDGs



Cracking the Code: How Prioritising Gender Equality in Public Decision-Making Can Unleash Transformation

When authorities make decisions on how to allocate resources for their communities, it is important to think of the specific needs of women and girls. In 2020, Kosovo joined a UN Women's regional programme on transformative financing through which officials were trained in "gender-responsive" tools. An Agency for Gender Equality feasibility study paved the way, in 2022, for a regulatory framework that will integrate the needs of women and girls into all government planning and budgeting. Further initiatives followed.

Public Kindergartens To Revolutionise Employment Landscape

A comprehensive gender analysis in the municipality of Gjakovë/Đakovica showed that a key factor hindering women's participation in the labour market was a lack of accessible and affordable childcare services. The establishment of kindergartens would be crucial to address this barrier. In 2021, two public kindergartens were successfully constructed, the first investment of this kind since 1981. Further efforts were initiated in 2022 to develop two additional facilities and, through co-funding, the potential to construct even more kindergartens and thus enable more women to return to work.



"Judge a country by the place it gives to women, so let's make sure no woman is left behind."

Ardian Gjini
Mayor of Gjakovë/Đakovica

Priority Area 1: Accountable Governance

Chaired by UNDP and UNHCR with participation of ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women



The year 2022 saw notable improvements in good governance in Kosovo. Public perception improved. According to UNDP's Public Pulse Survey, the number of people who feel that decision-making in institutions is inclusive and responsive (SDG 16.7.2) significantly increased from 6.7% in 2019 to 22.5% in 2022 (women: 7.5% to 22.9%, men: 5.9% to 22.4%). Those satisfied with the performance of Kosovo institutions (SDG 16.6.2) increased from 22% in 2019 to 45.9% in 2022 (women: 20.7% to 47%, men: 18.6% to 45.2%).



UNDP Public Pulse Survey
Scan Here

UN Kosovo Team (involving IOM and UN-Habitat) supported these achievements, developing the capacity of institutions to become more inclusive, responsive and transparent. 14 municipalities have more advanced mechanisms and digital platforms to engage with residents and civil society. Three additional central institutions enhanced their bilingual capacities to make services accessible to all communities. The Language Centre in Pristina, established in 2021, continued to serve as a certification institution for professional judicial translators and interpreters and provided official language courses to 2,300 language students and civil servants.

Kosovo experienced a noticeable increase in women in decision-making positions at the central level (SDG 5.5.1) following elections in 2021. Meanwhile, the UN Kosovo Team (involving UNDP and UN Women) supported institutions to become more gender-responsive in 2022 (SDG 5.c.1): In November, the government approved its first Gender Responsive Budgeting Concept and launched the drafting of a regulatory framework. About 122 officials are now better equipped to mainstream gender into their programming and budgeting processes, which led to the endorsement of four engendered Municipal Midterm Budget Frameworks. Kosovo institutions also joined a regional initiative to conduct Parallel Gender Auditing for the first time.



46% Satisfaction with institutions, increased from **22%** (2019)



122 Officials equipped to mainstream gender into programming



4,000+ Officials declared assets on UN-supported online platform

Kosovo's latest ranking in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index reveals significant improvements in perception towards corruption in the public sector (SDG 16.5.1): Kosovo advanced 17 places compared to 2019, to 84th in the world. UN agency support (involving UNDCO and UNDP) to capacity development and legislative drafting contributed to government progress in countering corruption and illicit financial flows and in implementing asset recovery measures (SDG 16.4). The adoption of key laws that form part of Kosovo's European Reform Agenda increased transparency and accuracy in reporting financial disclosures, strengthened oversight mechanisms and streamlined procedures for sanctioning infringements - including the Law on Corruption Prevention and the Law on Asset Declaration (adopted February 2023) and the Law on Political Party Financing (adopted December 2022). The adoption of the latter law in particular is credited with the improvement in Transparency International's score.

An Asset Recovery Roadmap was developed in line with the UN Convention Against Corruption as well as a Roadmap for Small Arms and Light Weapons. The Supreme Court adopted Sentencing Guidelines for corruption offences. The Special Prosecution Office enhanced its capacity to tackle corruption cases and over 4,000 public officials used a UN-supported online platform to declare their assets for the first time.

Preliminary data shows progress in access to justice for vulnerable people (SDG 16.3). 200 cases benefited from legal assistance by mobile clinic, and 240 persons (50% women) were assisted to access justice mainly to conclude late birth registration procedures, be granted stateless status, or address claims on property and pension rights. 25 juveniles in conflict with the law benefited from the UPSHIFT programme in an Educational-Correctional Centre to prepare for reintegration into society, while a total of 766 voluntary non-majority returnees and internally displaced persons benefited from skills training. The Basic Court of Pristina was supported in providing translation and interpretation services and 6,500 court case files from all seven Basic Courts registered for digitalisation.

The work of Kosovo prosecutors in a complex money laundering operation was recognised by the Egmont Group, a global organization of national financial intelligence units, which highlighted the following successes:

- largest single confiscation of assets in Kosovo to date (EUR 1m)
- tactical cooperation with the private sector, prosecution, and taxation and customs authorities
- information exchange with 17 Egmont Group members
- record completion time of 18 months from filing of suspicious transaction report to court verdict
- proactive outreach to compensate victims of other nationalities with confiscated funds



Best Egmont Cases
Scan Here

Legal and policy documents with implications on human rights were reviewed, commented on or benefited from drafting support by the UN Kosovo Team (involving ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women), including Strategies on Transitional Justice, on Roma and Ashkali Communities, on Community Rights and on Countering Violent Extremism, as well as the revised Law on Religious Freedoms.

The education curricula for juveniles in conflict with the law was reviewed to align with legislation and international best practice. The UN Kosovo Team also continued supporting civil society to monitor and report on human rights in Kosovo.

In 2022, Kosovo also continued to develop new legislation and policies on the prevention and treatment of domestic violence and gender-based violence, including sexual violence. A government Protocol for Treatment of Sexual Violence Cases was launched. The new Law on Protection from Domestic Violence was finalised and officially submitted to parliament in October. A draft Law on the Criminal Code will harshen sentences and protect women and girls from violence in public life.

A Young Mother's Doubts Allayed by Home-Visiting Nurses

Individuals and families in hard-to-reach areas benefit from a UNICEF home-visiting programme supported by the Government of Luxembourg, which brings nurses into their homes to provide medical support and advice, including health information and emotional support. Young mother, Jehona, was uncertain when first breastfeeding her baby but gained knowledge and, with it, confidence as a mother. Her baby developed into a healthy boy. Since 2014, over 67,000 children and 15,000 pregnant women have benefited from home visits conducted by 1,960 health professionals.



"I contacted the nurses for everything, even for tiny details when I was doubting something, and they calmed me down and told me what to do."

Jehona, a mother from Vushtrri/Vučitrn who benefited from home visits



"I didn't go to school. My father thought it was unnecessary... My daughter will learn to write and read, and I will do my best to make it possible for her."

Arieta Bajrami a single mother from Graçanicë/Gračanica



Priority Area 2: Social Policies and Services

Chaired by UNICEF and WHO with participation of ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNODC, UNOPS



During 2022, UN agencies (involving UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS and WHO) supported the government in the implementation of health-care services and immunisation programmes (SDG 3.b.1, 3.b.3 and 3.c.1) through policy work, infrastructure upgrades, and capacity development, allowing for protection of the most vulnerable: They helped roll out the "GoData" platform, allowing authorities to collect and display reliable and quality data in real-time. The provision of a medical gas system in six hospitals improved overall health infrastructure and, in response to power shortages, seven generators were donated to support uninterrupted services. About 600 health-care professionals, policymakers and decision makers had their capacities enhanced. The UN Kosovo Team advised on legislation that enhances access to safe and quality medicines. All municipalities have developed Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans. The Ministry of Health and municipalities expanded the home-visiting programme to cover all 38 municipalities (SDG 3.c.1). Over 16,000 children, or around 70% of the birth cohort, benefited from 37,355 home visits, supporting healthy development, adequate nutrition, parental well-being and responsive parenting. The Ministries of Health and Finance allocated a 2023 budget for home visits (3.2m EUR). The Ombudsperson Institution of Kosovo, with UN support, finalised a sexual and reproductive health inquiry, which revealed a systematic violation of women and girls' rights and generated 528 recommendations. The staging of an effective response to the COVID-19 pandemic was supported through generation of vaccine demand, temporary vaccination sites and provision of eight refrigerated vehicles for vaccine distribution, as well as improvement of the cold chain system and construction of a central vaccine storage. A total of 734,000 vaccines were donated through the UN-facilitated COVAX Facility.

Photo Credit: © UNICEF 2022

Photo Credit: ©Arben Llapashtica for UNDP 2022



734,000 Covid-19 vaccines donated by UN-facilitated COVAX



16,000 Children (70% of birth cohort) benefited from 37,355 health home visits



10,309 Families living in extreme poverty benefited from voucher or utilities assistance programme

The United Nations, with technical leadership from UNICEF, also provided policy development support, legislative drafting advice, awareness-raising, and capacity enhancement services to authorities to strengthen education (SDG 4.2.2): Early childhood and digital education were included in 2022 as key pillars in Kosovo's Education Strategic Plan 2022-2026 and as a core component of Kosovo's new National Development Plan.

A comprehensive Early Childhood Education Law was introduced in the Assembly. An increased budget allocation of EUR 5.8 million for 2023 will expand preschool infrastructure (SDG 4.2.1), supported by a strengthened core curriculum and alternative models of early learning centres for the most vulnerable children. Around 670 educators developed enhanced capacities, while a digital application downloaded by over 10,000 users (19% male) provided Kosovo parents with parenting support in both Albanian and Serbian. The evaluation of Kosovo's Youth Strategy 2018-2023 helped authorities demonstrate accountability and support evidence-based decision-making.

Members of the UN Kosovo Team (involving ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF and UN Women) supported government aspirations to reform Kosovo's social protection system and social services by helping revise the legal framework and developing pathways for digitalisation, conducting policy analysis and capacity development, and working with civil society to improve the provision of certain services: The government drafted a new law on Social and Family Services; a Law on Foreigners; and a Law on persons with disability with support from the UN Kosovo Team, which made notable progress in the legislative agenda for 2023.

The development of critical secondary legislation to implement the Law on Child Protection enabled the creation of new child rights mechanisms at the local level through the establishment of Child Rights Teams in 11 municipalities (SDG 16.2). About 170 officials enhanced capacities to deliver social services under the new legal framework.

Similarly, service delivery capabilities were strengthened within Centres of Social Work through the engagement of 40 UN Volunteers; in 12 Community-Based Rehabilitation Centres that provide multi-disciplinary services for children, adolescents, and youth with disabilities; and in shelters which collectively serve up to 850 survivors and their children. As a result, 349 children with disabilities (221 girls) directly benefited from rehabilitation services, while their parents and caregivers (292 women and 55 men) increased capacities to support their children's development. Mobile child rights teams identified 71 children (34 girls, 37 boys) in street situations and 40 parents who were referred to day-care centres and parenting programmes.

8,290 families living in extreme poverty (3,834 of them women-headed households and 859 minority households) benefited from an innovative voucher scheme across all 38 municipalities, while another 2,019 families (1,029 of them women-headed) benefited from utilities support. Four mobile clinics helped over 918 elderly, women, and youth in rural areas with social, legal, and health services. 16 stranded migrants and IDPs were assisted to voluntarily return to their places of origin and reintegrate in their homes (SDG 10.7), and 35 families (179 individuals) who chose to return within Kosovo were offered durable solutions. Capacities of authorities were enhanced to manage a reception centre, which provides shelter and basic services to migrants, addressing the increasing number of arrivals along the Western Balkans route. An accessible infoline was also established to connect migrants with the necessary resources.

With UN assistance, the Ministry of Finance, Labour and Transfers developed five administrative instructions, which pave the way for digitalised case management for social service providers to replace the current paper trail system. Similarly, the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure developed a Feasibility Study for Adequate Social Housing with UN assistance, which will act as a framework for developing a sustainable social and affordable housing programme (SDG 11.1, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5, 11.7, 11.b, 11.c).



BOOSTing Green Innovation: Acceleration Programme Propels Small Businesses into Sustainable Success!

In 2022, UNDP introduced its BOOST x Kosovo programme to afford 50 small- and medium-sized enterprises from across Kosovo the chance to benefit from a three-month acceleration programme, gaining skills and knowledge on leadership, business and green transformation. 15 selected enterprises also obtained grants of up to EUR 20,000 to support innovative solutions. These include waste management techniques in agriculture and food production, ecological and green manufacturing, smart parking application, e-commerce returns reduction using Artificial Intelligence, and digital fashion production for solving overconsumption and overproduction.

Havushe and her teenage daughter, Erblina, were selected for the six-month acceleration programme to put their project, Greenery, into place, using waste from organic production to produce affordable, organic-certified and sustainable spices. As one of the first women in Kosovo to use non-timber forest products and as the owner of one of Kosovo's few businesses with organic certification, Havushe founded 99lule, alongside around 50 other women selling medicinal and aromatic plants. The products on 99lule are sold in supermarkets, pharmacies and restaurants across Kosovo and exported to Europe.



"Our company has grown in multifaceted ways. 50% of our daily operations are now powered by solar energy, and energy bills have gone down ever since."

Havushe, founder of company 99lule and beneficiary of a six-month acceleration programme

Priority Area 3: Sustainable Economic Development

Chaired by UNDP and UN-Habitat with participation of FAO, ILO, IOM, UNEP, UNICEF, UN Women, UNV, WHO



Contributing to the advancement of working conditions (SDG 8.8.2), the UN Kosovo Team (involving FAO, ILO, UNDP and UN Women) supported the development of policy documents, provided capacity-building services, and delivered awareness-raising campaigns: Policy was successfully made in the form of the Labour Inspectorate Development Strategy 2023–2027; in addition, draft laws on Occupational Safety and Health and on Labour Inspectorate advanced with a potential for enactment in 2023. 200 representatives from different professions built capacities on the prevention of sexual harassment and on family-friendly policies in the workplace, supporting prevention mechanisms. 38 local stakeholders raised challenges and concerns in their workplaces via direct interaction with the Ombudsperson, prompting an Ombudsperson research report on sexual harassment in public and private workplaces. The University of Business and Technology and PricewaterhouseCoopers joined the community of over 7,000 businesses around the globe as two new signatories of the Women's Empowerment Principles. Seven private sector companies are changing their internal policies and practices to be more family-friendly workplaces by providing better working conditions and benefits to 656 employees, which is expected to help decrease the gender gap (SDG 5.4.1). More time is required to observe larger improvements in working conditions. To contribute to lowering the high rate of youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (SDG 8.6.1), currently at 32%, the UN Kosovo Team (involving ILO, UNDP, UNICEF) provided technical support to drafting, implementation and service delivery exercises, and drove forward innovative internship and mentorship programmes.

Photo Credit: Rina Abazi for UNDP 2022



7 Private sector companies committed to family-friendly workplaces



1,500 Beneficiaries benefited from active labour market measures



60 Hectares of land afforested with **180,000** seedlings



Photo Credit: ©A. Gjoni for UNICEF 2022

UN agencies provided highly specialized technical support to the government for preparing Kosovo's first Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan, which the government approved in 2022 and is expected to begin implementing in 2023; as well as the for the design of the Labour Market and Employment Strategy 2023–2028. Active labour market measures delivered by the Public Employment Agency with UN technical assistance reached about 1,500 beneficiaries mainly from vulnerable groups. 220 young people – 10% from non-majority communities and 5% with disabilities – completed internships through Kosovo Generation Unlimited; 30% of all interns were offered full-time employment at the end of their placement. 9,401 young job seekers and 532 employers were registered on a K-GenU online platform developed to match young people seeking work experience with companies, civil society, and public institutions.

Long lasting advocacy efforts and continuous work on policy improvements have positively influenced women's access to economic resources. We have seen slight improvements in the proportion of property owned by women (SDGs 1.4 and 5.a.1-b) and the proportion of businesses led by women during recent years from 17% and 11% in 2019 to 19% and 13% in 2022 respectively. This was supported by the provision of seed grants to 82 women businesses to expand their businesses.

With respect to the green and digital agenda and climate resilience, UN agencies, with technical leadership from UNDP, supported functionalisation of the Kosovo Climate Change Council, drafting of the first Climate Change Law which introduces voluntary nationally determined contributions (SDG 13.2.1), and drafting of the Circular Economy Roadmap, which was published in March 2023, charting a course for a more sustainable future.

At the municipal level, UN agencies explored areas to create emissions data systems, improve investment planning and pilot interventions that reduce emissions including through by supporting two municipalities in their development of Local Action Plans for Air Quality. 50 businesses were supported to embrace green transition through partnerships with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade was supported with best sustainable tourism practices in the finalisation of the Kosovo Tourism Strategy for 2022–2025, setting up new hiking routes, and creating public-private dialogues on a potential green scheme, tourism brand identity and the use of communications to revive the tourism sector.

With the aim to improve the forestry sector (SDGs 15.1.1 and 15.2.1), the UN Kosovo Team, with technical leadership from FAO, lent support to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development through legal framework revisions, capacity enhancement, awareness campaigns and equipment support: Deployment of a Kosovo Forest Information System permitted the collection of gender-disaggregated data, while awareness-raising supported the protection and sustainable use of forests. The provision of greater surveillance equipment and tools allowed the counteracting of illegal forestry activities. The Ministry afforested about 60 hectares (or about 180,000 seedlings planted) with UN Kosovo Team assistance. The Ministry also developed capacities on forest health and forest laboratory, conducted inventories for compiling multipurpose forest management plans, and identified the capacity development needs for forest fire and wildlife management. 120 people were trained on how to properly use forest-based products and develop their value chains.



Empowering Kosovo Communities: UN Volunteers Drive Sustainable Change from Within

In Kosovo, the UN engages community members to support community projects: 64 of them in 2022 alone (85% women, 15% non-majority community members). This made the Kosovo group one of the largest contingents of UN Community Volunteers in Europe. The volunteers gain firsthand experience collaborating with local government and other local stakeholders contributing in areas, such as social work and community-based service delivery, social cohesion, climate change, cultural heritage, child protection, and women's rights and empowerment. In turn, they are able to have a long-lasting local impact.

Anita Shabani longed to gain firsthand development experience. As a UN Community Volunteer, Anita has attained this objective, supporting FAO's forestry programme. In this role, Anita is helping strengthen forest management in her community, by improving rural livelihoods and supporting inclusion and gender mainstreaming. As a woman with disabilities, moreover, Anita uses her position to advocate for disability rights and to build bridges within the community, fostering understanding of persons with disabilities and demonstrating the capacities of persons like her, to contribute to the development of their community.



"Despite my disability, my gender or my background, I know that I am a strong asset to the world."

Anita Shabani
UN Volunteer



Priority Area 4: Social Cohesion

Chaired by IOM and UNICEF with participation of OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women



Key social cohesion indicators showed notable improvements in 2022. According to the Public Pulse Survey, fewer people felt discriminated over the course of the preceding six months (SDG 10.2.1) in 2022 (4.2% of both women and men) than in 2019 (11% overall, with 9.5% women and 12.5% men). Similarly, slightly more people today than three years ago believe that relations between K-Albanians and K-Serbs are "not so tense" or "not tense at all" (SDG 16.b.1): 21% in 2022 (K-Albanians 21.3%, K-Serbian 25% and K-other communities 15%) compared to 20% in 2019 (K-Albanians 21%, K-Serbian 13% and K-other communities 14%).

The UN Kosovo Team (involving IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women) intensively worked to promote inter-community dialogue and interactions to build trust and, in this way, contribute to social cohesion between communities in Kosovo and the Western Balkans region. The UN Kosovo Team facilitated multiple inter-ethnic community initiatives, especially targeting young people. Youth camps and other interactive programmes related to peacebuilding, hate speech, human rights and critical thinking brought together more than 5,000 young people from different ethnic backgrounds. Participants were able to challenge common assumptions, tackle divisive narratives, and construct their own identities in an open-minded way, beyond ethno-national stereotypes.

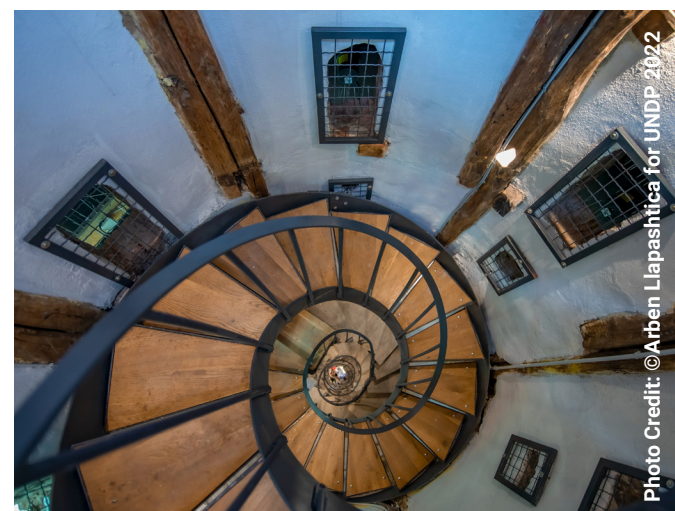


Photo Credit: Ergin Hajredini for FAO 2022

Photo Credit: © Arben Llapashnica for UNDP 2022



Less people felt discriminated in 2022 (4.2%) than in 2019 (11%)

The positive impact of such activities was multiplied through the creation of regional, cross-border/cross-boundary synergies through a Youth 4 Inclusion, Equality & Trust project supported by the Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund. 150 young people from Kosovo and the Western Balkans came together at the 4th UN Youth Assembly in June, a cooperation between the UN Mission in Kosovo and the UN Kosovo Team, to discuss challenges related to youth, peace and security in the digital era. Not only did the Assembly provide opportunities for cooperation among young changemakers across the Western Balkans, it also openly celebrated the active inclusion of nine young disability advocates. The conversion of a former library into a new interdisciplinary co-working space for artistic, education, and community programming (the "Centre for Narrative Practice") continues to provide ample opportunity for interethnic interaction. Meanwhile, over 71,000 individual users registered with the language learning platform, VocUp, demonstrate their commitment and willingness to communicate in one of Kosovo's two official languages (over 8,500 new users in 2022), and the UN Kosovo Team engagement of professors throughout 2022 ensured the second year of operation of the Balkanistics Study Programme at the University of Pristina, which educates future language professionals from all communities. International community joint advocacy efforts led by the UN Kosovo Team resulted in the reinstatement of the Commission for Diploma Verification in mid-December 2022, a critical step in ensuring access to education and employment of non-majority communities.

Social cohesion was also strengthened by the UN Kosovo Team (involving IOM, OHCHR, and UNDP) by fostering civic engagement and providing opportunities for reconciliation. UN entities continued to engage in the field of missing persons. Its strategic cooperation with the Commission on Missing Persons in 2022 resulted in improved internal governance. Support provided to the associations of families of missing persons aimed to bring both communities together around a common concern, and to provide an avenue for enhanced cooperation with institutional mechanisms and international partners.



71,000 total users of UN-sponsored language learning platform VocUp



5,000 young people engaged in UN peacebuilding and human rights programmes

"A few Albanian words allow initial mistrust and potential walls to be torn down."

Kosovo-Serb librarian Ivana Stevanović learns Albanian through the IOM-supported VocUp platform

The protection of cultural and religious sites and intangible customs and traditions representative of Kosovo's rich multi-ethnic heritage supported by the UN Kosovo Team, under the technical leadership of UNDP, contributed further to the strengthening of inter-community trust through preservation works, multi-ethnic restoration camps, skills development and promotion activities. In 2022, 11 sites across Kosovo were rehabilitated for community use, contributing to the preservation of important cultural heritage; 10 more will be completed in 2023. The restoration to prominence and community use of important monuments, such as the 19th century "Sahat Kulla" clock tower in the heart of Pristina, and rehabilitation of both Orthodox and Muslim cemeteries in Mitrovica, indicate the important role heritage can play in preserving diverse traditions and creating pride in a unifying common heritage. These effects were strengthened through multi-ethnic restoration camps for students and with 10 UN Community Volunteers, the skills development on handicrafts and intangible cultural heritage of 350 participants (90% women; 50% non-majority communities), and study visits of more than 300 participants (40% women and girls; 15% non-majority communities). More than 140 participants (40% girls; 85% non-majority communities) increased their knowledge of the Roma language and culture. In central Kosovo, the use of cultural heritage to boost tourism and as a driver for socioeconomic development, has led to initiatives for the revival of Janjevë/Janjevo, a village with a long multi-community history.



Civil Society Takes Charge: Independent Human Rights Assessment Paves Way for Change

The UN Human Rights Office in Kosovo (member of the UN Kosovo Team and integrated into the UN Mission in Kosovo) has been developing the capacity of civil society actors to monitor, analyse and report on human rights concerns in Kosovo. In 2022, the Human Rights Network – a coalition of grassroots organizations – assumed a more prominent role in monitoring and analysing the situation in Kosovo. 37 organizations produced the fourth report on human rights issues, the only report of its kind led by Kosovo organizations.

The report proposes recommendations for legislative changes, the role of institutions and institutional best practices on a wide range of human rights issues – the prohibition of torture, the rights of persons, and life, humane treatment, liberty, security of person, fair trial, effective remedy, freedom of expression and opinion, peaceful assembly, freedom of association, and freedom of belief, conscience, and religion. This attention on human rights concerns has led to public and governmental reflection on these issues. By filling a critical gap in monitoring and reporting, it is paving the way for change in Kosovo, driven by civil society and community members themselves.



"This report fills a critical gap."

Marigona Shabiu
Executive Director, Youth Initiative for Human Rights, Member of Human Rights Network



Priority Area 5: Gender, Empowerment and Data

Chaired by UN Women and UNFPA with participation of IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF



Improvements were made in 2022 with respect to key performance indicators on empowerment and behavioural changes, especially gender equality and the fulfilment of basic rights and civic responsibilities of right holders. The percentage of people aged 15–49 years who state that domestic violence is justified was reduced from 33% of women and 15% of men to 25% of women and 12% of men. Similarly, the number of complaints for domestic violence filed (SDG 5.2.1) increased by 21% (2,793 cases in 2022, up from 2,198 in 2019). This may reflect increased reporting, which would be indicative of increased empowerment and positive behavioural changes among victims of domestic violence.

The UN Kosovo Team (involving IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR and UN Women) supported civil society and empowered vulnerable groups to better participate, claim their rights and exercise civic responsibility. Kosovo civil society organizations were supported to implement projects in favour of implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women Concluding Observations, the Istanbul Convention, and other human rights instruments, including those aiming to empower women and girls who have experienced discrimination or violence. Through UN Kosovo Team interventions, adolescents and youth benefited from skills for work, life and civic engagement, and gender equality and human rights training, including on sexual and reproductive health and rights. Overall, about 15,000 adolescents and youth were equipped with knowledge and advocacy skills to address their needs and rights, as well as those of their communities, and increase their engagement and participation in community decision-making processes.



Domestic violence considered less acceptable and reported more often than before



15,000 young people equipped to advocate for their needs and engage in community decision-making processes

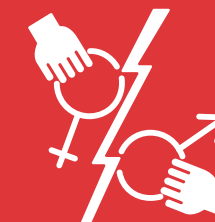


60% of students more open to speak about gender discrimination



Youth Attitudes Towards Gender and Social Norms Scan Here

A December 2022 UNDP study on youth attitudes towards gender stereotypes and social norms highlights important gender differences in attitudes.



To increase awareness and knowledge on gender-based violence, around 300,000 people were reached through the “16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence” campaign, with UN Kosovo Team support in partnership with public and private enterprises and civil society. Five major social media awareness-raising campaigns on gender-responsive family policies and the EU Work-Life Balance Directive were organized with implementing partners throughout the year, reaching over 1.5 million impressions. 1,038 migrants were offered direct UN services (registration procedures, interpretation, shelter, food, clothing, medical care and psychosocial support).

As part of monitoring and reporting efforts, Kosovo institutions, with UN Kosovo Team support (involving IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Habitat and UN Women), are increasingly generating information, evidence and data to inform Kosovo’s priorities and policy development, in line with the SDGs. In supporting the drafting process of the National Development Plan 2030 through technical expertise, UN agencies provided technical data expertise to assist with the design of a comprehensive monitoring framework, and supported the inclusion of youth through consultations. Furthermore, UN agencies continued to enhance the child rights monitoring system through technical and financial support to the Kosovo Agency of Statistics, the Office of Good Governance and line ministries with a focus on improving children’s data reporting processes and data availability.

As a result, first steps were taken to develop a platform for monitoring the situation of children, expected to be completed in 2023.

With UN Kosovo Team support, a comprehensive assessment of Kosovo’s Civil Registration and Vital Statistics system was completed and operational guidelines were drafted by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics for the collection of relevant data (birth, death and cause-of-death information, marriage and divorce). Both documents were validated with stakeholders and a MOU was signed between the Agency of Statistics and the Civil Registration Agency; strengthened population and human mobility data is vital for calculating a wide range of population-based targets and indicators in the SDGs (SDG 16.9, 17.18, 17.19.2). The UN Kosovo Team also identified primary contributors to loneliness in older people, with resulting recommendations informing an advocacy platform for policymaking and financing of services in support of older persons.



Photo Credit: ©UN-Habitat 2022

Support for Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

Due to unresolved status issues, Kosovo does not benefit from UN multilateral funds, such as funding mechanisms associated with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the UN Food Systems Summit or the Transforming Education Summit. Kosovo's status therefore risks hampering global ambitions to leave no one behind. Nevertheless, the UN Kosovo Team further consolidated and diversified its partnerships in 2022 to help accelerate achievement of the 2030 Agenda. Several innovative new partnerships were also established.

Institutional Partnerships

Collaboration with the Prime Minister's Strategic Planning Office and continuous UN Kosovo Team support to the Assembly's Sustainable Development Council contributed to the successful integration of the SDGs not only into the government's National Development Plan 2030 but also into seminal sectoral strategies, such as the Education Strategy 2022-2026 and the Strategy for the Advancement of the Rights of the Roma and Ashkali Communities 2022-2026. Recently reinvigorated with UN Kosovo Team support, the Sustainable Development Council will help provide oversight of the National Development Plan. Discussions with the Assembly are ongoing to develop a SDG Data Hub and a SDG Dashboard which, once in place, will serve to better track Kosovo's progress towards SDG achievement. Also, the Climate Change Council was operationalised with a view to help Kosovo embark on its journey to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase renewable energy sources.

As a result of advocacy on key SDG priorities, the government took certain key budget allocation decisions, such as to increase spending on early education for 2023 by EUR 5.8 million. Kosovo Generation Unlimited, a flagship public-private partnership platform for youth skills and employability, received a major boost in 2022, with a new implementation model operationalised under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance, Labour and Transfers to scale up and co-finance paid internships, mentorship and training for 10,000 young people over the next two years and contribute positively to the reduction of the youth NEET (SDG 8.6.1) in Kosovo. With UN Kosovo Team support, in July 2022, Vushtrri/Vučitrn became Kosovo's first municipality to present a voluntary local review of implementation of the SDGs, based on information collected from residents concerning social, environmental, and economic needs and challenges.

Non-traditional Partnerships

New avenues for promoting the SDGs were opened through close cooperation with Manifesta 14, the European Nomadic Biennial festival of contemporary art, which aims to provide a dynamic platform for cultural exchange in Europe. Between July and October, with UN Kosovo Team support, parts of the discontinued Pristina-Belgrade railway line were opened as a 1,300 metre green corridor installation, a visual representation of connecting communities through a safer and more inclusive use of public space. The transformation of an abandoned public library in Pristina into the Centre for Narrative Practice provided an interdisciplinary space for people from all communities. The space is open and free to use for creative people of different cultural and academic fields as a co-working and meeting space while organizations can use the space for their events and gatherings. The UN Kosovo Team also supported the Autostrada Biennale and the international documentary and short film festival, Dokufest, in Prizren.

Together with the Kosovo Football Federation, the municipality of Pristina, the UEFA Foundation, the Kosovo Olympic Committee and President Osmani, UN Kosovo Team support to the multi-ethnic girls football club "KFV Prishtina" promoted girls' empowerment, physical health and emotional well-being as well as social development. In four years, the participation of young women and girls from all ethnic communities in Kosovo has increased by 300%. The number of certified women referees increased from 8 to 20.



Advocacy Through Promotion and Observance of "International Days" and International and Local Campaigns

The UN Kosovo Team organized campaigns and initiatives bringing together partners throughout Kosovo in observing specialized days. Through collaboration with women's rights activists and leaders in Kosovo, the UN Mission in Kosovo and the UN Kosovo Team, Global Open Day 2022 provided women with a platform to be heard under the theme, "Breaking Barriers and Building Peace: Advancing women's participation in political processes". In October, 20 young people living with Down Syndrome celebrated UN Day jointly with members of the UN Kosovo Team and UNMIK, highlighting the importance of diversity and inclusion. The 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign, organized by the Ministry of Justice with the support of the UN Kosovo Team, included a total of 120 events across Kosovo in 2022. The October high-level Forum on Women Peace and Security initiated by President Osmani with support from the UN Kosovo Team gathered over 500 participants from 36 countries and generated over 5 million social media engagements. It raised awareness of the important contributions made by women and girls to peace and security processes. With the aim to improve access to information, the UN Kosovo Team also supported the Association of Journalists of Kosovo to award an anti-corruption and journalist prize 2022.



"No peace process can be successful when half of the society is left behind."
President Vjosa Osmani



Private Sector Partnerships

Partnerships with the private sector resulted in the University of Business and Technology and PricewaterhouseCoopers joining the community of 7,000+ businesses worldwide as two new signatories of the Women's Empowerment Principles. Seven private sector companies are changing their internal policies and practices towards becoming more family-friendly workplaces by providing better working conditions and benefits to their 656 employees, which is expected to contribute to decreasing the gender gap. Through partnerships with Raiffeisen Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and Limak International Airport, the skills development and empowerment of young people have been supported, enhancing the social inclusion of children with disabilities, the promotion of early childhood development, and the empowerment of Kosovo girls and women in STEM/engineering. The Innovation Centre Kosovo supported BOOST x Kosovo and, through it, selected 50 small- and medium-sized enterprises to take part in an acceleration programme, with the potential to offer Kosovo innovative solutions towards green transition and sustainability.

Key Results of Innovative Partnerships and Advocacy Efforts

-  **10,000** paid internships secured for Kosovo Generation Unlimited 2023-2024
-  **EUR 5.8m** was mobilised in support of the budget allocation for early childhood education
-  **7** private sector companies promoted family-friendly working conditions for 656 employees
-  Kosovo's first voluntary local review shows how municipalities can track SDG progress at the local level
-  Pristina's Centre for Narrative Practice provides a meeting space for all communities
-  The number of young women and girls playing football has increased three-fold in four years

Results of the UN Working More and Better Together: UN Coherence, Effectiveness and Efficiency

In 2022, the UN Development Coordinator facilitated cross-pillar collaboration between resident and non-resident agencies towards an effective response. Implementation of the Cooperation Framework was ensured by the Results Groups co-chaired by the UN Heads of Agency who ensured agility, alignment to government priorities, and ability to respond to evolving needs. A Joint Steering Committee, co-chaired by the UN Development Coordinator with the Prime Minister and composed of ministers and heads of the UN Kosovo Team, continued to provide direction, oversight, monitoring, and review of overall progress, while other thematic groups on human rights, migration and youth were galvanised to uphold the human rights of all people, gender equality and a safer environment for returns. The UN Kosovo Team implemented the UN-System Wide Action Plan on gender equality, meeting or exceeding the minimum requirements for all 15 performance indicators and was ranked globally among the top performing UN Country Teams as part of the Youth 2030 progress report. A Coordination Group on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse proactively raised awareness to foster a culture of zero tolerance and enhanced capacities of UN personnel. The UN Business Operations Strategy was reviewed to ensure UN programmes were cost-effective and efficient while remaining impactful. Over the course of the year, USD 50,239 in cost-savings were achieved by joining up operational activities. The data portal, UN-INFO, continued to provide a space where donors can read about UN Kosovo Team development progress and donor contributions. The UN Kosovo Team's website is now available in three languages, making UN messages and activity highlights accessible to all communities, and having led to almost 9,000 new users and 20,000 searches since the introduction of the new website. With 84% of people in Kosovo having never heard of the SDGs (Public Pulse 23, Nov 2022), the website provides an important mechanism for advocacy.

Through the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) joint programme (involving ILO and UN Women), the UN Kosovo Team worked with institutions, academia, civil society and women entrepreneurs to enhance knowledge and skills with regard to safety and health in the workplace.

Awareness on prevention in sports was raised among the sports community, donors and partners in partnership with the Kosovo Olympic Committee. The UN Kosovo Team (involving UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women) participated in a ground-breaking regional project, Youth 4 Inclusion, Equality and Trust, increasing awareness on human rights and providing teachers and young people with bystander intervention methodologies to help address hate speech and discrimination.

With respect to social protection, the joint nature of the UN Kosovo Team's work was evident in support for a strengthened health system, where cooperation between UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS and WHO led to a strategic preparedness and response plan to manage shocks, a draft plan for universal health coverage, a protocol on health-care waste management, an operational vaccine cold-chain system, trained health-care professionals, and the provision of home-visiting services for at-risk communities. Efforts in favour of economic development were seen in education advancements as well as in employment. A joint emphasis by ILO, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNOPS on improved education systems and infrastructure coinciding with efforts by ILO, IOM, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF and UN Women to reduce risks leading to dropout (e.g. child labour, pandemic impacts, lack of access to needed social services, vulnerable migrants left behind) resulted in a policy and legislative framework on early childhood education, increased capacities among primary school teachers, including in favour of inclusive teaching, supported access to education for students with special needs, as well as the development of a monitoring and evaluation framework on sexuality education. Access to decent work was facilitated by ILO, UNFPA and UN Women via advocacy for gender-responsive family policies, as well as technical support for development of a draft law on occupational safety and health in compliance with international standards and EU Directives. Agencies, including ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women, joined forces on strengthening economic opportunities for the most vulnerable, including through technical advice for the Kosovo Employment Agency and the Kosovo job portal, by building income-generating activities, employment programming, supporting micro/small-sized enterprises, and providing training and internship opportunities.

Similarly, efforts in favour of peacebuilding and social cohesion brought together IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women, to support activities that bring people together, raise awareness and foster inclusion, such as the protection and preservation of cultural heritage, inter-ethnic community projects, and language-learning. At the same time, efforts by IOM, UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women resulted in youth engagement to lead peacebuilding efforts, initiatives to prevent violent extremism, and bystander intervention programmes to tackle divisive narratives and support intercultural dialogue. Joint efforts by FAO, UNDP, UN-Habitat and WHO were made in favour of climate action. Local capacities, local Climate Action Plans, a waste management system and civic engagement in local climate action were strengthened by UNDP. FAO, UNDP and WHO bolstered these measures by working to reduce air pollution and climate-related health impacts, and improve forestry ecosystem and tree-planting. Throughout each priority area, consistent messaging and coordinated advocacy in favour of human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment were evident in shifts, following advocacy and support provided by OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF and UN Women, to implement human rights protection monitoring and reporting, develop gender-responsive budgeting, gender-responsive family policies and family-friendly workplace environments in private sector companies.

Through joint commitments on social cohesion and peacebuilding, youth change makers, women, peace and security, human rights, and diversity and inclusion demonstrated the UN's commitment to bridge humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts exemplified in joint approaches to Global Open Day, the UN Youth Assembly, and UN Day.

Through close collaboration with the World Bank in a number of key sectors, the UN Kosovo Team was able to create synergies and benefit from IFI expertise and resources.



Digital agenda



Education/Early Childhood Development



Environment



Health, including COVID response



Social protection



Transport



Financial Overview and Resource Mobilisation

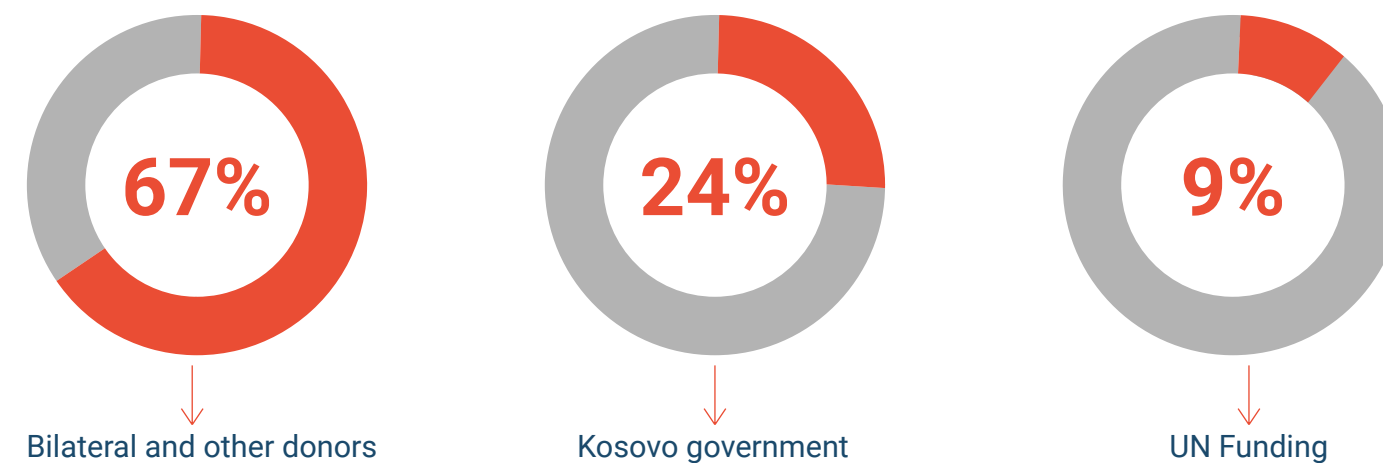
In 2022, the second year of Cooperation Framework implementation in Kosovo, available resources of USD43.4 million were obtained. This amount constitutes a significant increase from pre-pandemic annual joint resource levels of approximately USD 20 million. Total expenditure for 2022 was USD35.4 million, reflecting a delivery rate of 82% across the five Cooperation Framework priority areas.

Priority Area 2 on "Inclusive and non-discriminatory social services and policies" received approximately 52% of the overall budget, followed by Priority 3 "Resilient, sustainable, and inclusive economic development" with over 22% and Priority 4 "Social cohesion" with 13%.

Overall available budget and level of expenditures in 2022

CF Priority Areas	Available budget	Expenditure	Delivery rate
1. Accountable Governance	\$ 3,977,756	\$ 3,229,703	81%
2. Social Services and Policies	\$ 22,545,107	\$ 18,857,707	84%
3. Sustainable Economic Development	\$ 9,529,949	\$ 7,543,586	79%
4. Social Cohesion	\$ 5,471,718	\$ 4,080,921	75%
5. Gender Equality, Empowerment and Data	\$ 1,898,853	\$ 1,728,574	91%
Total budget:	\$ 43,423,383	\$ 35,440,491	82%

Sources of funds included contributions from bilateral and other donors, cost-sharing with the Kosovo government, and UN Kosovo Team core or other UN funding. Participation in several regional programmes (Peacebuilding Fund, UN Women and UNDP regional programmes) gave the UN Kosovo Team access to regional financing for support of local priorities. Thanks are due to member state contributors at the global level.



Breakdown of 2022 funds per UN Agency

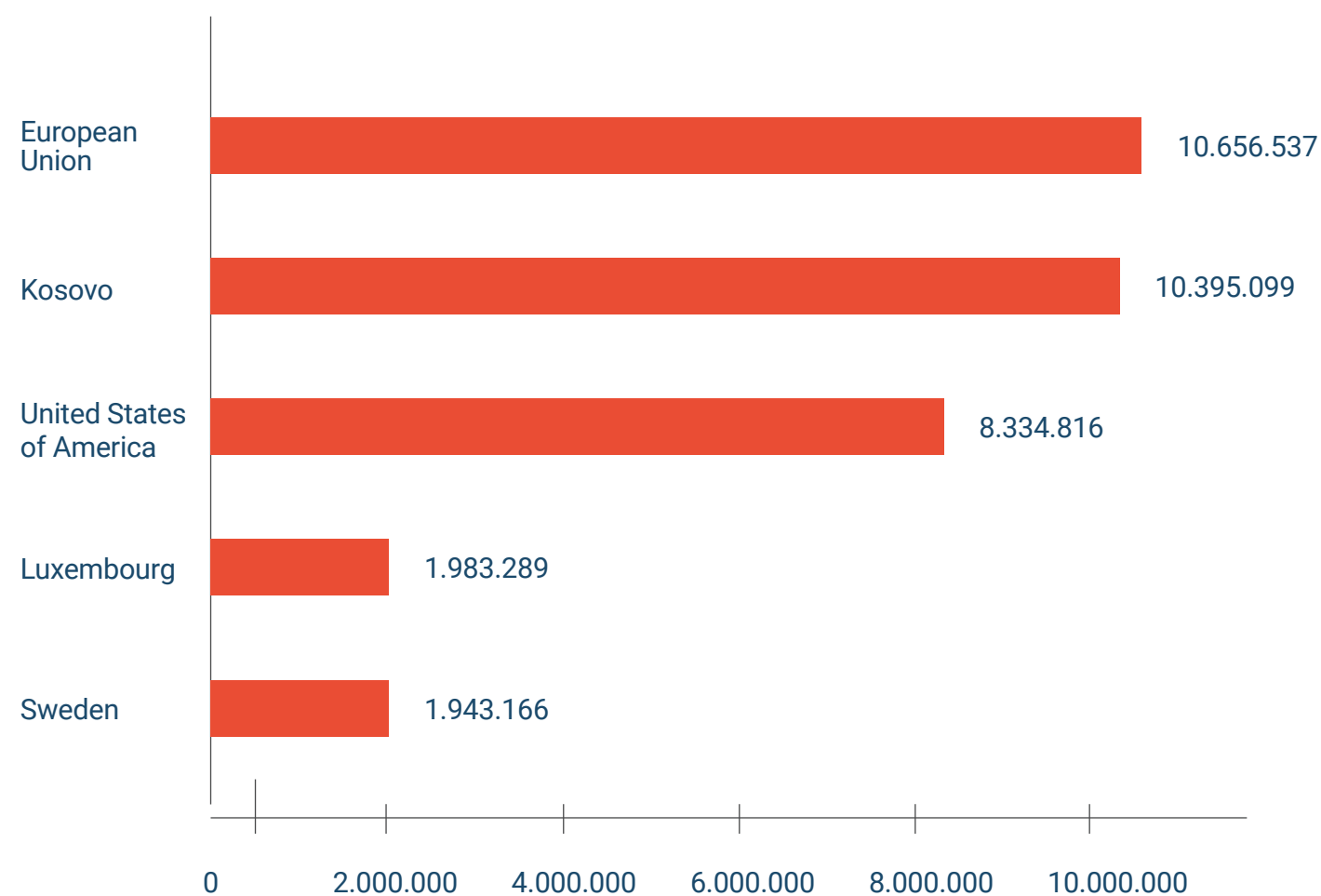
UN Agency	Total Available Budget	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate
FAO	\$ 825,000	\$ 750,000	91%
ILO	\$ 362,500	\$ 362,500	100%
IOM	\$ 9,463,045	\$ 5,656,255	60%
OHCHR	\$ 387,253	\$ 387,253	100%
UN-Habitat	\$ 1,644,350	\$ 1,420,180	86%
UNDP	\$ 14,646,976	\$ 11,887,822	81%
UNFPA	\$ 910,760	\$ 870,010	96%
UNHCR	\$ 350,712	\$ 336,515	96%
UNICEF	\$ 6,927,677	\$ 6,713,521	97%
UNOPS	\$ 5,809,130	\$ 5,316,606	92%
UN Women	\$ 736,100	\$ 700,616	93%
WHO	\$ 1,359,880	\$ 1,039,213	76%
Total	\$ 43,423,383	\$ 35,440,491	82%



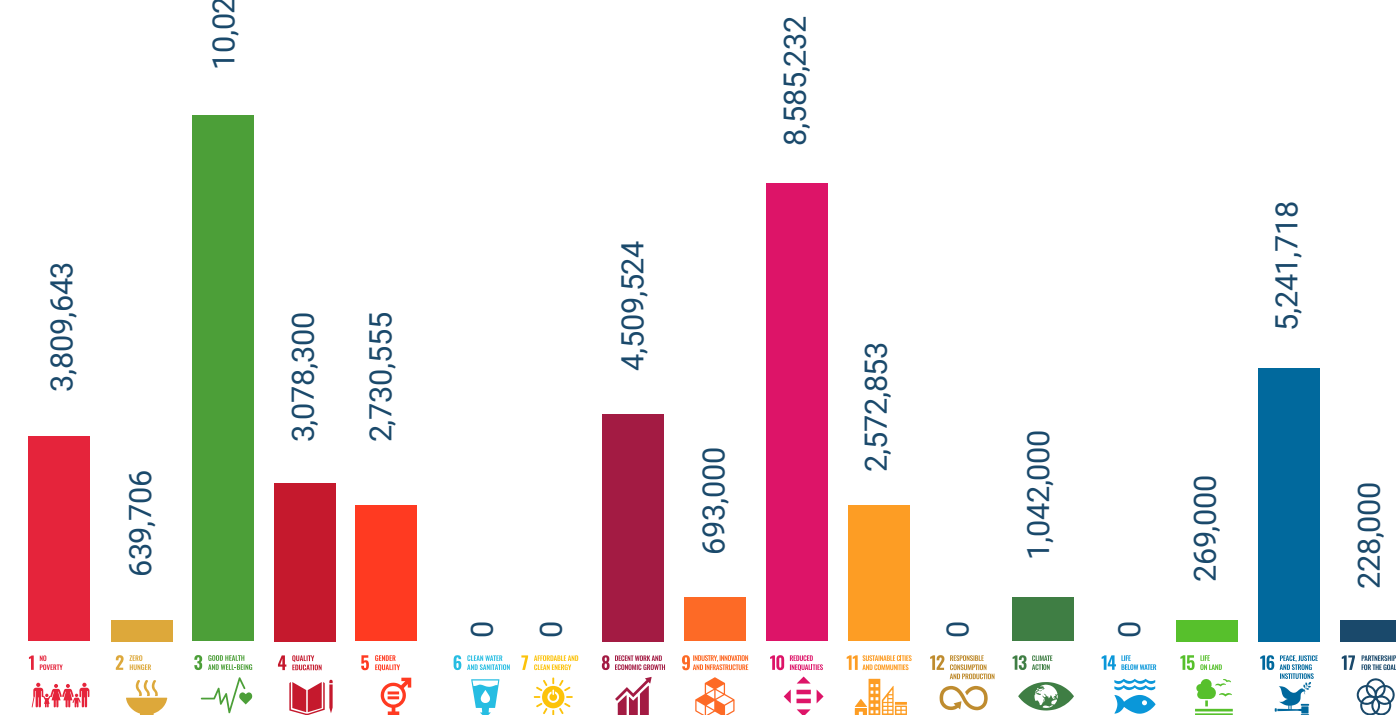
Contributing Partners and Donors in 2022

As shown in the table above, the total donations received by the UN agencies exceeded USD 43.4 million. The EU, through its Instrument for Pre-Accession and other funding, contributed more than USD 10.6 million, closely followed by the Kosovo government with almost USD 10.4 million. Other key contributors were the governments of the United States, Sweden, and Luxembourg.

Top 5 Contributing Partners



Allocation of funding per SDG and target



Chapter 3:
United Nations Kosovo Team Key Focus for 2023



Cooperation Framework

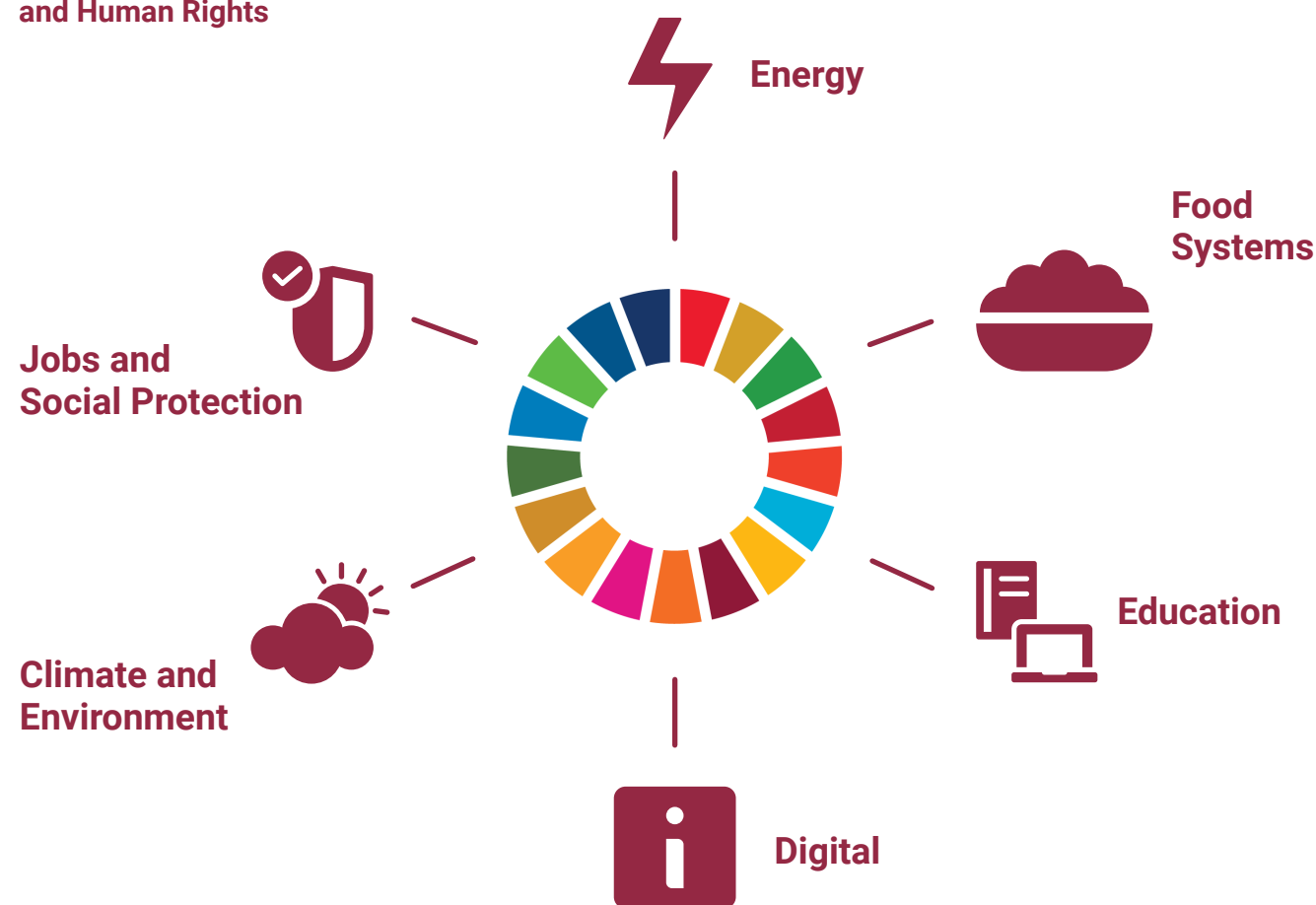
In 2023, the Cooperation Framework will be in its third year of implementation and remain the UN Kosovo Team’s principal guide steering us towards achievement of the Kosovo development goals and the SDGs. Through it, we will prioritise social cohesion, transitional justice and reconciliation, with special emphasis on the role of women and youth. The impacts of EU accession processes are considered in all UN engagements. The framework evolves to adapt to changing contexts, such as the war in Ukraine, inflation, and government needs.

Working with the government, EU and other partners, the UN Kosovo Team will pursue action within six entry point areas identified in the 2023 Global Sustainable Development Report, namely education, food systems, energy, digital transformation, climate and environment, jobs and social protection – with a view to accelerate Kosovo’s progress towards the SDGs by 2030.

Six transformations to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

Cross-cutting areas:
Youth Gender Equality,
Women’s Empowerment
and Human Rights

Means of Implementation:
SDG Financing



In the coming year, the UN will support the government of Kosovo in key areas, which can act as SDG accelerators and lend to transformative change. This includes assisting in the implementation of the National Development Plan 2030, along with sectoral strategies for education and energy. Digital transformation will improve communication and access to social services.

We will scale up our programmatic efforts in priority areas, emphasising social cohesion, justice, and reconciliation. We will prioritise social protection reform to ensure that assistance and support better targets and reaches those most at risk of being left behind, and that the system is able to address poverty and effectively respond to shock. Youth engagement, education, and employment will be supported, aligned with the EU’s Youth Guarantee, the government’s strategy to reduce youth unemployment and the government’s new Youth Strategy. Housing sector reforms, through the drafting of the new Law on Social Housing, will be supported based on the findings and recommendations from the UN Kosovo Team-supported Feasibility Study for Adequate Social Housing for Kosovo.

In response to the warming climate, we will aid Kosovo’s green transition, strengthen the circular economy, enhance climate action, and improve health-care waste management. Following the floods in early 2023, we will continue implementation of the UN Kosovo Team Flood Response and Early Recovery Plan, particularly for vulnerable households, and seize the opportunity to further strengthen the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. To better identify and assist marginalised groups, we will support the government in conducting its first Population and Housing Census since 2011, and to develop disaggregated data. This will inform decision-making, development planning, SDG progress monitoring, infrastructure distribution, election planning, and market analysis. The census will also promote gender equality and support gender-responsive budgeting.



Our Common Agenda
Scan here

Guided by Our Common Agenda, the Secretary-General’s vision for the future of global cooperation, we will champion multilateralism to achieve common goals, supporting the government

of Kosovo to achieve its objectives and collaborating closely with donors, development actors, civil society and community members themselves to identify areas of need and strategies to cooperatively address them. We will collaborate with the government to mobilise donor resources, enhance donor coordination, and seek to facilitate Kosovo’s participation in multilateral fora and global summits. Existing partnerships, such as with the EU, will be strengthened, while new relationships will be formed to support Kosovo’s sustainable development.

The UN Development Coordinator will galvanise the breadth of UN expertise and the unique mandates of resident and non-resident agencies to build synergies in favour of a collaborative approach that entails joint programming and advocacy alongside a united partnership with the government.

The leave no one behind principle, human rights, and gender equality will be central to the UN’s advocacy efforts. They will be integrated into Kosovo’s strategies and policies, and data collection will be gender- and diversity-disaggregated. The UN will emphasise the participation of marginalised groups and implement programmes to ensure their access to rights.

The recently approved National Development Plan, closely aligned to Kosovo’s European integration aspirations, as well as to the UN Kosovo Team Cooperation Framework, Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, offers a new chance to catalyse public and private financial flows towards streamlining funding for longer-term objectives to support new development solutions and better targeted policy and decision-making.

Leave no one behind principle, human rights, and gender equality are central to the UN’s advocacy efforts.

Annex:
Tracking Progress of the Cooperation Framework



Accountable Governance

Outcome 1: By 2025, all women and men in Kosovo enjoy more accountable, effective, transparent, and gender-responsive institutions at all levels ensuring access to justice, equality and participation for all

Indicator	Baseline (2019)	Target (2025)	Actual Value (2021)	Actual Value (2022)	Trend
Perception of people satisfied with the performance of Kosovo institutions (UNDP)–SDG 16.6.2	22% Men: 18.6% Women: 20.7% K-Alb: 17.8% K-Serb: 3.2% K-Other: 20.9%	25% Men: 21% Women: 24% K-Alb: 21% K-Serb: 7% K-Other: 24%	51.4% Men:60.4% Women: 61.1% K-Alb:62.7% K-Serb:3% K-Other: 61.5%	45.93% Men: 45.2% Women: 47% K-Alb: 46.8% K-Serb: 14.2% K-Other: 64%	↗
Perception of people who believe that decision-making in Kosovo institutions is inclusive and responsive (UNDP)–SDG 16.7.2	6.75% Men: 5.95% Women: 7.55% K-Alb: 6% K-Serb: 20.7% K-Other: 6.2%	More than baseline	20.1% Men: 20.2%, Women: 19.8%, K-Alb:18.8 %, K-Serb: 19.1%, K-Other: 21.9%	22.55% Men: 22.4% Woman: 22.9% K-Alb: 22.8% K-Serb: 22.2% K-Other: 15.5%	↗
People participation in public consultations (UN-Habitat and other involved agencies)–SDG 11.3.2	53.79% Women: 47.11%	Total: 65%; Women 60%	Total: 21.91% Women: 29.01%	Data expected in May 2023	↘
Corruption Perception Index Value (UNDP)–SDG 16.5.1	36 (2019)	45	39	41	↗
Value of criminal assets frozen, seized and confiscated (UNODC)–SDG 16.4	Value of assets frozen (2019): € 3,358,030.25 Value of assets seized (2019): € 429,277.38 Value of assets confiscated (2019): € 991,593.51	Increase in value of assets (frozen, seized and confiscated)	Value of assets confiscated: 5,210,528.20	Value of criminal asset frozen, seized and confiscated: EUR 21,398,730.56 Value of asset confiscated: EUR 669,756.14	↗
Number of (vulnerable) people/cases benefiting from access to justice (IOM, UNDP, UNHCR)–SDG 16.3	650 (Women: 319) supported by CSOs and 5,539 cases handled by the Agency of Free Legal Aid	3,000 (Women: 1225) supported by CSO 6,500 cases handled by the Agency of Free Legal Aid	200 cases (UNDP) 280 (UNHCR)	200 cases (UNDP) 245 (UNHCR)	↘
Percentage of the recommendations issued by the Ombudsperson Institution (OIK) implemented by Kosovo authorities (OHCHR)	34% (2019)	50%	37%	22.90%	↘



Accountable Governance

Indicator	Baseline (2019)	Target (2025)	Actual Value (2021)	Actual Value (2022)	Trend
Proportion of women in decision-making positions at central and local levels (UN Women)–SDG 5.5.1	31.2% (2019 general election) 36% (2017 municipal elections) 33.3% women ministers (2019 general elections) 0% women mayors (2017 municipal elections)	40% general elections 40% municipal elections 40% women minister 10% women mayors	25% 2020 general elections 37% women deputies 33% women ministers - Municipal elections 0% women mayors 1.14% women deputy mayors; 33% women cvrepresentation in municipal assemblies	No change	—
Percentage of people who feel safe and secure (UNDP)–SDG 16.1.4	75.60% Men: 71.4% Women: 72.90% K-Alb: 71% K-Serb: 21.65% K-others: 58%	85% Men: 80% Women: 77% More than baseline	76.4 % Men: 76% Women: 76.7% K-Alb: 76.4% K-Serb: 34.8% K-others: 85%	80.43% Men: 81.1% Women: 79.8% K-Alb: 83.3% K-Serb: 15.3% K-others: 79.5%	↗
Existence of functional system that tracks and makes public allocation for gender equality and women's empowerment (UN Women) SDG 5.c.1	Not in place	System in place to track at the central and municipal levels	Not in place	Not in place	N/A



Outcome 2: By 2025, all girls and boys, women and men, particularly the most marginalised have improved access to, and utilise, equitable, qualitative, integrated social protection, universal health services and quality education

Indicator	Baseline (2019)	Target (2025)	Actual Value (2021)	Actual Value (2022)	Trend
Coverage of essential health services (Universal Health Coverage) – SDG 3.8.1	70% of UHC provided (2019)	85% of UHC	70%	100%	↗
Access to quality essential health-care services especially for non-communicable diseases (NCDs) (WHO)	There is no assessment of the quality of health services including for NCDs	To be defined once the assessment of the quality of health services is conducted	STEPS survey conducted	STEPS survey completed	↗
Proportion of health emergencies that are rapidly detected and responded to (WHO) – SDG 3.d	85% of all emergency events detected in time and responded to (2019)	95% of all emergency events detected in time and responded to	100%	100%	↗
Level of access to safe, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines (UNICEF/UNFPA/WHO) –SDG 3.b.1 and SDG 3.b.3	Percentage of children under 1 year that received DPT3 vaccine: 95% (Boys: 95% Girls: 95% Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian 63%) (2020) 1 type of modern contraceptives procured through Essential Drug List (2019)	98 % (Boys: 98% Girls: 98% Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian: 80%) 3 types of modern contraceptives procured through Essential Drug List	90% general population 57% Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities 0 types of modern contraceptives	90% general population 57% Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities 3 types of modern contraceptives procured through EDL	—
Proportion of children 0–5 months old who are exclusively breastfed (UNICEF)	Total: 40% Urban: 50% Rural: 34% (2020)	Total: 55% Urban: 65% Rural: 53%	Total: 29% Urban: 33.4% Rural: 27.4%	Total: 29% Urban: 33.4% Rural: 27.4%	↘
Number of health institutions that provide Cervical Cancer Screening services and early detection of breast cancer (UNFPA)	5 (2019)	15 (2025)	6	6	↗
Percentage of children (36–59 months) attending an early childhood education programme (UNICEF) – SDG 4.2.2	Total: 14% Girls: 14% Boys: 14%	Total: 50% Girls: 50% Boys: 50%	Total: 15% Girls: 13.4% Boys: 16.6%	Total: 15% Girls: 13.4% Boys: 16.6%	↗



Social Policies and Services

Indicator	Baseline (2019)	Target (2025)	Actual Value (2021)	Actual Value (2022)	Trend
Students achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in core subjects (UNICEF) – SDG 4.1.1	Math: 21% Reading: 23% Science: 23%	Math: 30% Reading: 30% Science: 30%	Math: 21% Reading: 23% Science: 30%	Math: 21% Reading: 23% Science: 30%	↗
Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month (UNICEF) – SDG 16.2.1	Total: 61% Girls: 61% Boys: 61%	Total: 51% Girls: 51% Boys: 51%	Total: 61% Note: Baseline data and reported values are not comparable due to the different methodology used to calculate the indicator in 2020 MICS6 compared with 2014 MICS5 (baseline data)	Total: 61% Note: Baseline data and reported values are not comparable due to the different methodology used to calculate the indicator in 2020 MICS6 compared with 2014 MICS5 (baseline data)	N/A
Number of children in child labour that were identified and protected by inter-institutional mechanisms and policy support (ILO) –SDG 8.7.1	129 (2019)	At least 20% more from the baseline	6	No data	N/A
Stranded migrants in Kosovo have access to shelter and essential social services, including healthcare (IOM) – SDG 10.7*	Stranded migrants have no access to shelter and essential social services, including health care	Stranded migrants have access to shelter and essential social services, including health care	Stranded migrants have access to shelter and essential social services, including health care	Stranded migrants have access to shelter and essential social services, including health care	↗



Outcome 3: By 2025, women and men in Kosovo, particularly youth and vulnerable groups, have increased access to decent work and benefit from sustainable and inclusive economic development that is more resilient to the impacts of climate change, disasters and emergencies

Indicator	Baseline (2019)	Target (2025)	Actual Value (2021)	Actual Value (2022)	Trend
Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET) (UNDP/UNICEF) – SDG 8.6.1	Total: 30.1% Girls: 30.2% Boys: 30% (2020)	Total: 25% Girls: 25% Boys: 25%	Total: 33.6% Girls: 33.2 Boys: 34%	Total: 31.7% Girls: 32.7% Boys: 30.8%	↘
Level of improvement of policies, rules and regulations on Occupational Safety and Health and labour rights for decent jobs. (ILO-UNOPS - IOM) - SDG 8.8.2	7,285 labour inspections conducted (2017) Labour Inspectors are not profiled and specialized on occupational safety and health There is no full compliance of key recruiters on key international recruitment standards for labour migration	About 15,000 labour inspections conducted (UNOPS) About 50% of labour inspectors are profiled and specialized in the OSH sector (30% women) (UNOPS) There is compliance of key recruiters on key international recruitment standards for labour migration	No improvement on law on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) and law on Labour Inspectorate (LI)	No improvement on law on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) and law on Labour Inspectorate (LI)	N/A
Number of people benefiting from socioeconomic recovery measures (UNDP-IOM)	0 (2021)	Number of individuals to be determined by government overall targets (50% women and 10% non-majority beneficiaries 2025)	Total: 104 Women: 45% Non-majority beneficiaries: 100%	160 (families) Women: 50.91% Non-majority beneficiaries: 100%	↗
Proportion of women property owners (UN Women) – SDG 1.4 and SDG 5.a.1 (b)	17% (2019)	22%	18%	19%	↗
Proportion of women-led businesses (UN Women)	11% (2019)	15%	11.60%	13.00%	↗
Average time spent in unpaid domestic and care work (UN Women) - SDG 5.4.1	7.2 hours for women and 2.5 hours for men (2018)	4.5 hours for women and 2 hours for men	7.2 hours for women and 2.5 hours for men	No available data	N/A
Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex: and share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (FAO) - SDG 5.a.1 (a) 5.a.1 (b)	Women: 4.9% Men: 94.9% (2017)	Women: 20% Men: 80%	No available data	No available data	N/A



Sustainable Economic Development

Indicator	Baseline (2019)	Target (2025)	Actual Value (2021)	Actual Value (2022)	Trend
Level of air pollution (UNDP) – SDG 11.6.2	Pristina region during Oct-Dec: PM10: 56 µg/m3; PM2.5: 42 µg/m3 (2018)	Pristina region during Oct-Dec PM10: 30 µg/m3; PM2.5: 20 µg/m3	No available data	No available data	N/A
Climate change mitigation and adaptation agenda advanced (UNDP) (Level of overall Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions) (UNDP) – SDG 13.2.1	10.5 Mt CO2 eq (2015)	9.5 Mt CO2 eq (2025)	No available data	No available data	N/A
Average percentage of municipalities’ area that is covered with detailed regulatory plans or zoning maps (UN-Habitat) – SDG 11.A.1	14.05% (2019)	25%	6.88%	No available data	↘
Average performance of municipalities’ in environmental protection indicators (Implementation of the local environmental action plan; Municipal environmental permits issued; and new buildings that have applied for municipal environmental permits) (UN-Habitat)	65.64% (2019)	75%	44.69%	Data pending	↘
Forest area as a proportion of total land area (FAO) – SDG 15.1.1 - Forest cover area (% of total land)	44.7% (481.000 ha)	Increase of forest area for 3% (2023)	No available data	No available data	N/A
Progress towards sustainable forest management (FAO) – SDG 15.2.1 - Area (ha) under Sustainable Forest Management Plans (FMP) - The rate of implementation of FMP - Share of Multi-Purpose Forest Management Planning	60% of public forest is currently covered with FMP implementation rate of FMP 10% No Multi-Purpose (MP) FMPs	90% of public forest area covered with valid FMPs (2025) FMPs Implementation rate 50% (2025) 4 new Multi-Purpose (MP) FMPs covering at a minimum 20,000 ha (2025)	No available data 0% 0	No available data 0% 0	



Outcome 4: By 2025, all communities in Kosovo, benefit equitably from inclusive engagement and greater social cohesion

Indicator	Baseline (2019)	Target (2025)	Actual Value (2021)	Actual Value (2022)	Trend
Percentage of people who felt discriminated in a situation in the last six months (UNDP) – SDG 10.2.1	Total: 11% (2019) Men: 12.5% Women: 9.5% K-Alb: 10.9% K-Serb: 15.2% K-others: 12.2%	Less than baseline	Total: 10.3% Men: 8.9% Women: 7.5% K-Alb: 8.7% K-Serb: 15.7% K-others: 11.9%	Total: 4.15% Men: 4.2% Women: 4.2% K-Alb: 4% K-serb: 3.6% K-others: 10.8%	↗
Public satisfaction with protection of cultural heritage (UNDP)	Total: 42.30% (2020) Men: 43% Women: 41.50% K-Alb: 42.60% K-Serb: 8.6% K-others: 51.50%	More than baseline	Total: 39.5% Men:44.1% Women:44.2% K-Alb:43.8% K-Serb: 6.2% K-others: 55.7%	Total: 41.9% Men: 44% Women: 41% K-Alb: 42% K-serb: 7.7% K-others: 56%	↘
Percentage of population that thinks that relations between Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs “are not so tense” and “are not tense at all” (UNDP/IOM) – SDG 16.b.1	Total: 20.2% (2019) Men: 22.5% Women: 17.9% K-Alb:20.9% K-Serb: 13.1% K-Others: 14.2%	More than baseline	Total: 21.9% Men:25.2% Women:24% K-Alb:25.1% K-Serb: 20.9% K-others: 36.8%	Total: 20.9% Men: 21% Women: 21% K-Alb: 21.3% K-Serb: 25% K-others: 15%	↗
Percentage of population that “agrees” and “strongly agrees” that Kosovo should be a secular, multi-religious state (UNDP)	Tota: 46.6% (2019) Men: 48.3% Women: 44.8% K-Alb: 46.8% K-Serb: 35.5% K-Others:42.8%	More than baseline	Total: 46.2% Men:51.3% Women:46.1% K-Alb:47.9% K-Serb: 33.1% K-others: 53.3%	Total: 47.4% Men: 50% Women: 46% K-Alb: 49% K-serb: 22.4% K-others: 51%	↗
Proportion of women-led businesses (UN Women)	11% (2019)	15%	11.60%	13.00%	↗
Average time spent in unpaid domestic and care work (UN Women) - SDG 5.4.1	7.2 hours for women and 2.5 hours for men (2018)	4.5 hours for women and 2 hours for men	7.2 hours for women and 2.5 hours for men	No available data	N/A
Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex: and share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (FAO) - SDG 5.a.1 (a) 5.a.1 (b)	Women: 4.9% Men: 94.9% (2017)	Women: 20% Men: 80%	No available data	No available data	N/A



Gender, Empowerment and Data

Outcome 5: By 2025, all women and men in Kosovo, particularly young people, vulnerable groups and displaced persons, increasingly achieve gender equality, claim their rights and fulfil civic responsibilities

Indicator	Baseline (2019)	Target (2025)	Actual Value (2021)	Actual Value (2022)	Trend
Contraceptive use among reproductive aged women and young people (UNFPA)	Modern contraceptive prevalence rate 13% (2014) 37.3% of young women (67.6% of young men) reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the last 12 months (2014)	Total: 18% (2025) Young Women: 45% Young Men: 70% (2025)	Total: 9.4% Young Women: 37.3% Young Men: 67.6	Measured by MICS data (due in 2023)	N/A
Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception (UNFPA) – SDG 3.7.1*	8.9% (2014)	7% (2025)	11.90%	Measured by MICS data (due in 2023)	N/A
Percentage of people aged 15–49 years who state that domestic violence is justified (UNFPA)	Women: 32.9% Men: 14.9% (2014)	Women: 27% Men: 10% (2025)	Women: 24.7% Men: 12.2%	Measured by MICS data (due in 2023)	N/A
Number of complaints for domestic violence filed (UN Women) – SDG 5.2.1*	Total: 2,198 (2019) Women 1,530 (70%) Men 668 (30%) Majority communities 1,848 (84%) Non-majority communities 350 (16%)	Decrease by 20%	Increase by 15%	Increase by 21% Women 2,278 (81.5%) Men 515 (18.5%) Majority communities 2,372 (85%) Non-majority communities 422 (15%)	↗
Number of claims for rights violation filed by women before Ombudsperson’s Institution (UN Women)	550 (2019)	600	1,536	Not available	N/A
Percentage of people who have carried out any volunteer work in the last 12 months (UNV)	15% (2017)	25% (50% women)	Not assessed in 2021	Not assessed in 2022	N/A
Number of displaced persons and vulnerable people that attain civil, political, social economic and cultural rights (UNHCR, IOM) –SDG 10.3.1	Total: 600 (294 women) displaced persons	Total: 2,500 (1,225 women) displaced persons	Total: 752 (74 women) displaced persons	Total: 1441 (273 women) displaced persons	—



