

Democracy for Development

D4D



BEFORE
& **AFTER**

**INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE:
ANNUAL REVIEW
2010**

Prishtina
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Introduction

The main reason we embarked on this project, was our dissatisfaction with 100-page reports of various officials, mostly filled up with photos whom they met during 365 days. Is this the best way to report on the usage of taxes? Instead, how about a simple A4 document with tabular comparisons?

Has the incidence of a disease or, for example, infant mortality rate decreased over the years, or the labour productivity improved? We need to be able to see these numbers in a simple way. I can sort of imagine being able to follow the performance of authorities with a bar. We like to track progress of many aspects of our lives (e.g. how fast a file downloads to our computer). How about us being able to track the progress of public institutions that we have elected to spend the money that we set aside for public affairs? How about being able to see whether attendance of MPs has improved?

Greater accountability improves overall functioning of governance as well as will contribute to higher participation and democracy. For greater accountability there is a continuing need to monitor the performance of the government and public agencies of various sectors. It is important that such public scrutiny is simple and the society can measure their work from year to year.

This objective performance monitoring may ultimately facilitate an increase of pressure coming from citizens, businesses, civil society, media, opposition parties and Parliament. Establishing a good information system to monitor the performance of the government in the key sectors is even more crucial for Kosovo where data dissemination practices are weak and access to data, in general, is very limited.

This project is about constructive and evidence-based pressure by informed civil society and public. D4D has initiated the creation of an information system that measures over 250 indicators from year-to-year basis. Spotting trends and measuring progress leads to results-oriented policy-making which is by far superior to the current tracking. More specifically, D4D also hopes

that this will help instil a culture of external evaluation and public scrutiny, instil a culture of monitoring and reflection over policies, and create ownership of governance.

This publication is organized in four sections: governance, economy, social development and rule of law. Each section is divided into sub-sections which includes five to ten key performance indicators, calculates the difference of these indicators during the past year and measures overall progress. Finally, detailed lists of sources are listed in the end of each section for each performance indicator. We hope that these indicators will serve as base-lines for future measurements over the years.

1. ECONOMY

1.1 Macroeconomic Performance

		2008	2009	Difference	P
1.1.1	Real GDP growth rate (%)	5.4	4	-1.5	▼
1.1.2	Real GDP per capita growth rate (%)	3.8	2.5	-1.3	▼
1.1.3	Exports (as % of GDP)	5.6	4.2	-1.4	▼
1.1.4	Imports (as % of GDP)	49	46.7	-2.3	▲
1.1.5	Trade Balance (as % of GDP)	-43.3	-42.5	-0.8	▲
1.1.6	Remittances (as % of GDP)	13.9	13	-0.9	▼
1.1.7	Official Transfers (as % of GDP)	7.5	6.4	-1.1	▼
1.1.8	Current Account Balance (as % of GDP)	-15.4	-16.2	0.8	▼
1.1.9	Foreign Direct Investments (as % of GDP)	9.5	5.6	-3.9	▼

Performance (P); Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

Economic growth rate reverted to about 4 percent in 2009 (compared to 5.4% in 2008) in the wake of the global economic crisis. The impact of the economic downturn was transmitted to Kosovo through a decline in exports, foreign investment and remittances, but the overall impact of the crisis has been moderate due to the limited international integration of Kosovo's economy and the significant increase in public expenditure, particularly for capital investment.

Exports fell by 18 percent in 2009, but since imports fell more than exports in absolute terms, the overall deficit of trade balance somewhat improved.

Foreign investment flows fell by over 20% to €285 million in 2009 according to preliminary data from Central Bank of Kosovo.

Remittances, the single largest inflow category in the balance of payments, have not yet witnessed a sharp decline; preliminary data show that the decline in 2009 was below 10 percent.

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

1.2 Labour Market and Poverty

		2008	2009	Difference	P
1.2.1	Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	47.4	45.4	-2	▲
1.2.2	Youth unemployment rate (%)	73	73	0	=
1.2.3	Women unemployment rate (%)	59.6	56.4	-3.2	▲
1.2.4	Labour force participation rate (%)	46	47.7	1.7	▲
1.2.5	Female labour force participation rate (%)	26.1	28.7	2.6	▲
1.2.6	Employment rate (%)	24.1	26.1	2	▲
1.2.7	Public registry on unemployed (Number)	335,945	338,895	0.9%	▼
1.2.8	Absolute Poverty rate (%)	N/A	N/A		
1.2.9	Extreme Poverty rate (%)	N/A	N/A		

Performance (P); Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) conducted by the Statistical Office in Kosovo indicate a slight decrease in the rate of unemployment from 47.5 percent in 2008 to 45.4 percent in 2009 (unemployment of women from 59.6 percent to 56.4 percent).

The latest survey also points out a growing trend in the labour force utilization indicators such as labour force participation rate (from 46% in 2008 to 47.7% percent in 2009) as well as employment rate (from 24.1% to 26.1%).

Based on the public registry, the total number of unemployed increased by 0.8 percent as of December 2009. It is important to note that the unemployment registry system of the Public Employment Service (PES) is inflated (and therefore not credible) by a high number of people who are not actively looking for work, or are working informally, while there are many unemployed who are not registered with the PES.

There is no data on the level of poverty for 2008 and 2009.

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

1.3 Macroeconomic Stability

		2008	2009	Difference	P
1.3.1	Primary Budget Balance (as % of GDP)	-0.02	-0.68	-0.66	▼
1.3.2	Overall Balance (as % of GDP)	0.0	-0.86	-0.86	▼
1.3.3	Government Debt (as % of GDP)		6.8		
1.3.4	Interest payments (as % of GDP)	0.0	0.2	0.2	▼
1.3.5	Tax Burden to economy (as % of GDP)	21.6	21.1	0.5	▲
1.3.6	CPI average (%)	9.4	-2.4	-11.8	◀▶
1.3.7	CPI end of period (%)	0.5	0.1	-0.4	◀▶
1.3.8	GDP deflator (%)	7	-3.4	-10.4	◀▶

Performance (P); Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

It is widely recognized that economic growth cannot be sustainable unless the macro environment is stable. Macroeconomic stability alone is insufficient; however, it is recognized that macroeconomic disarray harms the economy. For example, governments cannot provide services if they have to allocate a relatively important portion of its revenues to interest payments and repayments of its public debt or fiscal deficits limits the governments' ability to react to crisis.

In 2009, general government budget recorded a deficit for about 0.7% of GDP.

Fiscal revenues increased by 20.5% or about €194.5 million (from €942.5 million in 2008 to €1,136.7 million in 2009) largely due to one-off non-tax revenue dividend payment from PTK, the publicly owned enterprise in amount of €200 million (or 5% of GDP). On the other hand, in 2009 public expenditures increased by 20% or about €188 million (from €950.5 million in 2008 to €1138.6 million in 2009). Significant increases recorded in all categories of public expenditure.

Since the growth in the public revenue was as a result of one-off non tax revenue (dividend payment from PTK), expansion in public expenditure (excluding this dividend income) will pose risk for medium term fiscal stability and sustainability of public finances.

Average inflation rate during 2009 was -2.4 percent. However CPI has increase by 0.1% in December 2009 on year-to-year basis due to the increases in the oil and transportation prices.

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

1.4 Financial Sector Development

		2008	2009	Difference	P
1.4.1	Banking Assets (% of GDP)	46.9	56.9	10	▲
1.4.2	Net foreign assets (in million of Euros) -of which deposits and securities (in million of Euros)	1,593 1,456	1700 1,634.4	6.7% 12.2%	▼
1.4.3	Deposits (% of GDP)	37.52	45.11	7.6	▲
1.4.4	Annual growth of deposits (%)	26.3	20.8	-5.5	▼
1.4.5	Loans (% of GDP)	30.75	33.32	2.6	▲
1.4.6	Annual growth rate of loans (%)	32.6	8.9	-23.7	▼
1.4.7	Interest Spreads	9.4	10,1	0.7	▼
1.4.8	Non-performing loans ratio	3.3	4.3	1	▼
1.4.9	Return on Average Assets (%)	2.6	1.3	-1.3	▼
1.4.10	Return on Average Equity (%)	26.6	13.2	-13.4	▼
1.4.11	Loan to deposits ratio (%)	82	74	-8	▼
1.4.12	Liquid to total assets ratio (%)	30.7	32.3	1.6	▲

Performance (P); Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

An efficient financial sector allocates resources to most the productive use or to investment projects with the highest expected returns. Financial markets expansion provides greater financial means for consumption and investment (local demand) which in turn promotes economic growth.

As of December 2009, the amount of deposits at the banking sector reached €1,745 million, representing an annual growth rate of 21 percent which is lower than the annual growth rate of 26.3 percent recorded in December 2008.

On the other hand, as of December 2009, total banking sector loans reached the amount of €1,289 million, representing an annual increase of only 9 percent compared to 32.5 percent in 2008. The lower growth rate in credits will automatically slow the growth rates of aggregate demand as well as the level of investments and in this way potential GDP.

Surprisingly, even if annual growth rate of deposits and loans decreased during 2009, interest spreads between loans and deposits increased during this period.

Another important indicator for the efficiency of the banking sector is the non-performing loan portfolio, which increased from 3.3% (at the end of 2008) to 4.3% (at the end of 2009).

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

1.5 Regulatory Framework for Businesses

		2008	2009	Difference	P
1.5.1	Ease of Doing Business (rank)	107	113	-6	▼
1.5.2	Starting a business (rank)	156	164	-8	▼
1.5.3	Dealing with constructing permits (rank)	173	176	-3	▼
1.5.4	Employing workers (rank)	32	34	-2	▼
1.5.5	Registering property	60	68	-8	▼
1.5.6	Getting credit (rank)	41	43	-2	▼
1.5.7	Protecting investors (rank)	171	172	-1	▼
1.5.8	Paying taxes (rank)	49	50	-1	▼
1.5.9	Trading across border (rank)	129	132	-3	▼
1.5.10	Enforcing contracts (rank)	156	157	-1	▼
1.5.11	Closing a business (rank)	28	28	0	=

Performance (P); Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

The legal and regulatory framework, as well as institutional behaviors within which firms, individuals and government interact, influences investment decisions and organization of production.

Doing Business indicators provide objective measures of business regulations and their enforcement. *Doing Business* focuses on 10 topics, with the specific aim of measuring the regulation and red tape relevant to the life cycle of a domestic small to medium-size firm.

According to the World Bank's Doing Business Report published in 2010 (using the data from 2009), which tracks regulatory reforms aimed at improving the ease of doing business, Kosovo was ranked at 113rd place (Kosovo had previously ranked at 107th place last year). A low ranking on the ease of doing business index means the regulatory environment is not conducive to the operation of business.

The worsened position is not as a result of unfavorable policy measures undertaken in 2009 but rather as a result of the fact that nothing changed in this area during this period and other countries have taken initiatives to improve those indicators. Kosovo's ranking deteriorated in all sub-indicators except in "closing a business". The highest regress was observed on "starting a business" indicator. Furthermore, the indicators on dealing with construction permits, protecting investors, and enforcing contract ranked poorly.

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

1.6 Electric Energy

		2008	2009	Difference	P
1.6.1	Coal Production (tones)	7,842,000	7,870,727	0.4%	▲
1.6.2	Electricity production (mega watt hours)	4,528,100	4,680,000	3.35%	▲
1.6.3	Electricity consumption (mega watt hours)	2,940,900	3,200,674	8.5%	▲
1.6.4	Electricity Imports (mega watt hours)	647,500	610,509	- 5.7%	▼
1.6.5	Electricity Exports (mega watt hours)	235,000	113,910	- 51.5%	▼
1.6.6	Trade Balance (mega watt hours)	-412,500	-496,599	20.4%	▼
1.6.7	Losses (in %)	44.1	35.45	- 9	▲
1.6.8	Collection (in mil. Euros)	134.6	160	18%	▲
1.6.9	Collection (as % of billed energy)	76	81	5	▲
1.6.10	Collection of total energy available (%)	61	64	3	▲
1.6.11	Average electricity supply cuts				

Performance (P); Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

A well developed infrastructure is a fundamental condition for economic development. It is also an important factor in determining the location and sectors that can develop.

Positive trends are observed in many indicators related to electricity such as in coal production, electricity imports as well as in losses and collection of billable electricity.

Despite positive trends observed in many indicators related to electricity, no progress was observed in the New Kosovo Power Plant project, the Hydropower Project in Zhur or small scale hydro power projects.

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

1.7 Infrastructure - Transport and Telecommunications

		2008	2009	Difference	P
1.7.1	Road network (main and regional, km)	1925,1	1925,1	0	=
1.7.2	Unpaved to paved roads (ratio)	15.5	15.4	0.1	=
1.7.3	Railroad Passenger traffic	399,221	374,504	- 6.2%	▼
1.7.4	Freight traffic (net tones)	823,045	911,830	10.8%	▲
1.7.5	Number of air traffic flights conducted	4,828	5,709	18.25%	▲
1.7.6	Total passengers(airplane)	1,130,639	1,191,978	5.4%	▲
1.7.7	Fixed telephone lines (PTK only)	78,869	88,877	12.7%	▲
1.7.8	Mobile telephone subscriptions	1,159,950	1,463,609	26.2%	▲
1.7.9	Internet users	110,879	125,949	13.6%	▲
1.7.10	Broadband Internet subscriptions (IPKO and PTK only)	93,847			

Performance (P); Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

While positive trends are observed in the air traffic and railroads freight traffic, a negative trend is observed in passenger railroad traffic.

It is interesting to notice that increased roads infrastructure projects were not transferred and captured in statistics. Based on statistics published by Statistical Office in Kosovo (Kosovo in Figures 2009) there are no changes in roads network and in the ratio of not paved to paved roads.

The use of telecommunication infrastructure has also improved during 2009 mainly in fixed and mobile subscriptions as well as for internet users, while no data was available for broadband subscriptions in 2009.

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

Annex: Indicators and Sources

	Indicators	Source
1.1 Macroeconomic Performance		
1.1.1	Real GDP growth rate (%)	IMF Country Report Nr. 10/246, July 2009
1.1.2	Real GDP per capita growth rate (%)	
1.1.3	Exports (in % of GDP)	Central Bank of the Republic of Kosovo, Balance of Payments Bulletin, Nr 9, 2010
1.1.4	Imports (in % of GDP)	
1.1.5	Trade Balance (in % of GDP)	
1.1.6	Remittances (in % of GDP)	
1.1.7	Official Transfers (in % of GDP)	IMF Country Report Nr. 10/246, July 2010
1.1.8	Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	Central Bank of the Republic of Kosovo, Balance of Payments Bulletin, Nr 9, 2010
1.1.9	Foreign Direct Investments (% of GDP)	
1.2 Labour Market and Poverty		
1.2.1	Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK), Labour Force Surveys (2009)
1.2.2	Youth unemployment rate (%)	
1.2.3	Women unemployment rate (%)	
1.2.4	Labour force participation rate, share of labour force (employed and unemployed) in the total working age population, (%)	
1.2.5	Female labour force participation rate (%)	
1.2.6	Employment rate, total number of employed people divided to the working age population (16-65) (%)	
1.2.7	Public registry on unemployed	
1.3 Macroeconomic Stability		
1.3.1	Primary Budget Balance (in % of	Ministry of Economy and Finance,

	GDP)	Macroeconomic review, April 2010
1.3.2	Overall Balance, primary budget balance plus interest payments (as % of GDP)	
1.3.3	Government Debt (as % of GDP)	IMF Country Report Nr. 10/246, July 2010
1.3.4	Interest payments (as % of GDP)	
1.3.5	Tax Burden to economy (as % of GDP), only tax incomes were extracted from the budget and divided to GDP	Own calculation
1.3.6	Consumer Price Index (CPI) average (%)	Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK), Consumer Price Index (2002-2009), June 2010
1.3.7	CPI end of period (%)	
1.3.8	GDP deflator (%), is a measure of the level of prices of all new, domestically produced, final goods and services in an economy.	IMF Country Report Nr. 10/246, July 2010
1.4 Financial Sector Development		
1.4.1	Banking Assets (% of GDP)	
1.4.2	Net foreign assets (in million of Euros), the value of the assets that a country owns abroad, minus the value of the domestic assets owned by foreigners. of which deposits and securities (in million of Euros)	Central Bank of the Republic of Kosovo, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, May 2010
1.4.3	Deposits (% of GDP)	
1.4.4	Annual growth of deposits	
1.4.5	Loans (% of GDP)	
1.4.6	Annual growth rate of loans	
1.4.7	Interest Spreads	
1.4.8	Non-performing loans, refers to the ratio of non-performing loans (NPL-loans that are in default or close to being in default.) to total loans	Central Bank of the Republic of Kosovo, Financial Sector Bulletin, 2010

1.4.9	Return on Average Assets (ROAA), the ratio between the after tax profit and the average assets	Central Bank of the Republic of Kosovo, Financial Sector Bulletin, 2010
1.4.10	Return on Average Equity (ROAE), the ratio between the after tax profit and the average equity	
1.4.11	Loan to deposits ratio (%)	
1.4.12	Liquid to total assets ratio (%), it is convertible proportion of bank's assets: the proportion of total assets readily convertible into cash	
1.5 Regulatory Framework for Businesses		
1.5.1	Easy of doing business ranking, it is a summary of 10 indicators below	The World Bank, Doing Business 2010, Reforming through Difficult Times. <i>Doing Business</i> provides a quantitative measure of regulations for starting a business, dealing with construction permits, employing workers, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and closing a business—as they apply to domestic small and medium-size enterprises.
1.5.2	Starting a business (rank), looks at the number of procedures, time (days), cost and minim capital required	
1.5.3	Dealing with constructing permits (rank), looks at the number of procedures, time (days) and cost with dealing with constructing permit	
1.5.4	Employing workers (rank), looks at hiring and firing rules and associated cost.	
1.5.5	Registering property, looks at the number of procedures, time (days) and cost with registration	
1.5.6	Getting credit, looks at the strength of legal rights, Depth of credit information and credit registry	

	coverage	
1.5.7	Protecting investors, looks at aspect of extent of disclosure, Extent of director liability, ease of shareholder suits etc,	The World Bank, Doing Business 2010, Reforming through Difficult Times
1.5.8	Paying taxes, looks at number of payments, time and total tax rate	
1.5.9	Trading across border, looks at number of documents for export/import, time (days) to export/import, and cost to export/import	
1.5.10	Enforcing contracts, looks at procedures, time and cost of claim	
1.5.11	Closing a business, looks at time, cost and recovery rate	
1.6 Infrastructure - Electricity		
1.6.1	Coal Production (t)	Statistical Office in Kosovo (SOK), Energy Balance in Kosovo
1.6.2	Electricity production (mega watt hours)	
1.6.3	Electricity consumption (mega watt hours)	
1.6.4	Electricity Imports (mega watt hours)	
1.6.5	Electricity Exports (mega watt hours)	
1.6.6	Trade Balance (mega watt hours)	
1.6.7	Losses (in %)	
1.6.8	Collection (in million Euros	
1.6.9	Collection as % of billed energy	
1.6.10	Collection of total energy available	
1.6.11	Average electricity supply cuts	
1.7 Infrastructure - Transport and Telecommunications		
	Transport	
1.7.1	Roads network (main + regional, km)	Statistical office of Kosovo,

1.7.2	Not paved to paved roads ratio	Kosovo in Figures 2009
Railroads		
1.7.3	Passenger traffic	Kosovo Railways JSC, Annual Report Report 2009, January 2010
1.7.4	Freight traffic (net tones)	
Air traffic		
1.7.5	Number of flights conducted	Statistical office of Kosovo, Kosovo in Figures 2009
1.7.6	Total passengers	
Telecommunications		
1.7.7	Fixed telephone lines	PTK Annual Report for 2009
1.7.8	Mobile telephone subscriptions	PTK and IPKO Annual Reports for 2009
1.7.9	Internet users	ART Annual Report for 2009
1.7.10	Broadband Internet subscriptions	PTK and IPKO Annual Reports for 2009

2. GOVERNANCE

2.1 Governance

		2008	2009	Difference	P
2.1.1	Size of the Civil Service (number)	75,474	78,673	3,199 (4.2%)	▼
2.1.2	National Democratic Governance (FH index)	5.50	5.25	-0.25	▲
2.1.3	Political Stability & Absence of Violence/Terrorism (WB index)	-0.69	-0.68	-0.1	▲
2.1.4	Government Effectiveness (WB index)	-0.74	-0.5	- 0.24	▲
2.1.5	Satisfaction with the Government (%)	47/49/57	38/53/56	-9/+4/-1	▼
2.1.6	Satisfaction with the President (%)	73/69/70	47/61/61	-26/-8/-9	▼
2.1.7	Satisfaction with the Prime Minister (%)	71/63/63	40/53/52	-29/-10/-11	▼

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◄►); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

Much to IMF's dismay, the size of the civil service has increased. The Freedom House and the World Bank have observed (very modest) improvement in their governance indicators, which is at direct contradiction with the public perception which has seen the popularity of the institutions plummet to all time lows.

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

2.2 Assembly of Kosovo

		2008	2009	Difference	P
2.2.1	Interpellations	3	0	-3	▼
2.2.2	Parliamentary Questions	250	224	-26 (-10%)	▼
2.2.3	Laws approved (number)	91	37	-54 (-60%)	▼
2.2.4	Attendance of MPs in Parliamentary Sessions (average)	99.5	99	-0.5	▼
2.2.5	Satisfaction with the Assembly (%)	46-49	53-46	0	=

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

Kosovo's Assembly turns out to be one of the saddest stories from 2008 to 2009. Except their salaries and pensions, they seem oblivious to improve anything else.

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

2.3 Elections & Political Parties

		2008	2009	Difference	P
2.3.1	Electoral turn-out in national elections	49.5% (2004)	40.1% (2007)	9.4%	▼
2.3.2.a 2.3.2.b	Turn-out in local elections (assembly/mayoral) (%)	39.4/39.5 (2007)	45.4/44.7 (2009)	3.9/5.2	▲
2.3.3	Observers (number)	27,000	19,576	- 7,426 (-27.5%)	▼
2.3.4	Electoral Process Rating (FH)	4.5	4.5	0	=
2.3.5	Cost of election administration per voter (Euro)	4.16 (2007)	4.97 (2009)	0.81	▼
2.3.6	Democracy Fund (Euro)	1,913,783	1,911,783	-2,000 (-0.1%)	▲
2.3.7	Parliamentary Parties (number)	18 (2004-2007)	18 (2007-2010)	0	=

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◄►); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

The fall in turnout in national elections from 2004 to 2007 is significantly higher than the increase in municipal ones. The number of observers has decreased reducing transparency. The CEC has run ever more expensive elections, seeing an increase of more than 20% in the cost of administering the elections per voter. The Democracy Fund (allocation to the Parliamentary Groups by the Kosovo Budget) is at the same level as before as are the number of parties represented in the Parliament. On a scale from 1 to 7, Freedom House rated elections the same as before, a dismal 4.5 (1 representing the highest level of democratic progress and 7 the lowest.)

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

2.4 Local Government & Decentralization

		2008	2009	Difference	P
2.4.1	Collection rate of property tax	8.2 mln (2007)	12.7 mln (2008)	53%	
2.4.2	Municipal Own Revenues (mln Eur)	38.3	37.2	-1.1 (-2.87%)	▼
2.4.3	Local dem. Gov. (FH index)	5.50	5.25	-0.25	▲
2.4.4	Municipalities (no)	30	37	8	▲
2.4.5	Transfer of competences (level)	N/A	15/10/3		
2.4.6	Average municipal budget	7,166,510	7,375,758	209,248 (2.92%)	▲
2.4.7	Share of own revenues (of total budget)	19.8%	15.2%	-4.6%	▼
2.4.8	Representation ratio (avg voter/councillor ratio)	1,545	1,547	2	▼

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

It is not encouraging that own revenues of municipalities have seen a decrease of a total of 1.1 mln euros between 2008 and 2009. At the same time, the drop of own revenues as share of the total budget is sharp due to a rapid growth of the central grant to municipalities. This also reflects a significant decrease of own revenues as a share of total budget, down by close to a third. Freedom House has observed mild progress in local government. One would expect that representation would improve from the creation of 7 new municipalities, but the increase of councilors from the new municipalities was offset with the reduction of councilors in 'parent' municipalities.

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

2.5 Inter-ethnic Relations and Returns

		2008	2009	Difference	P
2.5.1	Perceived inter-ethnic distance (Readiness of the Serbs to work with Albanians)	29%	27%	-2	▼
2.5.2	Perceived inter-ethnic distance (Readiness of Albanians to work with Serbs)	46.5%	39.5%	-7	▼
2.5.3a 2.5.3b	Composition of the Kosovo Police (Serbs/Other communities)	10%/ 5.52	9.92%/ 5.49%	-0.08% / 0.03	▼
2.5.4a 2.5.4b	Serbs/Other Communities in the public sector		5.21%/ 3.64%		
2.5.5	Voluntary Returns	2,382	3,544	1,162 (49%)	▲
2.5.6	Forced Returns	2,550	2,962	412 (16%)	▼
2.5.7	Inter-ethnic crime (number)		82		

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◄►); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

Despite results in major projects such as decentralization, inter-ethnic distance has grown. However, returns have picked up, but unfortunately so have forced returns. The representation of the Serb community in the Kosovo Police has fallen, while there is very little recent data on their representation in other institutions.

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

2.6 Media

		2008	2009	Difference	P
2.6.1	Media Sustainability Index (IREX)	2.26	2.38	0.12	▲
2.6.2	Free Speech	2.33	2.37	0.04	▲
2.6.3	Professional Journalism	2.24	2.23	-0.01	▼
2.6.4	Plurality of News Sources	2.40	2.59	0.19	▲
2.6.5	Business Management	1.96	2.40	0.44	▲
2.6.6	Supporting Institutions	2.39	2.32	-0.07	▼
2.6.7	Number of media outlets print/radio/tv	8/95/21	9/92/22	1/-3/1	▲
2.6.8	Independent Media (FH index)	5.50	5.50	0	=
2.6.9	Press Freedom Index (FH)		53		
2.6.10	Legal Environment		15		
2.6.11	Political Environment		20		
2.6.12	Econ. Environment		18		
2.6.13	Press Freedom Index (RSF)	12,00	16,58	4.58	▼

Legend: Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

IREX saw a mild improvement in the media sustainability index. Both in 2008 and in 2009, Kosovo is in the bracket of 'near sustainability' (2-3), but closer to 'unsustainable mixed system (1-2) than to sustainable (3-4). One newspaper and one TV station were added to Kosovo's media spectrum, while three radio stations ceased to operate. Freedom House saw independence of media the same as in 2008, while it measured the Press Freedom Index in Kosovo for the first time. Reporters Without Borders saw the press freedom deteriorate significantly.

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

2.7 Civil Society

		2008	2009	Difference	P
2.7.1	NGO Sustainability Index	3.9	3.9	0	=
2.7.2	Legal Environment	3.4	3.5	0.1	▼
2.7.3	Organizational Capacity	3.7	3.7	0	=
2.7.4	Financial Viability	4.7	4.8	0.1	▼
2.7.5	Advocacy	3.9	3.8	-0.1	▲
2.7.6.	Service Provision	4.0	3.9	-0.1	▲
2.7.7	Infrastructure	3.5	3.6	0.1	▼
2.7.8	Public Image	3.8	3.7	-0.1	▲
2.7.9	Perception on NGO Corruption (%)	10	18	8	▼
2.7.10	Civil Society Rating (FH Index)	4.00	4.00	0	=
2.7.11	Number of registered domestic NGOs	3,800	5,000	1,200 (31.6%)	▲
2.7.12	Democracy Score	5.21	5.11	-0.10	▼

Legend: Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

NGO Sustainability Index comprises of the other indicators below. The index of 3.9 indicates that the civil society in Kosovo is in a stage of mid-transition (3-5). Unfortunately, it is not progressing towards consolidation (1-3) and for two years it was rated as being at the same stage. There is an increase of people who view civil society as corrupt. The number of NGOs has increased but this has not improved the rating given by the Freedom House (4 on a scale of 1-7) with 1 representing the highest level of democratic progress and 7 the lowest. The Democracy Score is an average of ratings for the categories tracked in a given year.

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

Annex: Indicators and Sources

	Indicators	Source
2.1 Governance		
2.1.1	Size of the Civil Service.	MEF. Kosova Budget figures for 2008 and 2009.
2.1.2	National Democratic Governance.	Freedom House. Nations in Transit.
2.1.3	Political Stability & Absence of Violence/Terrorism.	World Bank. Aggregate Governance Indicators 1996-2009. The six governance indicators are measured in units ranging from about -2.5 to 2.5, with higher values corresponding to better governance outcomes.
2.1.4	Government Effectiveness.	
2.1.5	Satisfaction with the Government (%).	
2.1.6	Satisfaction with the President (%).	
2.1.7	Satisfaction with the Prime Minister.	Data gathered from UNDP EWS quarterly reports.
2.2 Assembly of Kosovo		
2.2.1	Interpellations.	Kosova Democratic Institute (KDI). Scorecard
2.2.2	Parliamentary Questions.	
2.2.3	Number of laws approved.	Web-site of the National Assembly of Kosovo
2.2.4	Attendance of MPs in Parliamentary Sessions.	KDI Calculation based on official data from the Secretariat of the National Assembly of Kosovo. *Data available only for the first half of 2009.
2.2.5	Satisfaction with the Assembly.	UNDP EWS quarterly reports.
2.3 Elections and Political Parties		
2.3.1	Electoral turn-out in national and local elections.	Kosovo's Central Election Commission.

2.3.2	Electoral turn-out in local elections.	
2.3.2	Observers (number).	
2.3.4	Electoral Process Rating.	Freedom House. Nations in Transit. The Democracy Score is an average of ratings for the categories tracked in a given year.
2.3.5	Cost of election administration per voter.	CEC elections budget (does not include CEC's annual operational budget) for 2007 and 2009 divided for the number of registered voters in 2007 and 2009.
2.3.6	Democracy Fund.	MEF. Kosovo budget figures.
2.3.7	Parliamentary Parties (number)	Web-site of the Assembly of Kosovo.
2.4 Local Government & Decentralization		
2.4.1	Collection rate of property tax.	http://www.kospress.com/portali/index.php?view=article&catid=26%3Aeconomics&id=3747%3Aviti-2008-rekord-sa-i-perket-te-hyrave-ngatatimi-ne-prone-&option=com_content&Itemid=29
2.4.2	Municipal Own Revenues.	MEF. Kosovo Budget Figures (from the revised budget).
2.4.3	Local democratic governance.	Freedom House. Nations in Transit.
2.4.4	Number of Municipalities.	Ministry of Local Government Administration.
2.4.5	Transfer of competences.	As measured by the Fiscal Affairs Department of the IMF. Three figures correspond for fully decentralized/partially/incomplete.
2.4.6	Average municipal budget.	
2.4.7	Share of budget from own revenues/total budget.	MEF. Kosovo Budget Figures.

2.4.8	Voter/councilor ratio (average).	Calculation done based on the data gathered from the CEC figures on the total number of Councilors for 2007 and 2009 divided for the number of registered voters.
2.5 Inter-ethnic Relations and Returns		
2.5.1	Perceived inter-ethnic distance (Readiness of the Serbs to work with Albanians)	Data gathered from UNDP EWS quarterly reports.
2.5.2	Perceived inter-ethnic distance (Readiness of Albanians to work with Serbs)	
2.5.3	Composition of the Kosovo Police (Serbs/Other communities)	Kosovo Police Website
2.5.4	Serbs/Other Communities in the public sector	Figures from Ministry of Public Service
2.5.5	Voluntary Returns.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
2.5.6	Forced Returns.	
2.5.7	Share of inter-ethnic crime.	OSCE. Communities Rights Assessment Report. From February 2008 to May 2009.
2.6 Media		
2.6.1	Media Sustainability Index.	IREX. Media Sustainability Index 2010.
2.6.2	Free Speech	
2.6.3	Professional Journalism	
2.6.4	Plurality of News Sources	
2.6.5	Business Management	

2.6.6	Supporting Institutions	
2.6.7	Number of media outlets print/radio/tv.	
2.6.8	Independent Media	Freedom House. Nations in Transit.
2.6.9	Press Freedom Index.	
2.6.10	Legal Environment	
2.6.11	Political Environment	Freedom House. Freedom of the Press 2010.
2.6.12	economic Environment	
2.6.13	Press Freedom Index.	Reporters Without Borders. Countries are given a total score from 0 (best) to 100 (worst) on the basis of a set of 23 methodology questions divided into three subcategories.
2.7 Civil Society		
2.7.1	NGO Sustainability	
2.7.2	Legal Environment	
2.7.3	Organizational Capacity	
2.7.4	Financial Viability	USAID. NGO Sustainability Index for Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia.
2.7.5	Advocacy	
2.7.6	Service Provision	
2.7.7	Infrastructure	
2.7.8	Public Image	
2.7.9	Perception on NGO Corruption.	UNDP. Early Warning Reports. 2008-2009.
2.7.10	Civil Society Rating.	Freedom House. Nations in Transit.
2.7.11	Number of registered domestic NGOs	USAID. NGO Sustainability Index for Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia.
2.7.12	Democracy Score	Freedom House. Nations in Transit.

3. RULE OF LAW AND SECURITY

3.1. Anti-Corruption

		2008	2009	Difference	P
3.1.1	Index on Corruption (FH)	5.75	5.75	0	=
3.1.2	Average of Perception of the Corruption in institutions (TI)	3.34	3.4	0.06	▼
3.1.3	Political Parties	3.8	3.8	0	=
3.1.4	Parliament/Legislature	3.5	3.4	-0.1	▲
3.1.5	Business/Private Sector	3.1	3.7	0.6	▼
3.1.6	Media	2.5	2.3	-0.2	▲
3.1.7	Judiciary	3.8	4.0	0.2	▼
3.1.8	Number of Corruption Cases Reported	130	175	34.6 (%)	?
3.1.9	Control of Corruption Index (WB)	-0.68	-0.62	0.06 (%)	▲
3.1.10	Open tenders (% of total number of tenders)	77.4	84.6	7.2 (%)	▲
3.1.11	Tenders with other procedures (% of total number of tenders)	22.6	15.4	-7.2 (%)	▲
3.1.12	People reporting conditioning for bribe (%)	67 (2007)	13	-54 (%)	▲

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

Transparency International's Global Barometer ranked Kosovo in 2009 similarly to 2007, as did Freedom House's index on corruption. The number of tenders as single source bids has decreased, but it is still very high. The percentage of individuals asked for bribe has decreased sharply.

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

3.2 Human Rights

		2008	2009	Difference	P
3.2.1	Freedom in the World	Not Free	Partially Free		▲
3.2.2	Political Rights (FH)	6	5	-1	▲
3.2.3	Civil Liberties (FH)	5	4	-1	▲
3.2.4	Cases taken up with the Ombudsperson	1,031	1,318	27.83 (%)	?
3.2.5	Internally Displaced Persons	19,978	19,695	-1.41 (%)	▲
3.2.6	Number of trafficking victims (Adults)	27	22	-18.5 (%)	▲
3.2.7	(Minors)	4	15	245 (%)	▼
3.2.8	Victims of Rape	34	42	23.5 (%)	▼

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

It is encouraging that Kosovo's political rights rating improved from 6 to 5, and its civil liberties rating from 5 to 4. Due to the assessment that the municipal elections were deemed to be in compliance with international standards, and greater recognition of minority rights, Kosovo status was upgraded from 'not free' to 'partially free'. The number of cases reported to the Ombudsperson has increased significantly, but this could also reflect a growing demand for rights or greater trust in the institution. The numbers of victims of trafficking have generally increased, especially among minors.

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

3.3 Rule of Law and Internal Affairs

		2008	2009	Difference	P
3.3.1	Case backlog in courts	195,968	213,967	9.18 (%)	▼
3.3.2	Number of judges	185	176	- 9 (-5%)	▼
3.3.3	Number of prosecutors	88	94	6 (7%)	▲
3.3.4	Judicial framework and independence (FH)	5.75	5.75	0	=
3.3.5	Number of prisoners	1,229			
3.3.6	Asylum Seekers in Kosovo	N/A	281		
3.3.7	Asylum Seekers to the EU from Kosovo	N/A	14,240		

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

The backlog in courts has increased, at start juxtaposition, and probably because of, the decreasing number of judges. It is positive news that the number of prosecutors has increased. Freedom House gave the same rating to the Justice sector in 2009. It is generally difficult to come by data in this sector, and its underperformance raises suspicion that the data may be withheld intentionally.

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

3.4 Security

		2008	2009	Difference	P
3.4.1	Crime incidence	53,745			
3.4.2	Homicides (Opened Cases)	165 (2007)	152 (2008)	-7.8 (%)	▲
3.4.3	Thefts	6,282			
3.4.4	Traffic accidents	15,937	19,212	20.54 (%)	▼
3.4.5	Dead persons in traffic accidents	133	176	32.3 (%)	▼
3.4.6	Number of tickets issued by police	204,836	170,000	-17 (%)	▲
3.4.7	Gun ownership	400,000 (2006)			=
3.4.8	Reduction of KFOR troops	15,000	10,000	-33.33	▲
3.4.9	Approval Rating of KFOR	84.2/86.9	72.9/71.9	-5.3/-5	▼
3.4.10	Approval Rating of the Kosovo Police	80/80.9	71.1/71	-8.9/9.9	▼
3.4.11	Share of minority members in KP (%)	15.5	15.4	-0.1 (%)	▼

Legend: Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

It is positive that the rate of homicides has decreased somewhat. Unfortunately, the number of traffic accidents has increased by more than a fifth, while the number of deaths has increased even more. KFOR troops have decreased significantly, and with it also its credibility.

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

Annex: Indicators and Sources

	Indicators	Source
3.1 Anti-Corruption		
3.1.1	Index on Corruption (FH).	Freedom House. Nations in Transit
3.1.2	Average of Perception of the Corruption in different sectors/ institutions (TI).	Transparency International. Global Corruption Barometer 2009
3.1.3	Political Parties	
3.1.4	Parliament/Legislature	
3.1.5	Business/Private Sector	
3.1.6	Media	
3.1.7	Judiciary	
3.1.8	Number of Corruption Cases.	
3.1.9	Control of Corruption.	World Bank. Aggregate Governance Indicators 1996-2009.
3.1.10	Open tenders (% of total numbers of tenders).	Procurement Review Body. Annual Reports 2008-2009.
3.1.11.	Tenders with other procedures.	
3.1.12	Percentage of people reporting conditioning for bribe.	Transparency International. Global Corruption Barometer 2009.
3.2 Human Rights		
3.2.1	Freedom in the World Index (FH).	Freedom House. Freedom in the World.
3.2.3	Political Rights	
3.2.4	Civil Liberties	
3.2.5	Cases taken up with the Ombudsperson.	Ombudsperson Annual Report.
3.2.6	Internally Displaced	US Department of State. Bureau for

	Persons.	Democracy, Human Rights and Labor. 2008 and 2009 Human Rights Report: Kosovo.
3.2.7	Number of trafficking victims (Adults and Minors)	
3.2.8	Victims of Rape	
3.3. Rule of Law and Internal Affairs		
3.3.1	Case backlog in courts.	Kosova Judicial Council. Statistics on Regular Courts 2008 and 2009.
3.3.2	Number of judges.	OSCE. Monthly Monitoring Reports 2009.
3.3.3	Number of prosecutors.	
3.3.4	Judicial framework and independence (FH).	Freedom House. Nations in Transit.
3.3.5	Number of prisoners.	According to the Director of Kosovo's Correctional Service. http://gov.publiku.com/note/8394/ministria-e-drejt%C3%ABsis%C3%AB-znj-nekibe-kelmendi.html
3.3.6	Asylum Seekers in Kosovo.	US Department of State. Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor. 2009 Human Rights Report: Kosovo.
3.3.7	Asylum Seekers to the EU from Kosovo.	Eurostat. Statistics in focus
3.4 Security		
3.4.1	Crime incidence	Kosovo Police Figures.
3.4.2	Homicides (Opened Cases)	
3.4.3	Thefts	
3.4.4	Traffic accidents	
3.4.5	Dead persons in traffic accidents	
3.4.6	Number of tickets issued by police	
3.4.7	Gun ownership	

		and Light Weapons SALW Survey of Kosovo.
3.4.8	Reduction of KFOR troops	Official KFOR Website.
3.4.9	Approval Rating of KFOR	UNDP. Early Warning Reports 2008 and 2009.
3.4.10	Approval Rating of KP	
3.4.11	Share of minority members in KP (%).	Kosovo Police Figures.

4.1 Demographic Development

		2005	2008	2009	Difference (2008-2009)	P
4.1.1	Births	37,218	34,399	34,240	159 -0.46%	=
4.1.2	Mortality	7,207	6,852	7,030	-178 2.6%	▼
4.1.3	Population Growth	30,011	27,547	27,210	333 -1.22%	▲
4.1.4	Marriages	15,732	17,950	20,209	2,259 12.6%	▲
4.1.5.	Divorces	1,445	1,026	1,555	529 51.6%	▼
4.1.6	Intention to migrate		26.2%	37.7%	11.5%	▼
4.1.7	Average family size	6	5	5	0	=
4.1.8	Proportion of working age	63.1%	-	64.2%	+1.1%	=

Performance(P): Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

Demographic parameters in past years have generally remained constant, while the trend for immigration intent and divorce rates have worsened. The population of Kosovo has experienced a decline of births since 1990's – from an average of 50,000 births in 1990's, the average number of birth in 2000's has dropped to 37,000, and the trend has continued in last years as well. At the same time, the 0mortality rate has increased and stabilized at 7,000 deaths, putting the average annual population growth at 27,000. While population demographics have stabilized and there are no significant increases or decreases in population trends, some important indicators on internal migration are missing. In order to have proper populations planning these indicators are very important.

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

4.2 Education

		2007/2008	2008/2009	Difference	P
4.2.1	Illiteracy rate	5.5%	5.5%	0	=
4.2.2	Enrollment inprimary education	102%	103.9%	1.9%	▲
4.2.3	...secondary	80%	81.8%	1.8%	▲
4.2.4	education ...tertiary education	35%	40%	5%	▲
4.2.5	Budget of Ministry of Education (as a % of total budget)	5.06%	3.83%	-1.23%	▼
4.2.6	Success in high school matriculation exam (passing rate)	44.70%	45.66%	0.96%	▲
4.2.7	Teacher/pupil ratio ...primary education	1/19	1/19	0	=
4.2.8	...secondary education	1/20.0	1/20.3	0	=
4.2.9	Satisfaction with the management of primary and secondary education (index)	27	21	-6 points	▼

Performance(P): Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

There are few significant changes in education statistics of last two years and these changes are generally positive. The only dramatic changes are related to enrollment in tertiary education which has steadily increased since 2005. However it should be noted that there are problems in calculation of education statistics, notably exclusion of pupils that were born outside of Kosovo from base population increases the enrollment rates automatically and this is the reason why the enrollment percentages are above 100%.

Although enrollment levels in education are comparable to those of the region and Europe, the quality of education is a serious issue which needs to be addressed, including through the creation of objective measures for measurement of quality of education.

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

4.3 Public Health

		2008 or earlier	2009	Difference	P
4.3.1	Government expenditures on health	3.0%	2.8%	-0.2%	▼
4.3.2	...% of GDP ...% of budget	9.7%	9.2%	-0.5%	▼
4.3.3	Life expectancy (years)	69	69	0	=
4.3.4	Number of infant deaths per births	335/34,399 (0.97%)	288/34,240 (0.84%)	(-0.13%)	▲
4.3.5	Mortality rate... ...Infant	9.7 per 1,000	8.4 per 1,000	-1.3	▲
4.3.6	...Maternal	-----	7-41 per 100,000	-----	-----
4.3.7	Number of cases of vaccine preventable diseases	1,898	1,789	-5.7%	▲
4.3.8	Number of tuberculosis cases	948	901	-4.9%	▲
4.3.9	Influenza Pandemic... ...A H1N1 virus		308		
4.3.10	...Deaths from AH1N1		14		
4.3.11	Proportion of children immunized	95%	95%	0%	=
4.3.12	Number of doctors	1.3 per 1,000	1.3 per 1,000	0	=
4.3.13	Number of ...Suicides	57	25	-57%	▲
4.3.14	...Attempt suicide	248	99	-60%	▲

4.3.15	Satisfaction with ...public healthcare services (index) ... hospitals (index)	21	16	-5 points	▼
4.3.16		16	15	-1 points	▼

Performance(P): Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

One of the biggest problems in the health sector is the lack of coherent Information management systems. Short of systematic collection of data by the Ministry of Health, the only data available is based on individual studies of local and international institutions and organizations.

With the present data available it can be concluded that there is no observable improvement but the situation is changeable as some indicators are showing improvements and some indicators are worsening.

Kosovo has the worst statistics in health sector in Europe, highest incidence of maternal and infant mortality rate, highest incidence of Tuberculoses and other vaccine-preventable diseases, and lowest expenditure per capita on health.

Overall Grade: Constant (=)

4.4 Gender

		2008	2009	Difference	P
4.4.1	Illiteracy rate (male to females)	1/7	1/7	0	=
4.4.2	Unemployment rate (males to females)	43% to 60%	41% to 56%	-2% -4%	=
4.4.3	Unemployment proportion of males to females	0.72	0.73	+1.4%	▲
4.4.4	Inactive population (males/female)	58% 83%	58% 82%	0% -1%	▲
4.4.5	Inactive population proportion males to females	0.70	0.71	+1.4%	▲
4.4.6	Labor force participation (male/female)	63% 30%	66% 26%	+3% -4%	▼
4.4.7	Number of females per males in labor force	2.3	2.5	+8.7%	▼
4.4.8	Youth unemployment (15-24 age) (male/female)	69% 82%	69% 82%	0%	=
4.4.9	Life expectancy in years (male/female)	67 69	67 69	0	=
4.4.10	Number of female Members of Parliament	37	37	0	=
4.4.11	Number of female mayors	0	1	1	▲
4.4.12	Ministries held by women (number out of total)	2/18 11%	2/18 11%	0%	=
4.4.13	Chairs of Parliamentary Committees	4/18 22%	7/18 39%	17%	▲
4.4.14	Share of businesses owned by women	7%	---	---	

4.4.15	Property ownership	6.7%	----	---	
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Performance(P): Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

Kosovo has one of the worst indicators of gender equality in Europe; only 26% of women participating in labor force and 7% of businesses are owned by women. The only indicator in which women are better than man is life expectancy, according to statistics females live 2 years longer than males.

Overall Grade: Constant (=)

4.5 Public Utilities

		2006	2009	Difference	P
4.5.1	Households with ...access to tapped water	74%	84%	10%	▲
4.5.2	...sewage and sanitation system	61%	71%	10%	▲
4.5.3	...access to electricity supply	99%	96%	-3%	▼
4.5.4	Satisfaction with water supply (index)	16	10	-6 points	▼
4.5.5	... electricity supply (index)	-3	-11	-8 points	▼
4.5.6	... local roads (index)	-20	3	23 points	▲
4.5.7	... intercity roads (index)	-7	5	12 points	▲
4.5.8	... waste management (index)	-2	5	7 points	▲

Performance(P): Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

In the absence of annual indicators the indicators on public services have been analyzed comparing available data for 2006 and 2009 from UNDP Kosovo Mosaic Reports.

Based on the data from these surveys, the percentage of households with access to public water and the percentage of households with access to sewage and sanitation system has increased dramatically. On the other hand, people are less satisfied with water supply as comparing to 2006, as with electricity.

The level of satisfaction with the maintenance of local and intercity roads has marked considerable increase and there was a slight improvement of satisfaction with waste management services.

Overall Grade: Constant (=)

4.6 Environment

		2006-2008	2009	Difference	P
4.6.1	Municipalities with water treatment facilities	0	0	0	=
4.6.2	Budget of Ministry of Environment (as % of total budget)	1.11%	1.13%	0.03%	▲
4.6.3	Air pollution measurement stations (number)	1	3	2	▲
4.6.4	Households with sewage system	61%	71%	10%	▲
4.6.5	Satisfaction index with... ...waste collection	-2	5	7 points	▲
4.6.6	...environmental protection	-5	-2	3 points	▲
4.6.7	...landscape, plant, and wildlife protection	-5	-3	2 points	▲
4.6.8	...urban and rural planning and land use	-3	1	4 points	▲
4.6.9	CO ₂ Emissions from KEK (tons/year)		7,053,868		
4.6.10	SO Emissions from KEK (tons/year)		20,221		
4.6.11	Dust Emissions from KEK (tons/year)		16,755		
4.6.12	Households included in waste collection	39%	42%	3%	▲

Performance(P): Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◄►); Worsening (▼)

Comment on the Indicators:

Most indicators important for measuring the performance in environment sector are missing in Kosovo. There are no data on forest fires, floods, measurements of air pollution or CO₂ emissions per capita. Related to indicators measuring satisfaction with environmental protection there has been a positive trend and less people are dissatisfied, however it should be noted that the overall satisfaction rate is very low. It is important to note that during last two years three stations for measurement of air pollution have been installed in different locations in Kosovo.

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

Annex: Indicators and Sources

	Indicators	Source
4.1 Demographic Development		
4.1.1 4.1.2	Births Mortality	Statistical Office of Kosovo. Demographic changes of the Kosovo population 1948-2006. 2008. Statistical Office of Kosovo. Statistics of births 2009. Statistical Office of Kosovo. Statistics of Death. 2009.
4.1.3	Population Growth	Statistical Office of Kosovo. Statistics of births 2009. Statistical Office of Kosovo. Statistics of Death. 2009.
4.1.4	Marriage	Statistical Office of Kosovo. Marriages and Divorce Statistics. 2008. Statistical Office of Kosovo. Statistics of Marriages. 2009.
4.1.5	Divorce	Statistical Office of Kosovo. Marriages and Divorce Statistics. 2008. Statistical Office of Kosovo. Statistics of Divorces. 2009.
4.1.6	Intention to emigrate	UNDP. Early Warning Reports 2008-2010
4.1.7	Working age population	SOK. Labor Force Survey 2009.
4.18	Average family size	UNDP. Kosovo Mosaic. 2006. UNDP. Kosovo Mosaic. 2009.
4.2 Education		
4.2.1	Illiteracy rate- percentage of people who do not know how to read and write Ratio of females to males at the University of	Statistical Office of Kosovo. Education Statistics 2007 – 2008. Statistical Office of Kosovo. Education Statistics 2008 – 2009.

	Prishtina	
4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.4	Enrollment in ...primary education ...secondary education ...tertiary education	MASHT. Education Statistics in Kosovo 2009/2010
4.2.5	Proportion of budget for education	MEF. Annual financial report of Kosovo Consolidated Budget 31 December 2009. MEF. Annual financial report of Kosovo Consolidated Budget. 31 December 2008
4.2.6	Success in high school matriculation exam.	Komisioni Qendror Shtetëror i Maturës (KQSHM). 2008. Komisioni Qendror Shtetëror i Maturës (KQSHM). 2008.
4.2.7 4.2.8	Teacher/pupil ratio ...primary education ...secondary education	MASHT. Statistikat e arsimit ne Kosove 2009/2010.
4.2.9	Satisfaction with the management of primary and secondary education (index).	UNDP. Kosovo Mosaic. 2006 UNDP. Kosovo Mosaic. 2009
4.3 Public Health		
4.3.1 4.3.2	Government expenditures on health... ...as % of GDP ...as % of bduget	MEF. Annual financial report of Kosovo Consolidated Budget 31 December 2009. MEF. Annual financial report of Kosovo Consolidated Budget. 31 December 2008.
4.3.3	Life expectancy	Statistical Office of Kosovo website www.esk.rks-gov.net .
4.3.4	Number of infant deaths per births. Infant mortality	Statistical Office of Kosovo. Statistics of births 2009. Statistical Office of Kosovo. Statistics of births

	rate per 1,000.	2008.
4.3.5 4.3.6	Mortality rate... ...infant ...maternal	Statistical Office of Kosovo. Statistics of births 2009. Statistical Office of Kosovo. Statistics of births 2008. UNKT MDG Report 2010.
4.3.7	Number of cases of vaccine preventable diseases	NIPH. Annual Report. 2009
4.3.8	Number of tuberculosis cases	
4.3.9 4.3.10	Cases of Influenza A H1N1 virus pandemic. Deaths from influenza AH1N1	
4.3.11	Proportion of children immunized.	
4.3.12	Number of doctors per 1,000.	
4.3.13 4.3.14	Number of ... suicides ... attempt suicide	National Program for Prevention of Suicide. Government of Kosovo. Foundation Together Kosova. 2009
4.3.15 4.3.16	Satisfaction with... ...public healthcare services (index). ... with hospitals (index).	UNDP. Kosovo Mosaic. 2006 UNDP. Kosovo Mosaic. 2009
4.4 Gender		
4.4.1	Literacy rate (number of male as compared to females)	Statistical Office of Kosovo. Education Statistics 2007 – 2008. Statistical Office of Kosovo. Education Statistics 2008 – 2009.

4.4.2	Unemployment rate	SOK. Labor Force Survey in Kosovo for 2008 and 2009. 2010. SOK. Women and Men in Kosovo 2008.
4.4.3	Unemployment proportion males to females	
4.4.4	Inactive population (males/ females)	
4.4.5	Inactive population proportion males to females	
4.4.6	Labor force participation (males/females)	
4.4.7	Labor force participation proportion of males to females	
4.4.8	Youth unemployment (15-24 age).	
4.4.9	Life expectancy.	
4.4.10	Number of female members of parliament.	Kosovo Parliament . www.kuvendikosoves.org
4.4.11	Number of female mayors	Kosovo Central Election Committee. UNDP. Kosovo Gender Profile and Country Basic Data 2009.
4.4.12	Number of ministries held by women	ESK. Woman and man in Kosovo. 2008 UNDP. Kosovo Gender Profile and Country Basic Data 2009.
4.4.13	Chairs of Parliamentary Committees.	UNDP. Kosovo Gender Profile and Country Basic Data 2009.
4.4.14	Share of businesses owned by women.	SOK. Woman and Man in Kosovo 2008.

4.4.15	Property ownership.	SOK. Woman and Man in Kosovo 2008.	
4.5 Public Utilities			
4.5.1 4.5.2 4.5.3	Households with access to... ...tapped water ...savage and sanitation system ... electricity supply	UNDP. Kosovo Mosaic. 2006. UNDP. Kosovo Mosaic. 2009.	
4.5.4 4.5.5 4.5.6 4.5.7 4.5.8	Satisfaction index withwater supply ...electricity supply ... local roads ...intercity roads ...waste management		
4.6 Environment			
4.6.1	Municipalities with water treatment facilities		Ministry of Environment , http://www.mmph-ks.org/
4.6.2	Budget of Ministry of Environment as proportion of total budget		MEF. Annual financial report of Kosovo Consolidated Budget 31 December 2009. MEF. Annual financial report of Kosovo Consolidated Budget. 31 December 2008
4.6.3	Air pollution measurement stations		Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning , http://www.mmph-ks.org/
4.6.4	Households with sewage system		UNDP. Kosovo Mosaic. 2006

4.6.5 4.6.6 4.6.7 4.6.8	Satisfaction index with... ... waste collection environmental protection ...landscape, plant, and wildlife protection ...urban and rural planning and land use	UNDP. Kosovo Mosaic. 2009
4.6.9	CO ₂ Emissions from KEK	KEK website http://www.kek-energy.com/
4.6.10	SO emissions from KEK (tons/ year)	
4.6.11	Dust emissions from KEK (ton/year)	
4.6.12	Percentage of households included in waste collection	Report Performance of the Water and Waste Companies in Kosovo. UNDP Environment Team.