



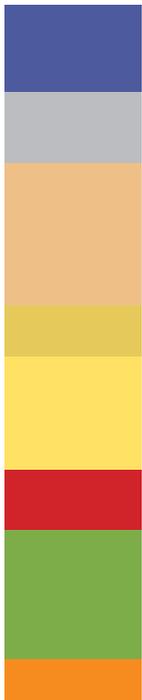
Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosovo
Qeveria-Vlada-Government

Zyra e Kryeministrit-Ured Premijera-Office of the Prime Minister
Zyra për Qeverisje të Mirë/Kancelarija za Dobro Upra vljanje/Office on Good Governance

PROGRESS REPORT FOR CHILDREN

Strategy and National Action Plan on Children's
Rights in the Republic of Kosovo 2009-2013





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DECEMBER 2011

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DEAR PRIME MINISTER,

It is my pleasure to present to you the first in a series of Progress for Children Reports which are prepared based on the impact of the implementation of objectives and activities provided for in the National Strategy and Action Plan on children Rights in the Republic of Kosovo. This is a timely publication given that 2011 is the mid-point of the Action Plan and a fortuitous time for reflection on progress achieved to delineate the way forward and outline areas which require increased attention in terms of universal access to Children's Rights.

This report is compiled through the leadership and coordination of the Office of Good Governance in close cooperation with Officers on the Rights of the Child and Coordinators of the Human Rights Units in Line Ministries, the Kosovo Police as well as in close cooperation with a wide range of national and international partners. During extensive consultations with these stakeholders the Office for Good Governance has operationalized the monitoring of this National Plan of Action into a framework which measures the impact of these actions to quantify progress in response to a need identified during preparation of the first progress report of 2010. This revised monitoring framework will allow for trend analysis over time to assess progress incrementally and point out areas of deficiency for prompt intervention. This in turn will allow the Office of Good Governance to enhance its analysis and supportive function in the execution of your duties in the realm of human rights.

This report reflects clearly the impact of the achievements and efforts of the institutions thus far as they aim to improve the general state of affairs of children in order to develop their full potential. This report provides a situational update as well as recommendations to remedy areas of deficiency in realising objectives by relevant institutions with immediate needs for intervention to improve the welfare, health, quality of education, and treatment of juveniles in conflict with the law as well as full implementation of national legislation and international standards as well as instruments on the protection of the rights of the child.

Sincerely yours,
Habit Hajredini
Director of the Office of Good Governance
Office of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kosovo

AN OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS

Education

The Kosovo Government recognizes education as a top development priority and one of the four overarching priorities which resulted in capacities strengthened in the areas of curriculum development, early childhood development, and evidence-based education planning. Fortunately school infrastructure has been improved and the number of schools that work with more than two shifts is reduced. Similarly the new Kosovo Curricular Framework has been developed and preparations are underway to establish core curriculum and syllabuses for preschool, primary and secondary education. The Kosovo Education Strategic Plan 2011-2016 has been developed after a wide consultation and is a comprehensive sector plan, which contributes to building strong partnership towards education. All these developments pave the way for the provision of high quality education in the coming years for all Kosovars.

Progress has been noted in achieving gross enrolment rates over 100% at primary and lower secondary levels but that is not the case for pre-primary (~60%) or upper secondary (82%). However gross enrolment rates over 100% hide high disparities in access to education of the most vulnerable children mainly those who come from difficult socio-economic backgrounds, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children, children with special needs, etc. Even though progress has been made in the development of inclusive education policies at all levels such as the Kosovo Education Strategic Plan 2011-2016, children with special needs are still largely deprived of preschool, primary and secondary education with only 10% attending school. Implementation of these comprehensive educational policies is difficult mainly as a result of lack of professional support services, insufficient number of qualified teachers, overcrowded classrooms, as well as budget shortfalls towards improving the full access to these children in the educational system.

Approximately 10% of children are involvement in pre-school education while approximately 70% of children are prepared for primary education through classes organized in different ways including:

- public preschool institutions
- private preschool institutions
- pre-primary classes
- community-based centres

The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST), in close cooperation with UNICEF, has developed an important document of standards for early childhood education for those 0-6 years of age. The approach underlying this paper is that children are ready to learn from the moment of birth even before the traditional school age.

Additionally MEST has developed a Strategic Plan for the Education Sector in Kosovo 2011-2016, where part of this plan relates to pre-school education.

- Although there are a number of successes in pre-school education there are a variety of challenges including:
- Insufficient numbers of institutions for the involvement of children in preschool levels in some major cities
- There is need for the continuous training of educators who work with all age groups
- Progress towards the full integration of children from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in the education system (Objective 3.4) is slow yet there have been positive trends in primary and secondary enrolment. These children continue to fall behind their peers in all levels of education and there are even cases of segregation of these children in schools. While the Ministry of Education developed the Romani language, history and culture curriculum to support the integration of this population, to date no funding has been made available to ensure its implementation. The implementation of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Education Strategy and municipal Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian integration plans have mainly remained dependant on limited Ministry of Education funding and donor support. There have been challenges implementing this Strategy given the lack of qualified staff from among the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities; low awareness of families on need to identify children with special needs and their integration into the education system; economic and social conditions holding Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians children back from attending school as young children are forced to work with their families as well as early marriage among other issues.

Health

The Government has endorsed the Strategy for Mother, Child, Adolescent and Reproductive Health which will guide the development of the health sector to the benefit of all in the long term. Despite considerable assistance to improve the health system it struggles to meet the needs of all with a financial allocation three to five times lower than neighbouring countries. While wealthier citizens seek treatment abroad, many barriers make access to health services difficult for the average Kosovar. High out-of-pocket expenditures related to health care affect disproportionately more the poorest and other vulnerable groups including children with more than 8 out of 10 Kosovars having major obstacles accessing health care. These financial bottlenecks

affect not only service delivery but also implementation of institutional and legal reforms approved by the Government causing considerable challenges towards achieving the objectives of the National Action Plan on Children's Rights.

Limited reliable health data on vital statistics of mother and child health remains a critical challenge. Smoking presents the most widespread public health risk for children with a recent study revealing that 20.9% of pregnant women smoke during pregnancy while over 60% of newborns are exposed to cigarette smoke on a daily basis (WHO 2010). A positive development is that 78.1% of women received the WHO recommended four or more antenatal care visits, yet the quality of care is still considered poor (Antenatal Care Survey, UNICEF 2009). Although there is an extensive network of public health facilities, the number of licensed private health facilities is on the rise with almost 3 in every 4 (71.3%) antenatal visits in the private sector. Another positive development is that an estimated 95% of deliveries occur in a baby friendly environment in health facilities attended by skilled health workers and a survey in Fushë Kosova by NGO Health for All revealed 62% of deliveries did not occur at home. Regardless of the place of delivery there is a universal need to improve the quality of care. There have been some positive developments in terms of improving the likelihood of a child's safe birth and survival as noted by the perinatal mortality decreasing to 19.1 per 1,000 live births in 2010 from 29.1 in 2000 (Perinatal Situation in Kosovo 2000-2010, MoH).

Social Welfare

The legislative environment has been substantially improved with a number of laws providing for the enhanced support to those in need. In the area of prevention of child labour positive efforts have been made by establishing the Committee for Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour. In 2009 the Committee validated the final draft of the Strategy and Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of worst forms of child labour. In 2010 the Committee adopted the Action Plan for the rollout of local structures to monitor child labour and 6 Local Action Committees (LAC) have been established. Efforts should continue to improve their functionality and establish additional LACs in other municipalities since child labour still exists widely affecting especially minority groups.

In Kosovo orphanages do not exist and the Government is strongly committed to supporting the development of alternative forms of care for children without parental care and respective community services. Nevertheless this is a challenge since adequate forms of alternative care for different categories of children need to be further developed and adequately budgeted.

In Kosovo a variety of organizations are working on the prevention of and protection of trafficked persons. A positive step is the incorporation of the specific chapter on children within the recently approved National Strategy and Action Plan against Trafficking with Human Beings 2011-2014. Efforts should be geared towards its appropriate budgeting and implementation as the prevention of trafficking remains a challenge given the poverty and high rate of unemployment. Regional cooperation of institutions working in the area of trafficking must be enforced and a comprehensive countrywide network of services in the area of prevention, protection and long-term rehabilitation and reintegration for victims of trafficking developed.

In 2011 the Government of Kosovo approved the Establishment of a Child Protection and Justice for Children Committee as one outcome of a Kosovo wide child-protection system mapping and assessment exercise with active participation of representatives of the Government, civil society and NGOs. The committee will define the priorities and necessary measures to be taken to improve the current situation by relevant ministries and institutions, as well as facilitating and monitoring the implementation of existing policies, programs and measures. With this mechanism the Government shows its commitment to achieve international standards on children's right to protection and justice.

Juvenile Justice

A significant achievement in 2010 was the revision and promulgation of the Juvenile Justice Code. The changes in the Code continued to emphasize the priority to divert children and young people from the justice system and further address gaps. The development of draft juvenile justice (JJ) indicators adapted to the local context will serve to clarify roles and responsibilities of key juvenile justice institutions in collecting, collating, analyzing and reporting data in a unified manner. The recently established Child Protection and Justice for Children Council as well as the Probations Service of Kosovo (PSK) case management database together make an important contribution to ensuring improved monitoring of reforms and evidence-based planning in the future. Addressing concerns of a lack of an after care programme that can effectively re-integrate juveniles who have completed their sentences or measures at the Lipjan Correctional Facility, the Correctional Service and PSK adopted a clear set of standards with the aim to provide a coordinated approach to reintegration by the two agencies within a month of the juvenile's arrival at the Lipjan Correctional Facility, and up to a year after they return to their communities.

The Kosovo Judicial Institute (KJI) is undergoing significant reforms establishing sustainable long term training capacities. In this regard KJI established a specialized group of trainers in the field of juvenile justice, for

the domestic legislation as well as for the international instruments for the protection of children's and juvenile rights. The Kosovo Police has taken concrete steps to strengthen its capacity in child friendly policing approaches. Seven regional interview/interrogation rooms were established in Prishtina, Gjilan, Prizren, Ferizaj, Peja, Gracanica and Vushtrri. The Kosovo Police is committed to establish a juvenile justice unit, however, the scope and mandate of the unit is still under finalization, and clear policies and procedures are required to ensure its full implementation.

Despite ongoing successes in juvenile justice reforms, key challenges remain. A greater focus is required to develop a comprehensive policy framework and technical capacities dealing with other categories of children in contact with the law. Ongoing support is required to develop specialized training programmes for all juvenile justice professionals, including judges, prosecutors, lawyers, police, and social workers. An ongoing challenge is the need to clarify the working relationship between the PSK and Centres for Social Welfare which will require the drafting of supplementary Administrative Instructions. Lastly, greater budget allocation is required to ensure the full implementation of the Code as intended.

Budget

While there has been increase in funds for services to children in proportion with needs and the general budget, governmental institutions providing direct services to children should increase their capacity to draft concrete programmes so that budgetary planning process for the following fiscal year will justly divide the budget in conformity with the demands and budgetary options available. Although the Government does not have a specified budgetary line for children, the Mid-Term Expenditure Framework foresees the collection of information related to financing priority policies of the Government including services for children. The social protection sector will receive approximately 1.5% of the total Kosovo budget for the period of 2010-2015. Educational programmes will receive 0.25% of the total Kosovo budget. The services offered by the Ministry of Health receive 0.12% of the total Kosovo budget with one third of these funds or 0.03% of the total Kosovo budget dedicated to the mother and child health programme within the Ministry. The Justice and Security sector receives about 0.5% of the total Kosovo budget. These budgetary allocations are too low to achieve the activities outlined in the National Action Plan on Children's Rights.

Governance

One achievement of the Government noted in the 2011 European Commission Progress Report was the submission of the first State Report on Implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) to the

Committee on the Rights of the Child in Geneva as the UN treaty body responsible for monitoring children's rights. The report presents the ongoing efforts to harmonize national laws, policies, strategies and legal acts with the CRC. These adjustments directly or indirectly impact the improvement of the rights of children in Kosovo. These steps reaffirm the political willingness of the Government to undertake the fulfilment of international obligations which provide for the realization of all basic and inalienable rights for all children in Kosovo and to improve the effectiveness of existing monitoring mechanisms.

The Administrative Instruction related to functioning of Human Rights Units (HRU) in Ministries requires at least three full time staff in each Ministry to a maximum of seven staff as well as a full time Child Rights Officer. The average staffing of HRUs in Ministries is less than three full time staff and to further slow implementation of the National Strategies and Action Plans in the arena of human rights there are only 11 Ministries that have at least the minimum number of staff while no Ministry has a full complement of staff. Furthermore it is important to note that no Ministry has a full time Child Rights Officer that focuses solely on that role. Clearly bring the number of staff in these HRUs to a minimum is a priority to achieve the elements of this Strategy and Action Plan.

EVIDENCE BASED POLICY FORMULATION & MONITORING

There has been a flurry of policy formulation in recent years as Kosovo seeks to implement decisions in all spheres of society yet measuring the implementation of these policies has proven difficult. It is imperative to strengthen the monitoring function for evidence-based policy-making which refers to a policy process that helps Government make better-informed decisions by putting the best available evidence at the centre of the policy process. Fortunately for Kosovo the timing is fortuitous with both the recent census as well as the adoption of a strong Law on Official Statistics.

A functioning statistical system represents the eyes and ears of any nation and is the backbone for planning, decision-making and monitoring of policy decisions and processes. Furthermore it is heartening to note that in the Law on Official Statistics has located the Statistical Agency within the Office of the Prime Minister which should serve to strengthen the linkage between the planning function of Government and the Statistical Programme, thereby bearing a positive impact on evidence-based policy formulation and decision making. These developments must however be followed by further action, including support for strengthening capacities for data gathering and analysis, as well as allocation of adequate financial resources that are required for Kosovo's statistical system to function effectively as the increased production and use of accurate statistics and research is crucial in guiding effective action to address social exclusion and to achieve the MDGs.

While Kosovo's Human Development Index, a critical measure of its progress for people measuring access to education, health and economy has increased slightly from 0.678 in 2007 to 0.700 in 2010, it is still among the lowest in Europe. Better monitoring and statistics will support

the government in the accurate identification of groups who are left behind and support policy formulation in a targeted manner. Making social inclusion a centrepiece of Kosovo's development agenda is about people's right to live a life free of discrimination and inequality, but also about steering Kosovo towards realization of its European integration aspirations and compliance with international human rights standards.

An analysis of indicators is imperative to inform progress and support adjustment of policies as required. However the information reported by Human Rights Units at both local and central level has been in narrative format with limited technical/statistical information which made the collation of various reporting formats challenging to synthesize. As such, the need for a uniform reporting format and adherence to the agreed format became strikingly clear. To this end, the Advisory Office of Good governance created a monitoring framework which will enhance the ability of the Human Rights Units to monitor implementation and allow for an assessment of progress at local and central level. This monitoring framework aims to be informed by routine data which is either readily available or strengthens systems to make them readily available, rather than ad-hoc and burdening data collection activities to monitor implementation of activities. This monitoring system would culminate each year in an annual report linked to budgetary monitoring to assess whether adequate financial allocations are made to fulfil the activities outlined. This annual report would be a progress report such as this one to assess incremental progress towards achieving the Action Plans in a coordinated approach, enhancing the routine monitoring of social exclusion with an equity focus while allowing disaggregation around vulnerable populations.

EDUCATION

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child recognises the right of every child to education. It is a basic right that every child be educated in reading and writing. The education of children is imperative to the success of a state or a developed society as a powerful concept for the development of democracy, justice, equality, science, social and economic development. Education is a key unit in the war against poverty and the radical improvement of living conditions. In the context of eradicating poverty and unemployment, identified as large problems in Kosovo, it is crucial to fulfil the basic educational requirements for the whole population, the objective of which would be quality education and eradication of illiteracy.

Relevant objectives from the National Action Plan include:

- Provision of quality education to children (Objective 3.1)
- Ensuring inclusion of the children with special needs in the education system (Objective 3.2)
- Integration of children from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in education system (Objective 3.4)
- Proactive prevention of the school drop-outs (Objective 3.5)
- Increasing of the inclusion of children in preschool education (Objective 3.6)

The Kosovo Government recognizes education as a top development priority and one of the four overarching priorities which resulted in capacities strengthened in the areas of curriculum development, early childhood development, and evidence-based education planning. Progress has been noted in achieving gross enrolment rates over 100% at primary and lower secondary levels but that is not the case for pre-primary (~60%) or upper secondary (82%). This limited enrolment challenges Objective 3.6 of the National Action Plan on Children's Rights on increasing of the inclusion of children in preschool education. A wide body of research in the fields of anthropology, developmental psychology, medicine, sociology, and education points to the critical impact of development in the early years of childhood in the formation of intelligence, personality, and social behaviour. The effects of neglect in these formative years can be cumulative and lasting; hence attendance at preschool education in organized learning or a child education program is important for the readiness of children to start school.

The fact that gross enrolment rates are reduced at the upper secondary education level point to the fact that children are dropping out of the educational system during the transition from lower to upper secondary school as well as during upper secondary school (Objective 3.5: proactive prevention of the school dropouts). The National Action Plan on Prevention of Students Drop out from School was developed to address these concerns and some models of interventions were piloted in select schools with an administrative instruction to regulate the response.

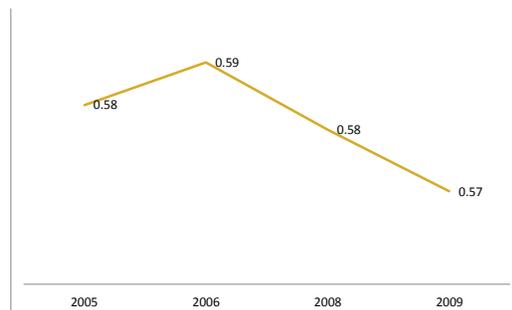
While enrolment rates are very high at primary and lower secondary fewer girls transition to upper secondary education



Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2010

The enrolment ratio between girls and boys varies by levels of education with gender disparities higher at upper secondary. The Inclusive Education Strategy 2010-215 resulted in three out of seven special schools transformed into resource centres and the accreditation of a number of in-service teacher training programmes on special needs but there are 70 attached classes in regular schools which are meant to be transitional class for children with special needs but these teachers need to receive more training. Despite these developments there has been no significant change in achieving an equal ratio of girls to boys with special needs for a number of years (Objective 3.2: ensuring inclusion of the children with special needs in the education system). To further compound the matter, special needs education is funded by the central level while municipalities do not allocate any budget for special needs children in regular schools.

Ratio girls / boys in special education



Source: Ministry of Education (MEST) 2010

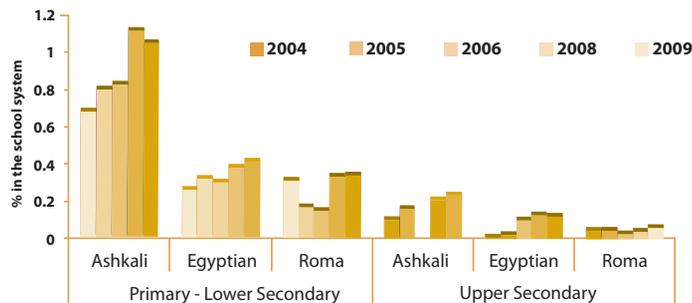
Attendance rates of the 5-9 age cohort have increased from 66% in 2003 to 79.6%

6 out of 10 children age 5-6 access school even though this is the formative stage of their educational development

There are almost twice as many males as females with special needs in the education system implying that girls with special needs are not enrolled

Progress towards the full integration of children from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in the education system (Objective 3.4) is slow yet there have been positive trends in primary and secondary enrolment. Gross enrolment rates over 100% hide high disparities that exist in access to education of the most vulnerable children mainly from difficult socio-economic backgrounds, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children, children with special needs, etc. The government has tried to address the issue of drops out in various ways including free transportation for students, textbooks for all primary school students and more recently to all lower secondary education students, yet more needs to be done to prevent and address this phenomenon.

General trends indicate that Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian students are increasing enrolment in the school system



Total government spending for education has increased slightly over the years to 13.7% in 2008/2009 (Kosovo Education in Figures, MEST 2010), nevertheless this increase is mainly a result of increased public expenditure in salaries and capital investment. The public expenditure in education as a percentage of GDP was 3.7% in 2009 a decrease from 4.4% in 2006 and challenges the achievement of provision of quality education to children (Objective 3.1). It is important to note that while this amount is close to the European average between 4% to 5% the actual amount is insufficient considering the sector's needs in the current state of development.

Furthermore in terms of Objective 3.1, the professional development and licensing of teachers has recently been regulated by MEST and accreditation of teacher training programmes has been done which will subsequently improve quality of education. On the other hand, there is a need to align pre-service teacher training programmes with the changes to be made at the school level. Students learning achievement is mainly measured by the result of the national tests carried out at the end of grade 9 and 12, whereas an assessment of teacher performance is still not in place. The repetition rate of children has shown a decreased trend during the last two years but does not provide accurate data on gaps but provides an optimistic view that needs to be analyzed more in depth in future in order to be able to measure the quality of education. Fortunately school infrastructure has been improved and the number of schools that work with more than two shifts is reduced. Similarly the new Kosovo Curricular Framework has been developed and preparations are underway to develop core curriculum and syllabuses for preschool, primary and secondary education. The Kosovo Education Strategic Plan 2011-2016 has been developed after a wide consultation and is a comprehensive sector plan, which contributes to building strong partnership in a Sector Wide approach towards education. All these developments pave the way for the provision of high quality education in the coming years for all Kosovars.

Teachers of regular schools and classes need to have their skills enhanced to support the education of children with special needs

There have been recent positive trends in enrolment of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children in primary and secondary education

Expenditure in education as a percentage of GDP is close to the European average but the actual amount is insufficient considering the sector's needs in the current state of development

Early Childhood Education (age 3-5)



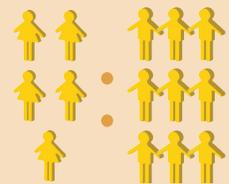
Source: 2008/2009 MEST Data

Early Childhood Education (age 5-6)



Source: 2008/2009 MEST Data

Ratio of girls to boys with disabilities in schools



Source: MEST 2010

Attendance of Age 5-9



Source: 2009 and 2003 KDHS

Primary school attendance Roma, Ashkali & Egyptian



Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2010

Secondary school attendance Roma, Ashkali & Egyptian



Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2010

HEALTH

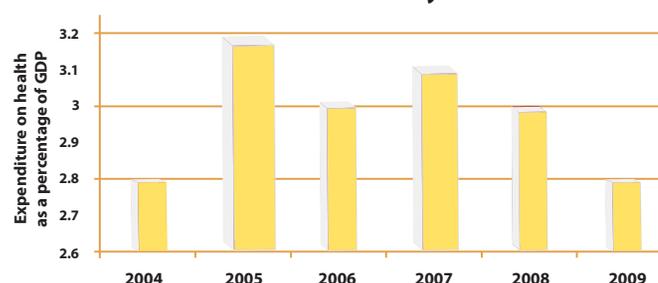
The child's right to health has been recognized as one of the key principles in the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Article 24: 'Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services'. Available data on the health and nutrition status of women and children in Kosovo reveal a serious public health concern that despite small improvements, the health care sector is still not prioritized and could not meet most basic needs. Improving the health of children is one responsibility among many in the fight against poverty. Healthy children become healthy adults: people who create better lives for themselves, their communities and their country.

Relevant objectives from the National Action Plan include:

- Maintain and improve the health of the pregnant woman, newborn and the infant (Objective 4.1)
- Reduction of deaths of newborn and children below the age of five (Objective 4.2)
- of access to health services and quality for all without discrimination (Objective 4.4)

The Government has endorsed the Strategy for Mother, Child, Adolescent and Reproductive Health which will guide the development of the health sector to the benefit of all in the long term. Despite considerable assistance to improve Kosovo's health system it struggles to meet the needs of all Kosovars. While wealthier citizens seek treatment abroad, many barriers make access to health services difficult for the average Kosovar. The relatively low investment in health (below 3% of GDP), the cost of services and the difficult access to adequate provision are only some examples of pervasive barriers. Similarly financial constraints affect not only service delivery but also the implementation of institutional and legal reforms approved by the Government. These factors cause considerable challenges towards achieving the objectives of the National Action Plan on Children's Rights, particularly Objective 4.4 (i.e. improvement of access to health services and quality for all without discrimination).

Kosovo's allocation for health care of 35 to 45 Euros per capita remains three to five times lower than neighbouring countries and has decreased in recent years



Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2010

The lack of reliable health data, particularly on vital statistics of mother and child health remains a critical issue and the insufficient allocation of budgetary resources for the health sector hampers the fulfilment of basic needs for mother health, child health, public health and general nutrition. With an improved supply of iodized salt Kosovo has tackled the problem of anaemia since its population has reached an adequate iodine nutrition status.

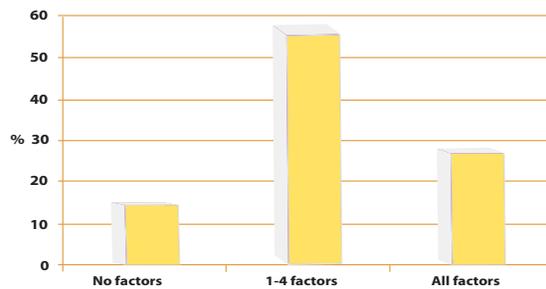
High out-of-pocket expenditures affect disproportionately more the poorest and other vulnerable groups including children. The quality of antenatal care service has to be improved based on the UNICEF Antenatal Care Survey (2009) and the Nutritional Survey for Pregnant Women and School Children (2010) which concluded that the nutritional status of women and children in Kosovo remains a public health concern. In this context, social inclusion remains a challenge where young persons, people living with disabilities as well as Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities can be considered high risk populations affected disproportionately by health care exclusion as their access to health care is often especially difficult.

The average life expectancy of Kosovars has increased but is 2 to 6 years less than citizens from neighbouring countries

The cost of health care services remains an important barrier, especially for vulnerable groups

Kosovo's financial allocation for health care remains three to five times lower than neighbouring countries

More than 8 out of 10 Kosovars have major obstacles accessing health care



Source: Causes of Death, MoH 2009

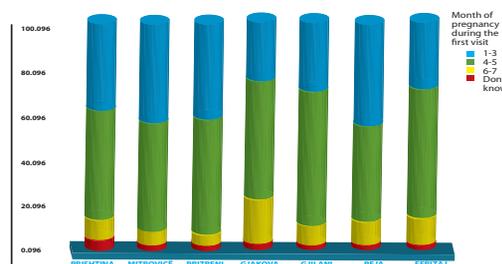
Progress towards Objective 4.1 (i.e. maintain and improve the health of the pregnant woman, newborn and the infant) has proceeded slowly. Smoking presents the most widespread public health risk for children in Kosovo with a recent study revealing that 20.9% of pregnant women smoke during pregnancy while over 60% of newborns are exposed to cigarette smoke on a daily basis (WHO 2010). Environmental risk factors including traffic and industrial pollution as well as pollution of soil, water and air remains the same and is more concentrated in specific locations in Kosovo such as the Mitrovica area. The most vulnerable group in Kosovo remain children with special needs and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children.

Furthermore 78.1% of women received the WHO recommendation of four or more antenatal care visits yet the quality of care is still considered poor (Antenatal Care Survey, UNICEF 2009). Most antenatal care visits were performed by gynaecologists and almost 3 in every 4 (71.3%) visits were done in the private sector. Although Kosovo has an extensive network of public health facilities, the number of licensed and functional private health facilities is on the rise (Human Development Report, UNDP 2010).

While an estimated 95% of deliveries occur in a baby friendly environment in health facilities attended by skilled health workers, a survey of NGO Health for All in Fushë Kosova revealed that only 60% of deliveries from the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian community occurred at hospital with 38% at home of which 9% experienced complications. The Perinatal Situation in Kosovo 2000-2010 report estimated 6.5% of births were low births weight (under 2,500 grams). Regardless of the place of delivery there is a universal need to improve the quality of care given the fact that there is evidence of low coverage and utilization at 60% of the Pregnancy Booklets (Antenatal Care Survey, UNICEF 2009).

General immunization coverage is considered high but, the Evaluation of Immunization Services in 2010 revealed the average of 95% excludes MMR (76%) which is a fundamental component to being fully immunized and immunization coverage is significantly lower in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities despite efforts to identify and reach vulnerable and marginalized groups. There have been some positive developments in terms of improving the likelihood of a child's safe birth and survival as noted by the perinatal mortality decreasing to 19.1 per 1,000 live births in 2010 from 29.1 in 2000 (Perinatal Situation in Kosovo 2000-2010, MoH). All these developments imply that more needs to be done but the policy environment is improving to pave the way for the provision of high quality healthcare in the coming years for all Kosovars.

Many women receive 4 or more antenatal visits but 1 in 10 receives the first antenatal care visit very late (6-7 months) into the pregnancy



Source: Antenatal Care Survey, UNICEF 2009

95% of deliveries occur in a baby friendly environment in health facilities attended by skilled health workers

Perinatal mortality has decreased to 19.1 per 1,000 live births in 2010 from 29.1 in 2000

Fortunately 62% of deliveries from the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian community did not occur at home

Smoking during Pregnancy



Source: 2009 KDHS

Children growing in a smoking environment



Source: 2009 KDHS

Major Obstacles Accessing Health Care



Source: Human Development Report,

Effective methods of contraception



Source: 2009 KDHS

Antenatal Care Visit in Private Facilities



Source: Antenatal Care Survey, UNICEF 2009

Four or more antenatal care visits



Source: Antenatal Care Survey, UNICEF 2009

Gave Birth at home among the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Community



Source: NGO Health for All 2010

SOCIAL WELFARE

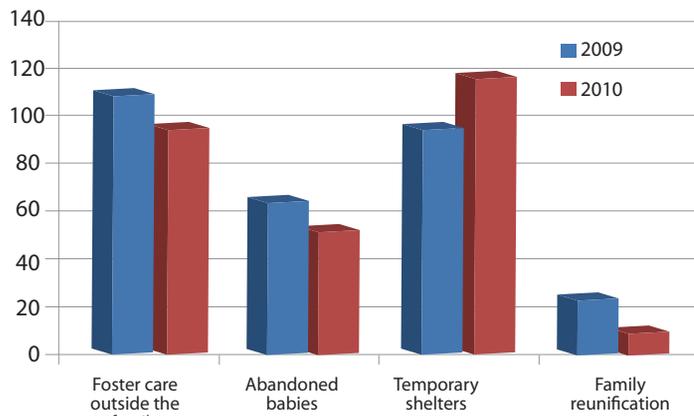
The Social Welfare component aims to protect the rights of children from violence, neglect and abuse while promoting the best interest of the child. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child recognises these rights in Article 12: 'Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child'. The current Law on Social and Family Services states that it is in the best interest of the child to be brought up in his/her biological family, provided that his/her psychological and physical developmental needs are met in the context of the natural family. In Kosovo forms of alternative care are Foster care, Kinship care, short-term residential care and community based homes.

Relevant objectives from the National Action Plan include:

- Protecting children from hard and hazardous work (Objective 5.1)
- Providing services to children without parental care (Objective 5.2)
- Prevention of trafficking and protection of trafficked children (Objective 5.5)

The legislative environment has been substantially improved with a number of laws providing for the enhanced support to those in need. Further social policies needs to be developed in the area of protection of children in order to ensure a comprehensive and multisectoral framework for developing preventive and protection services. The graph below shows the tendency of placement of children in institutional care services, as such there is a pressing need to prioritise the development of family care services that will on one hand prevent abandonment, child neglect and abuse while on the other enforce foster care services as one of the best alternatives for children without parental care. During 2010 there were a total of 1,435 children under guardianship and the existing social protection schemes such as the Foster Care, Material Support for Families with permanent disabilities and Social Assistance faced budgetary constraints effecting delays in the provision of monthly benefits while these systems need to be improved to better respond to the different categories of children in need. Factors like these financial restrictions cause considerable challenges towards achieving the National Action Plan, particularly providing services to children without parental care (Objective 5.2).

The number of abandoned babies has decreased compared to 2009



Source: MLSW Data, 2011

Child protection data is fragmented due to different categories of alternative care for children used by NGOs and the Government. There is a need to strengthen the existing data management system of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare to make it more comprehensive in order to be able to assess the quality of services in terms of the impact of decentralization of social welfare services on children and the most vulnerable populations. Such a system would also provide a basis for further planning and development of qualitative social services in the area of child protection.

In addition to the need to develop a comprehensive framework of services in the area of child protection, there is a need for mechanisms of cooperation and collaboration between respective institutions to be further strengthened. This should be done in view of implementation of the existing Child Protection Protocols endorsed by the Government in 2003 which are still not being implemented especially by the Ministries of Education and Health. In addition, it is crucial to develop standardized protocols for the referral and reporting of children's cases to the Centres of Social Work as well as Police and conducting adequate trainings for the wide range of professionals working with children.

Currently the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW) is in the process of developing minimum standards for social services. In September 2010, the Department for Social Work has been established and accredited within the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Prishtina and WYG International Ltd drafted, piloted and monitored the implementation of the first set of five standards on for Domestic Violence of Children and Adults. The process of developing and finalizing more minimum standards for so-

The legislative environment has been substantially improved with a number of laws providing for the enhanced support to those in need

"I've finished the fifth class and then I quit school because I had to work as we didn't have anything to eat"
~ Interview with a 17 year old girl

In February 2010 Parliament approved the Labour Law which among others regulated for the first time in Kosovo the issue of maternity leave

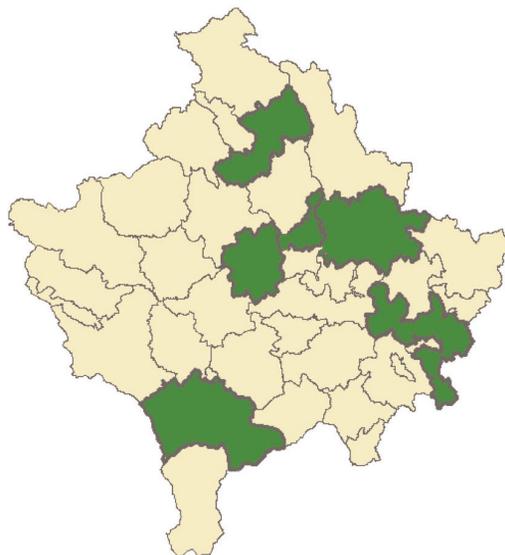
cial services will continue in 2012 in support of Objective 5.1 and 5.2.

Poverty remains one the biggest challenges in Kosovo with 34% of people living in absolute poverty and 12% of people living in extreme poverty with children affected even higher. Since January 2009, MLSW started the provision of 100 Euros as financial support per child for families who have children with permanent disability subject to the approved Law on material support for families of children with permanent disability. However the Social Assistance Scheme is not adequately adjusted to respond to the reduction of child poverty even though a total of 77,379 children received social assistance in 2010. Fortunately the Law on Family and Social Services has been adopted by the Government, yet the Law on Social Assistance remains awaiting adoption.

Progress towards Objective 5.5 (i.e. prevention of trafficking and protection of trafficked children) has proceeded slowly due in part to overall poverty and traditional social attitudes child labour exists widely in Kosovo affecting disproportionately the minority groups. Child labour in Kosovo exists typically in forms of informal employment, street child labour and hazardous labour. In 2010 a total of 4,678 regular inspections at working units and 777 repeated inspections at these entities were carried out with the aim of eliminating violations in accordance with the objections made by labour inspectors. In 2009, 422 children have been identified to be involved in severe forms of labour as reported by the municipalities where the Local Action Committee's function. Out of this number, 83 children were removed from severe forms of child labour. There is an obvious need to develop models of family support in order to prevent child labour in the first instance and mitigate cases where children are being exposed to different forms of risks such as abuse, trafficking and substance use.

In 2009 six children were reported as victims of trafficking while the number in 2010 increased to 19 children reported (Ministry of Labour of Social Welfare, 2011). These children have been supported with rehabilitation and reintegration services provided by respective institutions. In 2010 the Ministry of Internal Affairs developed the Standard Operating Procedures for Victims of Trafficking in Kosovo which include measures undertaken for both foreign and local child victims of trafficking and are institutionalized in Kosovo for the first time. Evidence shows a significant increase in the number of children being trafficked therefore efforts need to be reviewed to address the root causes of this phenomenon and not only raising awareness.

6 municipalities have established Local Action Committees



Source: Ministry of Local Government Administration, 2010

In 2009 of the 422 children involved in severe forms of child labour 83 were removed

Six municipalities have established and formalized the Local Action Committees (LAC)

2 in 3 Kosovars has enough to buy beyond food

Every sixth Kosovar is at risk of hunger not having enough to buy food to meet daily calorie requirements

Below the poverty line
(not enough to buy more than food)



Source: 2010 World Bank

Below the extreme poverty line
(not enough to buy food necessary to survive)



Source: Local Action Committees

Victims of trafficking



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs 2010

JUVENILE JUSTICE

The Juvenile Justice component revolves around the Juvenile Justice Code revised in 2010 which is in line with international and European standards on children aged 14-18 in conflict with the law. The Code regulates the procedure of imposition and execution of measures and sentences as well court and media-tion procedures. The juvenile justice system emphasizes the well-being of juveniles and ensures any reaction to them is in proportion to the circumstances of both the offenders and the offence. Additional guiding principles in the law are in line with the Article 40 of the CRC and related guidelines including an emphasis on diversion and alternative measures where appropriate; ensuring deprivation from liberty as a last resort for the shortest possible time and separated from adults when in the best interests of the child.

Relevant objectives from the National Action Plan include:

- Promulgation and supplementation of the legislation on Juvenile Justice (Objective 6.1)*
- Increasing of the capacities in the judicial institutions for the minors (Objective 6.2)*
- Strengthening co-operation between juvenile justice institutions (Objective 6.4)*
- To improve the supervision of Juvenile Justice System (Objective 6.5)*

A significant achievement in 2010 was the revision and promulgation of the Juvenile Justice Code (Objective 6.1). The changes in the Code continued to emphasize the priority to divert children and young people from the justice system and further addresses the following gaps: more efficient procedure, mediation procedure, threshold for imposition of diversion measures, legal representation by a lawyer is mandatory, children under the age of criminal responsibility, specialization of the justice professionals (judges, prosecutors, probation, CSW, lawyers, etc.), pretrial detention, execution of the measures, etc. The reforms in the legal framework is a result of ongoing advocacy and capacity building initiatives supported by UNICEF and EU international partners with the key juvenile justice institutions, including the Ministry of Justice (Probations and Corrections), Kosovo Judicial Institute, Kosovo Judicial Council, judges and prosecutors, Kosovo Police, Centers for Social Welfare and civil society organizations (Objective 6.2). Proper costing, budgeting, and monitoring of juvenile justice reforms remain weak.

UNICEF has supported the development of draft juvenile justice (JJ) indicators adapted to the local context that will serve to clarify roles and responsibilities of key juvenile justice institutions in collecting, collating, analyzing and reporting data in a unified manner. It is anticipated that the newly established Child Protection and Justice for Children Council will review these indicators for approval by the Prime Minister's Office in early 2012. Furthermore, in late 2010, the Probations Service of Kosovo (PSK) initiated the development of a case management database. These two initiatives together will make an important contribution to ensuring improved monitoring of reforms and evidence-based planning in the future (Objective 6.4).

In 2010 the Ministry of Justice with support from EU and UNICEF established an Inter -Institutional Juvenile Justice Committee with the purpose to support reforms in the area of Juvenile Justice. Even though this committee has transformed into the Committee on Child Protection and Justice for Children, it played a significant role in making JJ reform more sustainable and increasing inter-institutional cooperation.

The imposition of diversion and educational measures is a key principle of Kosovo's juvenile justice system. Accordingly, PSK reported supervising 553 cases in 2009 and 626 cases in 2010. Addressing concerns of a lack of an after care programme that can effectively re-integrate juveniles who have completed their sentences or measures at the Lipjan Correctional Facility, the Correctional Service and PSK adopted a clear set of standards that have been implemented since early 2010. The aim of the programme is to start providing a coordinated approach to reintegration by the two agencies within a month of the juvenile's arrival at the Lipjan Correctional Facility, and up to a year after they return to their communities. The soon to be established PSK database will enable better follow up and monitoring of such cases including identification of cases of recidivism. Beyond the completion of the aftercare programme, young people returning to their families and communities will also require long term re-socialization programmes and opportunities, including being incorporated into the labor market.

In 2011, the Kosovo Chamber of Advocates (KCA) established a Children's Committee consisting of 10 members, which is tasked with ensuring proper representation of all children who are involved in criminal procedures in line with the Juvenile Justice Code and Penal Legislation and providing child friendly justice training to lawyers in the future (Objective 6.5).

The Ministry of Justice has undertaken numerous initiatives towards establishing the Mediation Commission as part of Kosovo's justice system. While the Law on Mediation stipulates that mediation procedures for juveniles will

A significant achievement is the revision and promulgation of the Juvenile Justice Code

Proper costing, budgeting, and monitoring of juvenile justice reforms remain weak

The recently drafted juvenile justice indicators adapted to the local context will serve to clarify roles and responsibilities of key juvenile justice institutions

The Probations Service of Kosovo database will enable better follow up and monitoring

be regulated by another law, a provision was included in the revised Juvenile Justice Code that in turn stipulates mediation procedure for juveniles to be in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Mediation. A report with findings and recommendations is finalized and based on this the Commission will develop a new training programme on juvenile mediation.

The Kosovo Judicial Institute (KJI) is undergoing significant reforms in terms of establishing sustainable long term training capacities (Objective 6.2). In this regard KJI is establishing a specialized group of trainers in the field of juvenile justice, for the domestic legislation as well as for the international instruments for the protection of children's and juvenile rights. Recently after intensive workshops KJI seven Trainers of Trainers were selected who will be in charge of delivering future trainings in this field.

The Kosovo Police has taken concrete steps to strengthen its capacity in child friendly policing approaches. Seven regional interview/interrogation rooms were established in Prishtina, Gjilan, Prizren, Ferizaj, Peja, Gračanica and Vushtrri. The Kosovo Police is committed to establish a juvenile justice unit, however, the scope and mandate of the unit is still under finalization, and clear policies and procedures are required to ensure its full implementation.

Despite ongoing successes in juvenile justice reforms, key challenges remain. A greater focus is required in regards to developing a comprehensive policy framework and technical capacities in dealing with other categories of children in contact with the law, including victims and witnesses, and children in contact with the law in civil or administrative procedures with special focus on prevention activities (Objective 6.1). The recent Council of Europe Guidelines on Child-Friendly Justice can be of support in this regard. Ongoing support is required for developing specialized training programmes for all juvenile justice professionals, including judges, prosecutors, lawyers, police, and social workers, whereas first steps in this regard have been taken for PSK, KJI and KCA. An ongoing challenge is the need to clarify the working relationship between the PSK and Centers for Social Welfare which will require the drafting of supplementary Administrative Instructions. Lastly, greater budget allocation is required to ensure the full implementation of the Code as it was intended.

The Kosovo Judicial Institute is undergoing significant reforms in terms of establishing sustainable long term training capacities

The Kosovo Police has taken concrete steps to strengthen its capacity in child friendly policing approaches

Yet, despite ongoing successes in juvenile justice reforms, key challenges remain

Ongoing support is required for developing specialized training programmes for all juvenile justice professionals

Child friendly interrogation rooms established in 6 of the 7 Police regions

Probation Officers trained intensively on After Care Programmes



Source: MoJ 2009 & 2010

Probation Officers trained intensively on juvenile justice modules



Source: MoJ 2009

Judges and Prosecutors, who deal with Juvenile Justice, which participated in the KJI Training of Trainers



Source: MoJ 2009 & 2010

BUDGET

The Budget component is vital to the execution of the Strategy and National Action given that most actions require financial input for their achievement. This budgetary allocation should be intimately linked to the planning process to prioritize those actions with the largest impact on children's results with the lowest cost output.

Relevant objectives from the National Action Plan include:

- Analyzing of the budget needs for implementation of children's rights (Objective 2.1);
- Increase of funds allocated for children in proportion to the needs and overall budget (Objective 2.2)

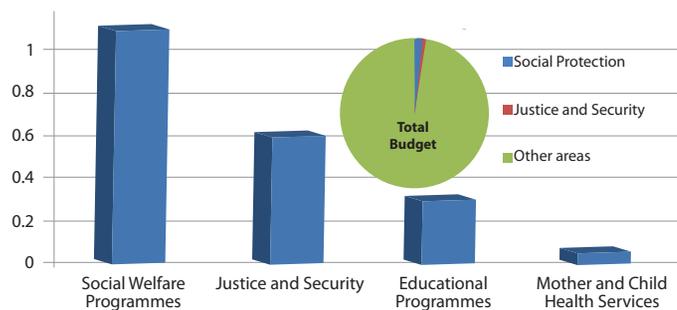
While there has been increase in funds for services to children in proportion with needs and the general budget (Objective 2.2), governmental institutions providing direct services to children should increase their capacity to draft concrete programmes so that budgetary planning process for the following fiscal year will justly divide the budget in conformity with the demands and budgetary options available (Objective 2.1). Although the Government does not have a specified budgetary line for children, the Mid-Term Expenditure Framework foresees the collection of information related to financing priority policies of the Government including services for children. All responsible institutions are engaged in analyzing the budgetary needs of their respective areas to realize children's rights in an optimal manner. The social protection sector will receive approximately 1.5% of the total Kosovo budget for the period of 2010-2015. Two thirds (67%) of the total allocation to the social protection sector or 0.9% of the total Kosovo budget supports the following areas social assistance, social services, institutional care, the Social Policy Institute, the Inspectorate of Labour, and the Scheme for War Invalids. Although these services do not impact children directly they are also beneficiaries.

Educational programmes receive 17% of the budget from the sector of social protection or 0.25% of the total Kosovo budget and the main areas of benefit to children include special needs education, development of curricula, the Pedagogy Institute of Kosovo, and training of teachers. The public expenditure in education as a percentage of GDP was 3.7% in 2009 a decrease from 4.4% in 2006 and challenges the achievement of provision of quality education to children. It is important to note that while this amount is close to the European average between 4% to 5% of GDP the actual amount is insufficient considering the sector's needs in the current state of development.

The services offered by the Ministry of Health receive approximately 7.8% of the social protection sector or 0.12% of the total Kosovo budget with one third of these funds or 0.03% of the total Kosovo budget dedicated to the mother and child health programme within the Ministry. This low allocation substantially hinders the full achievement of policies in place and must be addressed urgently (Objective 2.2).

The Justice and Security sector receives about 0.5% of the total Kosovo budget with children the main beneficiaries from the following programs: the re-socialization of minors in conflict with the law, crime prevention, reduction of the level of recidivism, implementation of alternative measures and penalties for minors, supervision and assistance to minors sentenced with diversity measures, educational measures and alternative penalties, prevention of family violence against children and children abuse.

Social protection receives 1.5% of the total budget with vital services for children receiving too little to adequately function



Source: Ministry of Finance data, 2011

There has been increase in funds for services offered to children

Expenditure in education as a percentage of GDP is close to the European average but the actual amount is insufficient considering the sector's needs in the current state of development

The Social Protection sector receives 1.5% of the total Kosovo budget limiting its ability to adequately respond to the needs of the population

GOVERNANCE

The Governance component revolves around the functioning of governmental structures related to children's rights. This component addresses Kosovo's reporting on the Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as functioning of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Children's Rights combined with the increased cooperation with the Ombudsman. This section is vital to enhance the functionality of the structures beyond legal instruments for the benefit of children in Kosovo.

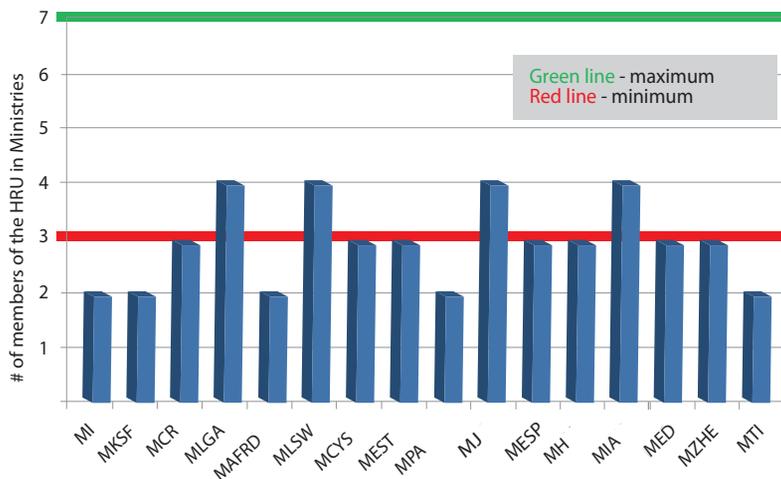
Relevant objectives from the National Action Plan include:

- Increasing effectiveness of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Children's Rights (Objective 1.1)
- Implementation, review and promulgation of the legislation on children's rights (Objective 1.2)
- Institutionalization of positions of Child Rights Officers at the central and municipal level (Objective 1.3)
- Creation of pre-conditions for reporting on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Objective 1.4)
- Strengthening cooperation with Ombudsperson (Objective 1.5)
- Monitoring of the implementation of provisions of Convention on Rights of the Child (Objective 1.6)

One achievement of the Government noted in the 2011 European Commission Progress Report was the submission of the first State Report on Implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in Geneva as the UN treaty body responsible for monitoring children's rights (Objective 1.4). The report presents the ongoing efforts to harmonize national laws, policies, strategies and legal acts with the CRC. These adjustments directly or indirectly impact the improvement of the rights of children in Kosovo. In addition, the Government made clear to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, their pleasure to respond to any questions, advice or recommendations based on the findings of the report. These steps reaffirm the political willingness of the Government to undertake the fulfilment of international obligations which provide for the realization of all basic and inalienable rights for all children in Kosovo and to improve the effectiveness of the existing monitoring mechanisms (Objective 1.6).

The Administrative Instruction NR. 04/2007 related to functioning of Human Rights Units (HRU) in Ministries requires at least three full time staff in each Ministry to a maximum of seven staff as well as a full time Child Rights Officer (Objective 1.3). Based on information from the 16 Ministries that have HRUs the average is less than three (2.9) full time staff in each. To further slow implementation of the National Strategies and Action Plans in the arena of human rights there are only 11 Ministries that have at least the minimum number of staff, four of which have four staff while no Ministry has a full complement of staff. Furthermore it is important to note that no Ministry has a full time Child Rights Officer that focuses solely on that role as the four that do exist have at least one other portfolio and as such have to divide their time between competing priorities.

Human Rights Units are not adequately staffed according to the Administrative Instruction outlining their functioning



Source: Survey of Human Rights Units, 2011

Based on these findings it is imperative to increase the percentage of ministries with the minimum number of staff employed as per the Administrative Instruction to 100% and to ensure each Ministry has a full time Child Rights Officer that focuses solely on that role and no other portfolio in order to achieve the National Strategy and Action Plan within the stipulated timeframe.

Kosovo submitted the State Report on Implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in Geneva

While Human Rights Unit staff has received numerous trainings to enhance their skills, the Human Rights Units are not adequately staffed

It is imperative for all ministries to have the minimum number of staff to operate these Human Rights Units

ANNEX OF HIGHER LEVEL INDICATORS

Topic	Indicator	Value
	EDUCATION	
Access	Apparent intake rate of 3-5 year olds in any form of pre-primary education (%)	2.04
	Apparent intake rate at primary school (%)	108.8
	Preschool gross enrolment rate (%)	14.7
	Pre-primary gross enrolment rate (%)	63.8
	Primary gross enrolment rate (%)	102.7
	Lower secondary gross enrolment rate (%)	111.0
	Upper secondary gross enrolment rate (%)	97.7
	Primary gender parity index for gross enrolment	91.8
	Lower secondary gender parity index for gross enrolment	91.6
	Upper secondary gender parity index for gross enrolment	80.6
	% of children with special needs enrolled in pre-primary	0.1
	% of children with special needs enrolled in primary school	0.3
	% of children with special needs enrolled in lower secondary school	0.3
	% of children with special needs enrolled in upper secondary school	0.1
	# of special education teachers employed at pre-primary	
	# of special education teachers employed at pre-primary school	
	# of special education teachers employed at primary school	
	# of special education teachers employed at secondary school	
	# of Roma children enrolled in pre-primary	0.2
	# of Ashkali children enrolled in pre-primary	0.7
	# of Egyptian children enrolled in pre-primary	0.1
	# of Roma children enrolled in primary school	0.3
	# of Ashkali children enrolled in primary school	0.1
	# of Egyptian children enrolled in primary school	0.4
	# of Roma children enrolled in secondary school	0.1
	# of Ashkali children enrolled in secondary school	0.2
	# of Egyptian children enrolled in secondary school	0.1
	# of Roma dropouts at primary level	
	# of Ashkali dropouts at primary level	
	# of Egyptian dropouts at primary level	
	# of Roma dropouts at secondary level	
	# of Ashkali dropouts at secondary level	
# of Egyptian dropouts at secondary level		
Input	% distribution of public current expenditure on preschool education	
	% distribution of public current expenditure on pre-primary education	
	% distribution of public current expenditure on primary education	
	% distribution of public current expenditure on lower secondary education	
	% distribution of public current expenditure on upper secondary education	
	Public expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure	
	Public expenditure on education as % of gross domestic product	
	Pre-primary pupil-teacher ratio	26.4
	Primary pupil-teacher ratio	18.0
	Lower secondary pupil-teacher ratio	
	Upper secondary pupil-teacher ratio	20.3
Efficiency	Primary repetition rate	0.04
	Lower secondary repetition rate	0.5
	Upper secondary repetition rate	1.4

STRATEGY AND NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO 2009-2013

Quality	Survival rate to the last grade of primary (%)	96.7
	Transition rate to upper secondary school	93.8
Literacy	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men	
Impact	Average % in 5th Grade Examinations	
	Average % in 9th Grade Examinations	
	Average % in Matura Examinations	
Quality	% of teachers at the public preschool level which are professional	92.1
	% of teachers at the private preschool level which are professional	
	% of teachers at the public pre-primary level which are professional	
	% of teachers at the private pre-primary level which are professional	
HEALTH		
Staffing	# of gynaecologists in health institutions	
	# of paediatricians in health institutions	
	# of neonatologists in health institutions	
Proxy indicators	Amount of breast milk substitutes imported annually	
	# of cartons of cigarettes imported annually	
Maternal	% of women who received antenatal care by skilled health personnel during their pregnancy this year	
	% of pregnant women who have had at least 4 antenatal visits in their last pregnancy	
	% of women that were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel	
	% of women that were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel in health institutions	
Births	# of women that gave birth in institutions	
	Average age of mothers at first birth (years)	
	# of births to teenage mothers	
	Proportion of low-weight births (live births under 2,500 grams)	
	# of legal abortions	
Monitoring	% of Pregnant Women Cards completed	
	% of Child Health Cards completed	
	# of visits by the health education teams in schools	
	% of schools visited by the health education teams	
Investigative	% of cases of infant deaths which have been investigated	
Mortality	Infant mortality rate	
	Neonatal mortality rate	
	Post-neonatal mortality rate	
	Under 5 mortality rate	
Immunization	% of children completely vaccinated	
	Percentage of 1-year-olds immunized with three doses of DTP3	
Input	Public expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure	
	Public expenditure on health as % of gross domestic product	
	Physician density (per 10,000 population)	
	Nurses & midwives to physicians ratio	
Stunting	Percentage of children under age 5 under height for age	
Suicide	Attempted suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 relevant population)	
	Suicide rate for population aged 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 relevant population)	
	Attempted suicide per 100,000 population	
	Suicide mortality per 100,000 population	
SOCIAL WELFARE		
Scope of child labour	# children repeatedly caught in hard and hazardous work	280
	# of children whose work is classified as hazardous	
	# of children involved in severe forms of child labour	422
	# of children removed from severe forms of child labour	83

STRATEGY AND NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO 2009-2013

Inspections	# of regular inspections conducted by inspectors	4,678
	# of repeated inspections at economic entities with objections made by inspectors	777
Coordination	# of municipalities that have established and formalized the Local Action Committees (LAC)	6
Residential Care / alternative forms of child protection	# children without parental care	1435
	# children in temporary shelters	121
	# children in foster care within the family	635
	# children in foster care outside the family	98
	# children under guardianship	1435
	# of abandoned babies	54
	# children reunited with their families	10
	# children adopted	46
Social Assistance	# of children receiving social assistance	77,379
Trafficking	# of children trafficked	19
Abuse	# of cases of abused children	60
	% of cases of abused children that were carried over from previous years	
JUVENILE JUSTICE		
Skilled personnel	% of judges that are specialised to work with children in conflict with the law	
	% of prosecutors that are specialised to work with children in conflict with the law	
	% of probation officers that are specialised to work with children in conflict with the law	
	% of police officers that are specialised to work with children in conflict with the law	
	% of social workers that are specialised to work with children in conflict with the law	
Conflict with the law	# of children arrested per 100,000 child population	
	# of children in detention per 100,000 child population	
	# of children in pre-sentence detention per 100,000 child population	
	% of children sentenced receiving a custodial sentence	
	% of children diverted or sentenced who enter a pre-sentence diversion scheme	
CROSS-SECTORIAL		
Violence	% of deaths of children as a result of weapons	
	% of injuries of children as a result of weapons	
GOVERNANCE		
Response	% of recommendations provided by the Ombudsman which have been achieved	
BUDGET		
Adequate funding	% of activities in the National Action Plan on Children which are fully funded	

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
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