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**2013-2017**

**NATIONAL STRATEGY OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF KOSOVO ON CRIME PREVENTION AND  
ACTION PLAN**

Pristina



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CRIME PREVENTION AND ACTION PLAN  
2013-2017***

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**ABBREVIATION**

KIA	Kosovo Intelligence Agency
ACA	Anti – Corruption Agency
KTA	Kosovo Tax Administration
EU	European Union
KC	Kosovo Customs
ICITAP	International Crime Investigation Training and Assistance Program
KJC	Kosovo Judicial Council
KPC	Kosovo Prosecutorial Council
CCK	Criminal Code of Kosovo
CPCK	Criminal Procedure Code of Kosovo
SNC	Strategy National Coordinator
MEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MLGA	Ministry of Local Government Administration
MJ	Ministry of Justice
MF	Ministry of Finances
MCYS	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MLSW	Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoH	Ministry of Health
MTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MI	Ministry of Infrastructure
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
OSCE	Organization for Cooperation and Security in Europe
KP	Kosovo Police
FIC	Financial Intelligence Centre
PMO	Prime Minister’s Office

## **I. SUMMARY**

National Strategy on Crime Prevention and Action Plan of the Republic of Kosovo is a document that will present the overall situation, current situation, institutional mechanism, current weaknesses, basic principles for crime prevention together with some other main factors for achieving the success and will finally determine the possible aims and methods (as well as institutions) for their achievement.

This strategy for the period 2013 – 2017 is a continuation of the previous strategy and is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo and applicable Legislation in the Republic of Kosovo, as well as other international legal instruments and best practices in the field of crime prevention. The previous strategy 2009-2012 aimed in the creation of institutional mechanism while this strategy aims to increase professionalism, efficiency and effectiveness of institutions in the field of crime prevention.

This strategy is structured in such a way that clearly identifies objectives and activities that have to be met for functioning of the entire institutional mechanism for the successful prevention of crime in Kosovo, and being an example of success in relation to countries in the region in the crime prevention.

Complexity and the method of crime commission differs from the situation and the place of commission, therefore, its prevention is also multi dimensional and in this context there is no country that is totally safe and protected from the crime, and the Republic of Kosovo cannot be excluded from this phenomenon.

National Strategy for Crime Prevention aims to assist the development and implementation of policies from the crime prevention institutions at all levels of organization in Kosovar society.

Control and crime prevention policies should be based on the deep understanding of what crime prevention really means according to international standards, what is the scope, operational methods and crime trends in a specific country or region.

The objective of the strategy is the more rational use of the material, financial and human resources for achieving the establishment of institutional mechanism, cooperation and coordination in the prevention of crime.

The Republic of Kosovo shall endeavor to improve the situation in the field of rule of law and to effectively and efficiently treat the crime prevention which stands as a condition for the progress towards European Integrations, through implementation of confidential and real policies.

The drafting of this national strategy is oriented in the determination of objectives and preparation of staff as well as joint actions of all institutions that will be undertaken in the following five years (2013 – 2017)

## II. INTRODUCTION

Crime is considered as a threat against national security as well as international. This threat can take various forms of manifestation in accordance with the evolution of economical and social life, particularly in the circumstances of globalization.

Forms and crime activities in the period of globalization are much perfectionized, because a lot of crime forms operate with very sophisticated technical tools being very difficult to trace.

Globalization will have its positive and negative effect in Kosovo. Therefore, crime prevention takes more complex dimensions and requires a multi dimensional cooperation and coordination among national and international institutions.

The Republic of Kosovo has drafted many strategic documents for preventing and combating all forms of crime, as following:

- National Strategy and Action Plan against Human Trafficking 2011-2014;
- National Strategy and Action Plan against the Organized Crime 2012-2017;
- National Strategy and Action Plan against Drugs 2012-2017;
- National Strategy and Action Plan against Terrorism 2012-2017;
- National Strategy and Action Plan for the Integrated Border Management 2012-2017;
- National Strategy and Action Plan for Controlling and Collection of Small Arms and Light Weapons 2012-2017;
- National Strategy and Action Plan for Migration 2012-2017;
- National Strategy against Corruption 2012-2017;
- National Strategy for the Protection of Intellectual Property 2010-2014;
- Strategy against the Counterfeiting and Piracy 2012-2017;
- National Strategy and Action Plan for Community Security 2011-2016;
- Governmental Program for Prevention of Non-formal Economy 2010-2013;
- Kosovo Program against Domestic Violence and Action Plan 2011-2014;

Therefore, all these strategies, have one main objective that these documents treat, and have provided concrete actions and measures for the prevention of specific crime according to these strategies (such as the Strategy against Drugs, with its main pillar only for drug prevention), therefore all these fields are treated with the strategies and action plans of the above mentioned actions, should be an integral part of National Strategy and Action Plan for Crime Prevention.

National Strategy of the Republic of Kosovo for Crime Prevention and Action Plan 2013-2017, will be focused in other forms (fields) of crime that are not treated with any strategic document but that will not be focused only in these:

- Robberies/theft robberies;
- Heavy theft;
- Grievous injuries/light body injuries;
- Causing overall risk;
- Attempted murders;

- Crimes against public traffic safety;
- Juvenile Delinquency;
- Games of chance/ gambling;
- Giving usury, etc.

Action Plan for Crime Prevention will be a living document for five (5) years with the possibility of revision and completion of each year according to fluctuation and crime trends by also adopting the methods and forms of crime prevention.

### III. CURRENT SITUATION

Current situation referring to the following actions, will support the Kosovo Police analysis, respectively the Directorate of the Intelligence and Analysis based on the statistics taken from the Information System of the Kosovo Police (ISKP) for the crime trend for years 2009, 2010 and 2011.

Criminal offences, against life and body (attempted murder), comparing to the years 2009, 2010, and 2011, have seen a slight decrease, while criminal offence – attempted aggravated murder has seen increase in 2011, and it has doubled compared to two previous years, while the light injuries and grievous body injuries during these years of reporting show a slight increase of cases.

Criminal offences against economy, respectively the criminal offences related to pyramid schemes and gambling, show that in 2011 there is an increased number of these actions. This doesn't mean that in two previous years there were no criminal offences but it is related to the efficacy and capacity building of relevant authorities for persecution.

There is a slight increase of heavy theft in the years 2009 – 2011, meanwhile the criminal offence of theft robbery have oscillations, while the contracting of disproportional benefiting has seen decrease in 2011 and there is a slight increase in robbery.

Traffic safety, based on the data from the years analyzed, dealing with endangering the public traffic is almost equal over the years, while the offence of unconscious supervision of public traffic have the significant decrease in number, whereas the failure to offer aid to the injured person in the public traffic accident has a great increase.

Article	Criminal Offence against life and body	Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011
146	Attempted murder	181	177	177
147	Attempted Aggravated Murder	17	18	36
153	Light body injury	3017	3191	3176
154	Grievous body injury	441	475	478
243	Organization of pyramidal schemes and illegal gambling	4	2	37
291	Cause of general risk	933	1035	1080

<b>253</b>	Aggravated theft	<b>6127</b>	<b>7361</b>	<b>8014</b>
<b>254</b>	Theft robbery	<b>40</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>255</b>	Robbery	<b>556</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>608</b>
<b>270</b>	Contracting of disproportional benefiting	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Article</b>	<b>Criminal Offences against traffic safety</b>	<b>Year 2009</b>	<b>Year 2010</b>	<b>Year 2011</b>
<b>297</b>	Endangerment of public traffic	<b>956</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>924</b>
<b>299</b>	Endangerment of public traffic with actions or dangerous tools	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>300</b>	Unconscious supervision of public traffic	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>301</b>	Not offering aid to the person injured in public traffic accident	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>302</b>	Misuse of the telecommunication signals	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

#### **IV. VISION, MISSION, AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE**

##### **Vision**

The Vision of this strategy is to approach the crime in a preventive manner aiming to increase the security in the Republic of Kosovo.

##### **Mission**

The Mission of this strategy is to create a safe environment through cooperation with the citizens in the prevention of crime and raising awareness of the citizens for its consequences.

##### **Strategic Goal**

The Goal of this strategy is the prevention of all forms of crime through the rational use of material, financial and human resources, to create a safer environment for citizens and society in general.

#### **V. GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

National Strategy of Crime Prevention and Action Plan are guided by the following principles:

- 1. Principle of Constitutionality and Legality** – Actions undertaken in order to prevent crime must be based on the provisions provided for in the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, legislation in force and international agreements.
- 2. Principle of Priority** – Preventing and combating organised crime is a priority for the institutions of the Republic of Kosovo. An overall commitment to genuinely tackle this problem is crucial.
- 3. Principle of Professionalism**– Crime prevention requires good experts, sharing experiences and developing appropriate instruments/best practices. This implies linking in with training, education and professional development



for institutions of the Republic of Kosovo and ensuring that only high-quality specialists are recruited

4. **Principle of continuity** – Activities should be seen as a part of a continuous strategy. This is especially important because administrative/procedural and time limits will be imposed, and because different initiatives and activities will need to be linked with actions that will continue for several years.
5. **Principle of Confidentiality** - Institutions with responsibility to prevent and combat organized crime should seek to establish trust in protecting investigation, data and information integrity from misuse by those with access to them.
6. **Principle of Human Rights and Freedoms** - This principle concerns guaranteeing the rights and freedoms of all individuals, regardless ethnicity, gender, age, religion throughout all stages of the engagement of institutions to prevent the organized crime
7. **Principle of security** - This principle mean ensuring the right to security and protection for all citizens through crime prevention.
8. **Principle of Proportionality** – Means the exercise of authority by institutions that deal with crime prevention, only when necessary and only to the extent required to achieve legitimate objectives, with appropriate methods and tools, in the shortest time possible and with the least damaging consequences.

## VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

In the field of crime prevention, the Republic of Kosovo has in effect a wide legislative ground, where as a primary legislation can be mentioned, but not limited to:

1. Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo;
2. Criminal Code of Kosovo;
3. Criminal Code of the Republic of Kosovo, Code No. 04/L-082;
4. Criminal Procedure Code of Kosovo;
5. Law no. 02/L-128 for Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors;
6. Law no. 03/L063 on Kosovo Intelligence Agency;
7. Law no. 04/L-076 on Police;
8. Law no. 04/L-043 on Protection of Informants;
9. Code no .03/L-193 on Juvenile Justice;
10. Customs and Excise Code;
11. Law no. 03/L-191 on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions ;
12. Law no. 03/ L-183 on the Implementation of International Sanctions;
13. Law no. 03/L-142 on Public Peace and Order;
14. Law on. 03/L-196 on Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing;
15. Law no. 03/L-231 on Police Inspectorate of Kosovo;
16. Law no. 03/L-216 on Establishment of a Deposit Insurance System for Financial Institutions in Kosovo;
17. Law no. 04/l-31 on International Legal Cooperation in Criminal Matters;

18. Law no. 04/L-052 on International Agreements;
19. Law no. 04/L-078 on General Products Safety;
20. Law no. 04/L-072 on Controlling and Supervising State Borders;
21. Law no. 04/L-093 on Banks, micro finance Institutions and Non Bank Financial Institutions;
22. Law on Social Protection;
23. Law no. 02/L-57 on Cultural Institutions;
24. Law no. 03/L166 on Prevention and Fight of the Cyber Crime;
25. Law no. 03/L-063 on Anti – Corruption Agency;
26. Law no. 04/L051 on Preventing Interest of Conflict in Exercising Public Function;
27. Law no. 03/L-238 on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction;
28. Law no. 03/L141 on Managing Confiscated and Seized Property;
29. Law no. 04/L-065 për të Drejtën e Autorit dhe të Drejtat e Përafërta;
30. Law no. 03/L-068 on Education in the Municipality of Kosovo.

It is also worth mentioning the fact that the Republic of Kosovo in order to complete the legal infrastructure that affects the fight against organized crime is in the process of drafting and implementing draft laws, and it is worth mentioning the following:

1. Draft Law on Countering Money Laundering;
2. Draft Law on Management of Seized and Confiscated Property;
3. Draft Law on the Declaration and Origin of the Property of Senior Public Officials;
4. Draft Law on Payment Transactions;
5. Draft Law on Amendment and supplementation of the Law on Execution of Criminal Sanctions;
6. Draft Law on Amendment and Supplementation of Criminal Procedure Code;
7. Draft Law on Classified Information and Verification of Reliability;
8. Draft Law on Personal Data Protection;
9. Draft Law on Amendment and Supplementation of Customs and Excise Code no. 03/L-109- 04/L-099 of the date 06.01.2013.

International acts and conventions directly applicable in the Republic of Kosovo, with an impact on the crime prevention are:

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
2. European Convention for the Defense of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms and the protocols thereto;
3. Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and Punishment.

The Republic of Kosovo strives for membership in international organizations, which will enable the ratification and implementation of conventions and other international instruments in crime prevention.

## VII. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS

Institutional Mechanism means all mechanisms that have a role and importance in the coordinating activities in the fight against crime prevention.

The following institutions of the Republic of Kosovo have a duty and responsibility to prevent and combat organized crime:

1. **National Coordinator** – National Coordinator is an individual body, responsible to coordinate, align, monitor and report on the implementation of policies, activities and actions foreseen within the strategy against organized crime.
2. **Secretariat** – The main right, duty and responsibility of the secretariat is to gather information and data from other institutions, analyze and evaluate such information, as well as draft analytical reports for the National Coordinator.
3. **Ministry of Internal Affairs** – MIA has a functional role in achieving certain objectives defined in this strategy. Kosovo Police as an agency for the Law Enforcement within MIA has full authority in combating all forms of organized crime. Kosovo Police together with other institutions are key actors in the prevention of criminal activities, not only in the territory of Kosovo but also in the Kosovo's borders.
4. **Ministry of Education, Science and Technology** – Has an important role in crime prevention through education, through education, school curriculums, inter-curricular approach and various extracurricular activities.
5. **Ministry of Local Government Administration** – supports municipalities in crime prevention by identifying needs for training activities for municipality officials, and assist municipalities in making their activities transparent to the public and also by providing legal guidance advices to municipalities.
6. **Role of the Ministry of Health** – Ministry of Health participates in the prevention, medical treatment and rehabilitation of crime victims, and this is implemented by legal acts, strategies, respective acts, clinical protocols, trainings and provision of materials and medicines.
7. **Role of the Ministry of Finances** – MF, through Kosovo Customs, the Financial Intelligence and Kosovo Tax Administration will assist in preventing the cross-border transport of goods and other materials related to all forms of crime activities.

The role of this ministry is to assist in the identification, reporting and blocking the funding of activities related to crime.

The mission of Kosovo Customs is the protection of the state, economy and citizens by contributing in economy and security.

Financial Intelligence Centre, as an independent central and national institution within the Ministry of Finances, is responsible to accept, analyze and disseminate information related to the prevention of all forms of crime by cooperating with all law enforcement institutions such as: Kosovo Police, Kosovo Customs,

Kosovo Tax Administration, Prosecutor, etc.

5. **Ministry of Trade and Industry** – It will assist in the prevention of crime by preventing the circulation of goods, by providing services through cooperation and coordination in support to institutions.
6. **Role of the Ministry of Justice** – Ministry of Justice is an important part of the strategy for crime prevention and its role is to:
  - Strengthen e functionalize the rule of law, which will help in crime prevention;
  - Complete legislation in the field of rule of law in order to enhance efficiency in achieving strategic goals for crime prevention.
7. **Kosovo Judicial Council** – Ensures that Kosovo courts are independent, professional and impartial so that the judicial system is more efficient in the fight against organized crime and other forms of criminality.
8. **Kosovo Prosecutorial Council** – Ensures that the prosecutorial system in Kosovo is independent, impartial and professional in exercising the pursuit, investigation and detection of criminal offences and present indictment before courts on behalf of the state.
9. **Prosecution Offices and Courts-** Are responsible institutions for prosecuting persons charged with committing criminal offences, their adequate punishment, and confiscation of assets earned through criminal activities.
10. **Ministry of Infrastructure** – Has a role in the prevention of crime through cooperation and coordination with other institutions within its competencies and responsibilities, in providing support to institutions that are involved in crime prevention.
11. **Kosovo Intelligence Agency** – Is an agency that collects, evaluates and provides information with regards to the threats from crime activities to the Kosovo security.
12. **Kosovo Anti-Corruption Agency** – Is an independent and specialized body engaged in preventing the corruption. The Agency collects, analyses and conducts preliminary administrative investigations on cases suspected for corruption and proceeds them to the prosecution office. It supervises the wealth of high municipal official and prevents the conflict of interest.
13. **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** – Plays an important role in facilitating the creation of reports with international institutions and organizations engaged in crime prevention.
14. **Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports** – The role of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports in crime prevention is to organize awareness activities (campaigns) with youth and informal groups in order to raise awareness on the danger from crime.

- 15. Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare** – The role of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare is to draft plans and programs for the protection of families and individuals, and in that end to provide social support, as well as cooperate with other institutions during the identification, counseling and treatment of the crime victims.

In the institutional context, regarding the crime prevention, important roles have also other local and partner institutions present in Kosovo, but also abroad.

### **VIII. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**

National Strategy on Crime Prevention is based on these strategic objectives:

- **Further enforcement of capacities for crime prevention.**
- **Development of cooperation and coordination between local and international actors in crime prevention;**
- **Prevention and minimization of all forms of crime;**
- **Citizens' awareness on crime consequences;**
- **System of implementation and evaluation of the Strategy and Action Plan.**

#### **1. Further enforcement of capacities for crime prevention**

In order to successfully combat the crime it is necessary that responsible institutions have sufficient human resources, skilled, specialized and equipped with the necessary technical equipment and technology to prevent crime. Due to the complexity of the forms of crime it is very important that the structures dealing with crime prevention have technical tools, and contemporary and standardized technology. It is also very important to provide necessary work spaces for all responsible institutions, as well as institutional organization for capacity building on crime prevention.

Building institutional capacities on crime prevention includes a series of specific objectives in order to:

- 1.1. Strengthen human capacities on crime prevention;
- 1.2. Review and harmonize legal framework;
- 1.3. Creating the necessary space equipped with necessary tools for the units dealing with crime prevention;

## **2. Development of cooperation and coordination between national and international actors on crime prevention**

To successfully prevent crime, it is necessary to have coordination and cooperation within the institution, between sectors and levels of organization.

For the purpose of coordination and cooperation of activities in crime prevention it is important to have cooperation and coordination between the institutions responsible for prevention of crime forms.

All responsible institutions should participate in crime prevention through cooperation and coordination of activities.

Institutional cooperation and coordination includes a series of measures which aim to:

- 2.1. Advance cooperation and coordination between institutions;
- 2.2. Strengthen cooperation between private sector in the field of crime prevention;
- 2.3. Strengthen and advancement of international cooperation;

## **3. Prevention and minimization of all forms of crime**

Through the crime prevention it is aimed to organize and develop various activities in order to raise awareness of the personnel in the responsible institutions as well as the general opinion for the crime consequences.

Institutions of the Republic of Kosovo are committed to preventing all forms of crime, included but not limited to: robbery/theft robbery, serious theft, serious and light body injuries, causes of general risk, attempted murder, offences against public traffic safety, etc.

To strengthen the efforts to prevent crime it is necessary to implement strategies: National Strategy for Security in Community, Policy Led by the Intelligence and Policing in Community, by not excluding other strategic documents.

Prevention of all forms of crime includes a series of measures in order to:

- 3.1 Identify and analyze negative occurrences in society;
- 3.2 Set priorities and take actions based on priorities;
- 3.3 Establish, strength and functionalize other institutions for crime prevention;
- 3.4 Prevent crime through educational institutions;
- 3.5 Early intervention against new types of crime;
- 3.6 Prevent crime recidivism;

## **4. Citizens' awareness on crime consequences**

- 4.1 Development of programs to raise citizens' awareness about crime consequences.

## **5. Implementation and evaluation system of Strategy and Action Plan**

5.1 Monitoring, evaluation and review of the Strategy and Action Plan;

### **IX. CONSIDERED ALTERNARITVE**

While drafting this strategy, many activities of the analytical and research character have been conducted. Research and analytical work resulted in the establishment of strategic objectives, specific and necessary activities, responsible and supporting institutions as well as measurable indicators for activity implementation.

As a result of the work and commitment of all institutions of the Republic of Kosovo and the support from other international institutions better alternatives were identified, more suitable alternatives which will help the Republic of Kosovo in the prevention of crime.

Crime problems in Kosovar society should have a special attention especially by the state institutions, but also by civil society in general as well as the coordination of activities among them. Therefore, drafting of this strategy, especially objectives and activities are focused in terms of cooperation and coordination of activities of all institutions in the prevention of crime. All state mechanisms, institutional and social should be engaged on the prevention of all forms of crime in order to avoid the risk that it can present in the national terms.

During the work of the working group for drafting this strategy are considered many alternatives, they were studied and analyzed completely, and as a result were chosen the best alternatives which can offer the opportunity to succeed in crime prevention.

### **X. STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION**

#### **1. The role of the monitoring system**

Strategy implementation process will encompass the achievement of strategic objectives, specific objectives and activities. Monitoring and evaluating outcomes of the implementation of objectives and effectiveness of respective activities is an integral part of the strategy and main component of its implementation process. Monitoring and evaluation will provide means to follow the performance of the strategy and measure the level of the realization of objective, to evaluate the need and determine directions of the arrangements, particularly in relation to activities.

The monitoring process shall be realized by the responsible institutions with a wide participation from the stakeholders.

The main dimensions of strategy monitoring and evaluation are:

- Institutional capacities;
- Monitoring indicators for the duration and by the completion of three year timeframe;
- Information resources and measuring instruments;
- Dissemination and use of monitoring and evaluation outcomes.

## **2. Institutional capacities for Monitoring and Evaluation**

The monitoring and evaluation system shall cover all institutions responsible for the implementation of objectives defined in the Strategy and Action Plan.

- Ministry of Internal Affairs, as the leading and responsible institution for achieving objectives will establish the Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation Unit under the National Coordinator. This unit will monitor the most important indicators in relation to crime prevention. Towards the end of each year, it shall prepare a progress report on the objectives' implementation level.
- Line Ministries (MJ, MEST, MF, MoH, MLSW, MI, MIA, MESP, MCYS, MARD) and independent agencies will be responsible to monitor and evaluate activities that are assigned to these ministries or to their subordinate institutions including prosecution offices and courts as well. These institutions will report periodically every three (3) months to the national Coordinator, in order to ensure cohesive reporting.
- Non Governmental Organizations shall take part in monitoring and evaluation, in joint roundtable discussions facilitated by the Coordinator. In these roundtable discussions the civil society will present observation reports with regard to projects and programs carried out by them.

## **3. Selection of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators**

### **Final Indicators**

1. Number of laws and sublegal acts in force following the approval of the Strategy;
2. Established structures ( Coordinator, Secretariat);
3. Number of bilateral and multilateral agreements signed by other states;
4. Strategy monitoring and evaluation reports;
5. Number of cases treated by the Police, Persecution Office and Courts inside and outside;
6. Number of arrested people;
7. Number and amount of penalties imposed.

## **4. Intermediate indicators**

Intermediate indicators are monitoring indicators of the activities in the Action Plan for Crime Prevention.

## **5. Monitoring and Evaluation Instruments**

1. Standardized system for the data collection and information processing;
2. Administrative, statistical data from MIA (Police), MJ, MoH, MEF (Customs, TAK), MEST, Prosecution Office, Courts, MLSW;
3. National and international referral mechanisms;
4. Population surveys and observations in relation to to the level of awareness on the issues of crime prevention.



## **6. Dissemination and use of monitoring and evaluation outcomes**

Monitoring and evaluation outcomes shall be disseminated in order to communicate the progress in crime prevention, the achievement of strategic objectives and specific objectives. After the progress reports are drafted based on the data and observations, they shall be disseminated among users:

1. Central and local state institutions;
2. International partners;
3. Civil society;
4. Media;
5. Wider public.

The National Coordinator has the main responsibility for dissemination of results. Publication of results shall be done also by media or by organizing seminars and roundtables to draw conclusions about the progress of the strategy.

## **XI. ACTION PLAN**

Action Plan is drafted within the overall strategic framework defined with the National Strategy on Crime Prevention.

The action plan for the implementation of this strategy will contain:

- Strategic Objectives;
- Specific Objectives;
- Concrete activities in order to achieve objectives;
- It will determine responsible and supporting institutions for achieving each objective and activity;
- It will specify the timeframe for achieving each objective;
- It will determine necessary funding sources in developing the activities.
- It will determine indicators set against each objective and activity.

The Action Plan should be coherent with the Overall Framework of the National Strategy of the Republic of Kosovo on the Crime Prevention.