



Republika e Kosovës

Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosovo

Qeveria –Vlada-Government

Ministria e Punëve të Brendshme-Ministarstvo Unutrasnih Poslova-Ministry of Internal Affairs.

National Strategy and Action Plan for Community Safety 2011-2016

June 2011

Expressions of Gratitude from the Minister of Internal Affairs

I am privileged to introduce for the first time, on behalf of the institutions of Republic of Kosovo and on behalf of our partners in Community Safety "National Strategy for Community Safety."

This Strategy, is the culmination point of a full commitment work by the working group, our precious partners such as ICITAP, FiQ, Saferworld, OSCE and no doubt as culmination point of the work was consulting to the main Kosovo municipalities, to whom safety forums enabled the reflection of community and citizens in general.

Cooperation between partners exists since 2004, in order to reduce the crime and improve public order. We believe that until now has been achieved substantial progress in the implementation of this cooperation and of the concept of safety community. No doubt there is still work to do. So we have compiled this National Strategy for Safety Community, because we want to strengthen this successful western concept even more.

The Strategy emphasize 71 main activities, which will be undertaken in five-year period, and which contain the challenging results. These results can be measured and monitored in order to be confident in achieving aimed objectives.

We believe that every citizen has the right to feel safe, and we all have a responsibility to achieve this strategic goal. We are convinced that a serious commitment of all our partners, will guarantee that Kosovo will become one of the safest places to live.

Respectfully,

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I. INTRODUCTION

I.1 The need for a National Strategy for Community Safety

Since the declaration of Independence, the Government of Kosovo has formulated a strategic safety framework at the central level. Government approved and published the National Strategy against Human Trafficking, Crime Prevention Strategy, which aims to reduce the number of crimes and increase citizens safety.

This was followed with the Anti-Drugs, Terrorism, Organized Crime, Migration and National Safety Strategy. Kosovo police in 2010 has published the Policing Strategy led by intelligence, which aims to create a pro-active police conducting in a high level preventive activities and early warning.

This new strategy of Community Safety for the years 2011 -2016, at first, ensure coordination with approved strategies by the government and more important, enables creation of local partnerships and implementation of national objectives on municipal level.

Mechanisms of this strategy do not interfere with the implementation of other strategies but it serves as a guide for municipal levels in some key elements as:

- Ensure strategic municipal orientation without avoiding from government priorities;
- involves various communities in the safety forums simulating civil participation in voluntary form,
- Enhance community confidence in state institutions;
- address fear, perception and various extremities that affect directly the citizens of Kosovo;
- Enable coordination of activities among the various forums, central and local, to assist authorities fighting crime at the municipal level.

Secondly, the Community Safety Strategy enables to address adequately the safety situation which can be complex such as, crime against public order, people's public and private property, lack to health access, forests protection, the traffic or safety in schools, all these elements which are an integral part of human safety.

Who is this document serve and how is it used?

This National Strategy is served to the Government of Kosovo, mayors, Kosovo police and all other partners who have as a task creating a secure environment. This includes issues that affect human safety, property and public order.

The strategy enables the implementation of a new concept. Kosovo for year shas been managed by the concept of Public Order, which means that safety institutions have developed policies, training and are equipped to be able to resist against public disorder and citizens discontent.

Now the concept of safety community enables that the safety institutions to enter into partnership with the citizens of Kosovo, and what is more important to involve the citizens of Kosovo in planning and decision-making, and so, together, create the safe environment. The best motto for its explanation is "community policing and not community policing."

So, this strategy means to serve as a guide and a work plan for all those institutions that have mandate or interes for community safety including but not limiting in Ministry of Internal Affairs, Kosovo Police, Majors, Education Sector, particularly in Strategy implementation for safety in Schools, The Head Group for Community Safety, Ministry of Local Government, Kosovo Municipalities Association, Safety Forums, etc.

Also, making public the objectives, this strategy will also assist in the fear addressing and perceptions of the citizens of Kosovo to understand right that what is important and what are the real threats or challenges.

This strategy tends to address specific issues, outlined the work plan, creating even special programs to address them at the municipal level. Determination of levels crime and interest issues will assist specific institutions setting priorities, particularly at municipal level.

Selected and specified priority at the work plan, are essential and are challenges that citizens of Kosovo face every day. Their implementation makes beneficial to all citizens regardless of socio-political status, socio-economic, ethnic, religious, gender or the other. All benefit, regardless of public and safety order, by fighting crime, property and forests protection, from easy access to health and administration institutions, all indistinction, benefit from personal safety on the road, home or school. All, indistinction, benefit from the visa liberalization process.

It is understood that there is an extensive list of needs for the citizens of Kosovo. There are other issues that are important and related to human safety such as: employment, poverty, quality education, etc.. But these are difficult challenges that can be addressed through this strategy.

Therefore, we set as priorities the strategic objectives, described below believing that their implementation is enable with acceptable financial cost and with immediate impact on improving community safety. To note, that the fetaured objectives in the strategy were reviewed by a considerable number of citizens of Kosovo, in seven (7) its leading municipalities. This extensive consultation is done by Saferworld,FiQ, ICITAP, OSCE and UNDP KOSSAC. So extensive consultation with citizens, ensures that the current strategy is comprehensive.

As a conclusion, it should be noted that the international concept called *Community Safety*, in the Albanian language translation is *Siguria ne Bashkesi* or in Serbian language *Bezbednost Zajednice*. The Constitution of Kosovo community calls the community. In this strategy, the community must be understood that has not only ethnic base, but can be categorized according to ethnicity, religious beliefs, ideological, sexual, gender, etc..

So even though the Constitution calls the community community, whenever we will use as a community we think of community in an extensive meaning, not only in ethnic terms. This term in the Albanian language in the appointment of this strategic document we will use as *bashkesi*, and in certain parts of it will be called *the Community*. In English will be used *Community*,whereas in the Serbian language *Zajednica*.

So, denomination as a community or communities in this strategy is not limited and should not be understood only for ethnic and political communities. But it should be used in a wider, non - exclusive. Non-exclusive aspect can be understood best by MCSC composition determined by administrative instruction 08/2009, signed by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Minister of Local Government.

I.2 The principles on which the National Strategy and Action Plan for Community Safety is supported.

Principle 1. Government ownership of the strategy

The strategy as responsibility of the Government of Kosovo

Concentrated on public safety problems, personal and property, this strategy has local character, where responsibility for the realization of strategic, objectives goals and activities are under the Government Kosovo, through its institutions. Government ownership of this strategy is realized during its drafting process. National Strategy and Action Plan for Community Safety 2011-2016, is the result of coordination efforts of central government, civil society and international partners, implementation and monitoring of which will require the same cooperation.

Based on internal resources and donations

There is real concern in the following years international donors will exhaust funds for specific issues. Therefore it is necessary through this strategy to become a financial planning of transition. Till today, financing for safety projects is carried out, mainly by international organizations. The potential danger, in this case, it would be if these organizations do an immediate and unplanned draw. This will greatly risk the safety community concept. Therefore, financing and planning by the government of Kosovo is necessary. Financial effect of the strategy will be mainly covered from Kosovo budget, linked and harmonized with other sectors of education, police, MIA and municipalities of Kosovo.

The Strategy as the product of cooperation with international partners

The Government of Kosovo is aware that the only can not cope the whole strategy. The Government is aware that there will be a need for the mobilization of the main partners who are involved in this field, until the full completion of institutional, administrative and financial capacities. International organizations and local non-governmental organizations will be an important government partner in the implementation of important activities of this strategy. Government of Kosovo, is aware that implementation the strategy will require above all the mobilization of internal human and material resources, but the implementation of predictive policies under the strategy will require the support of international partners, and specialized international institutions until a certain period. For this reason, the government of Kosovo is committed for an effective use of this support

Principle 2. Participation

The concept of Community Safety, should not be seen and understood as only responsibility of the Ministry of Internal affairs, its structures, or only Kosovo police. For this reason the drafting of Strategy and Action Plan 2011-2016, is realized through an extensive participation system, which includes central institutions, civil society, local non-governmental and international organizations, operating in Kosovo, and international partners. The drafters of the strategy in close cooperation with Saferworld, CIF, ICITAP, OSCE and UNDP KOSSAC, have conducted extensive consultations in 7 main municipalities of Kosovo. Extensive participation of interested group in these consultations, make a distinctive feature of this strategy. It is one of the guarantees of its implementation.

Principle 3. Sustainability

The strategy is conceived as a platform of objectives and goals that encourage an active participation of interested group in its implementation. The government as primarily responsible, but also other groups, will monitor continually the implementation of the strategy. The government will be attentive to adjust annually, based on monitoring results, objectives and activities with created real situation. Government of Kosovo, during the drafting of the strategy has ensured carefulness that settled goals and objectives are clear, well defined and achievable, based primarily on material, financial and human resources which has Kosovo now..I.3 Factors that favor and factors that hinder implementation of the strategy

Some of the factors that favor the implementation of the strategy:

- There is an important legal and strategic structure that addresses safety community issues;
- So far, safety forums were established in most municipalities of Kosovo, operating since 2004. About 22 MCSC, about 32 ATCS and 27 LCPS are established;
- Established mechanisms according legal regulation and present practice create convenient conditions to guarantee effective coordination and comprehensive;
- There is serious support by local and international partners.

Some of the factors hamper and risk the implementation of prevention strategy

- The lack of institutional experience, particularly in implementing capacities of public administration and other police structures, the structures of law enforcement, prosecution and courts;
- Awareness of these importance mechanisms is still not in an appropriate level. This awareness should exist among citizens of Kosovo, but also to the relevant institutions that are either leading or supporting players in this process as MIA, MLGA, mayors, the Ministry of Finance which may be the main supporter of the approval financial project;
- Lack of implementation capacity of local administration;
- Lack of proper financial support.

II. SITUATION ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF EXISTING MECHANISMS

II.1 Crime trends and concerns of citizens

Republic of Kosovo, despite improvements in safety and prevention crime continues to face with numerous challenges. Indicators of low socio-economic, development of the country illustrate the contradictions that have generated not only economic and social problems ,but also problems related to crime and the dangers posed to citizens in the area of their human and property safety.

In order to have a clearer picture of the current public safety situation in Kosovo, in this chapter we will present the crime statistics through years 2009-2010 based on collected statistics in Kosovo police, which means criminal acts reported to the police. Source of statistics presented in this chapter are provided by the Information System of the Kosovo Police.

The purpose of this profile is to ensure that the development plan for Community Safety Strategy in Kosovo, is based on several indicators such as crime data recorded by the Kosovo police and various investigations about citizens opinions related to their perceptions for safety issues. Of course, in the absence of a deep crime analysis in Kosovo, which means the use of different sources for analysis of trends, this chapter gives an overview of the crime without being released in detail of the different factors that affect the growth or reduction criminal acts in Kosovo.

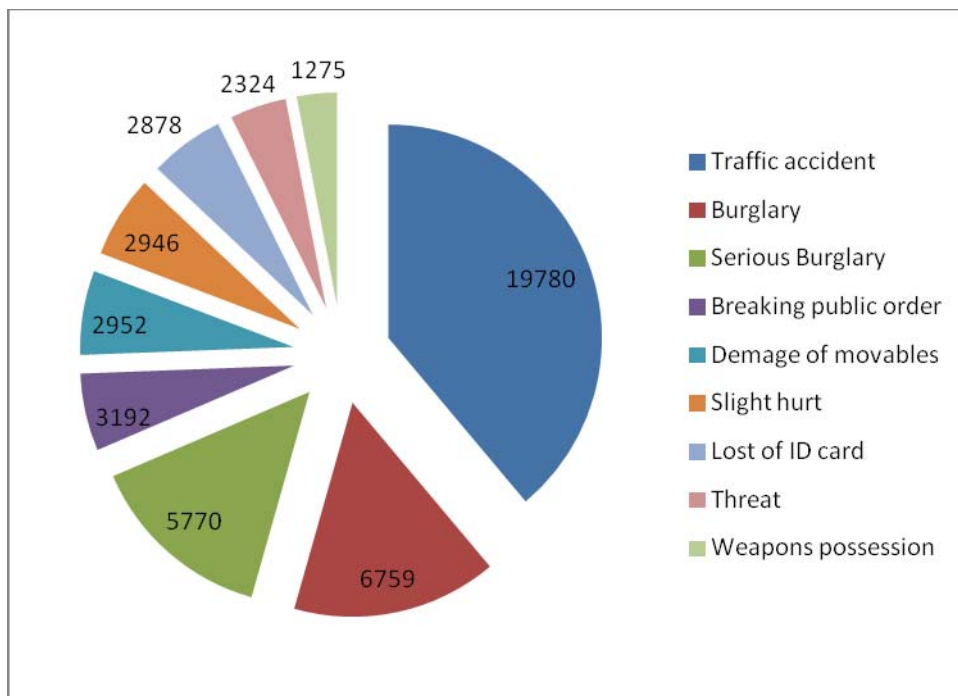
Analysis of crime statistics based on Kosovo police reports, highlighted a general improvement in the safety field, compared in 2008, while from 2009 to 2010 have increased by 2% of the criminal acts reported to police. Also, there is a growing awareness of citizens to report cases (such as family violence cases) compared with previous years, but also an increase in police activities to detect criminal acts of different nature.

However, it is disturbing the increase of several criminal acts recently in Kosovo or the continuation of the large number of reported cases such as traffic accidents, theft, serious theft, especially the suicides, which have increased drastically in recent years. Only in 2010 we have a total of 439 suicide cases recorded by police, compared with only 71 cases reported in 2009.

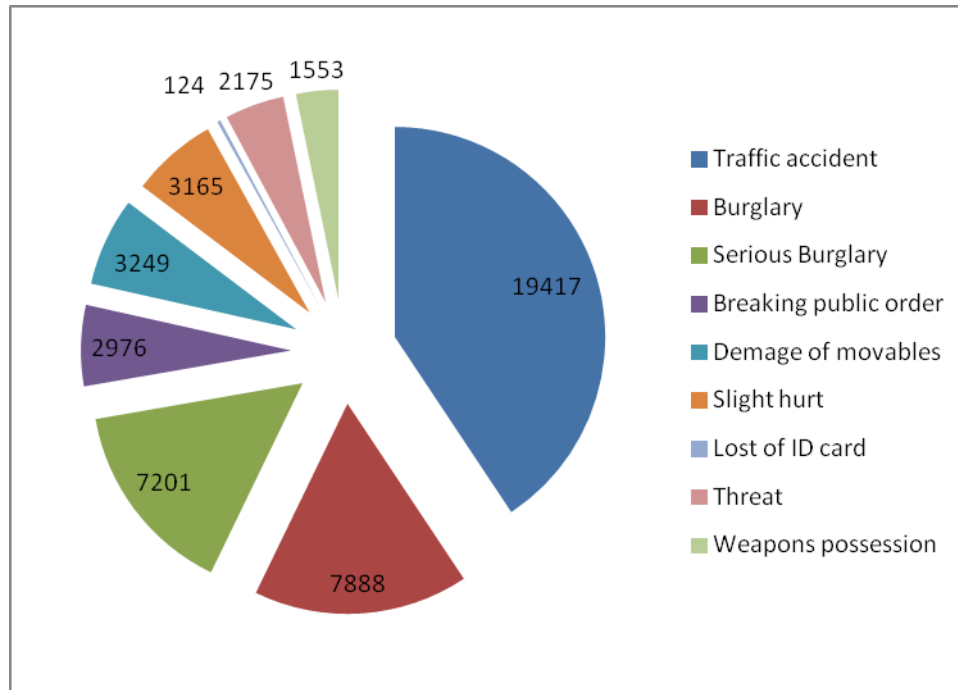
Based on police statistics for criminal acts recorded in 2009 and 2010, it is shown that the majority of them has to do with traffic problems, such as traffic accidents, which constitute 31.4% of total cases recorded in 2010.

In the following graphs are reflected the number of reported cases, which compared to the total number may be considered as a criminal act with the greatest number of cases reported to the police for the period 2009-2010.

The number of several criminal acts reported to Kosovo Police for the year 2009



The number of criminal acts cases reported by Kosovo Police in 2010



If there is a comparison between two years it is clear that criminal acts recorded that has an increase during 2010, compared with the previous year are: serious theft have increased by 24.8% since 2009, then theft 16.7%, movable property damage 10.0% etc.

In Kosovo burglary, represent a major concern for the wide public and appear continually in public questionnaire as a matter of safety threats. Data from police information system of Kosovo show that in 2010 375 robberies have been occurred in 100.000 inhabitants of Kosovo¹.

This strategy aims to address other issues related to crime, even they have decreased, last year continue to pose a danger life and safety of citizens, especially the youth such as human trafficking and the abuse of narcotic substances.

For these phenomena Kosovo police during the year 2010, recorded a total of 6 cases of human trafficking which is in a decrease compared in 2009 where are reported a total of 22 cases. With the regard of criminal act such as: the purchase, possession, distribution and unauthorized sale and dangerous narcotics and psychotropic substances, Kosovo police in 2010 has recorded a total of 192.

¹ MIA, PSD Cirme Strategy analysis, March, 2011

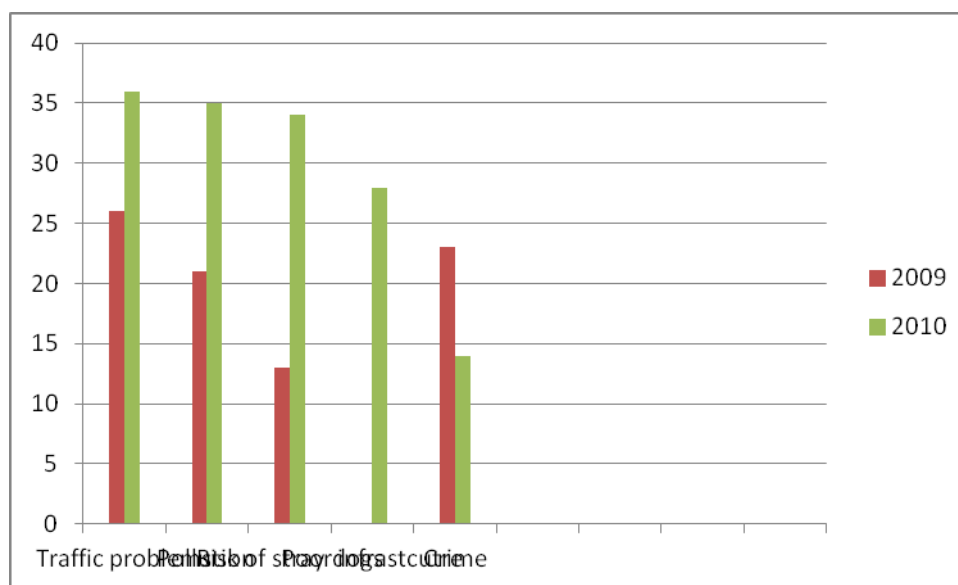
The crimes with weapons are declining generally in Kosovo, but there is still a serious concern that based on police records, represent the fourth level of the risk. However, the main threat with weapons is illegal possession of weapons, where even after a steady decline in this category the number of reported cases of unauthorized weapons possession, is now growing again, where could mean that more weapons are transferred .

On the other hand, it is important to note that the addition of police performance in the seizure of weapons, has resulted in an increase of about 20% of reported cases of unauthorized ownership, control, possession or in use of unauthorized weapons.

II.2 Citizen perception of safety

Of course, apart from the crime trend analysis, based on accurate data of criminal acts reported, in the field of the community safety it is very important to become analysis of people's perception on safety. In a recent study conducted by SaferWorld, as it is seen that it is presented in the real trends of safety threats, traffic problems remain as a priority concern for citizens, followed by pollution, the risk of errant dogs, poor infrastructure and crime which as a perceived safety risk is reduced, where the importance of crime for the first time and it is in the fifth place.

Citizens perceptions of the priority safety concerns presented in% -2009-2010



It is very important to note, that based on the consultation meetings through seven regions of Kosovo, in order to identify problematic issues in safety field there have been raised a number of citizens concerns, which are also similar to real trends of safety threats. Among the raised issues are included safety in schools, traffic safety, illegal constructions and risks to the citizens from these constructions, weapons possession and shooting during the events, fire, explosive devices, suicides and attempted suicide, excavation of rivers beds and issues related to the operation, competition and confusion regarding the MCSC, LCPS and ATCSs, but also issues related to the functioning of the police and courts.

During the implementation of the strategy it is very important to point out and should be considered and treated even more important and seriously, as common issues to most municipalities, the specifics of relevant municipalities issues such as the heavy safety and police operation in the north, economic crime (smuggling) in the border areas in Gjilan, deforestation and destruction of rivers in Peja, the lack of interinstitutional communication in Pristina, exploding equipments and wildl animals in the villages of Prizren, fires and slow pace in processing cases from courts in Gjakova, construction safety and lack of underpasses and sidewalks in Ferizaj etc.

II.3 Institutional Mechanisms

Ministry of Internal Affairs- Department of Public Safety-Community Safety Division

Duties and Responsibilities: The Department of Public Safety-Community Safety Division is tasked to coordinate and implement strategic activities in public and community safety area by: informing the ministry and gives advice for decision in public order area and internal safety. Monitors the situation in strategic aspect to reinforce public order and internal safety with special focus on the control and supervision of area on weapons, explosives, civil aviation safety and private safety companies, and safety in communities, developing and strengthening cooperation between different groups to enhance community safety etc. PSD is one of the key mechanisms and responsibility for implementing the Community Safety Strategy, through the Community Safety Division.

Ministry of Internal Affairs- The department for Drafting, Implementing and Monitoring policies

Duties and responsibilities: The department for Designing, Implementing and Monitoring policies, is responsible for designing and monitoring the implementation of policies and legislation of the MIA. It analyzes regularly policy and planning documents of the MIA, including parts of the legislation, reports on their implementation and relevant statistics and other data. It drafts proposals for policies of general safety area, supervision and state borders control, public and order safety, the various threats in relation to public order and general safety of citizens, shall submit to the General Secretary and the Minister. Makes collection of necessary information from of general safety area etc.

Kosovo Police

Duties and responsibilities: Kosovo Police, they have primary mandate to fight crime and the safety and enforcement order, and are key actors in implementation and planning policy of safety which has wide spread and presence in entire territory of Kosovo. Kosovo Police as a task to implement law in Kosovo in a professional, effective and efficient way. Police actions of the Republic of Kosovo lead strategic objectives to protect life and property, maintain public order, to prevent and detect crime, protect human rights and freedoms, to treat equally all citizens regardless of race, color, religion, gender and age.

Kosovo Police through the Department of Community Issues, provides three main principles: being proactive in community relations, crime prevention, education and community initiatives, acting as a resource to police community, developing a long-term strategic vision through knowledge, education, tolerance and understanding construction.

Ministry of Administration and Local Government - Local Self Government Department

Duties and responsibilities: The Ministry of Administration and Local Government - Local Self Government Department is responsible for drafting of a sustainable, transparent and functional system monitoring of municipal activities and the determination of the dynamic and periods to the municipalities visits.; It is responsible for drafting the information periodically on the base of stated situation and the results in municipalities monitoring of municipal activity, coordination of activities for professional capacity building in municipalities, monitoring the quality of services and evaluation of services that municipalities provide to citizens.

Ministry of Administration and Local Government- Department for investigation and Local Government reform

Duties and responsibilities: The Ministry of Administration and Local Government- Department for investigation and Local Government reform, is responsible for drafting and developing strategic plans for short and medium term of local government and MLGA, development of analysis, research on issues of local governance and providing professional support in drafting documents for development policy of MLGA, reports analyzing periodically and preparing recommendations for the development and implementation of reforms in local governance etc..

Emergency Management Agency

Duties and responsibilities: Scope of EMA is the support of citizens and first respondents to provide joint action team, in the construction function, upgrading and maintaining our necessary capacity to prepare, protect, respond and recover from all kinds of risks.

Association of Kosovo Municipalities

Duties and responsibilities: Creating of an efficient, stable and democratic local governance through joint efforts with the municipalities, and through them to achieve a high quality performance in the service of its members needs, assists in the strongest organizing between local and central government, protecting the powers of municipalities from incessant centralist tendencies as well as advanced ones in accordance with applicable laws, it is engaged in common problems solving, strengthening cooperation between municipalities and the integration of communities into Kosovo society.

Municipal Advices on Community Safety

Duties and responsibilities: MCSC as municipal advisory bodies on safety matters, which in cooperation with the police, analyze and review all community safety matters for the benefit of all citizens living in the municipality. The purpose of the MCSC community is the raise of awareness about different types of crime, disorder and violent behavior within the local community, and identifying local concerns regarding public safety.

Action Teams for Community Safety

Duties and responsibilities: ATCS are different groups of people including representatives from the community, local governments and the police, who aimed identifying and addressing issues relating to crime, safety and quality of life, to achieve a common goal, creating a safer community. ATCS are established by the program ICITAP / U.S. Department of Justice, and assisted by the OSCE mission in Kosovo.

Local Advices for Public Safety

Duties and responsibilities: Local Advices for Public Safety have to do implementing community policing initiatives, bringing together community, police, school, women and youth, representatives, to improve safety and life quality in the community where they operate and live.

II.4 Legal Framework

- Constitution of the Republic of Kosova, 2008;
- Law no. 03/L-035 Kosovo Police, 2008;
- Law no. 02/L-70 Traffic Road Safety, 2007;
- Law no. 02/L-41, Fire Protection, 2006;
- Law no. 03/L-143 Weapons, 2009;
- Administrative Instruction no.08/2009 MIA-02/2009 MLGA Municipal Advices for Community Safety.

II.5 LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS

ICITAP - Community Safety Program

Community Safety Program has the main purpose of forming a new relationship and to support existing relationships between community members, of municipal and police representatives, in order to reduce the crime rate and increase the welfare the community safety. The aim of this program is that people who work together for a common goal, increase respect and trust to each other, building a solid foundation from which we can address issues of common concern to solve local problems .

OSCE - Department of Public Safety-Division of Community Policing

OSCE mission provides support of a better cooperation between communities and police to identify and address crime, safety, safety and welfare issues. It aims to improve relations between the public and police, supporting public awareness of safety and communication campaigns and related efforts in the area. Creating sustainable community safety forums that include community members, municipal representatives and police officers, capacity building for safety forums (LPSC and MCSC) effectively identify and address community concerns relating to safety, protection and quality of life. Capacity building for the police, and the Kosovo Police Community organizing specialized training in community and supporting policing initiatives in community, the support of the Ministry of Internal Affairs through different participating working group for Community Safety Strategy and direct support of projects and initiatives related to community safety.

Saferworld

Saferworld is an independent, non-governmental organization that works to prevent and reduce violent conflict and promote cooperative approaches to safety. We implement projects in the Cape of Africa, South Asia and Eastern and Southeast Europe, including Kosovo, where we are working since 2001. In our expertise areas are included safety sector reform (including police work based on community), community safety, control of small and light weapons, and development approaches to sensitive -conflict.

Saferworld works with governments, international organizations and civil society to encourage and support effective policies and practices through advocacy, research and development policy and through the support of other actions.

In Kosovo, since 2001, the commitment of Saferworld is focused on improving community safety, control of small and light weapons and safety sector reform. In cooperation with the NGO, Civil Initiatives Forum (CIF) and other NGOs in Kosovo, implement projects at local level to improve community safety and undertake research regarding small and light weapons, human safety and beginner conflict. Saferworld is engaged with decision makers and those international in Kosovo promoting policies and practices of accountability, appropriate and based on needs.

Civil Initiatives Forum

Civil Initiatives Forum (CIF) is a non-governmental organization focused on rule of law that works to increase citizen participation in decision-making processes, to develop a Balkan region where peace and justice reigns. CIF was created in 2000 in order to address urgent needs in post-war Kosovo. Since then, the CIF has developed into an focused organization on rule of law, transparency and accountability of government and strengthening the capacity of civil society through discussions, training and grants award.

Kosovar Center for Safety Studies

KCSS is established with the aim of studying, science researching, organizing conferences and seminars in safety policy sphere in the Republic of Kosovo. Considering the lack of non-public institutions that deal with this very important sphere, KCSS is a strong voice in the direction of safety studies field. So far activities of KCSS have strengthened the oversight principles of democratic of safety institutions in the Republic of Kosovo.

UNDP KOSSAC

KOSSAC project is one of the supporting projects of the United Nations Program for Development, as an objective has the support of the Government of Kosovo to improve human safety. The project aims the total effective control of AVLs by Kosovo safety institutions, in accordance with international standards, through various initiatives and activities.

This project is applying an approach to community safety from a perspective of human safety at the local level on focus "people-centered" of safety and sensitivity to gender aspects. This project has been implemented in community safety plans in several locations successfully in recent years in Kosovo, through the component of Safe Community Development. Through this approach KOSSAC supports the participation of the community (including men and women) in designing and implementation of Community Safety Plans as prerequisites for the effective control of AVL. KOSSAC UNDP has contributed in the drafting process of Community Safety Strategy and continues to offer its assistance to the Department of Public Safety or in the field of legislation, as well as in community safety issues.

III. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK-VISION, MISSION AND STRATEGIC GOALS

III.1 Vision

The vision of this strategy, is "Effective coordination of institutions to build a society that lives in peace and without threats from the risks that affect public, personal and property safety, creating the image of Kosovo, as a quiet, multi-ethnic and multicultural place and with high safety standards.

III.2 Mission

The mission of this strategy is to determine strategic priorities, determine the specific objectives of the institutions that are engaged, and to harmonize inter-institutional actions to achieve the objectives of national interest. Also, the mission of this strategy is to assure the quality of services, consulting and human safety by reducing damages and challenges that directly affect citizens of Kosovo and to intensify prevention policies.

III.3 The strategic goals

Strategic goals were formulated to provide an adequate response to Community Safety issues, that must be addressed in the following years, through new, legal and institutional methods. Strategy and Action Plan 2011-2016, addresses the needs of Kosovo and these needs have divided into 5 strategic goals and 6 specific objectives.

Strategic Goal 1 - The level of public confidence in Governmental and Safety Institutions is rising continuously.

- **Specific Goal 1** - Governmental and Safety Institutions are pro-active and have been developed prevention programs.
- **The specific objective 2** - Comprehensive insurance and citizens participating in safety forums (MCSC, ATCS, LCPS) including civil society to adequately address of the needs by institutions.

Strategic Objective 2 - Violation of Public Safety, Personal and Property is in a low level.

- **Specific Goal 1** - The level of crime, conflicts between different groups and public discontent is low (acceptable level).
- **Specific Objective 2** - Methodology of police work of Kosovo is based on the concept of community policing.

Strategic Goal 3 - The return and reintegration of citizens do not appear as a technical challenge for visa liberalization or integration of Republic of Kosovo into the European Union.

- **Specific Goal 1** - Municipal institutions and safety forums help the integration of returned citizens.

Strategic Goal 4 - Issues related to non-majority communities are addressed institutional adequately.

- **Specific Goal 1** - Non-majority communities participate actively in community safety mechanisms.

Strategic Goal 5 - Safety Forums help intensively on the implementation of national strategies at local level.

- **Specific Goal 1** - Inter-institutional coordination and cooperation between different mechanisms to facilitate implementation of national strategies in local level.

Strategic Goal 6 – The Increase citizens awareness and coordination of actors at local and central level to improve public safety.

- **Specific Goal 1** - Harmonization of action plans among safety plan in schools, that operational of KP and the MCSC.
- **Specific Goal 2** - Sensibilisation of citizens about the importance of promoting inter-ethnic, multi-cultural and inter-religious coordination.
- **Specific Goal 3** - Awareness of citizens of Republic of Kosovo to global safety threats.

Strategic Goal 7 - Prevention and decrease of crime in the community.

- **Specific Goal 1** - Strengthen human capacities of institutions and other safety forums that deal with crime prevention.
- **Specific Objective 2** - Raising of community awareness for the risk of using narcotic.
- **Specific Objective 3** – Raising of community awareness on human trafficking issues.

Strategic Objective 8 - Successful Transition of ATCS

- **Specific Objective 1** - Successful Transition of ATCS by ICITAP to MIA.
- **Specific Objective 2** - The creation and revitalization of community safety forums.

Strategic Goal 9 - Safety institutions are able to respond threats that can come from natural and other disasters and there are plans for response and recovery after the disaster.

- **Specific Objective 1** - Promoting of behavior and safe actions for prevention, readiness, response and recovery, from natural and other disasters that may cause life danger, goods, infrastructure, cultural heritage and environment.
- **Specific Objective 2** – Evaluation of the risks, identification, training and monitoring of the shelters.

IV. IMPLEMENTING, MONITORING AND EVALUETING STRATEGY

IV.1 The role of the monitoring system

The process of implementing strategy, will be a process of realizing its goals and objectives. Monitoring and evaluating of the objectives and effectiveness of the relevant activities, are integral part of the strategy and main component of the process of its implementation. Monitoring and evaluation will serve to follow the progress of the strategy, to measure the degree of realization of its objectives, to assess the need and determine the adjustment directions, especially regarding the activities. The monitoring process will be implemented by responsible institutions with a wide participation of stakeholders.

The monitoring and evaluation process, will be accompanied by capacity building and institutional strengthening. This need makes more sharp fragility of institutions and especially lack of capacities:

- I. Insufficiency of administrative information, in some cases its inaccuracy, which express a relatively low degree of a unified development system of information and statistics in Kosovo
- II. Lack of responsible units for monitoring and evaluation within institutions;
- III. Insufficiency of depth assessments / studies of methodologically standardized on issues personal and public safety.

The main dimensions of monitoring and evaluation strategy are:

- a. Institutional capacities;
- b. Monitoring Indicators during and at the end of five years period;
- c. Information sources and measuring instruments;
- d. Distribution and the use of monitoring and evaluation results.

IV.2. a Institutional capacities for monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation system, will extend to all carriers and responsible institutions for realization of defined objectives in the Action Plan Strategy.

- Ministry of Internal Affairs will monitor the most important indicators. At the end of each year, MIA and the Leading Group for Community Safety, prepare a progress report on realization objectives level;
- Ministries especially Kosovo police will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation activities that have assigned these ministries or institutions and their dependents. These institutions will report periodically by the Leading Group for Community Safety in order the reports to be unified;
- It will be will drafted a specific format, for statistical report. Kosovo Police will be the main body for collecting, processing and analyzing the main trends associated with increasing community safety, and preventative aspects and raising public awareness.
- Non-governmental organizations, will participate in monitoring and evaluation strategy in joint worktable that will be organized by the MIA. In these worktables, civil society will present monitoring reports related to projects and programs they have implemented.

IV.3.b The choice of indicators for monitoring and evaluation

Some of the final indicators (measuring indicators of the strategic goals)

- Public opinion researches show high reliability on Political and Safety Institutions;
- It is increased confidence among citizens and KP;
- Reports of meetings held by the municipality major in the MCSC and addressed issues;
- Drafting Reports by the MCSC and number of project proposals
- Number of MCSC, LCSC ATCS established;

- Public perception of risks is closer to reality;
- Public protests are at their lowest, compared with previous years;
- The police is trained and is increased quality in communication and crime prevention;
- Safety in schools is the tendency of improvement compared with previous years;
- The authorities keep a high level of communication and adequate information and citizens to understand the real threats and challenges;
- Number of fatalities accidents in road traffic is low, compared with the previous year;
- Safety forums are announced on national strategies;
- There are statistic periodical reports;
- Number of organized campaigns.

IV.5.d Distribution and use of monitoring and evaluating results

The results of monitoring and evaluating will be distributed to know the progress, namely the achievement of strategic goals and specific objectives. After progress reports drafting, based on data and observations, they will be distributed among users who will be;

1. Central and local government institutions;
2. Civil society;
3. International partners;
4. Media;
5. Public.

Key responsibilities for distribution of results will be;

I. MIA

II. Leading Group for Community Safety

Also, publication of results will be made through the media or by organizing seminars and round tables, to conclude related to strategy performance engaging in particular way.

Abbreviation List:

MIA- Ministry of Internal Affairs

DPS - Public Safety Department - Ministry of Internal Affairs

MLGA - Ministry of Local Government Administration

MEST - Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

MCYS - Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports

KP - Kosovo Police

LGCS- Leading Group on Community Safety established by law for Kosovo Police

MCSC - Municipal Committee of Community Safety

ATCS - Action Teams of Community Safety

LCPS - Local Committees of Public Safety

ICCS - Information Centres of Community Safety

LMT-KFOR -Liasion Monitoring Team - Liaison Monitoring Teams KFOR

CO / PMO - Communities Office / The Prime Minister Office of Kosovo

PO - Presidency Office

Safer-World

CIF– Civil Initiative Forum

U.S. Department of Justice - ICITAP - U.S. Ministry of Justice, NGOs, International training assistance program for Crime Investigation.

OSCE Organization for Safety and Cooperation in Europe

NGO- Non Governmental Organisations

UNDP/KOSSAC- United Nations Development Programme - Programme KOSSAC

