



Forum for Civic Initiatives

---

# **POLICY IMPLEMENTATION AGAINST ILLICIT NARCOTICS**

**May 2011**

## **Forum for Civic Initiatives (FIQ)**

in cooperation with:

Kosovo Law Institute (KLI),  
Community Building Mitrovica (CBM) –Mitrovica,  
Initiative for Progress (INPO) – Ferizaj,  
Kosovo Centre for International Cooperation (KCIC) – Gjilan,  
Academy for Training and Technical Assistance (ATTA) - Prizren,  
Syri i Vizionit (SiV) – Pejë

## **Contents:**

List of acronyms .....	2
Introduction .....	3
Methodology.....	3
Kosovo policies on combating drugs .....	4
Institutional mechanisms and priorities based on EPAP.....	5
EPAP.....	6
Outcomes .....	7
Analysis.....	9
Recommendations.....	10

## List of acronyms

1. EU – European Union
2. KC–Kosovo Customs
3. DECC – Directorate on Investigation of Economic Crimes and Corruption
4. DIN – Directorate on Investigation of Narcotics
5. EULEX – European Union Rule of Law Mission
6. FIQ – Forum for Civic Initiatives
7. CG – Coordination Group
8. KJI – Kosovo Judicial Institute
9. NIPH – National Institute of Public Health
10. IPA- Instruments for Pre-Accession Assistance
11. EC – European Commission
12. MEST – Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
13. MJ – Ministry of Justice
14. MIA – Ministry of Internal Affairs
15. MLSW – Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
16. MoH – Ministry of Health
17. UN – United Nations Organisation
18. KP – Kosovo Police
19. AP – Action Plan
20. EPAP – European Partnership Action Plan
21. UCCK – University Clinical Centre of Kosovo
22. CSR – Centre for Social Rehabilitation
23. CSW – Centre for Social Work
24. SECI – South-Eastern Cooperation Initiative
25. KPS- Kosovo Police Service
26. KCS - Kosovo Correctional Service
27. ACT. – Acting
28. UNMIK – United Nations Mission in Kosovo

## Introduction

Investigation and combating of organised crime is one of the requirements for building a prosperous society. Being a trans-national phenomenon, combating of drugs is also a requirement for Kosovo to be integrated into European Union. To this end, this survey aims at assessing actions of the Government of Kosovo in combating drugs, and in particular in capacity building of Kosovo Police against drugs.

Presence of drugs and narcotics is detrimental to a society,<sup>1</sup> because it prevents individuals from enjoying their rights in terms of using their available benefits. Abuse in narcotics not only damages future of individuals, but also affects security of the state and society, as drug abusers and criminal groups violate property and freedom of others.

This is the reason why Republic of Kosovo has drafted policies to deal with narcotics abuse. Following 2008, when security became responsibility of domestic institutions, the National Strategy Against Drugs 2009-2012 has been drafted with the purpose to develop policies and institutional capacities to reduce the phenomenon. However, to date there was no assessment as to the level of implementation of this strategy, and what its effects were.

## Methodology

This assessment report is based on a qualitative research strategy, respectively, through evaluation research strategy. Main goal of this strategy is to evaluate implementation of specific policies. Main question arising out of this strategy is 'whether it managed to fulfil its specific goal in policies and interventions?'<sup>2</sup> European Commission (EC) Progress Report and European Partnership Action Plan (EPAP) will be used to address this matter. EC Report will be used as it identifies shortcomings in the area of rule of law, while EPAP is a document that aims at identifying Government priorities. Therefore, implementation of policies will be evaluated by identifying thought interventions that will take place.

In terms of method, several techniques have been used. Interviews conducted with officials and members of civil society involved in relevant processes are the main ones, both at the central and local levels. Debates organised in 5 regional centres of Kosovo have also served as an indicator to measure certain policy actions. Monitoring of institutions through media and various reports was also a part of the method. As an assessment indicator will be fulfilment of a specific action, as well as timing of its fulfilment.

---

<sup>1</sup> Drugs and Society, Glen H. Ranson. Page 39

<sup>2</sup> A. Bryman, Social Research Methods, Second Edition, Oxford University Press, Oxford 2005, page 40

## Kosovo Policies in Combating Drugs

In its state-building process, Kosovo has inherited UNMIK policies as far as combating drugs is concerned. These policies have adapted to new circumstances following the declaration of independence, authorising thus domestic institutions to draft and implement policies. All of this has put domestic institutions before tests of state-forming.

There is an integrated approach to policies against narcotics. This implies involvement of various fields, such as security and health care, and of many institutions in policy making and implementation. Thus, the aim is to work on both prevention and combating of criminal networks, as well as in rehabilitation of victims who are drug addicts.

Obligations of each of the institutions are set out by the Law on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors.<sup>3</sup> The law regulates the way drugs are used by the licences institutions, as well as it sets out oversight institutions. It also sets out institutions which shall combat abusing drugs.

In addition to the law, Kosovo has also the National Strategy Against Drugs 2009-2012. The strategy was approved in June 2009. There are three basic objectives, which have been shaped based on the strategy such, as:

- Reduction of demand;
- Reduction of offer and supply, and
- International cooperation.

Reduction of demand has rather a preventing role. Youth education through programmes intends to reduce the potential number of drug users, and introduction of additional curriculums in schools (especially in primary schools), is one of the possibilities.<sup>4</sup>

Also, victim rehabilitation aims to remove current users from their addiction. Reduction of demand is very important, as it creates less market potentials for criminal groups. In this view, the Ministry of Health has to play a primary role.

While, reduction of offer and supply has more to do with police activity in combating criminal groups that provide and supply drugs. Combating these groups is not done only about drugs with Kosovo as their destination, but also with other countries, especially EU countries. Success that has been achieved in this field would have influence on reduction of drug users, on disbanding of criminal groups, and thus would show determination and a reliable partner in the eyes of other countries.

As cultivation and destination of narcotics involves many countries, then the structure of criminal groups is operational in many countries, too. Thus, international cooperation against drugs is very important. To date, this cooperation was realised through UNMIK and EULEX.<sup>5</sup> For political reasons, membership of Kosovo into international institutions such as Europol remains a challenge.

<sup>3</sup> Official Gazette, Law on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and precursors, Law No. 02/L-128. 2008.

<sup>4</sup> Interview with Faik Hoti, Director for Communications, MoH, 3 March 2011

<sup>5</sup> Interview with Bahri Shala, Acting Director for Investigation of Narcotics, conducted on 22 April 2011.

## Institutional mechanisms and basic priorities of EPAP

With moves to remove border controls, there will be a risk of having a larger circulation of narcotic substances, because the border will not be there as a defence line. This fact would increase a need to strengthen domestic institutions, as well to increase cooperation with European countries in combating smuggling of drugs. Kosovo still does not have a full border control (example: with Serbia), making it possible to various groups to continue to use Kosovo territory for transport of narcotic substances.<sup>6</sup> Having in mind political situation and order in the northern part of the country, it seems that a long time will pass until Kosovo institutions would exert their control on the entire border line.<sup>7</sup>

Strengthening of domestic institutions within the framework of an integrated approach would imply coordination and cooperation among the institutions. In order to achieve this cooperation, a Coordination Group (CG) has been established. Kosovo policies in combating drugs set forth also establishment of the Coordination Group, supposed to coordinate action related to combating drugs. Structuring of the Group is to be based on international (European) practices at three levels.

The first level at the rank of ministers' and deputy ministers, who would meet twice a year to make important decisions on policy orientations. The second level would be that of senior officials. Task of this level shall be to coordinate work by overseeing work of the third level. The third level is one of the most important levels, as policy drafting and implementation is related to this structure. Composed of policy experts and seniors officials in charge of their implementation, this group represents the core of the Coordination Group.

This group is not operational in Kosovo. Even more, it is not structured in the manner where duties and responsibilities shall be divided concretely. The strategy on combating drugs is mainly oriented to Kosovo Police, and is not comprehensive. The structures, which are directly related to combating drugs, are not well-coordinated.<sup>8</sup> To eliminate these short-comings, the Coordination Group shall draft a strategy with the inclusion of components from all other relevant actors, such as Ministry of Education or Kosovo Customs. The nature of relations within a group shall be horizontal by putting all parties on a level field playground in terms of setting out the responsibilities. Currently, at the formal level, the MIA shall prevail on the CG, while practically all the ministries are equal (example: MIA Minister may not ask for responsibility from the Minister of Health, as they are equal on the hierarchical level).

The National Strategy Against Narcotics includes all relevant institutions,<sup>9</sup> and promotes an integrated approach. Although, the research has found that Kosovo does not have an integrated approach in practice. Only Kosovo Police is active in investigating this phenomenon, whereas other institutions are not engaged in fulfilling their duties. The strategy against drugs is not balanced in the sense of participation and division of responsibilities amongst the institutions. In this sense, there is lack of specialised centres and lack activities on the part of civil society, which would help in drafting and implementation of policies against drugs use. Another shortcoming as far as development of good policies is concerned, was also lack of a centre for monitoring, evaluation and integration of data. This centre would impact in determining the problem, and on what steps should be undertaken. As a consequence, the number of narcotic users in the country is still not known.

<sup>6</sup> Milan Sekuloski, The EU's changing role in Kosovo: what next?, European Security Review, Number 29, Issue June 2006 at [http://www.isis-europe.org/pdf/esr\\_30.pdf](http://www.isis-europe.org/pdf/esr_30.pdf).

<sup>7</sup> The Security Forum, Integrated Border Management in Kosovo, December 2010

<sup>8</sup> Series of debates organised by FIQ and its partner organisations: "Implementation of policies against illicit narcotics and role of the society", February – March 2011

<sup>9</sup> Interview with Valon Krasniqi, Coordinator for evaluation, reporting and implementation of the National Strategy under responsibility of MIA, 22 April 2011

## EPAP

European Partnership Action Plan contains government priorities on policy drafting and implementation. As a document, it outlines timing criterion, institutions in charge and budgetary allocation. Therefore, the plan is suitable in terms of evaluating the policy implementation.

EPAP is divided into several categories such as: legislative aspects, institutional capacities, and technical aspects such as equipment supply.<sup>10</sup>

In terms of drugs, this plan includes lots of issues that should be completed. A fundamental point was development of a drug prevention strategy and a relevant action plan for strategy implementation.

EPAP shall identify the following actions in the field of drugs:

- Capital project implementation (confidential) for lawful interception - K4 - 2010 KP, MIA, Strategy against Organised Crime
- Provision of equipments and training to competent staff to combat trafficking in drugs - K4 – 2010, KP, MIA, New KP Organisational Structure, KP Training Plan 2010
- Increase staff numbers for 20 in the KP Sector on Investigation of Narcotics - K4 – 2010, KP, MIA, New KP Organisational Structure
- Assign prosecutors in charge of drug related matters - K3 – 2010, the State Prosecution Office, Strategy against Drugs
- To make sure that there is specialised training for prosecutors in charge of drug related matters - K4 – 2010, the State Prosecution Office, Strategy against Drugs
- Building capacities of KP staff, Kosovo Correctional Services and Kosovo Customs, through specialised trainings with the purpose of capacity building to combat drugs - K4 – 2010, KP, National Strategy and Action Plan against Drugs
- Improved cooperation among law enforcement agencies in combating drugs, starting with integration of distribution of information - K2 – 2010, MIA, KP, National Strategy and Action Plan against Drugs
- Increasing the number of trained dogs for drug detection within K-9, KP- K3 - 2010 KP, MIA, National Strategy and Action Plan against Drugs
- Provision of adequate facilities (evidence room) to store drugs confiscated by the police, as well as adequate equipments to store them in the entire Kosovo wide - K4 – 2010, KP, MIA, Government Strategic Priorities for European Integration for 2010
- Drafting and adoption of supporting legislation regarding to reduction of health and social damages related to drugs - K4 – 2010, MoH, Strategy against Drugs
- Setting up and running of the Social Rehabilitation Centre - K4 – 2012, MLSW, Strategy against Drugs
- To ensure international cooperation, as well as among agencies, to improve results in combating trafficking of drugs
- Conducting of advanced training for 290 customs officers in the field of criminal investigations, interviewing technics and methods; narcotics and criminal intelligence - K4 - 2010 KC, Operational Plan of the Law Enforcement Directorate as well as KPAT.

<sup>10</sup> Government of the Republic of Kosovo, 2010 Action Plan on Implementation of European Partnership for Kosovo, Prishtinë/Pristina, July 2010.

## Outcomes

Legislation is not seen as a problem in terms of implementation of policies against narcotics.<sup>11</sup> Provisional Criminal Code of Kosovo and Law on Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances are seen as sufficient. Although, treatment of drug using patients with metadon is still not regulated with a specific law.<sup>12</sup> However, a real challenge remains implementation of the existing legislation as a consequence of institutional mechanisms.

KP action against drugs is: detection of perpetrators, confiscation of substances and bringing suspects before justice, as well as raising awareness about this phenomenon through lectures in schools. Within a year, the police conducts approximately 150 operations aimed at finding, confiscation of narcotics and arrest of suspected persons (see table No. 1)<sup>13</sup> To achieve this mission, local capacities should be built. Regional units have hired three employees each, and their numbers have not increased since their establishment. Based on EPAP, out of 44 staff for the entire unit, the numbers should have increased for 20 persons, but this was not the case. Based on KP estimations, overall the number of staff required should be 86 in order for the entire unit to become efficient.<sup>14</sup>

One of EPAP criteria are also training aimed at increasing efficiency of the current staff. At this point, KP has fulfilled this activity by conducting regular trainings. Training is focused on drugs, legal aspects, and exchange of experiences with western countries.

There is more need to have trainings on what kind of approach should be in place towards persons who are drug users. As a challenge, in

long term and in terms of sustainability remains developing a national training programme, which would not depend on foreign donation and professional staff of other countries.

As far as trained dogs in anti-narcotics are concerned, regional units still do not use them. These dogs are within K-9 of the KP. Regional units, on needs basis, may file a request for assistance from this unit. And, from investments made, number of drug sniffing dogs has increased to cover needs of Directorate for Investigation of Narcotics (DIN).<sup>15</sup>

Purchase of various equipments is aimed at increasing the KP capacities. In this field, the KP lacks means/resources/tools. Almost all other regional units lack cars or use them jointly with other units. There is also lack of tools for field tests (needed to check types of narcotics). There is lack of laboratories within regional units; therefore central laboratory is used for their purposes, delaying thus field results. There is also lack of other advanced technologies. In long term aspect (as in the case of Albania), equipped with helicopter to detect cultivation of narcotics, which is very important.

The office space is very concerning. Although, increase of office space for these units was foreseen, such a thing has not happened. Apart from small offices, there is a lack of separate rooms also where persons are interviewed. None of the regional units has a sufficient space. Increase in staff concerning these units makes it more difficult for having an efficient work in place. As regards to evidence room, there are no separate rooms, those of regional police stations are being used for these purposes.

<sup>11</sup> Interview with Regional Units against Narcotics, in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica, Pejë/Pec, Ferizaj/Urosevac, Gjilan/Gnjilane and Prizren, February – March 2011.

<sup>12</sup> Interview with Dr. Ilir Begolli, Director of Social Health - NIPH, 02 March 2011.

<sup>13</sup> Brahim Sadriu, Spokeperson for the Kosovo Police, through email correspondence, 27 April 2011

<sup>14</sup> Interview with Bahri Shala, Acting Director for Investigation of Narcotics, conducted on 22 April 2011.

<sup>15</sup> K-9 in KP currently has only eight (8) dogs available.

As regards to inter-institutional cooperation, the KP has a very good cooperation with prosecutor's office, but no special prosecutors have been assigned on drugs. This might affect its efficiency, as if there would be special prosecutors assigned on drugs, cooperation and coordination would be at a better level. Police cooperation with other institutions such as Kosovo Customs, Courts, Correctional Centre, and schools is good. However, an obstacle to this is lack of identification of a clear and common objective, respectively, committing to a single objective. Cooperation is put at risk also due to the lack of capacities on the part of other institutions. For example, Ministry of Health has not set up any other rehabilitation centre, while lack of infrastructure and of other supporting institutions affects in a rather superficial cooperation.

As it was mentioned above, international cooperation is very important in detecting and eliminating criminal groups that deal with cultivation and drug dealing. International cooperation has two dimensions. The first dimension is membership to inter-state institutions aiming at combating international groups by exchange of information and by taking of joint actions. Lack of recognition by some of the European countries and wider, Kosovo could not get membership in international mechanisms such as Interpol, Europol, and SECI<sup>16</sup> (South-East European Cooperation Initiative). Under these circumstances, the KP carries out its cooperation with these mechanisms through UNMIK and EULEX.

The second dimension is with neighbouring countries and states that recognised Kosovo. To date, domestic authorities have signed few cooperation agreements in combating organised crime.<sup>17</sup>

SUSPECTED USERS Years: 2001 - 2009	DATA
Number of users:	4.000 up to 6.000 drug users (unconfirmed figure)
Age:	15-35 years old
Gender:	Male: 96 % Female: 4 %
Ethnic background:	Albanians: 92 % Others: 8 %
Places of use:	Home places, bars, shops, clubs, in streets or isolated places, in parks, public bathrooms and in schools.
Factors that impact on drug use:	Youth curiosity; pressure by group or external societal pressure; economic problems; weaknesses in character; family problems; to avoid monotony, etc.
Preventing institutions:	Family; educational institutions; media; government; community; police, etc.

Table No. 1. Kosovo Police data regarding situation in terms of drug use in Kosovo from 2001- 2009

<sup>16</sup> SECI is a regional operational organisation that brings together police and customs of 13 states from Southern-Eastern Europe. For more see: <http://www.secicenter.org/>

<sup>17</sup> For a more extensive review of this issue, see: Forum for Civic Initiatives 'Rule of Law: capacities and functioning of the institutions', November 2010, at: [http://fiq-fci.org/repository/docs/ Rule of law: capacities and functioning of the institutions](http://fiq-fci.org/repository/docs/Rule%20of%20law%20capacities%20and%20functioning%20of%20the%20institutions)

## Analysis

The National Strategy Against Narcotics includes all relevant institutions, and it promotes an integrated approach. Although, the research has found that Kosovo does not have an integrated approach in practice.

Only Kosovo Police is active in investigating this phenomenon, whereas other institutions are not engaged in fulfilling their duties. For example, youth education concerning dangers and consequences from drugs should be done by the MEST and the National Institute for Public Health. Anyway, this awareness raising is done by the KP. The strategy against drugs is not balanced in the sense of participation and division of responsibilities amongst the institutions. In this sense, there is lack of specialised rehabilitation centres where treatment with metadon is administered.<sup>18</sup>

There is also a lack of engagement of civil society, which would help in drafting and implementation of policies against use of drugs.

Another shortcoming in development of good policies was also lack of a centre for monitoring, evaluation and integration of data. This centre would impact in determining the problem and on what steps should be undertaken. As a consequence, number of narcotic users in the country is still not known. Not much is being done against drugs at the local level. The same applied to the national level, while there are fewer actions at the trans-national level.

Comparison of activities which are foreseen under EPAP, and results from the field indicate a lack in fulfillment of objectives.

Apart from increasing the number of dogs, other points face hold ups and are not fulfilled. This has an impact on the lack of concrete results, leaving room for accusations by other countries towards Kosovo. From debates and other reports, number of drug users is increasing, making Kosovo not only a transit, but also a country of destination for drugs.

Lack of actions to reduce the demand, or only limiting to raising awareness of students, respectively, without having a rehabilitation centre for drug addicts, is only having an impact on the increase and exhaustion of police capacities/resources. Rehabilitation takes place only about extreme cases, and that is done at the Neuropsychiatric Clinic of the UCCK, but as far as other cases are concerned, they do not receive treatment in Kosovo. Therefore, having a centre where metadon could be received/administered is more than necessary.

---

<sup>18</sup> Metadon is a substance which has also a drug effect, but not those negative effects that are produced by other drugs, especially by heroin. This medicine is discovered to replace heroin, especially for those persons who introduce heroin intravenously.

## Recomendations

1. Institutions of Kosovo will have to intensify international cooperation in order to produce results in combating illicit narcotics;
2. Institutions of Kosovo will have to increase border control (especially in the north of the country), to prevent from entry illicit narcotic substances;
3. The Coordination Group will have to become operational urgently, in order to strengthen domestic institutions with an integrated approach to combating illicit narcotics;
4. A National Strategy against Narcotics shall be drafted by the Coordination Group, including components from all other relevant stakeholders, such as Ministry of Education and Kosovo Customs;
5. The Strategy shall clearly outline coordination among all structures or institutions to combat narcotics;
6. There is an urgent need for establishment of specialised centres with experts and civil society, which would assist in drafting and implementation of policies against use of narcotics;
7. It is recommended establishment of a centre for monitoring, assesment and integration of data, and this way accurate number of drug users and abusers would be known;
8. Adoption of a law on introduction of metadon is very much needed, which would regulated conditions for a therapy treatment;
9. Regional units of Kosovo Police very much need to increase staff numbers, as current numbers is not sufficient at all;
10. There shuold be an increase in number of dogs in K-9 and also regional units will have to make use of them;
11. It is recommended that regional units are equipped with necessary tools such as increase in number of cars and tools to conduct field tests to verify types of narcotics;
12. Regional units should have had labs, as using central lab would result in delaying of field results;
13. It is recommended to have a special room for purposes of interviewing of drug abusers, and also to have a special evidence room where to store them;
14. As soon as possible to assign special prosecutors to deal with cases involving only narcotics;
15. Ministry of Health should establish a rehabilitation centre and necessary supporting infrastructure aimed at treating of drug addicts.
16. Youth education and introduction of such curriculums in educational institutions is more than necessary about harms that using of drugs would cause.

## Bibliography:

1. G. R. Hanson, P. J. Venturelli, and A. E. Fleckenstein, *Drugs and society*, 10th ed, Jones and Bartlett Pub, 2009
2. A. Bryman, *Social Research Methods*, Second Edition, Oxford University Press, Oxford 2005

## Documents online:

3. Milan Sekuloski, *The EU's changing role in Kosovo: what next?* European Security Review, Number 29, Issue June 2006 at [http://www.isis-europe.org/pdf/esr\\_30.pdf](http://www.isis-europe.org/pdf/esr_30.pdf).
4. Forum for Civic Initiatives 'Rule of Law: capacities and functioning of the institutions', November 2010, at: [http://fiq-fci.org/repository/docs/Rule of law: capacities and functioning of the institutions.pdf](http://fiq-fci.org/repository/docs/Rule%20of%20law:%20capacities%20and%20functioning%20of%20the%20institutions.pdf)
5. Official Gazzete, *Law on Narcotic medicines, psychotropic substances and precursors*, Law No. 02/L-128. 2008, at: <http://www.gazetazyrtare.com/>
6. Security Forum, *Integrated Border Management in Kosovo*, December 2010, at: [http://www.fiq-fci.org/repository/docs/Integrated border management.pdf](http://www.fiq-fci.org/repository/docs/Integrated%20border%20management.pdf)
7. Government of the Republic of Kosovo, *Action Plan 2010 for Implementation of the European Partnership for Kosovo*, Pristina, July 2010, [http://www.mei-ks.net/repository/docs/PVPE\\_2010\\_Final\\_-\\_SQ.pdf](http://www.mei-ks.net/repository/docs/PVPE_2010_Final_-_SQ.pdf)

## Interviews and debates

8. Interview with Regional Units against Narcotics, in Mitrovica, Peja, Ferizaj, Gjilan and Prizren, February – March 2011
9. Interview with Dr. Ilir Begolli, Director of Social Health – National Institute of Public Health, 02 March
10. Interview with Faik Hoti, Director for Communicaitons, MoH, 3 March 2011
11. Interview with Valon Krasniqi, Coordinator for evaluation, reporting and implementation of the National Strategy under responsibility of MIA, 22 April 2011
12. Interview with Bahri Shala, Acting Director for Investigation of Narcotics, Kosovo Police, conducted on 22 April 2011
13. Brahim Sadriu, Spokeperson for the Kosovo Police, through email correspondence, 27 April 2011  
Series of debates organised by FIQ and its partner organisations: "Implementation of policies against illicit narcotics and role of the society", February – March 2011

This report is part of the project “Increase of public oversight of the rule of law in Kosovo”, and it aims at increasing citizen participation in the oversight of the rule of law institutions. At the central level, FIQ in partnership with KLI analyses government policies in the field of rule of law, respectively: combating illicit narcotics, trafficking in human beings, economic and financial crimes, equal access to justice, and international cooperation in justice. And, five partner organisations deal with assessment of implementation of these policies at the local level.

This report assesses fulfilment of EPAP activities in rule of law at the local level. Findings of this project are distributed to policy-makers and media. Thus, purpose of this project is to increase parliamentary oversight of the Government and greater inclusion of civil society in policy drafting and implementation.

This project is supported by: National Endowment for Democracy (NED)



**National Endowment  
for Democracy**

*Supporting freedom around the world*



Forum for Civic Initiatives

tel.+381(0)38 248 677

Str. Rexhep Mala 5/A

10000 Pristina, Kosovo

[www.fiq-fci.org](http://www.fiq-fci.org)

[www.safeplaceproject.org](http://www.safeplaceproject.org)