



■ WeBER Indicator Summary

AREA: POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION

KOSOVO

- Author: Group for Legal and Political Studies - GLPS
- Date: 21.06.2018

PAR Area	POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION	Country	KOSOVO
SIGMA Principle	10. The policy-making and legal-drafting process is evidence-based, and impact assessment is consistently used across ministries		

WeBER Indicator	PDC_P10_I1: Use of evidence created by think tanks, independent institutes and other CSOs in policy development
Indicator approach	
<p><i>This indicator focuses on the extent to which government institutions invite CSOs to prepare evidence-based policy documents and the extent to which evidence produced by them (the data collected and research) is consulted and used in policy development process. Measurement of elements of this indicator combines expert analysis of relevant government documents and an online perception survey of CSOs.</i></p> <p><i>The indicator covers a wide range of CSOs working at policy level, such as think tanks, independent institutes, as well as locally-based organisations which declare themselves as working on the policy level.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, to complement survey results with narrative, qualitative inputs, focus groups with CSOs with relevant expertise are conducted based on same questions, on a sample of 3 policy areas in each country where a substantial number of CSOs actively work and perform research and analyses. However, only survey results are used for point allocation for those elements.</i></p>	
Summary of the findings	
<p><i>Occasional referencing of evidenced based findings produced by CSOs were identified in all three policy areas, namely in the public administration, economic development and anti-corruption policy area, including government national strategies, and ex ante policy concept documents. However, no referencing to CSOs evidence-based products was found in ex post analyses and assessments. To that extent, CSOs survey result affirm a positive perception with regards to the good practice of cooperation between Government institutions and CSOs that produce proposals, recommendations or other inputs for the decision-making processes at the central/national level. Results show that government institutions reach out to CSOs for their professional expertise in order to address concrete policy problems or develop policy proposals (60%). In doing so, majority of CSOs have stated that they are invited in working groups for drafting policy or legislative proposals corresponding to their policy research area (62.5%), and also affirm government willingness to participate in policy dialogue pertaining policy products that CSOs are developing (70%). However, out of those CSOs that produce proposals, recommendations and other inputs, 37%, state that government institutions accept policy proposals made by CSO members during working group participation, and only 17% of CSOs claim that generally, ministries provide feedback on the treatment of proposals and recommendations i.e whether they have been accepted or rejected and the reasons why.</i></p>	
Specific observations	
<p><i>Three policy areas in which the largest number of CSOs has been identified in Kosovo include: public administration, economic development and anti-corruption. The assessment of distribution/number of CSOs working in these policy areas was done using the CiviKos online platform as the source.</i></p> <p><i>For Kosovo, a total of 52 CSOs were surveyed. The base for questions in this indicator was n=40 respondents. Only CSOs that confirmed that they produce proposals, recommendations or other inputs for the decision-making processes at the central/national level were asked this question.</i></p>	

Indicator score	14 (out of 24 points)
Final indicator value	3 (scale 0-5) ¹
Measurement period	October – January 2018 Survey of CSOs: April 23 rd – June 4 th , 2018

¹ Conversion of points: 0-5 points = 0; 6-8 points = 1; 9-12 points = 2; 13-16 points = 3; 17-19 points = 4; 20-24 points = 5.