Country Profile on Disability
Republic of Kosovo

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Abbreviations

ASK	Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës	Kosovo Agency of Statistics
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	
EU	European Union	
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	
HANDIKOS	Association of Paraplegics and Paralysis of Children of Kosovo	
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health	
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	
IEP	Individualized Education Plan	
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	
NCPD	National Council for Persons with Disabilities	
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	
OPD	Organization of Persons with Disabilities	
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals	
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	

1. Basic Profile

1-1. Basic Indicators[1]

Gross Domestic Product[2] per capita	USD7,023.1	2024

Expenditures by Sector

Healthcare (% of GDP)	N/A	
Education (% of GDP)	N/A	
Social protection (% of GDP)	N/A	

Population

Total population	1,594,353	2024
Male (% of total population)	49.2 %	
Female (% of total population)	50.8 %	
Urban population (% of total population)	50.3 %	
Rural population (% of total population)	49.7 %	
Life expectancy at birth (total)	78.0 years	2023
Male	75.8 years	
Female	80.1 years	

Health

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	N/A	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.3	2023

Education

Education System[3]		
Primary Education	5 years	
Compulsory education	9 years	
Literacy rate (total)	N/A	
Adult male	N/A	
Adult female	N/A	

[1] Based on the World Bank Database (https://data.worldbank.org/indicator (Accessed: 19 January 2026))

[2] Hereinafter referred to as "GDP."

[3] The education system in Kosovo consists of primary school (5 years), junior secondary school (4 years), senior secondary school (3-4 years), and university (4 years). Children begin school at age 5-6. Based on Law No. 04/L-032 on Pre-University Education (https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDocumentDetail.aspx?ActID=2770 (Accessed: 1 June 2026)).

School enrollment	
Primary (% gross) (total)	N/A
Male	N/A
Female	N/A
Secondary (% gross) (total)	N/A
Male	N/A
Female	N/A
Tertiary (% gross) (total)	N/A
Male	N/A
Female	N/A

Employment

Unemployment (total)	N/A
Male (% of male labor force)	N/A
Female (% of female labor force)	N/A

1-2. Definition of Disability and Indicators on Disability

1-2-1. Definition of Disability

Within the legal system of the Republic of Kosovo (hereinafter referred to as "Kosovo"), there is no single, comprehensive definition of disability; rather, it is defined separately across various laws, regulations, and policy documents.

Article 3 of the Law on Vocational Ability, Rehabilitation and Employment of People with Disabilities[4], which was amended in 2016, defines disability as "restriction in access and usual activities in everyday life of a person as a result of physical, sensory, intellectual or mental impairments that prevent him/her from participating in everyday life activities."

In contrast, Article 3 of the Law on Social and Family Services[5], which entered into force in 2024, defines persons with disabilities as "persons who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others."

1-2-2. Indicators on Disability

Population and Housing Censuses (hereinafter referred to as “Census”) were conducted in Kosovo in 2011 and 2024. Although the Washington Group Short Set on Functioning had

[4] https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2620&langid=2 and https://old.kuvendikosoves.org/common/docs/ligjet/05-L-078%20a.pdf (Accessed: 27 April 2026)

[5] https://md.rks-gov.net/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/800963F3-7B87-4F20-A43C-B9E64D03A8A6.pdf (Accessed: 28 April 2026)

been partially incorporated since 2011, it was used in its complete form for the first time in 2024.

In the 2024 Census[6], which was run by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics (hereinafter referred to as "ASK"[7]) under the Office of the Prime Minister, respondents were asked about six areas of functioning: Seeing, Hearing, Walking/climbing stairs, Learning/concentrating/ remembering, Daily self-care, and Communication. It provided four levels of difficulty: "No difficulty," "Some difficulty," "A lot of difficulty," and "Cannot do at all". Anyone who answered "Cannot do at all," "A lot of difficulty," or "Some difficulty" was classified as "persons with disabilities"[8].

According to the 2024 Census, the percentage of persons with disabilities in the population was 21.3%, marking an increase of around 13.3% from 2011.

Number of Persons with Disabilities	337,859	21.3 % of population	2024
Male	169,520		
Female	168,339		

Note: The breakdown of the number of persons with disabilities by gender is based on estimates derived from population ratios.
Source: ASK (2024)

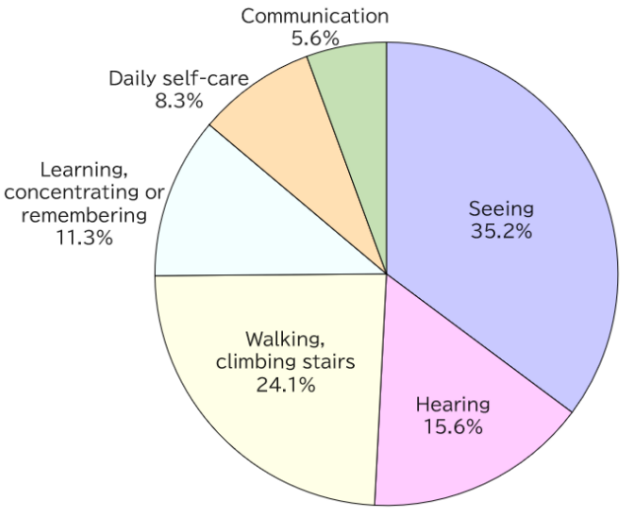


Figure 1 Percentage of Functional Limitation (2024)

"Seeing" accounted for the highest share at 35.2%, followed by "walking/climbing stairs" at 24.1% and "hearing" at 15.6%. "learning/concentrating/remembering" stood at 11.3%, "daily self-care" at 8.3%, and "communication" at 5.6%.

Source: Prepared by the study team based on ASK (2024)

[6] ASK (2024) *Population and Housing Census in Kosovo 2024: First Final Results. Kosovo Agency of Statistics.* https://askapi.rks-gov.net/Custom/bffbac3c-f325-4b18-b0e3-755dcb4cccf0.pdf (Accessed: 30 April 2026)
[7] Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës. In English, it is spelled "Kosovo Agency of Statistics."
[8] Government of Kosovo, Office of the Prime Minister/Office of Good Governance (2025) *Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2025-2030.* https://kryeministri.rks-gov.net/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/SDPAK-2025-2030-Zyrtar-Anglisht.pdf (Accessed: 27 April 2026)

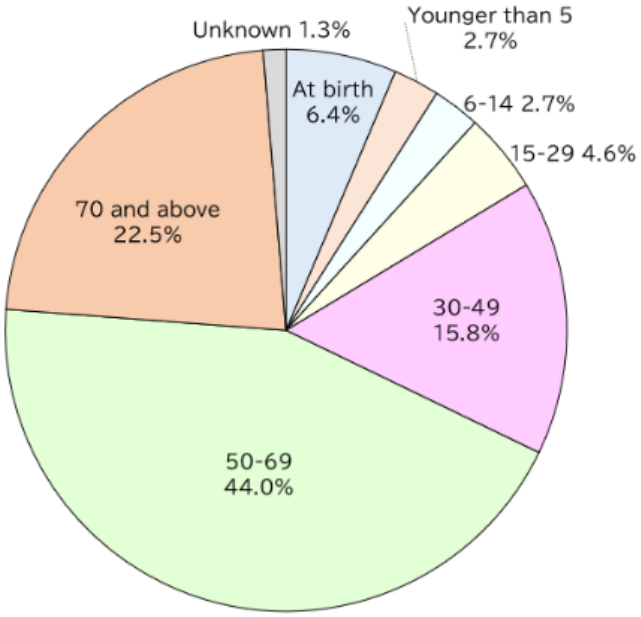


Figure 2 Percentage of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (2024)

The percentage of persons with disabilities by age group is highest among those aged 50–69 at 44.0%, accounting for the central proportion of the total. This is followed by those aged 70 and older at 22.5%, and those aged 30–49 at 15.8%. In the younger age groups, the share stands at 6.4% at birth, 4.6% for those aged 15–29, and 2.7% each for both those aged 6–14 and those aged up to 5. "Unknown" is 1.3%.

Source: Prepared by the study team based on ASK (2024)

2. Administration and Policy on Disability[9]

2-1. Administration on Disability

Since Kosovo is not a member of the United Nations as of April 2026, the government has not ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (hereinafter referred to as "CRPD"). The government has designated the Office for Good Governance under the Office of the Prime Minister as the body responsible for coordinating human rights policies, including the rights of persons with disabilities, and ensuring alignment with international conventions. The National Council for Persons with Disabilities (hereinafter referred to as "NCPD"), for which the Office for Good Governance serves as the secretariat, plays a central role in coordinating with other government institutions and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (hereinafter referred to as "OPD").

<Central government>

Entities responsible for disability issues

Table 1 Entities Responsible for Disability Issues in Kosovo

No.	Name	Overview
1	Office for Good Governance, Office of the Prime Minister	This Office coordinates human rights policies, including the rights of persons with disabilities, and ensures alignment with international conventions. It also chairs the Committee on Monitoring, Reporting, and Evaluating of the strategy, collecting biannual reports from the responsible institutions.
2	Ministry of Finance, Labour and Transfers	This Ministry develops and implements social policies and programmes for persons with disabilities, administers social schemes, including disability pensions and benefits, and oversees vocational training and employment programmes.
3	Ministry of Health	Provides healthcare services tailored to the needs of persons with disabilities, develops rehabilitation programmes and services, trains healthcare professionals on disability-inclusive practices, and ensures accessibility in healthcare facilities.
4	Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation	This Ministry ensures inclusive education policies and practices, develops special education programmes and training for teachers, and drafts requirements for accessibility measures in schools and educational institutions.
5	Ministry of Justice	This Ministry enforces anti-discrimination laws related to disability, provides legal aid and support services for persons

[9] Based on United Nations Kosovo Team (2025) *Situational Analysis on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Kosovo. Full Report.* https://globaldisabilityfund.org/new/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/sitan-kosovo-full-report.pdf (Accessed: 27 April 2026) and Government of Kosovo, Office of the Prime Minister/Office of Good Governance (2025) *Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2025-2030.* https://kryeministri.rks-gov.net/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/SDPAK-2025-2030-Zyrtar-Anglisht.pdf (Accessed: 27 April 2026). For information gathered from other sources, its source is indicated.

		with disabilities, ensures accessibility within the judicial system, and promotes disability rights through legal reforms and policy development. Since 2023, it has also been responsible for managing social welfare and family services.
6	Ministry of Local Government Administration	This Ministry oversees local institutions' compliance with Kosovo-wide disability policies, supports municipal-level initiatives and programmes for persons with disabilities, and coordinates between central and local institutions on disability issues.
7	Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning, and Infrastructure	This Ministry ensures accessibility to public transportation and infrastructure, drafts regulations and standards for accessible buildings and public spaces, and promotes environmental accessibility, including parks and recreational areas.

Source: Prepared by the study team based on United Nations Kosovo Team (2025)

Status of Coordination Mechanism

The NCPD was established in 2021 to work towards creating equal opportunities, full participation, and social integration of persons with disabilities, and to ensure that their needs and interests are always considered when the government makes decisions affecting their situation. It is chaired by the third Deputy Prime Minister responsible for human rights and minority issues, with the Office for Good Governance under the Office of the Prime Minister serving as its secretariat.

Name of the mechanism	National Council for Persons with Disabilities[10] (NCPD)
Members	Chairperson: The third Deputy Prime Minister responsible for human rights and minority issues Government Representatives: Deputy ministerial-level officials from various bodies, including the Ministry of Finance, Labour and Transfers; the Ministry of Health; the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation; the Ministry of Justice; the Ministry of Local Government Administration; and the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure OPD Representatives: The Kosovo Disability Forum, the Association of Paraplegics and Paralysis of Children of Kosovo (hereinafter referred to as "HANDIKOS"), and other relevant organizations Secretariat: The Office for Good Governance under the Office of the Prime Minister

[10] https://support4partnership.org/en/news/inclusive-kosovo#:~:text=Council%20of%20Persons%20with%20Disabilities,rights%20of%20persons%20with%20disabilities. (Accessed: 27 April 2026)

Roles and status of operation	The roles of the NCPD are as follows: 1) Policy coordination on cross-cutting issues; 2) Monitoring the implementation status and evaluating the progress of national strategies; 3) Advising the government on legislative development and budget allocation; and 4) Reflecting the opinions of affected persons in the policy-making process. NCPD was reorganized in June 2021, shifting to a structure chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister. Although holding meetings twice a year is a legal obligation, it was not held even once in 2023, and its dysfunction was pointed out by the European Union (hereinafter referred to as "EU") and other bodies. For the promotion of the new strategy starting from 2025, the normalization of operations and the recovery of its oversight functions are urgently required.

<Local government>

There are no direct subordinate organizations of the NCPD at the local level, and each municipality is responsible for on-site coordination and service delivery through Centres for Social Work and other entities. The central and local government institutions coordinate with each other through the Ministry of Local Government Administration and other relevant bodies.

2-2. Laws, Regulations and Policies on Disability

Article 24, Paragraph 2 of the Constitution stipulates that "No one shall be discriminated against on grounds of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, relation to any community, property, economic and social condition, sexual orientation, birth, disability or other personal status.

Kosovo's disability-related legislation features a decentralized legal framework in which multiple laws share responsibility for guaranteeing rights. Under these circumstances, deliberations are underway in the Assembly toward the passage of the Law on Evaluation, Status Recognition, Benefits and Services for Persons with Disabilities, which aims to integrate traditional, fragmented support systems and comprehensively guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities.

Title	Law on the Status and the Rights of Persons with Paraplegia and Tetraplegia[11](No.05/L-067)
Year of enactment	2017
Overview	This Law stipulates support tailored specifically to persons with physical disabilities caused by spinal cord injuries. Its most prominent

[11] https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=12554&langid=2 (Accessed: 28 April 2026)

	feature is that it recognizes the right to receive an equal amount of monthly allowance not only for the person with severe disabilities but also for their personal assistant. Relying on a medical model that limits eligibility to specific physical conditions, it creates disparities in the level of support compared to those who do not qualify.

Title	Law on Mental Health[12] (No.05/L-025)
Year of enactment	2015
Overview	This Law adopts the principle of community-based care rather than institutionalization, explicitly defining the prohibition of discrimination, informed consent, and confidentiality. In addition, it establishes the requirements and procedures for voluntary and involuntary treatment, alongside a framework for judicial oversight.

Title	Law for Blind Persons[13] (No.04/L-092)
Year of enactment	2013
Overview	This Law recognizes key rights for persons with visual impairments, including a compensation allowance of at least 100 Euros per month, exemption from direct taxes, and free or discounted use of public transportation. It also stipulates educational opportunities through the provision of Braille materials, alongside priority rights in employment and housing support.

Title	Decision on the Recognition of the Sign Language as an Official Language in the Republic of Kosovo[14] (No.06/146)
Year of enactment	2010
Overview	This Decision legally guaranteed the right of sign language users to communicate in sign language. Subsequently, Regulation No. 15/2014 institutionalized a mandatory obligation for public institutions to provide concrete sign language interpretation services.

Title	Law on Vocational Ability, Rehabilitation and Employment of People with Disabilities[15] (No.03/L-019)
Year of enactment	2009 (Amended in 2016)
Overview	This Law legislated the right to vocational rehabilitation aimed at the independent living of persons with disabilities and introduced an employment quota system that requires hiring one person with a disability for every 50 employees. The 2016 amendment tightened penalties and clarified the mechanism for allocating non-compliance levies to a fund supporting the employment of persons with

[12] https://old.kuvendikosoves.org/common/docs/ligjet/05-L-025%20a.pdf (Accessed: 28 April 2026)
[13] https://old.kuvendikosoves.org/common/docs/ligjet/Law%20for%20blind%20%20persons.pdf (Accessed: 28 April 2026)
[14] https://www.institutigap.org/news/1039#:~:text=30/09/2010,%2C%20registration%2C%20voting%2C%20etc. (Accessed: 28 April 2026)
[15] https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2620&langid=2 and https://old.kuvendikosoves.org/common/docs/ligjet/05-L-078%20a.pdf (Accessed: 27 April 2026)

	disabilities. It also expanded soft-support measures, making the deployment of job coaches and the provision of reasonable accommodation mandatory.

Title	Law on Material Support for Families of Children with Permanent Disability[16] (No. 03/L-022)
Year of enactment	2008
Overview	This Law stipulates financial support for families raising children under the age of 18 with severe disabilities who require 24-hour care. It features no income cap, ensuring the right to receive benefits regardless of the household's economic situation. Disability assessments are conducted by a medical commission.

Title	Administrative Instruction on Technical Conditions of Construction Facilities for Access of Persons with Disabilities[17] (No.33/2007)
Year of enactment	2007
Overview	This Instruction establishes technical standards to guarantee the right to mobility for persons with disabilities. Targeting public facilities and residential buildings, it mandates the installation of wheelchair ramps, elevators, and tactile paving. Compliance with accessibility criteria has become mandatory for obtaining building permits for new construction.

Other major laws and regulations related to the rights of persons with disabilities include the following.

Title	Law on Social and Family Services[18] (No.08/L-255)
Year of enactment	2024
References to disabilities	This Law strengthened case management by Centres for Social Work, improving on-site coordination. It also introduced a licensing system for service providers, establishing a framework where non-governmental organizations (hereinafter referred to as "NGO") authorized by the government deliver support using public budgets.

Title	Law on Copyright and Related Rights[19] (No.08/L-205)
Year of enactment	2023
References to disabilities	This Law further advanced alignment with EU directives, more clearly defining the right to reproduce and distribute copyrighted works in accessible formats such as Braille and audiobooks for persons with visual impairments and persons with dyslexia.

[16] https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2582&langid=2 (Accessed: 28 April 2026)
[17] https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=7480 (Accessed: 27 April 2026)
[18] https://md.rks-gov.net/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/800963F3-7B87-4F20-A43C-B9E64D03A8A6.pdf (Accessed: 28 April 2026)
[19] https://mkrs-ks.org/repository/docs/LAW_NO._08_L-205_ON_COPYRIGHT_AND_RELATED_RIGHTS.pdf (Accessed: 27 April 2026)

Title	Law on Social Enterprises[20] (No.06/L-008)
Year of enactment	2018
References to disabilities	This Law ensures priority employment opportunities for socially vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, within certified social enterprises, requiring that these vulnerable groups make up at least 30% of the total workforce. At least 50% of their profits must be reinvested into various services that support rehabilitation and social reintegration.

Title	Law on the Protection from Discrimination[21] (No.05/L-021)
Year of enactment	2015
References to disabilities	This Law explicitly recognizes disability as a protected ground, guaranteeing equal treatment across all areas of life. In addition to direct and indirect discrimination, it defines the denial of reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities as a form of discrimination.

Title	Law on Pension Schemes Financed by the State[22] (No. 04/L-131)
Year of enactment	2014
References to disabilities	Under previous legislation, disability pensions were administered under a separate law; however, this Law consolidated them into a unified system alongside other public pension schemes. Because the eligibility criteria were tightened to the strict medical standard of being "totally and permanently unable to work," the social welfare aspect retrograded, leaving many of persons with hearing impairments ineligible for benefits.

Title	Law on Health[23] (No. 04/L-125)
Year of enactment	2013
References to disabilities	This Law defines a person with a disability as a "person with special needs" and ensures access to healthcare facilities as a principle of equity. Article 5 explicitly prohibits discrimination based on physical or mental abilities, while Article 12 stipulates community-based rehabilitation, social reintegration, and the provision of home-based mobile healthcare for persons with paralysis.

Title	Law on Protection against Natural and Other Disasters[24] (No. 04/L-027)
Year of enactment	2011

[20] https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=18187&langid=2 (Accessed: 30 April 2026)
[21] https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=10924&langid=2 (Accessed: 28 April 2026)
[22] https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=9517&langid=2 (Accessed: 30 April 2026)
[23] https://cps.rks-gov.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/LAW_No._04_L-125_ON_HEALTH.pdf (Accessed: 30 April 2026)
[24] https://old.kuvendikosoves.org/common/docs/ligjet/Law%20on%20protection%20against%20natural%20and%20other%20disasters.pdf (Accessed: 30 April 2026)

References to disabilities	Regarding engagement in rescue activities, which is a civic duty, Article 21 exempts persons whose physical or mental condition is unsuitable from the obligation to participate. Article 29 stipulates the payment of a lump-sum benefit if a person sustains a disability of 20% or more during such activities.

Title	Labour Law[25] (No.03/L-212)
Year of enactment	2010
References to disabilities	This Law explicitly codifies the prohibition of discrimination against workers with disabilities at all stages, including recruitment, promotion, and training. From the perspective of health protection, these workers have the right to refuse night work and overtime in the absence of their consent or a medical diagnosis. They are legally entitled to annual leave that is at least five days longer than that of general workers.

Title	Law on the Social Assistance Scheme[26]
Year of enactment	2003
References to disabilities	This Law establishes criteria for cash benefits for low-income households. If a person is assessed as having a "physical or mental disability of 80% or more" and being "incapable of work for remuneration," they are classified as a household member who faces difficulties in independent living and depends on the assistance or support of family members.

Disability Policies

Title	Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the Republic of Kosovo[27]
Years implemented	2025-2030
Overview	The previous 2013–2023 strategy aimed to establish foundations for healthcare, education, and employment based on UN standards, but faced challenges such as budget deficits and discrepancies with reality due to outdated statistics. This new Strategy incorporates the integration of CRPD standards into the domestic legal system, improvement of accessibility for all public buildings, tightening of employment quotas for persons with disabilities, promotion of inclusive education, and progressive expansion of the scope of public support, taking into account the 2024 Census results.

Title	Kosovo Education Strategy[28]
Years implemented	2022-2026

[25] https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2735&langid=2 (Accessed: 27 April 2026)
[26] https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2460&langid=2 (Accessed: 30 April 2026)
[27] https://kryeministri.rks-gov.net/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/SDPAK-2025-2030-Zyrtar-Anglisht.pdf (Accessed: 27 April 2026)
[28] https://kosovoteam.un.org/en/237232-transforming-education-kosovo-learning-passport (Accessed: 30 April 2026)

Overview	Shifting from its predecessor, the Strategic Framework for Inclusive Education [29], which promoted the admission of children with disabilities into mainstream schools and the introduction of Individualized Education Plans (hereinafter referred to as "IEP"), this Strategy moves toward moved toward actual implementation backed by a dedicated budget. Specifically, it incorporates a plan to employ 250 educational assistants using the national budget and mandates sign language and Braille training for teachers.

2-3. Measures on Disability

1) Healthcare

Article 5 of the Law on Health stipulates that discrimination based on "physical or mental abilities" is prohibited in the provision of healthcare services, and establishes the principle of ensuring equal access to healthcare regardless of disability. In addition, Article 12 of the same Law sets out the provision of community-based rehabilitation, social reintegration support, and home-visit medical services for persons with paralysis or similar conditions.

The Law on Mental Health positions community-based mental health services as its fundamental principle and inpatient treatment as an exceptional measure. The Law defines the prohibition of discrimination, informed consent, and the confidentiality of personal information, while prescribing the legal requirements and the framework for judicial oversight for involuntary treatment.

The Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2025–2030 positions access to healthcare and rehabilitation for persons with disabilities within Strategic Objective I, which aims to improve the quality of social services. The action plan of the Strategy explicitly specifies the implementation of awareness-raising campaigns on the rights of persons with disabilities in the healthcare sector, and training programs for healthcare professionals on understanding disability and communication, to ensure appropriate disclosure of information and participation in decision-making at the site of medical care. In addition, improvements to information access facilities and physically accessible environments at medical institutions are incorporated into the strategic document in coordination with comprehensive accessibility enhancement measures.

2) Education

Policies for persons with disabilities in the education sector are developed primarily in line with the Kosovo Education Strategy. The Strategy positions the promotion of inclusive education, which integrates students with disabilities into mainstream schools, as a national

[29] https://www.dvv-international.ge/fileadmin/files/caucasus-turkey/Kosovo/Resources/2016.10.06._KESP_2017-2021.pdf (Accessed: 30 April 2026)

policy, and outlines an implementation plan accompanied by institutional and financial measures. Specifically, it includes plans to employ and deploy educational assistants through the national budget and to implement training in sign language and Braille for teachers. In addition, the Law for Blind Persons explicitly specifies the right to secure educational opportunities, including the provision of Braille educational materials for students with visual impairments.

The Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities sets forth "the promotion of an inclusive education system and professional capacity development" as Strategic Objective II, and explicitly states that it is the state's obligation to ensure that students with disabilities are not excluded from the general education system. Its action plan includes implementing IEPs, early identification and intervention, promoting vocational education and lifelong learning, and systematically implementing training for teachers, educational assistants, and sign language instructors. In terms of educational materials, the provision of Braille educational materials and assistive technologies based on the Law for Blind Persons is designated as an activity backed by national budget measures. The adjustment of curricula and examination systems, as well as the monitoring of the deployment status of support personnel as indicators, are explicitly specified.

3) Gender

Article 24, Paragraph 2 of the Constitution and the Law on the Protection from Discrimination explicitly specify gender and disability as prohibited grounds for discrimination. The Law defines the refusal to provide reasonable accommodation as a form of discrimination and legally guarantees equal treatment of women with disabilities.

4) Vocational Training and Employment

The Law on Vocational Ability, Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities serves as the core legislation. In order to foster independent living for persons with disabilities, the Law stipulates the right to vocational rehabilitation while introducing an employment quota system that mandates the employment of one person with a disability for every 50 employees. The 2016 amendment clarified the monthly payment requirement system for non-compliance with the employment obligation, as well as the mechanism to allocate such funds to employment support for persons with disabilities. Concurrently, employment support measures such as the provision of reasonable accommodations and the deployment of job coaches were formally established. In parallel with these provisions, the Labour Law prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in recruitment, promotion, vocational training, and other working conditions.

In the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, professional capacity development, including the transition from education to employment, is positioned as a key priority area alongside inclusive education. Its action plan explicitly outlines training for persons with disabilities at vocational training centers, support for obtaining qualifications, and the monitoring of the implementation status of employment-related legislation, including compliance with employment quotas. Furthermore, collaboration with the Law on Social Enterprises and training initiatives within the agricultural sector is incorporated as part of the measures to promote vocational participation.

5) Social Security, Social Service for Persons with Disabilities

The Law on Pension Schemes Financed by the State consolidated disability pensions with other public pension schemes and defines eligibility as "totally and permanently unable to work." As a result, disability pensions are administered as part of the public pension scheme. On the other hand, the Law on Material Support for Families of Children with Permanent Disability stipulates cash benefits with no income cap for families raising children under the age of 18 with severe disabilities who require 24-hour care. The Law on Social and Family Services institutionalized case management by Centres for Social Work, establishing a framework in which government-authorized NGOs deliver services funded by public budgets.

In the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, these systems are viewed in an integrated manner and designated as a core area of Strategic Objective I "Improvement of the quality of social services." Its action plan explicitly outlines strengthening case management by the Centres for Social Work, delivering of services through contracts with authorized NGOs, and developing institutional mechanisms to monitor the implementation status of policies and services. The drafting of the Law on Evaluation, Status Recognition, Benefits and Services for Persons with Disabilities is established as a policy development indicator.

6) Transportation and Urban Development (including accessible urban planning)

The Administrative Instruction on Technical Conditions of Construction Facilities for Access of Persons with Disabilities serves as the legal foundation. This Instruction mandates the installation of wheelchair ramps, elevators, and tactile paving in public facilities and residential buildings, and requires compliance with these accessibility criteria to obtain building permits for new construction. The Law for the Blind stipulates that they are entitled to free or discounted use of public transportation.

In the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, "Improvement of accessibility" is set forth as Strategic Objective III, targeting the ensuring of access to the physical environment,

including public buildings, roads, transportation, housing, and workplaces. Its action plan incorporates accessibility audits for public institutions, technical assistance to municipalities, the drafting of accessibility standards for transportation methods, and support for reflecting disability-related needs into local budgets.

7) Information Accessibility

Decision on the Recognition of the Sign Language as an Official Language legally recognizes the right of sign language users to communicate in sign language. In response to this, Regulation No. 15/2014 materialized the mandatory obligation for public institutions to provide sign language interpretation services. The Law on Copyright and Related Rights permits the reproduction and distribution of copyrighted works in accessible formats such as Braille and audiobooks for persons with visual impairments and persons with dyslexia.

In the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, access to information and communication is defined as a major element in improving accessibility. Its action plan explicitly outlines concrete activities, including ensuring the accessibility of government and municipal websites, expanding sign language interpretation services, providing information in plain language, and developing accessible document and data platforms. The creation of a unified data system on persons with disabilities is positioned as part of the evidence base for information accessibility and policymaking.

8) Disaster risk management

The Law on Protection against Natural and Other Disasters stipulates that individuals whose physical or mental condition is unsuitable are exempt from the civic duty to engage in rescue activities. It also provides for the payment of a lump-sum benefit if a person sustains a disability of 20% or more during disaster response activities.

In the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, ensuring the participation of persons with disabilities, access to information, and institutional accommodation across all public policies, including disaster risk management, is established as a cross-cutting principle.

3. International Treaties and International Cooperation

As of April 2026, because Kosovo is not a member of the United Nations, a legal restriction prevents it from formally depositing (submitting) an instrument of ratification with the UN Secretary-General. On the other hand, Article 22 of the Constitution[30] provides for "give major international human rights treaties direct effect in domestic law without the need for ratification procedures and give them precedence over domestic laws."

3-1. Status of Implementation Following the Ratification of the CRPD

In December 2023, the Assembly proposed a constitutional amendment to amend Article 22 of the Constitution and include the CRPD among the treaties subject to direct application. In August 2023, the Constitutional Court ruled that the proposed amendment would not curtail the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution; however, the Assembly has not yet adopted the amendment[31]. Since Kosovo is not a member of the United Nations, it cannot become a state party by depositing an instrument of ratification, and thus no official reporting obligation arises. Instead, the submission of reports by local NGOs and the monitoring of the human rights situation through the EU accession review process serve as the substantial evaluation mechanism.

3-2. Status of Implementation of the Marrakesh Treaty

Since the Marrakesh Treaty is a treaty concerning copyright, it falls outside the scope of direct application of Article 22 of the Constitution; however, substantially equivalent protection of rights is being advanced through legislative development toward EU accession (reflecting EU directives) and the implementation process of the CRPD, which was added to the Constitution. In the new Law on Copyright and Related Rights, which entered into force in October 2023, alignment with EU directives was further advanced, more clearly defining the right to reproduce and distribute copyrighted works in accessible formats such as Braille and audiobooks for persons with visual impairments and persons with dyslexia.

3-3. Initiatives on Disability Issues within SDG-related Policies

Since Kosovo is not a member of the United Nations, it does not have the right to submit official progress reports. The Government of Kosovo, however, places the Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter referred to as “SDGs”) at the core of its national development

[30] https://codices.coe.int/codices/documents/constitution/40E606E0-8047-49BE-82CD-D0CA50411560?lang=eng (Accessed: 27 April 2026)
[31] https://gjk-ks.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/ko_207_22_agj_ang.docx#:~:text=10.,Chapter%20II%20of%20the%20Constitution.&text=11.,Convention%20on%2023%20December%202010. (Accessed: 27 April 2026)

strategy. Legal alignment and the introduction of environmental standards for EU accession are directly linked to promoting the SDGs, and the government is pursuing the creation of a sustainable society compliant with international standards as a "substantial obligation."

3-4. Ratification of and Initiatives regarding Other International Treaties related to Disabilities and Development

Since the Constitution entered into force in 2008, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in in Article 22 Paragraph 6, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child is explicitly listed in Paragraph 7. Through this, without formal ratification with the United Nations, both conventions are directly applied in domestic law and have precedence over domestic laws.

On the other hand, regarding the Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention (International Labour Organization Convention No. 159), neither a listing in Article 22 of the Constitution nor formal ratification has been executed.

3-5. International Cooperation on Disability[32]

- The Government of Japan[33]

<Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects>

- Project for Improvement of Physiotherapy Equipment at the Prizren Regional General Hospital (2023)
- Project for Provision of a Mobile Vehicle and Educational Equipment to Xheladin Deda Resource Centre for the Blind (2021)
- Project for Provision of a Medical Vehicle to Pristina Regional Mental Health Center (2019)

- Other development partners

<International organizations>

World Bank

- Kosovo Social Assistance System Reform Project[34] (2021-2026)

[32] Achievements after 2016 are listed. Project names are listed exactly as they appear in the original text. However, this does not apply in cases where there is no English name or the English name is unknown.

[33] Based on Cabinet Office Japan (2016-2025) *Annual Report on Government Measures for Persons with Disabilities (White Paper on Persons with Disabilities*, Japan International Cooperation Agency (2025) *Aiming for a world where all people benefit: Initiatives for "Disability and Development*" [In Japanese] and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2016-2025) List of Exchange of Notes by Country and Fiscal Year,
https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/region/europe/kosovo/exchange.html (Accessed: 27 April 2026)

[34] Fair assessment criteria based on disability characteristics and individual needs have been introduced, regardless of family composition or whether other members can work. Additionally, a new mechanism was established to provide vocational training and wage subsidies, reduce travel burdens through digital applications, and ensure their participation in policy design.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

- UPSHIFT[35] (2014-)
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey[36] (MICS) (2013-2014, 2019-2020 and 2025)
- Establishing an early detection and intervention system through home visits by nurses
- Supporting the transition to disability assessment criteria based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- Active Labour Market Programmes[37] (2005-2013, 2014-2016 and 2017-2022)

UN Women

- Improving the accessibility of domestic violence shelters and drafting Standard Operating Procedures tailored to the protection of women with disabilities (2016–)
- Promoting the leadership and participation of women with disabilities and OPDs (2018–2021)

United Nations Population Fund[38] (UNFPA)

- Supporting efforts to ensure that individuals with disabilities are appropriately represented throughout the Census (2023–2024)
- Promoting Comprehensive Sexuality Education and peer support to empower youth with disabilities in exercising their sexual and reproductive health and rights[39] (2018–2022)
- Increasing access to integrated sexual and reproductive health care by improving the accessibility of healthcare centers (2016–)

EU

- Protecting Vulnerable Children in Kosovo[40] (2022-2025)

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https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099100825073013208 (Accessed: 30 April 2026)

[35] A youth social entrepreneurship support programme that was born in Kosovo and has been implemented in more than 16 countries worldwide. Led by youth with disabilities, they plan and execute projects to resolve barriers in local communities using design thinking. Through the provision of funding and mentoring, it supports the improvement of self-esteem and the acquisition of practical skills indispensable for employment.
https://www.unicef.org/kosovoprogramme/upshift (Accessed: 30 April 2026)

[36] A large-scale survey that enables international comparison regarding the situation of children and women, specifically in health, education, and protection.
https://mics.unicef.org/dissemination/kosovo-under-unsc-res-1244 (Accessed: 30 April 2026)

[37] An employment creation project aimed at the economic independence of persons with disabilities. After laying the groundwork in Phase 1, wage subsidies and on-the-job training for persons with disabilities were fully implemented in Phase 2 onwards. In Phase 3, counseling and entrepreneurship support are provided as a package.
https://www.undp.org/kosovo/projects/active-labour-markets-programme-3-almp-3 (Accessed: 30 April 2026)

[38] https://www.unfpa.org/data/transparency-portal/unfpa-kosovo (Accessed: 30 April 2026)

[39] https://www.unfpa.org/news/y-peer-empowering-young-people-empower-each-other (Accessed: 30 April 2026)

[40] Implemented by UNICEF, it supported the protection and education of approximately 10,000 vulnerable children, including those with disabilities. In addition to promoting inclusive education through the deployment of educational assistants and the strengthening of resource centers, it implemented awareness-raising campaigns and professional training.
https://www.unicef.org/kosovoprogramme/reports/assessment-eu-funded-action#:~:text=Highlights,future%20programming%20and%20systemic%20reforms. (Accessed: 30 April 2026)

- Inclusive Kosovo[41] (2019-2024)

<Bilateral aid agencies>

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

- Social Contract Activity[42] (2022-2027)
- Up to Youth Program[43] (2019-2024)
- Kosovo Economic Governance Activity[44] (2019-2024)

German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)

- Social Rights for Vulnerable Groups[45] (2019-2022, 2023-2026)

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

- Accessible Quality Healthcare Project[46] (2016-2019, 2020-2023 and 2024-2027)
- Decentralisation and Municipal Support Project[47] (2014-2017, 2018-2021 and 2022-2025)
- Enhancing Youth Employment Project[48] (2012-2016, 2017-2020 and 2021-2024)

<International NGO>

Finnish Association of the Deaf

[41] Implemented by local OPDs, including HANDIKOS, it promoted the advancement of human rights-based legislation, awareness-raising across public institutions, and the improvement of accessibility.
https://europehouse-kosovo.com/newsblog/inclusive-kosovo#:~:text=The%20EU%2Dfunded%20project%20%E2%80%9CInclusive%20Kosovo%E2%80%9D%20was%20firmly%20grounded,%E2%80%9D%20/%20Kosova%20Gjith%C3%ABp%C3%ABrfshir%C3%ABse%20/%20Uklju%C4%8Divo%20Kosovo (Accessed: 30 April 2026)

[42] Promoting the creation of institutional frameworks to strengthen municipal accountability through a behavioral science approach and reflect the needs of persons with disabilities in local public services.
https://democracyinternational.com/projects/social-contract-activity-in-kosovo/ (Accessed: 28 April 2026)

[43] Implemented by the international NGO Global Communities, it supports the resilience and economic independence of vulnerable youth aged 15–24, including youth with disabilities.
https://globalcommunities.org/blog/up-to-youth-program-supports-sweet-entrepreneurship-in-kosovo (Accessed: 28 April 2026)

[44] Promoted the streamlining of administrative procedures and enhanced transparency to design incentives that encourage the private sector to advance disability-inclusive employment.
https://www.chemonics.com/strengthening-economic-governance-in-kosovo/ (Accessed: 28 April 2026)

[45] Implementing initiatives such as improving services at daycare centers for children with disabilities, organizing mobile support teams, and developing municipal social service plans in order for vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, to exercise their legal rights.
https://www.giz.de/en/projects/social-rights-vulnerable-groups-western-balkans-0 (Accessed: 28 April 2026)

[46] Implementing training for healthcare professionals and improving the accessibility of facilities in order for persons with disabilities to receive medical consultations with dignity at health centers and community clinics. Furthermore, establishing a system through home visits so that persons with severe disabilities who face mobility constraints can receive appropriate medical care and health advice within the community.
https://aqhproject.org/ (Accessed: 28 April 2026)

[47] An initiative implemented by the international NGO Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation. In operating a mechanism that allocates grants based on municipal performance evaluation, the accessibility of public facilities and the enhancement of services for persons with disabilities are incorporated into the evaluation criteria.
https://www.helvetas.org/en/eastern-europe/kosovo/what-we-do/our-current-projects/kosovo-demos (Accessed: 28 April 2026)

[48] An initiative implemented by the international NGO Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation. Focusing on eliminating mismatches in the labour market, it implements internships for youth with disabilities and supports the acquisition of employment skills in cooperation with private enterprises. https://www.sdc-economy-education.ch/en/enhancing-youth-employment-eye-project-concluded (Accessed: 28 April 2026)

- Empowering the deaf community and strengthening the rights of the deaf in Kosovo through continuous partnership with the Kosovar Association of the Deaf[49] (2000-2005, 2006-2011, 2012-2015, 2016-2019, 2020-2023 and 2024-2027)

Caritas Internationalis

- Providing home-based care and support services for elderly persons and persons with disabilities facing mobility constraints[50] (2016–)

DVV International

- Professionalization of Adult Education in Kosovo[51] (2016-)

Save the Children

- CSO Strengthening Programme for Child Rights[52] (2014-2024, 2025-2028)
- Strengthening Social Service Provision for the Most Vulnerable Groups in Kosovo[53] (2017-2020)

[49] Promoting the recording and systematization of sign language starting from organizational capacity building, contributing to its recognition as an official language in 2010. Subsequently, aiming to stabilize the system through dictionary compilation, interpreter training, and the development of educational curricula. As of April 2026, it is in the final phase aiming for the complete transfer of authority to local organizations.
https://islandscentre.wordpress.com/2015/08/03/manual-on-sign-language-work-launched-by-the-finnish-association-of-the-deaf/ (Accessed: 30 April 2026)

[50] https://www.caritaskosova.org/en/home-care (Accessed: 30 April 2026)

[51] A project funded by the Government of Germany. Building a framework to ensure that persons with disabilities have equal access to lifelong learning and vocational training even after graduating from school, through initiatives such as disability-awareness training for instructors, the development of dedicated learning curricula, and funding grants to local NGOs, including HANDIKOS.
https://www.dvv-international.ge/fileadmin/files/caucasus-turkey/Kosovo/Resources/STUDY___Kosovo_English.pdf (Accessed: 30 April 2026)

[52] A partnership project with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. Starting from the organizational capacity building of OPDs, it shifted toward the actual implementation of inclusive education through the establishment of resource centers. In the current phase, it strengthens advocacy led by persons with disabilities.
https://www.instagram.com/p/DWUDrPfitOx/ (Accessed: 30 April 2026)

[53] A project funded by EU. Establishing a mechanism for municipal authorities to outsource services to NGOs, and implementing professional training for day centers.
https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/document/strengthening-social-service-provision-for-the-most-vulnerable-groups-in-kosovo (Accessed: 30 April 2026)

4. Disability-related Organizations and Activities[54]

4-1. Organizations of Persons with Disabilities

Name of Organization	Overview of Activities
Kosovo Disability Forum (KDF) https://kdf-ks.org/en/	Founded in 2011, KDF is a network organization encompassing major domestic OPDs. It serves as the official government negotiating window, promoting the drafting of the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and comprehensive legislative development based on international standards.
Kosovo Inclusive Network https://www.kosovoinclusive.org/	Founded in 2022, Kosovo Inclusive Network is a strategic network coordinating major domestic OPDs. It delivers practical policy recommendations to address structural challenges, including ensuring accessibility in education, employment, and healthcare.
HANDIKOS https://handi-kos.org/homepage/	Founded in 1983, HANDIKOS leads to the promotion of employment for persons with disabilities and the improvement of the social security system through policy advocacy. Operating across 13 domestic centers, it implements the provision of physiotherapy and rehabilitation, the distribution and repair of assistive devices such as wheelchairs, and psychological counseling, while focusing on the promotion of accessibility and inclusive education.
Kosovo Association of the Blind (KAB) https://shvkosova.com/	Founded in 1947, KAB conducts independent living support through white cane mobility training, IT education using screen-reading software, and vocational training for masseurs. It also promotes the introduction of Braille voting templates, working to ensure political participation.
Kosovo Association of the Deaf (KAD) https://www.shksh.org/	Founded in 1949, as a member organization of the World Federation of the Deaf, KAD has worked to promote Kosovo Sign Language and establish its legal status. Through international cooperation, it focuses on the compilation of sign language dictionaries, the training of interpreters, employment support, and policy recommendations to the government.

4-2. Disability Support Organizations

Name of Organization	Overview of Activities
Down Syndrome Kosova (DSK) https://downsyndromekosova.org	Founded in 2007, DSK conducts unique vocational training and job creation through the operation of the "X21" café and beekeeping projects in addition to early

[54] Based on United Nations Kosovo Team (2025). For information gathered from other sources, its source is indicated.

	intervention from birth and psychological support.
Association of Autism in Kosovo (ANAK) https://www.instagram.com/anak.2012/	Founded in 2012, ANAK provides specialized therapies such as Applied Behavior Analysis, early diagnosis, and family training across several domestic centers. It also focuses on advocacy demanding the deployment of educational assistants in schools, alongside awareness-raising activities.

5. Barriers and Needs Faced by Persons with Disabilities

5-1. Barriers to and Needs regarding Healthcare Services

According to HANDIKOS, significant disparities exist in the content, volume, and location of healthcare services. This is because several core mechanisms are not explicitly regulated, including the development of rehabilitation programs for all disability groups, support systems for community living, and processes to ensure that program design and evaluation take into consideration the expertise offered by OPDs.[55]

The European Commission reports that while, according to legislation, only persons with mental disabilities can be placed in care institutions, in practice, there are no such institutions. Furthermore, strict restrictions limiting cash benefits to severe and permanent disabilities leave families with children with mild or manageable conditions with insufficient support.[56]

The World Bank notes that while the Law on Health provides for persons with disabilities to access healthcare on an equal basis with others, there are no public rehabilitation services. Rehabilitation services are heavily dependent on OPDs and private service providers, and due to a lack of medical personnel with appropriate training, misdiagnosis, a shortage of medications, a lack of accessible facilities, and long wait times, many children with disabilities are not diagnosed until they reach school age.[57]

5-2. Barriers to and Needs regarding Education

HANDIKOS points out that while inclusive education is indicated in the legal system, the training content for teachers is not specifically defined. The mandatory deployment of teachers skilled in sign language and Braille is unclear, and the targets and content for individual support are limited.[58]

The World Bank informs that only around 12 % of school-age children with disabilities are actually in school. Social norms and attitudes, a shortage of professionals and educational assistants, insufficient curriculum adaptation, and a lack of accessible school infrastructure and learning materials are identified as the leading barriers to implementing inclusive education.[59]

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[55] HANDIKOS (2019) *International disability standards: Where does Kosovo stand? An assessment of Kosovo disability legislation in the light of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.* https://handi-kos.org/wp-content/uploads/2004/05/Report_ENG-_29_04_20_1_395212.pdf (Accessed: 1 May 2026)

[56] European Commission (2024) *Kosovo 2024 Report.* https://enlargement.ec.europa.eu/document/download/c790738e-4cf6-4a43-a8a9-43c1b6f01e10_en?filename=Kosovo%20Report%202024.pdf (Accessed: 1 May 2026)

[57] World Bank (2022) *Kosovo: Disability Inclusion Profile.* http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/099446001262338576/IDU0c94b5e380a97e043fe0ae7004c952e7e18e6 (Accessed: 1 May 2026)

[58] HANDIKOS (2019)

[59] World Bank (2022)

5-3. Barriers to and Needs regarding Employment

HANDIKOS claims that while there are provisions regarding the prohibition of discrimination in employment on the basis of disability and employment of persons with disabilities in the public and private sectors, measures to address pay, career and protection from harassment are limited. Furthermore, because specifications regarding vocational education and career development, women and elderly with disabilities, and employment support services in the community remain insufficient, substantial employment stability is not ensured.[60]

According to the World Bank, while a mandatory employment quota system is legally foreseen, monitoring mechanisms are not in place and sanctions are barely implemented. As of 2019, approximately 85 % of persons with disabilities are unemployed. A lack of reasonable accommodation in the workplace, employers' unconscious biases about their abilities, and a lack of opportunities to advance professional skills significantly limit their integration into the labor market.[61]

5-4. Barriers to and Needs regarding Transportation

The World Bank confirms that while certain accessibility standards are defined by the Administrative Instruction on Technical Conditions of Construction Facilities for Access of Persons with Disabilities, there are no explicit provisions for universal design in laws and regulations governing construction. In schools and public buildings, ramps with non-standard slopes, alongside the absence of handrails, elevators and accessible toilets, restrict the mobility of persons with disabilities.[62]

5-5. Barriers to and Needs regarding Information Access

HANDIKOS reveals that the domestic legal framework lacks an explicit legal basis for providing information through various means, including Braille, sign language and interpretation, ensuring access to Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and internet services, obliging information providers, including private entities to ensure information accessibility, and training for professionals to address specific disability characteristics.[63]

The World Bank reports that public institutions rarely publish announcements and decisions in Braille. Certified sign language interpreters were not provided during televised debates ahead of the October 2019 elections, leaving persons with hearing impairments excluded from information. This lack of information accessibility remains a leading factor

[60] HANDIKOS (2019)
[61] World Bank (2022)
[62] *Ibid.*
[63] HANDIKOS (2019)

hindering the engagement of persons with disabilities in decision-making processes.[64]

5-6. Barriers and Needs regarding Gender

According to HANDIKOS, while provisions regarding the safety and fundamental rights of women and girls with disabilities are indicated, measures to support the economic independence of women with disabilities, healthcare services specific to women with disabilities, and provisions explicitly prohibiting discrimination remain insufficient.[65]

The World Bank notes that a 2019 survey indicates that, on average, 41 % of women with disabilities experienced abuse in the 12 months prior to the survey.[66]

The European Commission claims that despite the high risk of domestic and sexual violence, support systems, helplines, and legal protections remain insufficient.[67]

[64] World Bank (2022)
[65] HANDIKOS (2019)
[66] World Bank (2022)
[67] European Commission (2024)

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