

SMOKE-FREE LIFE IS A RIGHT

FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT¹

30 April 2013



¹ This report is part of the “Democratic Society Promotion” project financed by Swiss Cooperation Office Kosovo (SCO-K) and managed by Kosovar Civil Society Foundation (KCSF)

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1. Description

- 1.1. Name of the grantee: KOSOVO ADVOCACY AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
- 1.2. Name and title of the Contact person: SHKUMBIN SPAHIJA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
- 1.3. Name of partners in the Project: N/A
- 1.4. Title of the Project: SMOKE FREE LIFE IS A RIGHT
- 1.5. Contract number: DSP 12/2012
- 1.6. Start date and end date of the project: 01 FEBRUARY 2012- 30 APRIL 2013
- 1.7. Target area(s) or region(s): PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR, KOSOVO WIDE
- 1.8. Final beneficiaries and/or target groups (if different): Children and Youth, Pregnant Women, Non-Smokers and Kosovo Population, Anti-Tobacco Coalition, Ministry of Health, Parliamentary Health Commission, National Public Health Institute, WHO, UNICEF.
- 1.10. Location where the activities/project take place: Prishtina

2. Assessment of implementation of Project activities

2.1. Executive summary of the Project implementation

The Kosovo Advocacy and Development Centre has been actively engaged in changing and reforming anti tobacco policies and its implementation.

The protection of public health and the health of individuals from harmful effects of tobacco product consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke was the goal of the project.

KADC has actively advocated in adopting effective national legislation and in promoting measures that protects all people from tobacco smoke, exposure in all indoor public places, indoor work places, on all means of public transport.

As a result of the Project, on 26 April 2013, the President of Kosovo signed a comprehensive tobacco control law that includes the strongest protections in the world to date against tobacco industry interference in policy-making. Those measures are based on Article 5.3 of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

The comprehensive law mandates:

- 100 percent smoke-free indoor public places, work places and public transportation, as well as specified outdoor areas, with some very minor exceptions.
- Comprehensive bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship, including a ban on retail tobacco product displays.
- Graphic health warnings on both sides of cigarette packages.
- Ban on misleading packaging, including descriptors such as "light" and "low".
- Prohibition on sales to and by minors.
- Ban on sales in health, education and athletic facilities.
- Granting power to the Ministry of Health to ban ingredients as needed.
- Constituents and emissions limits, with onerous reporting requirements for manufacturers.
- Cessation and education measures, including 45 minutes each month of mandatory programming on public radio and television.

The new law incorporates nearly all measures in Guidelines to implementing FCTC Art 5.3. They apply to the whole of government and will be enforced by the national Anti-Corruption Agency. The measures include:

- No unnecessary interactions between government and tobacco industry.
- Full transparency for necessary interactions.
- Prohibition on government partnership with, or support of, the tobacco industry.
- Prohibition on contributions from tobacco industry to government, to government officials, and to political parties.
- Strong tobacco-related conflict of interest provisions.

2.2. Introduction

The Kosovo Advocacy and Development Centre is engaged in changing and reforming anti tobacco policies and its implementation at the Governmental level. To increase the civic participation and coordinate joint efforts towards a smoke free environment KADC has founded a wide anti-tobacco coalition (ATC) consisting of governmental and non-governmental institutions such as Ministry of Health, Parliamentary Health Commission, National Public Health Institute, WHO, UNICEF, Prishtina Youth Center, Eco-Movement, Kosovo Health Foundation, Sanitary Inspectorate, Ministry Of Education, etc.

Through proactive advocacy, KADC has achieved to get the commitment of the Minister of Health to amend the current Law on Tobacco and ban 100% the use of tobacco in public spaces and display ban of the tobacco products at the point of sale in harmony with the WHO's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC).

The project overall goal is the protection of public health and the health of individuals from harmful effects of tobacco product consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke.

The objective of the project is the full prevention of the use of tobacco products in areas and work places open to the public by amending tobacco law in compliance with WHO FCTC (Framework Convention on Tobacco Control) from current 70% to complete smoking ban of 100%.

The project aims to protect nonsmokers from exposure to tobacco smoke through the implementation of smoking ban in public places and prevent access of people under 18 years to tobacco products through restricted sale and distribution according to the Tobacco Law.

Target group are children and youth, pregnant women, non-smokers and Kosovo population in general. The project covers the entire Kosovo, the Government and parliamentary institutional level.

2.3. Activities and results

Activity 1:

Advocacy and lobbying for the review of tobacco law

KADC has advocated with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and Parliamentary Health Commission for initiation of review of the process to amend the tobacco law.

The MoH has issued a decision on February 15th, 2012 to establish a working group for drafting the changes/completion of the tobacco law nr. 02/L-36 (**Attachment 1**) including KADC as one of the most active members of the group.

KADC met regularly with the MoH's assignee, the working group coordinator Mr. Faik Hoti responsible for preparing a concept document on justifying the amendment of the tobacco law. The KADC recommendations for the harmonization of tobacco law with the WHO Framework Convention of Tobacco Control (FCTC) guidelines have been included on the concept document.

KADC had frequent meetings with WHO, UNICEF and sanitary inspectorate to discuss relevant articles in support to the concept document that will justify and articulate the need for the amendment of tobacco law.

Results:

KADC has prepared and developed a draft law in compliance with the FCTC guidelines (**Attachment 2**) and proposed it to the working group formed by the Ministry of Health for the amendment of the tobacco law. More than 90 % of the amendments in the proposed draft law document have been accepted and approved by the working group giving the civil society necessary space to act and contribute on public policies.

The final concept document approved by the MoH has been sent to the Government on February 21st 2012 (**Attachment 3**) after which the Prime Minister brought the approval decision of the concept document on February 29th, 2012 (**Attachment 4**).

Activity 2:

Workshop on best practices and recommendations for the amendment of tobacco law (at Istog, with 14 participants, for 2 days, on 01-02 Marc 2012)

After a comprehensive research and consultation, KADC has provided to the working group the comments where the tobacco law was not FCTC-compliant and/or does not follow the FCTC implementing guidelines that have been adopted to date it (**Attachment 5**).

Results:

KADC has organized and facilitated the workshop (**Attachment 6**) for the working group (**Attachment 7**) on amending the tobacco law in Istog from March 01 to 02, 2012. KADC has presented tobacco law draft document with amended articles. The working group has agreed and accepted the proposed draft as the basis working document. The draft law has been discussed article by article (**Attachment 8**). At the end of the workshop a new draft tobacco law has been produced and shared with all members of the working group.

Several other meetings of the working group have been held for the review and/or changes of the law and with minor changes have resulted in the final draft law (**Attachment 9**).

KADC has met with the coordinator of the anti corruption task group of the State Prosecution to discuss about the appropriate authority/body to monitor the implementation of the Chapter 8 of the law. It was concluded that the most appropriate authority is the anti-corruption agency.

On KADC suggestion and initiative the working group met the representatives of the Kosovo Police and discussed the modalities of their involvement and inclusion during the implementation of the tobacco law in terrain.

Activity 3:

Recommendations for the enhancement and implementation of the tobacco law

KADC has suggested a number of appropriate measures and submitted recommendations that led towards enhanced implementation of the Tobacco Law to the respective responsible implementing authorities.

KADC maintained regular contacts with the head of the sanitary inspectorate and director of inspections in Food and Veterinary Agency regarding the implementation of smoking ban. KADC has required a proactive approach towards ensuring the implementation of the law.

KADC has monitored 20 gastronomy facilities in Pristina and informed the inspectorate that only

in 2 out of them the division of smoking and non smoking area is implemented correctly while noticing in all of them smoking in prohibited areas.

For the enhancement of the implementation of tobacco law two key points have been identified: the need to change the law to 100% smoking ban in closed areas and the involvement of the Kosovo Police during the execution of fines to the physical persons.

Results:

The sanitary inspectorate has issued 30 fines to different gastronomy facilities. However, the inspectorate has stressed out difficulties in implementing the tobacco law because of the misuse of 30% smoking allowance in closed gastronomy facilities.

The division of the smoking area in 30% and non smoking in 70% has been proved as very difficult to implement for sanitary inspectorate. Not clearly specified responsibilities for inspectorate authorities were a hindrance for successful implementation. All these obstacles and hindrances have been addressed at the new draft Tobacco Law drafted by KADC that has been presented to the working group (**Attachment 2**).

Activity 4:

Advocacy and lobbying to relevant authorities on implementation of tobacco law

KADC has conducted several meetings with the members of the parliamentary health commission.

KADC met with the head of parliamentary health commission Mr. Fikrim Damka and informed him about the changes and amendments of the tobacco law the working group has been working on. Mr. Damka has expressed his concerns about 100% smoking ban and asked if there is a possibility to keep 30% allowance for gastronomy facilities that are bigger than 100 square meters. According to him, this is a practice in some countries. KADC has explained that this practice is one of the main reasons why the current law is not being respected and has required his strong support for the changes of the tobacco law.

KADC has also met members of the parliamentary health commission Mr. Liburn Aliu and vice president Mrs. Time Kadrijaj (a formal member of the anti tobacco coalition). They were informed about the amendments and required their support when the draft law is presented for the discussion in the parliamentary health commission.

Tobacco industry has filed complaints to the health commission and Ministry of Health against the draft Law on Tobacco Control.

Results:

KADC has developed 21 evidence based arguments against tobacco industry complains (**Attachments 10, 11**) and delivered to the members of the parliament during the first reading (**Attachment 12 – The transcript**) of the draft law.

Activity 5:

Regular contacts with media and presentation of the law violations

During the reporting period KADC has maintained regular contacts with media presenting the findings and violations of current Tobacco law. KADC has given interviews for the national media

on the need to amend the current tobacco law, steps taken so far and expected results. KADC has actively monitored the media reporting on tobacco issue in Kosovo (**Attachment 13**).

Results:

KADC has conducted a number of interviews presenting the need for amendment of the tobacco law to the following media:

1. KTV, Morning Show, February 27th 2012
2. Evropa e Lirë portal, March 15th 2012, www.evropaelire.org/content/article/24516801.html
3. Klan Kosova, ora e pasditës, March 12th 2012
4. KADC website, www.kadc-ks.org, news section
5. Evropa e lirë portal, May 19th 2012, www.evropaelire.org/content/article/24586310.html
6. Puls i – Shkumbin Spahija, Ligji për Kontrollin e Duhanit: <http://www.kohavision.net/video/pulsi/4561/>
7. Rubikon – Si të ndalohet duhani në Kosovë? (recorded in April): <http://www.kohavision.net/video/rubikon/5430/>
8. Cosmo: Ligji për Kontrollin e Duhanit (recorded in April): <http://www.kohavision.net/video/cosmo/5992/>
9. Emission: Jeta në Kosovë – Zbatimi i Ligjit të Duhanit <http://videoditore.com/emision-jeta-ne-kosove-zbatimi-i-ligjit-te-duhanit/>

Three articles have been written describing the need for new tobacco law and 100% smoking ban in public spaces and the challenges for our country:

1. Koha Ditore, E mërkurë 30 janar 2013, Lulzim Demolli - “Kërkohej ndalimi i plotë i pirjes së duhanit në hapësirat publike” (**Attachment 14**).
2. Tobacco Control Legal Consortium, Shkumbin Spahija, Executive Director, Kosovo Advocacy & Development Center (**Attachment 15**) or link: <http://publichealthlawcenter.org/sites/default/files/resources/tclc-legal-update-spring-2013.pdf>
3. Tribuna, E enjte 11 prill 2013, Alban Selimi – “Kauza kundër duhanit e çon në Kilimanxharo” (**Attachment 16**).

Activity 6:

Establish a toll free line for citizens to inform law violations

As a result of advocacy efforts of KADC with the Ministry of Trade and Industry the consumer protection toll free line at the Ministry of Trade and Industry with the number 0800 11 000 has been permitted to be used for reporting of Tobacco Control Law violations for the citizens of Kosovo.

Activity 7:

Workplaces to post warning signs

After the law has passed in the parliament, KADC has designed and developed the no smoking signage which has been accepted by Ministry of Health as the official prohibition signage.

Results:

The signage is available to all employees and employers at the workplaces, restaurants managers, owners, legal persons, and every citizen for download at the official website of the Ministry of

Health: www.msh-ks.org and KADC website: www.kadc-ks.org. 5,000 smoking prohibitions signage have been distributed in Kosovo through sanitary inspectors.

Activity 8:

Post etiquettes in tobacco selling points

This activity has been regulated with the newly adopted Tobacco Control Law policies prohibiting totally display of tobacco products which does not require posting of etiquettes in tobacco selling points.

Activity 9:

Advocate to sanitary inspectorate to intensify the monitoring

KADC met with sanitary inspectorate representatives and discussed the strategies to intensify the monitoring of the article on prohibiting selling of tobacco products to persons under eighteen. Inspectorate has complained that it is very difficult to implement this article since they lack human resources and financial resources to produce prohibition signage.

Activity 10:

Advocate to sanitary inspectorate to remove vending machines

The sale of tobacco products from vending machines is illegal in Kosovo. KADC has monitored the implementation of the current tobacco law and advocated for the removing of vending machines. KADC has identified several restaurants that are still using vending machines.

Results:

A list with the names of restaurants has been send to the inspectorate (**Attachment 17**). The inspectorate has immediately acted and removed the vending machines.

Activity 11:

Advocacy for display ban of tobacco products on the point of sale

The article on sale of tobacco products of the old tobacco law was ambiguous leaving space for different interpretation. KADC has recommended the amendment of that article by clarifying and strengthening the language and changing it to a total ban on advertisement, promotion and sponsorship on tobacco selling points.

Results:

KADC has recommended incorporating new paragraphs of the article 9 in the amended law (**Attachment 18**). After heavy debates on TV and in parliament and a very strong opposition of the tobacco industry, in the second reading (**Attachment 19 – The transcript**) of the law in parliament, the 9.2 article on display ban has passed narrowly with 38 pro and 36 against. This was a major victory in protecting public health of the proposed KADC policies in harmony with the FCTC guidelines against the tobacco industry interests.

Activity 12:

**“Tobacco street sellers – a social challenge of our society?” roundtable
(at Prishtina, Hotel Sirius, with 16 participants, 1 day, 15 February 2013)**

KADC in cooperation with National Institute of Public Health has organized and facilitated this roundtable with the representatives of WHO, Kosovo Police, Ministry of Trade Inspectorate, Ministry of Health, Prishtina Municipal Inspectorate, Ministry of Work and Social Welfare, UNICEF (**Attachment 20**).

It was discussed the necessity that every responsible authority acts in accordance with their roles and responsibilities to eliminate this phenomenon and a need for integral approach of all responsible authorities. Before taking any actions on the ground it is necessary to investigate health, economic and social causes that push children to sell tobacco in the streets of Kosovo.

Results:

Conduct a research and analysis on overall economic, health, social and legislative aspects that led to this phenomenon in Kosovo and intensify the collaboration between the subsector authorities that are responsible for the law enforcement (**Attachment 21**).

Activity 13:

Produce and distribute 3000 smoking ban stickers

KADC has designed 5,000 smoking prohibition signage and 20,000 leaflets describing the guidelines for implementation of the new Tobacco Control Law.

Results:

KADC has produced and distributed to sanitary inspectors 5,000 smoking prohibition signage (**Attachment 22**) and 20,000 leaflets (**Attachment 23**) for further distribution in their regular inspection visits.

Activity 14:

Produce and distribute 1,200 posters

KADC has developed the idea and designed 1,200 posters “Merr frymë shlrë”.

Results:

KADC has produced and distributed to sanitary inspectors 1,200 posters “Merr frymë shlrë” (**Attachment 24**).

2.4. Activities that have not taken place

None.

2.5. Implemented activities other than planned

A roundtable with the civil society to draft the joint statement in support of the draft law on Tobacco Control has been organized and facilitated by KADC. 58 civil society organizations have signed the statement. KADC has distributed a written statement with the names of the organizations that have supported it, to all members of the parliament (**Attachment 25 – The NGO’s statement**).

KADC has participated at the public hearing on Tobacco Control Law organized by the Parliamentary Health Commission and has requested from MoP to support the Law and addressed them publicly (**Attachment 26 – The speech**).

KADC has requested from the President to sign the Tobacco Control Law promulgated by the parliament (**Attachment 27 – The Letter to the President**).

2.6. KADC assessment of the results of the Project

The project has achieved all objectives, outputs and outcomes. Unforeseen positive result of the project was the public debate on the 9.2 article on display ban of the tobacco products which produced and raised the awareness on the new Tobacco Control Law.

2.7. The outcome on both the final beneficiaries &/or target group

The Law on Tobacco Control has been amended in a full harmony with the FCTC and its guidelines and is ensuring 100% smoking ban in all public spaces, work places and gastronomy facilities.

The Law is also ensuring the prevention of exposure of under-aged children to tobacco products, through display ban of the tobacco products in shelves of markets and shops. This measure has been enforced from the very first day the law has entered into force.

2.8. Materials (and no. of copies) produced during the Action

5,000 copies of the smoking ban stickers have been produced. 20,000 leaflets/guidelines have been produced with the information and guidelines for the implementation of Tobacco Control Law. 1,200 posters with motto "Merr fryme shlire" (Breathe Freely) have been developed and produced. 60 T-shirts with the campaign motto "Merr frymë shlire" (Breathe Freely) have been produced (provided extra on production company's costs).

2.9. The distribution of produced items

The 5,000 smoking ban stickers, 1,200 posters, and 20,000 brochures have been distributed through inspectorate authorities at the central and local government level.

2.10. Follow up activities and sustainability of the project

KADC is working closely with the implementing authorities for the enforcement of the law. It is very important to keep the momentum gained after the law has entered into force and has wide public support. KADC involvement together with the partners WHO and Ministry of Health is crucial at least in three to next six months. KADC has applied for several potential grants to ensure the sustainability of the Project. KADC has worked in developing the TV Spot to raise the awareness on the new Tobacco Control Law (costs covered by Ministry Health) to be broadcasted by the national RTK, foreseen to start on the World No Tobacco Day 31 May 2013. In coordination with WHO-Office in Kosovo and Ministry of Health, KADC has arranged a workshop "Duties and Responsibilities of the Sanitary Inspectorate in enforcing the Tobacco Control Law" and invited 60 sanitary inspectors throughout Kosovo.

2.11. Project contribution to the implementation of the DSP objectives

The Project has contributed directly to the DSP project objectives. The Projects results have increased citizen participation and improved transparency and accountability of Kosovar institutions through direct involvement and participation of citizen groups in policy formulation and increased awareness on civic rights and responsibilities.

2.12. Transversal themes

The entire Kosovo population was targeted by the Project with a special emphasize on children

and youth, pregnant women and non-smokers.

2.13. Monitoring/evaluation of activities

The Project activities have been evaluated by the partners. KADC was constantly encouraged by the WHO-office in Kosovo to continue with its proactive approach, advocating activities and push for change of the anti-tobacco policies in order to protect the public health in Kosovo. Moreover, Minister of Health has expressed publicly that the new Law on Tobacco Control is a result of close cooperation, coordination support of the KADC. Minister has requested from the KADC to continue the support to the Ministry of Health and other implementing authorities during the enforcement phase.

2.14. What has KADC/partner learned from the Project?

KADC's constructive and supportive approach to the Ministry of Health and other partners was essential. In addition, in each partner was someone who was personally involved and ready to contribute at any time.

KADC has learned that public institutions in general lack the internal capacities in both policy drafting and law enforcement. We have learned that through constructive, supportive and helpful approach we have provided the lacking expertise.

3. Partners and other Co-operation

3.1. The relationship between partners

The main partners in this Project where:

1. **Ministry of Health** – has established a working group to amend the tobacco law and as the coordinator has appointed Mr. Faik Hoti. The Minister himself and the WG coordinator have been very open and supportive throughout the entire process of the law amendment. All our efforts, comments, initiatives and other activities have been widely accepted without any obstruction or barrier.
2. **WHO – Office in Kosovo** – the head of the office Mr. Skender Syla was as well very crucial in the process of amending the law. He was very constructive, productive and practical throughout the entire process.
3. **UNICEF** – was a good partner during the first half of the Project implementation. However, after the first reading of the draft law and leave of an international staff member who was personally involved in the antismoking issue Mr. Luciano Calestini the interest and active involvement of the UNICEF decreased drastically.
4. **Sanitary Inspectorate** – was a good partner throughout the process. However, lot of efforts were needed to keep them motivated and engaged during the whole process.
5. **National Public Health Institute** – was a passive supporter throughout the process.

3.2. Partnership after the end of the Project

Except for the UNICEF, the partnership with all other partners will continue through joint activities on the law enforcement. Due to the change of the organization objectives, the UNICEF is not ready to actively participate in Law enforcement.

3.3. The relationship of the KADC and public authorities

The KADC approach towards public authorities was to be supportive and help Ministry of Health. This approach was very well taken by the Minister who has shown a high degree of cooperation and was very open to our draft law proposal and other activities.

3.4. The relationship of the KADC and other organizations

As the strong advocacy measure to push the Project aim on the second reading at the parliament, KADC drafted a “Joint Declaration of the Civil Society” as an appeal to the parliament members to sign the draft law without changes advocated by the tobacco industry. 56 civil society organizations have signed and supported the Declaration letter. Most of the activities have been conducted in collaboration with the WHO-Office in Prishtina.

3.5. Links and synergies you have developed with other projects

During the Project, KADC has also implemented “Smoking Kills – Why Start” project, lecturing to approximately 10,000 pupils in three municipalities on harmful effects of the tobacco use in order to raise awareness and prevent the pupils from starting tobacco consumption.

3.6. The co-operation with the KCSF

The co-operation with the KCSF employee and overall KCSF organization was constructive, pragmatic and productive. The KCSF support was crucial in increasing the number of NGO’s who have joined the anti-tobacco cause by signing a common statement in support of new tobacco control policies. This statement has required from members of the parliament to vote pro new tobacco control law.

The KCSF organization was flexible when it came to postpone Project implementation for two months due to the delay of passing the law in Parliament.

4. Efficiency

The Project aim and objectives have been achieved fully converting time, expertise and funds into 100% achieved outputs and outcomes.

5. Lessons Learned

One of the main factors that led to the success of the Project was a straightforward and open communication with all partners and in particular with the Ministry of Health as the sponsor of the draft law. KADC’s constructive and supportive approach to the Ministry of Health and other partners was essential. In addition, in each partner was someone who was personally involved and ready to contribute at any time.

The main difficulties and obstacles arose from the interference of the tobacco industry in Parliament. The interference was so strong that some parliament members have even read prepared tobacco industry opinion. However, KADC has produced a document with 21 arguments against tobacco industry opinion and distributed to the parliamentary members. That was taken very well and was considered as an innovation tool in advocacy and lobbying process. At the end, all efforts have been paid off; members of Parliament have shown a high degree of consciences for the protection of public health, for the protection of the health of current and future generation and voted in favor of the new tobacco control polices 71-0-2 (**Attachment 28**).

6. Visibility

6.1. In general, how was the visibility of the project ensured?

The introduction of the new draft law on tobacco control has raised a huge public debate ensuring the visibility through debates on TV and written media. Frequent TV appearance of the KADC executive director and program manager has ensured the visibility of the project.

6.2. How was the visibility of the SCO-K contribution ensured in the Project?

The logo of the SCO-K was published in all produced public relation materials, in social PR tools, and in all workshops and presentations.

7. Final Financial Report

8. Table of Attachments

No.	Name
1	Attachment 1 – MoH decision to form working group
2	Attachment 2 – Ligji mbi duhanin KADC draft propozimi
3	Attachment 3 – Koncept dokumenti per amandamentimin e ligjit per duhanin
4	Attachment 4 – Vendimi i KM per miratimin e koncept dokumentit
5	Attachment 5 – General comments on tobacco control law
6	Attachment 6 – Agjenda e punetorise – Istog 01_02_mars_2012
7	Attachment 7 – Lista e pjesemarresve Istog 01-02.03.2012
8	Attachment 8 – Fotografi nga punetoria – Istog 01_02_mars_2012
9	Attachment 9 – Projektligji per Kontrollin e Duhanit
10	Attachment 10 – 21 Argumentet ne Reagimet e ID-se
11	Attachment 11 – 21 Arguments, english
12	Attachment 12 – Leximi i pare, transkripti 5 nentor, 2012 Kuvend, Ligji i Duhanit
13	Attachment 13 – Duhanit-media raport
14	Attachment 14 – Lulzim Demolli – Kerkohet Ndalim i plot i pirjes se duhanit
15	Attachment 15 – tcll-legal-update-spring-2013
16	Attachment 16 – Alban Selimi, Tribuna, Kauza e con ne Kilimanxharo
17	Attachment 17 – Vending Machines-Lista e restauranteve
18	Attachment 18 – Article 9
19	Attachment 19 – Leximi i dyte, transkripti 4 prill, 2013 Kuvend, Ligji i Duhanit
20	Attachment 20 – Ftesa_agjenda_shitesit_duhanit_rruge
21	Attachment 21 – Roundtable Minutes
22	Attachment 22 – Shenja_Vertikal_Ndalohet_Pirja
23	Attachment 23 – Udhezuesi
24	Attachment 24 – Posterit
25	Attachment 25 – Deklarate e shoqerise civile_projektligji_kontrollin_duhanit
26	Attachment 26 – Fjalimi, degjimi publik-komisioni_palamentar_per_shendetesi
27	Attachment 27 – Letra Presidentes
28	Attachment 28 – Votimi i Ligjit per Kontrollin e Duhanit ne Parlament vot_4_2013_04_04_13_1

Name of the contact person for the Project: Shkumbin Spahija

Signature:

Location: Prishtinë

Date: