### Semi-annual report October 2002–March 2003

# Kosovo

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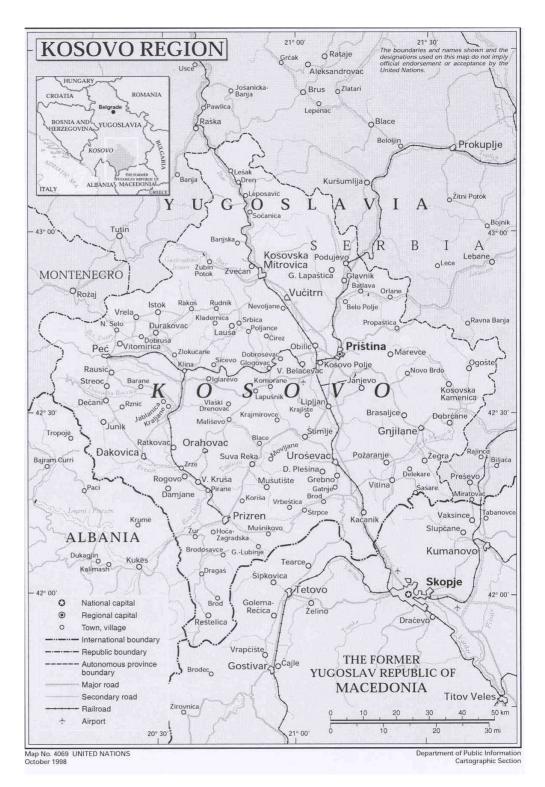
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# Map of Kosovo



# 1 Recent Developments in Kosovo

### 1.1 Political development

During the past six months Kosovo continued its road towards self-government, in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1244. Some major breakthroughs took place during the reporting period and the general trend is positive. But under the surface many risks are threatening with many challenges that lies ahead. Kosovo together with other actors in the regional still needs to further prove themselves as not only committed in words but also ready to take necessary actions to reach a democratic society with respect for human rights as well as a sustainable economic and social development.

The Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (PISG), the Assembly and the Government have now been in existence for about one year. Transfer of responsibilities from UNMIK to the PISG is gradually taking place, even though UNMIK still has immense political and legal authority. A "transitional council" was formed at the end of the reporting period in order to speed up the transition. Local civil servants are increasingly filling the public services, including permanent secretary posts. However, obstacles still remain to establish a true multi-ethnic and gender balanced civil service.

Even though the PISG have a stated commitment to fulfilling the benchmarks set out by the SRSG in his "standards before status", some Kosovo Albanian Cabinet members publicly distanced themselves from the benchmarks at the end of 2002. They claimed that "standards before status" was ineffective and that both should be pursued simultaneously. Some also claimed that standards could not be achieved without defining the status of Kosovo. An increased debate on this topic has been evident lately.

The dialogue with Belgrade remained difficult, even though several important results was achieved in late 2002; e.g. the extension of UNMIK:s administration in Northern Mitrovica, increased recruitment of Serbian judges and prosecutors to Kosovo judiciary, as well as transfer of sentenced prisoners. Overall, the Kosovo Albanian leaders remain reluctant to engage in direct talks with the authorities of Serbia and Montenegro. Political divisions in Belgrade were also reflected back into Kosovo Serb communities, including mixed results and generally low Serb participation in Municipal Elections in October 2002.

In Kosovo, tensions are also evident among the Kosovo Albanian Coalition partners, especially between LDK on the one hand and PDK and AAK on the other hand. A number of politically motivated killings and violence, to which LDK members mostly have fell victim, has deepened the divisions. Local public demonstrations followed in order to protest against increased political violence in society. Four Kosovo Albanians were also transferred to the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague February 2003 to face charges of torture and murder of Serb and Albanian civilians. This caused major public demonstrations in central Pristina.

On Kosovo's integration with European Union structures, a special tracking mechanism has been established by the European Commission in order to monitor and give advise so that Kosovo are adopting laws and structures which are in accordance with EU standards. This is to ensure that Kosovo doesn't fall behind in the EU Stabilisation- and Association Process which countries in the Balkan are involved in.

### 1.2 Economic development

There are signs that Kosovo's economy has improved, but that long-term economic development remains problematic. Even though shortage of accurate statistical information, as well as a high degree of non-registered and "shadow" economy, the estimated Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2002 was Euro 1.99 billion, compared with Euro1.4 billion in 2000. This 14% nominal rate of growth was largely due to a low post-conflict starting base, major foreign aid and support from the diaspora. GDP per capita is estimated at Euro 1,028. GNP is expected to amount to Euro 2.648 billion, which includes remittances from abroad and donor-related employment. Kosovo still remains one of the poorest parts of Europe, more than half of the population in poverty and about 12% in extreme poverty. Income distribution is extremely uneven. Salaries in Public Administration are continuously very low, compared to prices in society, which implies that many people have "double" incomes. Official unemployment rates remain very high (57%), however unofficial occupation is difficult to estimate. Unemployment estimates for minority communities are higher, at approximately 85%.

The Kosovo consolidated budget for 2003, at Euro 489.1 million, represents an increase of 19% over the 2002 budget. 95% of the budget derives from domestically generated revenues, mostly tax collection from imports at border crossings. The foreign sector plays an important role in Kosovo's economy. Imports of Euro 2.277 billion in 2002 exceeds exports of only Euro 201 million, which creates a trade deficit of Euro 2.076 billion. Even though progress has been made, Kosovo still remains to establish proper and effective tax collection on a broad basis. At the end of 2002 a serious debate took place in the Economic and Fiscal Council regarding the level of income tax, where a final compromise was reached between UNMIK and protesting local authorities.

A fourth donor meeting for Kosovo was held in November 2002 in Brussels, co-chaired by the World Bank and the European Commission. The Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance and Economy were included in the UNMIK delegation and endorsed new and more direct partnerships between local representatives and the donor community.

Many donors reiterated their commitments for Kosovo and endorsed a smoother slowdown of the inevitable downsizing of international donations, as well as declared the importance for Kosovo to get access to loans at International Finance Institutions.

The Kosovo Trust Agency (KTA) had progress its work towards the first wave of privatisation, where KTA approved the first wave of 25 firms to be sold on the market.

### 1.3 Social development

Compared to recent history and past conflicts, the societal situation in Kosovo remains relatively calm. There is an overall decline in serious crime in Kosovo throughout 2002. However, several cases of politically motivated violence occurred, included car-bombings and murders. There were also several cases of violence against minority communities, including stoning of Kosovo Serbs, attacks of Kosovo Serb pensioners and the blowing of Orthodox churches. In general though, UNMIK continued the process of removing its fixed checkpoints, as well as reducing KFOR escorts drastically. A high increased number of minorities now move freely in Kosovo, both through some public and private transports.

On returns an estimated of 2,668 minority returns took place in 2002, 35% were Kosovo Serbs, 46% Roma/Ashkalis/Egyptians, and 11% Kosovo Albanians who returned to areas where they are a minority. The estimates show that there is a net inflow. However, most returns have been to mono-ethnic and small villages. Mostly elderly people returned and few professionals or youth. The issue of returns and reintegration remains a very sensitive political issue.

The electrical situation continues to play an important part of life in Kosovo, where continuous power cuts affects social and economic development. A cleaner environment remains one of the most challenging areas for Kosovo society to deal with. Life expectancy at birth and the educational attainment index remain to show relatively high values. However, schools and education are sectors which needs more attention. Low enrolment rates, functional illiteracy and high levels of unemployment for Kosovan youth are linked issues. The increase of male children in the society is worrying, as male outnumber female children, e.g. by 3 to 1 in families with one child.

Kosovo population remains one of the fastest growing and youngest in Europe. Many factors contribute to high infant and maternal mortality rates, such as poor nutrition, limited use of health services, low levels of health education. It is also important to target groups with high-risk for HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, in order to prevent future problems.

# 2 Swedish Development Co-operation and Donor Co-ordination

## 2.1 Regional Development Co-operation Strategy and the Development Co-operation Agreement Kosovo

From 1999 to 2001 Sida has disbursed MSEK 640 in Kosovo. The main sectors have been – Humanitarian relief, Reconstruction and Infrastucture, Institutional Building, as well as Human Rights and Democracy. In addition Sweden is contributing to different missions in Kosovo; e.g. the Swedish Military Battalion (Swebat), secondment of approx. 45 Swedish Police into the UNMIK CIVPOL, seconded staff into the OSCE mission.

In November 2002, a new strategy running up until December 2004 was adopted by the Swedish Government. The overall goal of Swedish development co-operation is to raise the living standards for the poor people of the world. In Kosovo's case, the most important means for achieving this goal is to bring Kosovo closer to EU structures. Sweden must seek in particular to promote:

- democratic development through support for the establishment of democratic institutions and the development of a multiethnic civil society
- lasting peace in the region, based on regional co-operation
- a secure system for the return of refugees and internally displaced persons
- the development of a socially and ecologically sustainable market economy capable of reducing poverty and generating growth

Concern for the environment and for gender equality must be key elements in all aspects of Swedish development co-operation.

Sida has a flexible budget for Western Balkans, so that funds can be transferred between countries and sectors depending on the needs, demands and recipient capacity. During the strategy period Swedish development co-operation plans to decrease its level of donations from 160 MSEK in 2002 to approximately 100 MSEK on a yearly basis.

The Swedish development co-operation will change focus from initial humanitarian relief into more long-term development projects such as institutional building, economic reforms, civil society and support for a multicultural society. The support for war damaged houses will gradually end. The Swedish development co-operation be in conformity with the European Unions Stabilisation and Association Process.

On March 11 2003, the Swedish Government and UNMIK signed an Agreement on general terms for development co-operation. Simultaneously a Liaison Office of Sweden was established in Pristina, with a permanent representative from the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, integrated with Sida-staff.

### 2.2 Donor Co-ordination

Donor Co-ordination continues to be a difficult and contested challenge in Kosovo. It takes place at various levels and in different forums, even though it might be more accurate to call it "information-sharing" rather that actual co-ordination. On behalf of the local authorities, the Ministry of Finance and Economy (MFE) invites multi- and bilateral donors to weekly meetings on various topics. A specific local donor co-ordinator is assigned within the MFE. On the policy level, increased capacity for donor co-ordination at the Prime Minister's Office is being developed. Among European bilateral donors the European Agency for Reconstruction (EAR) arranges meetings twice a week.

# 3 Sida Programmes and Projects

### 3.1 Human Rights and Democracy

Implementing partner and project		Budget MSEK	Completion
OPIC	Yearly Programme 2003	5.2	Dec 2003
KtK	Yearly Programme 2003	3.4	Dec 2003
SHC	Yearly Programme 2003	2.4	Dec 2003
RTK:	Support of programming	3.0	Dec 2002
IWPR	Support 2003–2005	(regional)	Dec 2005
BCYF	Yearly Programme 2003	(regional)	Dec 2003
IOM:	Counter-trafficking programme	(regional)	Dec 2003
Save the	e Children: Action research on Child Trafficking	(regional)	Dec 2003

### 3.1.1 Project comments and results

As outlined in the Kosovo Strategy ongoing projects within human rights and democracy shall continue and possibly increase. Especially important is it to enhance and support the development of a strong civil society, including local civil organisations. As donor funds in general decrease for Kosovo, a large number of international as well as local NGOs are in lack of financial support. It is therefore wise to continue working with framework organisations in order to channel funds into suitable projects and organisations.

**OPIC** continues to support and work together with the same organisations for 2003, as in previous year, adding one new partner working on children rights. Support is ongoing to Hyper-Island concerning project management within the IT sector. Kosovo Civil Society Foundation (KCSF) continues it work with "Internet Academy for democracy and capacity building". The support to the Humanitarian Law Centre, the Art Centre Pristina and Kosovo Foundation for Open Society is also continuing.

**KtK** has an office and one Swedish co-ordinator in Kosovo. KtK concluded their activities for 2002 successfully and decided to continue their partnership with the same eight organisations in 2003, but also adding co-operation with one specific Ashkalis organisation. The support of

education to women, such as in e.g. English and Internet will continue, however there will be an increased integral education also in basic human rights and specific women rights. KtK in Sweden was also granted support for their regional anti-trafficking programme, which will include also Kosovo in future activities.

**SHC** concluded its activities for 2002, which mainly was support directed towards various media. For 2003 SHC will concentrate more on civil society projects, with a certain preference for youth projects and projects outside of Pristina. For the future, SHC is aiming at finding cross-border and multi-ethnic projects also for Kosovo.

*IWPR* has received support from Sida for a couple of years on its media and journalist training projects in the Balkans. A new regional project has been support by Sida for 2003–2005, which includes that IWPR will establish an office in Pristina to develop a network of young journalists, as well as monitor local press coverage of human rights and minority issues.

### 3.2 Institutional Capacity Building, Public Service

Implementing partner and project	Budget MSEK	Completion
Habitat, Cadastre Support Program	13.5	Dec 2003
Norway Mapping Group, Cadastre Sup Prog.	13.0	Dec 2003
KCA, IPRR and Digital Cadaste Plans	12.0	May 2004
SCB, Agricultural Statistics	3.0	Dec 2002
SCB, Economic Statistics and IT	8.7	June 2003

### 3.2.1 Project comments and results

The key challenge of developing a professional and sustainable Public Service in Kosovo continued its work and took up some speed during the reporting period. Sida's contribution within the field of Institutional Capacity Building is, in accordance with the Kosovo Strategy, continuously directed to the areas of Cadastre as well as Statistics. Sida has also taken active part of donor co-ordination meetings on support to Public Administration in general, especially regarding the establishment of Kosovo Institue for Public Administration, KIPA. Discussions are also ongoing with UNMIK Pillar for Police and Justice regarding support, through an UNDP-led programme, to establishing a professional management and administration system within the Kosovo Police Service.

The *Cadastre Support Programme* continued its work of developing a modern and efficient Cadastre Agency for Kosovo. Many challenges lie ahead, however the Agency has found its place well within the Ministry of Public Services and the programmes are well known. Some progress have been seen on integrating the northern Serbian municipalities, but still KCA awaits a breakthrough on getting relevant cadastre records back from Serbian authorities to Kosovo. The KCA internal organisation is changing as e.g. the internationals will step back and act as Management Advisors to the CEO and Head of Units. A second seminar on a Land Administration Policy was held in November 2002, where a proposed government policy on Land Administration was

adopted. Training has been ongoing for local staff as well as increased international contacts.

Sida granted additional funds for the Development of the Immovable Property Rights Register as well as the Production of Digital Cadastral Plans with a total amount of Euro 1.200.000.

The development support, through Statistics Sweden (SCB), continued to the *Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK)*. A Specific Agreement on "Economic Statistics and IT" was finally signed with UNMIK, so that the project could continue implementing remaining parts. The hard- and software equipment has arrived and IT-training has begun. The Economic Statistics including household and budget surveys, price indexes, foreign trade are ongoing. There are some delays and problems in conducting business surveys. Regarding the programme of agriculture statistics, the spring survey 2002 (3200 farm households) and data entry has been finalised. The technical part of the programme can be regarded as successful, however more could be done on the quality work, according to SOK. A continuation of the agriculture statistics programme is being considered as a project proposal involving e.g. statistical methods for agriculture, some cadastre registers and agriculture economics has been turned in to Sida.

SOK continues its efforts to build a modern Statistical Office according to European standards, where e.g. close co-operation is taking place with EUROSTAT and other Statistical Offices in the Balkan region. A key challenge for SOK is to have close co-operation with other departments and agencies in Kosovo dealing with statistics. There will be needed some more donor co-ordination as EAR, the World Bank and UNDP are also involved in supporting SOK. Possibly some kind of special Donor Steering Committee is needed within SOK.

### 3.3 Integrated Area Programs

Implementing partner and project		Budget MSEK	Municipality	Completion
Ongoing				
Caritas Switzerland	200 houses/agri /infra	21,5	Gllogovc	August 2003
LWF	280 houses/agri /infra/social	28,8	Vushtrri/Skenderaj	July 2003
Erikshjälpen	90 houses/infra	8,8	FusheKosove/Pristina/ Lipjan/Obliq/Podujeva	December 2003
Completed				
Erikshjälpen	180 houses/infra	12,7	FusheKosove/Pristina	December 2002

### 3.3.1 Project comments and results

Since 1999–2003, Sida has contributed to the IAP:s with totally 226 MSEK. In year 2002 Sweden was one of the main bilateral donors for housing reconstruction and will continue to be so also for year 2003. In accordance with the Kosovo strategy, focus will be mainly on possible

minority returns in coming years, as reconstruction of war-damaged houses generally will decrease.

The minority return is high on the political agenda and Sida has been approached by UNMIK/ORC to finance return projects. However, Sida has decided to support the process through our IAP Implementing Partners as we found that more efficient and sustainable. Unfortunately, last year there was no Serb return within the Sida-financed programs. LWF supported with reconstruction of seven Ashkalija families returning from Vojvodina. Erikshjalpen couldn't reach the planned assistance for minorities and again it was only Roma and Ashkalija, as selected Serbs failed to meet standard criteria for assistance even though agreed to be put in a list of beneficiaries.

In 2003 Sida has asked the Implementing partners to co-operate with NGO's in Serbia to promote the idea on a need for cross border return projects. Sida agreed to support a "balance program", which means that a mixed village should build the same number of war destroyed houses for Albanians as for Serbs and by this create a balanced living atmosphere.

Erikshjalpen finished the project in 2002 according to the plan. Caritas and Lutheran World Federation programs are under implementation and because of lower prices for building-material they will include more beneficiaries than planned. Caritas managed to add more villages to the program, even though the beneficiary selection process was very difficult, having in mind the future decrease of the program. In beginning of March 2003, Sida approved Erikshjälpen's integrated area programme in Kosovo for 2003. The projects involve reconstruction of 90 houses including minor infrastructure repairs, with a focus on minority return, in central parts of Kosovo. Erikshjälpen has established cooperation with the Ecumenical Humanitarian Organisation (EHO) in Novi Sad, for identification of potential minority returnees.

Implementing partners and projects Result/houses		
Caritas	200 houses/agri/infra 2002-2003	328 (ongoing)
LWF	280 houses/agri/infra 2002–2003	343 (ongoing)
Erikshjälpen	180 houses/infra in 2002	178 (completed)

Caritas and LWF are also distributing cows, sheep, seeds, beehives, fertilisers, greenhouses and multi-cultivators. Further LWF has a social programme including construction of women and childcare centres, a hair-dressing course, scholarships for girls in low-income families from the villages, and different kind of training with particular attention to gender and youth issue. Rehabilitation of electrical network, village roads and water or sewage system was done in order to increase economic and social activities.

### 3.4 Culture and Health

Implementing partner and project	Budget MSEK	Completion
CHwB, project management	2,110	July 2003
International Aid, Bio Medical Equipment Repair	10,0	Aug 2003

### Culture

After the project of restoring 5 Kullas (traditional Albanian houses) was completed last year, Sida granted support of 2.110 MSEK to Cultural Heritage without Borders (CHwB) in order to continue institutional capacity building related to the preservation of cultural environment in Kosovo. The project provides training and support to local architects and assistants of the work group established for the Kullas-project. The Swedish expert seconded to the Ministry of Culture has concluded her work successfully, including having arranged workshops in different regions. Next steps in project management involves institutional capacity building of assistants, financial controllers (for e.g. fund-raising purposes). A new extensive project proposal was handed in to Sida late in the reporting period.

### Health

Within International Aid's activities, the training program is proceeding well and according to schedule. Some re-budgeting had to take place, as EAR's promise to finance the equipment of regional hospital workshops failed. Study visits to a similar Sida supported project in Tirana, Albania, have taken place in turns for all students. There are now 30 trainees (one was taken out) on the course – all regions now have at least one engineer except for Mitrovica in training. The overall budget is kept.

The organisation Project Hope carried out a feasibily study in all the Balkan countries during November–February to plan future regional projects against the spread of HIV/AIDS. A project proposal from Project Hope, covering training activities for medical staff and support to local NGOs will be discussed at Sida-HQ in April.

### 3.5 Local Institution Building

Implementing partner and project	Budget MSEK	Completion
CFA/DLA Financial Management, Municipalities	20,85	Dec 2004

### 3.5.1 Project comments and results

Local institutional building is according to the Country Strategy a priority and Sida's contribution to this sector involves the municipal part of the Treasury Ledger Programme (Free-Balance) and financial management to the *Municipalities of Kosovo*. The institutional heading of the implementing partner has shifted during the course of year 2002. Starting as a joint CFA/DLA project it became, after the project team was moved fully into CFA, a part of the Ministry of Finance and Economy (PISG), as CFA and MFE integrated at the end of 2002. During the beginning of year 2003 a new project manager was recruited and Sida decided to partly fund this post for the 10 following months in order to safeguard the effective implementation and management of the project.

The activities and progress of the project itself was consequently a bit slowed down due to all organisational matters on the project management level. However, the local team did successfully found its new place in the Kosovar Ministry of Finance and Economy, which is a positive development of "kosovarisation" of local institutions. Training continued during the reporting period and at a ceremony in Pristina Municipality, certificates of training in Financial Management and Basic Accountant were handed out to hundreds of municipal civil servants. There is now a good team of local trainers who can continue important training for the municipalities. The problem of no network among the municipalities, as well between the municipalities and Pristina is still present. This problem must be addresses shortly. Discussions are ongoing whether UNMIK could leave behind their network for local institutions to use.

Discussions on increased support to Local Institutional Building are ongoing, especially with and through and within the Association of Municipalities in Kosovo.

### 3.6 Private Sector Development

Implementing partner and project	Budget MSEK	Completion
ADIE International 10,0		2003
IFC/World Bank, SME Support,	(regional)	Dec 2004

### 3.6.1. Project comments and results

In the field of Private Sector Development, Sida has supported ADIE International for 2002 in its so-called "Rural Finance Project". The support was however prolonged into year 2003 in order for ADIE to conclude its activities within the support programme.

During the reporting period, the portfolio has been doing better. Progress is also being made on the job training of loan officers, which significantly improves their capacities of analysis. The work of the loan officers with the Credit Committee of the Associations is now reported as better balanced and more efficient. The volume of loans disbursed from November 2002 to January 2003 has been relatively low but one could expect a strong surge in the loan requests from March onwards, as soon as spring turns up.

ADIE is also engaging in the enquiry process to have new Credit Associations starting in March and April, in line with the forecasts. The plan is to consolidate the presence in Mitrovice south, Leposavic, Deqan and start up in Gjakovë and Rahovec where market agriculture is much developed.

Regarding the loan to be provided by ABU (3.3 million Euro) on behalf of the EAR, a local legal entity must be created in order to be eligible. This process is hampered by the practical problems to go ahead with registration of the Rural Finance Program RFPK. This loan by ABU would fit ADIE's refinancing needs in 2003 and 2004 and would be a good bridging of financing before reaching full financially self sustainability (before end 2004).

### 3.7 Environment, Agriculture and Forestry

Implementing partner and project	Budget MSEK	Completion
Support to the environmental remediation in Gracanica,	5,0	summer 2003
Secondment of two Swedish environmental experts	5,2	December 2002
REC, Strengthening of Environmental Education	1,7	March 2004
Firewood study	0,65	February 2003

### 3.7.1 Project comments and results

### Environment

According to the Kosovo Strategy the engagement in environment will continue and if possible increase during the coming years. The support consists of both physical projects and institutional capacity building projects, where the focus gradually should transfer to the latter.

The project "Environmental Remediation in Gracanica" consists of remedial works to improve the situation at Paddock tailing dam; a part of mining company Trepca. The geotechnical site investigation is completed and the design of the tailings area closure works and the required drawings and contract documents have been done. The final phase of the project will commence during spring 2003.

The seconded Swedish environmental experts concluded their work within Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) in Dec 2002. Sida decided not to extend their contracts for an additional year, partly due to organisational and managerial problems. Final reports have been handed over to Sida by the two consultants. Discussions are ongoing with the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning on how Sida could continue its support of institutional capacity building for environment. During the reporting period it was decided however that a representative from the Ministry will take part in a short term training in Sweden in May 2003 on Environmental Impact Assessment.

Sida continue its support to the fully Kosovo-staffed Regional Environmental Center (REC) in Kosovo, through a number of projects. An environmental education workbook for primary schools was printed in December 2002. The first responses of the book are positive and successful. Environmental courses for secondary schools have been performed, involving five schools in Pristina. From February 2003, a school activity fund for secondary schools gives students the opportunity to apply for financial help to carry out environmental projects. REC:s NGO Coaching Program 'Cactus' has so far been running according to the time-table. The coaching program aims at giving NGO:s an inner driven development. Tools are presented to facilitate their every day work. REC:s Aluminium collection centre is still running, thanks to Sida funding. In April, REC will evaluate the project and estimate whether it's possible to run the centre without external financial support.

### Agriculture and Forestry

The analysis of the potential for increased firewood production in Kosovo was finalised in February 2003. The study showed that there is a potential to use firewood, but that forestry management needs to develop further. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, with the support of FAO, initiated the project. Late in the report period the Ministry came with a project proposal for Forestry Education and Training in Kosovo. This will be evaluated during the next period.

For further programmes involving agriculture, see Agricultural Statistics and Cadastre under "3.1 Institution Building". Concerning the Rural Finance Project see under "3.5 Private Sector Development".

### 3.8 Infrastructure

Implementing partner and project	Budget MSEK	Completion
Powerpipe Systems AB	16,9	2002
ALSTOM Power Flow System AB	12,5	2002
AF International AB	7,8	2003
SwedPower Int AB, Eltel Networks TE	2,0	February 2003
SwedeRail, Management support	16,7	October 2003
Sten Lööf Consultants AB, Transport Policy	0,4	March 2003

### 3.8.1 Project comments and results

### Energy/District Heating

Since 1999, Sida has supported reconstruction of the District Heating Company, Termokos, in Pristina and the District Heating Company in Gjakova. Focus has been on rebuilding of the distribution system but now in accordance with the strategy focus is mainly on supervision of project implementation and on management support.

The extension of distribution network and boiler refurbishment in Gjakova has been successfully finalised. The boiler rehabilitation project for Termokos, Pristina, is finished. The project was done together with EAR where Sida supported the project with supervision through Swedish consultants. The same consultants have also elaborated a technical specification for Sunny Hill substation. Due to difficulties by the consultants to produce as agreed and due to different levels of expectations on the agreed services, between the consultant and the EAR, the contract with the Swedish consultants were terminated in February 2003. Another consultant replaced and finalised the work in March.

For a transitional phase, short-term management support was provided to Termokos. A tendering process was launched in March 2003 for new projects including management support to District Heating Companies in Kosovo, supervision of Sunny Hill substation and installation of valves and meters in Pristina distribution network.

### Electrical Distribution System

Sida has since the winter 2000 supported rehabilitation of the electrical

distribution system in 30 villages in the Ferizaj municipality. In August 2002 rehabilitation work started in four Serb villages in the Strpce enclave. After some problems in the beginning, the project has turned out well. The problems were partly a result of the suspicion that is still evident between some Serbs and some Kosovo-Albanians. The extending of the project to include Serbian villages, have contributed to reduce the tensions between the ethnical groups. The project is now successfully completed.

KEK (Kosovo Electrical Company) is an organisation with huge problems with a non-working administration and a collection rate of around 35 percent. So before deciding on further investments in the sector, Sida will undertake an evaluation of the Ferizaj Distribution project to verify the long-term sustainability of the project and to provide convincing economical rationales for any further Swedish investments in the energy sector in Kosovo.

### Transport/Management support to UNMIK Railways

The main objective of restructuring the railways in Kosovo is to create a railway that is adapted to the demand for railway services and managed commercially with a minimum of subsidies and with no more staff employed than needed. The specific objective of the Swedish assistance is, by management support, to increase productivity and local capacity to run the railway organisation commercially.

Since December, passengers can take the train to Belgrade with change in Lesak. Cross-border freight traffic is possible since January but has not yet been seen. All employees north of Mitrovica employed by UNMIK Railways are Serbs. The work to unify the Northern line with the overall railway organisation is ongoing in order to get the same competence and objectives all over Kosovo.

The work with "transfer of knowledge" to the local counterpart continues. Management training, sales training and on the job training was carried out during the period. A new General manager, a new Marketing manager and a new Finance manager were appointed in September—October 2002. Due to personal notices financial management has been severely hampered during the period. Also a new organisational chart, which reflected the commercial requirements, is implemented. For example, with new administrative procedures and a new accounting system.

In the beginning of the year attention was drawn to gender equality. An Analysis of Mainstreaming of Gender Equality was handed out where interesting results were found. Gender equality will be an additional focal point for the last six months of the project.

### Development Program of Transport Policy

Sida supports the preparation of a development program of "Transport policy of Kosovo". The program presents all means of transport, and points the way to make Kosovo's infrastructure in accordance with European standards. In January 2003 the working group of MTC gave their views and in March the document was finalised. A proposed extension of the project is for MTC to do a study tour to Sweden's Ministry of Transport and then to arrange a seminar inviting all stakeholders with the purpose to present and discuss the development program before presenting a full "Transport policy".

# Annex A Project List/Budget Kosovo assistance 2003

Nosovo assistance 2003						50 500
	SEK	SEK	SEK	Exchange	Exchange rate Euro to SEK is 1: 9,1627	,1627
Reconstruction and Development Cooperation	Com 2003	Disc 2003	Disb 2003	Com'03 Euro	Disc '03 Euro	Disb '03 Euro
Human Rights and Democracy	6 740 000	0	0	735 591	0	0
Institutional Capacity Building, Public Services	14 061 950	0	11 942 326	1 534 695	0	1 303 363
Integrated Area Programs, Refugee return	12 961 279	24 000 000	000 000 9	1 414 570	2 619 315	654 829
Health, Culture and Youth	4 635 000	3 000 000	1 745 000	505 855	327 414	190 446
Local Institution Building	10 271 736	0	3 500 708	0	0	0
Private Sector Development	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture and Environment	5 454 727	8 000 000	854 933	595 319	873 105	93 306
Infrastructure	15 869 097	52 500 000	5 482 352	1 731 924	5 729 752	598 334
Various, other	3 950 000	0	499 857	431 096	0	54 553
	73 943 789	87 500 000	30 025 176	8 070 087	9 549 587	3 276 892
Com 2001: Committed and decided funds 2001; Disc 2001: projects under discussion but not decided or committed, Disb 2001: spent of committed funds						
t <mark>arian assis</mark>	3 400 000		3 400 000	371 070		
Total reconstruction & humanitarian 2003	77 343 789	87 500 000	33 425 176	8 441 157	9 549 587	3 276 892
Decided & Committed Reconstruction & Development Cooperation projects	nent Cooper	ration proje	ects			
Human Rights and Democracy	Disb 2002	Com 2003	Com 2004	Total SEK	Disb 2003	Project dates
KtK 2002 regional program, Kvinna till Kvinna supports about 60 projects in Albania, Kosovo, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, via womens organisations. Ktk has a 3-year-contract with Sida. Frame org.	2 100 000			5 775 000		Jan02-Dec02
Balkan Cildren and Youth Foundation regional programme. Founded by President Ahtisaari, the Balkan Youth Foundation is an initiative aiming at supporting youth						
projects in the entire region. This is done through direct support to youth						
organisations, youth training schemes and networking between the organisations of						
the region. They will also investigate and support best practises.	180 000			360 000		Jan01-Dec01
RTK continued support	3 000 000			3 000 000		JAn02-Dec02
: 유						
Serbia with almost 40% of the project sum. SHC concentrates on media-related						
projects but also supports pure democracy projects as well as a small culture						
programme. This year, SHC will also work with other minorities than ethnic, e g						
sexual and religious minorities.	3 801 200			3 801 200		Jan02-Dec02

KTK 2003 framework agreement	3 200 000	3 200 000		6 400 000		Jan03-Jan04
OPIC, framework agreement 2003 OPIC, framework agreement 2002. OPC works with e.g. union issues, women's	3 465 000	3 300 000		6 765 000		Dec02-Dec03
projects, youth, ICT and human rights in general.	3 434 400			3 240 000		Jan02-Dec02
Analyses of mainstreaming of gender in Sida projects		240 000		240 000		Jan03-Feb03
Institutional Capacity Building, Public Services	Disb 2002	Com 2003	Com 2004	Total SEK	Disb 2003	Project dates
Kosovo Cadastre Support Program, supplement Norway & Switzerland funding, for						
support to municipal cadastral offices	4 091 371	3 000 000		15 623 240	623 588	Nov00-Dec02
Business Statistics, Proj Prep Study	198 545			218 700		Sep01-0ct01
Economic Statistics and IT	1 797 050	6 961 950		8 759 000	718 738	Dec01-Jun03
Cadastre Support Program	5 801 426	4 100 000		27 600 000	10 600 000	Jul00-Jun03
Integrated Area Programs, Refugee return	Disb 2002	Com 2003	Com 2004	Total SEK	Disb 2003	<b>Project dates</b>
ADRA project audit		17 000		17 000		March03-Ap03
houses, local infrastructure and agriculture for subsistence and income generation. It targets three villages in Malishevo municipality. Houses are rebuilt through self-help or assistance from neighbours. Agricultural components focus on long term sustainability and income generation and include repair of stables, animals, seeds						
and fertilisers.	4 304 000			21 304 000		Jul01-Aug02
Lwr; Lwr; integrated Area Project for reconstruction in nine villages in vusntrii municipality in central Kosovo, involving 228 war damaged houses, local infrastructure, agriculture for subsistence and income generation, and a social- and						
gender component for women.  Lwr, integrated Area Froject for reconstruction in tweive vinages in exemperal and Vushtrii municipalities in central Kosovo, involving 279 war damaged houses, local	3 200 000	196 900		26 396 900		Apr01-jul04
infrastructure, agriculture for subsistence and income generation, and a social- and gender component for women, inclduing transport support for 90 village girls to						
attend seconday school education during three years	27 500 000	1 332 300		28 832 300		Jul02-Jul05
Caritas, rec 200 houses, loc infra, agric in Terstenik and Baice	19 000 000	2 529 079		21 529 079		May02-Aug03
Consultancy study of housing credits in Kosovo	205 750			234 080		Aug02-0ct02
Erikshjälpen, rec of 180 hosues in Pristina and Fuchse Kosovo	12 764 200			12 764 200		Feb02-Dec02
Erikshjalpen, return and minorities (90 tam)		8 886 000		8 886 000	6 000 000 Mar03-Dec03	1ar03-Dec03

Health, Culture and Youth	Disb 2002	Com 2003	Com 2004	Total SEK	Disb 2003	Project dates
CHwB; NGO Cultural Heritage without Borders gets 1,8 MSEK from Sida to monitor and manage a renovation project together with EU/EAP, which grants 5 million SEK for the physical re-building of five kulla-houses in Pristina.	000 008	1 460 000		2 110 000	1 460 000	Aug01-Jul03
Health; "International Aid" is granted 10 million SEK in support of the project "Bio- Medical Equipment Repair and Maintenance at Kosovos hospitals". During 2 years						
they will train technicians and start repair workshops at the hospitals.  Health: Planning mission to prepare a regional programme to fight AIDS carried out	1 600 000	2 800 000		10 000 000		Jul01-Jun02
by the NGO Project Hope	126 000			000 006		Nov02-Jan03
Culture; CHwB, preservation of cultural heritage	267 000			567 000		Apr02-Mar03
Youth; Cross Cultures Proj Ass, Open Fun Football Schools Culture; Cultural exchange between institutions or organisations in Sweden and in the		285 000		285 000	285 000	Jan03-Jan04
Balkans administered by the Swedish Institute.	000 06	000 06		270 000		Jan02-Dec04
Local Institution Building	Disb 2002	Com 2003	Com 2004	Total SEK	Disb 2003	Project dates
Financial Management System for Kosovo municipalities. UNIMIK has decided to introduce a modern financial system at the central and local level of the Kosovo public administration, and discussions have taken place between Sida and UNMIK on Swedish financing for part of the project.	2 235 035	10 271 736		26 749 000	3 500 708	Dec01-Nov04
Private Sector Development	Disb 2002	Com 2003	Com 2004	Total SEK	Disb 2003	Project dates
Macedonia, BiH and Kosovo (FRY). Sida funding is for the first 3 years of the 5-year programme. The objective is to support the development of a sutainabl private sector in the region through activities directed towards SME as well as the institutional framework.				0	,	Jan00-Dec04
ADIE International; Rural Finance project. The general purpose of the project is to develop a rural finance institution through local Savings and Credit Associations. The project assists farmers and rural micro-entrepreneurs in i.a.: restoring and developing agricultural production capacity, restoring and developing rural services.	10 000 000			10 000 000		Feb02-Jan03
Agriculture and Environment	Disb 2002	Com 2003	Com 2004	Total SEK	Disb 2003	Project dates
Env: Env. Analysis for the Balkans (1/6th of decision) Env: Analysis and follow up of Gracanica env project(Trepca)	23 484 86 402			37 399 321 747		AprOO-MayO1 MarO1-AprO1
Analysis of the potential for increased firewood production in Kosovo		384 027		650 000	191 818	Sep02-Nov02
EIIV; KE'C, IIIIproved environment and env. awareness Agriculture	400 000 <b>Disb 2002</b>	850 000 Com 2003	Com 2004	I 700 000 Total SEK	500 000 Disb 2003	Maruz-Janu4 Project dates
Agr. Agr statistics, SCB	2 200 281	2 227 100		6 941 500	163 115	Feb02-Jan03
Agr; SCB; Agricultural statistics		1 993 600	1 150 000	3 143 600		March03-Jun04
Agr: Food Security Surveillance Capacity Project	2 500 000			2 500 000		Apr01-Dec01

2 Infrastructure	Disb 2002	Com 2003	Com 2004	Total SEK	Disb 2003	Project dates
District Heating Consultants	3 953 510	6 120 338		42 000 000	2 057 521	Aug00-Dec02
Env; UNMIK/PURK; Public Utilities Regulatory Authority	I	1 000 000	1 500 000	3 000 000		Feb03-Feb05
AF Internatioanl: DH Consultant	included above			see above		Aug00-Dec01
SwedPower: Consultant Ferizaj el. Distrib.	4 300 372			32 000 000		Aug00-Apr02
Railways, plan & monitor ongoing restructuring support	102 936			200 000		Feb02-Jul02
Railways, Management support, UNMIK railways, SwedeRail	12 425 925	8 748 759		25 300 000	3 424 831	Sep01-Aug02
Railways, temporary support				804 000		2 001
Various, other	Disb 2002	Com 2003	Com 2004	Total SEK	Disb 2003	Project dates
Admin. Costs	I	800 000		1 600 000	174 991	Jan02-Jan04
Admin.Costs		1 250 000		1 700 000	119 335	Jan02-Jan04
Admin. Costs		1 900 000		2 600 000	205 531 J	205 531 Jan02-Jan04
Legai auvice ior i roceuural Agreement. Orvinin and Sweden nave not been able to	Ī					
sign the Swedish standard agreement, as the UN Security Council Resolution 1244						
(1999)give UNMIK the mandate to be the administrator of Kosovo. When Sida East						
visited Kosovo in early March 2002 it was decided that Swedish and UN legal						
officers together should develop suggestions on the issues related to claims and						
liability towards	89 197			107 440		Apr02-Jun02
Kosovo: Election observers/LTO, for Nov 17 election	25 326			733 000		completed
Kosovo Election LTO	-2 422			341 000		completed
Kosovo; elections OSSE 26/10-02	378 417			780 000		2 002
Kosovo; elections OSSE 26/10-02	234 548			220 000		2 002
Kosovo; Elections	189 424			1 500 000		completed
Sub Total	al 140 634 076	73 943 789	2 650 000	380 806 385	30 025 176	

Humanitarian Assistance						
	Disb 2001	Com 2002	Com 2003	Total SEK	Disb 2002	Project dates
Humanitarian small scale projects through Swedish KFOR Doctors of the World, turbecolosis		1 000 000 2 400 000			1 000 000 2 400 000	Jan02-Dec02 2002
	0	3 400 000	0	0	3 400 000	
Reconstruction & Development Cooperation Project	<b>Projects under Dis</b>	scussion				
		Planned 2003	Planned 2004	Planned 2005	Planned 2006	<b>Total Planned</b>
Human Rights and Democracy						
Institutional Capacity Building, Public Services						
					0 0	
Integrated Area Programs, Refugee return						
LWF, return and minorities		15 000 000				15 000 000
Erikshjälpen, return and minorities		000 000 6				000 000 6
Health, Culture and Youth						
Culture, KuG		3 000 000				3 000 000
Local Institution Building						
Private Sector Development						
Agriculture and Environment						
Agr: Forest sector education training program		2 000 000				2 000 000
Liny Liny dealing Hepcard acquired Env; Env training program, Pristina University		1 000 000				1 000 000
Agriculture						
		2 000 000			2 000 000	
Infrastructure						
Railways Management support Railway wagons		8 500 000 4 000 000				8 500 000 4 000 000
Energy Ferizaj District heating		15 000 000 25 000 000	10 000 000			15 000 000 35 000 000
Various, other					C	
23		87 500 000	10 000 000	0	2 000 000	

Human Rights and Democracy Minority Rights Group minority questions /rights		Commitd '04	Total Commited		
Minority Rights Group minority questions /rights	Commitd '03	. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	otal collinia	Disb. 2003	Project dates
PROMI voith research coop w Council of Europe /Stab Pact			1 345 000		Nov01-0ct04
PRONI; evaluation of PRONI's projects in the Balkans SHC, tramework agreement. SHC is working with media related projects and HK	458 000		458 000	436 956	Aug02-Oct02
projects in the Western Balkans. The proposal includes 57 projects and additional projects during the year. Support is above all given to media infrastructure, legal					
advice and minority projects. Direct support to media is being phased out and					
gradually replaced by credits through e g MDLF. OSCE Task Force on Trafficking	32 000 000		32 000 000	16 000 000	Jan 03 - Dec 04
Ktk Trafficking Western Balkans			2 000 000		Dec02-Jan04
Evaluation of IOMs organisational capacity	300 700		300 700	89 611	Jan03-Sep03
Evaluation of IOMs counter-trafficking programmes IOM; Regional Counter-trafficking-programme	296 600 30 000 000		296 600 30 000 000		Jan03-July03 Jan03-Jan04
IWPR regional programme 03-05: IWPR works with journalist training in a local and regional perspective. The goal is to support the development of democracy, rule of law and good governance by improving media's function as a society watchdog. The project co-operates closely with HR organisations, thus linking the project directly to					
these issues. In the future, all training should be taken over by local trainers.	3 200 000	3 400 000	10 200 000	3 200 000	Jan03-Jan06
Save the children, Action Nescarch of Child Halliching Cof Criminal I am Deferm: #afficking in the Balkane	000 001		1 100 000	000	50+20 50  -
COE CITIIIII LAW REIOTH, transcening in the barkans MDLF Media Training Centre and Newspapers on the Web	2.285.000	2 885 000	8 240 000	000 000	Apr03-Apr06
TOL Balkan Reconstruction Report	1 700 000	1 800 000	3 500 000		Jan03-Jan05
	72 490 300	8 085 000	97 695 300	20 276 567	
Institutional Capacity Building					
Assistum, Procurement in the Balkans			560 200	_	May02-Jun02
ILAC, regional judiciary sector strategy development	725 715		1 451 430	_	Nov02-Apr03
SCB, Framework agreement Staustics in Baikans	6 185 000	c	12 728 500		NovUZ-INOVU4
Culture	6 910 715	0	14 /40 130	0	
Youth; Balkan Children and Youth Foundation	3 000 000		3 000 000	1 500 000	Jan03-Sep04
	3 000 000	0	3 000 000	1 500 000	

101000	102 005 500	000 300 6	75 279 969
Jan01-Dec02	2 000 000		899 809
0	2 750 000	0	2 280 000
Jun02-May03 Sep02-Jun03	2 750 000		2 280 000

Sector Deve	<mark>vate Sector Deve</mark> , regional micro cr	Slopment	regional micro credit program Alb, BiH, FRY, Mac, Kos
Sector Development onal micro credit program	vate Sector Development , regional micro credit program		Alb, E
Sector Developm onal micro credit p	<b>vate Sector Developm</b> , regional micro credit p	ent	rogram
Sector De	<mark>vate Sector De</mark> , regional micro	velopn	credit p
Sect onal r	vate Secto , regional r	or De	nicro
	<b>vate</b> , regi	Sect	onal r

OECD, Study Trade in Services in SEE

Agriculture Scandiaconsult, regional consultancy support

# Annex B Abbreviations

ADIE French organisation dealing with credits in Europe

AIM Alternativ Information Network

BPK Banking and Payments Authority of Kosovo

CeSVI Italian NGO complementing IAP's with agricultural components

CFA Central and Fiscal Authority

CPWC Centre for Protection of Women and Children

DANIDA Danish equivalent to Sida

DEP Department of Environmental Protection
DLA Department of Local Administration
EAR European Agency for Reconstruction

EFRP Emergency Farm Reconstruction Programme

FAO Food and Agriculture Organisation FSSU Food Security Surveillance Unit IAP Integrated Area Programme IDP Internally Displaced Persons

IOM International Organisation for Migration

IMC Interim Media ComissionerIPKO Internet Provider KosovoKCA Kosovo Cadastre Agency

KEK Korporata Energietike Kosovës (Electrical Company of Kosovo)

KFOR Kosovo (International Security) Force KfW Kreditanstalt Fuer Wiederaufbau

KtK Kvinna till Kvinna

LWF Lutheran World Federation

MAFRD Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development

MCO Municipal Cadastre Office MHC Municipal Housing Committee

MTC Ministry of Transport and Communications

NGO Non Governmental Organisation
NRC National Repatriation Council
OPC Olof Palme International Centre
ORC the Office of Returns and Communities

OSCE Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe

PISG Provisional Institutions of Self-Government

PMU Pingstmissionen

PURK Public Utilities Regulatory Authority of Kosovo

REC Regional Environmental Centre

RTK Radio Television Kosova

SCB Statistics Sweden

SHC Swedish Helsinki Committee SOK Statistical Office of Kosovo

SME Small and Medium size Enterprises

SPSS Ett statistikprogram för behandling av data SRSG Special Representative of the Secretary General

UNMIK United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

VAT Value Added Tax WB World Bank

ZTP Zeleznicko Transportno Preduzece

Halving poverty by 2015 is one of the greatest challenges of our time, requiring cooperation and sustainability. The partner countries are responsible for their own development. Sida provides resources and develops knowledge and expertise, making the world a richer place.



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