## Annual Work Plan 2011

### Expected Output 1

**And baseline, indicators including annual target**

**Activity Results**

1.1) Short- and long-term biodiversity studies conducted to ensure all basic scientific data and required information is in place to allow for establishment of conservation targets and zoning.

1.2) Municipal Development Plan, environmental action plan, integrated water and waste management plan for Dragash/Dragaš municipality developed and adopted, with emphasis on shared benefits for the local administration level.

1.3) Sharr National Park management and financial plans developed and adopted, with emphasis on shared benefits for the local administration level.

1.4) A municipal environmental action plan developed, with the aims of protecting biodiversity, ensuring sustainability, and integrated into Sharr National Park.

1.5) A capacity development and awareness-raising campaign developed through participatory approach to ensure the adoption of the environmental action plan (EAP).

1.6) A municipal waste management strategy to tackle waste and recycling other business-oriented solutions through a decentralized cooperation programme, with a compensation mechanism for villagers who become involved.

**Activity Actions**

1. Agree with MESP on TORs for biodiversity studies on Dragash territory with regards to vegetation of flora and fauna, geographical, geomorphological, hydrographic, hydrologic features, in coordination with the sustainability alliances.

2. Implement field studies and prepare final report and recommendations.

3. Discuss with MESP the content of the social economic and ecotourism studies that will be part of the MDP and also used as part of the profile assessments for Sharr National Park profile.

**Gender Marker Rating Rationale:** related to 8 PA Focus area II, item 1, Focus area III item 8 and Focus area IV items 2, 7, & 8

**Output 1:** Plans and policies in place for the adequate conservation and sustainable management of the Sharr Mountains' natural resources, and the protection of its unique geography.

**Core Targets:**

1.1) 20,000 ha of Dragash/Dragaš mountain territory is legally protected/integrated into Sharr National Park.

1.2) Municipal Development Plan, environmental action plan, integrated water and waste management plan for Dragash/Dragaš municipality developed and agreed upon with relevant stakeholders.

1.3) Sharr National Park management and financial plans developed and adopted, with emphasis on shared benefits for the local administration level.

1.4) A municipal environmental action plan developed, with the aims of protecting biodiversity, ensuring sustainability, and integrated into Sharr National Park.

1.5) A capacity development and awareness-raising campaign developed through a participatory approach to ensure the adoption of the environmental action plan (EAP).

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### Planned Budget

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<td>Contract serv comp - supplies - Audiov - Print - Miscellaneous - training workshops</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.7) Studies to identify and design financial mechanisms and public funding instruments to better support the management of the National Park conducted.</td>
<td>1. Apply the “Financial sustainability/scorecard”-UNDP to assess the issues of PA finance at the system level.</td>
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<td>1.8) National park management, financial and business plans, including roles, responsibilities and benefits for the local government and community, developed by the national park authority with support from IUCN and UNEP.</td>
<td>1. Discuss and agree with NSP Directorate the content of the SNP management plan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.9) A trans-boundary cooperation strategy developed by the municipality with support from MESP, IUCN and UNEP.</td>
<td>1. Ensure coordination with UNEP and IUCN is taking place and that programme activities are implemented - jointly with MESP and municipality.</td>
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<td>1.10) Fundraising and research to support implementation of financial mechanisms (such as a trust or revolving fund, entrance fees, tourism tax, among others) for the National Park management costs completed, including the development of an economic evaluation of ecosystem services for the justification of future allocation of public funds for biodiversity conservation at the central and local levels.</td>
<td>1. Ecosystem service economic valuation study discussed and initiated, to make the case for biodiversity protection and increase of funding for PA system.</td>
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<td>1.11) Law enforcement strategy developed with relevant central and local authorities and the community to stop illegal land use, logging, hunting, overharvesting and construction, focusing on the identification of community roles in protecting natural and forest resources in their immediate surroundings, and of the municipal role in enforcing legislation and regulations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.12) Women, minorities and vulnerable groups involved in assessing the needs and formulating concrete actions to monitor and improve the quality of drinking water and related health and livelihood problems in collaboration with the municipality and relevant public institutions.</td>
<td>2. Support municipality in assessing the drinking water supply system and develop a strategy for improved drinking water services designed and discussed with stakeholders ( may include assessing integrated investments in drinking water with wastewater sewage networks, including, where appropriate, village treatment using low-cost systems such as septic tanks with constructed wetlands or other ) Further develop the water assessment with women working groups and facilitated integration of women perspective to problem solving.</td>
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</table>
### EXPECTED OUTPUT 2

**Output 2**

**Plans and policies in place and capacities developed to improve the livelihoods, income generation opportunities and sustainable economic conditions for all local communities, based on the conservation of biodiversity and adequate management of natural resources**

**TARGETS:**

2.1) At least 20% of all relevant local products are prepared to meet export requirements within 3 years (including certification if required, total number of registered businesses is 882).

2.2) Local business strategies in place, and value of at least 20% of local products increase in all major sectors identified (milk and dairy, fresh meat, honey production, non-forestry products such as juniper oil and others).

**TARGETS YEAR 2011:** All activities described in output 2 are launched and initiated, and the community is involved in tackling development actions. Gender Marker Rating Rationale: related to 3 PA and GES. Project activities under output 1 will allow to work to expand women’s citizenship, promote gender equality and develop capacities for social change - Score: 1. This output will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly. This outcome will also allow for Focus area I, item 7, and focus area IV, item 4, of the Gender Equality Strategy to be partly achieved.

#### Activity Results

**Output 2**

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#### Activity Actions

**Activity Actions**

1. Ensure coordination with other initiatives and partners in Dragash takes place: GTZ, MAFRD, FAO, Agroforestry InterSilva etc.

2. Design strategy to integrate the related forestry and agriculture activities to the broader MDP development strategy

3. Ensure the engagement of local community in forest programs like pre-commercial thinning.

4. Work together with Ministry, Municipality and community in afforestation programs, where together with community we will identify potential sites for afforestation

**Activity Actions**

1. Establish cooperation with USAID-KPEP project in regard to forest certification process ongoing in Koritniku (Dragash region) management unit; specially in community rights and community benefits and contributions

2. Design a strategy to integrate the related forestry and agriculture activities to the broader MDP development strategy

3. Ensure the engagement of local community in forest programs like pre-commercial thinning.

4. Work together with Ministry, Municipality and community in afforestation programs, where together with community we will identify potential sites for afforestation

5. 2.4) New capacities for improved local businesses developed in Dragash/Dragaš through the ART GOLD decentralised cooperation mechanism.

6. 2.5) A local business strategy and unit developed in agreement with MAFRD, FAO, Agroforestry InterSilva etc.

7. 2.3) MAFRD agricultural and forestry policy implemented in manner compatible with conservation and protection of biodiversity and natural resources, sustainable management of forest protected areas further improved, and capacities at a local level developed to ensure for their sustainable implementation and monitoring.

8. 2.6) Strategies for inter-ethnic and women’s business activities developed and connected with the local business network and market

**Activity Actions**

1. 2.1) Small grants scheme implemented for sustainable local businesses, focusing on market development and compliance with international standards.

2. 2.2) Business initiatives based on recycling and organic waste researched, developed and linked to larger initiatives and policy in Kosovo; market potential from integrated waste management programme created.

3. 2.4) New capacities for improved local businesses developed in Dragash/Dragaš through the ART GOLD decentralised cooperation mechanism.

4. 2.5) A local business strategy and unit developed in agreement with MAFRD, FAO, Agroforestry InterSilva etc.

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### CORE TARGETS:

- Local renewable energy resources are analyzed and a resource database formulated and distributed with regard to distribution of space and time.
- An energy demand baseline formulated and distributed with regard to purpose, quality (heat, power, mechanical drive) and quantity of energy services used in the different sectors of the municipality, including environmental impact assessment and CO2 emissions.
- Future energy demand of an environmentally and socially sound municipality quantified and analyzed with regard to purpose, quality and quantity of necessary energy services.

### TARGETS YEAR 2011:

- Basic data collected for decision making.
- Baseline analysis for legal and administrative frameworks compiled.
- Gender Marker Rating Rationale: related to 8 Points and GESI: Project activities under output 1 will allow for Co2 emission reduction, improve gender equality and develop capacities for social change. Score 1:
- This output will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly.

### OUTCOMES:

- A sustainable, economically viable and environmentally-sound energy policy and energy supply strategy for the municipality developed, and capacities for its implementation developed.

### PLANNED BUDGET

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### CODE AND SECTOR:

- Energy sector.
- Project activities under output 1 will allow for Co2 emission reduction, improve gender equality and develop capacities for social change.

### EXPECTED OUTPUT 3

**Parliament.**

- Design and establish stakeholder group to engage in municipal energy issues.
- Identification of potential energy service providers.
- Development of municipal energy strategy.
- Identification of potential sites for wind farms.
- Promotion of wind potential for private local investment.
- Promotion of identified small hydro power potentials for private local investment.
- Identification of pre-assessment of most of hydropower potentials available in the municipality of Dragash, coordination with MEM to mandate for capacity development and training for energy service providers.
- Development of municipal energy balance and forecast. A energy consumption survey may be conducted. |

### OTE EXPLODING ACTIVITIES

<table>
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- **Part I:** Part I. Setting the stage
- **Part II:** Part II. Needs assessment
- **Part III:** Part III. Strategy
- **Part IV:** Part IV. Implementation
- **Part V:** Part V. Monitoring and evaluation

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### FUNDING

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**EXPECTED OUTPUT 3**

**Parliament.**

- Design and establish stakeholder group to engage in municipal energy issues.
- Identification of potential energy service providers.
- Development of municipal energy strategy.
- Identification of potential sites for wind farms.
- Promotion of wind potential for private local investment.
- Identification of potential sites for wind farms.
- Promotion of identified small hydro power potentials for private local investment.|

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT:

- Project Manager + Support by Project Working Groups members

### CONSULTANTS:

- Finnish Government

### COMP.

- Workshops

### CONTRACT:

- Social Contract - Contract Serv. - Fiscal Contract Serv. - Workshop
### Output 4: Relevant mechanisms and capacities are developed within the municipality for the promotion of sustainable development and for addressing the needs of women, youth, the unemployed and other minority and disadvantaged groups

**CORE TARGETS:**

- At least 1 technical and 1 management level staff from each municipal department is trained to understand the sustainable development framework.
- Financial analysis conducted for the implementation of the capacity development plan, and at least one financial mechanism to create additional income designed for Dragash/Dragaš and relevant staff is trained for implementation.
- At least 1 technical and 1 management-level staff from relevant upper level administrative bodies (relevant ministries) is trained to understand and acquire skills to support decentralised administration, and 5% improvement in satisfaction rate of public administration services.
- TARGET'S YEAR: 2011 - Municipal capacity development assessment conducted, and agreement reached on proposed action plan.
- All other activities initiated.

**Gender Marker Rating Rationale: related to 8 PA and GES**

Project activities under output 1 will allow to expand women's citizenship, promote gender equality and develop capacities for social change. This outcome will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly. This outcome will also allow for Focus area II, item 1 and focus area IV, item 8 of the Gender Equality Strategy to be partially achieved.

### Expected Output 4

<table>
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<th>Activity Actions</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>PLANNED ACTIVITIES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1. Design and implement capacity needs assessment; with municipality in line with existing assessment by MLG</strong></td>
<td>Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4</td>
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<td><strong>2. Design and implement a public satisfaction poll for public services</strong></td>
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<td><strong>3. Special study tours and technical visits to relevant technical best practices</strong></td>
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<td><strong>4.2) Support provided for the development and implementation of the Municipal Development Plan; capacities to improve municipal funding levels improved.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>4.3) Tools and processes to monitor and implement sustainable development established.</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>4.4) Legal and economic studies conducted to improve financial mechanisms and funding for:</strong></td>
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* Footnote 1 = Recruitment in line with UNDP gender and HR procedures
** Footnote 2 = Training in line with equal participation of men and women
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2010 – 2011 Work Plan Description
Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Use Management in Dragash Project

Output 1

Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Use Management in Dragash Project

Act 1.1) Short- and long-term biodiversity studies conducted to ensure all basic scientific data and required information is in place to allow for establishment of conservation targets and zoning:

1. As a result of the first biodiversity assessment produced during preparatory phase and the discussions following its findings it has been deemed necessary to run specific biodiversity studies that will assess the status of flora and fauna, geographical, geomorphological, hydrographic, and hydrologic features. These studies will inform the decisions and analysis on the territory and on the categories of protection that are possible according to law. These studies will be run during the period of spring and summer and it is expected that experts from University of Pristina, faculty of Science will be involved to ensure also that capacity is developed in one relevant and well recognized Kosovo institution. University of Pristina has been identified as a project partner. A first stage for their implementation is to find agreement with the corresponding stakeholders from MESP on the content of the studies and the proposed methodologies, close collaboration is being established for this purpose, especially with department of nature protection in MESP.

The environmental assessment/sustainability atlas being produced under Act 1.2/1 will inform in which areas of the territory, according to relevant habitats and potential conflicting or relevant land uses, the biodiversity studies will be focused on.

2. A second stage is the implementation during spring and summer and a final stage is the reporting of findings and deciding how these findings will be utilized – informing protection zoning criteria’s. (TORs attached- annex 1).

3. Ecotourism potential assessment and local social economic assessment are two studies that that have been initiated by the preparatory phase to assess the status and also to inform the discussions on municipal development strategies, within the framework of the municipal development plan. During this year these two sectoral assessment and situational analysis will be completed in the framework of the MDP, because these areas will inform also the sustainability atlas mentioned below in Act 1.2/1, thus these components can be contributed from the project to the list of studies that form the profile for justification of extension of National Park. Ecotourism strategy also mentioned below under Act 1.2/4

With regards to the overall set of studies and sectoral assessments required to complete the recommendation to extend Sharr National Park to Dragash (list attached annex 3), MESP has established a working group with relevant ministerial actors (The Department of Protection of Environment, Kosovo Agency for Environment Protection, Institute of Spatial Planning and Administration of the “Mali Sharr” National Park) to implement needed measures to adopt the ministerial decision for protection within a maximum period of 2 years. The official responsibility to put the profile together for extension of Sharr National Park lies there under the MESP technical group and within the framework of two years period. The project under the elaboration of the MDP will be producing complementary data, such as assessment on water system, location of relevant natural features and economic resource, to inform the
profile. Coordination between project and MESP technical group will allow for this profile to be achieved in the period of two years.

Act 1.2) Finalization and adoption of the MDP, through participatory planning approach with particular attention given to the participation of women and minorities in the process.

1. In order to contribute to analyzing the current status of the natural features of the territory and allow for a sensitive and holistic integration into definition of criteria’s for zoning of protection areas-according to law on nature protection, a sustainable development atlas is being developed with the support of GIS ecological expert analysis. This sustainable development atlas “sustainability atlas” will analyze the spatial resources and its key fields and assess its quality, quantity, function (ecosystem service and habitat functions) and sensitivity and provide scientific guidance on categories of development that should be most suitable for development, rehabilitation and/or protection. This assessments and analysis will produce first results and guidance criteria’s in 3 months and a well informed (fine tuned) recommendation in a period of 9 to 12 months. (Concept attached-annex2)

2. A detailed discussion on the process to fulfill the completion of the MDP will take place with the relevant project partners for this task (municipality and Ministry of spatial planning and UN HABITAT, who has initiated the process). It has been deemed necessary by the partners; project manager and MESP that a clear commitment by Municipality is needed to ensure ownership is taken over the process. Ownership in the means of allocation of staff and undertaking of roles and responsibility by municipal members on the process to ensure the MDP becomes a living instrument fully understood by the Municipality and that monitoring, evaluation and implementation can take place ensuring its sustainability.

In order to do this, a first session of sharing of know-how from other small rural municipalities that has implemented the process will be organized by the Spatial Planning department-MESP, then a discussion based on timeframe, tasks and resources focusing on Dragash and on the results of the Sustainability Atlas will be organized by project manager. These sessions will lead to signing of a protocol, MoU or agreement between the involved technical parties describing roles and responsibilities, targeting the process to build the municipalities capacity to become a relevant actor in the process of developing the MDP.

The project has already run an assessment on Dragash municipality capacity to use and produce information, and on its capacity to use software/ GIS. Similar assessment will be run before commencing implementation to assess which capacities need to be supported and how for MDP implementation. Possibly a “secondment” or training in GIS and in monitoring and evaluating, in research and production of data, and importantly in evaluating development trends will need to be put in place whilst running the MDP. This capacity development plan will be an integral part of the MDP completion process.

An initial draft content of the TOR will be prepared by project manager and will serve the purpose of initiating the discussions with MESP, and possibly UN HABITAT, this task will be undertaken after the capacity assessment is initiated, possibly in February 2011 (draft in annex 3). Project manager has discussed this timeframe with Spatial Planning Director-MESP, further agreement needs to be reached on overall timeframe and detailed content of the process. This timeframe needs to reflect sensitively on both, the need to fulfill the law in terms of having and MDO in place, and, the need to have an MDP that is fully owned by the municipality, and
that can be monitored, evaluated and enforced by the Municipality. The second situation would indicate that a capacity development process needs to run in parallel to the development of the MDP.

3. Launching and rolling the MDP process will start as early as possible but after agreements are reached, February onwards. A discussion, agreement yet needs to be reached amongst the partners on the process, method and timeframe. Process wise, it is necessary to integrate all the findings of the assessments being produced by the project, specially the methodological approach towards rural spatial planning being produced; the sustainability atlas which is informing the actual land uses of the territory and its characteristics in terms of conflicts between actual use and needs for conservation; and with regards to involvement of municipality and community.

Relevant aspects to be addressed by the methodology refer to: i- Profile/data collection, ii- Development strategies and their spatial impacts, iii- Land use categories /criteria’s for zoning and protection based on sustainability atlas, iv- Environment Impact Assessment, v- Provisions and regulations, vi- Participatory process, Participation / ownership by municipality/capacity building, vii- Monitoring, evaluation and enforcement.

The timeframe appears to be an issue of controversy at this point since the MESP and UN HABITAT approach seem to allocate very different timeframe to the process; MESP wants to see the process rolled and completed before end of 2011, so does municipality, and UN HABITAT’s experience indicates ownership and full involvement of municipality requires for a process of as long as 18 months. This topic is central to the partner’s discussions and to the agreement to be facilitated by the project manager on how to finalize the MDP.

4. Project has initiated the drafting of an ecotourism guide, building on the results of the participatory planning cycle implemented in 5 villages, where natural and cultural resources were mapped with the community. The initial exercise is resulting in the production of an ecotourism guide with hiking trails mapped and possibly a publication for dissemination before summer time. A follow up activity under output 2 in collaboration with decentralized coop partners refers to completing an ecotourism strategy, which will lead to informing the MDP ecotourism strategy to be fully addressed by the MDP. Technical expertise is being gathered and put together already by the project and it will be completed during the 1st semester of 2011. Part of the information needed to complete this strategy will be informed by data collected for the sustainability atlas. The project may engage as early as possible with a national economist to support the drafting of the strategy and the discussion of a business plan, but this last activity is to be developed once the MDP has agreed on a tourism development strategy.

Act 1.3) Legal status assessment on land ownership issues developed, particularly with regard to the SOE land over which both the municipality and PAK have claims.

1 Discuss assessment with municipality, decide on any further action to support community protect their rights - possibly a cadastre review at village level where possible together with Municipality and PAK.
Act 1.4) A municipal environmental action plan developed with the aim of tackling pollution contamination, biodiversity degradation, ensuring municipal capacity monitoring of environmental and biodiversity protection indicators, and, over time strengthening and reshaping the role of the municipal environment unit.

1. Discuss and agree with municipality and MESP on the content of the LEAP according to official guidelines being produced by MESP (water, sewage, waste, contamination, degradation, energy efficiency, conservation of biodiversity, air pollution, etc). Although water, sanitation, waste and energy services are not an integral part of the official contents of the MDP (guidelines attached annex 4), it is relevant to the overall sustainability of development process to have a clear roadmap of what it takes to have sustainably sound solutions for access to clean drinking water in the entire territory and to environmentally sustainable sanitation and waste management, as well as energy. The full development of the LEAP will be undertaken during 2012 although its content defined by end of 2011, when MESP releases the guidelines.

Act 1.5) A capacity development and awareness raising campaign developed through a participatory approach to ensure the adoption of the environmental action plan.

1. Capacity for monitoring the environment/ LEAP at local level through municipality must be installed. Currently municipality is undertaking under the ECNC project implemented by ECNC/REC, a local biodiversity action plan. The project will discuss with the municipal actors and institution involved in this biodiversity action plan, on how to integrate this into the LEAP and MDP and on how to build the capacities required for it’s monitoring. The sustainability atlas being developed under activity 1.2/1 may be a contribution to this purpose. Strategizing on how to install this capacity in municipality may take place within the overall framework of developing and monitoring the MDP. Specific care must be taken to ensure that these specific instruments are monitored and assessed.

2. Based on EAP components, design and agree on a awareness raising strategy/plan, working with different sectors of community- private business, education and general public. Possibly targeting a radio and communication campaign. This activity refers to the possibility of increasing the impact of the plan and its implementation by involving the community, by sharing as much relevant information with the community and mobilize communities to become as actors in environmental protection.

Act 1.6) A municipal waste management strategy to tackle waste and sewage treatment and disposal developed, including possibilities of recycling and other business-oriented solutions through a decentralized cooperation programme, with a compensation mechanisms for villagers who become involved.

1. Setting up IWM (integrated waste management) working group with municipality and regional waste company to discuss and put together a IWM plan and strategy together (including other stakeholders GTZ-USAID MESP)
The overall aim during 2011 is to be able to produce a municipal plan for integrated waste management, where the main issues of sustainable collection of waste reaching the vast majority of villages in Dragash will be addressed. For this purpose local and national actors have agreed to sit together and initiate discussions on how to put this plan together, given the fact that on their own they lack technical capacity and sufficient resources. The institutions that have agreed to support this group and its target are MESP-GTZ and possibly USAID through their existing programmes.

GTZ is involved in plan for Pristina band has the aim to collaborate and ensure trespassing of know how takes place to other agencies and a special group gathering all actors/institutions working on integrated waste management and recycling to share experience. The group also is aiming at a join fundraising strategy since most programmes being developed have not sufficient resources for implementation. (Note: Any recycling enterprise that may possibly be implemented must be approved and certified by the corresponding authorities.)

2. Designing a recycling program to include separation of waste at origin from households and businesses and an incentive and promotion plan. This will include researching on recycling activities and companies in south Kosovo and discussing on business profits for recycling actions in Dragash -possibly business plan for recycling in Dragash with NGO and community. There are experiences taking place on recycling that can be transferred to Dragash,, Mercy Corps has funded several small businesses to run recycling centers throughout Kosovo, and this could be also take place in the Prizren Dragash region. There is also interest of larger metal scrap businesses to expand to south Kosovo. These initiatives will be reviewed and discussed within the working group to allow recycling businesses to be transferred to Dragash.

Act 1.7) Studies to identify and design financial mechanisms and public funding instruments to better support the management of the National Park conducted.
1- Apply the "Financial sustainability/scorecard"-UNDP to assess the issues of PA finance at the system level, if appropriate, (Annex 5). Further to the application of the "scorecard" and in coordination with Sharr National Park (SNP) Directorate, and in parallel to the development of the national park management plan, also initiate the application of the financial analysis methodology to achieve financial sustainability of protected area system.

Act 1.8) National park management, financial and business plans, including roles, responsibilities and benefits for the local government and community, developed by the national park authority with support from IUCN and UNEP.
1. Discuss and agree with SNP Directorate the content of the SNP management plan. With help and support of international expert and institutions –possibly IUCN/ The Nature Conservancy/WWF (to be defined) a revision of existing TORs for the national park management plan prepared by EU in Kosovo, will be reviewed and adapted to the new national park – including extension to Dragash area. The outcome is the actual TORs for the management plan produced with help of international expertise.
2. Discuss and agree with national park Directorate and MESP the development of financial plan for the Kosovo protected area system. This will disclose the financial gaps and will also allow envisioning financial mechanisms that could be designed for Kosovo to ensure resources flow sustainably to the PA system. During this year 2011, the general aspects of the process
will be discussed and agreed upon, the actual analysis will be developed during 2012 or as soon as the management plan is developed. (The general approach to this study can be found in the document attached in Annex 6).

Act 1.9) A trans-boundary cooperation strategy developed by the municipality with support from MESP, IUCN and UNEP.
1. Ensure coordination with UNEP and IUCN is taking place and that programme activities are implemented - jointly with MESP and municipality

Act 1.10) Fundraising and research to support implementation of financial mechanisms (such as a trust or revolving fund, entrance fees, tourism tax, among others) for the National Park management costs completed, including the development of an economic evaluation of ecosystem services for the justification of future allocation of public funds for biodiversity conservation at the central and local levels.
1. Ecosystem service economic valuation study to make the case for biodiversity protection and increase of funding for PA system will be discussed with MESP and SNP Directorate, terms of references agreed and study initiated during 2011.
This study appears crucial to make the case for protected area systems funding by national public funding. Understanding the economic impact of not investing in protected areas and biodiversity conservation is the first step to building the financial sustainability of the protected area system. The project will work with national park Directorate and MESP to initiate this study in 2011.

Act 1.11) Law enforcement strategy developed with relevant central and local authorities and the community to stop illegal land use, logging, hunting, overharvesting and construction, focusing on the identification of community roles in protecting natural and forest resources in their immediate surroundings, and of the municipal role in enforcing legislation and regulations.
At this stage the project is in its early stage to be able to draw this strategy. As the MDP and other instruments: Sustainability atlas, Environmental action plan (EAP), integrated waste management plan (IWM) and work with community takes place, the project will be assessing in which ways or in which areas this law enforcement needs to take place. It will though be discussed with the Municipality and the community.

Act 1.12) Women, minorities and vulnerable groups involved in assessing the needs and formulating concrete actions to monitor and improve the quality of drinking water and related health and livelihood problems in collaboration with the municipality and relevant public institutions.
The project aims at being able to assess examples of best practices that could be introduced in Dragash from nearby municipalities or countries for similar rural villages.
The municipality is investing in 2011 a sum of 300,000 Euros to assess and design drinking water solution – water provision at reservoir level- for some 10 villages which have fallen behind in terms of having access to clean drinking water. The project intends to support the effort of the municipality by reviewing the general situation in the rest of the villages. The idea is to put together a comprehensive assessment for entire Dragash on the issues of safe
drinking water provision. This will allow the MDP to make clearer approach for assessing needs for investment.

1. Support municipality in assessing the drinking water supply system and develop a strategy for improved drinking water services designed and discussed with stakeholders (may include assessing integrated investments in drinking water with wastewater sewage networks, including, where appropriate, village treatment using low-cost systems such as septic tanks with constructed wetlands or other alt.). Furthermore project will develop the water assessment with women working groups and facilitated integration of women perspective to problem solving.

**Output 2: Improved livelihood and increased income generation**

The “existing private sector business development support mechanisms” are limited in Kosovo, especially at UNDP, but some good examples are available and will be reviewed to support this component. For example the business training component of the ADB project in Mitrovica. Also, the UNDP the Growing Inclusive Market (GIM) project is worth mentioning, it is planning on conducting a feasibility study in the area of waste management / recycling during 2011, and preferably this feasibility study will raise the interest of potential investors as well as help the industry to find new sustainable and inclusive business models. Other initiatives undertaken worth mentioning, of other development partners, IFC for example provides loans for existing agricultural companies, along with technical assistance and support for quality standards. UNDP economic Cluster is mapping these initiatives and the Dragash project will assess this information and come up with a proposal on how to leverage from these initiatives in Dragash.

Act 2.1) Small grants scheme implemented for sustainable local businesses, focusing on market development and compliance with international standards. This activity will be developed after the development strategies are clearly defined for Dragash under the MDP. Existing private sector business development support mechanisms will be explored with support of UNDP economic cluster.

Act 2.2) Business initiatives based on recycling and organic waste researched, developed and linked to large initiatives and policy in Kosovo; market potential from integrated waste management programme created. In conjunction with UNDP GIM initiative, mentioned above, and following up on decisions, findings and recommendations by WG on IWM (Act. 1.6/1/2 Output 1) some small scale initiatives can be implemented- matching funds need to be found. This activity is also being coordinated with other entities working in this area such as GTZ, USAID.

Act 2.3) MAFRD agricultural and forest policy implemented in manner compatible with conservation and protection of biodiversity and natural resources, sustainable management of forest protected areas further improved, and capacities at local level developed to ensure for their sustainable implementation and monitoring

1. Establish cooperation with USAID-KPEP project in regard to forest certification process ongoing in Koritniku (Dragash region) management unit specially in community rights and community benefits and contributions. Cooperation may be extended with SNV (Dutch NGO) which is implementing the SIDA project in regard to decentralization on forestry sector (based
on new amended law, on responsibilities on forest management now given to municipalities (forest protection, and forest tendering-Harvesting). The project will support municipality in preparation of tendering dossier and ensure that harvesting operation will not destroy the environment.

2. Design a strategy to integrate the related forestry and agriculture activities to the broader MDP development strategy

3. Ensure the engagement of local community in forest programs like pre-commercial thinning. These activities are usually costly and municipality nor ministry have adequate budget to undertake them. Currently the output product is low quality mainly for fire wood. Community is interested for such products and is interested to d in becoming economic actors of these initiatives thus the project will support finding integration of these actors. This is win-win situation where forest benefits, community get supply with fire wood, have positive impact on both prevention of illegal harvesting and increase cooperation between community and Municipality.

4. Work together with Ministry, Municipality and community in aforestation programs, where together with community we will identify potential sites for aforestation. Community would be engaged in planting process where they can benefit and look after planted areas in future.

2.4) New capacities for improved local businesses developed in Dragash/Dragaš through the ART GOLD decentralized cooperation mechanism.

1. Design and Implement village project initiatives. Under the participatory planning cycle developed in 5 villages, a set of priorities – project priorities to improve local development have been identified. The project is working with Art Gold programme to jointly fund 1 initiative in each village, thus villagers are now working in designing these project ideas and designing the implementation.

2. Further develop decentralized cooperation actions (Italy, Turkey - Waste, ecotourism, education, rural agricultural dev.)

The Art Gold initiative is promoting the cooperation between external interested decentralized partners from its network, to support the local village initiatives. AN Italian none for profit is preparing two proposals to move forward activities that will support local development, as identified by the communities. The first refers to ecotourism initiative aiming at ensuring the communities develop commercial services for eco-tourists in each village and identify the market options, that hiking trails are marked for summer hikers, that a marketing strategy for Dragash is available and that in each village ecotourism operators are in place. This proposal is being developed and fundraising for its implementation will be undertaken by the decentralized partners.

Also the capacity building component of the Dragash rural agriculture development proposal (Annex 7) is being studied by decentralized partners and may be developed during 2011, according to successful fundraising.

Other technical cooperation initiatives to support Dragash community and municipality are being discussed with TIKA (Annex 8)

Act 2.5) A local business strategy and unit developed in agreement with the municipality, and capacities of local actors developed (ex. certification of products, market development and training centre).
In the framework of developing the MDP, the local economic development strategies will be discussed. This activity aims at ensuring that the municipality’s capacity to promote business is strengthened. At present the Local Action Group (LAG) established by EC and the Ministry of Agriculture – MAFRD, has a very low profile and has only implemented small actions. Thus, this action aims at supporting also this group. MAFRD has explicitly requested that the LAG is involved in implementing the activities under output 2, and that their capacity is built. At the same time the project is coordinating with GTZ programme “Rural Economic Development Protection”, being implemented in the southern municipalities in Kosovo. Synergies between these two programmes have been found and detailed planning will take place under the Output 2 - Working group planning session early 2011. Once the development strategies under the MDP are clearly defined a more detailed plan on how to bring this group to be as functional as it was designed to be, will be discussed. Actions will follow afterwards.

Act 2.6) Strategies for inter-ethnic and women’s business activities developed and connected with the local business network and market.

As a result of the implementation of a pilot project during the preparatory assistance phase of this project, it became clear that women have special capacities in hand crafts and in agricultural activities. An initial mapping of women’s skills has been produced after this demo project was implemented and it has been also assessed that women do need to be associated to dedicated training towards business development.

1 Design and implement capacity building business gender oriented training programme at village level. An initial draft proposal is being written, and several options for implementing this are being studied. A first option is to run it directly through project via the Kosovo women business association, the level of funding may be increased if the project succeeds in fundraising. An initial application thus a larger proposal will be made to UNDEF- United Nations Democratic Governance Fund-http://www.un.org/democracyfund/, call for proposals Regional Democratic Governance Practice.

Output 3: Sustainable and economically viable and environmentally sound energy policy and energy supply strategy

The detailed actions described in the work plan and here after, under this output, will be revised and explained carefully with the Output 3 working group session early 2011. These activity actions have been identified jointly with MEM. Details can only be provided once both a national and international experts are hired to disclose what is possible based on the Kosovo energy strategy and energy efficiency strategy and proposed Kosovo decentralization process. It is expected that the discussion will be developed also with participation and input by MLG, USID energy efficiency advisor/programme, GTZ support to decentralization programme.

Act 3.1) Concept framework for political decision-making and stakeholder cooperation, analyzing the roles and identified gaps in the existing legislation and recent amendments, developed and utilized to assess the feasibility of the municipal energy policy and supply strategy.

1. Design TORs for 1 international expert advisor and 1 national expert to initiate data gathering and analysis to inform decision making.
2. Design and establish stakeholder group to engage in municipal energy issues
3. Develop proposed reorganization of municipal public administration so that the Municipality formally engages in municipal energy issues
4. Design and populate municipal energy resource database, including renewables
5. Develop municipal energy balance and forecast. A energy consumption survey may be conducted.
6. Development of municipal energy strategy
7. Develop the first municipal energy strategy implementation programme
8. Provide capacity development – on-the-job, training, study tours

Act 3.5) Analysis of the Zhur Hydro Power Plant scheme with regard to social, environmental and financial/economical impact conducted, aiming at providing the municipality with an independent impact assessment (in each respective area) with regard to municipal territory and communities.

Act 3.2) Concept framework for funding and budgeting (including public contributions similar to subsidies at the Kosovo level) developed.

1 Constitute a national working group and discuss options for decentralized energy strategy for Municipality, based on analysis of legal and administrative frameworks.
2. Develop a concept on a comprehensive municipal funding programme for financing energy projects, including establishment of a targeted subsidy scheme for promoting energy efficiency and renewable.

Act 3.3) A service quality control strategy (in line with general supply standards and focusing on local services) developed in collaboration with MEM and central entity mandated to establish quality standards for service supply.

1. In coordination with municipality, identify information needs and assessment on local quality of supply, identify potential targets and plan for improved quality services and standards
2. Design and conduct survey on quality of energy supply
3. Capacity building of municipal market inspectorate office focusing on implementation of standards for energy appliances and equipment as developed by the Government.

Act 3.4) Baseline established on municipal electricity supply
1. Develop baseline scenario on electricity needs and supply, mostly based on data from KEK JSC and energy survey

Act 3.5) Analysis of the Zhur Hydro Power Plant scheme with regard to social, environmental and financial/economical impact conducted, aiming at providing the municipality with an independent impact assessment (in each respective area) with regard to municipal territory and communities.

1. Based on Biodiversity expert studies and profile for SNP extension, prepare independent EIA
2. In cooperation with MEM, analyze Zhur HPP pre-feasibilities and environmental studies already developed.

Act 3.6) Potential sites for a Small Hydro Power Plant (SHPP, 1-10 mw) in the municipality identified (facilitated by GIS) in collaboration with MEM, aiming to support private investment and business development in the municipality.
1. Identification and pre-assessment of most of hydropower potentials available in the municipality of Dragash; coordination with MEM is required
2. Promotion of identified small hydropower potentials for private local investment

1. Identification of potential sites for wind farms
2. Identification of potential for solar energy
3. Promotion of wind potentials for private local investment

Act 3.9) A municipal energy office established, and energy dimension introduced into the communal municipal strategic development planning process.
1. Design, establish and functionalize the municipal energy office.

O 4: Improved technical and financial capacities, tools and mechanisms are in place at the municipality

Act 4.1) A capacity development demand assessment and coaching programme for municipal areas related to sustainable development developed and implemented.
The need for increased capacity at municipal level to promote and implement a municipal development plan is recognized as an important bottle neck for sustainable development promotion. Based on the first assessment developed by the Ministry of Local Governments, the project will develop activities to strengthen the municipality’s capacities.

1. Design and implement capacity needs assessment; with municipality in line with existing assessment by MLG. A first assessment specifically tailored to the implementation and monitoring of the MDP and sustainable development framework, will be discussed with the municipality
2. Design and implement a public satisfaction pole for public services. One of the traditional impacts of improved governance is the satisfaction of the common public on the delivery of services. The project expects to impact the delivery of services thus also the satisfaction of the public, in the areas tackled directly by the EAP, such as waste management and potentially water and energy services.
3. Special study tours and technical visits to relevant technical best practices. This will take place as the project develops its activities in the different areas and also taking stock of potential decentralized cooperation partners and their involvement in supporting the communities achieve their village development goals. The project is permanently seeking appropriate study tours relevant for the areas of work under the project for municipal officers and for national counterparts and for community.
Act 4.2) Support provided for the development and implementation of the Municipal Development Plan; capacities to improve municipal funding levels improved.

Act 4.3) Tools and processes to monitor and implement sustainable development established.
1. According to MDP development strategies, design capacity building programme for the relevant departments ensuring monitoring and evaluation of MDP is taking place. A first step has been taken to reveal capacities for data gathering and processing and for use of special software such as GIS. Means to fund the position of GIS expert or capacity in the municipality needs to take place, if not, for outsourcing analytical capacity based on GIS software analysis. This is part of the discussions that will take place during the process of implementing the MDP, and these will be the drivers for designing special training courses during the year.

Act 4.4) Legal and economic studies conducted to improve financial mechanisms and funding for:
   i) Conservation of biodiversity and park management
   ii) Improvement of basic services
   iii) Business development
   iv) Establishment of a system of fines and fees and enforcement by patrolling.
These activities may be transferred to 2012, since they need to have a full set of information and framework established, for example the full MDP adopted and the development strategies designed and adopted.

Annexes
1 Summary content of TOR for biodiversity studies
2 Sustainability Atlas concept (ppt)
3 Draft TOR for MDP
4 Administrative guideline No 23/03 on Implementation of the Law on Spatial Planning on the Main Elements of the Municipal Spatial Development Plan (Also “Guidelines on drafting local development plans –Institute of spatial planning”, Institute of spatial planning, is available)
6 Financial planning for National Systems of Protected Areas –Guidelines and early lessons, The Nature Conservancy (contact maria.zuniga.barrientos@undp.org for full document)
7 Rural agriculture development proposal for Dragash
8 Cooperation initiatives with TIKA
ANNEX 1  Summary content of TOR for biodiversity studies

Results to be achieved by experts:

- Preliminary inventory list of vascular plants, medical and aromatic plants, grassland, forest and nonforest communities, aquatic insects, prime butterfly fauna, fish, mammals, birds.
- Mapping the distribution of investigated plants and animals in designated area.
- Mapping risks and conflicts for investigated flora and fauna in designated area.
- Contribution to zoning of investigated area in regard to nature conservation.
- Results of water quality conditions in streams and rivers in investigated area and in streams and rivers planned to be enclosed in future Hydro Power Plant.
- Mapping data on geography, geology, hydrology and geomorphology of investigated area.

Work to be performed by experts

- Field investigation, sampling and study of vascular plants, medical and aromatic plants, grassland, forest and nonforest communities, aquatic insects, prime butterfly fauna, fish, mammals, birds.
- Biological and chemical water analyzes of streams and rivers in investigated area and in the zone planned to be impacted by future Hydro Power Plant.
- Laboratory analyzes
- Data processing and report writing.

Equipment to be used:

- Electro fisher
- Water quality analyzing set
- Microscopes
- 1 Stereomicroscope
- 2 Cameras
- 10 trapping cameras
- Alcohol
- Dishes
ANNEX 2  

Sustainability Atlas concept

Using a sustainability atlas to ensure comprehensive and balanced rural development

Bemmerlein-Lux F.A., Ch. Dreiser, G. Werner

Abstract

Based on the fact that spatial component is a crucial point when planning sustainable development, the Sustainable Development (SD) Atlas procedure is introduced. Its properties include practicality, transparency and arbitration between conflicting interests of economy and ecology. The method employs GIS-technology to produce a rapid support for the sustainable management of resources.

The rationale behind the approach is that development has a spatial component and that any development measure creates costs, not only through its implementation but also if negative effects require repair, e.g. if the measure was carried out at an unsuitable location. In order to minimize costs, negative effects and to ensure sustainability, it is necessary to identify the most suitable locations for development measures.

The approach divides the multi-faceted complex task of rural sustainable development into a number of “key fields” of development, including biosphere, cultivation, water, health etc.

Geospatial assessment data are collected for each of these key fields. Assessment includes the land resources as well as its suitability’s for and sensitivities towards the various types of land use.

Using techniques of geographical information system, those geospatial assessment zones are run through a hierarchical system of decisions and thereby transformed into guidance zones. Those guidance zones are either zones which – with regards to the key field - need protection, zones which need rehabilitation or zones which have potential for development.

In a further step the guidance zones of the various key fields need to be harmonised, as conflicts may occur between the various key fields.

The sustainable atlas comprises of baseline maps (geomorphology, land potential, etc.), maps for assessment and guidance zones for the key fields, as well as an integrated guidance and a tool map. It provides the necessary information for sustainable planning and decision-making.

Introduction - the spatial aspect of development

Land use has a spatial impact. It takes place at a certain location, utilizes the properties of this location and influences the properties of this and maybe as well surrounding locations. Depending on the type of land use this influence will have a more or less heavy and long-lasting effect. Often, e.g. in the case of erosion, this adverse effects render this type of land use impossible and it may well be that this certain location has lost its usability for many other types of land use too.

Development measures have a spatial component too: money is being spent on specific locations. The suitability of the location has great influence on the costs of the development measure. But is has also a great influence on the costs generated through negative effects of choosing an unsuitable location for the development measure. Often future generations have to pay the price for development errors.

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As both suitable land resources and money are usually scarce commodities, and as safeguarding resources for future generations is one of the key aspects of sustainable development, taking spatial aspects into consideration is necessary.

**Concept**

The concept design is based on the information needs of policy-makers, planners and decision makers involved.

1. They firstly need information on the present status of the resource base.
2. Based on the main features of such resource status evaluation, they can formulate and coordinate spatial development objectives.
3. To finally implement such development objectives they need to identify appropriate tools and show their most suitable location.

Consequently, the concept comprises three steps:

**Step 1: Spatial resource base assessment** in the various sectors and fields of sustainable development. Such assessments provide information including:

- What are the present conditions of a resource?
- What problems and constraints exist and at which sites or locations are they most pressing?
- How sensitive are resources against adverse impacts or when they are utilised?
- What are the development opportunities still available and where?

**Step 2: Spatial development guidance** as to which actions could lead most efficiently and most appropriately to increased sustainability. Such objectives provide information such as:

- Which issues must be addressed and solved as soon as possible and where?
- In which sectors and where are problems, deficits, and overexploitation?
- Which resources must be rehabilitated and at which sites?
- Which resources need protection and where?
- What are the most suitable sites for further development?
- How to best solve development conflicts?
- How to coordinate between the various sectors and demands of development?

Thus the spatial development objectives do not only provide guidance for individual sectors but also how to coordinate interaction between them.

**Step 3: Spatial Development tools** available in a country or region to implement measures which lead to increased sustainability: Included are also suitable sites where application of certain tools will lead to best results. Such tools may include programs and plans (for example water management plans, agricultural development plans, ecological compensation schemes or reforestation programmes and legal settings and guidelines).

The figure 1 indicates the connection between spatial resource base assessment, spatial development objectives and implementation of those objectives by spatial development tools.
Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Use Management in Dragash Project

Key Resource Assessment

Combination of these factors allows identification of

Spatial Development Objectives

Rehabilitation Zones → Protection Zones → Development Zones

Rehabilitation Programs, Plans and Projects

Protection Zone Management

Management Decision Support Suggestion

Sustainable Spatial Development with Appropriate Tools:
- Integrated development zones and plans
- Sector plans and programs
- Specific projects and measures

Conflict Management in Critical Zones

Coordinated and Integrated Development at Best Suitable Zones and Sites

Sustainable Development Atlas - Approach and Concept
### ANNEX 3  Draft TOR for MDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEADING TASKS</th>
<th>TIMELINE</th>
<th>OUTPUT(S)</th>
<th>Activities (not limited to)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Assessment of existing data, studies, &amp; methods produced by the UNDP Dragash project</td>
<td>3 weeks</td>
<td>• Definition of how existing material is pertinent to the MDP</td>
<td>Consistent review of UNDP Dragash project assessments, studies and methodologies produced or being produced.</td>
<td>Attached list of studies to be produced for SNP profile, which is a joint objective of Dragash UNDP project. Hiring of experts and specialists must consider to the largest extend possible, building capacity on national experts, and building capacity of municipal officials.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Identification of required special assessments/studies/data gathering required to complete MDP and the declaration of extension of SNP.</td>
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<td>• Integrating the SDA (Sustainable Development Atlas) into the MDP</td>
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<td>• Identification of required specialists to be involved in further studies (&amp; draft TORs).</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Work plan and methodology adaptation</td>
<td>1 week</td>
<td>Updated work plan integrating other components being drafted by municipality and UNDP (i.e. Biodiversity action plan by ECNC/REC, water reservoir assessment/project for 10 villages by Municipality; Sustainability Atlas produced by UNDP in close cooperation with the municipality –)</td>
<td>Review and discuss methodology and work plan with partners (municipality) Identify key target municipal officials and define roles</td>
<td>Will include feedback from the MWG, and will define roles and responsibilities of all partners involved.</td>
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<td>LEADING TASKS</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Adjust and improve the drafted Municipal Profile</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>see III)</td>
<td>A complete, objective and tangible result driven Municipal Profile. It has to provide clear indications of the new information required and the added value for the sustainable development of the municipality</td>
<td>Review already existing guiding documents of municipality today documents and showing the added value of the new profile. Systematize the information and make clear identification of what needs to be produced and what information can be reasonably fast produced.</td>
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<td>This will involve; further data gathering, indentifying studies required, SWOT analysis, strategic cross cutting analysis and formulation of basic Municipal Maps.</td>
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<td>- Thorough revision of content of prior existing documents in particular:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Analisa Hapesinor - Ministria për Mjedis dhe Planifikim Hapësinor Instituti për Planifikim Hapësinor Kuvendi komunal - Dragash</td>
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<td>- &quot;Nëntor, 2006-Municipal development agenda&quot;:</td>
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<td>- MBJ AGJENDËN ZHVILUIMOY TË KOMUNËS SË DRAGASHIT PËR PERIUDHEN 2004-2006</td>
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<td>- Understanding what are the possible contributions of an updated profile, with regards to existing information referring in particular to the content of documents above mentioned.</td>
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<td>- It should be made clear in advance what will be the contribution of developing a new municipal profile. It should be explained clearly how this will shape decision making in any of the crucial areas of the MDP.</td>
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<td>- Municipality needs to play a role, not only in validating. They have to become active participants as in the ART participatory planning exercise. Weekly or bi weekly meetings need to be stressed and one municipal officer should become permanent staff of the MDP team.</td>
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<td>LEADING TASKS</td>
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<td>Define how the information collected by UNDP at village level on rural agricultural activities will be completed to contribute substantially to the Agriculture development strategy</td>
<td>Weekly plans and activities have to be prepared, monitored and followed up.</td>
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<td>4. Complete the draft Vision, principles and goals chapters of the MDP</td>
<td>Vision Principles and Goals agreed with Municipality and stakeholders.</td>
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<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>- Infrastructure wise the profile should contain a clear cadastre of existing services and the gaps of the existing services. Municipality will conduct a water services assessment for which 300,000 euros have been set aside in 2011 budget. UNDP is supporting development of an integrated waste management, how will this be integrated in the MDP, should be clarified.</td>
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<td>4. Development Strategy formulation/revision, including a monitoring and evaluation process</td>
<td>Agree with MWG on the leading municipal strategies/ Municipal Development Framework</td>
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<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>With relevant sectoral experts (ministries for example) discuss – with MWG- on the content and components of the local development strategy(ies).</td>
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<td>- Roles of Sharr National Park according to legislation shall be discussed and impacts of this new role in the development possibilities have to be considered.</td>
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<td>- Analysis of environmental functions being drafted by UNDP will inform on the areas that require restoration or</td>
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<td>Define what findings from spatial analysis and data being gathered and produced will be informing the development strategies.</td>
<td>protection at the macro level. This should be integrated into the MDP.</td>
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<td>Design how development should be monitored and evaluated by Municipality.</td>
<td>- Other strategies, such as energy local strategy should inform the development strategies</td>
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<td>- Specially focusing on how to proactively retro-feed development process</td>
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<td>5. Produce Spatial Development Options</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>Spatial development option analysis</td>
<td>Produce at least 3 scenarios for spatial development based on agreed development framework.</td>
<td>- The Municipal Spatial development framework must include</td>
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<td>Based on the Sustainability Atlas (produced by UNDP in close cooperation with the municipality)</td>
<td>Discuss options in a participatory manner – MGW and VWG (Village working groups at least the largest ones)</td>
<td>o growth concepts/options,</td>
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<td>o criteria and analysis of the baseline situation with regards to the potential development scenarios,</td>
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<td>o current policies affecting Dragash, and</td>
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<td>o a reference to the preferred spatial options.</td>
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<td>- The spatial development scenarios must include a rapid environmental impact assessment.</td>
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<td>- Final spatial development option shall include a plan to mitigate and compensate environmental impacts</td>
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<td>6. Fully develop the final Spatial Development Option</td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
<td>Spatial Development Option produced</td>
<td>Produce the final selected option.</td>
<td>At this stage the development option expressed in spatial terms through maps will also consider a narrative concept for a development strategy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Implementation Strategies and Actions and Implementation Provisions.</td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
<td>Implementation Strategy</td>
<td>Prepare and present the implementation strategy with the Municipal staff and key actors</td>
<td>This will involve:</td>
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<td>- developing a time frame/ financial and other implications for implementing the strategy</td>
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<td>• guidelines for drafting area based plans ie URP’s, Master plans.</td>
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<td>8. Preparation and presentation of the final</td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
<td>Municipal Development Plan, draft for public consultation</td>
<td>Presentation of the final Draft MDP in public hearing</td>
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<td>60 day break for consultation period lead by national support team</td>
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</table>
Aspects not included in the Official guidelines that should be considered in the proposal:

I. Methodological aspects to be addressed:
   a- Environmental impact assessment /evaluation process
   b- Citizen Participatory Process
   c- Technical process under each component

II. Products of the MDP
    As per official guidelines:

    • Profile
    • Vision, principles and goal
    • Development strategies
    • Spatial development options

    The Development strategies and spatial development options will be assisted and guided by the

III. UNDP Dragash Sustainability Atlas
     including:

1- Normative map including a complete land use map
2- Municipal Assessment maps in the fields
   a. Assessment of Water Resources
   b. Assessment of the Agriculture (incl. husbandry)
   c. Assessment of the Forestry
   d. Assessment Mining
e. Assessment of Biosphere / Biodiversity
f. Assessment of Natural Hazards
g. Assessment of the Infrastructure and supply (water, waste collection and disposal, sanitation etc.)
h. Assessment of Tourism and Cultural Heritage
i. Assessment of the Economic Structure
j. Assessment of Health and Medical Services
k. Assessment of Education and Research
l. base map (produced by UNDP – Sustainability Atlas)

3- Diagnostic / Situation analysis
   - Analysis of the municipal system
   - Normative analysis
   - Tendencies
4- Municipal equipment/infrastructure study
5- Water and waste water feasibility studies
6- Road infrastructure study
7- Guidance Maps for the Sustainable Development of the Municipality - based on the assessments and discussions/goal settings of the Municipality for the main areas:
   a. Forestry and agriculture
   b. Nature protection and rehabilitations (incl. suggestions for the National Park)
   c. Economic development
   d. Cultural/Tourist development
   e. Township/Village development (incl. services - water, sanitation, waste-, road and traffic, village master plans guidance etc.)
   f. Education and Health
8- EAP Environmental action plan (to be produced by UNDP project )
9- Environmental Impact Assessment
   - Risks, mitigation, compensation
ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDELINE

ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW ON SPATIAL PLANNING
ON THE MAIN ELEMENTS OF THE MUNICIPAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Minister of the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning,

In accordance with authorizations vested in him based on the provisions in Article 13, Par. 13.3 of the Law on Spatial Planning No.2003/14, dated 3 July 2003, and Regulation No.2003/30 issued by the Special Representative of the Secretary General on 10 September 2003 on the promulgation of the Law on Spatial Planning approved by the Assembly of Kosovo, as well as Article 1 Par. 1.3 (d) of the Regulation on the Executive Branch No. 19/2001, issued on 13 September 2001 and No. 5/2002, dated 4 July 2002, for the purpose of determining the main elements of the contents of the Municipal Spatial Plan, issues this

Administrative Guideline:

I. BASIC PROVISIONS

Article 1

1.1 The Municipal Development Plan (further: the Plan) contains the textual and graphic components.

1.2 The textual component of the Plan includes: the Profile of Spatial Development and situation analysis; Vision, Principles and Goals; Spatial Development Framework; Implementation Strategies and Actions, as well as Implementation Provisions.
1.3. The graphic component includes cartographic data and other graphic annexes that portray the situation and interventions in space. Cartography presentations, which can be digital or analogue, represent the entirety of solutions planned.

1.4 In addition to the elements foreseen by the Law on Spatial Planning and with this Administrative Guideline, the Plan should comply with the following principles also:

- It should have an integrated approach, which includes the spatial elements of transport, economic development, social, environmental and other strategic policies for the municipality/municipalities;
- It should precede strategic development in the territory of the municipality/municipalities and deal with issues of a strategic importance for relevant fields;
- The Plan should consider the broader spatial context. Based on the principle of subsidiarity, the Plan should focus on local matters, however not contradict matters of a higher level;
- The Plan should be expressed in a form that facilitates monitoring and review;
- The Plan should take into account aspects of equity: minorities, women, children, elderly people, disabled people (addressing the needs of such groups through public participation). It should take into account aspects of gender sensitivity;

II CONTENT OF THE PLAN

Article 2

Textual content

The textual component of the Plan contains:

1. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE AND SITUATION ANALYSIS

This is the informative part of the Plan, which describes the existing situation in the municipality/municipalities and should contain:

1.1 The municipal situation profile, which should contain at least:

1.1.1 Substantial information on the geographical, physical, environmental and socio-economic situation in the municipality/municipalities;

1.1.2 The specific position, importance and issues for the territory of the municipality/municipalities in the context of spatial planning in Kosovo;

1.1.3 Key information of available sector reports and strategies;

1.1.4 Main issues of the broader spatial context, which incorporate planning guidelines and obligations that derive from (spatial) documents and plans for wider regions, and which affect the municipality/municipalities;

1.2 Municipal Situation Appraisal, which would include:

1.2.1 An analysis of the Profile, which indicates strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats;
1.2.2 An analysis of the links between issues, policies and programmes;

1.3 Municipal investment capacity assessment, which will contain information on investment capacity and resources;

1.4 Main development challenges, which will take into account the Government priorities, international principles, UNMIK benchmarks, as well as reflect the needs of the municipal population, presented through public participation.

2. VISION, PRINCIPLES AND GOALS

This part of the Plan sets out a development forecast for the municipality/municipalities, which should contain:

2.1 A vision for the future of the municipality/municipalities;

2.2 General principles for development/protection;

2.3 Long-term development goals;

2.4 Strategic priorities.

3. THE MUNICIPAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The municipal spatial development framework expresses the desired spatial conjecture for the territory of the municipality/municipalities. It sets the spatial context for implementation strategies, action plans and decision-making. The framework should, as a minimum, contain:

3.1 The main spatial development concepts;

3.2 The spatial structure and location for future development and organisation. It should address issues of:

3.2.1 Economic development, regeneration, including tourism, recreation, commerce;

3.2.2 Infrastructure - municipal transport, communication;

3.2.3 Population, housing, settlements, social issues, cultural heritage;

3.2.4 Environment, including natural heritage and resources, landscape etc.

3.3 Indication of the existing urban areas and ones proposed for the future and zone construction outside the urban area;

3.4 Indication of any important construction, strategic project or special area, which is already approved in the Kosovo Spatial Plan or the Plans for Special Areas;

3.5 Socio-economic and environmental impact assessment of the proposed frame.

4. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

This part provides a bridge for the transition between the existing situation and the spatial framework. It formulates the package of strategies and actions for achieving the goals within the spatial framework, within a specific time frame and the existing situation. This part should consist of:
4.1 Implementation strategies and action plans accompanied by spatial concepts or principles;

4.2 Assessment of the strategies based on criteria set by principles (see Art.2/2.2), policies and laws;

4.3 Time frames, financial implications, institutional framework.

5. IMPLEMENTATION PROVISIONS

This part includes implementation elements of a binding nature and is determined by essential elements linked with the municipal level. It is related to the provisions and elements that direct the implementation of the Plan. It contains:

5.1 Guidelines on issues of interpretation of the Municipal Development Plan, during the drafting of regulating plans, and other plans;

5.2 Conditions determined by the local government on issues that are significant for land use and development in the municipality/municipalities. They include:

5.2.1 Conditions for determining the destination of areas in the territory of the municipality;

5.2.2 Conditions for space regulation;

5.2.2.a Buildings of importance for Kosova;

5.2.2.b Construction areas for settlements;

5.2.2.c Structures built outside settlements;

5.2.3. Conditions for establishing economic activities;

5.2.4. Conditions for establishing public activities;

5.2.5. Conditions for establishing corridors or trackways, communication areas and other infrastructure systems;

5.2.6. Measures for protecting landscapes, natural values and cultural-historical entities;

5.2.7. Means of dealing with waste;

5.2.8. Measures for preventing damaging environmental impacts;

5.2.9. Measures for preventing negative social impact;

5.2.10. Measures for implementing the Plan:

5.2.10.a. Obligation for drafting the Plan;

5.2.10.b. Application of development measures and other measures;

5.2.10.c. Reconstruction of buildings the destinations of which are in opposition with the destinations planned.

5.3 Provisions regarding cooperation;

5.4 Provisions on the chronological order or phases of implementation;
5.5 Elements and guidelines for further research;

Article 3
Entry into force

This Administrative Guideline shall enter into force on the day of its signature by the Minister of the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning.

Pristina

26.12.2003

Minister, Ethem Çoku
ANNEX 6: Concept for Rural Agriculture Development for Dragash

CONCEPT NOTE

1. Relevance of the Action

The overall purpose of the action proposed is to improve the livelihoods for the inhabitants in the Dragash/Dragas municipality in Kosovo. This will be done by supporting the consolidation of the Local Action Group (LAG) – Bio Sharri (NGO), specifically to promote in all its member entities (33) measures for improving the quality of the agricultural produce as well as the processing of the produce, thus enabling the local producers and farmers (men and women) better conditions for marketing of their products as well as better prices. The action proposed will cover the entire municipality. The action is complementary to a previous UNDP proposal presented for business development in the RDA South region and it builds on the actions previously proposed and enhances the scope of producing and processing quality agricultural products and produce.

Partnership between UNDP, Municipality and Local Action Group/Bio Sharri will aim at building the capacity of the LAG producing resources and experience that will enable them to apply for EU funding or other in the future.

Dragash/Dragas municipality is located in the southern part of Kosovo and is unique in the sense that almost the entire area is mountains (>1000 m). This situation determines the local climate and creates handicaps for agriculture and infrastructure. Dragash/Dragas covers app. 435 km², which is 4% of the Kosovo area, but the municipality has 17% of the pasture area in Kosovo, which is of course a function of the altitude, but is also a sign of the lack of development of the agriculture.

Dragash/Dragas is the only municipality of Kosovo that is accessible through a single and difficult road. This situation constitutes a handicap for trade on a daily basis as well as a localisation factor for production and service businesses. Dragash/Dragas is the most fragmented municipality of Kosovo, distributed over 36+ villages in three river basins and weak dominance of the main settlement. This situation further stresses the infrastructure difficulties.

The population is estimated at around 45,000, and the municipality estimates that 55% of the population is female. As stated, Dragash/Dragas is highly fragmented and only only 7 villages are situated on a main road. Of the app. 35,000 ha agricultural land (excluding forests) in Dragash/Dragas, HABITAT estimates that over 60% is extensive agriculture (pastures). Furthermore, 22,000 ha of the agricultural land is currently owned by the Socially Owned Enterprise Sharrprodimi. Sharrprodimi is currently under privatisation, but according to the Privatisation Agency, only part of the land will be privatised, whereas the rest of the SOE land will be dedicated to the planned Sharr Mountains Nature Reserve.

According to the Municipal records, Dragash/Dragas counts 854 companies that employ 774 persons, not counting the company owner. These are distributed over the villages of the municipality, but the great majority of companies and jobs are concentrated in Dragash/Dragas village. 15 villages do not feature any company with a registered employee. The public sector employs 950 persons. The total number of formal jobs within the Dragash/Dragas municipality thus can be established as 854 company owners / one person companies + 774 private sector employees + 950 public sector employees = 2578 workplaces within the municipality of Dragash/Dragas. If it can be assumed that 1/3 of the population would participate in the job market, 11,479 potential workers (81%) are without employment, about half of whom (5,926 persons - 2290 female, 3636 male) are registered as job seekers (UN HABITAT). No gender discriminated data is currently available for the agriculture sector, nonetheless it is estimated that large number of women support the daily agriculture filed work.

The overall economic activity is therefore agriculture in various stages, but with a large proportion being subsistence farming. It is also estimated that many women work in the agriculture sector, presumably not heads of farms but strongly involved in all the sectors
The SOE Sharrprodimi used to be the main employer in the municipality, but as it is under privatisation, today it employs less than 20 people. The main activities are rearing of sheep, production of cheese and wool and lamb meat. It also rents out 68 ha of arable land. It is estimated that in addition to Sharrprodimi there are around 3300 farms in the municipality, of which 160 are commercial livestock farms (UNDP). The main activities are cattle rearing with an estimated 6000 cows and 9500 sheep. However, this is considerably lower from 15,000 cows and 20,000 sheep prior to the decline in the economy.

Most villages are all engaged in cheese, milk and meat production, and have bees. Furthermore, all villages are engaged in collecting herbs and spices, and have a limited production of fruit and vegetables, mainly for their own consumption.

There are three slaughterhouses in Dragash/Dragas municipality and three dairy processing plants. There is also a meat processing factory, but it imports its raw materials. Two companies are engaged in marketing herbs and spices and dried fruit, and there is a wool manufacturing facility, supported by FAO.

In a survey, undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture, the citizens of Dragash/Dragas state that the main reason for the lack of agricultural development is the lack of profitability. This is reiterated by recent interviews with villagers in Restlica, Brut, Brod, Bellobrad and Blac, undertaken by UNDP in July 2010. A probable cause for the lack of profitability is the overall underinvestment in both the agricultural sector in Dragash/Dragas as well as underinvestment in infrastructure. However, the municipality has significant development and economic potential in the meat and dairy sectors as well as in herbs and spices, honey and wild fruit. On a positive note, according to the Swiss Development Corporation, the annual milk production in Dragash/Dragas has grown by 10% annually between 2003 and 2007. The local milk production has increased its share of the local market from 3.5% to 10% in a market that has an annual growth rate of 7%.

The food sector in Dragash/Dragas, as well as in the rest of Kosovo, is characterised by high levels of imports. This is partly due to low levels of local produce available, but also due to the lack of quality in the local food production. It is therefore important to ensure that the local produce is competitive at the local market, and also able to be exported. Export of foodstuff to the EU and neighbouring countries requires the food industry to work according to the HACCP standards. This requirement has been introduced in FYR Macedonia, and is expected to be introduced in Kosovo as well. However, at the moment there is not a sufficient support sector available in Kosovo, let alone in the Dragash/Dragas municipality, able to assist the farmers and the agro-processing industry with information on these standards as well as assistance in implementing such standards.

2. Description of the action and its effectiveness

The action proposed will improve the quality standards of the agri-processing industry in the Dragash/Dragas municipality through working with the dairy and meat processing plants as well as the herb collection companies and the farmers in the villages in upgrading the quality of their products and processes, from farm level to table. The proposed action will also work towards establishing a local information unit as well as a municipal support office for the entire agricultural sector.

Introducing quality upgrading of products means introducing standards in the food processing chain. Standards are primarily designed to improve food safety and reassure consumers about how food is produced on the farm and how it is handled in the distribution chain.

A number of international standards are developed – such as the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) analysis, a systematic preventive approach to food safety and pharmaceutical safety that addresses physical, chemical, and biological hazards as a means of prevention rather than finished product inspection. HACCP is used in the food industry to identify potential food safety hazards, so that key actions, known as Critical Control Points

2 Usually women do the dairy products – according to women business association. For example in Gjakova women own a dairy factory
(CCPs) can be taken to reduce or eliminate the risk of the hazards being realized. The Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) is primarily designed to reassure consumers about how food is produced on the farm by minimizing detrimental environmental impacts of farming operations, reducing the use of chemical inputs and ensuring a responsible approach to worker health and safety as well as animal welfare. Good Handling Practice (GHP) describes the way food is being grown and processed and Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) identifies critical control points in the food processing chain.

Introducing standards on farm level or at the smaller dairy operations and meat processing facilities in the Dragash/Drags municipality requires that a series of activities are undertaken and documented. This will be the case both at farm level and at processing level, and it is essential, that these standards are recognised by the market. The action will therefore work closely with the Kosovo authorities in standardisation and ensure that guidelines from these bodies are followed. This will be undertaken by a series of actions, namely

- liaison with and support to the dairies and the slaughterhouses in Dragash/Drags to document the existing production standards and identify where quality improvements are needed
- liaison with the companies in herbs, spices and fruits to ensure international standards for collection and storing are applied
- liaison with and support to farmers and farming communities, targeting also women households, to identify individual and/or communities, interested in developing their farming procedures and product
- documentation of the existing farming practices and identification of potential joint ventures and/or cooperatives or associations as well as critical points where investments and/or different farming practices are required to improve food quality
- assistance to both farmers and the agro-industry with marketing of raw materials as well as processed agricultural goods
- establishment of a local information exchange unit to benefit both the industry and the farmers by providing farm and industry level relevant information
- support to the Local Action Group to allow it to function independently as advisory service to the entire Dragash/Drags community

More specifically, the action aims at working towards upgrading of the quality of local products and produce. Where applicable, certifying (or at least produce a plan for how to obtain international certification, depending on the level of investment needed) of the existing farms and agro-processing industries in Dragash/Drags, will be the aim to increase the marketability of their goods. This certification will not only lead to an increased demand for local produce, but will also require the farmers to follow international standards, both pre- and post harvest. Furthermore, the action will aim at creating lasting commercial links between the agro-processing industry and the farmers, allowing for sustainability of the activities undertaken.

Specifically the action aims at:

- preparing specific industry plans for the existing agro-industries in Dragash/Drags, including plans for quality upgrading, new product lines and if possible certification of the existing agro-processing industry in Dragash/Drags, including Sharri cheese producers, farm producers, milk collection points and mountain fruit collectors.
- preparing up to 200 individual farm plans, detailing possible land use as well as specifying development plans for breeds and seeds. Where possible, the farmers will be introduced to international standards for food production
- support the creation of an information unit at municipal level, providing information exchange for the entire agricultural sector in the municipality

Where appropriate, the action will assess the possibility and feasibility in obtaining organic certificates for Dragash/Drags produce. The action will liaise with an international certification institute to initiate work on documenting the current produce, on farm as well as herbs and spices collected. The action will support the farmers in the documentation of their produce as well as ensure that the certification by the recognized body is undertaken.

This action will deliver the support though the provision of international and local advisors and experts in agriculture, international food standards and marketing as well as the provision of equipment needed for the quality improvement measures.
The action proposed will have two year duration, and it is expected that by the end of year 2, the above mentioned certificates will have been obtained. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the action will lead to:

- increased quality and production at farm level and thereby 50% increased income among the rural poor, in particular the women, who are responsible for much of the income generating activities
- increased quality and production at industry level, and thereby increased markets for the industry, leading to a 15% increase in the employment and a 30% increase in the turnover in the industries
- increased awareness in the Dragash/Dragas municipality about quality standards and quality farming, thereby leading not only the involved farmers to improve their production, but also having an effect on the entire farming community in the municipality
- increased tax revenue in the Dragash/Dragas municipality through increased company taxes

The action will be undertaken in a partnership between UNDP Kosovo, the municipality of Dragash/Dragas and the Local Action Group (LAG) BioSharri (NGO). It is expected that this action will support the operationalisation of the recently created LAG /Bio Sharri NGO as a means of creating in house municipal capacity to support the agricultural sector in Dragash/Dragas.

The action will work closely with other projects and donors, engaged either locally or Kosovo wide with similar activities, such as USAID, UN- HABITAT, GTZ, IFC, Swiss Development Corporation, MAFRD, the Regional Development Agency South as well as any other interested parties identified. Furthermore, the action will liaise closely with any certification infrastructure, available in Kosovo at the time of project implementation.

The action will work in parallel to introduce in all partners and partner’s associates gender equality in the agribusiness sector in Dragash/Dragas. Specific orientation will be provided towards ensuring gender responsive recovery of the agriculture sector, and that existing women business associations are engaged as much as possible in the action.

3. Sustainability of the action

The main risks involved in the proposed action relates to the unknown investments needed to ensure that the local agri-processing industry may be certified according to international standards. So far, it is not known to which extend investments are needed for these companies to operate according to HACCP standards, and the costs may exceed the resources available in this project, and indeed in the companies themselves.

Should this be the case, the proposed action will work with the companies in documenting the existing production method and thereby preparing plans for how this certification may be obtained and how the funds may be identified, either through loans and credits or through the identification of potential investors in the agri-processing companies. Another option is to obtain partial certification of the companies in question, and preparing plans for full certification.

Another main risk of the action proposed is that it may not be possible to identify a suitable number of local farmers, interested in participating in the action. Documentation and certification of agricultural produce may require additional work and costs, and the benefits may have a time delay in relation to the investments, deterring local farmers from participating in the action.

This is not a likely risk, though, as the farmers have already been contacted by UNDP and expressed an interest in participating. However, should the actual interest fail to materialise,

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3 International Finance Corporation
4 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural development
5 Seven Companies belonging to BioSharri NGO are signing the letter of support: BioSharri, Qumeshtorja Sharri Kuk Opoje, Milk Processing, Natyra e Sharrit, Sharri Zgatar Bresane, Extra Pllave, Niti Pllave Dragash.
the action will source farmers in other communities than the four villages mentioned. Furthermore, there is an incentive for farmers in participating, as part of the project funds will be dedicated to equipment needed at farm level to ensure farming according to international standards.

There are no main political risks associated with this action, as the municipality will be an active partner in implementing the project. Environmental risks are also minimal, as the international standards cover such issues in their requirements.

As the action is directly linked to supporting the private sector and marketability of products, the actions will be sustainable in themselves. This proposal aims at allowing the agri-processing industry and the local farmers of Dragash/Dragas to increase their income and their markets through quality upgrading of their products. Once implemented, the private sector will continue the activities on their own funds, and furthermore, the action will serve as a demonstration project to other villages and other municipalities.

A fee element for the established agri-processing industry for participating in the project will ensure the commitment of the industry, like it has been done in other projects in Kosovo, aimed directly at the private sector. This is also vital, as the companies will have to pay for any further certification themselves, once this action is finished.

It is anticipated that the proposed Dragash/Dragas Quality Food action may serve as a demonstration project for other rural municipalities in Kosovo. The active involvement of the end beneficiaries, farmers and agro-industry proposed here, as well as the focus on the market aspect of rural development may inspire other communities, municipalities and regions to apply the same principles in their development work. It is also anticipated that the large number of estimated women in the agriculture sector benefiting also from this proposal will strongly support the stability of development and reduction of migration to the region.
ANNEX 8 Cooperation initiatives with TIKA

*The proposal - UNDP Dragash project to cooperate with Ministry of Environment Turkey and TIKA:*

**Background:**
The conference of “participatory governance for sustainable development in Dragash” organized 13-14 October, participated by 4 Turkish government officials.

1. Mr. Mustafa Kemal Yalinkilic, General Director, The Ministry of Environment and Forestry General Directorate of Forest-Village Relations, Government of Turkey
2. Mr. Ali Temerit, Senior Engineer, Department of Forest Management and Planning – General Directorate of Forestry, Government of Turkey
3. Mr. Ekrem Canalp, Head of Section, Ministry of Interior General Directorate for Local Government, Government of Turkey
4. Mr. Ibrahim Sanli, Head of Department, Department of Cadaster and Ownership-General Directorate of Forestry, Government of Turkey

During the conference they have expressed their interest to make partnership with their project and Dragah project for future cooperation. They have also conducted meeting with the Minister of MESP and Forestry agency and expressed support from Turkish government to the ministries.

UNDP Dragsah implementation project started October 2010 will be focusing on 4 outputs:

**Output 1:** Plans and policies in place for the adequate conservation and sustainable management of the Sharr Mountains’ natural resources, and the protection of its unique geography

**Output 2:** Plans and policies in place and capacities developed to improve the livelihoods, income generation opportunities and sustainable economic conditions for all local communities, based on the conservation of biodiversity and adequate management of natural resources

**Output 3:** A sustainable, economically viable and environmentally-sound energy policy and energy supply strategy for the municipality developed, and capacities for its implementation developed

**Output 4:** Relevant mechanisms and capacities are developed within the municipality for the promotion of sustainable development and for addressing the needs of women, youth, the unemployed and other minority and disadvantaged groups

There will be needed involvement of experts, capacity development activities, technical cooperation, leaning from good practices in each outputs

Dragash project together with Art Gold Project will approach Global Art Gold network to search for establishment of decentralised cooperation options. Currently Turkish government is in the process of joining the Art Gold network. There is a great possibility to establish sister city agreement between Kosovo and Turkey at different levels.

**Several options for partnership** can be foreseen at this stage:

1. Among Dragash Municipality and Kosovo MESP at one side, representative of UNDP Kosovo and UNDP Turkey at mediator side, an appropriate municipality and Turkey MEF at another side (represented by the General Directorate of Forest-Forest Village Relations)
2. Directly among Dragash Project Coordinator, Turkey’s Project Coordinator, UNDP Representative
Other alternative suggestions can be discussed

This partnership agreement will allow to provide support to the activities initiated under the UNDP project in Dragash.

Proposals:

1. Technical cooperation on Ecological-economical development plan for rural areas including landscape planning as well as local architecture with traditional materials as well as biodiversity conservation
2. Technical cooperation to support the process of the National Park Declaration (Sharr National Park) and Development of National Park Management
3. Technical cooperation to strengthen the capacity of local government to integrate conservation of biodiversity with local development; national park management plans at local level.
4. Technical cooperation in tourism development specially in transboundary regions
5. Technical cooperation in agriculture and agri-processing development in rural mountain region
6. Technical cooperation in development of forest management plan within national protected areas
7. Technical cooperation for crediting system for rural development of forest villagers
8. Technical cooperation for Integrated Waste Management for rural villages focusing on recycling and energy production

Basic activities to be designed in collaboration with the municipality and the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning may refer but not limit too:
- Inviting experts from Turkey to support planning process as in an advisory capacity
- Organizing study/capacity development tours from Kosovo to Turkey to learn from best practices
- Conducting broader capacity development activities engaging Turkish experts
- Developing joint projects to be implemented in the future