

# PROGRAMME UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO/KOSOVO (SPECIAL FOCUS ON KOSOVO PROGRAMME AND BUDGET REVISION)**

*Appeal No. MAACS001  
28 July 2006*

*The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.*

### **In Brief**

**Programme Update no. 2**

**Original overall appeal target for 2006/2007 (including Serbia/Montenegro and Kosovo): CHF 6,096,000 (USD 4,868,475 or EUR 3,894,370)**

**Revised overall appeal target for 2006/2007 (including Serbia/Montenegro and Kosovo): CHF 5,717,450 (USD 4,616,250 or EUR 3,638,500)**

**Revised appeal target only for Kosovo for 2006/2007: CHF 1,766,049 (USD 1,426,000 or EUR 1,123,500)** ([Click here to go directly to the attached revised appeal budget](#))

*Please click here to go directly to the "Strategic Priorities for Kosovo" document.*

**Related Emergency or Annual Appeals:**

**Serbia and Montenegro/Kosovo Annual Appeal 2006/2007.** For details, please go to the website at [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual06/MAACS001.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual06/MAACS001.pdf)

**Serbia and Montenegro/Kosovo Annual Appeal 2006/2007 – Programme Update no.1.** For details, please go to the website at [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual06/MAACS00101.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual06/MAACS00101.pdf)

**The programmes herein are aligned with the Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission:**

- 1. Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.**
- 2. Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.**
- 3. Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.**
- 4. Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.**

**Programme summary:**

The Federation Office in Kosovo is working to strengthen the organizational and operational capacity of the two local Red Cross organizations, the Red Cross of Kosova (RCK) and the Red Cross of Kosovo and Metohija (RCKM), to carry out effective health, social and disaster management programmes in order to

improve the situation of the most vulnerable people. In this work it is important to consider the transformational context and nature of the situation in Kosovo: the still unclear situation with regard to the status of the province following the 1999 conflict and the transformation from a socialist system to a western free market democratic system has had a restricting effect on the post-conflict recovery process in terms of institutional stability, economy and social welfare. Consequently, the vulnerability of the population, which is rated amongst the highest in Europe, remains high and requires continued assistance.

The initial annual appeal 2006-2007 for Kosovo indicated that the Federation will provide technical and financial support to the local Red Cross organizations in the following programme areas:

- Organisational Development
- Youth Development
- Humanitarian Values
- Health & Care
- Social Welfare
- Disaster Management

The Federation decided to revise the Kosovo appeal due to *a significant lack of financial support* that is unlikely to be mobilized during the rest of the year. The Federation Office conducted a review exercise, in consultation with the local Red Cross organisations, to re-evaluate the expected results and related activities in order to prioritize support. The revised appeal represents a better focusing of the Federation activities in Kosovo on key areas which will further enhance the capacities of the local Red Cross organisations to deliver quality services for the most vulnerable. In addition, the revised programme was better aligned with the Global Agenda goals.

This programme update provides detailed information on the programme and budget revision and includes detailed programme logframes which explain the improved programme focus.

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*All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering quality and accountable assistance to the most vulnerable.*

*For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

## **Context**

The needs and challenges in Kosovo still remain numerous six years after the conflict. A fragile economy, high unemployment, and a wide spectrum of social groups<sup>1</sup> in need of special assistance are just some of the pressing issues for Kosovo's weak institutions. With approximately ten per cent of the resident population receiving small social assistance benefits and many more families not eligible for such assistance due to highly restrictive criteria, the needs in the social sector are still extremely high. The serious nature of the situation was highlighted by a World Bank study on poverty in Kosovo<sup>2</sup> which showed that the percentage of people living under the absolute poverty line is still increasing, and has now reached 15 per cent of the population. Further, the limited data available on the health status in Kosovo suggest that the province ranks among the lowest in Europe on every health indicator. Infant mortality rate, maternal health and the decline in immunization coverage are areas of particular concern. The population is extremely vulnerable in the health sector due to a number of problems including the lack of access to safe drinking water, poor hygiene and different post-conflict psycho-social problems.

<sup>1</sup> Research carried out independently by the Red Cross Movement and other organisations in 2005 showed that the most vulnerable social groups include: single female-headed households, children and youth, elderly, families of the missing, minorities and disabled.

<sup>2</sup> World Bank: Kosovo Poverty Assessment, September 2005

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Since the end of the 1999 conflict in Kosovo, there have been two local Red Cross organisations operating within the boundaries of Kosovo: the Red Cross of Kosova (RCK) and the Red Cross of Kosovo and Metohija (RCKM), which forms part of the Serbian RC. A process of dialogue has been started, intended to lead to the establishment of one strong multi-ethnic Red Cross body in Kosovo in the future.

In 2005, the Federation Office supported the two local RC organizations through an Organizational Development Programme including a Youth Development and Disaster Management component, and a Health and Care Programme consisting of family health education, HIV/AIDS awareness, social welfare and first aid components.

All activities carried out within the different parts of the Federation supported programme in Kosovo have a distinct focus on organizational development and the building up of the organizational and operational capacity of the local Red Cross organizations. This is perceived as the most important aspect of the work of the Federation in the region as all Red Cross organizations are currently undergoing a significant process of change, requiring substantial support to enable them to respond efficiently and effectively to the shifting needs and new patterns of vulnerability in a changing society and altered social environment. This process is prompted by the transformational developments following war, crisis and a re-orientation from a authoritarian system to a market oriented democratic system. Thus the presence of the Federation in Kosovo is determined by the need for assistance in this transformational change process which the local Red Cross organisations are currently undergoing.

The Federation is closely monitoring the process of determining the final status of Kosovo, as this is one of the major influential factors for the future development in Kosovo, also in relation to the work of the Red Cross / Red Crescent. There is a requirement for the Federation, in close cooperation with the ICRC, to play a central role in the creation of *one* Red Cross organization which is in a position to serve all parts of a multi-ethnic society in Kosovo in accordance with the principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. With regard to this aim, one has to be realistic and point out that this may only be achieved through a careful and long-term process. In addition, it is not enough to simply create such an organization, but the integrity and stability of such an organization is also essential for two reasons: on one hand, to ensure adequate and unbiased provision of services to all parts of the multi-ethnic society, and on the other hand, to provide credible advocacy by being a good example for a harmonious integration of various ethnic groups into one stable entity. Hence, in line with the Global Agenda Goals 3 and 4, the Federation sees its most important role in the coming years in actively supporting this process.

## **Lessons Learnt to Date**

In the past, a number of planned activities could not be implemented or completed due to a *lack of response or commitment* from the local RC organisations. This indicated that these expected results were not a priority for the local RC organisations at this moment in time. This had a number of consequences for the work of the Federation in Kosovo which were taken into account during the revision of the appeal:

1. the Federation is looking again at its own Appeal planning process and how it corresponds to the real priorities of the local RC organisations. In the past (i.e. since 1999), the priorities and activities of the local RC organisations have been very much donor driven and thus, during the joint appeal planning process, they have consented to most of the proposed strategic priorities, even though some of them may not have corresponded to their own perceived priorities;
2. as an example, the development of policies, guidelines and procedures are of crucial importance to the development of an organisation, so the Federation is paying more attention to enhancing the capacity of the local RC organisations in developing these issues. This includes, on the one hand, the development of a vision and understanding for the developmental needs of the organisation, including the willingness to focus on these needs and, on the other hand, the gradual and sustainable building up of the corresponding capacities;
3. the huge needs in terms of humanitarian assistance to the vulnerable population in Kosovo and organisational development of the local RC organisations (in order to be able to deliver this assistance to the needy) have to be better contrasted with the severely limited availability of funds. Thus, the Federation is revising its setting of strategic priorities, in close cooperation with the local RC

organisations and other RC partners working in Kosovo, and is focusing better on the most crucial but achievable results.

## Federation Strategy in Kosovo

As indicated above, the core work of the Federation is to *strengthen the local RC organizations in a context of change to achieve the highest possible degree of self-sufficient sustainability in terms of organizational functioning and in the provision of quality services to the most vulnerable*. It is evident that this is a long-term goal and can only be achieved through lasting partnerships and ongoing support and assistance. However, the trend in recent years clearly shows that the funding required for assistance in achieving this goal is constantly declining due to the fact that the priorities of the donors are shifting to other parts of the world (e.g. Africa) and many large scale disasters and crisis situations further distract their attention. Consequently, there is a clear danger that funding for the Federation in a place like Kosovo may stop before the goal is achieved. Thus there is a need to somehow adjust the way the Federation (and other Movement Partners) assists the local RC organisations through the development of a clear strategy for the work in Kosovo in the coming years. Such a strategy was developed in conjunction with the process of revising the Kosovo Appeal, which is outlined in this programme update.

Traditionally, the Federation has assisted the local RC structures in Kosovo through a *programme based* appeal process, i.e. requesting funds from donors for programme assistance in various sectors including health and care, social welfare and psychosocial support, disaster management, and organizational development. The emphasis in these appeals (with the exception of organizational development) has always been on supporting the implementation of programmes, i.e. the direct services provided to the vulnerable community, including a component of capacity building. However, within the existing transformational context, the RC organisations are currently undergoing a significant process of change which requires a considerable adjustment and development of organizational structures, procedures, etc. This, in turn, calls for an adjustment of the way the Federation assists the local RC organisations.

To fulfil this adjusted role and more adequately assist the local RC structures in responding more efficiently and effectively to the shifting needs and new patterns of vulnerability in a changing society and altered social environment, the Federation in Kosovo will give greater emphasis on providing support in the changing and developing of better and new organizational structures, improved or new procedures, solid legal base, enhanced management, better governance, etc. In the long run, this will put the local RC into a self-sustainable and stable position to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable. In other words, the Federation will put more emphasis on its role *to accompany and assist in the ongoing change management*<sup>3</sup> of the local RC organisations, rather than mostly providing financial and technical assistance in their programme implementation.

However, this strategic shift of emphasis cannot take place in a sudden move but needs to be gradual, and has to be closely connected to a number of other strategic elements including:

1. a strong process of building capacity and providing assistance in income generation and fundraising to ensure continued programme implementation;
2. a stronger and growing commitment from donor NSs (mainly from Western Europe) to engage in long-term partnerships with the local RC organisations and supporting the implementation of essential programmes for the most vulnerable;
3. a new way of working on regional level between the Regional Delegations and the Country Delegations. As it is rather cost intensive to maintain country delegations, their capacity should not exclusively centre on supporting the host country and NS / RC organisation (only in exceptional circumstances like during large scale disaster response and reconstruction), but should be used as part of the regional team, coordinated through the Regional Delegation. This will help to better utilize regional expertise and foster stronger regional networking.

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<sup>3</sup> Change Process is defined as a process to change the system in order to better satisfy the needs of the customer / beneficiaries. Change management denotes the process by which these changes to a system are made and has two main goals: supporting the processing of changes and enabling traceability of changes, which should be possible through proper execution of the process. Ref.: [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com)

4. a strong emphasis on creating regional networks involving the NSs / RC organisations of the region, including the mapping of resources and needs and the creation of resource and expertise sharing databases.

## **Revised Federation Priorities for 2006/2007**

The areas of support included in the revised appeal were evaluated and newly prioritized on the basis of the strategic direction outlined above and the most essential needs of the two local Red Cross organisations in Kosovo. Through the support from the International Federation (and other RC/RC Movement Partners), the Red Cross organizations in Kosovo are expected by the end of 2007 to have:

<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Global Agenda</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• become better functioning organisations with increased capacity to offer support to vulnerable groups including minorities (organisational development programme)</li> </ul>	Goal 3 + 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• trained and structured youth volunteers that offer support to vulnerable groups (youth development programme)</li> </ul>	Goal 2 + 3 + 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• contributed to the improvement of the general health of population (health and care programme)</li> </ul>	Goal 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• contributed to the beneficiaries' ability (target groups) to effectively meet their basic social needs (social welfare programme)</li> </ul>	Goal 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• helped reduce the vulnerability to the impact of disasters (disaster management programme)</li> </ul>	Goal 1

With regard to the programme support provided by the Federation in Kosovo, it is important to emphasize that the Kosovo Office by policy provides support only to sustainable programmes. In its efforts to support the local Red Cross organizations, the Federation has already ensured the full ownership and implementation responsibility for all programmes by the local Red Cross organizations. The continued support in capacity development will further strengthen the organisational and operational structures.

### **Organisational Development**

The overall implementation of the OD programme during the first half of the year has not been able to move in line with the planned timeframe due to the limited financial response from the donors as well as too high expectations raised during the joint planning process with the local RC organisations in 2005. There have also been very clear indications that currently neither the RC organisations nor the Federation have the capacity needed to implement all OD activities previously planned for 2006/07. Thus, the Appeal revision was identified as the most needed tool to be able to focus the support of the Federation to the RC organizations in a more realistic approach.

Therefore, the Federation will continue to strengthen the overall capacity of the two Red Cross organizations in accordance with the policies and guidelines of the Federation Strategy 2010 and the Global Agenda. Simultaneously, it is imperative to encourage the emergence of one RC organization that both reflects and serves the multiethnic composition of Kosovo.

The authorities and the public have increasing trust in the Red Cross as a reliable and specialized service provider. Positive response of the community to the RC is evidenced by an increased number of volunteers and members and increased participation in programme implementation and fund-raising. Relevant trainings will be provided to the new volunteers and members starting from the basic dissemination to the planning and implementation of programmes (depending on their interest) in order to build their capacity in different fields so they can contribute to achieving the overall goal of the programme.

The OD programme will serve to strengthen the capacity of the Red Cross organizations, both at branch and central level. Capacity building is integrated in all planning, management, implementation and evaluation

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activities including financial control and reporting. Specific training will occur in the areas of human resource development, communication, coordination and technical specific areas relating to the activities of the operation.

RCK has begun through the Federation support to plan for the implementation of the new accounting system at HQ and six branches (regionally to cover in the future all 26 branches). The Federation will support newly appointed finance staff members and staff responsible for finance management on branch level with trainings needed to improve their ability for using a new finance system. This will contribute to having better finance planning and management as well as timely financial reports.

The Federation will coordinate with all the components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, other agencies and governments to ensure that adequately-funded, effective and consistent support will be provided to the Red Cross organizations in Kosovo. This will lead to the development of a Cooperation Agreement Strategy with a clear and unified direction that provides a 'living' tool to improve coordination on the local / national societies' terms.

***Programme Goal:***

Better functioning Red Cross organisations with increased capacity at all levels to offer support to vulnerable groups including minorities

***Programme Objective:***

Improved management skills and structure of RC organizations with increased volunteer and programme capacity at all levels of organisation

[\*<click here for programme logframe>\*](#)

***Expected results:***

- Red Cross organisations have strengthened management and governance structures and increased capacities of human resources
- Red Cross organisations have improved financial system and financial management resources, including trained personnel and computer hardware and software for accounting
- The volunteer management structure is improved and better serves the involvement of volunteers in different RC activities
- Improved and more effective office and communication infrastructure of RC HQs and branches
- Improved cooperation with relevant partners through executing the CAS process
- The process of creating the one RC organization in Kosovo is ongoing and joint activities have been implemented when possible
- The public image of RCK is increased through better presence in media and information sharing

**Youth Development**

Political, economic and social transformation has led to decline and deterioration in many aspects of life. These include limited education opportunities, lack of livelihood and employment opportunities, a decrease in health awareness and thus an increase in risk behaviour, especially amongst young people. In addition, the years of neglect and conflict has left Kosovo's youth almost without any local organizations offering them a space for activities and meaningful involvement in society. Neither sports nor social clubs nor any other organizations exist, where youth can spend their time.

Experiences from the preceding decade and current circumstances of youth in Kosovo, combined with the uncertain prospect for the long-term stability of the region, make the outlook for their future particularly grave. Regardless of background, many young people today lack confidence and self-worth, express little hope for the future, and have difficulty trusting others. Social, educational, and economic networks and institutions for youth are in disarray and require significant rehabilitation or reestablishment. Threatening developments and circumstances in the youth sector include: expansion of organized crime and the threat of trafficking for young women; unemployment due to lack of opportunities, vocational training, or education; narcotics and alcohol abuse; prevalence of violence amongst youth; inadequate educational resources; and,

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disaffection from the current process of democratization and governance building. Importantly, without the skills, encouragement, and forums / organizations to develop and create a path to a better future, young people are increasingly finding it hard to see any future for themselves or their families.

To further emphasize the need to support Kosovo's youth as constructive community actors, Kosovo has the youngest population in Europe, with roughly 60 per cent of the population being under the age of 25. Current estimates suggest that the youth proportion of the population is growing. As a consequence of its sheer size and the threat posed by its unique potential for volatility and social disruption, young people should be viewed as a critical and strategic foundation for sustainable peace and development in Kosovo.

Thus, the importance of increasing support for activities that engage youth and allow their positive contribution to the full social, governance, and economic recovery of Kosovo is readily apparent. Youth must have the opportunity to develop the social values and skills needed to contribute effectively to civic life. Despite these observations, youth as a group has been denied an integral place in the reconstruction, governance, and socio-economic processes now occurring in Kosovo. On the contrary, youth today constitute one of the most vulnerable groups in Kosovo.

In light of this situation, the need for strong organizations, where youth can take on responsibilities towards the solving of some of their own problems in Kosovo is apparent. The Red Cross in Kosovo has the potential and ability to become such a strong organisation. The volunteer base of the local Red Cross organizations in Kosovo reflects Kosovar society: approximately 70 per cent of active volunteers are youth. However, there exist no standard ongoing programmes based on actions done by groups of youth volunteers, nor do real groups of youth volunteers exist.

RCK youth activities have been mainly carried out as short-term activities (one day activities like manifestations, etc.), planned mainly by the staff members from branches and headquarters. RCKM, although being a part of the Serbian Red Cross, is more or less isolated in their activities and requires extensive support in developing their overall programmes, including youth programmes.

At the same time there exists a strong desire in both organisations to be able to develop youth activities and involve more youth volunteers and members. In order to fulfil their mandate as RC organizations and deal with the problems of youth in Kosovo, proper structures with strong involvement of youth in governance and management bodies must be created and relevant programmes must be implemented. This will also attract and increase the involvement of the young population in Red Cross activities.

The planned Kosovo-wide Red Cross youth development programme will also contribute to the efforts of the International Federation and the ICRC to establish co-operation between the two RC organisations in Kosovo as it would create an additional forum for cooperation and coordination.

Implementing activities, structural forming process and establishing the training system, will support the continuation of youth work in local RC branches. The proposed youth development programme will target the needs of children and youth in Kosovo, and assist the RC organisations in the recruitment of new volunteers and enhance their capacity to update and create new youth focused activities.

***Programme Goal:***

Better functioning RC organisations with increased youth capacity to offer support to vulnerable groups.

***Programme Objective:***

Red Cross organisations in Kosovo have raised the profile of the Youth Programme and attracted and retained youth members through a more structured Youth volunteer system.

[\*<click here for programme logframe>\*](#)

***Expected results:***

- The youth management structure of RC organizations is improved on all levels (HQ, regional and branch)

- Standard training manual and education kits have been designed and printed.
- Improved capacity of youth volunteers for assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes.

## **Health and Care**

In 2003, the Ministry of Health was established as the highest executive level of management for the health system in Kosovo. The Ministry defined the following areas as priorities of the health care sector: reconstruction and re-equipping of damaged primary health care facilities, training of medical staff, establishment of a health service system of recurrent costs, and re-development of the health insurance fund. The newly emerging health system in Kosovo is primarily based on a "family practice" approach with physicians, nurses and other health professionals working as teams through local Health Centers (primary health facilities). In addition, there are a number of general hospitals (secondary health level) and Pristina University Hospital, the only place where tertiary health care is provided.

However, despite the significant investments done with the support of the international and NGO community, the health care system in Kosovo is still not able to cover even the basic health needs. There still exist significant deficiencies in the provision of health care services to the whole of the population, quality of services, and extremely limited access to specialized health services. No comprehensive review or analysis of the health situation in Kosovo exists. However, the limited data that is available suggests that the health indicators in Kosovo are some of the poorest in South Eastern Europe.

Maternal health in Kosovo had already been a problematic issue in the period before the conflict (between 1990 and 1999) due to a general difficulty of having access to health care services. After the conflict, the problems continued as a result of the low level of development of the health institutions. Infant mortality in Kosovo remains one of the highest in Europe, rating at 35-44 per 1000 live births (up to ten times higher than the European Union average). Many factors contribute to high infant and maternal mortality rates including: poor nutrition, limited use of health services, inadequate antenatal care and low levels of health education and promotion.

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS among young people is another concern for Kosovo society. There are many risk factors which will/may lead to an explosive increase of HIV/AIDS infections in Kosovo including a large young population, high unemployment, rapid social changes, a growing drug problem (including intravenous use), prostitution, high mobility of Kosovars in and out of Kosovo, and stigmatization of HIV/AIDS. Drug users and those at high-risk of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) and HIV/AIDS also require special attention in terms of prevention activities. In addition, there have been big changes in the behaviour of young people in Kosovo related to substance abuse and sexual behaviour (e.g. multiple sexual partners). Much needed information on topics such as drugs, HIV/AIDS, sexual behaviour and tolerance is deficient in the educational system, social network or home environment.

Following these challenges the local Red Cross organisations have identified the following activities in health and care as priorities:

- 1.) provision of family health education courses (continuation of programme started in 2005);
- 2.) activities on reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS and other risk behaviour; and
- 3.) First Aid courses for children and youth.

With the support from the International Federation and the Ministry of Health, RCK will continue to provide family health education courses, through an already trained instructor's network. The family health education project will be implemented in all 26 branches covering mainly rural areas. The existing training modules include: personal hygiene; family planning; pregnancy and delivery, nutrition and baby care. The family health education is also promoting family health awareness and disease prevention to the most vulnerable communities. The National Institute for Public Health, as part of the Ministry of Health responsible for health education activities in Kosovo, will monitor and evaluate the quality of courses provided by RCK.

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During the second half of 2006, the Federation Office in Kosovo will work with RCKM to assess the possibility of implementing family health education courses in the RCKM covered part of Kosovo.

HIV/AIDS activities will be implemented through trained volunteers focusing on young people. Different community activities and campaigns will be organized in order to raise awareness, fight the spread and reduce HIV/AIDS stigmatization. Special round table discussions with young people will be organized in order to provide more information on the disease and learn about the negative aspects of risk behaviour. Promotional and educational materials will be designed, printed and distributed to young people in the communities.

The proposed First Aid activities aim at strengthening the volunteer based First Aid in both Red Cross organizations. They will include basic first aid courses with a special focus on children in the schools and youth. This part of the programme will be conducted jointly with the Youth Development Programme. A planning group will be established, composed of First Aid instructors, youth representatives as well as staff from HQ and Federation, to design a plan of action by considering appropriate teaching material and methods through peer to peer education.

***Programme Goal:***

The general health of the population in Kosovo has improved

***Programme Objective:***

The awareness of population on health education, HIV/AIDS prevention and risk behaviour is increased.

[<click here for programme logframe>](#)

***Expected results:***

- Red Cross branches are organizing health education courses in community
- Awareness on HIV/AIDS among youth is increased.
- RC branches have FA trainers specialized to instruct youth & children and are providing training in the communities.
- RC branches are organizing traditional health activities

**Social Welfare**

With approximately ten per cent of the resident population receiving small social assistance benefits and many more families not eligible for such assistance due to highly restrictive criteria, the needs in the social sector are still extremely high. The reasons for this situation can be found in the extremely fragile institutions in Kosovo and an ailing economy in a transformational post-conflict situation. Unemployment is high with approximately 50 per cent of the working population without a job and the government does not have nearly enough funds to cover even the most basic social welfare needs. The World Bank study on poverty in Kosovo showed that 37 per cent of the population is classified as “poor”, i.e. living on less than €1.42 per day. The percentage of people living under the extreme poverty line, i.e. living on less than €0.93 per day has even increased in the last two years to 15 per cent of the population. Thus the RC organisations in Kosovo play an increasingly important role with their assistance to those people falling through the gaps of the social welfare system.

Based on the results of the Participatory Action Research (PAR)<sup>4</sup> conducted in 2005 by the British Red Cross and RCK, and supported by International Federation, the social welfare programme in 2006-2007 will focus on assisting three of the most vulnerable groups in Kosovo: single female-headed households, the elderly without family support, and youth. The activities for these target groups include income generation projects, home care, advocacy and social activities.

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<sup>4</sup> The purpose of the research was to identify ways to augment the current Social Welfare Programme by listening to the voices and opinions of vulnerable groups and employing alternative research methods to identify their strengths and capacities

*Single female-headed households* (many of them widowed during the conflict) often face both economic and social isolation. Those from rural areas are likely to be less educated and therefore have very few opportunities to generate an income for their families; they may even face discrimination from within the family (e.g. from in-laws) who oft-times struggle to provide for their deceased son's or brother's wife and fear embarrassment for perceived improper behaviour. Children of such families are also more likely to be taken out of secondary education to support their families and assist with domestic and agricultural chores.

*Elderly people* are one of the groups most affected by the socio-economic instability and the changes in Kosovo. No proper services are provided for elderly, especially in remote areas. The only elderly home institution in Pristina, administered by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, is providing some health and social services to limited number of elderly. Many national and international organizations are voicing their concerns of the worsening situation and living conditions of elderly people in Kosovo. However, only few organizations are addressing the needs, mainly by providing some food and non-food items. The situation is exacerbated by the fact that many of the elderly are not receiving any social assistance and/or pensions, which is increasing their challenges in meeting their daily needs. Some of these elderly are also living in isolated places with no proper care and limited access to health and social services.

For a description of the situation of *youth* in Kosovo, please see above under Youth Development.

***Programme Goal:***

The beneficiaries' ability to effectively meet their own social basic need is improved.

***Programme Objective:***

The well-being of target groups is improved through social welfare and home care based programmes.

[<click here for programme logframe>](#)

***Expected results:***

- Red Cross has established one youth multi-purpose centre for multiple social welfare activities
- The social and economic situation of single female headed-households has significantly improved through the implementation of income generating projects, as defined by the target vulnerable groups themselves.
- Different social activities are organized for multiple target groups.
- The social and economic situation of youth which have participated in vocational and other trainings has improved.
- Both Red Cross organizations have trained volunteers providing home care for elderly people.
- Advocacy plan for selected vulnerable groups is developed and implemented

**Disaster Management**

The specific situation in Kosovo, of having two Red Cross organizations, has led to difficulties in developing the Red Cross disaster management capacity as this requires a high degree of coordination and working together in the field.

Kosovo is one of the most densely populated areas in the mountainous region of the Balkans. The ravages of conflict, destruction of homes and agricultural infrastructure - together with economic deprivation and environmental degradation - have resulted in extensive population displacement and its concentration in increasingly congested urban settlements along valley floors and on the narrow plains that extend to the lower reaches of foothills. Lack of effective planning and control has fostered the construction of poorly built houses on ground of marginal safety, in a landscape of limited and largely unprotected water sources. For most people, access to electric power is, at best, intermittent. Although not prone to frequent natural disaster, the geological configuration of Kosovo (its location within a region characterised by seismic volatility) renders it susceptible to earthquake, the most recent of which occurred in April 2002. Seasonal river floods, avalanches and landslides are also relatively common events.

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(Special Focus on Kosovo Programme and Budget Revision)**

The RCK disaster management coordinator continues to participate effectively in regular meetings of the governmental Disaster Management Team (DMT). Tentatively the DMT has given to the RCK a leading role in water sanitation and an assisting role in first aid and shelter as a partner in the Kosovo wide DM plan. The law on disaster preparedness and response has been drafted by the Department for Emergency and was sent to the Kosovo parliament commission for review.

The Disaster Management programme aims to strengthen the capacity of both RC organisations to be able to effectively respond to the humanitarian needs within a disaster situation in Kosovo. In addition, the DM capacities of RCK are developed based on the defined role within the Kosovo national DM plan.

Trainings will be provided at both HQ and branch level in order to effectively and professionally carry coordinated disaster response activities. It is envisaged that successful and fulfilling engagement with the disaster management programme will motivate young women and men of all ethnic groups within Kosovo to increasingly regard the Red Cross as the humanitarian organisation of choice within which to voluntarily commit their skills. Young people constitute the heart of both Red Cross organisations. Already actively involved in awareness raising campaigns, dissemination of the Movement's principles and the promotion of humanitarian values, they are an essential element of efforts to encourage and promote the ideal of voluntary service. In Kosovo, it is intended that they become key activists in the development of branch and community initiatives for disaster preparedness, mitigation and response.

***Programme Goal:***

Vulnerability to the impact of disasters is reduced in Kosovo.

***Programme Objective:***

The capacity of both RC organisations to plan and manage effective disaster preparedness and response initiatives based is increased.

[\*<click here for programme logframe>\*](#)

***Expected results:***

- Disaster Management Plans are finalized and disseminated in all levels of the organizations
- The organizational capacity to manage and co-ordinate disaster management trainings and activities through trained staff and volunteers have improved.
- Effective networking between Red Cross and other agencies (national and regional) engaged with disaster management is established.

**[Revised budget for Kosovo for 2006/2007 is below; click here to return to the title page.](#)**

# BUDGET 2006/2007

## PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: MAACS001

Name: KOSOVO 2006/2007

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	6,975	0	0	0	0	0	6,975
Clothing & Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	5,400	0	0	0	0	0	5,400
Seeds & Plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & First Aid	3,500	0	0	500	0	0	4,000
Teaching Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Supplies & Services	45,000	0	0	0	0	0	45,000
<b>SUPPLIES</b>	<b>60,875</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61,375</b>
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & Telecom	0	0	0	23,410	0	0	23,410
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>LAND, VEHICLES &amp; EQUIPMEN</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,410</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,410</b>
Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distribution & Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicles cost	53,018	13,560	3,011	53,901	0	0	123,490
<b>TRANSPORT &amp; STORAGE</b>	<b>53,018</b>	<b>13,560</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>53,901</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>123,490</b>
International Staff	96,999	19,400	9,700	67,899	102,000	0	295,998
Regionally Deployed Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National staff	132,780	35,464	11,687	120,098	0	0	300,029
National Society Staff	12,065	4,201	0	22,091	0	0	38,357
Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	<b>241,844</b>	<b>59,065</b>	<b>21,387</b>	<b>210,088</b>	<b>102,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>634,384</b>
Workshops & Training	286,108	43,860	22,625	204,678	0	0	557,271
<b>WORKSHOPS &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>286,108</b>	<b>43,860</b>	<b>22,625</b>	<b>204,678</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>557,271</b>
Travel & related expenses	11,745	3,725	0	21,930	0	0	37,400
Information & Public Rela	10,980	7,350	0	17,963	0	0	36,293
Office Running Costs	51,690	12,421	10,156	65,448	0	0	139,715
Communication Costs	3,698	1,278	0	5,580	0	0	10,556
Professional Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other General Expenses	15,361	2,598	0	9,403	0	0	27,362
<b>GENERAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>93,474</b>	<b>27,372</b>	<b>10,156</b>	<b>120,324</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>251,326</b>
Asset Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Contributions & Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS &amp; TRANSFERS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme Support	51,118	10,001	3,975	42,608	7,091	0	114,793
<b>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</b>	<b>51,118</b>	<b>10,001</b>	<b>3,975</b>	<b>42,608</b>	<b>7,091</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>114,793</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET:</b>	<b>786,437</b>	<b>153,858</b>	<b>61,154</b>	<b>655,509</b>	<b>109,091</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,766,049</b>