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Ministria e Mjedisit, Planifikimit Hapësinor dhe Infrastrukturës Ministarstvo Životne Sredine, Prostornog Planiranja i Infrastrukture Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure

REVIEW OF THE STATE WATER **STRATEGY 2023 - 2027**

AND

ACTION PLAN 2023 - 2025

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Albin Kurti Prime Minister of the Republic of Kosova

Dear citizens of Republic of Kosova,

In an era where the impact of climate change looms ever larger, Kosova stands alongside the countries grappling with water scarcity. Our nation is classified as a water-stress country, as water availability hovers at a mere 16% of the regional average. This statistic is not just a number; it is a call to action for all of us.

Recent findings from the World Resource Institute's Water Risk Atlas paint a global picture that resonates with our local challenges. According to this study, 25 countries, together housing one-quarter of the world's population, are mired in the depths of extremely high water stress. More alarmingly, around 4 billion people, or over 50% of the world's population, grapple with highly water-stressed conditions for at least one month every year. These statistics are a stark reminder that water is a global concern that transcends borders.

Climate change threatens to exacerbate already fragile water situation in our country, risking a further decrease in water availability by up to 20% over the next 20-30 years. This looming crisis should stir us into immediate and decisive action.

Our agricultural sector is especially vulnerable. Earlier snowmelt and shifting precipitation patterns disrupt the delicate balance of our water supply, jeopardizing our ability to secure sufficient water to irrigate crops effectively. Water security is further an integral component of energy, tourism, development and overall welfare of our people. These challenges, if left unaddressed, could threaten food security and economic stability, as well as social welfare.

However, the Water Strategy for 2023-2027 and the accompanying action plan represent a turning point for Kosova. It signifies our collective resolve to protect and preserve our most precious resource. The key components of this strategy include the development of new reservoirs to bolster water availability, advanced wastewater treatment to safeguard water quality, and the strengthening of institutions tasked with managing our water resources.

Crucially, we are opening doors to young water professionals, recognizing the need for fresh perspectives and innovative solutions. By harnessing the energy and creativity of our youth, we can confront the challenges ahead with renewed vigor.

Moreover, we are fully committed to fostering international partnerships. Water knows no borders, and collaboration with our neighbors and the global community is essential to mitigating the impacts of climate change on our water resources. Together, we can share knowledge and best practices, ensuring that our collective efforts yield positive results.

In conclusion, Kosova's water story is both a local and global narrative. We are a -country in need of immediate action, but we are also part of a global community grappling with similar challenges. The Water Strategy for 2023-2027 is our blueprint for a resilient and sustainable future. It is our commitment to safeguard our water resources, protect our environment, and secure prosperity for generations to come.

Together, we can navigate the waters of progress, ensuring that our most vital resource flows freely, sustaining our nation and our planet.

With warm regards,

Albin Kurti Prime Minister of the Republic of Kosova



Liburn Aliu Minister of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure

Since taking the role of the Minister of Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning, and Infrastructure (MESPI) myself and my cabinet have highly appreciated the water sector and its interconnection with other sectors of this Ministry as well as with other economic sectors such as water services, agriculture, energy, etc.

For years, proper water resources management, although vital for the environment, economic development and social well-being was left aside. This has caused the degradation of water resources by neglecting the implementation of the law or applying it incorrectly, for example, the case of the granting of water rights.

From the very beginning, numerous inaccuracies were identified, such as in the case of hydropower plants or the financing of water projects without criteria and the negligence of water institutions within the Ministry to take adequate measures against misuse despite the deterioration of the state of water resources and fact that Kosova has a shortage of water available.

To address these issues, we have taken measures such as starting with the reform of the legal and institutional framework, opening the sector to inter-institutional cooperation, creating space for young professionals and developing a master's program in the integrated management of water resources at the University of Prishtina. Furthermore, we have raised the financial capacities in the development of new water resources (accumulations), the safety of existing dams, river basin management planning, flood risk planning and risk maps, the development of the water payment platform, and many other activities towards the improvement of the quantitative and qualitative state of water resources in the country.

Our approach to be shall be systematic, integrated and in coordination with the use of water by other sectors, we reviewed the water strategy for the five (5) year period 2023-2027 and drew up the action plan 2023-2025, a document that originates from the National Water Strategy 2017-2036.

I pledge that together with my cabinet, the staff of the Ministry, and with other Ministers responsible for water services and for agriculture in particular, as well as in cooperation with the Regional Water and Irrigation Companies, educational institutions, civil society and the media, we will achieve the goals common agreed upon in this document.

We invite your support and critical voice.

With respect,

Liburn Aliu

Minister of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure

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Abbreviations

EMA	Emergency Management Agency
KEPA	Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency
RBDA	River Basin District Authority
WSRA	Water Services Regulatory Authority
WB	World Bank
EU	European Union
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
FLOWS	BB program: Fostering and Leveraging Opportunities for Water Security
IFI	International Financial Institutions
НМІК	Hydro-Meteorological Institute of Kosovo
NIPH	National Institute of Public Health
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
EU	European Commission
KfW	German Development Bank (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau)
IMWC	Inter-Ministerial Water Council
RWC	Regional Water Company
MLGA	Ministry of Local Government Administration
MASHT	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MAFRD	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development
MoE	Ministry of Economy
MFLT	Ministry of Finance, Labour and Transfers

MWR	Integrated Management of Water Resources
IWR-K	"Integrated Management of Water Resources in Kosovo" program
/IESPI	Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoH	Ministry of Health
PE	Public Enterprise
MUPE	Policy and Monitoring Unit of Public Enterprises
RBMP	River Basin Management Planning
GoK	Government of Kosova
SCO	Swiss Cooperation Office
GSK	Geological Service of Kosovo
AI	Administrative Instruction
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
WBIF	Western Balkans Investment Framework – EU programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ater represents one of the key elements for the realization of the sustainable development of the living environment. The state and quality of water are of fundamental importance for socio-economic development, protection of the living environment for the existence and well-being of humanity. As an irreplaceable limited resource, it can only be regenerated if it is adequately managed. The sustainable management of water resources represents a great challenge and the ever greater imbalance between supply and demand for water in many parts of Europe, as well as in Kosovo. The availability of water and the lack of water have gradually become the main points in the creation of water policies at the national and EU level.

WATER RESOURCES IN KOSOVO ARE USED FOR MORE PURPOSES, NAMELY FOR ACTIVITIES WHICH MEAN THE FOLLOWING:

- Drinking water supply,
- Water for irrigation of agricultural lands,
- Water for industry,
- Sport, recreation, and
- Electricity generation.

THE STRATEGIC AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE STATE WATER STRATEGY OF KOSOVO 2023-2027 AND THE ACTION PLAN 2023-2025 ARE:

Strategic Objective 1

Improving water management;

Strategic Objective 2

Long-term water security for users and safety of existing dams;

Strategic Objective 3

Protection of water resources and protection from water, ensuring the protection of the ecosystem and the population;

Strategic Objective 4

Improving the reliability and quality of water services.

The revision of the State Water Strategy of Kosovo 2023-2027 aims at the most effective management of water resources to ensure the quantity of water and its proper quality, for the needs of the population and economic development.

In order to achieve the basic objectives regarding the management of water resources, which are: water protection, protection from harmful actions of water and efficient use of water, it will be improved with: the legal framework of water, which includes the revision of the law for water or the drafting of a new law, the completion of the sub-legal acts required for the implementation of the law, as well as the drafting of the law for financing the management of water resources. Also, drafting plans for the management of river basins, feasibility studies for locations for water accumulation, construction of dams and safety assessment of existing dams.

The State Water Strategy of Kosovo 2023-2027 and the Action Plan 2023-2025 are a long-term planning document, which contains the methodology, background, SWOT analysis, legal and institutional framework, vision, mission, strategic objectives, actions for the development of water policies in the Republic of Kosovo. It defines the specific objectives of water resources, starting from the existing state of the water sector, detailing the requirements, management structures, requirements for the protection and improvement of the state of water quality and protection from water.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Kosovo National Water Strategy 2017-2036 (hereinafter KNWS) has been drafted in accordance with Article 31 of the Law on Kosovo Waters. KNWS was approved at the 20th meeting of the government, decision n0. 16/20, dated 20.12.2017 and then by the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo in the plenary session held on 30.05.2018, decision no.06-V-137.

In the process of drafting laws and sublegal acts, Kosovo clearly aims for alignment with European legislation, with the aim of harmonizing with the directives and standards of the European Commission. The legal framework for the water sector includes its two main subsectors, that of water resources and water services; The laws are as follows, while the sub-legal acts (see Annex 1):

- Law no. 04/L-147 for Kosovo Waters;
- Law no. 03/L-087 on Public Enterprises;
- Law no. 05/L-042 on Regulation of Water Services;
- Law no. 06/L-039 on the Geological Service of Kosovo;
- Law no. 03/L-025 on Environmental Protection;
- Law (No. 03/L-233) on Nature Protection;
- Law no. 06/L-035 on Hydrometeorological Activities;
- Law no. 03/L-040 on Local Self-Government;
- Law no. 02/L-078 for Public Health;
- Law no. 04/L-174 for Spatial Planning;
- Law no. 02/L-9 for Irrigation of Agricultural Lands.

The content of the Strategy is in compliance with AI (GRK) no. 07/2018 on planning and drafting strategic documents and action plans and relevant EU directives.

The document has reviewed and is in line with national and international plans and strategies in the field of environment such as:

- Government Water Policy;
- State Strategy for Kosovo Waters 2017-2036;
- Strategy and Action Plan for Climate Change 2019-2028;
- Strategy for Environmental Protection 2013-2022;
- National Development Strategy 2030;
- Energy Strategy 2022-2031;
- Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2026;
- The Irrigation Master Plan for Kosovo and the Investment Framework (2020), as well as the
- Strategy for the Management of Rural Water Supply and Sewerage Systems.

The State Water Strategy of Kosovo 2023-2027 is also related to the Program of the Government of Kosovo 2022-2025, point 2.12.3 Water management and infrastructure development, with the implementation of the SAA, specifically with Article 115 on the environment, Article 116 on climate change and Article 117 on civil protection. Discussions from the joint structures of the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) between Kosovo and the EU, as well as the conclusions reached by the Sub-Committee on Environment, Energy, Transport and Regional Development, highlight the necessity of revising a long-term Strategy and Plan of Action, with the aim of improving the sector in general.

The need to undertake reforms in the water sector is also highlighted in the European Reform Agenda (ERA), within priority 2.3. "Reducing air and water pollution and improving waste management", this document contains the main priorities in the European integration process.

The State Water Strategy of Kosovo 2023-2027 is related to the implementation of the Green Agenda, in which case it takes into account the approximation and gradual implementation of the EU legislation related to water, the improvement of waste water management, the modernization of the infrastructure water monitoring and achieving good status for all water bodies.

The State Water Strategy of Kosovo is also related to the SDG (Sustainable Development Goals), Objective 6 - Ensuring access to water supply and sanitation for all, to achieve universal and equal access to safe drinking water, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating waste disposal in an uncontrolled manner and minimizing the spillage of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the percentage of untreated wastewater and significantly increasing recycling and safe reuse at the level of integrated management of water resources is implemented at all levels.

2. METHODOLOGY

The legal basis for the revision of the State Water Strategy of Kosovo (SWSK) is in Article 31 of the Water Law, in which it is emphasized that the Ministry¹ draws up the State Water Strategy for a period of 20 years with the possibility of revision and completion every five (5) years. Although SWSK has a time limit of 20 years and will be valid for the approved time period, it is planned that the strategy will be implemented in four time periods, the first period will include the years 2017 to 2021, a period for which there is no assessment implementation, the current second period 2022-2026, and then the third period 2027-2031 and the last fourth period 2032-2036.

SWSK envisioned that the first phase, 2017-2021, will be a consolidation phase, while the second phase, 2022-2026, will be an expansion phase, specifically in two directions:

1. Investments

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- Broader program of measures addressing expansion and development needs.
- Increasing water resources (accumulations).
- Increased focus on expanding service coverage.
- Increased focus on reducing pollution (treatment of polluted water).

2. Management Capacity

Improving data collection (hydrometeorology, water resources, water quality): increasing the range of parameters including hydro-ecological ones.

Further improvement of the planning process and implementation measures – greater focus on economic evaluation.

This revision of the SWSK covers the time period 2022-2026. The review process has been comprehensive, in constant consultation with state institutions at the central and local level, regional water companies, civil society, young professionals, representatives of water users, academic and development partners. This approach also accompanied the drafting of the basic strategy, the state strategy for water 2017-2036.

Since there has been no regular monitoring of the implementation of the SWSK nor evaluation of its implementation, this review is focused on the implementation review of the measures and actions planned with the SWSK and the adaptation of these actions, including the scope and deadlines for their implementation within strategic objectives.

For the Review of the State Water Strategy of Kosovo 2023 - 2027, a team has been established which is responsible for drafting and finalizing the Review of the SWSK. The team was established by decision No. 1167/22 on date: 15/03/2022 by the General Secretary of the responsible Ministry.

According to the law, the Ministry responsible for Environment and Spatial Planning - which is currently the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure The team was established by decision No. 1167/22 on date: 15/03/2022 by the General Secretary of the responsible Ministry.

The team held six (6) workshops where it reviewed, discussed and made strategic decisions during the process of preparing the SWSK. For the monitoring and implementation of the SWSK, the Ministry responsible for the water resources sector, specifically the Water Division under the Department for Environmental and Water Protection, in cooperation with the shareholders of the water sector and other line ministries, which are responsible for the water sector.

MEMBERS OF THE TEAM FOR THE DRAFTING OF THE SWSK REVIEW, ARE REPRESENTATIVES OF:

- Ministry of Economy (ME);
- Ministry of Finance, Labor and Transfers (MFLT);
- Office for Strategic Planning/OPM;
- Legal Office / OPM;
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development (MAFRD);
- Ministry of Local Government Administration (MLGA);
- European integration office;
- Ministry of Health (MOH);
- Faculty of Construction;
- AHEK Association of Hydro Engineers of Kosovo.

During drafting the Review of the SWSK, participated the advisers of the Inter-ministerial Council of Waters - ICW / ZKM.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 Analysis of the existing situation3.1.1 Management of water resources

a) Legal framework - The Kosovo Water Law (No. 04/L-147) regulates all issues related to water resources, as well as issues related to water management: water use, water protection, protection from waters, etc. During the drafting process of the sub-legal acts required under this law, a considerable number of deficiencies have been identified, both in the technical aspect and also in the substantive aspect, which as such cause ambiguity and consequently make difficulties in the implementation of this law. Specifically, in the law there are contradictions and ambiguities regarding the basic concepts for water management, such as: water resources, water assets, water monitoring, water rights, etc. Moreover, in its current form, this law has failed to transpose many of the concepts and principles of the Water Framework Directive (EU Directive 2000/60/EC), which is the basic legislation of the EC in the field of water resources management.

b) Institutional framework

- The institutional structure for the management of water resources is not fully consolidated. So, in the key institutions that are responsible for the planning and management of water resources, there is a lack of capacity. As a result of insufficient capacities, the basic issues of resource management have still not been addressed, such as: (i) there is no qualitative and complete information regarding the quantity and quality of water, (ii) there is no effective control over the use of water and the exploitation of river alluvium, (iii) there is no effective supervision of the quality of wastewater discharge, (iv) the degree of implementation of objectives from policy documents and strategic documents is extremely low, (v) the degree of implementation of legislation in the field of water has remained very low, etc.

The Regional River Basin Authority (RRBA) today operates as a department within MESPI.

The categorization of RRBA as a department of the Ministry is problematic, because it is not in accordance with Law 04/L-147 on Kosovo Waters and Law no. 03/L-189 for the State Administration of the Republic of Kosovo. For the needs of water administration, Kosovo is treated as a region of river basins, and the Authority is established for this region by law (Article 21, para. 1 and 2). RRBA has its own headquarters and reports to the Minister for its work (Article 21, Parag. 3 and 4), and has its own powers separated from the Ministry (Article 22).

On the other hand, the capacities of HMIK as an institution that has a vital role for water management, being an institution that produces data and information necessary for the planning and management of water resources, in particular human ones, are insufficient to fulfill the legal responsibilities that this institution has for effective monitoring of quantitative and qualitative water parameters in Kosovo.

As for the capacities in the field of inspection, currently MESPI has only 3 water inspectors. This number is insufficient for effective inspection and fulfillment of the legal responsibilities that the water inspector has. No municipality has an authorized water inspector, as provided by the law in force.

c) Planning

River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) are the basic planning documents for the management of river basins, defined as such by EU directives and Kosovar legislation. The content of these plans, as well as other issues for their preparation, such as the time limit, time dynamics for their preparation, the process of consultation and public discussion, are determined by the Law on Waters of Kosovo. The environmental objectives to be achieved, as well as the program of measures to achieve them, are an integral part of these plans.

So far, none of the RBMPs have been completed, although the plan for Drini e Bardhë has been in the process for five years and now before completion, with the support of the Swedish government. While other RBMPs (Ibër, Lepenc and Moravë te Binçës) have started to prepare with the support of a program co-financed by the Government of Switzerland and the Government of Kosovo, for the integrated management of water resources in Kosovo (IMWR-K).

d) Development of water resources

Renewable water reserves in Kosovo are relatively few. Only 10% of Kosovo's waters are external waters (coming from neighboring countries). Groundwater is generated by precipitation, and is then a balance between precipitation, evaporation, and runoff. So most of Kosovo's waters originate within the state and flow into neighboring states quickly, since the geographical position and small territory of Kosovo prevents the accumulation of water flows in natural rivers and lakes. Consequently, as was foreseen in the SWSK 2017-2036, it is a priority to examine the possibility for the development of new resources, which means the construction of new water reservoirs, especially for the basins of Ibri, Morava e Binces and Lepenci.

The *lbër-Lepenc system* was started in the 70s to accumulate water from the lbër and Lepenc rivers, in order to supply cities, farms and industries in Eastern and Southern Kosovo. The project started with the construction of the Ujman dam and the canals that send water from the lbër river south, towards Pristina.

d) Development of water resources

The scheme for the development of the Lepenc River to supply the south of Kosovo was delayed, leaving Ferizaj, Shtime, Gjilan and their surroundings more and more without water. MESPI with assistance from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), commissioned a study in 2017 to review and update the plans for the development of the Lepenc River with a diversion dam on the Lepenc River in Firaj and an accumulation dam in a valley west of Shtime.

In early 2020 the study reported that the 1970s scheme remained valid in principle, but required substantial changes to accommodate the expansion of southern cities over the years. It was recommended that the project should be developed in two phases:

phase 1 construction of the Firaja dam and phase 2 construction of the Shtime dam.

Phase 1 includes the construction of a diversion dam in Firajë and a pipeline system to deliver much-needed water to three RWCs, which provide drinking water to the population of 9 municipalities in Eastern and Southern Kosovo, respectively RWC Hidromorava, RWC Bifurcation and RWC Prishtina.

With the assistance of the EBRD, through the EU program, WBIF (Western Balkans Investment Framework).

It is currently preparing the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Preliminary Design for the Firaja Dam and bulk water supply pipes to the service reservoirs of the three WRCs. With some additional funds that will be made available by the EU, the detailed design and tender documentation will be prepared.

After that, the project will be ready to move to the international tendering process and the selection of the contractor for implementation and construction.

It is anticipated that the Phase 1 Project will be ready for construction around mid-2025 and construction will be completed before the end of 2028.

At the same time, in the context of the development of water resources, the project financed by the World Bank (WB) "Fostering and Leveraging Opportunities for Water Security" (known by the acronym FLOWS, in English - 'Fostering and Leveraging Opportunities for Water Security') ratified by the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo with law no. 08/L-096, is the first of two phases of the FLOWS program aimed at improving Kosovo's long-term water security and the ability to respond to water stress caused by climate change.

This project will update the dams and reservoirs section of the 1983 Master Plan, as well as assist in the development of RBMPs, ensuring that these plans will respond to broad water security challenges.

e) Water monitoring

A prerequisite for any effective planning is the availability of up-to-date, continuous and reliable data. So it is necessary to have the right information about the existing state of the waters (quantity and quality), which should be ensured through the water monitoring process. The lack of this information makes it very difficult to draw up river basin management plans. Monitoring the quality and quantity of water, despite a small progress, as regards the creation of the underground water monitoring network, remains a challenge, in particular the biological monitoring of water quality and the monitoring of priority polluting substances.

f) Protection of rivers from degradation

The problem of river degradation as a result of the use of alluvium (inerts) has been found in numerous reports. Considering the extremely negative short-term and long-term effects of this phenomenon and the fact that the measures so far have not had an effect, this problem must be reviewed in its entirety both in the regulatory / legal aspect and in particular in the implementation plan, in order to establish an efficient system that prevents further water degradation.

On the other hand, one of the biggest, most incomprehensible and most obvious problems is the pollution of rivers with wastes. As much as the Ministry has tried to prevent littering and set fines, the lack of concrete action, the lack of central and municipal inspectors, as well as the lack of punishments from the courts, has left this problem in the hands of non-governmental organizations.

g) Erosion

One of the least addressed challenges is erosion control. Data about the state of erosion are mainly from the 80s. RRBA is directly competent for protection against erosion and for defining erosive areas within the river basin and setting protective measures, while the municipality is responsible for protection against erosion in the urban area. But unfortunately, in the absence of such expertise in Kosovo, there is also a lack of competent staff to deal with this issue, either at the central level or even less at the local level.

h) Flood protection

Kosovo has fulfilled the first requirement of the EU Flood Directive, by developing the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for each river basin. The preliminary flood risk assessment, completed with the support of WBIF (for the basins of the rivers Ibri, Lepenci and Morava e Binçes) and GIZ (for the basin of the river Drini I Bardhë), has analyzed 834 cadastral areas with a total surface of 7,056 km². At risk of flooding are zones of 123 km², 341,244 inhabitants and 57,784 families, 32 cultural and historical sites, 57 protected zones and hotspots and 538 areas of economic importance. Studies have identified 398 Potentially Considerable Flood Risk Areas, of which 108 are at extreme risk, 95 are at very high risk and 195 are at high risk. The development of the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment was the beginning of a wider program for the rehabilitation and construction of flood protection infrastructure in Kosovo, focusing on investment needs and aiming at sustainable flood management, with possible support of the European Investment Bank (EIB).

The program is expected to contribute to a shift from the current largely reactive approach to flood management towards a catchment-based approach, that takes into account long-term social and economic factors, maximizing the use of natural processes and systems, supported by structural and non-structural interventions. structural to be identified.

3.1.2 Water services

a) Organizational structure

The water services sector, on the other hand, has a consolidated and very well-regulated organizational and institutional structure - even the same is considered as model for countries in the region. The organization of services through Regional Water Companies (RWCs) and the existence of the independent regulator are evaluated as major structural advantages that have influenced the increase in efficiency and financial sustainability of RWCs.

In general, the existing water distribution systems for domestic use and irrigation are mostly efficient, but in case of climate change the situation tends to deteriorate rapidly. There is a need for legislation and policies to encourage the outsourcing of some water and irrigation company services.

b) Coverage of the population with water supply and sewerage services

The rate of coverage of the population with public water supply and sewerage services has increased significantly in recent years. Thus, according to the available data, currently about 79% of the population of Kosovo has access to public water supply systems and about 65% to public sewage systems.

c) Water quality

The quality of water supplied through public water systems managed by RWCs is generally in accordance with applicable standards². The quality of water is supervised by the National Institute of Public Health which, according to the legislation in force, has this responsibility and reports on the quality of water supplied through public water supply systems.

d) Fees for services

The price paid by citizens and businesses of Kosovo for water supply and sewerage services, is significantly below the affordability threshold (3% of the average monthly income for a family) according to all international standards and lower than in the countries of the region.³

e) Wastewater treatment

One of the most dynamic subsectors in recent years is the construction of urban wastewater treatment plants (WTPs). Today, there are functional plants for the treatment of polluted water in Skenderaj, Prizren, Junik, Pejë, while the plant in Gjakovë has already been completed. Funds have also been secured, through loans, and work has started for the regional plant in Pristina together with the municipalities of Fushë Kosova, Obiliq and Graçanica, as well as for the plants in Mitrovica and Gjilan. As for Ferizaj, the discussions between RWC Bifurkation and the Hungarian company failed and consequently the term of effectiveness of the Hungarian loan expired. So there are a total of 27 urban areas that do not have any concrete commitment. In addition to the urban WTPs, there are also 13 small plants in some rural areas: Harilaç (in Fushë Kosovë), Mramor (Pristina), Skivjan (Gjakovë), the plant for Kuk and Kosavë (Dragash), Kukjan (Dragash), the plant for Vrellë and Medvec (Lipjan), Hallaq i Madh (Lipjan),

² According to the annual report of the National Institute of Public Health for the year 2021, 98.1% of the 20336 samples analyzed throughout Kosovo are in accordance with the defined quality standards.

³ Annual Work Report 2021 of the Regulatory Authority for Water Services - http://www.WRA-rks.org/assets/cms/uploads/files/Publikimet/raportetvjetore/2022-03-30_RAPORTIPUNES-2021ALB.pdf

Kramovik (Rahovec), Volljak (Klin), Marmull (Gjakovë), Tërnac (Skenderaj), Banjë e Pejës (Istog), and Orllan (Podujevë). It should be emphasized that the treatment of polluted water is part of the water services and therefore falls under the responsibility of ME as the carrier, but that MESPI also has responsibility in terms of defining environmental standards. Wastewater treatment plants for the main cities are already operational (Prizren – 50,000 b.e., Gjakova – 30,000 b.e., Peja – 60,000 b.e.).

f) Service areas of Regional Water Companies (RWCs)

The table below shows the data on the service areas of the RWCs – the municipalities covered by each of the RWCs and the population served.

Table 1: Service areas of RWCs: municipalities and population

Nc	RWC	Municipalities served	Population served
1	Prishtina	Prishtina	220,323
		Podujeva	88,018
		Fushë Kosova	40,432
		Obiliqi	18,419
		Lipjani	58,601
		Shtimja	27,779
		 Gllogovci 	61,939
		Graçanica	12,149 Σ[527,660]
2	Hidroregjioni Jugor	Derizreni	195,881
		Suhareka	58,878
		Malisheva	58,154
		 Dragashi 	34,034
		Mamusha*	5,949 Σ[352,896]
2	Hidrodrini	Peja	99,073
0		□ Istogu	41,397
		Klina	40,913
		Deçani	42,755
		Juniku	6,404
		□ Mitrovice	≥[230,542]
4	Mitrovica		69,800 62,473
			53 277
			∑[186.616]
		Gjakova	94,924
5	Gjakova^^	Rahoveci	57575
			∑[152,499]
6	Hidromorava	Gjilani	77,630
0	Thuromorava	Vitia	48,290
		Kamenica	28,017
		Novobërda*	7,157
		Ranillugu*	3,706
		Kllokoti*	2,718
		Parteshi*	1,683 Σ[169,201]
-	Difutecioni	Ferizaj	107,378
(DIIURKACIONI	Kaçaniku	34,988
		 Hani i Elezit 	10,171
		 Shtërpca* 	6,580 Σ[159,117]

Note:

(*) - have not yet been taken over by RWC

(**) – also manages several villages of the municipality of Prizren

g) Performance of RWCs

According to the Water Regulatory Authority (WRA), the performance of water services for the year 2021 (not including the north of Kosovo and settlements with their own systems) is presented in the table below:

Table 2: Performance	of Regional Water	Companies in 2021
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RWC	No. of Customers	Population with water supply services	Population with sewerage services	Access to public water supply	Access to sewerage	Unbilled water (%)	Unbilled water (m ³)	Cashing in (%)
Prishtina	153,509	434,270	408,621	83%	78%	58%	32,013,675	91%
<u>Hidroregjion</u> i <u>Jugor</u>	54,104	218,371	216,280	66%	65%	54%	9,209,719	100%
<u>Hidrodrin</u> i	53,205	196,654	104,871	85%	45%	58%	14,509,230	129%
Mitrovica	43,897	161,161	121,341	80%	60%	55%	15,156,096 ⁴	74%
Gjakova	43,737	172,632	117,428	99%	67%	42%	6,742,405	103%
Bifurkacioni	33,551	124,531	113,818	81%	74%	57%	4,695,808	80%
<u>Hidromorava</u>	34,703	115,613	94,386	61%	50%	48%	3,762,981	92%
SECTOR	416,706	1,423,232	1,176,746	79%	65%	55%	86,089,914	96%

h) Water losses

High water losses continue to be a serious problem and therefore among the main challenges for the financial sustainability of RWCs. This is due to the fact that currently more than half of the treated water, which RWCs distribute in the system (86 million m3 out of 156 million m3) is not billed either as a result of physical losses (pipe leaks) or commercial losses (errors in measurement and reading, theft, etc.). Such a high rate of water loss not only causes substantial financial losses for RWCs, but also directly affects the quality of supply to consumers (frequent interruptions in supply) which has the consequence of jeopardizing water quality and therefore poses a threat to health of the population.

In the period 2018-2021, there has been modest progress in reducing water losses (from 58% to 55%), as a result of the implementation of the Strategies drawn up by RWCs for the period 2018-2022. The progress achieved, however, is insufficient to achieve the goal of reducing water losses at the sector level, which was set to be below 50%.

Losses remain among the main challenges of water services - they are large, lower than the region however, and most of them are commercial losses (illegal disconnection, non-registration of customers, etc.).

I) Investments

Today we have projects through grants, in implementation or in preparation, in the amount of 163.3 million € with 32.3 mil. €, co-financing from the Government and/or municipalities, or a promise not yet fulfilled. On the other hand, Kosovo has entered into a loan agreement in the amount of 200 million €, which include about 5 mil. € grant and 20 mil. € co-financing from the Government (this only for the waste water treatment project in Pristina). Whereas the planned projects are mainly studies through grants but which lead to borrowing, and if they are realized they will be in amount to over 370 million €.

⁴Unbilled water at RWC Mitrovica is calculated including the water sold for the northern part of Mitrovica.

3.1.3 Irrigation

Regarding for irrigation, in the 1950s, 14 small irrigation systems were built in the Dukagjini plain, covering an surface of 19,000 ha. In the 1980s, the World Bank financed two multi-service projects, including the irrigation component: a) Radoniqi irrigation system (1977-1984), for 10,250 hectares, b) Ibër-Lepenc irrigation system (1978-1984)), for 19,000 hectares. The total area under irrigation organized in six Irrigation companies was 70,226 hectares. In 1989, about 52,354 ha, or 75% of the land under the systems, were operational and irrigated.

Today, the irrigation sector is in a remarkable regression, and despite investments from donor projects, it has not managed to be fully rehabilitated. Although the areas under irrigation systems cover about 57,000 ha, the irrigated areas in 2018 were only 8,500 ha (only 15%!). According to statistical data, in 2014, about 22,800 ha were irrigated in Kosovo, including irrigation outside irrigation systems by farmers directly from rivers or underground water.

Irrigation system	Irrigation techniques	Surface in the system (ha)	Irrigated surface 2004 (ha)	Irrigated surface 2018 (ha)
Ibër-Lepenc	Spray irrigation	20,000	515	2,000
Radoniqi	Spray irrigation	8,600	4,700	4,800
Dukagjini	Spray irrigation	5,000	800	600
Drini i Bardhë - Pejë	Surface irrigation	6,500	1,300	700
Drini i Bardhë - Burim	Surface irrigation	8,500	1,350	200
Lumbardhi - Deçan	Surface irrigation	8,500	1,650	200
Total		57,100	10,315	8,500

Table 3: Irrigation systems and their utilization rate

This low level of utilization of the irrigation systems, is mainly a consequence of outdated systems such as Drini i Bardhë in Pejë, Burim and Deçan, rapid urbanization in the Dukagjin system in Prizren, as well as mismanagement in Ibër-Lepenc, as well as the lack of perspective in the agricultural sector, especially for the new generations, the unfavorable fiscal and credit policy for the agricultural sector, as well as the strong competition from the import of food/agricultural products.

3.2 Comparison to other countries

Compared to countries in the region such as Albania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo has the least amount of water resources per capita.

Only 10% of Kosovo's water comes from abroad, Montenegro, while the rest originates in Kosovo and flows outside Kosovo into the Adriatic Sea (Drini i Bardhë basin), the Black Sea (Ibri and Morava e Binca basins), and Aegean Sea (Lepenci basin).

A country is considered to have sufficient water if it has more than 1700 m³/inhabitant/year. According to SWSK, Kosovo is considered to have 1600 m³/inhabitant/year⁵, which makes Kosovo a state with water stress. The water balance made by the IMWR-K program sets this figure at 1578 m³/inhabitant/year, which is very close to the figure in SWSK. Water balance analysis was performed through the application of a variety of advanced hydrological modeling platforms.

One of the 'innovations' of the study was that the data gaps are handled. The study managed to fill important gaps in climate and river discharge data, by obtaining long series of satellite-based climate data and accessing measured data from all neighboring countries (e.g., for river discharges of transboundary rivers). This has improved the accuracy of the models and the validity of the results generated.



In the context of regional comparison, Kosovo has the least available water per capita per year (fig. 1).

Figure 1: Water stress levels of Kosovo in the regional context: a) available renewable water resources m^3 /inhabitants/year; b) accumulated water resources per capita, from the Water Balance Assessment MIRU-K 2021 Program.



In other words, Kosovo has 16% of the regional average (fig. 2).

Figure 2 Availability of water resources in the region

Accumulated water per capita is about 300 m³ compared to 696 m³, which is the average in the region, i.e. only 42% of the region (fig. 3).

⁵ This figure is contested, and varies, e.g. according to the irrigation master plan (financed with a loan from the World Bank) it is said to be 1890 m³/inhabitant/year. However, the fact remains that Kosovo has the least availability of water in the region. The water balance made by the MIRU-K program sets this figure at 1578 m³/inhabitant/year, which is very close to the figure in SWSK.



Figure3: Regional comparison of the amount of accumulated water per capita

The availability of water varies according to the With climate change, it is expected that by basins, where the Drini i Bardhë basin with 2211 2050, water availability will decrease by $m^3/c/y$ has sufficient water, while the other 20%. Figure 4 presents another climate basins have water stress: Morava e Binça = modeling and the lack of water especially 1380 $m^3/c/y$, Ibri = 1092 $m^3/c/v$ and Lepenci = in the Ibri basin, and the increased lack in 1320 $m^3/c/y$. The situation becomes more all other basins. complicated considering the within-country disparity of water resource availability by basin and the negative trends predicted and determined by the prevailing climate scenarios.

vorme vorme



Figure 4: Renewable water resources divided by river basins in Kosovo: a) current situation, b) predicted situation for the years 2046-2065 according to the moderate climate change scenario RCP 4.5 (which stabilizes the radiative forcing at 4.5 Watt per square meter), from Water Balance Assessment, MIRU-K 2021 Program.

Based on the data presented in SWSK 2017-2036, that the annual rainfall per capita is 4,107 m³ compared to 10,705 m³ in the region, which is 42% less than in the region and the warning that the situation is expected to worsen with climatic changes,

as well as starting from the fact that Kosovo today has a deficit of accumulated water per capita, the need for the protection of current resources and the development of new accumulations is imposed. Regarding the human capacities employed in the relevant water resources management institutions, the ratio of Kosovo compared to Slovenia is 1:4.5 (127 : 567), while, regarding the annual budget of the institutions responsible for the management of water resources, the ratio is 1 :6 (11.3 : 67). This is an illustration of the need to increase human capacities in the management of water resources and also of the need to increase investments in water management.

On the other hand, the sub-sector of water services (water supply and sewerage services) has a better performance than the countries of the region. This has been confirmed and evaluated in the reports of international organizations, where the sustainability of Kosovo's water services sector is considered significantly more advanced than those of all countries in the region (Serbia, Albania, Montenegro, Macedonia, Bosnia). even better or equal to some of the EU countries (Romania, Bulgaria)⁶. Reducing water losses (unbilled water) is the biggest challenge of this sector. Based on the reports of the Water Services Regulatory Authority (WRA), this indicator has marked a small progress in the past 5-year period – in 2021 water losses have decreased to 55% from 58% in 2017 Despite this progress, this remains the biggest challenge of RWCs. It should be noted, however, that water losses in the countries of the region are mostly high, even in most of the countries of the region they are higher than in Kosovo⁷ (Albania 65%, North Macedonia 62%, Montenegro 68%). which shows that reducing water losses is a challenge that requires maximum commitment from water supply companies and support from relevant institutions. The regional structure of the organization of water supply and sewerage services in Kosovo has influenced that the efficiency of the staff is relatively good compared to some countries in the region: with 4.8 employees per 1000 consumers, Kosovo is better than Albania (5), Bosnia and Herzegovina (7) and Montenegro (5).

It is important to note that the tariffs for water supply and sewerage services in Kosovo are the lowest compared to all the countries in the region: Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Figure 5 below shows the map with the service areas of the seven RWCs regardless of borders of the river basins.



Figure 5. Consolidation of Regional Water Companies against river basin boundaries, Kosovo Trust Agency 2007.

⁶See the World Bank Report: "State of Sector, 2018 update", June 2019 - https://sos2018.danubis.org/files/File/SoS_Report -2018.pdf

⁷See the Work Report for the Year 2021 of the Regulatory Authority for Water Services, published in March 2022 - http://www.arru - rks.org/assets/cms/uploads/files/Publikimet/raportetvjetore/2022-03-30_RAPORTIPUNES -2021ALB.pdf.

3.3 ANALYSIS OF STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES (SWOT ANALYSIS)

	STRENGTHS:		WEAKNESSES:
1.	Separation of responsibilities between water resources and water services.	1.	Lack of capacities dealing with water resources (dams, erosion management, wastewater treatment)
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	Consolidation of water services. Completed legal framework based on European legislation. Corporate governance of RWCs. Economic regulator for independent water services. High access to water supply. Uniform tariffs for water services. Possibilities for the construction of new water reservoirs.	2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	Lack of implementation and enforcement of laws, especially at the local level. Delay in the drafting of the MPRB. Lack of water resources available per capita per year. Mixing of institutional responsibilities for water resources and services. Inaction of the municipalities in dealing with the problem of atmospheric water. Lack of action for the treatment of industrial pollutants.
		8.	Lack of completion of the water monitoring network.
		9.	Water losses in public systems.
	OPPORTUNITIES:		THREATS:
1.	Capacity building.	1.	Delays with the construction of new reservoirs.
2.	Development of the treatment of polluted water from the zero point.	2.	Increasing the frequency and length of droughts as a result of climate change.
3.	The readiness of international development agencies to support the water sector.	3.	Loss of quality of water resources due to pollution (industrial pollutants).
4.	Focus on projects for the development of new water resources.	4.	Harsh use of resources: water, gravel, biodiversity, minerals.
5.	Construction of plants for the treatment of wastewaters.		

3.4 INSTITUTIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE WATER SECTOR

Water management tasks include a variety of activities, from the adoption of laws to the organization of maintenance and direct monitoring of the state of the water system. The authorized and responsible bearers of these activities are: the Assembly of Kosovo. the Water Regulatory Authority, the Government of the Republic of Kosovo with the Interministerial Council for Water, the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure with the Water Division within the Department of Environment and Water Protection, the Regional Authority for River Basins, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development and other state and local administration bodies.

The Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure based on Regulation (GRK)-No. 02/2021 on the Areas of Administrative Responsibility of the Prime Minister's Office and Ministries, is competent for the preparation of public policies, the drafting of legal acts, the drafting and approval of sub-legal acts, their implementation, as well as the determination of mandatory standards in the field of water.



Figure 6. Institutional organization of the water sector in Kosovo

In Anneix 2, are presented the institutional responsibilities in the water sector

4. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

VISION	MISSION
Integrated and sustainable management of water resources in terms of sufficient quantity and good quality, for all users, in accordance with EC water legislation.	To guarantee water security in the country, where all users will have sufficient quantity and good quality of water.

4.1 Strategic objectives

KNWS 2022-2026 defines the strategic objectives in a very broad context, as follows:

- Sustainably allocate and oversee the right to exploit the water resources of Kosovo among water users so as to guarantee access to health-safe drinking water for all and maximise the economic benefits from other water uses whilst taking into account changing hydrologic regimes, eliminating water scarcity and respecting the principles of sustainable management
- Regulate and oversee activities that give rise to pressures on the water environment in a proportionate, efficient and effective manner so as to attain economically justified environmental objectives for surface water and groundwater bodies whilst respecting the principles of sustainable management
- Achieve acceptable levels of protection of population and property from the adverse effects of water including flood, torrent and erosion in an economically balanced and cost effective manner
- Establish and maintain a system of water governance that is equitable, transparent, efficient, coordinated and of such professional and technical capacity as to be able to effectively support the achievement of the strategic objectives for water use, water protection and protection from water including the implementation of a water information system to monitor, assess, interpret and inform stakeholders on all aspects of this Strategy.
- Achieve long-term compliance with the requirements of European Union legislation in the water sector, initially through the introduction of compatible systems of legislation and planning, and thence through the stepwise application of practical implementation measures.

The strategic objectives have been reformulated in the context of the 5-year period and for each strategic objective, specific objectives have been foreseen, always taking into account the review period of the KNWS. Consequently, the revised strategic objectives are:

• Objective 1:

Completing the legal framework and consolidating the institutional framework.

• Objective 2:

Protection of existing dams and longterm provision of water for users.

• Objective 3:

Protection of water resources by ensuring the protection of the ecosystem and the population.

• Objective 4:

Improving the reliability and quality of water services.

4.2 Changes, styartegic orientations and general actions

The initiatives to be undertaken to achieve the strategic objectives of the vision are based on the four challenges towards a better water future. These challenges are:

• Efficient and effective management of water resources (addressing both quantitative and qualitative aspects)

- Increased demand for water as a result of urban population growth and gradual industrialization, further accompanied by land and water resource degradation, shows the need to manage water resources efficiently and effectively.

• Moving towards integrated river basin management

- A river basin is a geographical unit with a well-defined boundary that defines the entirety of the hydrological process and transcends administrative and state boundaries. It is therefore the ideal management unit to address water problems. • *Translating awareness into political will and capacity* – The lack of sector leadership and political will, over the years, to implement much-needed reforms has resulted in a deterioration of water quality, a decrease in water availability and conflicts between users (hydropower plant, household, industry).

Therefore, there is a need to instill awareness of the economic, social and environmental value of water among politicians, decision makers and other stakeholders in the water sector.

Strategic objective 1 - Improving water governance

The completion of the legal framework and its full harmonization with the relevant EU legislation (acquis communautaire) as well as the clear definition of the institutional structure, including the consolidation of responsible institutions, which is necessary for effective and sustainable water management.

Achieving this strategic objective will be done through specific objectives: (I) Completion of the legal framework for water resources, (II) Establishment of the Kosovo Water Institute, (III) Re-establishment of the Water Department, (IV) Improvement of the regulatory framework for water services, (V) functionalization of the Water Basin Region Authority (RRBA) as an executive agency, (VI) Institutional development of the Hydrometeorological Institute of Kosovo (HMIK), (VII) Strengthening of institutional capacities in the field of water.

The main indicators and goals of the strategic objective are as follows:

Indicators for the Strategic Objective1	The starting point	Target for 2025	Target for 2027
Transposition of EU legislation in the field of water	About 60% transposition rate ⁸	90%	100%
Strengthening of capacities in the field of water	31	62	87

Strategic objective 1.1 Completion of the legal framework for water resources

The drafting of the new law for the management of water resources has been assessed as necessary and has already been initiated by MESPI, bearing in mind that the current law, apart from the ambiguities and contradictions it contains, is limited in content and volume, treating them in a deficient manner and incomplete the issues that are the subject of the regulation of this law. Therefore, the new law aims to avoid these shortcomings of the current law, as well as to transpose the concepts and principles of the Water Framework Directive (EU Directive 2000/60/EC), which is the basic legislation of the EC in the field of water resources management.

In order to create a sustainable water management financing system, applying the basic principles for water management 'the user pays' and 'the polluter pays', which are applied in the EU and globally, a law for the financing of the management should be drawn up for waters.

In addition to the above laws, during the next 5-year period, the process of drafting sub-legal acts arising from the new law on the management of water resources and from the new law on the financing of water management, must be completed. With these sub-legal acts, it is planned to completely finalize the transposition of the EU legislation from the field of water to the Kosovar legislation.

The key indicators and targets of the specific objective are as follows:

⁸According to the assessment carried out with the report: 'Legal approximation on chapter 27 Environment, Sub-chapter Water Acquis', 2020, financed by German Cooperation and implemented by GIZ.

Indicators for the Strategic Objective 1.1	The starting point	Target for 2025	Target for 2027
Legislation for the management of water	The existing law has significant shortcomings and does not transpose the WFD	The new Water Law is approved, transposing the WFD and other water directives	
Legislation for the financing of water resources	There is none	Approval of the Law on the financing of water resources (2023)	
Sub-legal acts for the management of water	18 AI	25 AI	It is determined by the new water law

Specific objective 1.2 Improving the regulatory framework for water services

With the drafting of the new law on the regulation of water services, some ambiguities should be eliminated during the completion-amendment of this law, regarding the obligation to pay for water services for religious cult objects, as well as include some aspects that were regulated by RBRA sub-legal acts.

In order to improve the regulatory framework for water services (water supply and sewerage), it is necessary to regulate the issue of the service areas of RWC, as well as the issue of certification of RWC staff.

The key indicators and targets of the specific objective are as follows:

Specific Objective Indicators 1.2	The starting point	Target for 2025	Target for 2027
Determining the service areas of RWC	The normative act that defines the service areas of RWCs is missing	Government's sub-legal acts	Licensing of RWCs
Certification of RWC staff	There is no legal basis nor institutional structure	Legal Basis for the certification of RWC staff	Certification of staff

Specific Objective 1.3 Strengthening inspection capacities in the field of water

The inspection function is key to the implementation of legal provisions for the management of water resources. With the current number of 3 water inspectors, it is not possible to implement an effective inspection and fulfill the legal responsibilities that the water inspectorate has.

With the increase in the number of inspectors and the reorganization of the inspection service on the basis of river basins, it is intended to achieve a higher efficiency in the implementation of legislation in the field of water in order to protect rivers from degradation, pollution and uncontrolled use of water.

The key indicators and targets of the specific objective are as follows:

Specific Objective Indicators 1.3	The starting point	Target for 2025	Target for 2027
Increasing the number of water inspectors and reorganizing the inspection work	3	8	8

Strategic Objective 2 - Protection of existing dams and long-term provision of water for users

Considering the limited water resources that Kosovo has, as well as the low rate of accumulation of water resources, the development of new resources, which means the construction of new water accumulations, especially for the lbri, Morava e Binçës and Lepenci basins, is basic prerequisite for the country's development. Also, the safety of existing dams is related to the safety of the water that accumulates them, but also to the safety of people and property that are in the areas under the dams.

The key indicators and targets of the specific objective are as follows:				
Indicator for Specific Objective 2Starting pointTarget for the year 2025Target for the year 2025				
Accumulating capacities	559 mil. m ³ /(2021)	559 mil. m ³	575 mil / m ³	

The achievement of this strategic objective is planned to be done through the following specific objectives.

Specific Objective 2.1 Safety and regular monitoring of existing dams

The six high dams that are in Kosovo (Ujmani, Radoniqi, Batllava, Badovci, Përlepnica, and Livoçi) were built more than 40 years ago and currently four of them are managed by RWCs (Batllava and Badovci by RWC Pristina, Radoniqi by RWC Gjakova and Përlepnica from RWC Hidromorava), one (Ujmani) from Ibër-Lepenc Hydroeconomic Enterprise, and one is not managed at all. Due to the importance of these dams, their size and the risk they have in case of any possible damage, it is necessary to take care and monitor the body of the dams, as well as their other constructive elements.

Based on the last assessment (2021) financed by MESPI for the safety of 5 large dams (Ujman, Radoniq, Batllavë, Badovc and Përlepnicë) it was necessary to supply and install modern monitoring systems for these dams such as: geodetic, hydrometeorological, seismic, geological and hydrogeological, hydrotechnical monitoring, as well as automatic data collection and processing. In the meantime, the study of the safety of the Livoç dam was also done with funding from the World Bank. Dam monitoring systems should be installed, and appropriate measurements should be taken as soon as possible. The structure of the dam, specifically the concretes, must be subjected to a detailed analysis of their condition, hardness and current brand, possible damping, filtrations in the area of the joints between the blocks, etc. Bathymetric measurements should also be performed and the actual water volumes determined, an analysis of the reservoir sediment should be performed, the spillway system and wells in the area below the dam should be repaired, and the alarm system should be installed and emergency plans should be prepared in cases of civil emergency.

The Livoç dam has been left without a holder. With the rehabilitation of the dam, Gjilan will have a water resource available, which could be used for drinking water and irrigation, although for a small area, but it must be decided who should manage this dam.

The management of the dam by a holder, as opposed to abandoning the use of this dam, will increase the safety of the dam and therefore the safety of the settlements below the dam.

The key indicators and targets of the specific objective are as follows:					
Indicator for Specific Objective 2.1	Starting point Target for 2025 Target for 2027				
Monitoring the safety of dams	0	Monitoring equipment installed	6		

Specific Objective 2.2 Development of new water resources

Since the problem of scarce water resources is particularly pronounced in the central and eastern part of Kosovo, the focus in the first phase will be placed on the development of water resources in this part of Kosovo. The construction of the Firaja dam for the purpose of accumulating water in the Lepenc river, would solve the current problems of water supply for the population and the economy for the municipalities of Ferizaj, Gjilan, Kaçanik and Vitia (fig. 7.a). With the second phase of this project, the largest dam and reservoir (66 million m3) would be built in Shtime in order to meet the irrigation needs of southern and central Kosovo and also ensure water security for the needs of industry supplied by the Ibër system (fig. 7.b). With this accumulation, electricity would also be generated.

The key indicators and targets of the specific objective are as follows:				
Indicator for Specific Objective 2.2	Starting point	Target for 2025	Target for 2027	
Construction of the Firaja dam	0	0	9 mil. m ³	
Construction of the dam in the municipality of Kamenica	0	0	6 mil. m ³	
Construction of other dams: Pollata, Kuçica and Dragaqina	0	0	Depending on the findings of the feasibility study	



Figure 7.a) Firaja Dam and 7.b) Ibër-Lepenc Hydrosystem, from the Feasibility Study of the Lepenc Canal and the Shtime and Firaj dams

With the construction of the dam and reservoir in the municipality of Kamenica, the pressures of water shortages and worsening conditions, due to the drought caused by climate change in the northern basin of Morava i Binçes, would be alleviated. For this purpose, through the project financed by the World Bank (WB) "Fostering and Leveraging Opportunities for Water Security" (known by the acronym FLOWS, in English - Fostering and Leveraging Opportunities for Water Security) ratified by the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo with the law no. 08/L-096, the analysis will be updated in many aspects, including from a technical, social and environmental point of view, in accordance with the current basis, requirements and objectives, and the optimal option will be selected (from several options that are being considered currently – Kremenata, Desivojca, Shipashnica, see fig.8).



Figure 8: Catchments of three potential dams in Kamenica, Feasibility Study FLOWS 2021 Project

Through the FLOWS project, an updated and detailed study on Investments for New Water Resources at the national level will also be prepared, including a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SEAS) as well as the assessment of scenarios for investment opportunities. This will update the dams section of the 1983 Master Plan as well as assist the development of RBMPs, by ensuring that these plans respond to the country's broad water security challenges.

Strategic Objective 3 – Protection of water resources and protection from water, by ensuring the protection of the ecosystem and the population

The regulation and supervision of activities that put pressure on the aquatic environment in a proportionate, efficient and effective manner, is necessary for the achievement of environmental objectives in a reasonably economic manner, for surface bodies and underground water and at the same time for respecting the principles of sustainable management.

Effective protection of waters requires the application of a control system, where discharges into waters, or other activities that may have a negative effect on water quality, are subject to a prior authorization, monitoring and the obligation of implementation.

The key indicators and targets of the specific objective are as follows:				
Indicator for Strategic Objective 3	The starting point Target for 2025 Target for 2027			
Urban wastewater treatment rate	8% of the population have access to sewage systems that treat wastewater.	20% of the population	35% of the population	

Specific Objective 3.1 Drafting of the River Basin Management Plans

River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) are the basic planning documents for the management of river basins defined as such by EU directives and by Kosovar legislation. The content of these plans as well as other issues for their preparation such as the time limit, time dynamics for their preparation, the process of consultation and public discussion are determined by the Law on Waters of Kosovo. The environmental objectives to be achieved as well as the programme of measures to achieve them are an integral part of these plans.

By the drafting of the RBMPs and the implementation of the programme of measures that must be part of them, there will be aimed to improve the status of the waters - at least to a good status - in accordance with the environmental objectives, in accordance with the EU standards.

The RBMP for the Drini i Bardhë river basin is currently being finalized together with the RBDA and is expected to be submitted at the end of November 2023. The RBMP has been updated, in several chapters, such as identification and prioritization of important water management issues that were initially identified in 2018, monitoring of surface water, impact assessment, economic analysis, program of measures and costs.

The development of the three RBMPs of Ibri, Morava e Binçës and Lepenci is underway and they are expected to be completed by the year 2024.

The key indicators and targets of the specific objective are as follows:				
Indicator for Strategic Objective 3.1	Starting point	Target for the year 2025	Target for the year 2027	
River Basin Management Plans (RBMP)	Missing	RBMP for 4 river basins	Implementation	

Specific Objective 3.2 Completion of the Groundwater Monitoring Network

Through the monitoring of 20 wells opened with the support of the Swedish Government in 2019 (fig. 9), as well as 20 wells rehabilitated through this project (6 in the Ibri basin, as well as 8 in the Morava e Binçës basin and 6 in Lepenc) there will be adequate information on the existing state of groundwaters (quantity and quality) that are necessary for the assessment of the status of these waters and for their sustainable use. The monitoring network is expected to be completed by the end of 2023 and transferred to HMIK.



Figure 9. Bodies of groundwater and monitoring points in the Drini i Bardhë basin, River Basin Management Plan of Drini I Bardhë

The key indicators and targets of the specific objective are as follows:

Indicator for Specific Objective 3.2	Starting point	Target for the year 2025	Target for the year 2027
Groundwater monitoring network	Missing (functionality)	Improvement of hydrometric measurements, installation of equipment and minor civil works	According to the assessment of HMIK

Specific Objective 3.3 protection of rivers from uncontrolled exploitation of alluvium and from waste pollution

The problem of river degradation as a result of the use of alluvium (inerts) has been found in numerous reports: (https://www.ammk-rks.net/Raporti-Ndikimi i sand and gravel users on the environmental condition of rivers 2022 (alb).pdf). Considering the extremely negative short-term and long-term effects of this phenomenon and the fact that the measures so far have not given sufficient effect, this problem is planned to be reviewed in its entirety both in the regulatory / legal aspect and in particular in the implementation plan in order to establish a efficient system that prevents further water degradation.

In the absence of a systematic approach to prevent the pollution of rivers with waste, as well as in the absence of institutional action due to the lack of staff either at the local and central level, and even from the justice bodies, a more proactive approach should be required and permanent. The entire focus should be on cleaning the rivers and the treatment of this phenomenon together with the management of the exploitation of the river beds and banks would be a great achievement in the protection of water resources.

The key indicators and targets of the specific objective are as follows:				
Indicator for Specific Objective 3.3	Starting point	Target for the year 2025	Target for the year 2027	
Inspections to control the exploitation of alluvium	Minimal action	Increase for 30%	Increase for 50%	

Specific Objective 3.4 Treatment of urban waste water

In addition to the plants in the 5 municipalities of Kosovo that have already been completed and are operational - Pejë, Prizren, Gjakovë, Skënderaj and Junik, in the next 5-year period, there will be continued with dynamic activity for the construction of new plants in the municipalities of Kosovo.

With the regional WWTP for the municipalities of Prishtina, Obiliq, Fushë Kosova and Graçanica, there will be treated the polluted waters of the system covering about 400 thousand residents, thus contributing to the improvement of the quality of surface waters and the preservation of the environment.

In addition to WWTP for the Prishtina region, during the next 5-year period, there is planned the construction of plants for the Mitrovica region (Mitrovica, Vushtrri, North Mitrovica and Zveçan), further for Gjilan, Podujeva and Ferizaj, as well as drafting of the feasibility studies for the municipalities of Vushtrri, Malisheva, Drenas, Lipjan, Rahovec, Theranda, Vitia, Istog, Deçan, Klina and Kamenica. With the treatment of urban waste water of these municipalities, in addition to fulfilling the legal obligation for water protection and improving the status of water resources, there is also addressed the problem of transboundary water protection. Since all the waters of Kosovo are of transboundary character, by the waste water treatment, Kosovo applies the principles of the law of transboundary basins.

The key indicators and targets of the specific objective are as follows:

Indicators for Specific Objective 3.4	Starting point	Target for the year 2025	Target for the year 2027
Number of cities with wastewater treatment (WWTP)	5	10	16

Specific Objective 3.5 Water protection from pollution from industrial water discharge

Among the biggest water polluters are the untreated discharge of industrial waters into the rivers of Kosovo, although the legislation has defined the limiting values of the discharges of industrial wastewater into water bodies, the obeyance of which is mandatory. However, the implementation of this provision in practice is deficient due to the lack of sufficient experience, inspection or the number of staff in the responsible institutions.

RBDA in cooperation with KEPA, HMIK, MIET, RWCs and municipalities, and with the support of donor programs, e.g. IMRW-K must record all industrial pollutants and the type of industry in a cadastre of pollutants and then apply the requirements of the legislation for the treatment of industrial wastewater before discharging it into the water environment or into public sewage. In this way, the maintenance of water quality in water bodies would be affected.

The key indicators and targets of the specific objective are as follows:				
Indicators for Specific Objective 3.5	Starting point	Target for the year 2025	Target for the year 2027	
The degree of treatment of industrial wastewater before discharge into waterways	Negligible implementation	20%	50%	
The degree of pretreatment of industrial wastewater before discharge into the public sewerage	Negligible implementation	30%	80%	

Specific Objective 3.6 Proclamation of erosive areas

The responsible institutions (MMPHI and municipalities) are obliged to continuously monitor the state of erosive processes and riverbeds and facilities for erosion protection, facilities that have not been recorded since the post-war period. They must also ensure the regular maintenance of these objects and surfaces in erosive areas, and the repair of damages caused by natural and anthropogenic influences. ARPL with external support must document erosion areas and measures and actions for protection against erosion, and prepare decisions for the announcement of erosion areas to the Minister.

The key indicators and targets of the specific objective are as follows:			
Indicators for Specific Objective 3.6	Starting point	Target for the year 2025	Target for the year 2027
Proclamation of erosive zones	Missing	Identification of erosive areas	Proclamation of erosive zones

Specific Objective 3.7 Management of floods

Following the drafting of the *Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment* and identification of the *Areas with significant potential flood risk* (fig. 10) for each river basin, and following the drafting of the Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Risk Maps (which started to be drafted in June 2022 and are planned to be completed in February 2024), there will be applied for the design of flood management plans. By completion of these maps there will be fulfilled the legal obligations defined by the water legislation and which are in accordance with the European legislation. Also, these maps will provide more information on the measures that will be taken to reduce the harmful impacts and consequences of floods on human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity and actions to reduce the possibility of floods.

The key indicators and targets of the specific objective are as follows:				
Indicators for Specific Objective 3.7 Starting point Target for the year 2025 Target for the year 2027				
Flood risk management plans	0	0	4	



Figure 10: Areas with significant potential flood risk in the river basins of Kosovo, Preliminary Assessment of the COVI-WBIF 2020 Project.

Specific Objective 3.8 Protection of drinking water resources

The protection of water resources that are used for drinking water supply, whether surface water or groundwater, is of vital importance for the prevention of their pollution and consequently for the protection of the health of the population that is supplied with water from those resources. This protection is generally realized through the definition of protected zones around the resources and the definition of specific measures that prohibit or limit certain activities that may pollute these resources.

The key indicators and targets of the specific objective are as follows:				
Indicator for Specific Objective 3.8	Starting point	Target for the year 2025	Target for the year 2027	
Definition of protected areas by Government decision for water sources that do not have protected areas defined	35	40	45	

Specific Objective 3.9 Regulation and supervision of water usage for business purposes

The use of water for business purposes has so far been done without implementing the concession procedure, which implies a competitive and transparent process as provided by the Law on Waters of Kosovo.

Granting a concession for the use of water for business purposes first of all has to do with the implementation of the law. This is done through a competitive public tender, and in cases where the use is made on private land, through the granting of a direct concession. Also, the implementation of the concession for commercial use of water is in accordance with the good practices that are applied in the countries of the region and the EU. In particular, it is important to emphasize the intention to stop the past practice of permitting the construction of small

hydropower plants which were built without obeying the environmental legislation and planning documents in the field of water, thus causing significant environmental damage as a result of these constructions and overuse of water.

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Indicator for Specific Objective 3.9	Starting point	Target for the year 2025	Target for the year 2027
The degree of implementation of the concession as a legal instrument for granting the water right for commercial use of water.	0	30%	50%

Strategic Objective 4 – Improvement of reliability and quality of water services

Through institutional consolidation, increase of accountability of boards and management, reduction of water losses, and improvement of operational and financial performance, RWCs will increase their efficiency and develop the financial capacity needed to substantially increase investment in maintenance and the expansion of the asset base in order to improve the quality of the water supply and sewerage services they offer to consumers.

The key indicators and targets of the specific objective are as follows:						
Indicators for Strategic Objective 4	Starting point	Target for the year 2025	Target for the year 2027			
Percentage of the population that is supplied with water 24/7 from the water supply systems managed by the RWCs	94%	96%	100%			
Degree of compliance with drinking water quality standards	98%	99%	99.5%			
Percentage of the population that is supplied with water from systems that are managed by RWCs	79%	85%	90%			

Specific Objective 4.1 Improvement of water supply in urban areas

The current problems regarding water supply in some of the municipalities of Kosovo have already been initiated and are intended to be solved during the next 3-5 years.

The problem of water supply in Ferizaj and Gjilan will be solved in the long term through the accumulation of Firaja.

In this way, there will be ensured the stability of the water supply for these two municipalities which have insufficient capacities of water resources against the current and future water requirements. In addition to increasing the amount of water, there should also be increased the current water treatment capacity for these two municipalities.

With the aim of a long-term and sustainable solution to the problem of water supply for the needs of the population, institutions and economy of the municipality of Malisheva, it is planned to draft a study that would include the research of water resources in the municipality of Malisheva as well as the alternatives of water sources which can be used for water supply (Baja spring, etc.). The solution to the long-standing problem faced by the municipality of Klina regarding the quality of water supplied to this municipality will be done through the rehabilitation of the existing drinking water plant, including the construction of the facility for reducing the turbidity of water from wells and changing filters.

By the drafting of the feasibility study for the water supply of the municipality of Mamusha, there will be addressed the problem of the quality of the water supplied to the population of this municipality. In this case, there will be considered several alternatives (water treatment from the Novaka wells, water supply from Prizren, water supply from Radoniq Lake) and based on the cost-effectiveness of these alternatives, there should be chosen the best option for the long-term solution and sustainable solution to the drinking water supply problem in the municipality of Mamusha.

The key indicators and targets of the specific objective are as follows:							
Indicator for Specific Objective 4.1	Starting point	Target for the year 2025	Target for the year 2027				
Number of municipalities that have problems with water supply as a result of insufficient capacities of water sources	8 (Malisheva, Klina, Ferizaji, Prishtina, Gjilani, Vitia, Kamenica, Mamusha)	4 (Prishtina, Ferizaji, Gjilani, Vitia)	0				

Specific Objective 4.2 Improvement of water supply in rural areas

Integration under the management of RWCs of non-integrated rural systems ⁹ (fig. 11) is estimated to be a solution that ensures the long-term sustainability of these systems. This is the only way to enable adequate operation and maintenance of these systems, systematic investments in rehabilitation and renewal of assets, water quality monitoring, etc.

³ A report of the "Support Program for Water Supply and Sewerage Systems in Rural Areas in Kosovo" co-financed by the Swiss and Kosovo Governments, has estimated that a considerable number of rural systems are not under the management of RWCs. About 12% of the population who have access to public water supply systems are supplied from these water supply systems. These systems are mainly in the municipality of Dragash, the region of Zhupa (municipality of Prizren), the municipality of Shtërpce and the small municipalities of the region of Anamorava.



Figure 11. Mangement of rural water supply systems

By the integration of rural systems in RWC, it is achieved the improvement of cost efficiency and assurance of financial sustainability, the operators of rural and municipal water supply systems to be able to provide better quality of services, better management and control.

The key indicators and targets of the specific objective are as follows:					
Indicator for Specific Objective 4.2 Starting point Target for the year 2025 Target for the 2027					
Percentage of the population that is supplied with water from water supply systems that are not managed by RWCs	13%	8%	3%		

Specific Objective 4.3 Reduction of water losses from public water supply systems

RWCs must draft plans for the reduction of water losses, which must include in a comprehensive and detailed way the activities for the reduction of water losses, including the follow-up costs. These plans must be discussed and approved by the Boards of RWCs but also by WSRA. Plans for reduction of water losses would have to be for a 3-year period in order to correspond with the fee process cycle that WSRA applies.

Achievement of the appropriate progress in reducing water losses in accordance with the plans of RWCs will be supervised by the Government of Kosovo as a shareholder of these enterprises, on annual bases through the mechanism of performance assessment. This supervision will be implemented based on WSRA reports. For the achievement or non-achievement of the defined goals, there will be acted in accordance with the legal provisions.

The key indicators and targets of the specific objective are as follows:

Indicator for Specific Starting point Objective 4.3		Target for the year 2025	Target for the year 2027	
Reduction of water loss	55%	50%	46%	

Specific Objective 4.4 Improvement of the reliability of the operation of the waste water sewerage

With investments in the sewerage network of the municipality of Prishtina and other municipalities of this area, Fushë Kosovë, Obiliq and Graçanicë, in the amount of 71 million € investments from the German Development Bank (KfW), the EU and the beneficiary municipalities, there will be rehabilitated the sewerage network and there will be built the main collector that transports the sewerage to WWTP. In this way, WWTP's work will be optimized and there will be ensured the proper functioning of the waste water and atmospheric water system.

Also, with the investments in the rehabilitation of the sewage network in the 3 municipalities of Southwest Kosovo (Peja, Gjakova and Prizren), there will be separated the atmospheric water system from the waste water system and thus there will be enabled optimal functioning and without problems of WWTP in these municipalities.

The key indicators and targets of the specific objective are as follows:						
Indicator for Specific Objective 4.4	Starting point	Target for the year 2025	Target for the year 2027			
Percentage of the population covered by sewerage services managed by RWCs	65%	70%	77%			

The dynamic process of constructing waste water treatment plants has as a consequence the generation of a considerable amount of sludge as a product of the treatment process.

The quantities of sludge will be considerable and, consequently, there must be found the best solution for what to do with this sludge. Theoretically, the following options are possible: (i) use of sludge for the fertilization of agricultural lands, provided that this sludge is previously treated, (ii) deposit of this sludge in landfills, (iii) burning of sludge. All these alternatives must be analyzed in terms of their feasibility and cost-benefits, and there should be recommended a strategy for sludge management at Kosovo level.

After analyzing the sludge disposal options, it should be aimed to reduce the sludge that is deposited in landfills in accordance with the trends and objectives of the EU countries.

The key indicators and targets of the specific objective are as follows:						
Indicator for Specific Objective 4.5	Starting point	Target for the year 2025	Target for the year 2027			
Percentage of sewage sludge that is landfilled	100%	95%	70%			

To achieve this specific objective, the following actions will be taken:

- Drafting of waste water sludge management plans;
- Drafting of the program for the management of polluted water sludge;
- Construction of the incinerator for the Prishtina region.

5. MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

MESPI is responsible for the continuous monitoring of the implementation of this Strategy and, as necessary, to take actions to ensure the timely and effective development of the activities defined in the action plan.

The main functions of MESPI in the monitoring and reporting process are as follows:

- To establish an effective monitoring and reporting mechanism in accordance with monitoring and reporting requirements and ensure its implementation.
- To collect information from the participating ministries for the implementation of the strategic document and its action plan.
- To prepare regular annual reports on the implementation of the strategic document and the six-monthly report on the implementation of the action plan.
- To organize the work of the interministerial coordination body, for which they provide secretariat functions.
- To initiate discussions on problematic issues, if necessary.
- To publish regular reports on the website of the ministry after their approval by the relevant body.

With the purpose of effective and qualitative implementation of the supervision, at the proposal of MESPI, an interministerial coordination group will be established consisting of the representatives of:

- (1) MESPI,
- (2) IWC,
- (3) MFLT,
- (4) ME,
- (5) MAFRD,
- (6) Strategic Planning Office
- (7) SHUKOS.

The interministerial coordinating body will be chaired by the Ministry responsible for the implementation of the Strategy.

The interministerial coordinating group for monitoring the implementation of the Strategy will meet on a 6-month basis, and, if needed, more frequently.

Reports on the implementation of the action plan will be prepared every six months. These reports should contain: the progress achieved, the reasons for delays, the risks associated with the implementation of the actions and the next steps.

At the end of the five-year period, the interministerial coordinating group will assess the fulfilment of the objectives of the Strategy and will prepare a report for this. The implementation assessment report must adhere to the guidelines of the *Manual for Planning, Drafting and Monitoring of Strategic Documents and their Action Plans.*

6. THE BUDGETARY IMPACT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY

implementation of the State Water Strategy of Kosovo 2023-2027 aims to realize the strategic objectives and specific objectives planned with the document in question and the most effective management of water resources to ensure the quantity of water and its proper quality, for the needs of population and economic development.

The financial planning for the The budgetary impact and financial aspect of the implementation of the State Water Strategy of Kosovo 2023-2027 was discussed during the work and consultations of the working group, the review and analysis of the documents: "Program of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo 2021 - 2025", "Strategic and Operational Plan" 2021-2025 of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo"; "Medium-Term Budgetary Framework 2021-2024" and projects financed by donor organizations.

Most of the cost (about 90% of the budget) will be used for projects that will ensure the management of water resources, which are: water protection, protection from harmful actions of water and more efficient use of water.

The total value of the implementation of the SSHKU 2023-2027 is calculated to be only for the first three-year period, 181,294,261.96 EURO will be needed. During this period, the Budget of the Republic of Kosovo is estimated to have an impact of 16,377,261.96 Euros.

The implementation of the SSHKU 2023-2027 will also be ensured by the contributions provided by other donors, loans, etc. These international organizations and donor countries, such as: World Bank (WB) "Promoting and Leveraging Opportunities for Water Security" (known by the acronym FLOWS), SCO, MIRU-K, WBIF, SIDA, EU, grant from KfW, will to continue with supporting projects and their contribution to the implementation of the strategy for the first three-year period will be in the amount of €135,717,000.00.

Year	Central budget	Municipal budget	IPA funds	Other grants	Loans	Total	
2023	14,197.56				1,000,000.00	1,014,197.56	
2024	3,981,032.20			4,417,000.00	14,900,000.00	23,298,032.20	
2025	12,382,032.20			131,250,000.00	13,350,000.00	156,982,032.20	
2026				50,000.00			
2027							
Total	16,377,261.96			135,717,000.00	29,250,000.00	181,294,261.96	

Table4: The budgetary impact of the implementation of the Strateay for the period 2023-2025

Annex 1: Laws of the sector and sub-legal acts

Laws	
Law No. 04/L- 147 on Waters of Kosovo	This law regulates the issues related to the administration of water resources and also defines the roles and responsibilities of the relevant institutions (the Ministry, the Regional River Basin Authority, the Interministerial Water Council and municipalities) in relation to the management of water resources. This law determines that the principle of the river basins management and the principle user and polluter pays will be implemented in Kosovo with the aim of adopting EU standards and policies in the management of water resources.
Law No.05/L-042 on Regulation of Water Services	Amended and supplemented by the Law No. 06/I-088. This law regulates water services that include water supply, sewerage collection and transportation, as well as the wastewater treatment. The law establishes the Water Services Regulatory Authority (WSRA) as an independent regulatory body that reports directly to the Assembly and establishes the legal framework for the regulation of water services, including licensing, fee determination, service standards, consumer rights, termination of service, etc. The law clearly specifies that the responsibilities for investments in water services are made through the Regional Water Companies or the Ministry responsible for public enterprises.
Law No.03/L-087 on Public Enterprises	Amended and supplemented by the Law No. 04/L-111 and the Law No. 05/L-009. This law defines the legal framework for the exercise of property rights in public enterprises (PE) and regulates corporate governance in these enterprises. It divides: (i) central PE (including RWCs and regional irrigation companies) whose shareholder is the Government of Kosovo (GoK) through the ME, and (ii) local PE whose shareholders are the municipalities. The representation of municipalities in the boards of directors of RWCs is regulated by Regulation No. 02/2013 on the criteria for the establishment of the local public enterprises and the participation of municipalities in the boards of regional water enterprises.
Law No. 06/L- 039 on Kosovo Geological Service	This law defines the competences, duties and functions of the Kosovo Geological Service, including the activity in the field of geological sciences in the territory of the Republic of Kosovo. In terms of water, it regulates the responsibilities for hydrogeological studies and research, groundwater, mineral and geothermal water.
Law No.03/L-025 on Environmental Protection	This law regulates the integral system of environmental protection, the reduction of the risk to life and human health, based on the concept of sustainable development. The law addresses wastewater management marginally. It determines the requirement for obtaining the environmental permit, which is issued by MESPI for all plants and facilities that are subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (Article 31.2).
Law No. 03/L-233 on Nature Protection	This law regulates the system of general protection and conservation of nature and its values. In terms of water, it aims to protect and preserve biological and landscape diversity in water habitats.

Law No. 06/L- 035 on Hydrometeorolo gical Activities	This law defines the way of conducting hydrometeorological activities, the early warning system, expertise, products and services offered by these activities, to support with information the local and the central institutions, the public as well as the international and regional institutions.
Law No. 03/L- 040 on Local Self- Government	This law stipulates that municipalities have responsibility for "the provision and maintenance of public services and municipal services, including water supply, sewerage and drainage, wastewater treatment". The municipalities have delegated these competencies to the RWCs through service agreements, except for drainage, which remains the exclusive responsibility of the municipalities.
Law No. 02/L- 078 on Public Health	Amended and supplemented by the Law No. 08/L-048. This law defines the institutions responsible for the protection of public health, and in this context, the responsibility for monitoring the quality of drinking water is assigned to the National Institute of Public Health (NIPH), which monitors the quality of drinking water pursuant to the Administrative Instruction (AI) No. 10/2021 on the Quality of Water Intended for Human Consumption.
Law No. 04/L- 174 on Spatial Planning	This law defines the basic principles of spatial planning, the conditions and manner of development and spatial regulation, the types, progress and content of plans, the responsibilities of administrative entities at the central and local level for the drafting and implementation of spatial planning documents, administrative supervision for the implementation of of this law, as well as the activities undertaken in spatial planning and territorial regulation in the Republic of Kosovo.
Law No. 02/L-9 on Irrigation of Agricultural Lands	Amended and supplemented by the Law No. 03/L-198 and further by the Law No. 08/L-094. This law regulates the organization and the management of irrigation and drainage of agricultural lands. The law defines the authorizations and responsibilities of the various parties in relation to irrigation and drainage as well as the establishment and registration of irrigation companies and irrigation fees.

No.	Administrative Instructions and Regulations required by the Law on Water	Date of	Comment
		approval	
	Article 8-AI MESP No. 05/2016 for regulation of the status of water assets	29.09.2016	supplementation- amendment
2	Article 18–Regulation (GRK) No. 11/2014 on the Inter-ministerial Council task on Waters	04.06.2014	
3	Article 22–AI MESP 09/2016 for organizational structure and accessory tasks of the River Basin District Authority	23.12.2016	
	Article 42 – AI MESP No. 09/2017 on design, construction and use of dams	04.07.2017	
5	Article 47–AI MESP No. 19/2015 on protection from harmful water actions	16.12.2015	
6	Article 48–AI MESP No. 04/2016 on criteria and procedures for the protection of the water flows coasts and accumulations	07.09.2016	
	Article 54–AI MESP No. 11/2016 for determining, manner and procedures for the protection of erosive areas	23.12.2016	
8	Article 58 – AI MESP No. 16/2017 on classification of surface water bodies	08.12.2017	
9	Article 59 – AI MESP No. 17/2017 for the classification of ground water bodies	08.12.2017	
10	Article 60 –AI no. 02/2022 for conditions, manners, parameters and limit values of wastewater discharge into public sewerage network and in water body	17.05.2022	
	Article 65–AI MESP No. 02/2016 on manner for determining the acceptable ecological flow rates	11.08.2016	
12	Article 66–AI MESP No. 15/2017 on criteria of determining the sanitary protection areas for water resources	08.12.2017	Under the supplementation- amendment
13	Article 66 – AI MESP No. 12/2015 for determining the criteria on protected strategic goals	20.11.2015	
14	Article 68 – AI MESP No. 20/2015 on the criteria for the areas for washing	17.12.2015	
15	Article 71-AI MESP No. 03/2018 on procedures for water permit (includes article 72)	29.08.2018	Under the supplementation- amendment
16	Article 81–AI MESP No. 12/2013 water information system	17.06.2013	
	Article 92-AI (GRK) No. 06/2021 on the structure of water payments	29.07.2021	
18	Article 95–AI MESP No. 26/2013 for determining the way of verifying and legitimating the water inspectorate	24.12.2013	

Annex 2: Relevant institutions for the water sector: their roles and responsibilities

Institution	Main responsibilities
Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo	 The highest legislative body that approves the Constitution, laws, resolutions, declarations and other general acts, Ratifies international treaties Approves the budget of the Republic of Kosovo Supervises the work of the Government and other public institutions, which, based on the Constitution and laws, report to the Assembly (e.g. WSRA) Exercises the legislative and supervisory function through its working bodies, Parliamentary Commissions, e.g. the Committee on Environment, Food, Agriculture, Planning and Development (which supervises the MESPI and the MAFRD), the Committee on Economy, Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade (which supervises WSRA, MoE - i.e. public enterprises, etc.)
Water Services Regulatory Authority (WSRA)	 Independent authority, reports to the Assembly, responsible for regulating the activities of water service providers in Kosovo Economic regulator of the water services sector Ensures the provision of quality, efficient, and safe services on a non-discriminatory basis for all consumers in Kosovo Licenses service providers (Regional Water Companies) and supervises the implementation of the conditions defined by the service license Determines service charges for service providers, ensuring that charges are fair and reasonable and enable financial sustainability of service providers Establishes service standards and oversees the implementation of these standards by service providers Monitors the performance of RWCs against the conditions defined by the service license as well as the goals defined by the tariff process Resolves consumer complaints at the second level in the administrative procedure Drafts and approves regulations, standards and regulatory decisions Inspects service standards and oversees the implementation of WSRA legal acts
Inter-Ministerial Water Council (IMWC)	 Decision-making and supervisory body of the water sector as a whole. It is led by the Prime Minister and consists of the Ministers of MESPI (for water resources), MoE (for water services), MoF (finance and budget) and MAFRD (for irrigation) as the active community of donors in the water sector (but with no voting rights). Coordinates and supports relevant institutions in water management in the decision-making process and the proposal of measures for the development, use and protection of water resources Supports the Government in the compilation of water strategy and legislation Provides general guidelines for the overall reform and development of the water sector, serves as a forum for collecting and evaluating the positive experiences of the water sector, but also the shortcomings of implementation, communication and cooperation. Provides a platform for developing policies to reform the water sector taking into account different perspectives, from water users to water providers Develops and approves the necessary policies to ensure the sustainability of reforms and investments in the water sector The Secretariat of the Council is the Office for Strategic Planning at the OPM

Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure (MESPI)	 Institution responsible for water resources, for their administration, planning and management Owner, on behalf of the state, of water resources and water resources infrastructure Implements laws and sub-legal acts on water resources Develops policies on water resources Develops and implements the national water strategy and river basin management plans Cooperates with neighbouring countries for transboundary water management
Department for Environmental and Water Protection/wat er Division (DEWP/WD)	 Proposes, drafts and follows the implementation of policy/strategy documents in the field of water resources; Proposes and drafts legislation in the field of water resources; Develops and maintains the water information system; Follows and supports the alignment of the Kosovar legislation in the field of water with 'aqcuis communitaire'; Identifies and proposes the needs for investments and financing in the field of water resources; Provides support for issues related to membership in international organizations for water resources and their implementation; Cooperates with ministries and other institutions with intention of coordinating the development and coordination of water policies; Supports international and bilateral cooperation in the field of water resources;
River Basin District Authority (RBDA)	 The key body for the management of Kosovo's water resources that should be an executive agency under the Minister of MESPI Drafts river basin management plans, leads procedures until their approval, including implementation control and plan updating Determines the lines of the plots, the lines of the erosion zones, the borders of the river basins and implements the relevant procedures until the final decisions are issued Prepares the professional base and implements procedures for the conservation and protection of water resources at the level of the river basin, as well as keeps records for erosive areas, sanitary areas, sensitive areas, concessions, expropriations Implements procedures for granting water permits, concessions, expropriations, as well as prepares proposals for the preservation and protection of water resources Systematizes and updates data on water resources, inerts, water facilities and equipment, erosive areas Preserves and protects transboundary waters and participates in transboundary and regional cooperation processes Ensures the participation of the public and shareholders in decision-making at every stage of the drafting and implementation of documents for the management of the river basin
Department for the Inspection of the Environment, Nature and Waters (DIENW)	 Observes and completes the database of operators, pronounces measures based on the legal provisions in force, as well as records the inspections carried out Designs and completes the database related to the operators according to the relevant rivers Coordinates the work with MESPI departments, regarding the acceptance of comments and suggestions on the implementation of the legislation Coordinates work in relevant fields with municipal level inspectorates Receives complaints and submissions from various associations and citizens related to the relevant field, and examines them in accordance with the laws in force
Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA)	 Body responsible to the Minister of MESPI Performs professional administrative and research tasks in the field of environmental protection and water resources Reports on the state of the environment, including water resources, water supply, water pollution, untreated sludge disposal, eutrophication and surface water monitoring

Hydro- Meteorological Institute of Kosovo (HMIK)	 Body under the HMIK, although the law on hydro meteorological activities refers to it as an executive agency, i.e. under the Ministry Plans, establishes, equips, maintains and develops national systems or networks of meteorological, hydrological stations Performs systematic measurements and monitors hydrological, meteorological elements and phenomena through the national hydrological and meteorological network system Supports competent institutions with early warning of droughts and floods Monitors and analyses changes in weather conditions, climate, water resources and water regime of surface and underground water, solar radiation, potential solar energy, wind and water; Contributes to transboundary hydro meteorological activities related to water quality and quantity
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development (MAFRD)	 Develops policies and implements laws for agricultural development and setting standards for maintenance Develops policies to assist the administration and management of the forest sector, including protection, reforestation activities Develops policies in the field of irrigation Develops policies and implements laws for the use of land with the purpose of its protection
Emergency Management Agency (EMA)	 Agency within the Ministry of Internal Affairs Identifies, provides, analyses and evaluates data on possible risks that endanger life, material goods and the environment in general Cares for the organization and operation of the monitoring, notification and alarm system Monitors and elaborates the assessment of risks and technical documents for the planning of protection, rescue and assistance as well as the direction and coordination of measures for prevention and mitigation of the consequences Drafts national emergency response plans in collaboration with government ministries and agencies Organizes, equips and trains the central protection, rescue and assistance structures Classifies resources for protection, rescue and assistance; as well as creates and maintains national material reserves for cases of natural disasters
National Institute of Public Health of Kosovo (NIPHK)	 Institute operating within the Ministry of Health, regulator for public health Monitors, researches and evaluates the safety of drinking water, water for recreation and the situation of water supply for drinking throughout the territory of the Republic of Kosovo Ensures that competent institutions and consumers are informed and advised in cases where the supply does not meet the parametric values Examines the results from the water condition monitoring made available by the MESPI, in particular in relation to the results of the classification of surface water and groundwater organisms, intended for the production of drinking water Requires water suppliers to undertake the necessary corrective measures to reduce or eliminate the risk of non-compliance of the quality of drinking water with the parametric values determined by the AI
Ministry of Economy (MoE)	 The carrier institution for water services (water supply, sewage and wastewater treatment, as well as irrigation), responsible for investments in this sector and for Regional Water Companies and Regional Irrigation Companies Prepares and implements policies, which promote economic growth and stability, enable the development of local business, promote economic cooperation to attract foreign investments, guarantee competition and a safe market, ensure a sustainable development and perspective of energy and mining resources of the country, ensure the development of the telecommunications and information technology sector, as well as guarantee efficiency in the administration of public enterprises

Kosovo Geologic Service (KGS)	 Conducts hydrogeological studies and research to underground water, mineral water, and geothermal water Carries out studies and development works of geo-scientific research and international projects in the field of geology, the study of underground water based on special programs Creates geological database for balances of useful mineral reserves, underground water reserves, geological hazards Performs systematic basic geological studies on land, in lakes, through complex mapping

	reserves, geological hazards • Performs systematic basic geological studies on land, in lakes, through complex mapping • Compiles geological maps at different scales and hydrogeological maps
Policy and Monitoring Unit of Public Enterprises (PMUPE)	 Supports the Ministry of Economy and the Government in exercising responsibilities for public enterprises (PE) Prepares and submits to the Minister, for transmission to the Government, analyses and recommendations related to the issues of central public enterprises that are under the competence of the Minister and/or the Government Prepares and submits to the Minister the proposal-procedures for the supervision of central public enterprises and monitors their compliance with the Law on Public Enterprises and relevant legislation in force Collects relevant data on public enterprises and provides support as needed to the Budget and Finance Division regarding all aspects of the Kosovo Budget related to public enterprises Participates in board meetings of public enterprises, as an observer, on behalf of the shareholder Organizes training courses in the field of corporate governance for directors (Board members) of public enterprises and evaluates the effectiveness of directors of PE
Regional Water Companies (RWC)	 The supply of water services (drinking water supply, sewerage and waste water treatment) is done through 7 RWCs (Prishtina, Mitrovica, Hidrodrini, Gjakova, Hidroregjioni Jugor, Bifurkacioni and Hidromorava) registered as joint stock companies and licensed by WSRA They are publicly owned, supervised by the Ministry of Economy as a shareholder of the assets on behalf of the Government through the Boards of Directors Have service agreements with each municipality in their service area, where mutual obligations between RWCs and Municipalities are defined
Municipalities	 Are responsible for providing water services and exercise responsibility through RWCs based on service agreements that define mutual rights and obligations Have responsibilities also for water resources, such as protection from the harmful effects of water; protection of riverbeds, banks and canals within urban areas; determining erosive areas within urban areas; regulation of streams and rivers within urban areas; assigning washing areas in cooperation with MESPI and NIPHK; issuing water permits for certain activities with Al; allocation of financial means for the administration, management and development of water resources in urban areas; inspection supervision through authorized municipal water inspectors, and to harmonize their urban/regulatory plans with RBMP Responsible for the atmospheric water network

ACTION PLAN 2023 - 2025

No.	Strategic and specific objectives, indicators and actions	Base [20	Base value [2022]		oorary [2025]	Final year target [2027]	Result		
1.	Strategic objective 1: Completion of the	e legal fr	ameworl	k and co	onsolidat	tion of the institu	tional framew	ork	
1	Transposition of EU legislation in the field of water	6	60%		0%	100%	Water legislation harmonized with the acquis communautaire		
2	Strengthening of capacities in the field of water	:	31		62	87	Completion of Staff and improving the employment and engagement of young professionals		improving gagement
I.1	Strategic Objective: Completion of the	legal fra	Imework	and cor	nsolidati	on of institutiona	al framework		
1	Legislation on the management of water resources	The exis has sign shortco and doe transpo EU WFI	sting law nificant mings es not se the D	Adoption of the new law on waters		Harmoniza- tion of Als	Transpositi work Direct directives c	Transposition of the Water Frame- work Directive and other water EU directives on waters	
2	Legislation on financing water resources	There none	There is none		tion of w for cing irces	Law enforcement	Regulation of the sources and the manner of financing the water resources sector		
3	Sublegal acts on the management of water resources	18 Als		24 AI		It shall be determined by the new law on waters	Completed legislation on water resources and implementation		
		Dead							
No.	Action	Dead		Budget		Financing	Leading and supporting	Product	Reference in documents
No.	Action	Dead line	2023	Budget 2024	2025	Financing source	Leading and supporting institution	Product (Output)	Reference in documents
No.	Action Drafting of the Concept Document for the Law on Management of Water Resources and the law on the financing of water management	Dead line	2023 0	Budget 2024 0	2025 0	Financing source	Leading and supporting institution MESPI, RBDA, IMWC	Product (Output)	Reference in documents
No.	Action Drafting of the Concept Document for the Law on Management of Water Resources and the law on the financing of water management Drafting of the new law on manage- ment od water resources	Dead line 2023 2024	2023 0 0	Budget 2024 0	2025 0 0	Financing source –	Leading and supporting institution MESPI, RBDA, IMWC MESPI, RBDA, IMWC, MFLT, ASSembly	Product (Output) Approved Cocept Document Law on Management of Water Resources	Reference in documents Legislative Plan 2023
No. I.1.1 I.1.2 I.1.3	Action Drafting of the Concept Document for the Law on Management of Water Resources and the law on the financing of water management Drafting of the new law on manage- ment od water resources Drafting of the UA for water permit procedures	Dead line 2023 2024 2025	2023 0 0	Budget 2024 0 0	2025 0 0	Financing source –	Leading and supporting institution MESPI, RBDA, IMWC MESPI, RBDA, IMWC, MFLT, Assembly MESPI, RBDA	Product (Output) Approved Cocept Document Law on Management of Water Resources UA approved	Reference in documents
No. 1.1.1 1.1.2 1.1.3 1.1.4	ActionDrafting of the Concept Document for the Law on Management of Water Resources and the law on the financing of water managementDrafting of the new law on manage- ment od water resourcesDrafting of the NUA for water permit proceduresDrafting of the procedures for the collection, systematization and storage of information of the water information system	Dead 2023 2024 2025 2023	2023 0 0	Budget 2024 0 0	2025 0 0	Financing source	Leading and supporting institution MESPI, RBDA, IMWC MESPI, RBDA, IMWC, MFLT, MAFRD, Assembly MESPI, RBDA	Product (Output)	Reference in documents
No. I.1.1 I.1.2 I.1.3 I.1.4 I.1.5	ActionDrafting of the Concept Document for the Law on Management of Water Resources and the law on the financing of water managementDrafting of the new law on manage- ment od water resourcesDrafting of the NUA for water permit proceduresDrafting of the procedures for the collection, systematization and storage of information of the water information systemDrafting and setting the format of the water book	Dead 2023 2024 2025 2023 2023 2023	2023 0 0 0 0	Budget 2024 0 0 0	2025 0 0 0	Financing source	Leading and supporting institution MESPI, RBDA, IMWC MESPI, ASSEMBIY MESPI, RBDA, MESPI, RBDA, MESPI, RBDA,	Product (Output) Approved Cocept Document Law on Management of Water Resources UA approved Guide to the Water Information System Water Book	Reference in documents
No. 1.1.1 1.1.2 1.1.3 1.1.4 1.1.5	ActionDrafting of the Concept Document for the Law on Management of Water Resources and the law on the financing of water managementDrafting of the new law on manage- ment od water resourcesDrafting of the new law on manage- ment od water resourcesDrafting of the Procedures for the collection, systematization and storage of information of the water information systemDrafting and setting the format of the water bookDrafting of the Water Information Catalog	Dead 2023 2024 2025 2023 2023 2023 2023 2023	2023 0 0 0 0	Budget 2024 0 0 0 0 0	2025 0 0 0 0 0	Financing source	Leading and supporting institution MESPI, RBDA, IMWC MESPI, RBDA, MESPI, RBDA MESPI, RBDA, MESPI, RBDA, MESPI, RBDA, MESPI, RBDA,	Product (Output) Approved Cocept Document Law on Management of Water Resources UA approved Guide to the Water Information System Water Book Water information Catalog	Reference in documents Legislative Plan 2023 Law on Waters Law on Waters Law on Waters Law on Waters

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l.1.8	Decision on determining the boundaries of the water asset	2023	0	0	0	-	MESPI, RBDA	Decision	
l.1.9	Drafting of the law on the financing of water management	2024	0	0	0	-	MESPI, RBDA, IMWC, MFLT, MAFRD, MIET Assembly	Law on the financing of water manage- ment	
	The total budget for the Specific Objective I.2:								
	From which capitals:								
	From which flows:								
1.2	Specific objective: Improving the regula	atory fram	nework	for wate	r service	es			
1	Legislation for WRC service areas	The no act that defines service of the V missing	The normative act that Issuance of the sublegal acts by the Government Government Softhe WRC is nissing		Legal definit WRCs	tion of service	areas for 7		
2	Drafting of Legislation for the Certification of WRC Personnel	It has r legal b or insti al struc	It has no legal basis or institution- al structure		ishing jal or the ation C staff	Completion of the system for the implemen- tation of the certification process	Creation of the legal and institutional framework for the certification of the technical staff of the 7th WRC		
No.	Action	Dead		Budget		Financing source	Leading and supporting	Product (Output)	Reference ir documents
		line	2023	2024	2025		institution		
I.2.1	Drafting of the new law for the Regulatory Authority and regulation of water services	2023	0	0	0	-	Assembly, WRA GK, ME, IWC, WRC	Law on the Regulatory Authority and regulation of water services	Legislative plan 2023
I.2.1	Drafting of the new law for the Regulatory Authority and regulation of water services	2023 2023	0	0	0	-	Assembly, WRA GK, ME, IWC, WRC WRA, IWC, , ME, WRC	Law on the Regulatory Authority and regulation of water services UA for WRC service areas	Legislative plan 2023 Preliminary law
I.2.1 I.2.2 I.2.3	Drafting of the new law for the Regulatory Authority and regulation of water services Drafting of sublegal acts for WRC service areas Creation of the legal basis for the certification of WRC personnel	2023 2023 2024	0	0	0	-	Assembly, WRA GK, ME, IWC, WRC WRC, ME, WRC ME, WRC , SHUKOS, WRA, IWC,	Law on the Regulatory Authority and regulation of water services UA for WRC service areas UA for the certification of WRC personnel	Legislative plan 2023 Preliminary law Coopera- tion agreement between the Ministry of Economy o Kosovo and that of Albania of 2014
I.2.1 I.2.2 I.2.3	Drafting of the new law for the Regulatory Authority and regulation of water services Drafting of sublegal acts for WRC service areas Creation of the legal basis for the certification of WRC personnel The total budget for the Specific Objective I.3:	2023 2023 2024	0	0	0	-	Assembly, WRA GK, ME, IWC, WRC WRA, IWC, , ME, WRC ME, WRC , SHUKOS, WRA, IWC,	Law on the Regulatory Authority and regulation of water services UA for WRC service areas UA for the certification of WRC personnel	Legislative plan 2023 Preliminary law Coopera- tion agreement between the Ministry of Economy o Kosovo and that of Albania of 2014
I.2.1	Drafting of the new law for the Regulatory Authority and regulation of water services Drafting of sublegal acts for WRC service areas Creation of the legal basis for the certification of WRC personnel The total budget for the Specific Objective I.3: From which capitals:	2023 2023 2024	0	0	0		Assembly, WRA GK, ME, IWC, WRC WRC, ME, WRC ME, WRC , SHUKOS, WRA, IWC,	Law on the Regulatory Authority and regulation of water services UA for WRC service areas UA for the certification of WRC personnel	Legislative plan 2023 Preliminary law Coopera- tion agreement between the Ministry of Economy of Kosovo and that of Albania of 2014
I.2.2 I.2.3	Drafting of the new law for the Regulatory Authority and regulation of water services Drafting of sublegal acts for WRC service areas Regulatory Authority and regulation of WRC service areas Creation of the legal basis for the certification of WRC personnel Regulatory Authority and regulation of the legal basis for the specific Objective 1.3: The total budget for the specific Objective 1.3: From which capitals:	2023 2023 2024	0	0	0		Assembly, WRA GK, ME, IWC, WRC WRC, ME, WRC ME, WRC , SHUKOS, WRA, IWC,	Law on the Regulatory Authority and regulation of water services UA for WRC service areas UA for the certification of WRC personnel	Legislative plan 2023 Preliminary law Coopera- tion agreement between the Ministry of Economy of Kosovo and that of Albania of 2014

1.3	Specific objective: Strengthening inspection capacities in the field of water										
1	Increasing the number of water inspectors and reorganizing the inspection work	З	3	8	3	8	Improving th pollution and resources	e inspection d protection o	of the use, f water		
	Astron	Dead	l	Budget		Financing source	Leading and	Product	Reference in documents		
NO.	Action	line	2023	2024	2025		institution	(Output)			
l.3.1	Employment of 5 new water inspectors	2025	0	32,032 €	32,032 €	Budget of Kosovo	MESPI, , Inspec- torate, , MFLT	Completion of the Water Inspectorate	State Water Strategy 2017-2037		
1.3.2	Organization of inspectors according to river basins	2025	0	0	0	-	MESPI, , Inspec- torate, , MFLT	Separation of responsi- bility areas of the inspection	Organiza- tional Structure of the Inspectorate,		
No.	Strategic and specific objectives, indicators and actions	Base [203	value 22]	Temp target	orary [2025]	Target of the final year [2027]	Result				
	Strategic Objective 2: Long-term water	provisio	on and s	afety of	existing	dams					
1	Accumulating capacities	559 mi /(2021)	l. m³	559 mil. m³		575 mil. m³	Fulfillment of water needs for household, agriculture, industry.				
II.1	II.1 Specific objective: Security and regular monitoring of the existing dams										
1	Monitoring the safety of 6 large dams	C)	Monitoring of the installed equipment		6	Regular monitoring of all dams and reporting according to international standards		dams and ernational		
No.	Action	Dead		Budget		Financing source	Leading and supporting	Product (Output)	Reference in documents		
		line	2023	2024	2025		institution				
II.1.1							RRBA,	Monitoring	Study on Dam		
	instruments in existing dams	2024	0	700,00 0€	0	Budget of Kosovo	Iber-Lep- enc, WRC Prishtina, WRC Gjakova, WRC Hidro- morava	systems installed in all dams	Safety		
II.1.2	Assessment of the safety of the Livoç dam and its rehabilitation	2024	0	700,00 0€ 300,00	0 200,000 €	Budget of Kosovo	Iber-Lep- enc, WRC Prishtina, WRC Gjakova, WRC Hidro- morava RRBA, MAFRD, WRC Hydro-	systems installed in all dams Rehabilita- tion of the Livoçi lake	Safety Study of the safety of the Livoç dam		
II.1.2 II.1.3	Assessment of the safety of the Livoç dam and its rehabilitation	2024 2024 2025	0 0 0	700,00 0€ 300,00 0€ 450,00 0€	0 200,000 € 450,00 0 €	Budget of Kosovo	Iber-Lep- enc, WRC Prishtina, WRC Gjakova, WRC Hidro- morava RRBA, MAFRD, WRC Hydro- morava	systems installed in all dams Rehabilita- tion of the Livoçi lake Livoçi is used	Safety Study of the safety of the Livoç dam		
II.1.2 II.1.3 II.1.4	Assessment of the safety of the Livoç dam and its rehabilitation Operationalization of the Livoç dam Alarm system device for 6 existing dams	2024 2024 2025 2025	0 0 0 0	700,00 0 € 300,00 0 € 450,00 0 € 200,000 €	0 200,000 € 450,00 0 € 1.400, 000 €	Budget of Kosovo FLOWS Budget of Kosovo and donors (FLOWS-WB)	Iber-Lep- enc, WRC Prishtina, WRC Gjakova, WRC Hidro- morava RRBA, MAFRD, WRC Hydro- morava RRBA, , Ibër-Lep- enc, WRC Prishtina	systems installed in all dams Rehabilita- tion of the Livoçi lake Livoçi is used Alarm systems installed at all dams	Safety Study of the safety of the Livoç dam Study on Dam Safety		
II.1.2 II.1.3 II.1.4	Assessment of the safety of the Livoç dam and its rehabilitation Operationalization of the Livoç dam Alarm system device for 6 existing dams	2024 2024 2025 2025	0 0 0 0	700,00 0 € 300,00 0 € 450,00 0 € 200,000 € 500,00 0 €	0 200,000 € 450,00 0 € 1.400, 000 € 1.300, 000 €	Budget of Kosovo FLOWS Budget of Kosovo and donors (FLOWS-WB) Budget of Kosovo	Iber-Lep- enc, WRC Prishtina, WRC Gjakova, WRC Hidro- morava RRBA, MAFRD, WRC Hydro- morava RRBA, , Ibër-Lep- enc, WRC Prishtina, WRC Gjakova, WRC	systems installed in all dams Rehabilita- tion of the Livoçi lake Livoçi is used Alarm systems installed at all dams	Safety Study of the safety of the Livoç dam Study on Dam Safety		

	The total budget for the								
	Specific Objective II.1:								
	From which capitals:								
	From which flows:								
II.2	Specific objective : Development of ne	ew wate	r resour	ces					
1	Construction of the Firaja dam		0		0	9 mil. m³	Providing water for the regions of Gjilan, Ferizaj and Prishtina		egions of Itina
2	Construction of the dam in the municipality of Kamenica	(C		0	6 mil. m ³	New resource for water and irrigation for the municipality of Kamenica		
3	Construction of other dams: Pollata, Kučica and Dragaqina.		0		0	Depending on the findings of the feasibility study	Clarification for informed decision-making regarding these dams		
NL	Action	Dead		Budget		Financing	Leading and	Product	Reference in
NO.	Action	line	2023	2024	2025	source	institution	(Output)	documents
∥.2.1	Drafting of the preliminary project and environmental and social impact assessment for the Firaja dam.	2025	1,800,000 €			WBIF (grant)	RRBA, , IWC, , MESPI, , Ibër-Lep- enc, WRC Prishtina, WRC Bifurcation ,	Prelimi- nary design and EIA	Feasibility study for the construc- tion of the Shtime, Firaja and Lepenci dams
II.2.2	Drafting of the detailed project and tender documentation for the Firaja dam.	2025	2,0	000,000	€	WBIF (grant)	WRC Hidromora- va, ME		
II.2.3	Application for preliminary design and environmental and social assess- ment, for the second phase of the Lepenci system (Shtime dam and	2024	1,8	800,000	€	WBIF (grant)		Application approved by WBIF	SWSK 2017-2036, feasibility study
II.2.4	Lepenci canal). Drafting of the Study on investments in water resources at the national level.	2025	0	600,000 €	600,000 €	FLOW S (Loans	IWC, , MESPI, , MFLT, ME, WRC	Approved study	
II.2.5	Identification and design of the dam in Kamenica.	2025	0	500,000 €	500,000 €	FLOWS (Loans WB dhe grant nga WBIF)		Assignment of location	SWSK 2017-2036
II.2.6	Feasibility study and environmental and social impact assessment for the Dragaqina dam.	2024	0	433,000 €	0	Budget of Kosovo	RRBA, , MESPI, , MAFRD,, MFTW,	Feasibility studies and SEIA	SWSK 2017-2036
II.2.7	Feasibility study and environmental and social impact assessment for the Pollata dam.	2023	0	433,000 €	0	Budget of Kosovo	ME, IWC, MIET, WRC & the		Irrigation master plan
II.2.8	Feasibility study and environmental and social impact assessment for the Kučica dam.	2023	0	433,000 €	0	Budget of Kosovo	municipali- ties		List of priority projects
	The total budget for the Specific Objective II.2:								
	From which capitals:								
	From which flows:								

No.	Strategic and specific objectives, indicators and actions	Base [20	value 22]	Temporary target [2025]		Synimi i vitit të fundit [2027]	Result				
III	Strategic Objective 3: Protection of wate population.	r resour	ces and	protecti	ion from	water, ensuring	the protectior	n of the ecosy	stem and the		
1	Urban wastewater treatment rate	8% of the population have access to sewerage systems that treat waste waters.		20% of population		35% of population	Improving the quality of watercourses				
III.1	Specific objective : Hartimi i Planeve të Menaxhimit të Pellgjeve Lumore										
1	River Basin Management Plans (RBMP)	They a missin	are Ig	RBMP for 4 river basins		Implementation	Improvement in planning and management of water resources, at basin level.				
No		Dead		Budget		Financing	Leading and	Product	Reference in		
INU.	Action	line	2023	2024	2025	source	institution	(Output)	documents		
₩.1.1	Approval and implementation of the RBMP of Drini Bardhë	2023	50,000 €	0	0	Grant (SIDA)	RRBA, , IWC, , Govern- ment, ME, MAFRD,	RBMP	Water LAW		
III.1.2	Drafting and approval of the RBMP of Ibër, Morava e Binçës and Lepenc	2024	6	50,000€		Grant (SCO)		RBMP			
	General budget for the Specific Objective III.1:										
	From which capitals :										
	From which flows :										
III.2	Specific objective: Completion of the Gr	oundwa	ter Moni	toring N	etwork						
1	Monitoring network	It does	n't exist	40 sta	tions	According to the assess- ment of HMIK.	Improving the water balance and information on the quality and quantity of underground water		nce and and vater		
No.	Action	Dead		Budget		Financing	Leading and supporting	Product	Reference in		
			2023	2024	2025	- Source-	institution	(Output)-			
Ⅲ.2.1	Functionalization of the underground water monitoring network	2023	0	0	0	Grant (SIDA)	IHMK, KGS, RRBA,	Underground water network	Law for hydrometeo- rological activity		
III.2.2	Improvement of hydrometric measurement, installation of equipment and minor civil works.	2025	0	300,000 €	200,000 €	Loans (FLOWS-WB	IHMK, KEPA , MESPI,	New equipments	Strategy for hydrometeo- rological activity		
	General budget for the Specific Objective III.2:										
	From which capitals :										
	From which flows :										

III.3	Specific objective: Protection of rivers from uncontrolled exploitation of alluvium and from waste pollution									
1	Prohibition of unauthorized alluvium extraction	The nc	ere is one	River tion	protec- plan	Study for the evaluation of the annual amount of alluvium for the rivers of the 1st order.	Minimizimi i dëmtimeve të lume nga eksploatuesit e rërës dhe zhavorrit		lumenjve dhe	
No.	Action	Dead line	2023	Budget 2024	2025	Financing source	Leading and supporting institution	Product (Output)	Reference in documents	
III.3.1	Drawing up an action plan to deal with the exploitation of rivers	2024	0	50,000 €		Budget of Kosovo	MESPI, , Indepen- dent Commis- sion for Mines and Minerals , ME, MAFRD,, Kosovo Police	Action Plan	SWSK 2017-2036, Water law	
III.3.2	Përcaktimi me vendim të Ministrit i segmenteve lumore ku mund të nxjerret rëra dhe zhavorri.	2024	0	0	0		MESPI	The decision to determine the segments where alluvium can be extracted	Law no. 04/L-147 for Kosovo Waters - article 56 paragraph 3	
	General budget for the Specific Objective III.3:									
	From which capitals :									
	From which flows :									
III.4	Specific objective: Treatment of urban v	vastewa	ter							
1	Number of cities with wastewater treatment	ł	5	10		15	Covering 70% of the urban population with wastewater		ın er	
No.	Action	Dead		Budget		Financing source	Leading and Product supporting (Output		Reference in documents	
		iiric	2023	2024	2025				uooumonito	
111.4.1	Construction and inauguration of the regional plant for the treatment of polluted waters of Pristina, Fushë Kosova, Obiliq and Graçanica.	2026	86 mil. € (66 mil. € French Ioans , 20 mil. € loc contributions)		ich € local	French Ioans	WHC Prishtina, ME, MESPI, MFLT, French Govern- ment,, municipali- ties of Prishtinë, Graçanicës, Obiliqit, and Fushë Kosove	Prishtina Regional Plant	SWSK 2017-2036 , List of priority projects	
III.4.2	Construction and inauguration of the wastewater treatment plant in Mitrovica (South Mitrovica, North Mitrovica, Vushtrri, Zveçan).	2025	37.5 m (16 mi mil. € I WBIF, SCO)	5 mil. € total 6 mil. € EBRI I. € EIB, 5 mil BIF, 0.35 mil. CO)		Loans, grant	WRC Mitrovica, ME, MFLT , EBRD, , EIB, SCO, MESPI,	WWTP Mitrovica		

III.4.3	Construction and inauguration of the wastewater treatment plant in Gjilan.	2025	24.4 mil. € total (10 mil. € EBRD, , mil. € EIB, 3.1 mil ∉ WBIF. 0.3 mil. € SCO)		l D, , 11 mil € €	Loans, grant	WRC Hidromora- va, ME, MFLT , EBRD, , EIB, SCO, MESPI,	WWTP Gjilan	
III.4.4	Securing financing and construction of the wastewater treatment plant in Ferizaj.	2027		0	37,5 mil.€	Without allocation	ME, WRC Bifurcation , MESPI, , MFLT, M. Ferizaj, donors,	WWTP Ferizaj	
III.4.5	Securing financing and construction of the wastewater treatment plant in Podujevë.	2027	0	0	25 mil,€	Without allocation	ME, WRC Prishtina, MESPI, , MFLT, M. Podujeve, donors	WWTP Podujeva	SWSK 2017-2036
III.4.6	Drafting of the feasibility study for the treatment of polluted waters in Vushtrri, Malishevë, Drenas, Lipjan, Rahovec, Therandë, Viti, Istog, Deçan, Klinë and Kamenica.	2025	0	0	2 mil.€	Without allocation	ME, respective WRC, MESPI, municipali- ties, donors,	Studimet e fizibilitetit	SWSK 2017-2036
	General budget for the Specific Objective III.4:								
	From which capitals :								
	From which flows :								
III.5	Specific objective: Treatment of indust	rial pollu	ution						
1	The treatment rate of industrial wastewater before its discharge into water courses.	Negli impler tic	gible nenta- on	ole 20% nta-		50%	Implementation of legal require- ments for the treatment of industrial wastewater, before discharging it into waterways.		
2	The rate of pretreatment of industrial wastewater before its discharge into the public sewerage.	Negl imple ti	ligible menta- on	ible 30% enta- 1		80%	Implementation of legal require- ments for the pretreatment of industrial wastewater, before discharging it into the public sewerage.		
No	Action	Dead		Budget		Financing source	Leading and supporting	Product	Reference in
-110.		line	2023	2024	2025		institution	(Output)	
Ⅲ.5.1	Identification and inventory creation of all industrial dischargers in the public sewerage system.	2023	0	0	0		WRC , municipali- ties, , MESPI,	Register of industrial waste water discharg- ers in public sewerage	SWSK 2017-2036
Ⅲ.5.2	Identifying and creating an inventory of all industrial dischargers in watercourses.	2023	0	0	0		MESPI, , RRBA, municipali- ties,	Register of industrial waste water discharg- ers in water flow	SWSK 2017-2036

III.5.3	Implementation of the obligation to monitor the quality of discharged water.	2024	0	0	0		RRBA, , municipali- ties, , WRC , Environ- mental Inspec- torate,	Regular industrial water quality monitoring reports, before	AI MESPI, No. 02/2022
₩.5.4	Implementation of the obligation for the treatment and pretreatment of industrial wastewater, before discharge.	2027	0	0	0		MESPI, , RRBA, , WRC , municipali- ties, , Environ- mental Inspec- torate,	Treatment / pretreat- ment plants of entities that discharge industrial waters into water flow / public sewerage	Law No. 04/L-147 for Kosovo's waters and AI No. 02/2022
	General budget for the Specific Objective III.5:								
	From which capitals :								
	From which flows :								
III.6	Specific objective: Proclamation of er	osive zo	nes						
-				g, Identification of erosive areas					
'	Proclamation of erosive zones	It is mi	ssing,	Identif of er are	ication osive eas	Proclamation of erosive zones	Erosive are resources a managed.	as along wat are identified	er and
No.	Proclamation of erosive zones	It is mi Dead	ssing, B	Identif of ere are udget	ication osive eas	Proclamation of erosive zones	Erosive are resources a managed. Leading and supporting	Product	er and Reference in
No.	Proclamation of erosive zones	It is mi Dead line	ssing, B 2023	Identif of er are udget 2024	ication osive eas	Proclamation of erosive zones Financing source	Erosive are resources a managed. Leading and supporting institution	are identified Product (Output)	er and Reference in documents
No.	Proclamation of erosive zones Action Determining erosive zones and determining protective measures	Dead line 2025	ssing, B 2023	Identif of ero are udget 2024	ication osive eas 2025 100,000 €	Proclamation of erosive zones Financing source Budget of Kosovo	Erosive are resources a managed. Leading and supporting institution RRBA, , Municipali- ties, , IHMK, MAFRD,, donors,	Product (Output) Pro- claimed erosive	er and Reference in documents Water law
No.	Proclamation of erosive zones Action Determining erosive zones and determining protective measures General budget for the Specific Objective III.6:	Dead line 2025	ssing, B 2023	Identif of ero are udget 2024	ication psive pas 2025 100,000 €	Proclamation of erosive zones Financing source Budget of Kosovo	Erosive are resources a managed. Leading and supporting institution RRBA, , Municipali- ties, , IHMK, MAFRD,, donors,	Product (Output) Pro- claimed erosive	er and Reference in documents Water law
No.	Proclamation of erosive zones Action Determining erosive zones and determining protective measures General budget for the Specific Objective III.6: From which capitals :	Dead line	ssing, B 2023	Identif of era are udget 2024	ication psive pas 2025 100,000 €	Proclamation of erosive zones Financing source Budget of Kosovo	Erosive are resources a managed. Leading and supporting institution RRBA, , Municipali- ties, , IHMK, MAFRD,, donors,	are identified Product (Output) Pro- claimed erosive	er and Reference in documents Water law
No.	Proclamation of erosive zones Action Determining erosive zones and determining protective measures General budget for the Specific Objective III.6: From which capitals : From which flows :	It is mi Dead line 2025	ssing, B 2023	Identif of era are udget 2024	ication psive pas 2025 100,000 €	Proclamation of erosive zones Financing source Budget of Kosovo	Erosive are resources a managed. Leading and supporting institution RRBA, , Municipali- ties, , IHMK, MAFRD,, donors,	as along wat are identified Product (Output) Pro- claimed erosive	er and Reference in documents Water law
No.	Proclamation of erosive zones Action Determining erosive zones and determining protective measures General budget for the Specific Objective III.6: From which capitals : From which flows : Specific objective : Flood managemer	Dead line 2025	ssing, B 2023	Identif of era are udget 2024	ication psive eas 2025 100,000 €	Proclamation of erosive zones Financing source Budget of Kosovo	Erosive are resources a managed. Leading and supporting institution RRBA, , Municipali- ties, , IHMK, MAFRD,, donors,	are identified Product (Output) Pro- claimed erosive	er and Reference in documents Water law
No.	Proclamation of erosive zones Action Determining erosive zones and determining protective measures General budget for the Specific Objective III.6: From which capitals : From which flows : Specific objective : Flood management Flood risk management plans	Dead line 2025	ssing, 2023	Identif of era are 2024 2024	ication posive eas 2025 100,000 €	Proclamation of erosive zones Financing source Budget of Kosovo	Erosive are resources a managed. Leading and supporting institution RRBA, , Municipali- ties, , IHMK, MAFRD,, donors,	Product (Output) Pro- claimed erosive	er and Reference in documents Water law
III.7	Proclamation of erosive zones Action Determining erosive zones and determining protective measures General budget for the Specific Objective III.6: From which capitals : From which flows : Specific objective : Flood management Flood risk management plans	It is mi Dead line 2025 nt 0 Dead	ssing, 2023	Identif of era are 2024 2024 0 2024	ication posive eas 2025 100,000 €	Proclamation of erosive zones Financing source Budget of Kosovo	Erosive are resources a managed. Leading and supporting institution RRBA, , Municipali- ties, IHMK, MAFRD,, donors,	Product (Output) Pro- claimed erosive	er and Reference in documents Water law Water law Reference in

III.7.1	Finalization of hazard maps and flood risk maps.	2024	2,500,000€			Grant (WBIF)	RRBA, , MESPI, , MAFRD, GK, Municipali-	Hazard Maps and Risk Maps	Preliminary flood risk assess- ment
III.7.2	Drafting plans for flood risk manage- ment.	2025	0	0	1,000, 000	Grant (WBIF)	ties,	Plans for flood manage- ment	Hazard Maps and Risk Maps
III.7.3	Determining erosive zones and determining protective measures	2025	0	0	100,000 €	Budget of Kosovo	RRBA, municipali- ties, MAFRD,,	Decision for Pro- claimed erosive zone	Water law of Kosovo No. 04/L-147
	General budget for the Specific Objective III.7:								
	From which capitals :								
	From which flows :								
III.8	Specific objective : Protection of drink	king wat	er sourc	ces					
1	Determination of protected zones by decision of the Government for water sources, which do not have determined the protected areas.	3!	35 40			45	The best protection of drinking water sources.		nking
No.	Action	Dead line	E 2023	Budget 2024 2025		Financing source	Leading and supporting institution	Product (Output)	Reference in documents
.8.1	Carrying out research works and drafting studies for the protection of drinking water sources.	2026	0	0	1,500,0 00 €	WRC , ME, donors,	Respective WRC, ME, MESPI, , donors,	Studies completed for all sources of drinking water.	UA No. 15/2017 for Criteria for Determin- ing Sanitary Protected Zones of Water Basources
11.8.1	Carrying out research works and drafting studies for the protection of drinking water sources.	2026	0	0	1,500,0 00 €	WRC , ME, donors,	Respective WRC, ME, MESPI, , donors,	Studies completed for all sources of drinking water. Protected areas of drinking water sources on the zoning maps of the municipali- ties.	UA No. 15/2017 for Criteria for Determin- ing Sanitary Protected Zones of Water Resources UA No. 15/2017 for Criteria for Determining Sanitary Protected Zones of Water Resources
.8.1	Carrying out research works and drafting studies for the protection of drinking water sources. Inclusion of protected areas in municipalities zoning maps. Placement of warning signs in protected areas.	2026 2024 2024	0 0 50,000	0 0 50,000	1,500,0 00 € 0	WRC , ME, donors, –	Respective WRC, ME, MESPI, , donors, Municipali- ties, WRC	Studies completed for all sources of drinking water. Protected areas of drinking water sources on the zoning maps of the municipali- ties. Placed the warning signs in the 1st and 2nd zone.	UA No. 15/2017 for Criteria for Determin- ing Sanitary Protected Zones of Water Resources UA No. 15/2017 for Criteria for Determining Sanitary Protected Zones of Water Resources UA No. 15/2017 for Criteria for Determining Sanitary Protected Zones of Water Resources

	General budget for the Specific Objective III.8:								
	From which capitals :								
	From which flows :								
III.9	Specific objective : Regulation and supervi	sion of th	e use of	water for	busines	s purposes.			
1	The degree of implementation of the concession as a legal instrument for granting water rights, for commercial use of water	0		30%		50%	Management of the business use of water resources as a public asset, through a transparent and competitive process.		
No.	Action	Dead line	E	Budget		Financing	Leading and supporting	Product (Output)	Reference
			2023	2024	2025	source	institution	(Output)	
III.9.1	Drafting of the UA for water permit procedures	2025	0	0	0	-	MESPI, IWC. MFLT	The beginning of granting concessions.	Law No. 04/L-147 for Kosovo Waters
III.9.2	Drafting of the guide for the development of the concession granting process.	2025	0	0	0	-	MESPI, IWC,	Guide for granting concession for water use.	SWSK 2017-2036
II.9.3	Administrative and inspection supervision of water use, in accordance with the concession contract.	2025	0	0	0	-	MESPI, , Inspectorate, i Mjedisor	Implementa- tion of the provisions of concession contracts.	SWSK 2017-2036
	General budget for the Specific Objective III.9:								
	From which capitals :								
	From which flows :								
No.	Strategic and specific objectives, indicators and actions	Base value [2022] Temporary target Synimi i vitit t [2025] fundit [2027]		Synimi i vitit të fundit [2027]	Result				
IV	Strategic Objective 4: Improving the reliability	/ and qua	lity of wa	ter servic	es.				
1	Percentage of population that is supplied with water 24/7 from water supply systems managed by WRC	9	4%	96%		100%	Uninterrupted supply of drinking water.		
2	The degree of compliance with the drinking water quality standards	9	8%	9	9%	99.5%	Adequate quality of supplied water.		d water.
3	Percentage of population supplied with water from systems managed by WRC.	blied with 79% 85%		90%	Security of supply and sustainability of water systems.				

IV.1	Specific objective : Improving water supply in urban areas										
1	The number of municipalities that have problems with water supply, as a result of insufficient capacities of water resources.	8 (Malisheva, Klina, Ferizaji, Prishtina, Gjilani, Vitia, Kamenica, Mamusha)		4		0	Improvement of water supply ir municipalities, which currently problems as a result of the capacities of urban areas in Fe Klinë, Malishevë and Mamushe Malishevë.		upply in rrently have he Is in Ferizaj, amushë		
No.	Action	Dead line	E	Budget		Financing	Leading and supporting	Product (Output)	Reference in documents		
			2023	2024	2025		Institution	· · /			
IV.1.1	Financing of the project to increase the capacity of drinking water supply in Pleshina.	2025	0	3,100, 000	0	Budget of Kosovo , Municipality Ferizaj	WRC Bifurcation , ME, MFLT , K. Ferizaj	24 hour urban supply	The IWC decision,		
IV.1.2	Drafting of the study for the water supply solution in Malishevë.	2026	0	100,000	0	Budget of Kosovo	WRC Hydroregion WRC Gjakova, ME, MESPI,	Approved study	The IWC decision,		
IV.1.3	Financing of the project (construc- tion of the culvert) for the treatment of drinking water for the supply of Klina.	2024	0	1,000, 000	0	Budget , Municipality Klina, WRC Hydrodrini	WRC Hydrodrin , ME, MFLT , K. Klinës	Turbidity reduction and filter replacement	The IWC decision,		
IV.1.4	Rehabilitation and improvement of the water supply in Gjilan, Kamenica, Viti.	2024	0	2,500, 000	10 mil €	Loans (FLOWS)	WRC Hidromora- va, ME, Municipali- ties, Gjilan, Viti, Kamenicë	Network works	Agreement for FLOWS		
IV.1.5	Financing of the project for the rehabilitation/completion of the pipeline for the water supply of Lake Badovci from the Ibri canal.	2023	0	2,700 ,000	0	Budget of Kosovo	WRC Prishtina, ME, MESPI, , HS Ibër-Lepenc, MFLT	Filling Badovci	-		
IV.1.6	Financing of the project and completion of works to increase the capacity of water resources in the municipality of Mamusha.	2023	0	100,000	0	Budget of Kosovo	KRU Hidroregjioni Jugor, ME, MFPT	24 hour supply	-		
	General budget for the Specific Objective IV.1:										
	From which capitals :										
	From which flows :										
IV.2	Specific objective : Improving water su	upply in	rural ar	eas							
1	Percentage of population that is supplied with water from water supply systems, which are not managed by WRC	10	3%	8	%	3%	Drinking wa rural areas	ater supply se	ecurity in		

No.	Action	Dead line	I	Budget		Financing	Leading and supporting	Product	Reference ir documents
			2023	2024	2025	source	institution	(Output)	
IV.2.1	Integration of rural systems in WRC management.	2025	0	5,000 ,000	3,000 ,000	Budget of Kosovo	WRC , Bordet, ME, MESPI, , IWC,	40 thousand inhabitants (100 villages) under WRC manage- ment	Strategy fo the integration of rural systems
V.2.2	Completion of individual connections to the water supply network.	2025	0	0	0	Individual cost		106 thousand inhabitants (122 villages) connected to the network	
	General budget for the Specific Objective IV.2:								
	From which capitals :								
	From which flows :								
IV.3	Specific objective : Reducing water los	ses fro	m public	c water :	supply s	ystems			
1	Reducing water losses	55	%	50	%	46%	Efficient use and reductic	of water reso on of operating	ources g costs
No.	Action	Dead line	Budget			Financing source	Leading and supporting	Product (Output)	Reference i documents
			2023	2024	2025		monution		
IV.3.1	Drafting and Implementation of plans by WRC, for the reduction of water losses.	2023	0	0	0	-	WRC , ME, IWC, , WRA	Plans approved by the Boards	Law for the regulation of water services
IV.3.2	Implementation of WRC accountabil- ity for water loss reduction.	2023	0	0	0	-	GK, ME, IWC, , WRA	Unbilled water	NDP
	General budget for the Specific Objective IV.3:								
	From which capitals :								
	From which flows :								
IV.4	Specific objective : Improving the cove	rage of	the sev	vage ne	twork.				
1	Percentage of population covered by sewerage services managed by WRC.	659	%	704	%	77%	Quality and services	Quality and sustainable sewera services	
No.	Action	Dead	Budget			Financing	Leading and supporting	Product	Reference i
			2023	2024	2025	source	institution	(Output)	doodinento
IV.4.1	Construction of collectors and rehabilitation of the network in Pristina, Fushë Kosovë, Obiliq and Graçanicë.	2026	2023 2024 2025 71 milion €		Grant (40 mil.€ KfW, 20 mil. € BE, 11 mil. € municipali- ties)	WRC Prishtina, ME, Municipali- ties, , KfW, BE	The main collectors in Pristina, Fushë Kosovë, Obiliq and Graçanica. Rehabilita- tion of the network in Pristina and	WRC business plan Prishtina	

IV.4.2	Rehabilitation of the sewerage network in Prizren, Gjakovë and Pejë.	2025	17.5 milion €			Grant (KfW)	WRC Hydrodrin WRC Hydrore- gion WRC Gjakova	Separation of the polluted water system from atmospher- ic water.	Business plans
	General budget for the Specific Objective IV.4:								
	From which capitals :								
	From which flows :								
IV.5	Specific objective: Wastewater Sludg	e Mana	gement						
1	Percentage of sewage sludge that is not landfilled	10	0%	95	5%	70%	Assessment sludge reuse environment	Assessment of the possibility of sludge reuse without harming the environment	
No	A stirus	Dead	В	udget		Financing	Leading and	Product	Reference in
INO.	Action	line	2023	2024	2025	source	institution	(Output) documen	documents
IV.5.1	Drafting of sludge management plans.	2024	0	0	0	-	ME, WRC	Sludge Manage- ment Plans for 7 WRC.	IWC decision ,
IV.5.2	Drafting of the program for the management of sewage sludge	2025	0	0	100,000 €	WRC , donors,	ME, WRC , IWC, , MESPI,	Sewage Sludge Manage- ment Program	SWSK 2017-2036
IV.5.3	Investment in incinerator.	2025	0	0	70 mil. €	Kredi nga Qeveria Franceze, grant WBIF	MFLT, ME, MESPI, , WRC Prishtina	Incinerator for burning sludge.	
	General budget for the Specific Objective IV.5:								
	From which capitals :								
	From which flows :								