

Reconstruction phase in Kosovo

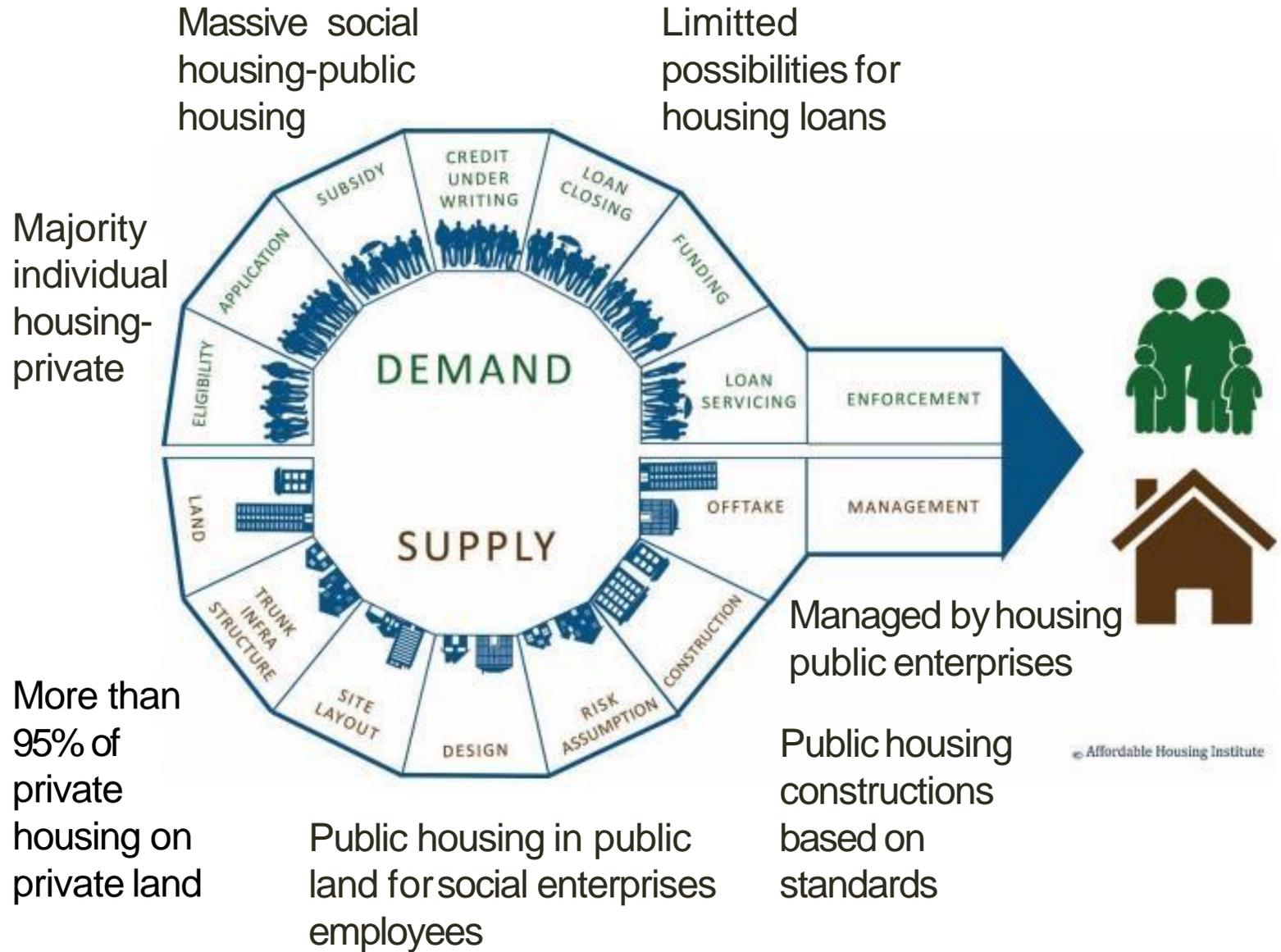
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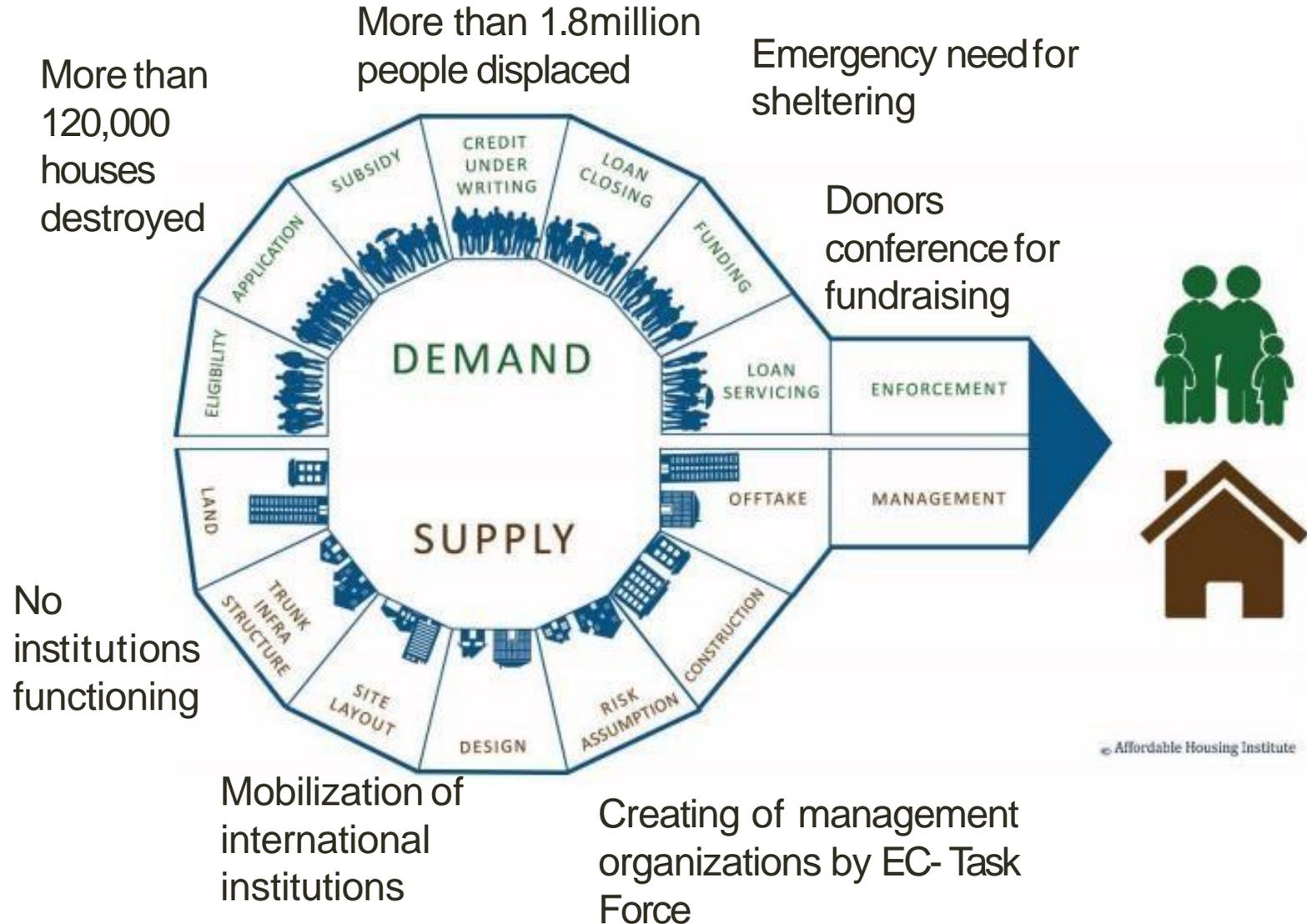
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Housing ecosystem in Kosovo before conflict of 1999



War damages in housing stock



Preparation phase for reconstruction

- ❑ The European Commission- installed a task force in Pristina followed as European Agency for Reconstruction
- ❑ International Management Group (IMG)- established body for rapid housing damage assessment
- ❑ Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), supported by World Bank staff- carrying out a wide agriculture damage assessment
- ❑ UNHCR- carrying out the managing of return of the displaced population- urgent sheltering
- ❑ UNMIK mission as administration body
- ❑ First steps toward establishing national institutions

Assesment phase of housing damages

IMG Assessments: Quantitfying Housing Damages

From about 206,000 surveyed housing units in Kosovo, about 120,000 were reported damaged or destroyed with further breakdown into four categories:

Damage category	Consequence	Percentage of Housing Stock [%]
No Damage	No damage	42
I and II	Repairs needed	20
III	Not usable	15
IV	Over 60% damaged	23

About 500,000 people can not inhabit their homes (category III and IV). Reconstruction -construction of 75m² house estimated cost- US\$ 1,1 billion (1999 IMG survey. Source: A program for reconstruction and recovery in Kosovo, European Commission and the World Bank in support of the UNMIK in Kosovo , 1999)

Four categories of damage: I (modest) to IV (severe)



- ✓ Example of damaged dwelling/ category I (modest)
- ✓ Damaged **23,062 (19%)**



- ✓ Example of damaged dwelling/ category II
- ✓ Damaged **18,003 (15%)**



- ✓ Example of damaged dwelling/ category III
- ✓ Damaged **31,855 (27%)**

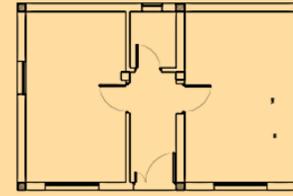


- ✓ Example of damaged dwelling/ category IV (severe)
- ✓ Damaged **46,598 (39%)**

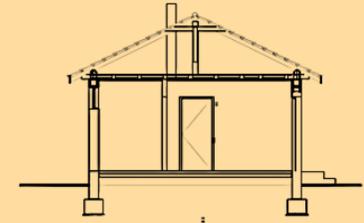
Standards for reconstruction/ construction of new houses for category IV of damages

The Family members	Surface (with external walls) m ²
1 – 2	45
3 – 4	55
5	65
6	
7	
8	75
9	75
10 – 11	75

House type 45m2

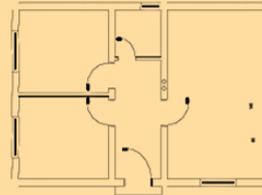


Ground floor plan.

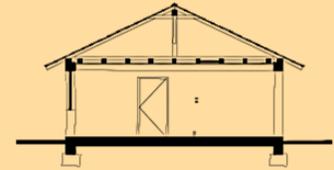


Typical section

House type 65m2

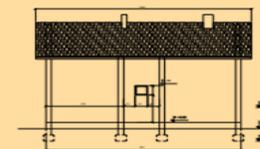
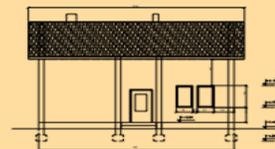
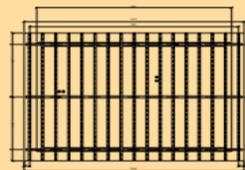
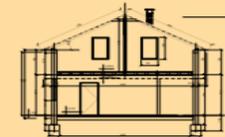
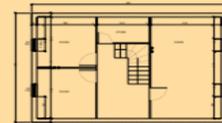
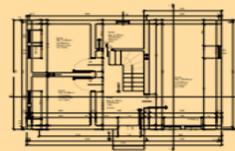


Ground floor plan.



Typical section

House type 65+m2



Return of displaced people



“Fortunately we are alive, but now we need help rebuilding the house, food and other essential things for life”



Houses before and after reconstruction

Rebuilding activity and problems experienced

- ❑ The management, planning and reporting structures were often cobbled together in an ad-hoc manner
- ❑ Planning and implementing reconstruction projects proven to be far more challenging than expected
- ❑ Late establishment of national and local institutions led to informal developments, including illegal constructions
- ❑ Weak cooperation between international and national institutions resulted in duplication of actions
- ❑ Ad hoc rebuilding without good initial information from international officers and experts resulted in not proper solutions and under substandard construction
- ❑ Emergency needs led to overcrowding and lower quality of life
- ❑ Sub-standard reconstructed buildings generated serious challenges for future spatial planning

Thumane- Albania- good practice

- ❑ Thumane was informal settlement before earthquake of 2020
- ❑ Opportunity for new spatial planning of the zone
- ❑ Reconstruction- managed from the government management group
- ❑ Sustainable return in new standardized neighborhood with social infrastructure in place



Lessons learned in Kosovo and recommendations for Ukraine

- ❑ Success in Post Conflict Reconstruction (PCR) depends on:
 - ❑ Understanding the complexities of the political environment
 - ❑ Coordinating projects in an effective manner, and
 - ❑ Involving a wide range of community stakeholders
- ❑ The accuracy of initial damage assessment is crucial
- ❑ International actors should involve national experts and professionals from the beginning of reconstruction planning
 - ❑ Ensures clear understanding of the legislation and regulatory framework, making reconstruction easier
- ❑ Accurate designing of the phases and planning of the human resources orients the process in the right direction toward effective reconstruction
- ❑ Involving the owners of damaged property from the planning phase make implementation easier
- ❑ Reconstruction is more than a roof over people's heads
 - ❑ Infrastructure, health, schools, and community gathering buildings are all critical as well