

KOSOVO
ENVIRONMENTAL
ACTION PLAN
2006 – 2010

PRISHTINA, 2006

Prepared by Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
in corporation with Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe
Field Office Kosovo

A project financed by the Swedish Government, through
Swedish International Development Corporation Agency

Pristina, April 2006

Minister's word

Kosovo has inherited a large number of environmental problems, which accumulated for decades as a consequence of uncontrolled use of natural and mineral resources, industrial production coupled with high level of pollution, as well as lack of appropriate policies, laws and relevant institutions to actually treat and solve these problems. This has resulted in a clearly visible degraded environment, in some cases even un-repairable, which can have a direct negative impact in the health of the population.

The historic moment through which Kosovo is currently undergoing and its orientation towards European integration processes, demands responsible action from all relevant institutions, especially in the form of efficient sectoral policies. We will gradually complete the legal infrastructure, establish competent authorities, be it at the central or local level, and support the development of major policy documents, such as the State of the Environment Report 2003 and the Kosovo Environmental Strategy. These are main achievements of the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning from its establishment, which were supplemented by small but evident steps for improvement of the urban environments. For instance, the “Kosovo - my home” campaign was an identifiable sign of the Ministry acting for its citizens.

The Kosovo Environmental Action Plan, as a part of the Governmental Programme, is the first such a document developed in Kosovo, which aims at gradual improvement of the environmental situation and with that the improvement of public health in general. The Kosovo Action Plan, for the next 5 years, will be the main framework of all activities to be undertaken for the purpose of gradual environmental improvement and protection in Kosovo, where all environment related priority activities of respective institutions at local and central level should be based. It must be mentioned that the demand for involvement of the scientific community, civil society, businesses, and other important stakeholders is present in all these developments.

The Action Plan specifies concrete tasks for decision makers and indicates clear responsibility for all role-players. With a clear timeline of 2006-2010 for the development and approval of policies and primary as well as secondary legislation, we will enable Kosovo to harmonise its policies with the demands of environmental *Aquis Communautaire*. This will occur in parallel to the solution of Kosovo's political status and steps towards European integration, where the environment is considered as one of the most important issues. Consideration of the requirements arising from the Fifth EU Environmental Action Plan in all subsequent documents will be a great challenge to be faced in Kosovo's economic development in the near future. The Kosovo Environmental Action Plan represents clear guidelines for international funding mechanisms and for the donor community in Kosovo, which up to now have assisted us in environmental developments, and we hope will continue assisting our Ministry. The realising of these guidelines are priority actions listed in the document for Kosovo in the next five years.

Lastly, I express my sincere gratitude to the Swedish Government, which through its development agency, SIDA, financed the development of the Action Plan, as well as the Regional Environmental Centre, Field Office Kosovo, for its successful and timely project implementation. I also thank all local and international experts engaged for 18 months who with their expertise gave a contribution to the development of this document.

Prishtina, April 2006

Ardian Gjini,



Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning

CONTENTS

<i>CHAPTER 1</i>	
<i>1.1 KEAP PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY.....</i>	9
<i>1.2 KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY.....</i>	10
<i>1.3 CONCEPT AND METHODOLOGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF KEAP</i>	10
<i>1.4 CHRONOLOGY OF THE KEAP PROCESS</i>	13
 <i>CHAPTER 2</i>	
<i>2.1. STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN KOSOVO 2006</i>	15
 <i>CHAPTER 3</i>	
<i>3.1. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE KEAP DOCUMENT.....</i>	19
<i>3.2. LIST OF PRIORITY PROJECTS</i>	20
 <i>CHAPTER 4</i>	
<i>4.1 AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT</i>	21
<i>4.1.2 Climate changes</i>	25
<i>4.1.3 Acidification and eutrophication.....</i>	27
<i>4.1.4 Ozone layer protection.....</i>	28
<i>4.2 WATER MANAGEMENT.....</i>	29
<i>4.3. SOIL MANAGEMENT</i>	35
<i>4.4 BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL HERITAGE.....</i>	37
<i>4.5 WASTE MANAGEMENT.....</i>	42
<i>4.6 HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT.....</i>	46
<i>4.7 CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SAFETY.....</i>	51
<i>4.7.1 Chemical safety.....</i>	51
<i>4.7.2 Biological safety.....</i>	53
<i>4.8 CIVIL</i>	

<i>PROTECTION</i>	53
<i>4.9 RADIATION</i>	
<i>PROTECTION</i>	55
4.9.1 Ionising radiation.....	55
4.9.2 Non-ionising radiation.....	56
<i>4.10</i>	
<i>ENERGY</i>	57
<i>4.11 INDUSTRY AND</i>	
<i>MINING</i>	61
<i>4.12</i>	
<i>TRANSPORT</i>	66
<i>4.13</i>	
<i>AGRICULTURE</i>	68
<i>4.14 FOREST</i>	
<i>MANAGEMENT</i>	72
<i>4.15 EDUCATION AND</i>	
<i>AWARENESS</i>	76
<i>4.16 INTEGRATED SPATIAL PLANNING</i>	
.....	78
 <i>CHAPTER 5</i> <i>5.1 LIST OF PRIORITY</i>	
<i>PROJECTS</i>	83
 Annex 1	
List of Conventions Directives Regulations and Decisions to be considered during implementation of KEAP.....	181
 Annex 2	
List of experts involved in the drafting of KEAP.....	186

ACRONYMS

APPELL	Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level
CEE	Central Eastern Europe
CoE	Council of Europe
EAP	Environmental Action Plan
EAR	European Agency for Reconstruction
EC	European Commission
EE	Energy Efficiency
EEA	European Environmental Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMEP	European Monitoring and Evaluation Program
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GMO	Genetically Modified Organisms
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HDI	Human Development Index
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICMM	Independent Commission for Mines and Minerals
INEP	Institute for Nature Protection
INKOS	Environmental Institute in KEK
IPPC	Integrated Prevention and Pollution Control
ISO	International Standardization Organization
KCB	Kosovo Consolidated Budget
KEAP	Kosovo Environmental Action Plan
KEK	Kosovo Energy Corporation
KEPA	Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency
KES	Kosovo Environmental Strategy
KFOR	Kosovo Force
KFOS	Kosovo Foundation for Open Society
KHMI	Kosovo Hydro-meteorological Institute
KNIPH	National Institute for Public Health
KTA	Kosovo Trust Agency
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
LSG	Local Self-Government
MA	Municipal Authority
MAFRD	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Rural Development
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MEM	Ministry of Energy and Mining
MESP	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
MEST	Ministry of Education Science and Technology
MH	Ministry of Health
MLSW	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
MPS	Ministry of Public Services
MTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MIT	Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications
MW	Mega Watt
MYCRA	Ministry of Youth Culture and Non-residential Affairs
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
KNIPH	Kosovo National Institute for Public Health
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

PISG	Provisional Institutions of Self-Government
P/PE	Public/Private Enterprises
PMT	Project Management Team
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PURC	The Public Utilities Regulatory Commission
RBDA	River Basin District Authorities
REACH	Registration Evaluation on Authorising Chemicals
REC	Regional Environmental Centre
RES	Renewable Energy Sources
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SRSG	Special Representative of Secretary General
SWOT Analysis	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
TDM	Total Deposited Matters
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMIK	United Nations Mission in Kosovo
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organisation

Chapter 1

1.1 KEAP PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY**Introduction**

The Government of Kosovo adopted the Kosovo Environmental Strategy (KES) in July, 2004.¹ The Kosovo Environmental Action Plan (KEAP) is a logical outcome of KES operational part, which was an obligation derived from the existing Law on Environment Protection.

Giving importance to strategic obligations, KEAP is based on principles of partnership and shared responsibility. A very important fact is that KEAP should assist in strengthening the future process of Kosovo's accession into the EU. In the best possible way, obligations² deriving from EU laws and international agreements have been taken into account in the development of this document.

Similarly to the strategy, KEAP is drafted not only as a sectoral document, but also as an instrument to be used in developing a process of improving the current state of environment. It is an open document which will be subject to continuous updating and revision during the implementation process.

KEAP will enable the fulfilment of individual strategically important obligations based on the principle of 'small steps' and through involvement of as many stakeholders as possible.³ Wherever possible, individual strategic orientations will be translated into concrete tasks with confirmed partners, cost estimations, sources of financing, and timelines.

In the process of prioritization of activities, attention has been given to the fact that poverty is a major problem and that efforts should be made in all possible ways to ensure sustainable development of Kosovo society.

The Regional Environmental Center (REC) was chosen as the implementing agency for the development of KEAP that was concluded in close cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP)³. Financially, KEAP was supported by the Swedish Government through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).

¹ Due to the lack of procedures in the Assembly for approval of sectoral strategies, this strategy was not submitted for adoption in the past parliamentary period, although it has been approved by the relevant government committee.

² KEAP has to a large extent incorporated principles of the Environmental Action Plan and, wherever possible, also included orientations from the Fifth and Sixth Environmental Action Plan. International conventions have been analyzed as well as the obligations and requirements for new member accession states to the EU.

³ These two entities signed a memorandum of understanding on 16. 04. 2004 for the purpose of project implementation.

1.2 KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY

The process of drafting the Environmental Strategy was initiated in the first months of 2003 by MESP. Afterwards, the process was financially supported by the Kosovo Foundation for Open Society (KFOS) and the outline for this document was created during the 4-day work meeting held in Durrës, Albania.

From April 2003 to April 2004, the working groups participated in the development process of this Strategy. In the later stages, the Swedish Government, through Sida provided funds for additional input by international consultants.

The Environmental Strategy of Kosovo was prepared on broad participatory principle and it was approved by the Government on 14th July, 2004.

The Strategy identifies key environmental problems and defines the strategic orientations, based on the State of Environment Report 2003.

Priorities of Strategy

i. Completion of environmental protection legislation in harmony with existing conditions in Kosovo, gradual fulfilment of EU standards, and efficient implementation of existing legislation.
ii. Establishment of competent and capable institutions equipped with appropriate human capacities and equipment for implementation of environmental policies. Immediate establishment of the following institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making institutions • Monitoring institutions • Supervision and inspection institutions
iii. Provision of necessary financial and economic instruments for environmental protection in conformity with economic development. Urgent establishment of an eco-fund.
iv. Gradual increase of the population's access to clean potable water, sewage systems, waste treatment systems, and support to programs for recycling of sewage water and waste
v. Establishment and functioning of an environmental monitoring network in all of Kosovo, with priority to major industrial polluter "hot spots".
vi. Rational use of natural resources, such as soil, water, minerals, and forests. Special attention to be paid to the protection of endangered species and orientation towards renewable resources.
vii. Expansion of natural heritage areas, improvement of their protection, and enhanced capacities for their efficient management in accordance with the Rio Declaration.
viii. Development of long term education programs, public awareness campaigns, and the support for environmentally focused scientific projects.
ix. Support of importing clean technologies in Kosovo when starting the operation of new industries and when resuming the operation of existing industries.
x. Application of the concept of energy efficiency in all sectors of energy consumption.

1.3 CONCEPT AND METHODOLOGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN (KEAP)

In parallel to the Strategy, work on the Kosovo Environmental Action Plan commenced. KEAP is a document that provides practical steps for the implementation of the Strategy. The basic principle underlying the development of KEAP was integration and respect of all

existing relevant policy documents. Thus KEAP reflects the overall high priority given to the process of EU approximation.

The KEAP document takes into consideration the following issues:

- The directives of Chapter 22 of the Environmental *Acquis Communautaire*;
- The structure and the idea of the EU's 5th Environmental Action Program (EAP)
- The elements of the 6th EAP are included in the document whenever this was considered to be relevant and realistic under the national circumstances at the time of writing
- The elements from main international conventions and protocols.

Except the Kosovo Environmental Strategy, other sectoral strategies, such as the Energy Strategy of Kosovo, the Green Book of Kosovo and other published or pre-publishing phase documents have been consulted. It must be emphasised that Kosovo still does not have a Strategy for Economical Development. This posed a major obstacle, not only when selecting priority projects, but also during the general drafting of the KEAP document.

Together with solving of the political status of Kosovo, accession to EU is one of the main priorities of the government. This is why an Office for European Integrations has been established to initiate and oversee the association and stabilisation process. Relevant environmental issues were discussed during the 5th meeting of the Association and Stabilisation Mechanism, held in Brussels in September 2005. More specifically, discussions focused on the harmonisation of local environmental legislation in accordance with EU legislation.

In addition to the above, the Strategy and the Action Plan was based on the principles of the Fifth EC Environmental Action Plan, which focuses on the following five main objectives:

1. *Formulation of strategies for seven priority problems (climate changes, acidification, biological diversity, water, urban environment, coastal areas and waste);*
2. *Activities in priority sectors where environment protection must be integrated;*
3. *Expanding the number of all instruments which reduce environmental impact;*
4. *Complete information, transparency in access to information and development of the shared responsibility concept;*
5. *Emphasise the international dimension of environmental protection.*

KEAP is not a document limited to treating environmental issues only, but it also considers many aspects of socio-economic development. During preparation of this document, REC attempted to ensure an integrated process by involving human capacities of local and central institutions, non-governmental organisations, university experts, independent experts, environmental officials, and industry representatives.

The whole process of developing KEAP lasted 18 months, with an additional 3 months for conducting public participation and awareness activities. This complementary part of the project was also financed by Sida and consisted of public debates, TV debates, the development of a special webpage for KEAP, and the publishing of four editions of the Environmental Bulletin in Albanian, English, and Serbian.

Having in mind that this was the first time that such a comprehensive and detailed environmental document had been developed by MESP, it was seen necessary that the initial phase of the project focused on capacity building and knowledge gaining.

It was evident that MESP possessed the human resources with necessary technical knowledge and background; however, it was essential to ensure that all parties involved were aware and sufficiently familiar with complexity of a variety of environmental issues that needed to be considered when developing an integrated Action Plan such as what KEAP was.

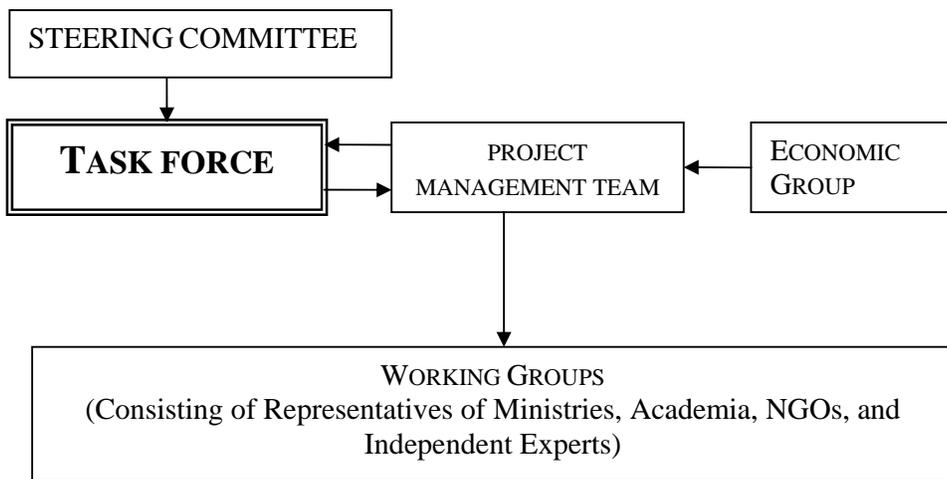
With respect to this, specific training events were organised and conducted, with topics including Environmental Impact Assessment, Strategic Environmental Assessment, Public Participation, Environmental Economics, and other related issues. In order to achieve the best possible coordination of activities, it was also found necessary to have presentations and practical exercises regarding general management and its specific components, for example teamwork, SWOT, and cost-benefit analysis.

During the whole process, efforts were made to follow a work methodology based on international experience gathered in the process of implementing the Environmental Action Programme for Central and Eastern Europe and guidance generated through the development and implementation of the National Environmental Action Programmes in many CEE countries. The Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) had the leading role during the project implementation and are considered the owner of the document, whereas REC FO Kosovo/a was positioned more as a project implementation unit, and ensuring services of Mr. Viktor Simoncic, the international consultant.

In addition, local and foreign consultation services have been provided in order to assist the local experts and MESP experts on elaboration of each thematic issue. Most of the working group (WG) members represented relevant institutions of the countries that will work closely together in implementing project activities in the future.

However, during the inception phase it became apparent that the proposed four WG-s would not suffice for covering all issues that needed to be treated and covered in this document, so the number of WG-s increased according to the number of thematic issues included in this document.

The following diagram gives an indication of the structure established for KEAP development:



It is very important not to perceive KEAP development as a process with the sole aim of having a document completed at the end of the process. During this process, it was important to facilitate the exchange of experiences from one sector to another and most certainly to gather knowledge and experience that could be utilised in the daily tasks of the MESP.

Similarly, this information exchange exercise was important in assisting future developments of similar documents without external assistance. With this purpose in mind, regular capacity building activities were held for MESP experts, other involved Ministries, institutions, and bodies committed to environmental protection and involved in the KEAP process.

Coordination meetings of the Project Management Team were held weekly where each issue and step was agreed between the MESP and REC representatives.

1.4 CHRONOLOGY OF THE KEAP PROCESS

Official promotion of the KEAP project was held on 2nd November, 2004 and was marked with the presence of the Kosovo Prime Minister, Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning, the Sida Director, as well as all other stakeholders, donor agencies, and liaison offices in Kosovo.

The development process was divided into three major phases, during each of which international consultants and MG members were kept informed and consulted about the next proceedings.

(I) The first phase started in December 2004 and lasted until March 2005 and concentrated mainly on identifying the problems, establishing the project structure, establishing working groups, and carrying out essential training activities. At this stage, a general first draft of the KEAP was developed out of comments and suggestions gathered at the First Forum.

(II) The second phase focused on the preparation of the document and identification of priority problems.

(III) The third and the last phase was the development of priority project concepts, included as a special part of this document. Various consultative and participatory events complemented the work of the WGs on pure drafting of the document. These activities are described in more detail below.

1.4.1. Forums

Forum meetings played a key role in the KEAP development, as they provided a platform for reviewing the document, listing of actions, and finally preparing the project concepts of the WGs. The forums also helped in the prioritisation criteria, approving the draft version, and raising national awareness of the KEAP by channelling information about the project with their constituencies.

The forums were divided into the following three sessions:

The First Forum was held on 29th March, 2005, marking this way the end of the first drafting period. More than 150 individuals representing a wide spectrum of stakeholders participated. The forum resulted in an open and constructive discussion of the Work Plan as well as many positive suggestion regarding new environmental issues to be considered and included. The presence and involvement of all minority communities in Kosovo was greatly appreciated.

The Second Forum was held on 14th October, 2005 and concluded the second phase of the working groups. This time, the main focus was put on discussing the proposed activities and measures. With this in mind, a prioritisation form was designed and sent to the participants prior to the forum. By completing this form, feedback from a wide range of backgrounds, experiences, and interests regarding the proposed activities and measures could be ensured.

1.4.2. Workshops and Meetings

With the purpose of following the progress and coordinating work, regular meetings have been held by Project Management Team (PMT) as well as with WG moderators. For ensuring regular and efficient communication, an electronic mailing group was established where PMTs, moderators and the international consultant communicated regularly throughout the project.

The workshops and meetings were divided into the following three phases:

(I) In the first phase a two week seminar was organised and held from 29th November to 9th December, 2004. The first week (29th November - 3rd December) was held in Prishtina whereas the second week (5th - 9th December 2004) in the FYR of Macedonia (Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning in FYR of Macedonia has finished the process of drafting the Second National Environmental Action Plan). Experts from Ramboll Natura (Sweden) held presentations concerning social economic assessment, environment impact assessment, project management, and planning tools. As part of the same capacity building training, a special one day course, with focus on Logical Framework Analysis was organised and carried out by the local Consulting and Service Group Company. This has given the PMT and WG moderators and members an insight in the various management tools and procedures and would enable them to handle their tasks in an efficient, cost effective, and timely manner. Regular Working Group Meetings were held during all the process. The most intensive phase was the commencement period of the second, drafting, phase.

In the second phase, a workshop was held in Prishtina on the 1st April 2005. The main aim of this workshop was to present and discuss problems encountered during the work of the WGs, to agree and decide subsequent activities, and how to address and elaborate specific problems of the WGs.

In the second phase, a 2-day consultation workshop was held with international expert. At this workshop, members of the WGs elaborated the process of preparing Project Concepts which would be included in the List of Priority Projects.

An additional training was held in April 2006 by the International Chamber of the Economic Group for selected staff of the MESP. This training focused on fundraising activities, development of project proposals, and detailed project budgets, so that the MESP could in future be able to approach the government and the donor community with their own projects.

1.4.3. Task Force Meetings

The Task Force of the KEAP project was set up, consisting of the Permanent Secretaries of the Ministries of the Kosovo Government. After a report was made by the PMT to the Task Force in one of regular meetings of the Permanent Secretaries, a separate information meeting was held in July 2005, where all the Permanent Secretaries present supported the work done in the process.

Chapter 2

2.1. STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN KOSOVO 2006

Basic specifics that are characteristic for Kosovo society at the time of writing of the KEAP are as follows:

- Relatively high birth rate of the population, the majority of the population is young, high rate of unemployment (about 50%)
- International administration and undefined political status of Kosovo expected to be solved by the end of 2006
- Low level of economic development, very slow development of privatisation process of socially owned enterprises, lack of vision for economic development;
- Drop of industrial production in former socially owned sector and a slow increase of privately owned production enterprises
- High level of poverty (about 50% in general poverty and 12-16 % in extreme poverty)
- Dualism in legislation, governmental and legal between UNMIK and PISG;
- Deficit of good qualified professional cadres both in central and local institutions;
- Reformation needed in all levels of education;
- Insufficient supply of electricity for economy development and the general population
- Poor transportation infrastructure
- Crises in the agricultural sector with most foodstuffs being imported

Air

Nowadays, the major contributors to air pollution in Kosovo are both stationary and mobile sources in the urban areas and in the area of major energy production and industrial sites. These are energy production facilities (thermo power plants), the transport sector, industrial facilities (metallurgy factories, quarrying sites, and cement factories), activities in agriculture, and illegal waste disposal sites. Energy production facilities use fossil fuels such as coal and oil derivatives with relatively high sulphur contents and the transport sector is characterized by a large number of old vehicles and low-grade fuel quality being used. In addition, the industrial sector has mainly outdated equipment. In bigger cities, central heating systems are not frequent. Therefore, air pollution is largely caused by individual heating facilities using coal or oil as the main energy source for heating homes. The agricultural sector contributes to air pollution by burning biomass, such as excess grasslands. Illegal waste disposal sites with frequent uncontrolled burning of waste represent a serious source of air pollution, too.

Water

Kosovo has limited water reserves which in the future will be a limiting factor for the economic and social development of the country. Kosovo is divided in 4 water basins (catchments areas): the White Drini, Ibar, Morava e Bincës, and Lepenec water basin. The average annual rainfall in the Kosovo territory is from 658 mm (basin of Sitnica river) to 1515 mm (basin of Erenik river) and the flow coefficient is from 4.92 l/sec/km² (basin of Morava e Binçit) to 42.46 l/sec/km² (in basin of Lumbardhit in Deçanit). On Kosovo's territory, the average rainfall a year is about 3.8×10^9 water, respectively 121.2 m³ /sec.

Soil

Kosovo has a variety of soils that vary according to their composition, pedologic, physical, and chemical characteristics. The pedologic map of Kosovo represents a real mosaic. No accurate data on physical and chemical characteristic are available. Nevertheless, it is accepted that Kosovo lands are suitable for agricultural production. The types of soil mainly found in Kosovo are humus, silicate humus, grey acidic, red soil, alluvial, diluvia, and blocky soil.

Biodiversity and natural heritage

Protection of nature through protected areas is a very important instrument for preserving biodiversity. Until now, a surface of approx. 46,000 ha, or 4.27% of the whole territory, has been put under legal protection. Out of these protected areas, 1 is a national park, 11 are natural reserves, 37 are natural monuments, and 2 are protected landscapes.

Based on the research made in Kosovo, about 1,800 types of flora have been inventoried, but it is assumed that the number might be as high as 2,500 species. What makes Kosovo flora and fauna important and attractive is the huge number of endemic, relict, and sub-endemic varieties. The richest areas with fauna in Kosovo are found on the Sharr Mountain and in the Bjeshkët e Nemuna area. However, the variety of fauna remains unknown as Kosovo has not yet conducted a comprehensive inventory of its biodiversity.

Waste

The present waste management system does not record data on waste generation, collection, treatment, recovery, and disposal in a comprehensive and structured way. Although about 90% of the urban population have garbage collection, it is generally of poor standard because of the lack of equipment and disposal facilities. In contrast, less than 10% of rural areas are covered by garbage collection. The fee for waste collection is about 3 €/per household, but payment collection is very low (30-40 %). From July 1999, there were no solid waste disposal systems in operation. Generation of domestic waste, based on recent data, is approximately 2kg/per capita/day. Out of a total of 29 municipal landfills, 26 are rehabilitated and the European Agency for Reconstruction (EAR) and other donors have supported the reconstruction or construction of 9 additional regional landfills.

Energy

Electricity production remains a major problem in Kosovo. Vast resources of lignite exist for the KEK coal power plants, yet the impact on the environment is damaging. About 97% of annual electricity needs are provided through the use of coal power plants, whereas hydroelectric power stations produce only about 3-5%. There is a small hydro power station in Kozhnjer, at Deçan's lake that provides 6.4 MW of electricity and Gazivode on the Ibar

River that produces 2x17 MW of electricity. Solar, thermal, wind, and biomass energy are not utilized.

Industry and Mining

Previous industrial development was influenced by the economic interests of the former Yugoslavia. According to this, the exploitation of natural resources was widely spread, so much so that in 1988, energy, colour metals and their processing made up to 63% of Kosovo's industrial production. These activities, considering that environmental protection measures have not been applied, have caused great damage to the environment and their negative impacts have yet to be rehabilitated. More recently, private sector production activities have started to develop during the last decade, but without a sound environmental concept and vision. Thus Kosovo falls into the group of some of the most polluted areas in Europe from many aspects.

Transport

Kosovo has a 1700 km network of two-lane main and secondary (regional) roads. A 330 km single track rail system runs North/South and North-East/West from Prishtina, and an international airport. After the recent conflict, an enormous increase in the number of vehicles being used occurred. Approximately 215,000 registered vehicles and a considerable number of KFOR and UNMIK vehicles appeared on the roads. The influence of Participation of public transport is negligible. Fuel and oils are all imported. According to Custom data, during the year of 2002, about 30,000tonnesof diesel and 25,000tonnesof petrol were imported without regular quality check control.

Agriculture

Kosovo's total surface is 1.1 million ha, 53% of which is arable. About 88% of the arable land is privately owned and the average size of arable land per rural household is 3 ha. Out of 585,000 ha of arable land, 51% is cultivated with grains, 45% are pastures and meadows, 2% orchards, and less then 1% are vineyards. About 88% of the arable land is privately owned. Agriculture sector is in a very difficult position. Many farms are abandoned and rural infrastructure is in disrepair. In 1991, the population was 63% rural and the estimations for the year 2000 are that the rural population is at about 60%. Future trends are not easy to predict, but it seems that rapid urbanization will continue. This will decrease the number of people living in rural areas and generating their income from agricultural activities.

Forests

Forests represent a resource of special importance. However, as a consequence of inappropriate management of forest in the past, the result is heavy degradation of forests. Kosovo forests, forest land, and fallow land make up to around 47% of total surface area. Of this figure, forests make up 460,800 ha, or 89.93%; forest land 28,200 ha, or 5.50%; and fallow land 23,400 ha, or 4.57%. Around 61.63% of forests are publicly owned, whereas the remaining 38.37% is in private ownership. According to statistics from the Kosovo Forest Agency, approximately 222,000 m³/year of wood is felled for construction and heating purposes. The whole volume of wood covers around 54 million m³. The average volume of wood per hectare is approximately 90 m³, and average annual growth is about 3 m³ per ha. The high demand for wood in the aftermath of the conflict is putting increasing pressure on the long term sustainability of forest ecosystems.

Chapter 3

3.1. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE KEAP DOCUMENT

The KEAP document was prepared with the purpose of defining environmental priorities in the period, from 2006–2010. Naturally, these priorities can change in a dynamic manner without altering the essential meaning of the plan.

All activities dealt within the plan are designed to have the same content, starting from the identification and prioritisation of the problems and all the way to definition of key role players, as well as the technical and financial means for solving these problems.

Chapter 4 represents the core of the KEAP. Here, priority measures and activities for the 16 sectors⁴ have been elaborated from the WG-s in consultation with relevant ministries, scientific institutions, and independent experts from various fields of operation. At the end of this process, the WG moderators have agreed on the number of activities to be included in each separate sector of the KEAP.

Each of the 16 sectors of this chapter includes relevant action plans with a narrative part and a table of planned activities.

The action plan covers following aspects:

- Current Status
- Legislative framework
- Problem identification and prioritisation
- Objectives
- Measures

The table of planned activities covers these aspects:

- Objective
- Measures and activities
- Level and actor
- Potential sources of financing and expected costs
- Reference to other sections and measures
- Level of priorities and link to EU directives, agreements, strategies, documents
- Monitoring parameter/success indicator

⁴ These sixteen sectors are: Air Protection, Water Management, Soil Protection, Biodiversity and Natural Heritage, Waste Management, Health and Environment, Chemical and Biological Safety, Civil Protection, Radiation, Energy, Industry and Mining, Transport, Agriculture, Forest Management, Education and Awareness, and Spatial Planning

The activities of the plan have been prioritised based on criteria such as: impact in human health, nature and biodiversity, and cultural heritage coupled with economical and social implications.

The additional criteria for prioritisation were:

- Principles of sustainable development,
- Reasonability of potential projects,
- Fulfilling international commitments, obligations (EU legislation and international conventions) and future EU association of Kosovo ;
- Socio-economic and environmental benefits – poverty,
- Project preparation stage,
- Cost effectiveness,
- State and local interest groups,
- Interest of donors/governments.

Apart from the criteria considered by the WG-s, inputs from a wider range of experts have been collected in this regard. Two Forums provided a podium for collecting comments from experts which were not directly involved in the drafting process. The first Forum provided a basis or a framework for prioritisation of the environmental problems which need to be tackled. The second Forum provided an opportunity for giving opinions on prioritisation of actual actions for solving of identified problems. Based on aforementioned criteria, each WG has determined a group of priority projects for each sector and thematic issues.

3.2. LIST OF PRIORITY PROJECTS

Finally, a List of Priority Projects for 2006-2010 was compiled in Chapter 5, consisting of 53 projects prepared in the form of short project fiches, which provide information on: name of the project, timeline, project initiator and implementer, main purpose and objectives, aim and expected results, an estimated cost for each activity and for the overall project.

Based on this data, the Economy Group has given recommendations for the WG for revising proposed costs so that a final overall estimated cost of the Action Plan for the 5 coming years.

Chapter 4

4.1 AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

A clean air supply is essential to human health. However, since the industrial revolution, the quality of the air we breathe has deteriorated considerably mainly as a result of human activities. Rising industrial and energy production, the burning of fossil fuels, and the dramatic rise of traffic contributed to the air pollution in towns and cities which, in turn, can lead to serious health problems. Parallel with these health problems, in the last few decades, acidification, eutrophication, ozone layer depletion, and climate changes have become issues of great social concern.

Current Status

Nowadays, the major contributors to air pollution in Kosovo are both stationary and mobile sources in the urban areas and in the area of major energy production and industrial sites. These are energy production facilities (thermo power plants), the transport sector, industrial facilities (metallurgy factories, quarrying sites, and cement factories), activities in agriculture, and illegal waste disposal sites. Energy production facilities use fossil fuels such as coal and oil derivatives with relatively high sulphur contents and the transport sector is characterized by a large number of old vehicles and low-grade fuel quality being used. In addition, the industrial sector has mainly outdated equipment. In bigger cities, central heating systems are not frequent. Therefore, air pollution is largely caused by individual heating facilities using coal or oil as the main energy source for heating homes. The agricultural sector contributes to air pollution by burning biomass, such as excess grasslands. Illegal waste disposal sites with frequent uncontrolled burning of waste represent a serious source of air pollution, too.

The ambient air quality is particularly low in developed urban areas of Kosovo, especially in the city of Prishtina. The thermal power plants of KEK, Kosova A and B, with a total capacity of 1,513 MW are a major source of ongoing air pollution. The key polluting substances are sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxide (NO_x), ozone (O₃), lead (Pb), carbon dioxide (CO₂), dust, smoke, suspended particles, and dioxin. At the core of the air analysis⁵ in the power plant complex, it can be concluded that dust emission exceeds maximum allowed concentration by many times.

In the north of Kosovo, the city of Mitrovica with its industrial waste from the Trepça complex, counts as another one of the biggest polluters. Although the lead foundry was closed down in 2001, the remaining dust from particles the industrial wastelands present a serious health hazard.

In eastern Kosovo, the cement factory Sharcem, in Hani i Elezit (located near the border with the FYR of Macedonia), has been another polluter. However, after an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study of the factory, the management undertook certain measures to decrease the level of air pollution. Nevertheless, a general low level of awareness of entrepreneurs, consumers, and the general public regarding air quality contributes to the current situation.

⁵ Analyse conducted by INKOS

Due to the lack of relevant legislation regarding pollutant emissions, appropriate technical resources, equipment, and trained staff, comprehensive monitoring activities are not performed⁶. Therefore, relevant data for in-depth analyses is not available.

The lack of monitoring of indicators such as Total Deposited Matters (TDM), heavy metals in TDM, H₂S, O₃, phenols, chlorides, sulphides and polycyclic aromatic carbons will create future problems of ensuring Kosovo meets international emission limitations. Additionally, no comprehensive inventory of pollutants and cadastre of polluters exist to date.

Legislative Framework

Apart from the Law on Environmental Protection (2003), the Law on Air Protection (2004)⁷ was drafted in accordance with certain EU Directives.⁸ The Law categorizes main pollution sources, sets basic air pollution indicators and obligations, and recommends adoption of limits for air discharge according to EU and WHO standards. As a part of the general program for environmental protection, the Law stipulates the obligation for drafting Kosovo air protection program and local air protection programs in accordance with the general program. According to the Law, the air monitoring program shall be organized by the MESP. Cities and settlements with assumed level II and level III pollution must be given special attention with respect to air quality protection, both by the number and method of monitoring the critical indicators and by a better control of stationary and mobile sources of emissions.

Unfortunately, the Law on Air Protection lacks almost all necessary sub-acts, especially the need to consider obligations deriving from a number of other Directives on air protection. These activities will need to be prioritized.

Concerning the organizational structure at the national level, the responsible bodies for air quality are MESP's Air Protection Unit within the Environment Protection Department and the Hydro -meteorological Institute. Both these institutions are in urgent need of capacity building training, especially in the function of taking up more responsibilities from EU justice system. Although there is an Administrative Directive to establish the Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency,⁹ within which a technical unit for air protection (and monitoring) would be established, this is not the yet case. One of most important elements of Kosovo environmental policy is completion and conformity of the legal regulations with EU regulations, and signing and ratification of relevant international agreements.

Considering the fact that the traffic represents one of major air pollution sources, it will be of a highest importance to develop a plan that will set concrete steps for phasing out of leaded petrol taking into account the Directive 98/70/EC on the quality of petrol and diesel fuels, EU Decision 2000/159/EC, and Directive 96/62/EC on air quality. This measure could be enforced relatively easily, considering that Kosovo does not have refinery installations. In addition, it would be necessary to set standards regarding the quality of imported fuel and to introduce appropriate fuel control mechanisms.

The following sub-legal acts are in the drafting stage:

- Regulation on Air Emission from Stationary and Mobile Sources
- Regulation on Air Quality Monitoring
- Regulation on Fuel Quality

⁶ Partial air monitoring data does exist for major air pollutants in Kosovo, for the time period 1986-1988

⁷ 30/2004

⁸ 96/62, 93/30, 93/76, VOC

⁹ Administrative Directive

- Regulation of Vehicle Eco-Testing

In the short term, other relevant directives should be transposed, and work should be directed towards gradual application of the Integrated Prevention and Pollution Control (IPPC) Directive.

Problem Prioritisation

The following problems of air quality management should be addressed:

- Development of sub-legal acts (foremost the abovementioned regulations) and a significant part of EU legislation to be transposed on the national legislation
- Preparation of institutions and capacities for ratification and implementation of international agreements
- Establishment of the Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency and of an Air Information System
- Compilation of a cadastre of polluters
- Preparation of a National Air Protection Programme, as well as corresponding local programmes for introducing applicable measures
- Establishment of appropriate laboratories
- Revitalisation of old equipment and old industry technology
- Capacity building and potential strengthening in ministry and industry
- Participation of other stakeholders in planning and preparation of important strategic and legal documents as well as in implementation
- Public and other stakeholder awareness raising (industry, agriculture, NGO, and civil society)
- Application of economic instruments

Objectives

O1 To improve the air quality by reducing major pollutant emissions from relevant sources

Measures

M1 Adoption of necessary by-laws and harmonization with EU legislation

M2 Preparation of a national emission abatement strategy with action plan (and to develop local strategies based on a national strategy)

M3 Establishing comprehensive air quality assessment and monitoring system

M4 Introduction of applicable financial instruments

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Objective	Activities	Level and actor	Potential sources of financing	Reference to other sections	Success indicator
O 1	M1 Preparation, adoption, and implementation of regulations and procedures for: Emissions from stationary and mobile sources Air quality monitoring Fuel quality Vehicle eco-test	Central MESP MTI MH MIT Local Municipal assembly Businesses	KCB Private investment Donations	Energy Industry Transport Agriculture Health	Number of approved regulations
O 1	M2 Inventory of pollutants M3 Development of cadastre of polluters Assessment of trans-boundary air pollution	Central MESP MTI MH MIT Local MA	KCB Donations	Energy Industry Transport Agriculture Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of pollutants identified ▪ Plan for cadastre of polluters ▪ Assessment of trans-boundary air pollution prepared
O 1	M2 Capacity building for implementation of the Strategy on emission abatement and Local Strategies	Central Central Institutions Local Businesses	KCB Donations	Energy Industry Transport Agriculture Health	Training Plan for human resources Level of fulfilment of plan
O 1	M2 Programme for reducing the lead content in fuels	Central MESP MTI MIT	KCB	Transport	Plan for reducing the use of leaded petrol
O 1	M2 Including the air protection component in the energy sector and other sectoral strategies, such as: transport, industry, agriculture	Central MESP MEM MTI	KCB	Energy Industry Transport Agriculture	List of necessary activities in order to implement sectoral strategies
O 1	M3 Establishment and accreditation of laboratories	Central MTI	KCB Donations Private investments	Energy Industry Transport Agriculture Health	List of certified laboratories prepared
O 1	M4 Development of a national monitoring system	Central MESP MTI MH MIT	KCB	Energy Industry Transport Agriculture Health	Feasibility study for the monitoring network
O 1	M4 Development and application of economic instruments	Central MESP MEF Local Businesses Consumer	KCB Private Investment	Economy Trade and Industry	Number of economic instruments applied

O 1	M4	Establishment of a Fund for Environmental Protection	Central MESP	KCB Economic instruments	Transport Industry Economy Energy	Law on Environmental Fund
O 1	M4	Application of linear (horizontal) legislation (EIA, SEA, and LCA)	Central Local Businesses	KCB Private investments	Energy Industry Transport Agriculture Health	Regulations on EIA and SEA

4.1.1 Climate changes

Current Situation

Kosovo has a low level of economic development and it belongs to the group of developing countries. Having in mind that the main energy resource in Kosovo is coal, economic development is expected to generally increase the emission rate of gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect. Most of the population depends on agriculture and, bearing in mind a number of illegal waste dumps, it is expected that a share of methane, ammonia and nitrogen oxides will be quite high. However, there is no data available so far about the greenhouse gases emission in Kosovo. Sparse data of climate changes and their contribution to wide impact on climate changes are available. The only available data that might calculate to a rough estimation on climate changes are dated from 1985-1989. After this period, relevant measurements have not been performed.

Although Kosovo actually does not actively participate in implementing the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, it is important to establish a national focal point for climate change issues in the near future and to set up a responsible body for policy making with regard to implementation of particular conventions. In the future, Kosovo should start with the preparation of developing an Action Plan for greenhouse gases (GHG) abatement. The implementation will represent a huge institutional and financial challenge for the society. The Kyoto protocol will remain an open question until the final status of Kosovo is solved. However, strengthening and organizing the institutional and technical resources and adoption of necessary legislation should be considered as one of priority for the following period.

In addition, the use of biomass, renewable energy sources, and introduction of cleaner technologies, is part of the measures that will have to be implemented towards the reduction of the GHG emissions in Kosovo. However, this would not be possible before establishing a clear policy targets and introduction of comprehensive monitoring network and the collection of reliable data.

Problem Prioritization

- Kosovo is not yet an active partner in the Kyoto protocol - it is necessary to finalise Kosovo's status to clarify legal implementation
- Institutional arrangements are not established and the capacities are insufficient and weak
- Lack of data available
- Legislation is not adopted

- Strategy for GHG emissions abatement does not exist
- Low energy efficiency and obsolete industrial equipment
- High share of road transport and age structure of the cars
- Low level of utilisation of alternative energy sources

Objectives

O1 Setting up legal, institutional and technical basis for preparation of a strategy for the reduction of GHG emissions

Measures

M1 Adoption of a necessary legislation in conformity with the Kyoto protocol and EU standards and development of a Strategy for GHG emissions reduction

M2 Setting up a National Focal Point (NFP) for climate change

M3 Preparation of the first National Inventory on GHG and estimation of referent national quote of GHG

Objective	Activities		Level and actor	Potential sources of financing	Reference to other sections	Success indicator
O1	M1 M2	Communication Plan for access to Framework Directive for Climate Changes	Central MESP MEM MTI MH	KCB	Energy Industry Transport Agriculture Health Forestry Mining	Realisation of the Plan
O1	M1 M2	Drafting of the inventory and balance according to the Kyoto Protocol	Central Local Business	KCB Donations Private Investments	Energy Industry Transport Agriculture Health	Prepared balance and inventory
O1	M2	Development of Strategy and Action Plan for issues relating to climate change	Central MESP MAFRD MTT MTI MEM MH Private sector	KCB	Energy Industry Transport Agriculture Health	Strategy and Action Plan Prepared

4.1.2 Acidification and eutrophication

Current Status

The burning of fossil fuels and agricultural activities are the main causes of acidification and eutrophication, and ground level ozone. These activities cause the emission of sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxide (NO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOC) and ammonia (NH₃) from agriculture. Dry and wet deposition of acid gases causes acidification of soil and water. Their harmful effects are the most distinct in the forest and aquatic ecosystems, but they are also considerable on buildings and cultural monuments.

Previously as well as now, no attention has been given to this problem in Kosovo. That means concentration levels for SO₂, NO_x and wet deposition have not been monitored. It is expected that full engagement of the industrial and energy generating facilities will multiply the pressure on the environment that will require concrete and well organized activities towards problem solving.

In the future, it will be necessary to be a part of the European Monitoring and Evaluation Program (EMEP) through several monitoring stations in Kosovo in order to collect reliable data on acidifying and eutrophying substances. It would be of great importance to introduce a monitoring of ground level ozone in parallel with the establishing of a national monitoring network.

Objectives

O1 Definition of the status of existing conventions and protocols, setting up legal, institutional and technical basis for preparation of a strategy for gradual elimination of acid gases and ground level ozone

Measures

M1 Adoption of a necessary legislation in all relevant sectors (transport, industry, agriculture)

M2 Establishing a monitoring network for acid gases and ground level ozone

Objective	Activities		Level and actor	Potential sources of financing	Reference to other sections	Success indicator
O1	M1	Action Plan for signing and ratifying of the conventions	Central Government	KCB Donations	Energy Industry Transport Agriculture Health	Prepared Plan
O1	M2	Development of a Cadastre of Acid Gas Emission in certain sectors	Central Local Private businesses	KCB Donations Private Investment	Energy Industry Transport Agriculture Health	Cadastre prepared Share of acid gases emission in different sectors identified

O1	M2	Assessment and mapping of the network with critical loads for Kosovo	Central MESP	KCB Donations	Energy Industry Transport Agriculture Health	Calculations and mapping conducted International methods applied
O1	M2	Preparation for reporting to the European Reporting Centre (EMEP System)	Central MESP Statistical Office of Kosovo	KCB	Energy Industry Transport Agriculture Health	Regular reporting in the international institutions
O1	M2	Installation of a pilot ground level ozone monitoring station in Prishtina	Central MESP Local Municipal Assembly	KCB Donations	Energy Industry Transport Agriculture Health	Pilot monitoring station for Prishtina installed
O1	M2	Use of good agricultural practices for gradual elimination of ammonia and methane emissions at livestock breeding farms	Central Local Private sector	KCB Donations Private Investment	Agriculture Waste Health	List of measures for reduction of methane and ammonia in agriculture established Relevant measures introduced

4.1.3 Ozone layer protection

Kosovo's economy is not producing any of the chemical elements mentioned in annex A, B, C, and E of the Montreal Protocol¹⁰ for protection of the ozone layer. However, it has been the importer of products that contain some of the aforementioned chemicals, mainly in cooling devices and equipments used for household and for commercial needs. However, there is no data on the equipment or type of Freon used.

Objectives

O1 Gradual elimination of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)

Measure

M1 Permanent control and monitoring of use, import, and export ozone depleting substances (ODS) listed in the annexes of the Montreal, Stockholm, and Rotterdam protocols

M2 Development of a cadastre of equipment and chemicals that cause ozone depletion

¹⁰ Kosovo is not a direct signatory of any Conventions or Protocols for protection of ozone. During the time when Kosovo was part of SFRY, the government at the time ratified the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol, but it did not sign the amendments of that protocol (London, Copenhagen, Montreal, and Beijing).

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Objective		Activities	Level and actor	Potential sources of financing	Reference to other sections	Success indicator
O1	M1	Setting up a responsible institution for control and monitoring of ODS	Central MESP MTI MTPT Local Businesses	KCB Donations	Energy Industry Transport Agriculture Health	Establishment of the responsible institution
O1	M2	Monitoring system and capacity building for human resources	Central MESP MTI MTPT MAFRD MEM Local	KCB Donations Private Investment	Energy Industry Transport Agriculture Health	Monitoring System Trained staff
O1	M2	Setting up pilot collecting and recycling points for equipment which cause ozone depletion	Central Local Private businesses	KCB Donations Private Businesses	Energy Industry Transport Agriculture Health	Number of specified pilot points

4.2 WATER MANAGEMENT

Water is the base of life, culture, production, renewable energy, but also a threat to life and living space. Water knows no frontiers and in its natural circulation, it is at our disposal perpetually renewed. But water is no infinite resource and therefore it requires special protection.

Current Status

Water Resources

Kosovo has limited water reserves which in the future will be a limiting factor for the economic and social development of the country. Kosovo is divided in 4 water basins (catchments areas): the White Drini, Ibar, Morava e Bincës, and Lepenec water basin.¹¹ The average annual rainfall in the Kosovo territory is from 658 mm (basin of Sitnica river) to 1515 mm (basin of Erenik river) and the flow coefficient is from 4.92 l/sec/km² (basin of Morava Binçit) to 42.46 l/sec/km² (in basin of Lumbardhit in Deçanit). On Kosovo's territory, the average rainfall a year is about 3.8×10^9 water, respectively 121.2 m³ /sec.

The main characteristic of hydrological conditions in Kosovo is the unequal distribution of water resources comparing to actual needs. Water shortages are particular noticeable in the summer months. As a result of these unfavourable water conditions, very little hydro-electricity is generated in Kosovo – only 48 MW.

Kosovo does not have many natural lakes. One example of a natural is Lake Mirusha. The artificial lakes are Radoniqi, Batllava, Gazivoda, Radoniqi, Përlepnica and Badovci and several small lakes for irrigation purposes. The topographic conditions for construction of artificial reservoirs for water accumulation are considerably inadequate. Therefore, expensive construction works are required.

Kosovo has important sources of thermal and mineral water which are used for medical and recreational purposes. Officially, there are three medical spas: Banja e Pejës, e Kllkotit and Banja (north Mitrovica). However, there are also other sources which have not been explored or used. In the future, these sources will need to be studied and to be given more attention. Through development of thermal waters, the possibilities for medical tourism could be developed.

The underground water reserves are limited and located mostly in the western part of Kosovo. There, even the external water reserves are more abundant in contrast to the eastern part with small amounts and the south-eastern part where demand for water is very high.

To conclude, Kosovo is a region with limited water resources, respectively 1600m³/water per capita. Therefore, water resources use, protection, conservation and development are of a great importance and represent a major environmental challenge.

Water Quality and Quantity Monitoring

Surface and underground waters are not protected from pollution and defined zones are not respected. The quality of unprocessed water used for supply of population differs from location to location. The content of underground waters depends on type and amount of minerals in the ground through which the water runs, as well as geological structure of aquifers. Around 56% of the population use unprocessed water. This is a very serious

¹¹ Report on environmental situation in Kosovo 2003

problem, having in mind that standards on water protection zones are not respected. Therefore, guidelines and other acts for the definition of sanitarian zones must be adopted. Also, no comprehensive quality or quantity monitoring takes place. Establishing monitoring of water quality and quantity is an absolute priority in order to get reliable data in Kosovo.

Water Supply

Only 44-50% of the Kosovo's population has access to water supply systems, which are managed by 32 municipal companies (now coordinated by 7 regional water companies).¹² These provide 50-100 litres of water daily per person, with yearly consumption from 75–80 million cubic metres or 15% of overall consumption. The distribution of piped water supply is not equally distributed. The majority of cities are connected to systems, but less than 9% of rural areas are connected. Most of the water networks have restricted capacity, because due to lack of necessary infrastructure or deficiency of spring waters. We can conclude that situation today does not fulfil the needs of Kosovo's population, and problems with water supply are very critical.

Industry is partly supplied from the public water supply, but mainly from accumulation lakes. For industrial needs (technological production process, cooling and for sanitary needs etc.), it is calculated that yearly 150 millions per cubic meters water is consumed, which represent around 30% of overall consumption. We can conclude that with the decreasing trend of industry production the pollution of water from industry has also declined.

The condition of current drinking water supply, water contamination and protection from water dangerous activities in Kosovo is not good. The problems are numerous:

- Low number of public water supply connections, particularly in rural areas (only 50% of the population has access to the water supply system)
- Low rate of construction and connection to the sewage system (28-30% of the population is connected to public sewage systems)
- Lack of infrastructure for treating waste water
- Low scale of protection from dangerous activities of water
- Low scale of maintenance for water infrastructure
- The distribution network for water supply and sewage system is absorbed
- Lack of a monitoring system
- A plan for protection of water reserves is missing
- Allocation of responsibilities has not been done according to the water regime
- Lack of strategy and financial means for maintenance of water infrastructure

Water Pollution

Urban and Rural Wastewater

Regarding the urban wastewater quantities there is no monitoring of the discharged wastewater from municipal sewage systems. Management of the sewage systems is the responsibility of the public enterprises. About 28-30% of urban settlements are connected to

¹² Source KTA – responsible for the management of publicly and socially owned enterprises.

a central wastewater system, although wastewater treatment facilities are practically not present in Kosovo. Urban rebuilding and building will impose further stress on an inadequate system. It is far from self funding and cost recoveries are below 15%.¹³ Professional management capacity is low in all areas. Additional problem is a high wastewater infiltration. Open drainage channels are blocked with soil and debris and pose a flooding and environmental risk. In 2004, MESP, in cooperation with KEIM Water from Finland, developed a draft Strategy for Treatment of Sewage Waters. Subsequent steps and impacts are unknown at the time of writing.

Industry

Industrial wastewater is one of the bigger polluters of surface and underground water. Industry demands are 150 million per cubic meter water. This represents 30% of overall consumption and the biggest consummates are KEK, mines of Trepça, Artana, and other mines.

Only a few waste water treatment plants exist (in the Industrial Park of Mitrovica). Kosovo gets its energy supply from coal power plants, which use lignite as fuel. Water for cooling is used in two power plants which have the power of 1,513 MW.

Agriculture

In Kosovo, 70,000 ha of arable land were irrigated before the war. Half of these were irrigated through asperse and another half through traditional methods. Immediately after the war, this number faced a big decrease, and it's calculated that only 23,000 hectare are currently being irrigated, because of damages that irrigation systems had faced and due to poor maintenance. Due to foreign development investments, since 2003 50,925 ha are being irrigated. Around 270 millions cubic meters of water are used for irrigation purposes annually, which is equal to around 55% of overall consumption. The existing Ibër-Lepenci irrigation system was constructed in the 1980's and was dedicated for agricultural irrigation. This project was never fully completed or properly maintained, so it is only semi-functioning.

Flood Protection

Flood protection and regulation of the water regime requires strategic planning. According to assessments conducted (Master Plan 1983) for 100-year record floods, it can be concluded that flood damage in the Drini i Bardhë basin would be 50%, in Ibër 24%, Lepenc 30%, and Morave e Binqës 6%. Based on up-to-date observations, the river length endangered from floods is approximately 491 km, whereas only 140 km, or 28% of the planned length, has actually been regulated.

The main problems causing flooding are:

- Damage to river beds through uncontrolled gravel extraction
- Building of houses, roads, and bridges in areas endangered from floods
- Waste disposal in the rivers
- Cutting forests in areas with flooding potential
- Poor maintenance of protection constructions
- Lack of financial means for construction of new protective infrastructure

¹³ Kosovo: reconstruction 2000

Policy Framework

The Law on Waters (2004/24) adopted on 14th October, 2004 10 and promulgated by the SRSG. In the future, 20 sub-legal acts, deriving from the Water Law must be approved.

Kosovo Water Law envisages the establishment of two river basin authorities: River Basin Authority for Drini i Bardhë and River Basin Authority for Ibër, Moravë e Binqës and Lepenc. In this regard, the Water Department has established on Working Group for developing the sub-legal act on establishment of the river basin authorities. The first draft has already been developed and it is undergoing public discussions.

In addition, the Kosovo Water Law (2004/24) Article 22 (Water Strategic Plan) and Article 23 (Water Management Plan) sets provisions for development of the Water Management Strategy and Action Plan. The sub-legal act for drafting of the Water Resources Management Plan has also been issued.

Problem Prioritization

- Unsatisfactory capacity (obsolete infrastructure and loss of water) and capacity of water supply systems in the urban areas and lack of the same systems in the rural areas
- Lack of proper water monitoring
- Lack of elementary regulations and strategy for integrated water management
- The water used for energy system is discharged in the rivers without any prior treatment
- Cadastre of water polluters is not prepared
- Lack of sewage network and waste water treatment plant for municipalities and industries
- Insufficient data regarding use of water consumption for domestic, industry and agriculture purposes
- Lack of flood protection systems
- Septic tanks in rural areas are not properly designed and maintained
- Protected sanitary zones are not respected
- Low level of payment for water use
- National Water Council not established
- Weak management skills and limited number of human resources involved

Objectives

- O1 To ensure legal, technical and financial conditions, and human capacities for establishing of fundamentals for Kosovo integrated water management policy based on a sustainable development principles**

Measures

- M1 Rehabilitation and construction of infrastructure (water supply and sewage network, and wastewater treatment facilities) in order to protect the environment and to satisfy the needs of the population and economy**
- M2 Adoption of necessary sub legal acts in accordance with the EU standards**

M3 Institutional strengthening

Objective	Activities		Level and actor	Potential sources of financing	Reference to other sections	Success indicator
O1	M3	Establishing the National Water Council	Central Kosovo Assembly	KCB	Agriculture Industry Energy Health Waste	Decision of the Parliament to establish the Council
O1	M3	Development of National Strategy on Waters with Action Plan	Central Kosovo Assembly MESP MAFRD MTI MEM MEF MH	KCB	Agriculture Industry Energy Health Waste	Strategy approved in Assembly
O1	M3	Capacity building in the MESP and other relevant governmental and non-governmental institutions	Central Local RBDA Private/Public Enterprises	KCB Donations Investments	Agriculture Industry Energy Health	Number of trainings Number of participants
O1	M1 M2 M3	Developing a water monitoring Strategy and setting up the monitoring network	Central P/PE	KCB Donations Investments	Agriculture Industry Energy Health Forestry Tourism Waste	Prepared Strategy Established Network
O1	M1	Compile new water Cadastre and Cadastre of water polluters	Central MMPH MH MTI MEM Local	KCB Donations	Agriculture Industry Energy Health Forestry Waste	New compiled Cadastre
O1	M3	Harmonisation of regulations with EU norms and standards	Central MMPH MH MTI MEM	KCB Donations	Agriculture Industry Energy Health Forestry Waste	Harmonised and approved regulations
O1	M1	Action Plan for construction of priority wastewater treatment plants for urban areas with over 10,000 inhabitants	Central MESP MEF Chamber of Commerce	KCB Investment Donations	Agriculture Industry Energy Health Forestry Waste Spatial Planning	Action Plan prepared

O1	M1 M2 M3	Establishment of economical instruments for reduction of water pollution	Central MESP MEF Customs	KCB	Agriculture Industry Energy Health Forestry Waste Spatial Planning	List of measures defined and measures implemented
O1	M3	Capacity building for human resources in inspection services	Central MMPH MEST Local KTA	KCB	Agriculture Industry Energy Health Forestry Waste Spatial Planning	Trained staff in accordance to the BERGEN Plan

4.3 SOIL MANAGEMENT

Soil is increasingly being affected by continuous human activity leading to land degradation and causing serious socio-economic consequences. The challenge is to prevent soil degradation through specific measures and policies for soil protection.

Current Status

Kosovo's total surface is around 1.1 million ha, 53% of which is arable and 47% is covered by forests. Out of 585,000 ha of arable land, 51% is cultivated with grains, 45% are pastures and meadows, 2% orchards and less than 1% vineyard. About 88% of the arable land is privately owned. The average rural surface area per family is 3 ha. Around 35% of the forest is privately owned and the rest state-owned.

The nature of the soils varies depending on their creation genesis, pedologic, physical and chemical characteristics. Types of soil mainly found in Kosovo are humus, silicate humus, grey acidic soil, red soil, alluvial, diluvia, and blocky soil. This makes much of the land suitable for agricultural production.

Environmental Pressures

The main factors damaging soil quality in Kosovo:

- Settlements (illegal and unplanned constructions)
- Industry (industrial waste, surface mining)
- Mines left from last war in Kosovo
- Household waste and landfills
- Erosion
- Uncontrolled gravel extraction

- Use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides

Policy Framework

The soil protection legislative framework is currently based on these laws:

- Law on Environment Protection (2003/9)
- Law on Agricultural Land
- Law on Spatial Planning (2003/30)
- Law on Construction (2004/15)
- Law on Forests of Kosovo
- Law on Mining
- Waste Management Law (approved by the Assembly)

Some of the sub-legal acts deriving from the approved laws have already been issued are the others are being prepared. A law on illegal constructions is also in the approval procedure.

Problem Prioritization

- Lack of Soil Inventory
- Industry – industrial waste¹⁴ and open mining (large ash landfills)
- Degraded areas
- Use of fertilizers and pesticides¹⁵ for agricultural purposes
- Lack of a standard law for allowed polluter amounts
- Unplanned constructions
- Erosion and various exploitations
- Lack of regular soil quality monitoring
- Lack of coordination with other sectors

Objectives

O1 To develop policies for soil protection

Measures

M1 Prevention of further soil degradation and remediation of hot spots

M2 Introduction of procedures for sustainable land management

¹⁴ Soil can be damaged in three zones: exploitation zone, outside folding zone and industrial waste storage zone.

¹⁵ In 2002, 79,825 kg.-liters of pesticides were for the following usage: agriculture 88.8%, forestry 3.4%, farming and veterinary 3.3%, municipal hygiene 2.9%, and food industry 1.6%. For one hectar 6.5 kg is used. (Report from Ministry of Agriculture, Prishtina, 2002)

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Objective	Activities		Level and actor	Potential sources of financing	Reference to other sections	Success indicator
O1	M1	Preparation of a plan for remediation of environmental hot spots	Central MESP MAFRD MEM Local MA	KCB Donations	Forestry Agriculture Industry Energy	Plan for remediation prepared
O1	M2	Soil inventory and mapping	Central MESP MAFRD MEM University Local MA	KCB Donations	Forestry Agriculture Industry Energy	Inventory and mapping performed
O1	M1 M2	Soil monitoring and development of information system	Central MESP MAFRD MEM Local MA	KCB Donations	Forestry Agriculture Industry Energy	Soil monitoring system and information designed, developed and implemented
O1	M2	Control the use of dangerous chemicals to avoid soil contamination	Central MESP MAFRD MEM Customs Local MA	KCB Donations	Forestry Agriculture Industry Energy	System for controlling use of chemicals
O1		Strengthening of the environmental inspection activities	Central MESP MAFRD MEM Department of Justice Local MA	KCB Donations	Forestry Agriculture Industry Energy	Number of processed cases
O1	M1 M2	Compile new soil cadastre	Central MESP MAFRD MEM Local MA	KCB Donations	Forestry Agriculture Industry Energy Spatial Planning	Compiled cadastre

4.4 BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Nature protection and conservation of variety of species have become a basis for each environmental policy in the last 20 years. Almost all democratic societies have started to recognize nature protection as a development category essential for humankind.

Current Status

Based on research done so far, Kosovo has about 1,800 types of flora have been inventoried, but it is assumed that the number might be as high as to 2,500 species. What makes Kosovo flora and fauna important and attractive is the large number of endemic, sub-endemic varieties and relict, varieties.¹⁶ The richest areas with fauna in Kosovo are in the Sharr Mountains and Bjeshkët e Nemuna.¹⁷ However, a comprehensive biodiversity inventorying has not been conducted as yet. In addition, it is obvious that certain very important aspects of nature protection have been neglected, such as wetland conservation.

Protection of nature through protected areas is a very important instrument for preserving biodiversity. Until now, a surface of approximately 46,000 ha, or 4.27% of Kosovo has been put under legal protection. Of the abovementioned protected areas, 1 is a national park, 11 are nature reservations, 37 natural monuments, and 2 protected landscapes. The main aim remains strengthening and expanding of the existing network of protected areas. By designating Bjeshkët e Nemuna as the second national park, the total protected area of Kosovo would amount to 10% of the total surface area.

As nature protection is very often understood in very restricted terms based on the principles of prohibitions, and not based on principles of sustainable development, it is often difficult to achieve agreement of the local residents living and working in protected areas. Thus making preparation of modern plans for management of protected areas is of highest priority.

In regard to agricultural biodiversity, an inventory has not been conducted and it is to be expected that the intensification of the use of modern, high productive genotypes for intensive production, have led to risk of extinction of the most of the autochthonic breeds and varieties. Preserving those breeds should become one of the most important actions in the Strategy for Biodiversity Protection.

Kosovo's natural heritage has suffered significantly in the last 50 years from industrial and development as well as general low environmental awareness. Because of the growing threat to biodiversity, urgent action is needed.

Policy Framework

The Assembly of Kosovo has approved the Law on Nature Conservation in March 2005. Two key EU Directives (Birds and Habitat Directives) as well as other international documents were taken into account while preparing the Law.

For solving the problems of management with protected areas as well as other general problems related to biodiversity, other relevant legislation does exist.¹⁸ However, in most

¹⁶ Vegetation of Kosovo is classified in 139 associations, 63 alliances, 35 orders and 20 classes.

Kosovo has about 230 species of wild vertebrate, while invertebrate species have not been studied sufficiently. There are about 150 types of butterflies and about 400 types of water macrobenthos.

¹⁷ It is estimated that there are 8 different types of fish, 13 amphibians, 12 species of reptilians 154 species of birds, 37 kinds of mammals and 147 species of butterflies.

¹⁸ See: Law on Environmental Protection (2003/9); Law on Forestry (2003/6, 2004/40); Law on National Park of Sharri Mountains; Decisions on Acclaiming Natural/Cultural Protected Areas; Law on Pesticides (2003/35); Law on Hunting and Regulations on protecting some species of flora and fauna, Decision of MESP, 23. May 2003 for the protection of rare and endangered mammal species

cases sub-legal act are still missing, the appropriate organisational structure does not exist, and appropriate qualified resources and technical conditions are not available.

Considering the significance of biodiversity conservation, it is of an utmost importance to develop a Strategy with an Action Plan for the Protection of Biological Diversity in Kosovo (also stipulated by the Law on Nature Conservation). The following needs to be addressed in such a Plan:

- Existing state of biological with the overview of protection
- Causes of threats to biological diversity
- Problems of the biological diversity protection
- Strategic orientations and protection guidelines
- Action plan for the protection by priorities and sectors
- Sustainable management plans for protected areas, particularly national parks

In regard to international biodiversity conventions and agreements,¹⁹ high priorities should be placed by the Kosovo authorities in starting the aforementioned process. This should be done regardless of waiting for Kosovo's final status.

In addition to that, it is important to highlight that the Law on Cultural Heritage is under preparation (first reading was done in July 2005), and there is a need for a new version of the Law on National Parks (or a reviewing the existing Law on the Sharr Mountain National Park). Moreover, in line with the new Law on Nature conservation, it is necessary to review the decisions in regard to protected areas, and adopting necessary bylaws (regulations and guidelines).

In situ protection of endangered species of flora and fauna is regulated in such a way that special areas are acclaimed as protected areas of respective species of flora and fauna (7 reservations of plants and 2 of animals). However, there is no organisation for their management or any plans for their maintenance and development. Institutional practices for protecting endangered species *ex situ* have not been established yet.

Problem Prioritisation

The following are basic problems related to biological diversity in Kosovo:

- Lack of Strategy and Action Plan for the Protection of Biological Divers
- Lack of modern practices for management of protected areas
- Relatively weak level of institutional organisation and distribution of human resources
- Non-existence of regulations and cartographic presentations of protected areas
- Non-existence of Red Book for plants and animals
- Biodiversity protection concerns are not integrated in other relevant sectors (agriculture, forestry, transport)
- Monitoring and inspection system is not sufficient
- Lack of complete inventory and cartography of species, habitats and ecosystems

in Kosovo, and Decision to protect some rare species which appear in 2 or more municipalities (no. 236/86).

¹⁹ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention, and Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)

- Many areas of high nature value in border zones are not sufficiently protected due to the lack of cooperation with other neighbouring countries
- Illegal forest exploitation, hunting and fishing activities
- Overexploitation of gravel and aquatic ecosystems
- Illegal construction works especially use of agricultural land for non-productive purposes
- Pollution from industry and transportation
- Institutional support is weak and inefficient
- Lack of economic instruments and low level of public awareness

Objective

O1 To establish legal and institutional system for protecting biodiversity, natural and cultural heritage and putting under protection 10% of the Kosovo territory

Measures

M1 Adoption of necessary sub-legal acts, Strategy and Action Plan for nature protection and preparation activities for signing the key international agreements

M2 Intersectoral cooperation to ensure integration of biodiversity, natural and cultural heritage concerns in all relevant sectors

M3 Capacity building of institutions involved in nature and biodiversity, natural and cultural heritage conservation

Objective	Activities		Level and actor	Potential sources of financing	Reference to other sections	Success indicator
O1	M1	Preparation of sub-legal acts deriving from Law on Nature Protection	Central MESP MCYS MAFRD Local MA	KCB	Agriculture Transport Forestry Tourism	Number of adopted acts
O1	M1 M2 M3	Establishing a Coordination Office for international relations	Central MESP	KCB	Air Soil Water Biodiversity Industry Transport	Coordination Office established Responsibilities assigned
O1	M1	Preparation of Strategy and Action Plan for nature and biodiversity	Central MESP MCYS MAFRD MTT MEFMTI	KCB Donations	Air Soil Water Biodiversity Industry	Prepared and adopted Strategy

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

					Transport	
O1	M1 M2 M3	Inventory of protected areas in accordance with NATURA 2000 requirements	Central MESP Local MA	KCB Donations	Air Soil Water Biodiversity Industry Transport	Inventory of protected areas
O1	M1 M2 M3	Expanding and making more effective monitoring and inspection activities	Central MESP Local MA	KCB Donations	Air Soil Water Biodiversity Industry Transport	Monitoring Plan and number of inspection activities
O1	M1 M2 M3	Establishment of a system for controlling trade with species	Central MESP MAFRD Customs	KCB	Agriculture	List of species prohibited for trade purposes
O1	M1	Designating the Bjeshkët e Nemuna National Park	Central MESP MAFRD Local MA	KCB	Air Soil Water Biodiversity Industry Transport	Law on Bjeshkët e Nemuna
O1	M2	Development of a Red List for plants and animals	Central MESP MAFRD	KCB	Air Soil Water Biodiversity	Red List approved
O1	M1 M2 M3	Preparation of management plans for protected areas	Central MESP MAFRD	KCB	Air Soil Water Biodiversity	Number of management plans approved
O1	M2 M3	Trans-boundary projects on nature protection (Peace Parks)	Central MESP Local MA	KCB Donations	Air Soil Water Biodiversity Forestry Agriculture	Number of trans-boundary projects proposed and implemented
O1	M1 M2 M3	To develop local programmes in accordance with the National Strategy	Central MESP Local MA	KCB Donations	Air Soil Water Biodiversity Forestry Agriculture	Number of programmes approved by the municipalities
O1	M1 M2 M3	Programs for awareness raising among population	Central MESP	KCB Donations	Education Air Soil Water Biodiversity	Developed programmes and implemented campaigns

					Forestry Agriculture	
O1	M3	Capacity building for staff working on protection of biodiversity, nature and cultural heritage	Central MESP MCYS MEST Local MA	KCB Donations	Education Air Soil Water Biodiversity Forestry Agriculture	Number of trainings Number of participants

4.5 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The waste generation poses one of the biggest environmental concerns, as well as being an economic burden to society. That waste is generated at all means that resources (i.e. materials and energy) are being lost. Once waste has been generated it must be collected, treated and disposed of. This process involves the further use of resources and poses a potential pollution hazard. Dealing with waste, therefore, incorporates the mitigation of a whole range of environmental problems including natural resources use, energy consumption, and contamination of water, soil and air. Our society must consider waste management as one of its priorities by supporting it financially.

Current Situation

The present waste management system in Kosovo does not record data on waste generation, collection, treatment, recovery and disposal in a comprehensive and structured way.

Although about 90% of the urban population is covered by waste collection system, it is of uniformly poor standard because of a lack of equipment and disposal facilities. Rural areas are covered by less than 10%. Fees for waste collection is about 3 €/per household, but the payment of bills is very low (30 -40 %). At July 1999 there were no operational solid waste disposal systems in Kosovo. Generation of domestic waste, based on the recent data, is approximately 2kg/per capita/day²⁰. According to the recent Report on waste the following types and amount of waste are being generated:

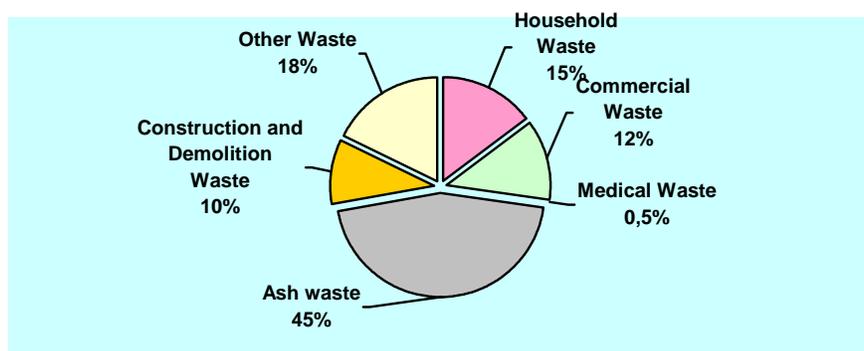
TABLE 1: Types and Amounts of Waste being generated in Kosovo

²⁰ State of the Waste Report 2004 – MESP

Type of waste	Average day/kg/capita	Annual/kg/capita	Annual amount/tonnes
Domestic waste	0.277	101	232,541
Commercial waste	0.250	91.25	209,875
Medical waste	0.0024	0.876	2,014.5
Ash and slush waste	0.907	331	761,426.5
Demolition/construction waste	0.200	73	167,900
Other (package, plastic, rubber, pesticides, electronics, wood etc.)	0.360	131.4	302,220
Total	2.0	729	1,675,977

The following chart illustrates the structure of generated waste during 2004.

FIGURE 1: Types of waste generated expressed in %.



Out of a total of 29 municipal landfills, 26 are rehabilitated. At this moment, European Agency for Reconstruction (EAR) and other donors have supported the reconstruction or construction of 9 sanitary landfills in Kosovo. Five out of these landfills are regional whereas the others are municipal landfills (new landfill in Prishtina is in the final stages of construction), Prizren (in function October 2004), Gjilani, Dragash, Kacanik, Podujevo, Zveqan (opened in 2003), Peja (in function since 2001), and Fushë Kosovo. It is important to mention that these 9 landfills will serve about 2,000,000 citizens. The landfills are constructed according to EU minimal landfill standards.

Landfills which are currently in use, although planned to be closed: Prishtina, Lipjan, Glogoc, Gjakova, Burim, and Leposaviq.

Landfills which are currently not being used and that will be closed after investment: Besijana, Skenderaj, Dragash, Rahovec, Prizren, Gjilan, Kamenica, Ferizaj, and Vitija.

The following elements characterize main waste disposal sites:

- Waste classification and recycling is in initial stages and only few small recycling facilities can be found (plastic, paper, organic waste)
- Surface where waste gets discarded is 413 ha, of which 130 ha is allocated for municipal waste and 283 ha is for industrial waste
- The whole shared capacity is 14 million m³
- An average of 5-10 % of the capacity is used for municipal waste and the major part of 90% for industrial
- The total surface of municipal landfills ready to be rehabilitated or closed in the following period is approximately 15,000 m².

In Kosovo no appropriate waste classification, recycling or treatment is taking place, although some small projects for waste separation have been conducted in Prishtina.²¹ MESP in cooperation with KTA, PE and MA is trying to establish a system for classification of plastic and packaging of waste for recycling purposes.

Major problems are not only related to household waste. There is no system for collection and disposal of used oils, batteries, accumulators, waste tyres, electrical equipment, vehicles, agricultural waste (animal and plants), medical waste, expired medicines, pesticides and similar end-of-life products.

Issues related to hazardous waste are connected to industries and are marked as “environmental hot spots”.²² Relevant data on generated hazardous waste do not exist. To manage expired medicaments, medical waste, and chemicals from industry is recognized as a priority problem. Therefore, at the present, a provisional assessment is being carried out in by MESP to select the optimal location for hazardous waste landfill.

Policy Framework

The Waste Law has been approved by Kosovo Assembly (22 July 2005) and is currently awaiting promulgation by the SRSG. This Law has been prepared according to relevant EU Directives and the experiences of neighbouring countries.

The Waste Management Division within MESP, responsible for development of key legislation, is preparing sub-legal acts. All the sub-legal acts will be harmonised with present EU legislation.²³

The most important document which will need to be approved and enforced is the National and Municipal Waste Management Strategy with Action Plan, where main directions for waste management will be defined and long term needs in local and national level will be assessed.

KTA is responsible for overall management of municipal waste, coordinates donor support and works on construction and management of landfill sites. KTA is also tasked with licensing and supervision of enterprises for public services. There are 7 regional enterprises for public services operating in 7 regions. The Waste Water Regulatory Service is involved in economic and operational aspects of waste management (regulations and tariffs).

Problem Prioritization

Although progress has been achieved in construction and rehabilitation of landfills waste management sector in Kosovo is way behind fundamental standards and it can be described as critical.

Environmental problems result mainly from the following:

- Weak management and low economic development
- Lack of Strategic Plan for Waste Management and sub-legal acts (e.g. guidelines for special waste streams)
- Lack of regulation for household and industrial waste
- Lack of a modern systems for waste management
- Illegal waste disposal

²¹ Pilot project for waste separation in Prishtina (REC 2003)

²² Trepça Factory, KEK and battery factory in Gjilan

²³ 99/31/EC, 75/442/EEC as ammended

- Lack of programmes for preventing waste generation
- Insufficient number of staff within the Ministry and especially at local level
- Lack of certified recycling industries
- Lack of application of the “reduce – reuse- recycle” activities
- A relatively low percentage of population in the whole territory is covered by the waste collection network
- Low level of collecting tariffs from the companies for services they offer
- Lack of awareness regarding the importance of the problem and benefits arising from a properly organised waste management system
- Lack of temporary or long term strategy for storage of hazardous waste as well as ionising and non-ionising waste

Objective

O1 To develop a financially and environmentally sustainable system for environment and waste management that will respond to present and future needs of the citizens and the economy

Measures

M1 Approving policy documents for waste management

M2 Adoption of necessary by-laws and full harmonization with EU legislation

M3 Introduction of sound economic instruments

M4 Institutional strengthening for waste management in central and local level

Objective		Activities	Level and actor	Potential sources of financing	Reference to other sections	Success indicator
O1	M1 M2	Development of Strategic Plan for waste management	Central MESP MTI MAFRD MH MEM	KCB Donations	Industry Agriculture Transport Energy Mining Health	Approved Strategic Plan
O1	M2	Development of local plans for waste management	Central MESP Local MA	KCB Donations	Industry Agriculture Transport Energy Mining Health	Local Plans developed
O1	M2	Approval of 18 regulations for different waste streams, deriving from the law and enforcement of existing legislation	Central MESP MTI MTI MAFRD MH Customs	KCB Donations	Industry Agriculture Transport Tourism Energy Mining Health	Approved regulations

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

O1	M1 M2 M3	Optimizing the collection system for municipal waste	Central MESP KTA Local Enterprises	KCB Donations	Industry Agriculture Transport Energy Mining Health	Expanded waste collection system
O1	M1 M3	Pilot projects on: waste collection – oil collection – separation of special types of waste (paper/cardboard. Plastic/PET - composting) (municipal waste) – recuperation	Central MESP KTA Local Enterprises	KCB Donations	Industry Agriculture Transport Energy Mining Health	Number of pilot projects implemented
O1	M3	Improvement and expansion of waste management infrastructure	Central MESP MAFRD MPS MH MEM	KCB Donations	Industry Agriculture Transport Energy Mining Health	Plan for construction and improvement of the waste management infrastructure prepared Level of fulfilment of the Plan
O1	M3 M4	Construction of infrastructure for hazardous waste Collection points storage facilities;	Central MESP MAFRD MPS MH MEM	KCB Donations	Industry Agriculture Transport Energy Mining Health	Newly constructed infrastructure
O1	M3 M4	Further remediation of existing „hot spots“	Central MESP MEM KEK Trepça	KCB Donations Investments	Industry Energy Mining	Number of remediate hot spots
O1	M4	Capacity building for human resources especially in the field of inspection	Central MESP MAFRD MPS MH MEM	KCB Donations	Industry Agriculture Transport Tourism Energy Mining Health	Number of trainings Number of participants
O1	M4	Development of waste information system	Central MESP MAFRD MH MEM	KCB Donations	Industry Agriculture Transport Energy Mining Health	Function Waste Information System
O1	M3 M4	Rehabilitation of old landfills	Central MESP Local MA P/PE	KCB Donations	Industry Agriculture Transport Energy Mining Health	Number of rehabilitated landfills

4.6 HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

There are a growing number of health problems which have been associated with environmental pollution, especially among children. Previously, it has been possible to establish links between the health effect and some individual environmental factors. However, a clear overall picture of health impacts resulting from complex, real life exposure, is missing. The interaction between state of the environment and health is far more complex than is commonly thought.

Current Status

The last complete census in Kosovo was held in 1981. In an aging Europe, the population of Kosovo is an exception. The population is young, about one-third under 15 years of age and around half of the population is under 25 years of age. The average age is 22 to 23 years of age.

The best indicator of public health in any country is the rate of infant death. The highest level confirmed in Kosovo is 18.9, thus being the highest in Europe. The cause of death of 63 % children and 48% of unborn babies are mainly infectious diseases. In all the municipalities the most common diseases are respiratory complications, diarrhoea, intestinal infections and scabies.²⁴ In a recent UNDP report (2002) the figure on Infant Mortality Rate is given as 34–35 in 1,000 children²⁵ that is much higher than a figure 18 of World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau (2002). Life Expectancy at Birth is 68.8 years (67.8 for men and 69.9 for women).

Human Development is an important concept upon which all comprehensive reform and growth strategies for Kosovo should be based. Kosovo possesses the same estimated Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.734 and stands at the lower end of the medium level of the human development spectrum with HDI Rank of 101. Over 47% of the population lives in poverty, while 13% live in extreme poverty.

Health Risks and the Environment

Potable water

Only 40-50% of the total population living in urban areas has access to the water supply system. The rural population is covered with around 9%. There are six larger regional schemes serving about 900,000 people. These schemes use water from artificial storage lakes and underground sources. Moreover, about a dozen small systems serve about 150,000 people, with water usually coming from boreholes and artesian springs. Deficiency of chlorine used to disinfect²⁶ the water and the fact that the drinking water sources are not properly protected also represents a significant problem. The NIPH undertakes regular activities aimed at controlling these sources and ensuring safe water for population which is supplied from these sources.²⁷

²⁴ Infections of respiratory tract (674.9 cases/week), diarrhoea (645.8 cases/week) bowel infections (104 cases/week), scabies (206 cases/week). Cases explored in 1,000 individuals.

²⁵ World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau (2002)

²⁶ Health risks connected to contaminated water include bacteriology diseases, mainly diarrhoea

²⁷ UNMIK /JIAS IA 2/99 on testing and implementing minimal standards for potable water in Kosovo

Wastewater

Kosovo does not have wastewater treatment plants and 28-30% of the residents of urban areas have access to a sewage system. In the rural areas it is common that wells are contaminated by sewage, leading to a high incidence of gastrointestinal tract infectious diseases. No studies have been conducted in order to define the number and state of septic tanks in the rural areas.

Waste

Problems with waste management²⁸ are linked with problems deriving from illegal landfills, which pose a great potential for generating serious health problems.

Air pollution

Industrial pollution sources²⁹ in Kosovo pose a serious health risk due to the environmental pollution caused by emissions of lead, cadmium, zinc, copper, and other toxic substances into the air. Organized and continuous monitoring has not been carried out. A study done in year 2000 on the blood lead levels of workers from the Zvecan lead smelter, as well as people living in and around Mitrovica, showed very high blood lead levels especially in workers as well as in children. In addition, other data³⁰ are known.

Heavy traffic represents an additional air pollution source. For example, Prishtina has visible problems with the dust. In other towns the dust pollution is less noticeable.

Noise impact

Apart from air pollution, traffic and industry generate high level of noise pollution. There are no developed environmental health standards for noise.

Occupational health

At the moment, there is a lack of real occupational health and safety services in Kosovo due to the lack of clear policies. There is no existing enforcement or inspection of occupational safety and health (the Law on Health Inspectorate and regulating sub-legal acts are under preparation). A preventive approach has not been applied so far and no registration of patients is being done, except at KEK Health House in Obiliq and in Gjakova.

Food safety

²⁸ Chapter on waste management

²⁹ Mainly locations in Mitrovica and in Obiliq – in vicinity of Prishtina

³⁰ A WHO report in 1988 indicated that lead concentrations in air exceeded local accepted levels in Obiliq (MAC= 0.7mcg/m³) between 62 and 87% of the time. In January-May 1989 the average monthly concentration of lead in air varied from 5.7 to 26 mcg/m³. Environmental sampling conducted by the French KFOR in Mitrovica and surrounding villages in November 1999 and June 2000, showed a significant increase in lead concentration in the atmosphere. The air samples showed Pb levels above the accepted in EU (2 mcg/m³). High concentrations of lead were found in soils in Mitrovica (57-720 mg/Kg compared to 20 mg/Kg acceptable for growing most crops). Concentration of lead in spinach from Mitrovica was 20 to 30 times than accepted while in potatoes was 30 times (taken from UNMIK Prishtina “Environment and Health Report” (January 2003)

Kosovo Agency for Control of Food Products, which will coordinate and unify issues relating to food quality, is in the process of being establishment. Currently, these activities are being carried out by NIPH and the Institute for Agriculture and Veterinary Institute.

Policy Framework

The legal framework for health issues consists of:

- Law on Sanitary Inspectorate of Kosovo (2003/39)
- Kosovo Health Law (2004/31)
- Law on Consumer Protection (2004/42)
- Law on Health Inspectorate – in parliament

Prioritisation of Problems

- Lack of Environmental Health Action Plan
- Lack of health information system
- There is no health surveillance system established (Except for Infectious Diseases)
- Not complete Registry of Non-Communicable and Occupational Health diseases
- High incidence of infectious diseases
- Low quality of potable water
- Air pollution (Obiliq – KEK; Mitrovica – Trepca; Prishtina – traffic; Hani i Elezit – cement factory)
- High level of noise
- Lack of control over food safety
- Low level of awareness and education, especially in rural areas

Objectives

O1 To identify and to reduce by 20%, and to prevent the disease burden and new health threats caused by environmental factors within next 5 years

Measures

M1 Development and implementation of Kosovo Environmental Action Plan (KEAP) in the field of public health;

M2 Development of health risk prevention, control and evaluation system, in line with recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO) and EU regulations.

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Objective	Activities		Level and actor	Potential sources of financing	Reference to other sections	Success indicator
O1	M1 M2	Establishing of a system for safe management of medical waste	Central MH MESP	KCB Donations	Waste Radiation - Economy Air Soil Water	Number of crematoriums Level of pollution in vicinity of crematoriums
O1	M1 M2	Introducing new procedures for food safety control and limit values	Central MH Local	KCB Donations	Waste Radiation Air Soil Water	Conformity with EU indicators
O1	M1 M2	Introducing new procedures for drinking water safety	Central MH MESP MEF KTA Local MA	KCB Donations Private investments	Waste Radiation Air Soil Water Agriculture Education	Length of water supply system Number of residents that have access to it
O1	M1 M2	Functionality of procedures on Occupational Health	Central MH MESW MESP MTI MEST KTA Private sector	KCB Private investments	Waste Radiation Economy Air Soil Water	Absence from work Death rate Trauma
O1	M1	Capacity building for young professionals in public health	Central MH/NIPH MESP	KCB Donations	Air Water Soil Radiation	Number of trainings Number of involved staff
O1	M1	Establishing health information system	Central MH MESP	KCB Donations	Waste Radiation Air Soil Water	Publications Webpage Number of programmes in media
O1	M1	Modernisation of the NIPH monitoring equipment	Central MH MESP	KCB Donations	Waste Radiation Air Soil Water	List of needs identified monitoring equipment renewed
O1	M1	To strengthen the role of inspectorate	Central MH MESP MAFRD MIT MESW Customs	KCB Donations	Waste Radiation Air Soil Water	Inspection activities more frequent Number of processed cases

O1	M1	Raise awareness among population through media campaigns and through health system	Central MH MESP MAFRD MTT MEST	KCB Donations	Waste Radiation Air Soil Water Education	Plan for awareness raising Number of campaigns performed
O1	M1	Preventive fight of infectious and non-infectious diseases	Central MH MESP Businesses	KCB Donations Investments	Waste Radiation Air Soil Water	Rate of disease appearance Rate of hospitalization Death rate

4.7 CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SAFETY

Modern society depends on a wide range of chemical and biological products used in everyday life. It is assumed that more than 100,000 different substances are on the market in Europe. Up to now, only a negligible number of the total volume of substances found on the market has really been tested to assess how safe they are, and what risks they pose for human health and the environment.

4.7.1 Chemical safety

Current Status

Chemical industry, especially the alkaline chemical industry, was one of the most important branches of industry in Kosovo since 1989. Today there is no domestic production of dangerous chemicals but these are being imported. In the areas of factories large amount of chemicals are still remain which are only partially or not at all controlled. Consequently, these chemicals are usually stored under inappropriate conditions and in most cases will have no owner. With no proper supervision, the chances of abuse and accidents happening are high..

A system for the management of chemicals has not been applied in Kosovo. At present, there is no strategy for chemical management as well as no framework legislation to regulate overall the management of chemicals in line with EU legislation. However, there are three existing Laws³¹ in force that tackle certain issues of chemical management.³² Supervision of import and use of hazardous chemical elements has not so far been implemented. Competences for this are divided in the following ministries: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Public Services, and Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications.

Kosovo is not included in the International Program for Chemical Safety (IFCS). The monitoring system and exchange of data among of different governmental bodies is not

³¹ Law on Artificial Fertilizers (2003/22), Law on Pesticides (2003/35), and Law on Transport of Hazardous Goods (2004/17)

³² Kosovo in food production uses up to 15 times less artificial fertilizers and pesticides than western countries, but there is the problem of not appropriate professional use which brings to the higher concentration of chemicals in food and water compared to the expected level from the amount of chemicals used.

developed nor is a public information system. There is the lack of an education system by individual producers for the use of chemicals.

Problem Prioritization

- Lack of Strategy on Management of Chemicals
- Legal basis is not established and procedures and guidelines for safe chemical management
- Lack of overall monitoring and training system
- Lack of system for registration, evaluation and authorisation of chemicals
- Public information system is not in function
- Lack of procedures for supervising transboundary transport of chemicals as well as regulation on transboundary data exchange, have not been developed yet. These should be compiled in accordance with requirements of the Convention on Supervising Trans Boundary Transport of Prohibited Chemicals and Chemicals with Restricted Use (PIC Convention)
- In the process of restructuring and privatisation there is no obligation to provide information regarding chemicals, hazardous waste and other elements that impact health and environment:
- There is no program for management Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Objectives

O1 To ensure legal and technical conditions and trained human resources for establishing and implementing a system for safe management of chemicals

Measures

M1 Preparation and adoption of a Law on Chemicals taking into consideration the current trends in regard to EU REACH (Registration Evaluation on Authorising Chemicals)

Objective		Activities	Level and actor	Potential sources of financing	Reference to other sections	Success indicator
O1	M1	Draft and adopt Law on Chemicals and secondary legislation	Central MESP MAFRD MTI	KCB Donations	Agriculture Water Soil Waste Industry	Approved law Sub legal acts drafted
O1	M1	Study for checking aspirators for hazardous gases	Central MESP MTI	KCB Donations	Industry Waste Agriculture	Study conducted

O1	M1 M2	Providing guidance for practical requirements for companies managing the risks	Central MESP MTI	KCB Donations	Agriculture Industry Waste	Practical guidelines prepared and published
O1	M1 M2	To conduct an inventory of chemicals	Central MESP MH MAFRD ED	KCB Donations	Agriculture Industry Waste	Inventory performed and drafted
O1	M2	Establishing a institution for registration, evaluation and authorization of chemicals	Central MESP MTI	KCB Donations	Agriculture Industry Waste	Registry of chemicals

4.7.2 Biological safety

Current Status

There are no officially registered activities in Kosovo regarding the use of genetic materials and their production for commercial purposes.

A monitoring system for Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) does not exist and an uncontrolled import of GMOs is possible as no inspections occur. A legal basis that would regulate biological safety is has yet to be established. However, there are several recently adopted Laws³³ that can be linked to the issue of biological safety.

Objectives

O1 To establish legal, technical and human resources for safe management of potentially dangerous biological products

Measures

M1 Preparation and adoption of Law on GMO with relevant by-laws

Objective		Activities	Level and actor	Potential sources of financing	Reference to other sections	Success indicator
O1	M1	Drafting the law on GMO	Central MESP MAFRD MH MPS	KCB Donations	Health Agriculture Chemical safety	Project law prepared
O1	M1	To establish appropriate responsible institution for GMO control	Central MESP MAFRD MH MPS	KCB Donations	Health Agriculture Chemical safety	Responsible institution established
O1	M1	To inform the public on GMO	Central MESP MAFRD MH MPS	KCB	Health Agriculture	GMO Informative campaigns conducted

³³ See: Law on Seeds (2003/10) and Law on Planting Material (2004/16)

4.8 CIVIL PROTECTION

Civil protection is an organisation, preparation and participation of individuals and institutions, whether private or public, that seeks to protect and save human lives, property and the environment from risks. These risks can be natural disasters (eg: floods) or man-made disasters (e.g.: chemical spillages).

Current Situation

In the 199 war, much of Kosovo's civil protection material was damaged. The remainder is outdated equipment. Not enough attention has been paid to this sector and funding has been limited.

During the last war in Kosovo means for protection and rescue of humans and material goods have been physically destroyed. Some of the equipment that was left is now old and out of date so that it has now almost no using value at all.

Nor in the process of reconstruction or renewing of production, public and residential areas, has the deserved attention been given to reparation or supply of appropriate equipment for carrying out activities for protection and rescue in cases of natural and other accidents. Financial demands are high for making this equipment operational as well as for supply of new equipment for protection and rescue, so beside external donations it is necessary that funds are allocated also from the national budget so that at least some equipment can be supplied and so ensure the minimal conditions for protection of humans and material goods, especially in the field of preventive actions.

Policy Framework

The Ministry of Public Services, through its Emergency Department, is authorised for organising and implementing civil protection. Responsible for the safety are owners, users of residential and work facilities, and regional and municipal bodies. MESP shall, after the adoption of 'Environmental Action Plan', work together with the Ministry of Public Services in order to coordinate the work toward establishment and implementation the Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level (APPELL) process.

Problem Prioritisation

- Lack of regulations for emergency situations
- Lack of means for protection and rescue of human life and material goods
- Lack of financial means
- Lack of Plan for Civil Protection in cases of accidents

Objectives

O1 To develop an efficient and long term civil protection strategy

Measures

M1 Drafting regulations including harmonisation with SEVESO Directive

M2: Ensuring appropriate institutional organisation and training of staff

Objective		Activities	Level and actor	Potential sources of financing	Reference to other sections	Success indicator
O1	M1	Development of the legal basis and enforcement of EIA process	Central MESP MPS KPC	KCB Donations	Health Industry Agriculture Transport	Approved laws EIA process improved
O1	M1	Adoption and enforcement of APELL Principles	Central MESP MPS KPC Local MA	KCB Donations	Health Industry Agriculture Transport	APELL adopted and enforced
O1	M1	Creating systems for communication and information for safety and rescue	Central MESP MPS MAFRD MTI KPC Local MA	KCB Donations	Health Industry Agriculture Transport	Developed communication system and functional information system
O1	M2	Capacity building for staff involved in civil protection activities	Central MESP MPS KPC Local MA	KCB Donations	Health Industry Agriculture Transport	Number of training programmes Number of participants
O1	M2	Inventory of ecological accidents, spillages, and damages	Central MESP MPS KPC Local MA	KCB Donations	Health Industry Agriculture Transport	Inventory prepared and published

4.9 RADIATION PROTECTION

4.9.1 Ionising radiation

Current Situation

Kosovo, according to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), does not belong to the countries that are using the sources of ionised radiation in medicine, industry, or research. Kosovo does not have nuclear facilities, nuclear programs, nuclear materials or nuclear waste. Radioactive material and radiation sources are used only in medicine (radiotherapy) in very small amounts due to the fact that the medical equipment is not installed.

There is a small-sized landfill of radioactive waste in Obiliq and Stan Tërg (Mitrovica), where radioactive materials and waste are being stored as left from industrial activities in KEK and Trepça. A problem is also the so-called lost sources of radiation,³⁴ which refers to soil contamination with depleted uranium (DU) during the recent conflict.³⁵ Monitoring of radioactivity in landfills is not performed, nor research of its impact to human health in surrounding areas. There are no data of impact in flora, fauna, soil, air, surface and ground waters.

There is no recording system established of ionising sources of radiation. Existing laws do not regulate protection from this radiation and there are no plans and measures for reduction of exposure to this kind of radiation.

Objectives

O1 To establish the legal and technical preconditions for effective ionizing radiation protection

Measures

M1 Identification and full analysis of sources ionising radiation

M2 Development of laws and all necessary bylaws

4.9.2 Non-ionising radiation

Current Status

The sources of non-ionizing radiation are UV lamps for different therapies and cosmetic purposes, microwaves, radio and TV stations, radar systems, mobile telephony stations, high voltage systems, electric power stations, and some types of measuring units in industry.

In Kosovo, this issue has not been regulated and there is no organized control and monitoring of non-ionizing radiation sources.

³⁴ Lost sources of radiation are: fire alarms, radioactive lightning-rods, used medical and industrial equipment that are lost during the bombardment of premises during the war or after destruction of those premises after the war that means that they do present a potential risk for every person who might be in contact with them without knowing and recognizing the risk.

³⁵ Depleted Uranium in Kosovo – UNEP 1999, report in which DU was detected in 112 measuring points in Kosovo. UV content is considered to be 9.3 t, out of 31. 000 shells used by NATO.

Objective

O2 To establish the legal and technical preconditions for effective radiation protection from non-ionizing sources

*Measures***M3 Development of a Law on non-ionizing radiation protection**

Objective		Activities	Level and actor	Potential sources of financing	Reference to other sections	Success indicator
O1	M1	Approval of legislation for protection from ionising and non-ionising radiation	Central MESP	KCB Donations	Health Chemical safety Waste	Approved law Number of sub-legal acts
O1	M1	Capacity building for staff in industry and health sector	Central MESP MPS MTI	KCB Donations	Health Chemical safety Waste	Number of training programmes Number of participants
O1	M1	Establishing of a monitoring and information system	Central MESP MH	KCB Donations	Health Chemical safety Waste	Monitoring and information system designed, developed
O1	M1	Control and of transport of radioactive material and radioactive waste	Central MESP MTT MTI Customs	KCB Donations	Health Chemical safety Waste	Control procedures established
O1	M2	Development of guidelines for sources of ionising and non-ionising radiation	Central MESP MH MTI	KCB Donations	Health Chemical safety Waste	Guidelines published
O2	M3	Inventory of ionising and non-ionising radiation sources and their supervision	Central MESP	KCB Donations	Health Chemical safety Waste	Inventory of ionising and non-ionising sources

4.10 ENERGY

Sustainable development is about improving the quality of life, while reducing the use of natural resources and pressures on the environment. Our quality of life is greatly enhanced by energy and the services it provides. The main source of energy production in Kosovo is lignite. The main question is how to make use of available energy resources sustainable and how to replace it with renewable ones.

Current Status

Energy sector in Kosovo represents one of the most important sectors of the economy and also one of the most polluting.

The main source of energy generation is lignite, with 97% of provided energy, whereas only about 3% annually produced electric energy comes from hydroelectric power plants. Solar, thermal, wind and biomass energy are not utilized.

The main sources of energy in Kosovo are divided into two major lignite bases: Dukagjini and Kosovo. Collectively, there deposits amount to 11.55 billion tons. The lignite reserves have low content of sulphur and with a relatively high percentage of lime that helps to absorb the sulphur during burning.

The two power stations, Kosovo A and Kosovo B, are located near the open-cast lignite mines of Bardhi and Mirash. The overall capacity is 645/710 MW out of the 1,478 MW installed. Around 7 million tonnes of lignite are used annually to produce this amount of electricity.

Since May, KEK has been able to produce 585/745 MW and annually, 3,800 GWh. There has been a steady increase in power production since 2000. In 2000 it was 1,914 GWh, 2,568 GWh in 2001; 3,153 GWh in 2002; 3,326 GWh in 2003; and 3,501 GWh in 2004. This translates into 1,751 Kwh per capita. In comparison, the world average in 2000 was 2,343 kWh/capita, and in OECD countries, 8,089 kWh/capita. This means that Kosovo's annual production is 75% of the world average and only 22% of the OECD country average.

The deficit in energy production is a major limiting factor in improvement of standards in Kosovo. Most of the technology dates from the 1960s and 1970s which is maintenance cost intensive.

Environmental Pressures

The energy sector in Kosovo is one of the major polluters, especially in a wider region of the city of Pristine. Emissions from power plants have a high concentration level of acidifying gases, dust, and coal ashes that cause high levels of air pollution. The whole area around KEK is polluted due to the lack of treatment of waters from the technological processes, water from open cast mines, poor conditions in the phenol reservoirs and basins, wash-out of phenol from rain, and concentrated phenols in from emissions.

It is obvious that the energy sector in Kosovo is a main contributor to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. By the nature of burning lignite, large amounts of carbon dioxide are released. However, measurements of amount of emissions do not exist.

Significant pollution sources on the Kosovo territory are:

- Thermal power plants (Kosovo A and Kosovo B)
- Open cast mines of coal in Obiliq

- Mitrovica Industrial Complex
- Feronikel in Glogovac
- Metal factory for metal processing in Janjevo
- Factory Balkan in Suhareka
- Cement Factory Sharr Cem in Hani i Elezit
- Three cities with central heating systems (Prishtina, Gjakova, and Mitrovica)
- Heavy alkaline industry (currently not functioning) in Gjakova, Peja and Gjilan
- Traffic

Currently, a system for monitoring emissions in air, water, and soil does not exist. No system for environmental protection in factories has been established, and the principles of the Aarhus Convention are not applied. Due to the unclear political status of Kosovo this Convention has not been ratified yet. Although the data are not quantified, current information reflects serious environmental problems in the energy sector which need to be urgently solved.

Policy Framework

In the sector of Energy, three main laws have been approved until now³⁶ (Law on Energy, Law on Electricity, and Law on Energy Regulator). Yet unfortunately, law enforcement is not very effective. Also, the conditions for application of the IPPC Directive have not been established. The application of the Directive will seriously affect the energy sector in terms of the implementation cost.

A draft version of the Strategy for Development of the Energy Sector 2006-2015, envisages investments in lignite power plants (additional power of 1,000 MW up to 1,600 MW). However, investments in renewable energy sources are left to the private sectors but no big steps have yet been undertaken in this regard.

Despite the existence of laws and a Strategy, currently there is no defined approach for horizontal cooperation at the governmental level in order to establish procedures and standards in the energy sector.

Kosovo is recipient of significant international development funds that could be used for minor pilot and major infrastructural projects in energy sector. These projects have to highlight the importance of the issues such as energy efficiency and environmental protection. This needs to be taken up with foreign donor countries. As for involvement of industry, cooperation with up has to now only been declaratively expressed - no concrete projects for solving environmental problems were implemented.

Demands for energy, especially electrical energy are going to grow continuously. However, bearing in mind that the priority in the coming years will be agricultural development,³⁷ no new power are expected to be built before 2015. Only upgrades to – Kosovo A and Kosova B power plants will be made. Kosova A functions at about 75% and Kosova B 85% of full capacity. In this way, the fundamental source of energy will still remain fossil fuels, with all the environmental problems attached.

As well as possible increase in water use for energy production (currently functioning only the Gazivoda/Ujman hydro central, expected operationalisation of the hydro-centrals in Zhur) and biomass which has not been used at all up to now.

³⁶2004/21, 2004/22, and 2004/20

³⁷ Energy Strategy and Policy of Kosovo, Green Paper, KTA - ED.

Problem Prioritization

The main problems originated from energy sector related to environment are:

- Energy production is mainly based on use of not renewable natural resources (lignite)
- High share of the low-quality domestic lignite in the energy production, particularly electricity production
- Low use of RES and Kosovo covers only a part of energy needs with own production;
- There is no GHG inventory even though the energy sector is a main contributor to GHG emissions
- High air pollution with SO₂, suspended particles, NO_x and CO from energy sector, and industrial residues (energy & mining activities) – around 65% population live in polluted area nearby.
- Contamination of surface and groundwater, soil and air caused by KEK facilities, mining and surface exploitation
- Outdated energy technologies and obsolete equipment
- High energy intensity in industry, as well as domestic and public sectors
- Insufficient investments in new technologies or EE programs
- In the energy sector, laws on values of transboundary emission have never been adequately enforced
- No relevant statistical data, due to lack of environmental monitoring
- Institutional capacities are not sufficiently developed
- No enforcement of economic instruments

Objectives

O1 Reducing the environmental pressure of the energy sector by implementing energy efficiency projects and gradually introducing renewable energy sources (RES) and newer technologies

Measures

- M1 Finalization and implementation of the Energy Strategy with Action Plan and adoption of necessary sub-legal acts**
- M2 Institutional strengthening**
- M3 Introduction of economic instruments**
- M4 GHG inventory and National ceilings**

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Objective		Activities	Level and actor	Potential sources of financing	Reference to other sections	Success indicator
O1	M1	Ensuring legal and technical conditions for implementation of pilot programs on EE and RES	Central MEM MESP KEK	KCB Donations Investments	Mining Air Water Soil Waste	Framework legislation for EE and RES developed
O1	M1 M4	Implementation of pilot projects on energy potential of waste	Central MEM MESP MTI KTA Local MA	KCB Donations Investments	Mining Air Water Soil Waste	List of pilot projects identified and implemented
O1	M1	Developing a plan for management of waste from energy sector	Central MESP MEM	KCB Donations	Mining Air Water Soil Waste	Waste management plan prepared
O1	M1	Ensuring legal and technical conditions for transfer of knowledge and new technologies	Central MESP MEM MTI	KCB Donations	Air Soil Waste	Respective legislation prepared
O1	M1 M3 M4	Law enforcement for fuel quality control	Central MESP MEM MTI	KCB Donations	Air Soil Waste	Regulation on fuel quality
O1	M1 M2	Establishing of a monitoring and information system	Central MESP KEK Businesses	KCB Donations Investment	Air Water Soil Waste	Monitoring and information system designed, developed, and established
O1	M1 M4	Setting emission limits for emissions from power plants and central heating systems	Central MESP MEM Local MA	KCB Donations Investment	Air Water Soil Waste	Sub-legal act on emission limits
O1	M1	Development of Regulation for energy performance of buildings	Central MESP Local MA	KCB Donations	Air Water Soil Waste	Legislation prepared and adopted
O1	M1 M2 M3 M4	Encouraging of use of combined heating systems	Central MESP MEM	KCB Donations	Air Water Forestry	New Systems introduced

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

O1	M2	Capacity building for personnel in the energy sector	Central MESP MEM	KCB Donations	Mining Air Water Soil Waste	Number of trainings Number of participants
O1	M2 M3 M4	Support voluntary agreements between the government and the industry	Central MESP MEM	KCB Investment	Mining Air Water Soil Waste	Number of agreements signed
O1	M3 M4	Assessment of possibilities to introduce CO2 taxes	Central MESP MEM MEF	KCB Donations Investment	Mining Air Water Soil Waste	Assessment of possibilities to introduce CO2 taxes completed and reported
O1	M1 M2 M3 M4	Development of use of RES	Central MESP MEM KEK	KCB Investment	Mining Air Water Soil Waste	Capacities strengthening for EE and RES

4.11 INDUSTRY AND MINING

Current Situation

Industry development in Kosovo was dictated by the economic interest of former Yugoslavia. According to this the exploitation of natural resources was widely spread, so much so that in 1988, energy, colour metals and their processing made up to 63% of industry production in Kosovo. These activities, considering that environment protection measures have not been applied,³⁸ have caused great damage to the environment and their negative impacts have yet to be rehabilitated.

Kosovo falls into the group of most polluted territories in the Europe from many aspects. Private sector of production activities has started to develop during the last decade, but without sound concept and vision. This problem is especially obvious in Trepça and Obiliq when the mines started operation in 1962. Similar problems can be found also in places like Ajvalija, Kishnica, Artanë, Klina, Hani i Elezit and other surface mining mainly located in arable land which is now covered with ash. The physical production amplitude has decreased considerably in last years, and the majority of these industries stopped operating. Thus the level of pollution is lower, but problems are still present. It is difficult to define the polluting effects of industry and mining in Kosovo because data is not available.³⁹

Sites with lead and zinc in Kosovo are mainly concentrated in the Trepça strip, such as: Stan Tërg (with sources in Melenica and Zijaça), Kishnicë, Artanë (Novo Brdo) and Leposaviq.

TABLE 2: Estimation of Mineral Resources available

Source location	Category	Quantity (t)	Content Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)
Stantërg	A+B+C1	23,968,312	3.45	2.36	74
	C2	5,200,000	3.40	2.23	81
Melenica	A+B+C1	915,000	10.37	11.25	84
Zijaça	B+C1	4,273,000	2.58	1.11	19
Kishnica e Artana	A+B+C1	13,274,165	5.27	4.48	78
	C2	5,400,000	4.38	3.53	-
Kopaunik Leposaviq	A+B+C1	3,690,333	5.88	4.04	89
	C2	1,531,500	5.48	4.61	65
Total	A+B+C1	46,120,810	4.23	3.15	70
	C2	12,131,500	4.10	3.11	-

There is interest for exploitation 47,000,000 tonnes of reserves, consisting of 25% lead, 5% zinc, and 45 gr/t silver, in the location of Çuka e Batllavës.

Except for the two widely recognised locations with Ni and Co in Çikatovo⁴⁰ and Magure, it is known that in Kosovo exist several other locations rich with minerals. The two main sources were explored in depth and 20 million tonnes of reserves were confirmed: Ni 1.31% and Co 0.07%. After numerous years of mineral exploitation in these mines, it was calculated that 11 million tonnes of minerals are still available, and would be sufficient for a decade of exploitation. Geological conditions are suitable for discovering new reserves.

³⁸ Natural resources have mostly been exploited in an unprofessional manner, without a special controls and without environmental projects

³⁹ In August 2000 UNMIK issued a report conducted in north Mitrovica. The study reflect that lead level at the time were dangerously high, exceeding the allowed level by WHO was by 200 times. The main reasons for this was the use of old technology in exploiting resources.

⁴⁰ Lack of investment and lack of electricity pose obstacles in reactivating the mines and metallurgy processes in Çikatovo and Magure.

Bauxite in Kosovo is known to exist only in the region of Gremnik⁴¹ (Volujak) in the shape of various mineral bodies. Gremnik bauxites are ferrous since they contain considerable amounts of iron. Geological studies have confirmed around 5 million tonnes of this mineral containing: Al₂O₃ around 48%, SiO₂ around 2.5%, Fe₂O₃ around 36%. After some years of exploitation, it is calculated that reserves of bauxite entail around 2.5 million tonnes, sufficient for the next 15 years of extraction.

Iron mines in Kosovo are well known in the region of Çar – Sedlar and Tërstenik – Carralevë – Ivaj, in the shape of middle sites or sparse mineral bodies.

Quartz dust is widely spread although research has only been conducted in two areas: Miro-salje (Ferizaj) and Sllovi (Lipjan) with approximately 3 million tonnes. This is of a quality that could be used for various production purposes.

From mineral non-metallic resources, the widest available is magnesium with resource locations in Strezovc and Magure, with 3 million tonnes and 2.35 million tonnes respectively. In Karaçeva, Kaolin can be found, with assumed reserves of 7.5 million tonnes.

Resources of raw material for cement production are located in Hani i Elezit and have been exploited for a long time now. Reserves confirmed at earlier periods show around 15 million tonnes, half of which has already been exploited over several years.

At present, food processing industry, tobacco industry, wood processing industry and textile industry are not functioning. However, the privatization process is ongoing and potential negative environmental impacts will have to be taken into account during the rehabilitation planning.

Environmental Pressures

The following activities can be distinguished as a main source of environmental pressures:

- Lignite exploitation and use
- Utilization of underground mines
- Enrichment and processing of the mineral resources
- Utilization of the passive alluvial
- Quarrying

Legal Framework

One of the most important aims of the Environmental Protection Law is sustainable use of natural resources. Also, the Law on Energy is based on promoting the use of renewable energy sources.

The Regulation for Mines and Minerals (approved on 21st January 2005), envisages development of a Management Plan for Mineral Resources, which will be drafted by the Independent Commission for Mines and Minerals (ICMM) and presented to the Ministry of Energy and Mining.

In the practice up to now, the EIA processes have not been sufficiently respected. EMS and ISO 9000 and ISO 14 000 have only rarely been applied and practices of cleaner production

⁴¹ Difficulties in reactivating of bauxite exploitation in Gremnik presents also the depth of the bauxites as well as the thick layer of waste rock with which it is covered and which raises extraction costs.

do not exist. No administrative steps have been taken in order to prepare for applying obligations arising from the IPPC Directive.

Problem Prioritisation

- Lack of respect for the existing laws and other legal regulations and sub-legal acts
- Lack of discharge limits
- Lack of environmental management systems in different sectors
- Incomplete EIA procedure
- Pollution from industry and mining
- Insufficient and inappropriate waste management practices
- Old industrial technology with low environmental performance
- Non existence of economic instruments
- Lack of plan for management and use of mineral resources

Objectives

O1 To rehabilitate the industry and mining sector in Kosovo followed with actions of remediation of existing ‘hot spots’ and prevention of further environmental degradation in future development phases of Kosovo

Measures

M1 Development of legislation and improving institutional organisation for enforcement of the IPPC Directive

M2 Reduction of emission in air, water and soil from the industrial sector and mineral activities, including rehabilitation of old landfill sites

Objective	Activities		Level and actor	Potential sources of financing	Reference to other sections	Success indicator
O1	M1	Completing of sub-legal acts for environmental protection	Central MESP MEM MTI MEF	KCB Donations	Air Water Soil Waste Health	Number of approved sub-legal acts
O1	M1	Institutional support to initiatives for use of clean technologies and renewable resources	Central MESP MEM MTI MEF	KCB Donations Private Investments	Economy Energy Waste Health	Plan for support to RES and EE projects prepared
O1	M1	Action Plan for Kosovo quarries	Central ICMM MESP MEM MTI	KCB Donations	Forestry Biodiversity	Plan prepared and approved

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

O1	M1	Study on applying EMS (ISO 9000 and 14 000)	Central MESP MTI	KCB Donations	Economy Health	Study conducted
O1	M1	Plan for stimulation of scientific environmental research in industry and mining	Central MESP MEST UP	KCB Donations Private investments	Education Air Water Soil Waste	Stimulation plan for scientific research prepared
O1	M2	Pilot projects for increase of eco efficiency in industry	Central MTI Local MA Private businesses	KCB Donations Private investments	Agriculture Energy Forestry Health	Number of pilot projects identified
O1	M2	Advancing methods and techniques of extraction and production	Central MESP MEM MTI Private businesses	KCB Investments	Agriculture Energy Forestry Health	Level of usage of new advance techniques
O1	M2	Involvement of the industry as a partner for solving of environmental problems	Central MESP MEM MTI Local MA Private businesses	KCB Investments	Energy Health	Set standards are achieved
O1	M2	Gradual replacement of existing old technologies	Central MEF MTI	KCB Investments	Air Water Soil Energy Forestry	Level of improved technology
O1	M2	Closure or revitalisation of mines after exploitation process	Central MESP MEM ICMM Mines	KCB Donations	Air Water Soil Energy Health	Number of closed and revitalised mines
O1	M2	Application of tax on exploration	Central MESP MEF MTI MEM	KCB	Agriculture Water Forestry	Level of allocated funds into Fund for revitalisation
O1	M1 M2	Planning industrial areas as part of the spatial planning	Central MESP MTI Local MA	KCB	Spatial Planning Agriculture Soil Health	Industrial zones planned
O1	M1 M2	Reduction of the quantity of industrial and hazardous waste	Central MESP MEM	KCB Investments	Air Water Soil	Level of reduction of industrial and

			MTI Local Private businesses		Energy Forestry Health	hazardous waste
--	--	--	--	--	------------------------------	-----------------

4.12 TRANSPORT

An efficient and flexible transport system is essential for a sound economy and improved quality of life. The current transport system poses significant and growing threats to the environment and human health due to the drastic growth in the number vehicles on the road.

Current Status

Access to a good transport infrastructure is vital for the free movement of goods and people and therefore is essential to Kosovo's economic recovery.

Kosovo covers an area of approximately 11,000 km² - stretching up to 190 km North/South and 150 km East/West. The territory is served by a 1,700 km network of two-lane main and secondary (regional) roads, a 330 km single track rail system running North/South and North-East/West from Prishtina, and a regional level airport. In the beginning of 2006, the international railway line between Pristina and Skopje (Macedonia) became functional.

Network density is relatively low, at about 0.35 km/km². All are in urgent need of improvement to bring them up to acceptable standards, along with the related transport equipment - a situation that has as much to do with a lack of investment and adequate maintenance over recent years as it does with the damage during the recent conflict. Most of the road network is serviceable, but at a low standard, with 25% of the main and regional road networks needing urgent rehabilitation.⁴²

After the recent conflict a significant increase of vehicles occurred. Approximately 215,000 registered vehicles⁴³ and considerable number of KFOR and UNMIK vehicles were on Kosovo's roads.⁴⁴ The majority of vehicles in Kosovo is older than 20 years, and most of it is technically out of order. In addition, the usage of fuel with low quality and cars without proper catalyst system is also in place. All fuel and oils are fully imported and not subject to control.

Environmental Pressures

The transport sector is specific regarding the environment because it poses serious negative impacts during both construction and operation. Transport affects the overall quality of the environment in Kosovo (especially in urban environments) by polluting the air, water, and soil as well as contributing for climate change, noise pollution, changes in the landscape and

⁴² The effects of under-investment during the 1990s, and the damage caused by the 1999 conflict, reduced roads, bridges and the railway in Kosovo to a state of disrepair. Out of almost 1,700km of road in the province, 40 per cent were found to be in a 'very poor condition' by the end of 1999. Driving just a few miles could take up to an hour due to the number of pot-holes, sometimes up to ½ meter deep.

⁴³ Data from Ministry of Transport and Communications

⁴⁴ It is evaluated that their number makes about 15-20% of total number of registered vehicles

land use. Also, it is possible for habitats and cultural heritage to be degraded during the construction phase and end-of life vehicles and waste also represent a serious environmental problem.

Policy Framework

There are three key Laws that regulate the issues of transport:

- Law on Road Transport (2005/23)
- Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (2004/17)
- Law on Roads (2003/24).

These Laws are prepared in compliance with the EU standards.

In addition, Kosovo is an active participant in the South East Europe Transport Observatory, and Transport Project Preparation Facility. The Kosovo Transport Policy and Plan is an important part of the preparation of Kosovo for future EU integration processes. The Draft Kosovo Transport Policy and Plan (May 2005) integrates major environmental considerations in transport sector, emphasizing that transport demand in Kosovo is still unpredictable. The draft Policy identifies a need of combined approach of the MESP and Ministry of Transport in a common policy on urban development and transport.

The administrative directive on EIA (9/2004) complies with the amended EC EIA Directive (97/11/EC) but the practical implementation of the Directive is currently under preparation.

Problem Prioritization

There are several environmentally related problems that should be considered in the transport sector:

- Lack of integral spatial planning
- Lack of Kosovo Transport Policy and Plan
- Inefficient practice of existing EIA and SEA procedures
- Rapid growth of transport by private vehicles
- Lack of air monitoring from the transport sector
- Large number of the old vehicles
- Low developed public transport, especially railway
- Low fuel quality (high sulphur content)
- Lack of regulations on fuel quality

Objectives

O1 To mainstream sustainable development principles in the transport sector.

Measures

M1 Development and adoption of necessary by-laws in compliance with requirement of EU legislation

M2 Reduction of emissions of polluting gases from the sector**M3 Improvement and increase of public transport services**

Objective	Activities		Level and actor	Potential sources of financing	Reference to other sections	Success indicator
O1	M1	Adoption of Kosovo Transport Policy with Plan	Central MTT	KCB Donations	Air	Transport policy document prepared and adopted
O1	M1 M2	To establish a laboratory for fuel quality control	Central MTT MTI MESP	KCB Donations	Air	Functional laboratory
O1	M1	To adopt a regulation on fuel quality and quality control	Central MTT MESP MTI	KCB Donations	Air	Regulation adopted
O1	M2	Monitoring of the impact of the transport sector in environment	Central MTT MESP Local MA	KCB Donations	Air Water Safety	Reports on impact assessment
O1	M2	Study on number and category of motor vehicles in Kosovo	Central MTT MPS Local MA	KCB Donations	Air Water Soil Safety Waste	Published study report
O1	M1 M2	Enforcement of laws regulating transport of hazardous substances and adopting of a regulation on classification of roads permitted for transport of hazardous materials	Central MTT MESP MPS	KCB	Industry Waste Chemical Safety	Number of enforced laws Approved regulation
O1	M2 M3	Stimulate the rail transport for passengers and goods	Central MTT	KCB Investments	Industry Waste	Number of stimulated lines

4.13 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture was traditionally one of the most important economic sectors of Kosovo. Today, agriculture is neglected and most of the agriculture products are being imported. Even if many open questions exist, there are many factors that are in favour of agriculture development based on principles of organic production.

Current Status

Kosovo territory was predominantly a rural society after the World War II with the rural population comprising 80 % of the total population. In 1991, the Kosovo population was 63 % rural, and the estimations for the year 2000 are that the rural population⁴⁵ is about 60 %. Future trends are not easy to be predicted but as it seems, rapid urbanization of Kosovo is a present situation. This will decrease the number of people living in rural areas and generating their income from agricultural activities.

Out of 585 000 ha of arable land 51% is cultivated with grains, 45% are pastures and meadows, 2% orchards and less than 1% vinery.

Agriculture sector in Kosovo is in a very difficult position. Many farms are abandoned, while the infrastructure is partially and in some cases fully damaged.⁴⁶

The most important crop, as measured in areas, in Kosovo⁴⁷ during the period 1981–1996 has been maize, which was grown on around 100,000 ha. As second came wheat (70,000 ha). The other crops generally decreased during the period with exception for potatoes and cabbage.

The number of animals increased between 1981 and 1996 but with minor variations during the period. Sheep and poultry decreased substantially in number between 1991 and 1996. In 1996 there was not much livestock in socially owned enterprises (SOEs) with the exception of pigs. According to a survey⁴⁸ to SOEs carried out in the summer 2003 there is now almost no livestock in the SOEs. The most important type of livestock is cattle amounting to almost 320 000 heads. A livestock farm holding register is planned to be created in co-operation with the EU/EAR funded project "Strengthen Public Veterinary Services in Kosovo" (SPUVESEK). So far, 91 000 livestock farm holdings have been registered.

Agriculture as a sector contributes with about 30% in Kosovo GDP. Kosovo do not fulfil needs of the population with its own agricultural products, therefore 80% of agricultural products are imported. Proper quality control of domestically grown and imported products has not been conducted so far.

Due to the unclear situation as well as the level of overall agricultural production, level of used artificial fertilizers, Kosovo will still need to explore which direction will give the optimal results. It can be judged that ecological agriculture is a real option⁴⁹.

⁴⁵Today, the agricultural population of Kosovo amounts to almost 1.3 million people

⁴⁶MAFRD, Green Book of Kosovo, Prishtina 2003, page 9

⁴⁷Agricultural Statistics Kosovo 2002

⁴⁸Agricultural Statistics Kosovo 2002

⁴⁹Small arable surface, cheap labour and reduction of financial means

*Environmental Pressures*⁵⁰

The environmental impact of the current level of agricultural activity on Kosovo is lower than average impact in the neighbouring countries. Fertilizer and agrochemical use are low⁵¹, thus not severely polluting the soil and the underground water. However, the use of fertilizers and pesticides had not been recorded. The level of mechanization is also low, so that small-scale agriculture with relatively light machines and mainly handwork remains. This also has a low impact on the environment.

Organic production activities have not been performed in an organized manner. Many of the small private farms in certain parts of the Kosovo territory have, in fact, great preconditions to actually start organic production activities, due to the low level of fertilizers and pesticides use over the last decades and low industrial development.

Policy Framework

The legal framework for agriculture consists of a number of laws, such as:

- Law on Nature Protection
- Law on Seeds (UNMIK/REG/2003/10)
- Law on Farmer Cooperatives
- Law on Artificial Fertilizers (UNMIK/REG/2003/22)
- Law on Spatial Planning (UNMIK 2003/30)
- Law on Pesticides (UNMIK/REG/2003/35)
- Law on Planting Material
- Veterinary Law (UNMIK/REG/2004/28)
- Water Law (UNMIK 2004/24)
- Air Protection Law (UNMIK 2004/37)
- Law on Livestock Production (UNMIK/2004/33)

Installations for intensive rearing of poultry, pigs or livestock with more than 10 000 poultry, 500 pigs, 100 cattle, and 1000 small livestock must undergo the full EIA process.

Projects for the restructuring of rural land holdings, projects for the use of uncultivated land or semi natural areas for intensive agricultural purposes, water management projects for agriculture (irrigation, land drainage), intensive afforestation and deforestation (for the purposes of conversion to another type of land use), intensive fish farming, installations for the slaughter of animals, sludge deposition sites, sites for disposal of dead and unwanted animals must undergo simplified EIA process.

⁵⁰ The major environmental impact of agriculture could be on biodiversity, soil erosion, physical degradation of the cultural heritage, generated agricultural waste, and pollution of the surface and groundwater recipients by fertilizers and pesticides, as well as greenhouse gas emissions.

⁵¹ Up to 7 times more than EU average

Problem Prioritization

- Lack of sub-legal acts
- Lack of proper control and monitoring over import and use of fertilizers and pesticides
- Most of the agricultural products are imported
- No rendering plant in function and inefficient waste management with agriculture waste (particularly with animal waste and use of waste biomass);
- Lack of treatment for agricultural wastewater;
- Irrigation system is neglected;
- Use of agricultural land for construction and other commercial purposes;
- Land fragmentation and property rights;
- Lack of specific funds for development of environmental friendly agriculture.

Objectives

- O1 To ensure development of legal, technical, financial and human capacities for sustainable development of the agriculture sector**

Measures

M1 Mainstreaming environmental concerns in the sector

M2 Promotion and support to organic production

M3 Optimizing the use of fertilizers and pesticides

Objective	Activities		Level and actor	Potential sources of financing	Reference to other sections	Success indicator
O1	M1	Completing of legislation and its harmonization with EU legislation	Central MAFRD MESP	KCB Donations	Forestry Water Soil Chemical Safety	Legislation prepared and harmonized with EU norms
O1	M1	Drafting of Agriculture Action Plan	Central MAFRD MESP	KCB Donations	Forestry Water Soil Chemical Safety Spatial Planning Transport Mining	Agriculture Action Plan prepared
O1	M1	Rehabilitation of irrigation networks	Central MAFRD MESP Local MA	KCB Donations Investments	Water Soil	Plan for reparation of irrigation network available

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

O1	M1	Setting grounds for development of ecotourism	Central MAFRD MESP MTI Local Businesses	KCB Investments	Forestry Water Soil Chemicals Economy Biodiversity	Number of ecological tourist spots
O1	M2 M3	Introduction of incentive instruments for applying of alternative methods of agricultural products and compost	Central MAFRD MESP Private businesses	KCB Donations Investments	Forestry Water Soil Chemical Safety	List of instruments available Amount of organic waste reused and composted
O1	M2	Ensuring suitable conditions when importing input for agriculture and placement of food products	Central MAFRD MESP MEF MTI	KCB	Forestry Soil Chemical Safety	List of subsidies available Amount of products imported and exported
O1	M1 M2 M3	Maintaining traditional farming methods	Central Local Business	KCB Donations Investments	Forestry Water Soil Waste	Number of traditional farms preserved
O1	M1 M2 M3	Development and implementation of training programmes for farmers tackling the issues of good agricultural practices	Central MAFRD MESP Local MA	KCB Donations Investments	Forestry Water Soil Waste Chemical safety Education and awareness	Number of training programs implemented Number of farmers attended the training
O1	M1	Developing of agro-environmental indicators	Central MAFRD	KCB Donations	Forestry Water Soil Waste Chemical Safety	List of agro-environmental indicators available
O1	M2	Establishment of a modern certification system for organic products	Central MAFRD MH MESP	KCB Private investment	Transport	Recognized certification system for organic products established

4.14 FOREST MANAGEMENT

One effective solution to the squandering of the world's forest resources is a move to sustainable forest management. Sustainable use of forests balances economic and ecological needs by providing an alternative to destructive forms of forest exploitation such as uncontrolled logging, cattle-grazing and other kinds of agriculture. Sustainable forest management aims to provide a continuous yield of quality forest products while preserving the essential biological and ecological integrity of a healthy self-perpetuating forest.

Current Status

Forests represent a resource of special importance. However, as a consequence of inappropriate management of forest in the past, the result is heavy degradation of forests. The average volume of wood per ha is approximately 90 m³, and average annual growth is about 3 m³ per ha. Kosovo forests, forest land, and fallow land make up to around 47% of total surface area. Of this figure, forests make up 460,800 ha, or 89.93%; forest land 28,200ha, or 5.50%; and fallow land 23,400 ha, or 4.57%. Around 61.63% of forests are publicly owned, whereas the remaining 38.37% is in private ownership. According to statistics from the Kosovo Forest Agency, approximately 222,000 m³/year of wood is felled for construction and heating purposes. The whole volume of wood covers around 54 million m³. The average volume of wood per hectare is approximately 90 m³, and average annual growth is about 3 m³ per ha. The high demand for wood in the aftermath of the conflict is putting increasing pressure on the long term sustainability of forest ecosystems.

Forests in Kosovo represent a resource of special importance. According to statistics of Kosovo Forest Agency, approximately 222,000 m³/year of technical and fire wood gets exploited. This is particularly worrying as the whole volume of forest in Kosovo covers only around 54 million m³.⁵²

The high demand for wood in the aftermath of the conflict is putting increasing pressure on the long term sustainability of Kosovo's forests and ecosystems. The wood is mainly used for heating and construction. The risk of erosion in the mountainous areas is also high. Forests have been destroyed by fire too; according to the Forestry Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, 3,263 ha were lost in this way in 2000.

Environmental Pressures

- Illegal wood cutting
- Plants' diseases and wood pests
- Poor forest quality structure
- Insufficient use of the forest land capacity
- Insufficient implementation of sivicultural measures
- Degradation of forest land due to exploitation of stones and gravel

⁵² Data from Forest Inventarisation 2003

Policy Framework

The existing Law on Forestry (2003/6, 2004/9) is based on the sustainable principles defined in the Rio Convention of 1992. This law defines forest as a national resource and it constitutes the basis for improved forest management and more efficient use of forestland.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development is responsible for the development and implementation of policies and implementing legislation for agriculture, forestry and rural development.

Kosovo Forest Agency, established by the Law on Kosovo Forests, in year 2003 is responsible for management of forests, public forest land and control of management with forest and private forest land.

The organisational and legislative restructuring was conducted with support of FAO. The main forestry projects were the Forestry Emergency and Rehabilitation Project, Institutional Support for Forest Institutions, Forestry Inventory Project and support of trainings in forestry by the Swedish development Cooperation Agency - Sida.

Problem Prioritization

Management of forests and forest land faces many problems, some of which are listed below:

- Illegal activities in forests and forest land
- Low enforcement of existing laws and lack of other necessary sub-legal acts
- Lack of National Strategy for sustainable forest management
- Lack of trained and educated human resources
- Lack of an alternative heating solution
- Lack of proper cooperation between governmental institutions, civil society, financial institutions
- Lack of public awareness regarding the importance of forest ecosystems to the environment
- Degradation of forest ecosystems through biotic and abiotic factors
- Lack of investments for forest protection and development

Objectives

O1 Sustainable management of forests

Measures

M1 Preparation and adoption of necessary sub legal acts and the Forest Management Strategy with Action Plan

M2 Strengthening the financial, institutional, technical, and organisational forest management capacities

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Objective		Activities	Level and actor	Potential sources of financing	Reference to other sections	Success indicator
O1	M1 M2	Prevention of illegal exploitation and damaging of forests	Central MAFRD MESP Local MA Police Courts Inspection	KCB Donations	Agriculture Biodiversity	Measures to stop illegal exploitation of forests implemented
O1	M1	Completion and implementation of legislation	Central Assembly MAFRD MESP Local MA Police Inspection	KCB Donations	Agriculture Biodiversity	Laws and other legal documents approved
O1	M1	Complete inventory of forest ecosystems	Central MAFRD MESP	Donations	Agriculture Biodiversity	Inventory of forest ecosystems compiled
O1	M1	Drafting of long term forest management plans	Central MAFRD	KCB Donations	Agriculture Biodiversity	Plans prepared
O1	M1	Announcing natural protected areas	Central MAFRD MESP Local MA	KCB Donations	Biodiversity Spatial planning	Percentage of the territory under protection
O1	M2	Improvement of personnel structure in the sector	Central MAFRD MEST	KCB Donations	Education	Number of trainings Number of participants
O1	M1	Development of Strategy for forest fire prevention	Central MAFRD MESP	KCB Donations	Agriculture Biodiversity	Strategy for forest fire prevention developed
O1	M1	Resolving existing legal issues of property conflicts	Central Government Assembly MAFRD MESP MA	KCB	Agriculture Biodiversity	Number of cases solved
O1	M1 M2	Identification and monitoring of damaging factors and forest illnesses	Central MAFRD MESP	KCB Donations	Biodiversity Agriculture	Monitoring system designed, developed, and established
O1	M1	Development of activities for producing forest seeds and seedlings	Central MAFRD MTI	KCB Donations	Agriculture Biodiversity	Number of producers of forest seeds and seedlings

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

O1	M1	Preventive remediation of erosive areas	Central MAFRD MESP	KCB Donations	Agriculture Industry Water Waste	Remediate areas
O1	M1 M2	Development of a strategy for protection from forest fire	Central MAFRD MESP	KCB Donations	Agriculture Biodiversity	Developed strategy
O1	M1	Introduction of immediate aforestation measures (foresting defrosted areas 1000 ha/year)	Central MAFRD	KCB Donations	Biodiversity Agriculture	Total ha reforested
O1	M1 M2	Establishing of Reporting, Diagnosis and Prognosis Service and bio-indication points	Central MAFRD Local MA	KCB Donations	Biodiversity	Plan for establishing of bio-indication points
O1	M2	Prevention, operation and introducing biological measures and methods for fighting destructive pathogens in the forests	Central MAFRD MESP	KCB Donations	Biodiversity Agriculture	Biological measures and methods introduced

4.15 EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Education, training and awareness process is a complex task for achieving a friendly approach and attitude towards environmental problems and issues. This process implies the creation of positive attitude and critical thinking of each individual towards the environment where he lives. Moreover, this process requires active public involvement in all decision making processes relating to the future of environment, the current situation as well as taking responsibility.

Current Situation

Kosovo population is very young and is faced with many socio-economic problems. Educational institutions are in the process of restructuring and environmental issues are still not given special attention.

Educational Plans and Programmes for different levels are in the process of being drafted and it is planned that these will include environmental themes such as sustainable development. Special forms of environmental education outside schools aimed at specific target groups (farmers, consumers, housewives) are almost nonexistent.

Existing school programs are not sufficient for tackling environmental issues in a desired way and with a critical attitude. The proactive side of creating positive habits for environmental protection is especially lacking. Schools of all levels do not dedicate adequate attention to environmental issues either.

Environmental NGOs have only limited influence due to lack of experience and financial support for their activities.

Also, the media does not sufficiently cover environmental issues. Very often the media have a sensational approach towards environmental issues rather than giving an educational and awareness approach. Furthermore, research journalism in the field on environment does not exist.

Legal Framework

Laws regulating this sector are:

- Environment Protection Law
- Law on Primary and Secondary School Education
- Law on Preschool Education
- Information Law
- Law on Access to Official Documents

Problem Prioritisation

There are several problems of involving environmental programmes in education:

- Standstill of inter-institutional cooperation for joint environmental programmes
- Low support from public institutions to environmental NGOs which promote environmental education and awareness raising projects
- Lack of integrated and qualitative form of public information through media regarding environmental issues

- Lack of long term educational programmes and awareness raising campaigns as well as support/initiative for scientific research focusing on environment.

Objectives

O1 To include environmental issues as an curricular subject with 0.5% of the overall educative programmes in all levels

O2 To provide institutional and financial support for increasing the level of public information and education regarding environmental issues and impacts

O3 To include environmental activities outside the curricula through, which environmental NGOs and institutions could apply the school programmes

Measures

M1 Application of environmental education and training in schools and universities as well as civil society with the aim of increasing public participation in decision making processes

M2 Capacity building for civil servants

M3 Encourage and support environmental projects

Objective		Activities	Level and actor	Potential sources of financing	Reference to other sections	Success indicator
O1	M1	Analysis of quality and quantity of environmental themes in educative programmes	Central MESP MEST	KCB Donations	All sectors	Report of the analysis
O1	M1	Proposing environmental themes in school subjects in all levels	Central MESP MEST	KCB Donations	All sectors	Additional themes introduced
O1	M2	Strengthening capacities of educational staff for environmental subjects	Central MESP MEST	KCB Donations	All sectors	Number of trainings and % of staff involved
O1	M3	Prepare "Green Pack" for Kosovo	Central MESP MEST	KCB Donations	All sectors	Green Pack published and distributed
O2	M3	Establishment of an environmental information centre within KEPA	Central MESP MEST	KCB Donations	All sectors	Functional informative centre
O2	M3	Issuing an informative environmental magazine in MESP	Central MESP	KCB Donations	All sectors	Number of publication in year
O2	M2	Constant update of MESP webpage	Central MESP	KCB Donations	All sectors	Number of new articles
O3	M3	Support for NGOs, stimulation for new NGOs, implementing environmental projects	Central MESP Local	KCB Donations	All sectors	Number of operational NGO Number of projects implemented

4.16 INTEGRATED SPATIAL PLANNING

Professional integrated treatment of spatial planning in Kosovo should be one of the very important factors in environmental protection, especially considering the alarming situation with uncontrolled construction activities which cover a surface of 10,887 km². According to the existing legislation for spatial planning, the environmental problems are integrated in all fields of activities – now it remains for the law to be properly implemented, which is a sensitive issue in our current situation. Kosovo's spatial plans and the subsequent municipal plans must take into consideration environmental issues, naturally in cooperation with the Environment Protection Department and other relevant stakeholders. In principle, all realistic environmental demands that can be applied in the current situation must be supported.

Current Situation

Spatial planning has never had the proper attention in Kosovo society, also partially because the industrial development of the 1970's never took environmental impacts into consideration.

The process of over-urbanisation without proper planning, as well as population migration, has caused great decrease in the agricultural sector which is very important for the overall development of the country. After the conflict of 1998/99, as a result of population moving in direction from villages to cities, society faced huge demographical changes and the resulting uncontrolled expansion of urban areas – especially in larger cities. All these factors have caused inefficient use of city space, destruction and deserting of villages, and not a rational use of space in general (e.g. car parks), causing environmental damage.

Cities with higher concentration are faced with environmental degradation as a result of uncontrolled constructions, lack of attention for public spaces, old public infrastructure, lack of attractive recreational areas such as parks and sport fields, and other places of public interest like zoological and botanical gardens. In addition, there are serious problems to consider in the relation village-cities where a good working partnership would enable reduction of environmental problems. It can be said that integrated spatial planning in Kosovo should be considered as an urgent need to meet demands of the population and economy, respecting the principle of sustainable urban and rural development.

In general, for integrated spatial planning in Kosovo, it can be stated:

- GIS technology in central and local level is essential in order to monitor activities which influence environmental protection
- Uncontrolled construction activities in urban and rural areas, as well as close to main roads causing this way environmental degradation and loss of green surfaces in urban areas
- Use and attention for public spaces is minimal especially in urban areas
- Infrastructure does not comply with expansion of urban areas causing this way direct pollution of urban and rural areas
- Not equal regional development and negligence of the village-city partnership followed by massive migration from rural to urban areas

- Lack of attractive areas such as zoological and botanical gardens which would mitigate environmental problems in urban areas
- Non-compliance with the Spatial Planning Law (article 28) when preparing documentation regarding spatial planning

Legal Framework

Laws approved by the Kosovo Assembly and SRSG (UNMIK)

- Law on Spatial Planning (2003/30)
- Construction Law (2004/15) – only two sub-legal acts have been approved whilst others are in procedure
- Water Law (2004/24)
- Law on Roads (2003/11)
- Nature Protection Law (approved by Parliament)
- Law on Kosovo Forests (2003/6, 2004/9)
- Law on Hunting (approved by Parliament)
- Directions for the protection of some species of flora and fauna

In order to successfully achieve the aspirations set by the various laws, the following short-term, mid-term, and long-term goals must be developed:

Short-term goals:

- Immediate prohibition (stopping) of unlicensed construction works
- Drafting of regulation for illegal constructions
- Drafting sub-legal acts envisaged with the Spatial Planning Law and Construction Law
- Training of spatial planning staff involved in preparation of spatial planning documents
- Training of experts in local and central level for using GIS

Medium-term goals:

- Development of spatial plans in central and local level
- Development of spatial plans for areas of special societal interest (eg. ecosystems)
- Development of full legal framework and guidelines for enforcement of existing laws and training for resources involved
- Capacity building in central and local level and systematic training of civil servants in speciality groups

Long-term goals:

- Permanent attention and application of documents on spatial planning especially in special areas with emphasis in environmental protection.
- Application of international regulation and standards in the field of integrated spatial planning
- Raising public awareness for proper treatment of communal space

- Establishment of and support for research institutions which would assess and propose new methodologies of environmental development in all regions of Kosovo based on EU and international current documents
- Monitoring and inspection of law enforcement and compliance
- Development of plans for regulating urban infrastructure in the territory of Kosovo
- Creation of a construction enforcement agency

In order to achieve these purposes, it is necessary to have the maximal commitment of all involved parties, including responsible governmental institutions and civil society.

Problem Prioritisation

- Lack of professional profile in integrated spatial planning
- Low enforcement of laws approved by relevant institutions and actual applicable laws
- Lack of economical instruments for improvement of environment and spatial management
- Low public awareness for proper treatment of communal space whilst respecting environment protection laws
- Lack of investments in technical infrastructure whilst protecting environment, especially natural and cultural heritage
- Lack of strategy for equal development for the whole territory of Kosovo and political recommendations for stimulating/improving urban-rural partnership
- Lack of investments for construction zoological and botanical gardens
- Lack of long term plans for integrated spatial management in Kosovo
- Uncontrolled constructions in urban and rural parts leading to the eradication of green areas
- Inappropriate use of public spaces in urban areas, such as car parking or storage areas
- Infrastructure does not match the rapid expansion of urban areas
- Unequal regional development and resulting rural-urban migration, pressurising the environment
- Non-compliance with environmental criteria whilst preparing planning documentation in contradiction with the spatial planning law

Objective

O1 To ensure implementation of Spatial Planning Law, improvement of technical (GIS) and financial capacities of the national and local government, as well as provision of human capacity for integrated spatial management whilst taking into account principles of sustainable development

Measures

M1 Establishment of a legal basis as well as institutional and human capacity building for integrated spatial planning

Objective	Activities		Level and actor	Potential sources of financing	Reference to other sections	Success indicator
O1	M1	Development of legislation for spatial planning and construction	Central MESP MTT Local MA	KCB Donations	Transport Forestry Agriculture	Number of laws and sub-legal acts approved
O1	M1	Approval of documents for spatial planning at both levels	Central MESP Local MA	KCB	Soil Agriculture Biodiversity Transport	Number of prepared documents
O1	M1	Capacity building for professionals in the field of spatial planning and strengthening of governmental institutions	Central MESP MEST Local MA	KCB Donations	Education	Number of training and participants
O1	M1	Approval of legislation for stopping of uncontrolled constructions	Central MESP Local MA	KCB	All sectors	Law on illegal constructions Sub-legal acts
O1	M1	Pilot projects in the field of urban and rural development	Central MESP Local MA	KCB Donations	Soil Agriculture Transport Biodiversity	Pilot projects implemented
O1	M1	Preparing guidelines for using ecological materials during construction works, especially for the purposes of insulation	Central MESP Local MA Private Sector	KCB Donations Investments	Energy Chemical Safety Biological Safety Waste	Guidelines for using ecological materials published

Chapter 5

5.1 LIST OF PRIORITY PROJECTS
5.1.1 Air quality management
Project Title:
Development of a Cadastre of Air Pollutants – Phase I of Air Quality Monitoring Network

Duration of the project: 15 months	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP (KEPA)
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Preparation of a cadastre of air pollution 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A cadastre does not exist – An integrated air monitoring system does not exist – Compilation of the cadastre is essential as without it no standards for air pollution can be set and national emission ceilings cannot be defined
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air pollutant cadastre prepared and electronically available – Institutional strengthening and capacity building in the air quality sector of MESP (KEPA) 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Availability of air pollutant cadastre – Proper definition and standards for air pollutants – Level of involvement of stakeholders at the local and national level
Monitoring body: MESP, NPHIK, University of Prishtina, Municipal Authorities	
Overall proposed budget: 190,250 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Prepare ToR for project implementation, including definition of work plan for international expert	2 months	MESP	600		600
Recruitment of project team, consisting of 1 project manager at MESP, 2 support staff at MESP, 1 international expert, 2 Kosovar experts	2 months	MESP	600		600
Review of existing documents and preparation of stakeholder matrix -2 months MESP coordinator, 5 days international expert, 10 days Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP	600	6,200	6,800
Prepare work plan for measuring at hotspots, analysis of main pollutants including timeline, locations, monitoring teams, required equipment, etc. - 1 months MESP coordinator, 10 days international & local expert	1 month	MESP	300	10,500	10,800
Recruit and train staff for monitoring teams based upon work plan for field work - 2 months MESP coordinator, 10 days international expert, 44 days Kosovar experts	2 months	MESP	600	15,650	16,250
Field work to provide input for cadastre 2 months MESP coordinator, 7 monitoring teams 2 experts each, 8 days each, 5 days international expert	2 months	MESP	600	23,100	23,700
Rent of 24 hr. Air quality monitoring equipment (from abroad) - 2 machines, for 50 days (rough estimation)	2 months	MESP	600	100,000	100,600
Procurement of software for electronic cadastre - 1 month MESP staff, 5 days international expert	1 month	MESP	300	4,800	5,100
Including all results in electronic cadastre - 5 months MESP coordinator, 22 days international expert, 75 days Kosovar experts (including training on use of software)	5 months	MESP	1,500	30,500	32,000
TOTAL			5,700	190,750	190,250

Project Title:**Kosovo Strategy on Climate Changes Issues (KSCC)**

Duration of the project 18 months	Proposed start date: January 2007
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP, MEM, MTTP, MAFRD
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To establish a Kosovo focal point for Climate Change issues - To identify and to quantify main GHG emission sources - Prepare an approximation strategy to comply with the Kyoto Protocol - To draft and get approved the Kosovo Strategy on Climate Change issues 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No GHG policy existing - National Focal Point not established - An inventory of GHG not available - Some existing legal and sub legal acts are indirectly related to reduction of greenhouse gases but not sufficient to cover the issue
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Situation concerning GHG clarified - Focal point established within MESP - Completion of the legal infrastructure related to GHG - GHG gas emission inventory - Prioritized problems for reduction of gases with GHG effect - Drafted the KSCC and approved by the parliament - Approximation Strategy for compliance with Kyoto Protocol prepared - Awareness raising of the wider population regarding climate change issues 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of the situation related to Climate Change and GHG in Kosovo - Focal point established and functional - GHG Inventory prepared and publicly available - KSCC prepared and approved by the Parliament - Approximation strategy for compliance with Kyoto Protocol drafted - Complementary legal acts prepared and approved by the parliament - Three seminars, public debates and round table meeting in TV accomplished
Monitoring body: MESP	
Overall proposed budget: 107,400 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Prepare ToR for project implementation, including definition of work plan for international expert	2 months	MESP	600		600
Recruitment of project team, consisting of 1 project manager at MESP, 3 support staff at MESP and 2 international experts	2 months	MESP	600		600
3 day seminar on basics of Climate Change, Kyoto Protocol and GHGs - 30 participants, 2x6 workdays international experts	1 month	MESP	300	12,800	13,100
2-day workshop for prioritization of problems and sharing international experience on reaching Kyoto standards (multi-stakeholder group, including energy, industry etc.) - 20 participants, 2*5 workdays international experts	1 month	MESP	300	9,500	9,800
1 week study-tour of 7 Kosovar air quality experts + 3 relevant MESP staff to Croatia or Slovenia, organization by MESP coordinator - (10,000 EUR for logistics for 10 people + 10 days international TA)	2 month	MESP -	600	19,000	19,600
Overview of legal framework and drafting of required sub-Acts - 3 months full-time MESP coordinator + 22 days of international expert, including training-on-the-job	3 months	MESP	900	20,900	21,800
Drafting of approximation strategy for Kyoto Protocol - 3 months MESP coordinator + 22 days of international expert, including training-on-the-job	4 months	MESP	900	20,900	21,800
Completion of the Kosovo Strategy for Climate Change issues MESP coordinator, support staff & 2x10 workdays Kosovar experts & 10 days of international expert	2 months	MESP	600	11,000	11,600
3 Public information meetings concerning climate change and the KSCC - 3 different municipalities - 30 participants each, 1 day incl. lunch MESP coordinator, 2x6 days Kosovar experts, location rent & logistics	1 month	MESP	300	3,300	3,600
Preparation, printing and distribution of 2 types of posters - 1000 copies each, 1 EUR/poster, 3x500 leaflets, 2 EUR/leaflet - including printing costs, preparation of material & distribution	3 months	MESP	900	4,000	4,900
TOTAL			6,000	101,400	107,400

Project title:**Green House Gas abatement Action Program – Phase II of KSCC**

Duration of the project: 3 years	Proposed start date: 2009
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP, Industry
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Setting the foundation for ratification of Kyoto Protocol – Development of pilot projects with the energy sector and industry to comply with Kyoto – Development of sector specific approaches – Measures for fulfilling of requirements 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Climate Change not considered and important issue for Kosovo/a – No data for selection of a reference year for GHG emissions – Lack of air polluters cadastre – Lack of human, and institutional capacities – Legal framework on GHG to be established through Project Fiche I
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Defined reference year and sufficient quality monitoring data – Insight in GHG balance for Kosovo/a – Energy sector and industry has increased awareness of the need to reduce GHGs – 5 pilot projects jointly with industry developed – Training of staff in the Climate Change team of MESP 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Basic figures and monitoring data concerning GHG available – Number of pilot projects for the energy & industry sectors – Number of implemented projects started to be implemented – Sufficiently trained staff in Climate Change team of MESP
Monitoring body: MESP	
Overall proposed budget: No budget can be attached to this project fiche currently, because this is considered the next phase after the implementation of Project Fiche I. First a Strategy has to be developed, the legal gaps need to be filled and basic awareness has to be raised. It is expected that only by 2008 this PF will be further elaborated.	

Project Title:**Set up of an Air Quality Monitoring Network for Kosovo – Phase II**

Duration of the project: 2.5 year	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP, MTTTP, MH, UP, IPH, INKOS
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Setting up a standardised monitoring system in main urban and industrial areas – Preparation and adoption of regulations and technical procedures for air emissions from stationary and mobile sources – Procurement and installation of required technical equipment – Institutional strengthening and capacity building of staff – Public awareness and information exchange concerning the potential health impacts from air pollution 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No air quality monitoring exists – Human resources not sufficient in number and not skilled (national and local level) – Low awareness regarding potential impact of air pollution – Lack of specific regulations and procedures with regard to air pollution sources – Cadastre of air pollutants not prepared – Lack of technical (equipment) and financial resources for a sufficient air quality monitoring system
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Clear overview of most important air pollution sources, components and their quantity – starting with 4 main industrial and urban area's – Air Quality Monitoring Network consisting of 7 regional stations set-up and functional – Decision on emission standards for different classes of emitters such as motor vehicles, industry, domestic boilers, etc. in line with EU directives – Legal gaps filled in terms of division of responsibilities for air quality monitoring, self-monitoring and approval of these sub-acts by the Parliament – Identification of necessary equipment and preparing tender for purchasing and installation – Relevant staff in MESP (KEPA) is trained on air pollution monitoring – Increased public awareness related to the impact of air pollution 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air pollution sources and main pollutants identified – Technical and emission standards prepared and accepted by Parliament – Air Quality Monitoring Network consisting of 7 regional stations active – Equipment identified, purchased and in function – Training of staff is performed and division of competencies on local and national level is made – Air quality data are used to make well informed decisions regarding improvement of air quality
Monitoring body: MESP	
Overall proposed budget: 775,650 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months* salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Prepare ToR for project implementation, including definition of work plan for international expert	2 months	MESP	600		600
Recruitment of project team, consisting of 1 project manager at MESP, 2 support staff at MESP and 1 international expert	2 months	MESP	600		600
Review of main air pollutants based upon cadastre (see Project Fiche 3) - 5 days international expert	1 month	MESP	300	4,500	4,800
Preparation of technical and emission standards under environmental framework law, in approximation towards the EU Air Quality Directive - 22 days of international expert, 2*10 days Kosovar expert, 3 MESP staff	2 months	MESP	1,800	22,600	24,400
Design Air Quality Monitoring Network for Kosovo/a - 3 MESP staff, 2x22 days Kosovar experts, 2x22 days international expert	2 months	MESP	1,800	43,800	45,600
Assessment of equipment needs for implementation of Air Quality Monitoring Network (divided over 7 regions of Kosovo/a) - 15 days international expert, 2x15 days Kosovar expert	2 month	MESP	600	17,500	18,100
Prepare ToT for procurement of equipment - 1 month MESP coordinator, 10 days international expert	1 month	MESP	300	9,250	9,550
Procurement of equipment (rough estimation) per monitoring station construction & basic monitoring equipment SO ₂ , NO _X , soot & dust, heavy metals 25,000 EUR plus analysis equipment required by MESP/KEPA estimated at 500,000 EUR	4 months	MESP	900	620,000	621,200
Installation and training-on-the-job - 22 workdays international expert	1 month	MESP	300	18,800	19,100
Preparation of manuals for the whole process of operating the air quality monitoring system - 3 months MESP coordinator, 22 days international expert, 2x22 days Kosovar experts	3 months	MESP	900	26,200	27,100
Preparation, printing and distribution of 2 types of posters – 1,000 copies each, 1 EUR/poster, 3x500 leaflets, 2 EUR/leaflet - including printing costs, preparation of material & distribution	3 months	MESP	900	4,000	4,900
TOTAL			9,000	766,650	775,650

Project title:**Filling Legal and Procedural Gaps of Air Pollution Control from Mobile Sources**

Duration of the project: 9 months	Proposed start date: January 2007
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP and local authorities
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Preparing and adopting technical and emission standards for vehicles – Preparing and adopting standards for quality of petrol and diesel fuels – Providing fuel quality certification for vehicles being imported – Enforcing regular emission control during regular yearly technical test of the vehicles (older than a certain threshold age) 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Emission standards from mobile sources not set, agreed and in force – Standards for quality of petrol and diesel fuels not existing – Fuel quality assurance control equipment and laboratory skills not existing – Regular emission control of the vehicles not performed
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 4 legal sub-acts and regulations concerning the emission of mobile sources prepared – Compulsory fuel quality assurance procedures in force – Each vehicle older than a certain threshold age to be tested on a yearly basis 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sub-acts and regulations prepared and adopted by Parliament – Imported petrol and diesel fuels have certificates – Vehicles tested
Monitoring body: MESP, KEPA	
Overall proposed budget: 1,081,300 EUR Implementation depends on the setting-up of KEPA and availability of resources of MESP to provide staff for additional inspection. The cost for equipment cannot be estimated due to the lack of information on actual needs and plans for the size of the testing capacity throughout Kosovo.	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months* salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Prepare ToR for project implementation, including definition of work plan for international expert	2 months	MESP	600		600
Recruitment of project team, consisting of 1 project manager at MESP, 2 support staff at MESP/KEPA and 1 international expert	2 months	MESP	600		600
Review of existing legal framework and definition of gaps, review of relevant EU legislation to approximate - 2-3 MESP staff for 2 months plus 10 days of international expert, 1 Kosovar expert 10 days	2 months	MESP	900	10,500	11,400
Preparing of emission standards for mobile sources (vehicles) and standards for petrol & diesel quality - 2 MESP staff plus 22 days international expert	3 months	MESP	1,800	19,600	21,400
Preparing monitoring guidelines and design of system for regular vehicle control - 1-2 MESP staff plus 44 days international	6 months	MESP-KEPA	3,600	38,200	41,800
Assessment of required equipment for fuel quality testing and vehicle emission control & monitoring - 1 person MESP, 15 days international expert, 15 days Kosovar expert	2 month	MESP-KEPA	600	15,250	15,850
Prepare ToR for procurement of laboratory and other testing equipment for fuel and vehicle control - 1 month MESP, 10 days international expert	1 month	MESP-KEPA	300	8,850	9,450
Training of inspectorate staff (KEPA), car industry, fuel importing companies and municipalities on the newly established standards	4 months	MESP	1,200	675,000	676,200
Set up a vehicle inspection team within the inspectorate, including training on the job (KEPA?) - 6 months 2-3 MESP/KEPA staff, 44 days international expert - inspection team requires 4-6 additional MESP-KEPA staff - here included for 6 months, sustainability needs to be checked	6 months	MESP-KEPA	16,200	37,200	53,400
Optional equipment for testing of vehicles (at least 20 centers should be able to do it) & laboratory control of fuels - roughly estimated		MESP-KEPA	900	250,000	250,900
TOTAL			26,700	1,054,600	1,081,300

5.1.2 Water management

Project title:**Compiling a new Cadastre of water polluters**

Duration of the project: 1 year	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: WG on water management	To be implemented by: MESP
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: – Compilation of the new cadastre of water pollutants	Baseline data (present situation): – Basis of Kosovo hydro-economy - 1983. – Water cadastre – 1988. – Current data provided by inspectors – Existing legal basis (Law on waters (2004/24) is adopted)
– Targets/Expected results: – Transparent and up to date cadastre of water pollutants – Increased chances for successful pollution prevention and control – Increased awareness regarding amount and type of water pollutants – Baseline for necessary long term measures for water quality monitoring and protection set – Increased institutional capacity	Indicators/measure: – Cadastre of water pollutants compiled and available, also to the public – Involved and trained stakeholders on the national and local level – Monitoring locations fixed based upon cadastre information
Monitoring body: MESP, NPHIK, UP, KHMI	
Overall proposed budget: 131,110 EUR –	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months* salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Prepare ToR for project implementation, including definition of work plan for Kosovar and international experts	2 months	MESP	600		600
Recruitment of project team, consisting of 1 project manager at MESP, 3 support staff at MESP, 2 Kosovar experts and 1 international expert	2 months	MESP	600		600
Review of existing documentation, reports, relevant directives, existing legislation, 1 month MESP staff, 5 days international expert, 2*2 days Kosovar experts	1 month	MESP	300	5,450	5,750
Defining the timeline/work plan for preparation of the cadastre - 1 month for 2 MESP staff, 5 days international expert, 2*2 days Kosovar experts	1 month	MESP	600	5,900	6,500
Recruit and train staff of monitoring teams based upon work plan for field work - 2 months MESP coordinator, 10 days international expert, 44 days Kosovar experts	2 months	MESP	600	16,600	17,200
Field work to provide input for cadastre 2 months MESP coordinator, 7 monitoring teams 2 experts each, 5 days each, 5 days international expert	2 months	MESP	600	18,200	18,800
Laboratory analysis & reporting on results - 2 months MESP coordinator, 2 months 2 lab experts from MESP, 15 days Kosovar expert, 5 days international expert + laboratory supplies (5000 EUR)	2 months	MESP-Hydromet, IPH	1,200	11,250	12,450
Preparation of report indicating locations for water quality monitoring network and an outline for a water quality action plan - 2 months MESP coordinator, 22 days international expert, 22 days Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP	600	21,700	22,300
Roundtable meetings with key water polluters (industry, energy sector) to discuss results from fieldwork - 4 roundtables, 12 participants each, half-day meetings incl. lunch, 2 MESP staff, 1 Kosovar expert, 5 days international expert	1 month	MESP	600	10,260	10,860
Professional training workshops (5 days, 12 participants, 50% needs overnight accommodation) on maintaining the water pollutants cadastre - 2 months MESP coordinator, 22 days international expert, 22 days Kosovar expert	1 month	MESP	300	26,250	26,550
2 Public hearings and media events to introduce the findings of the field work and background of the cadastre - 1 Prishtina, 1 elsewhere, 30 participants, refreshments, advertisements costs at 400 EUR/event, 2 months MESP coordinator, 10 days Kosovar expert, 6 days international expert	2 months	MESP	600	8,900	9,500
TOTAL			6,600	124,510	131,110

Project title:**Developing and institutionalizing a water quality monitoring network**

Duration of the project: 2,5 years	Proposed start date: 2007 (after or in second half of Cadastre project, see Project Fiche 1)
Initiated by: WG on water management	To be implemented by: MESP
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Further legal and institutional strengthening – Specifying sampling locations for the monitoring network (based on Cadastre, see Project Fiche 1) – Ensuring exact and timely data regarding water quality and quantity – Skilled staff at Hydromet/KEPA 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Insufficient monitoring network – Insufficient number of monitoring locations – Data from hydro-economy basis of 1983
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establishing an updated water quality monitoring network – Assessment of financial and technical needs – Capacity at MESP-Hydromet/KEPA water quality monitoring increased 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Technical and financial preconditions evaluated, approved and required material procured – Water quality monitoring network established – Sufficient quantity and quality of training for MESP-Hydromet/KEPA staff developed and implemented
Monitoring body: MESP, UP, KHMI	
Overall proposed budget: 675,700 EUR,	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months* salary)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Prepare ToR for project implementation, including definition of work plan for Kosovar and international experts	2 months	MESP	600		600
Recruitment of project team, consisting of 1 project manager at MESP, 2 support staff at MESP, 2 international expert (legal & water), 2 Kosovar experts	2 months	MESP	600		600
Review of main water pollutants based upon cadastre (see Project Fiche 1) - 5 days international expert, 5 days Kosovar expert	1 month	MESP	300	5,450	5,750
Preparation of water quality standards within environmental framework law, in approximation towards the EU Water Framework Directive - 22 days of international expert, 2*10 days Kosovar expert, 3 MESP staff	2 months	MESP	1,800	22,600	24,400
Design of a Water Quality Monitoring Network for Kosovo/a, based upon Cadastre - 3 MESP staff, 2*22 days Kosovar experts, 2*22 days international expert	2 months	MESP	1800	41,250	43,050
Assessment of equipment needs for implementation of Water Quality Monitoring Network (estimated 20 points divided over 2 River Basins) - 15 days international expert, 2*15 days Kosovar expert	2 month	MESP	600	18,500	19,100
Prepare ToR for procurement of equipment - 1 month MESP coordinator, 10 days international expert	1 month	MESP	300	8,800	9,100
Procurement of equipment (rough estimation) per monitoring point + portable equipment per river basin - 5,000 EUR per point plus 25,000 EUR per river basin and analysis equipment required by MESP-Hydromet/KEPA estimated at 400,000 EUR	3 months	MESP	900	510,000	510,900
Installation and training-on-the-job - 22 workdays international expert, 44 days Kosovar experts	1 month	MESP	300	26,200	26,500
Preparation of manuals for the whole process of water quality monitoring - 3 months MESP coordinator, 22 days international expert, 2*22 days Kosovar experts	3 months	MESP	900	25,200	26,100
2 Public hearings and media events to introduce the findings of the field work and background of the cadastre - 1 Prishtina, 1 elsewhere, 30 participants, refreshments, advertisements costs at 400 EUR/event, 2 months MESP coordinator, 10 days Kosovar expert, 6 days international expert	2 months	MESP	600	8,900	9,500
TOTAL			8,700	666,900	675,600

Project title:**Improved water resource management by regulating water consumption, pricing and collecting**

Duration of the project: 1.5 years	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: WG on water management	To be implemented by: MESP
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improved administrative procedures – Promotion of rational water consumption – Improving the water collection system (intake into drinking and irrigation water systems) – Accurate and timely information on status, location, and amount of used water through modernization of the network 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Data from the hydro-economy basis 1983. – Uncontrolled water amounts being used – Demands on agricultural sector for irrigation water – Regulations from the former Kosovo Parliament
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establishing regulations for water consumption and pricing, under the environmental framework law – Assessment of the financial and technical aspects of water supply system recovery – Inclusion of a “development fee” in the overall water consumption fee – Introduction of acceptable models for “socially vulnerable” users – Limited illegal water supply connections – Increased institutional and human capacity, within the national authorities and among stakeholders 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regulations for water consumption and pricing established, approved and in force – Key performance indicators related to the use of drinking and irrigation water set and monitored – Water supply system recovery cost are estimated and recommendations made accordingly – Development fee introduced – Training for staff and stakeholders implemented
Monitoring body: MESP – related departments that should play a role include KTA and the WWRO.	
Overall proposed budget: 99,480 EUR.	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months* salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Prepare ToR for project implementation, including definition of workplan for international and Kosovar experts	2 months	MESP	600		600
Recruitment of project team, consisting of 1 project manager at MESP, 2 support staff at MESP-Hydromet/KEPA, 2 international experts (legal & economical), 1 Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP	600		600
Review of existing legal framework and definition of gaps related to water consumption, pricing and licensing of water extraction companies, - 2-3 MESP staff for 2 months plus 2*10 days of international experts, 1 Kosovar expert 10 days	2 month	MESP	1,800	20,200	22,000
Preparing relevant regulations for water consumption and pricing & discuss with related authorities and stakeholders (2 roundtable meetings incl. lunch, 15 participants each) - 3 months 2 MESP staff, 2*15 days international experts, 22 days Kosovar expert	3 months	MESP	1,800	30,200	32,000
Final draft of regulations, approval by Parliament - 2 months MESP coordinator, 10 days Kosovar expert, 2*5 days international experts	2 months	MESP	600	10,750	11,350
Training of MESP-Hydromet/KEPA staff & stakeholders on new regulations - 3 workshops, 2-day each, 12 participants - 2 months MESP coordinator, 2*6 days international experts, 22 days Kosovar expert	2 month	MESP-KEPA	600	17,480	18,080
Draft recommendation report concerning water supply system recovery, pricing for 'social cases' and introduction steps for the development fee - 1 month MESP coordinator + 1 support staff, 15 days international expert, 15 days Kosovar expert	1 month	MESP-KEPA	600	14,250	14,850
TOTAL			6,600	92,880	99,480

5.1.3 Soil

Project Title:**Mapping of the Soil Pollution Level with Heavy Metals around the Kishnica mine**

Duration of the project: 9 months	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: Faculty of Natural Sciences	To be implemented by: MESP, UP
Location: Artana, around Kishnica mine	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identification of locations with heavy metal pollution in this area – Improving monitoring procedures and techniques – Awareness raising of local population and politicians concerning the results – Institutional and human capacity building 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Based on previous studies there are indications that this area is polluted with high concentrations of heavy metals due to industrial activities and production activities in the mine of Artana and all the way to Kishnica flotation – Incidental studies are conducted previously confirming poor ecological conditions of the soil
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mapping of heavy metal pollution – Give recommendations for possible measures to be undertaken and for considering remediation of the polluted sites – Active involvement of the representatives from the target industrial activity – Public information about results of the research 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Public availability of research results – Heavy metal prevalence maps – Laboratory reports
Monitoring body: University of Prishtina, MESP	
Overall proposed budget: 43,656 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months* salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Preparation of ToR for the project, including description of the role of international technical assistance	2 months	MESP-University of Prishtina	600		600
Recruitment of project team (1 MESP coordinator, University of Prishtina 2 team members, international team leader)	2 months	MESP-University of Prishtina	600		600
Review of existing research material & summary for international expert, 1 MESP coordinator, 10 days UP Kosovar experts, 2 days international expert	1 month	MESP-University of Prishtina	300	4,200	4,500
Design of research program and field work: 5 days international expert, 5 days Kosovar expert	1 month	MESP-University of Prishtina	300	5,150	5,450
Field work and laboratory analysis: 10 days international expert, 75 days Kosovar experts of UP, halftime MESP coordinator, plus lab supplies (chemicals)	6 months	MESP-University of Prishtina	900	22,250	23,150
Publishing final report, internal discussion MESP, IPH, MTI, MEM - half-time MESP coordinator, 22 days Kosovar expert, 5 days international expert	2 months	MESP-University of Prishtina	300	7,800	8,100
Public information to citizens in a public hearing on site - 20 participants, 1 MESP, 2 Kosovar expert (1 day + prep. day) + summary leaflet 2 pages, 1 EUR/leaflet 100 copies	1 month	MESP-University of Prishtina	300	956	1,256
TOTAL			3,300	40,356	43,656

Project Title:**Mapping of PCB Concentration in Soils around the Power Plants Kosovo A & B, Trepca, and Feronikeli**

Duration of the project: 1 year	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: Faculty of Natural Sciences	To be implemented by: MESP, University of Prishtina
Location: Surrounding area's of power plant Kosova A and B, Mitrovicë (Trepça), Drenas (Feronikeli)	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identification of locations with PCB pollution as a result of industrial oils leaking in the soil – Awareness raising on location of PCB polluted sites – Institutional and human capacity building – Improving technical capacities 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Based on previous studies conducted by the University of Prishtine as part of the proposal project, there are indications that soil in Kosovo may be polluted with high concentration of PCB. This was caused by uncontrolled burning and discharge of industrial oils from Kosova A and B as well as after the explosion of 2003, from previous military activities, and various industrial activities – Some background information concerning PCB concentrations in soil in the territory of Kosovo are available
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identification of the polluted areas, level of pollution as well as preparation of recommendations for possible measures to be undertaken – Active involvement of the representatives from the target industrial activity 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Clarity on the level of concentration of most toxic PCBs – Recommendations concerning the prevention of their impact on the environment and human health
Monitoring body: MESP University of Prishtina	
Overall proposed budget: 93,990 EUR This budget is very indicative, because no information was provided on the actual equipment need for the proper implementation of this project.	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Preparation of ToR for the project, including description of the role of international technical assistance	2 months	MESP, University of Prishtina	600		600
Recruitment of project team (1 MESP coordinator, University of Prishtina 2 team members, international team leader)	2 months	MESP, University of Prishtina	600		600
Review of existing research material & summary for international expert, 1 MESP coordinator, 10 days UP Kosovar experts, 2 days international expert	1 month	MESP, University of Prishtina	300	4,200	4,500
Design of research program and field work - 5 days international expert, 5 days Kosovar expert	1 month	MESP, University of Prishtina	300	5,150	5,450
Procurement of required equipment to test on PCBs - estimated equipment cost 50,000 EUR	3 months	MESP, University of Prishtina	900	50,000	50,900
Field work and laboratory analysis - 10 days international expert, 75 days Kosovar experts of UP, half-time MESP coordinator, plus lab supplies (chemicals)	6 months	MESP, University of Prishtina	900	22,000	22,900
Publishing final report, internal discussion MESP, IPH, MTI, MEM - half-time MESP coordinator, 22 days Kosovar expert, 5 days international expert	2 months	MESP, University of Prishtina	300	7,550	7,850
Public information to local citizens in a public hearing on site - 20 participants, 1 MESP, 2 Kosovar expert (1 day + prep. day) + summary leaflet 2 pages, 1 EUR/leaflet 100 copies	1 month	MESP, University of Prishtina	300	890	1,200
TOTAL			4,200	89,790	93,990

Project Title:**Constructing a Botanical Garden with Educational Functions in Ulpiana (Prishtina)**

Duration of the project: 6 months	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: Municipality of Prishtina, MESP
Location: Prishtina, Ulpiana neighbourhood	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A botanical garden with educational function for all schools in Prishtina is constructed and maintained – Increasing the awareness of citizens and school kids on flora in and around Kosovo/a – Improved atmosphere in the Ulpiana neighbourhood of Prishtina 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Green surfaces in Prishtina are used without any plan and without taking into account urban planning criteria – No botanic garden in Kosovo/a – Low environmental awareness of citizens – Law on Nature Protection, development plan and environmental action plan stresses the need for more green area's
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Construct a botanical garden with domestic flora for educational purposes – Suitable infrastructure for visitors – Educational material prepared and distributed to biology teachers at all schools of Prishtina 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Botanical garden build – Number of school children visiting for educational programs – Proper maintenance by municipality of Prishtina
Monitoring body: MESP, Municipality of Prishtina	
Overall proposed budget: 72,400 EUR This is a roughly estimated budget because of the non-specified size of the area to be turned into a botanical garden and the undefined expectations in terms of paths, flower and plant beds, types of species, etc.	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months* salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Preparation of ToR for the project	2 months	MESP, Municipality of Prishtina	600		600
Recruitment of project team (1 MESP support staff, 1 Municipality Coordinator, 3 Kosovar experts)	1 month	MESP, Municipality of Prishtina	600		600
Analysis of current situation on site, ensuring ownership of the area by Municipality, preparation of technical work plan - 15 days Kosovar expert	3 months	MESP, Municipality of Prishtina	1,800	2,250	4,050
Construction of botanical garden - 3 months of 8 workers, 2 Kosovar experts (33 days each), 1 Municipal coordinator	3 months	MESP, Municipality of Prishtina	900	14,600	15,500
Required material: clean soil, plants, fences, benches, stones, etc. - rough estimation		Municipality of Prishtina		30,000	30,000
Preparation of educational material by MESP educational team plus 1 Kosovar expert (15 workdays)	3 months	MESP	900	2,250	3,150
Printing & distribution of educational package to all schools in Prishtina - booklet + exercise sheets 50 pages in total - 18 EUR/booklet, 1000 copies	2 months	MESP, Municipality of Prishtina	600	18,000	18,600
TOTAL			5,300	67,100	72,400

5.1.4 Biodiversity and natural heritage

Project Title:**Digitalize and Update Inventory of Existing and New Protected Areas and Sites in Kosovo**

Duration of the project: 18 months	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP – Institute for Nature and Environment Protection (INEP)	To be implemented by: MESP – Institute for Nature and Environment Protection (INEP)
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inventorying of existing protected areas and those that require it is updated and digitalized into suitable software – Increased cooperation of protected areas – Institutional and human capacity building on inventory and database management 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Assembly of Kosovo has approved the Law on Nature Conservation in March 2005. Two key EU Directives (Birds and Habitat Directives) as well as other international documents were taken into account while preparing the Law – Up to this date approx. 46,247.3 ha (4.27%) of the whole Kosovo territory is protected by law; – From the aforementioned areas, 11 are natural reserves, 37 natural monuments, and 2 protected landscapes; – Another 231 natural areas belonging to different types of management have been identified – No National Strategy for Biodiversity exists
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Digitalized and compatible inventory of protected areas – Registration and overview of qualities of areas that require protection – Further implementation of the Law on Nature conservation 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inventory is updated and digitally available, also through web-access by the general public – Capacity building of MESP/INEP for maintenance and update of electronic inventory – The Law on Nature conservation is further implemented
Monitoring body: MESP-INEP	
Overall proposed budget: 53,800 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Preparation of ToR for project implementation	2 months	MESP-INEP	600		600
Tendering of project and selection of project team (international and Kosovar)	2 months	MESP-INEP	600		600
Procurement of suitable database software, installation and technical training workshop of 2 days for 10 staff of INEP & MESP (10 days international expert + 10 days Kosovar expert to install software + software + workshop costs)	4 months	MESP-INEP, UP, MAFRD	1,200	11,550	12,750
Updating the inventory of existing and planned protected sites in accordance with international standards (IUCN) - 1 fulltime coordinator at MESP, 44 workdays Kosovar experts, 22 workdays international expert	6 months	MESP-INEP, UP, MAFRD	1,800	27,250	29,050
Training workshop (3 days) for protected site managers, rangers and relevant MESP-INEP staff on standards of nature protection, EU legislation and biodiversity protection - costs workshop + 10 days international experts	1 month	MESP-INEP, UP, MAFRD	300	10,500	10,800
TOTAL			4,500	49,300	53,800

Project Title:**Publishing of Red List and Red Data Book on Endangered Species in Kosovo**

Duration of the project: 2 years	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP – Institute for Nature and Environment Protection	To be implemented by: MESP – Institute for Nature and Environment Protection
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: – Identification of endangered species and their classification according to the scale of risk in accordance with International Union of Conservative Nature (IUCN) criteria –	Baseline data (present situation): – Based on studies conducted recently almost 1800 species of flora are inventoried. Assumption is that this number is much higher reaching 2,500 species. – Natural values of Kosovo have been used for centuries, however in the last century especially in the last decade they have suffered major changes due to the industrial, and traffic development, combined with an increased number of population and low environmental awareness. – Law on Nature Protection is approved by the Parliament in March 2005 – Lack of Strategy and action plan for protection of biological diversity
Targets/Expected results: – Establish a standardised system for endangered species identification; – Establish a reference point from which to monitor status of species in line with international standards;	Indicators/measure: – Inventory of endangered species is up to date – Management plans for endangered species developed and available to all relevant stakeholders – Local municipalities and non-governmental organizations are actively involved in the process
○ Monitoring body: MESP (INEP), University of Prishtina, International Experts, NGOs	
Overall proposed budget: 60,810 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Establish direct contact with IUCN, review of existing data and documents, working meeting with IUCN on requirements for red list preparation - 5 days IUCN staff visit to Prishtina	3 months	MESP - INEP,	900	5,000	5,900
Set-up project team consisting of Kosovar experts, INEP staff, protected site staff and 1 international expert	2 months	MESP - INEP	600		600
Work plan for identification and inventory of species based upon IUCN guidelines Manual for fieldwork in Albanian - 15 days international expert, 15 days Kosovar expert, 1 month MESP/INEP staff	1 month	MESP - INEP	300	16,250	16,550
Field work and preparation of Red List - 22 days international expert, 50 days Kosovar experts)	6 months	MESP - INEP	1,800	26,200	28,000
Information meetings (4 municipalities) and press events to announce Red List and situation with species	2 months	MESP - INEP	600	260	860
Publication and distribution of information document including Red List (25 pages, A5, 400 copies, 20 EUR/copy)	3 months	MESP- INEP	900	8,000	8,900
TOTAL			5,100	55,710	60,810

Project Title:**Preparation and Public Awareness Raising on the National Strategy for Biodiversity Protection**

Duration of the project: 15 months	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Develop a strategy and Action Plan for biodiversity protection – Identify all the problems threatening natural values of Kosovo – Prioritise problem solving – Translate priorities into concrete actions – Inform the public at large about the National Strategy for Biodiversity Protection and ensure public involvement where possible 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Kosovo with its natural, aesthetic values, with a genetic fund of plant and animal species its one of the areas with special educational, cultural and recreational importance in the Balkans – Kosovo possesses a relatively rich biodiversity. – Existing legal documents are Law on Environment Protection, Strategy on Environment Protection and Kosovo Environment Action Plan – Law on Nature Protection has already been approved by the Parliament, awaiting signature of SRSG. This Law prescribes the development of the Nature Protection Strategy and Action Plan
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Recording the actual state of natural and cultural heritage – Identifying priority problems – Defining measures and actions for dealing with identified problems, including setting a timeframe and securing funds 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National Strategy for biodiversity protection with Action Plan is prepared – Information and awareness campaign for public at large implemented
Monitoring body: - MESP-INEP	
Overall proposed budget: 106,000 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Preparation of ToR for development of National Nature & Biodiversity Protection Strategy and Action Plan	3 months	MESP-INEP	900		900
Set-up a project team of MESP-INEP staff, Kosovar experts and short-term international expertise	2 months	MESP-INEP	600		600
Topic working groups headed by MESP-INEP staff, Kosovar and international experts work on chapters of the Strategy (5 MESP-INEP staff, 5x30 days Kosovar expertise, 5x10 days international expertise)	6 months	MESP-INEP	9,000	65,200	74,200
Preparation of 5 Action Plans for key topics / area's - 5 MESP-INEP staff plus 50 days Kosovar expertise	6 months	MESP-INEP	9,000	8,500	17,500
Public presentation and discussion on draft strategy and action plans - 4 meetings in relevant municipalities + 1 on national level - 20 participants each, refreshments & rent room	1 month	MESP-INEP	300	700	1,000
Finalize documents & publicize as widely as possible, including 5 page summary leaflet 1000 copies distributed (7 EUR/copy)	3 months	MESP-INEP	900	7,000	7,900
Design of Biodiversity & nature protection website, connected to MESP website - incl. training to MESP-INEP staff for regular updates (2 months MESP-INEP staff plus 20 days Kosovar experts)	2 months	MESP-INEP	600	3,300	3,900
TOTAL			21,300	84,700	106,000

Project Title:**Inventorying of Flora and Fauna in Bjeshkët e Nemuna**

Duration of the project: 2 years	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP – INEP	To be implemented by: MESP – Institute for Nature and Environment Protection
Location: Pejë, Burim, Gjakovë, Deçan	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To collect research data available on flora and fauna of Bjeshkët e Nemuna (BN) – To compile an inventory of species and biotopes – To prepare a map of most important areas – To research natural resources with tourist values – To publish all the collected data in order to raise awareness regarding their protection – To define nature hot spots in Bjeshkët e Nemuna – Initiate cross-border cooperation with Montenegro 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The richest areas with flora and fauna in Kosovo are Sharri Mountains and Bjeshkët e Nemuna – Territory of BN is known for its biodiversity and landscape due to its geographic position, geologic, pedologic, and hydrologic conditions, as well as the characteristics of its relief and climate. – Up to now some areas within Bjeshkët e Nemuna have already been put under legal protection area of about 4,616 ha mainly as e nature reserves (4 areas) and natural monuments (2) categories.
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – An electronic inventory (database) of flora and fauna of animal and plant species in Bjeshkët e Nemuna – Compilation of data available – Categorization of areas with high values according to IUCN I – Categorization of the areas according to the level of risk for species and habitats – Biotope maps – Cross-border cooperation started 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inventory of plant and animal species and habitats is conducted – Existing data are compiled into electronic databases – Number of site visits and number of researches performed – Areas are categorized – Mapping of biotopes (%) – Number of cross-border meetings and initial cooperation started
- Monitoring body: MESP-INEP	
Overall proposed budget: 126,750 EUR This budget is based on high input of MESP-INEP staff and limited international expert input.	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Preparation of ToR for species inventory in line with IUCN standards	3 months	MESP-INEP	900		900
Set-up a project team of MESP-INEP staff, Kosovar experts and international expertise	2 months	MESP-INEP	600		600
Review of existing data, reports, material - share with international expert (5 days)	1 month	MESP-INEP	300	4,800	5,100
Design inventory campaign/research under supervision of international expert, including 5 day training for project team on how to do the inventory, teambuilding & reporting requirements (5 days, 20 participants) - 22 international TA days + 6 Kosovar experts + 14 MESP-INEP staff	2 months	MESP-INEP	8,400	25,300	33,700
Field work in protected area - 14 MESP-INEP staff, 4 months half-time each, 6 Kosovar experts 22 days each, supervision international expert 10 days plus estimated local travel	4 months	MESP-INEP	8,400	24,200	32,600
4 1-day consultation meetings to discuss findings within project team and with outside Kosovar experts - 20 participants each, meeting room in MESP	1 month	MESP-INEP	300	2,400	2,700
Draft final report, made up of group reports under supervision of international expert and project manager of MESP - 2 months MESP staff on coordination + 1 month 7 staff working on their topic reports + 30 international expert workdays + 6 Kosovar experts 10 workdays	2 months	MESP-INEP	2,700	31,550	34,250
Publication of book on flora, fauna and biotopes of Bjeshket e Nemuna - 200 pages, full color, 500 copies, 32 EUR/copy	3 months	MESP-INEP	900	16,000	16,900
TOTAL			22,500	104,250	126,750

Project Title:**Inventorying of Flora and Fauna in the Sharri Mountains**

Duration of the project: 2 years	Proposed start date: September 2006
Initiated by: MESP – Institute for Nature and Environment Protection	To be implemented by: MESP – Institute for Nature and Environment Protection
Location: Sharri Mountains	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To collect all data available on flora and fauna of Sharri Mountain into an electronic database – Update the inventory of species and biotopes – Mapping of biotopes and high biodiversity sites within Sharr – Define potential locations for sustainable tourism initiatives – Initiate and promote cross border cooperation with the relevant authorities in The Republic of Macedonia and Albania 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Based on the last researches in Kosovo about 1,800 types of flora have been inventoried, but it is assumed that the number might raise up to 2,500 species. What makes Kosovo flora and fauna important and attractive is huge number of endemic, relict and sub endemic varieties. – Sharri Mountains have a great biological diversity very rich with species of flora and vegetations. 86 of these species are on national importance, 26 are included in the European red list of plants and animals, and 32 are in the IUCN red list as endangered species. Based on these facts these mountains can be considered as a diversity centre of Europe. – Part of the Sharri Mountains has already been announced as a national park in 1986. This surface consists of 39 000 ha, and includes borders of four municipalities Prizren, Shtërpcë, Therandë and Kaçanik. – According to IUCN, Sharri Mountains have been registered in the list of international protected sites. It has over 2000 plant species and over 230 high vertebrate species have been identified, but a complete inventory has yet to be compiled
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Comprehensive electronic database of animal and plant species in Sharri Mountain – Update and inclusion of data available – Categorization of areas with high values according to IUCN I – Categorization of the areas according to the level of risk for species and habitats – Map of biotopes – Cross-border cooperation started 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inventory of plant and animal species and habitats is conducted and introduced into electronic database – Existing data are updated – Number of sites visited and researches performed – Areas are categorized – Mapping of biotopes (%) – Number of cross-border meetings and initial cooperation started
Monitoring body: MESP-INEP	
Overall proposed budget: 126,750 EUR	
This budget is based on high input of MESP-INEP staff and limited international expert input.	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Preparation of ToR for species inventory in line with IUCN standards	3 months	MESP-INEP	900		900
Set-up a project team of MESP-INEP staff, Kosovar experts and international expertise	2 months	MESP-INEP	600		600
Review of existing data, reports, material - share with international expert (5 days)	1 month	MESP-INEP	300	4,800	5,100
Design inventory campaign/research under supervision of international expert, including 5 day training for project team on how to do the inventory, teambuilding & reporting requirements (5 days, 20 participants) - 22 international TA days + 6 Kosovar experts + 14 MESP-INEP staff	2 months	MESP-INEP	8,400	25,300	33,700
Field work in protected area - 14 MESP-INEP staff, 4 months half-time each, 6 Kosovar experts 22 days each, supervision international expert 10 days plus estimated local travel	4 months	MESP-INEP	8,400	24,200	32,600
4 one day consultation meetings to discuss findings within project team and with outside Kosovar experts - 20 participants each, meeting room in MESP	1 month	MESP-INEP	300	2,400	2,700
Draft final report, made up of group reports under supervision of international expert and project manager of MESP - 2 months MESP staff on coordination + 1 month 7 staff working on their topic reports + 30 international expert workdays + 6 Kosovar experts 10 workdays	2 months	MESP-INEP	2,700	31,550	34,250
Publication of book on flora, fauna and biotopes of Sharri Mountains - 200 pages, full color, 500 copies, 32 EUR/copy	3 months	MESP-INEP	900	16,000	16,900
TOTAL			22,500	104,250	126,750

5.1.5 Waste management

Project Title:**Rehabilitation of the Ash Landfill in Kosovo A Power Plant**

Duration of the project: 2.5 years		Proposed start date: 2007	
Initiated by: MESP		To be implemented by: MEM, KEK, MESP, MEF, MH	
Location: Kosovo - Obiliq			
Goals/objectives: – Sanitation and rehabilitation of the ash landfill of KEK		Baseline data (present situation): – Landfill surface is 110 ha, 32 mil. tons – Air pollution - distributed through wind (40 km) – Soil pollution - erosion, degradation of the soil – Water pollution – underground and surface waters – Studies (scientific work) regarding landfill sanitation do exist	
Targets/Expected results: – Rehabilitated landfill – Pollution minimisation – New experiences for sanitation and rehabilitation of other landfills – Sharing similar experiences with other countries of the region		Indicators/measure: – Size of the rehabilitated surface – Reduction of environmental pollution (air, water & soil) – Increased investments in and around Obiliq due to a more attractive environment, less pollution and health risks	
Monitoring body: MEM, KEK, MESP, MEF, MH			
Overall proposed budget: 3,700,000 EUR This budget is a summary of the budget belonging to a full project proposal developed by MESP. The figures are estimations based upon a proposed method of rehabilitation (covering, immobilizing, and cultivation of special fast growing vegetation). Although the project itself has a high priority, no additional or alternative budget could be prepared due to a lack of information on detailed project activities and the highly specific situation of the ash landfills in Kosovo.			
Activities to be financed:	When (timeframe)	Responsible Actor	Cost per activity
Conducting of the study	6 months		300,000 €
Technical and professional assistance	3x2 months		300,000 €
Detailed technical design	2 months		250,000 €
Sanitation activities	12 months		2,800,000 €
Evaluation and final reporting	2 months	Local and international	50,000 €

Project Title:**Building of a Temporary Storage Facility for Hazardous Waste**

Duration of the project: 2 years		Proposed start date: 2007	
Initiated by: MESP		To be implemented by: MESP, MH , MIT, MAFRD	
Location: Kosovo – exact location to be decided after a detailed assessment of location, quantity and quality of hazardous waste on the territory.			
Goals/objectives: – Safe (temporary, medium-time) storage of hazardous waste – Inventorying quantity and quality of hazardous waste		Baseline data (present situation): – Hazardous waste is being stored in different inadequate spaces – Risks for the population and environment – Lack of proper conditions for treating of hazardous waste and for minimising their amount	
Targets/Expected results: – Temporary, medium-term storage and continuous control of the hazardous waste stored in this facility – Minimisation of the health and environmental risks		Indicators/measure: – Positive impacts on the environment – Reduction of risk from hazardous waste – Creating adequate conditions for safe temporary, medium-term storage of hazardous waste	
Monitoring body: MESP			
Overall proposed budget: 760,000 EUR. This estimation has been given by MESP and the preliminary budget is broken down below. No details could be given concerning the assumptions behind the budget, nor about the size of the facility, location, or capacity. Obviously this depends on the assessment research to be implemented before a full and detailed project proposal can be prepared.			
Activities to be financed:	When (timeframe)	Responsible Actor	Cost per activity
Establishing WG	3 months	MESP, MIT	10,000 €
Assessment study and project preparation	8 months	Local and international	100,000 €
Construction of storage facility	10 months	Tender	200,000 €
Collection and transportation from different places waste is currently being kept	3 months	Tender	100,000 €
Classification and storage	2 months	Expert committee, KPC	150,000 €
Long term management	48 months	Storage facility manager	200,000 €

Project Title:**Pilot Project on Rehabilitation of Old Municipal Landfills**

Duration of the project: 2 years	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: KTA, Municipal Assembly of Prizren, landfill company
Location: Kosovo - Prizren	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sanitation and rehabilitation of the old municipal landfill in Prizren, which has been replaced with a new regional landfill. 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Landfill surface of about 15,000 m² – Air pollution from burning and release of gases – Soil pollution - erosion, degradation of land – Water pollution – underground and surface waters – Lack of practical knowledge regarding potential economical benefits
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Rehabilitated landfill – Pollution minimisation – New experiences and lessons learned for sanitation and rehabilitation of other old municipal landfills (still many to be done throughout Kosovo) 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Rehabilitated surface, with potential economic benefits and more attractive for the community – Reduction of environmental pollution – Initial research on the number of other Kosovo landfills which can be handled similarly
Monitoring body: MESP, Prizren Municipality, Public Enterprise	
Overall proposed budget: 133,950 EUR. The hardware costs are a rough estimation, similar to estimate of the amount of work time needed for workers to do the sanitation work. A detailed assessment of the landfill will enable more accurate budgeting.	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Preparing ToR for the project, including description of the role of Kosovar technical experts	2 months	MESP	500		500
Recruitment of project team (1 MESP project manager, 1 team member, 2 Kosovar experts)	2 months	MESP	500		500
Technical assessment of the old landfill of Prizren, including recommendations on rehabilitation & preparation of procurement guidelines for sanitation company - 6 months halftime MESP PM, 6 months municipal staff, 100 days Kosovar experts	6 months	Municipality of Prizren, MESP	1,950	19,000	20,950
Tendering the sanitation of the landfill based upon specifications from the technical assessment - 1 month MESP PM, 1 procurement expert (10 days)	1 month	MESP	250	1,900	2,150
Sanitation activities - coverage, drainage, immobilization, planting, fencing - 8 months halftime MESP PM and municipal officer, 44 days Kosovar expert, 3x200 days of workers, hardware (concrete, seedlings, clean soil, drainage system, folia, etc.)	8 months	MESP, Municipality of Prizren	2,600	105,600	108,200
Evaluation and reporting - 2 months MESP PM, halftime MESP staff, half-time Municipal staff, 5 days Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP	700	950	1,650
TOTAL			6,500	127,450	133,950

Project Title:**Expansion of the Infrastructure for Rural Household Waste Collection
(A pilot project for one rural municipality of Kosovo)**

Duration of the project: 3 years	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: KTA, MA, Public Enterprise
Location: Kosovo – 1 rural municipality	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Expansion of the household waste collection network and increase of the percentage of areas with waste collection – Inclusion of more rural areas in the collection network – Lessons learned on how to include most cost-efficiently rural area's into the household waste collection system 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Only 10% of Kosovo villages are included in the waste collection system – High number of illegal dumpsites in rural areas – Permanent risk of uncontrolled waste disposal, burning and misuse of waste
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increased level of rural household waste collection – Reduction of surface pollution – Gaining and sharing experiences for cleaning of areas and efficient waste collection in rural areas 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cost efficiently household waste collection in the rural areas – Reduction of environmental pollution in villages – Possibilities to benefit from waste (paper, plastic, aluminium recycling)
Monitoring body: MESP	
Overall proposed budget: 139,305 EUR The costs for the additional equipment are only approximate estimates. The final figure depends on the size of the selected municipality and the involvement of citizens – a more detailed and accurate budget can only be made once this selection is done and an initial assessment provided. In an earlier project implemented by REC Kosovo/a, several rural sites have been researched for their handling of waste and finding options for the set-up of recycling and composting (2002-2003)	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Selection of the pilot rural municipality by review of existing reports and data concerning household waste collection & interest of waste companies and municipalities to participate - 2 months MESP Project Manager, 10 days Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP	500	1,900	2,400
Preparation of work plan for including rural areas in selected municipality into the waste collection system - 2 months MESP PM, 2 months municipal staff, 2 months halftime of waste company management, 22 days of Kosovar expert	2 month	MESP, Municipality, waste company	1,100	4,180	5,280
Procurement of required equipment, including containers, additional waste truck, clothes, etc. - 1 month MESP PM, municipal staff, waste company management, 10 days Kosovar expert	1 month	MESP, Municipality, waste company	650	91,900	92,550
Distribution of waste bins and information campaign to citizens included into the waste collection system - 3 months MESP PM, halftime municipal staff, halftime waste company management, 22 days of Kosovar expert, 750 leaflets prepared and distributed	3 months	MESP, Municipality, waste company	1,350	6,055	7,405
Monitoring of project implementation & adaptation where needed - part-time MESP PM, municipal staff and waste company management, 6 extra workers for waste company, 48 days Kosovar expert	24 months	MESP, Municipality, waste company	3,120	26,400	29520
Evaluation and recommendations - 1 month MESP PM, 10 days Kosovar expert	1 month	MESP	250	1,900	2,150
TOTAL			6,970	132,335	139,305

Project Title:**Re-use of Organic Waste – Support to Local Initiatives for Composting and the setting-up of a Composting Plant**

Duration of the project: 3 years	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP, MAFRD
Location: Kosovo (exact location to be decided, at least one municipality with sufficient population, divided over rural and urban area's)	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Waste prevention and minimization of dumping, thus protecting air, soil and (ground) water and increasing the lifespan of landfills – Design and implementation of an efficient bio waste management system – piloting in one or two municipalities – Economic benefit from composting – Promotion of ecological agriculture, increased use of compost as natural fertilizer 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No waste separation system in place, only private organic waste re-use – There is a local initiative of the farmers association “Agroklima” to produce compost on a larger scale – Organic waste ends up at the usual landfills – No composting plants exist; – Compost used for flowers is imported, whereas it could be produced in Kosovo
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Set-up of a waste separation system, including collection and treatment – Start-up of a municipal composting plant – Production of compost for the Kosovar market – Increased re-use of organic material at (small) farms – Additional sub-laws and regulations prepared and adopted – Reduction of the total waste volume dumped and pollution reduction 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Amount of organic waste being composted (per year) – Number of suppliers of organic waste to the composting plant – Economic and financial performance of the composting plant at the project's end – Increase of public awareness about composting and increased participation in composting within (small) farms – Legal system in place
Monitoring body: MESP, MAFRD	
Overall proposed budget: 1,254,910 EUR This is a rough estimation of hardware and equipment prices. It would be a detailed pilot for one municipality, but with a large capacity of the composting plant, so that neighbouring municipalities can join in at a later stage. Costs for existing and new (waste) personnel are part of the internal budget.	

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months* salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Selection of the pilot municipality by review of existing reports and data concerning household waste collection & interest of waste companies and municipalities to participate - 2 months MESP Project Manager (PM), 10 days Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP	500	1,900	2,400

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Preparation of a ToR for the project - 2 months MESP PM, 2 months municipal staff, 2 months halftime of waste company management, 22 days of Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP, Municipality, waste company	1,100	4,180	5280
Tender, selection and set-up of project team - MESP PM 2 months halftime, Kosovar expert 5 days	1 month	MESP	250	950	1,200
Overview of existing legislation, development of relevant sub-acts and drafting additional legislation and procedures - 4 months halftime MESP PM, 22 days international legal expert, 22 days international organic waste expert, 44 days Kosovar expert	4 months	MESP, MAFRD	500	50,960	51,460
Procurement of equipment for collection system- large containers for collection of organic waste (on street level or for a group of families), small bins per household (estimated 12,000), 2 organic waste trucks, clothes - 3 months MESP staff + halftime municipal staff & waste company staff, 22 days Kosovar expert, 10 days international expert	3 months	MESP, Municipality, waste company	1,350	512,030	513,380
Design and implementation of a public information campaign for all households in the pilot municipality (estimated 12,000 households) - 6 months of MESP staff, halftime municipal staff, 22 days of Kosovar expert, 10 days international expert, 100 days of distributors	6 months	MESP, Municipality	2,100	54,030	56,130
Preparation of a ToR for the construction of the regional composting plant - 2 months MESP PM, 1 month municipal staff, 22 days of international expert, 33 days of Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP, Municipality	700	23,170	23,870
Tender and selection of consortium/company for construction of the composting plant MESP PM 1 month, International expert 5 days, Kosovar expert 5 days	1 month	MESP	250	6,150	6,400
Construction of composting plant - rough estimation for the complete construction and all equipments - supervision of the construction by MESP staff and municipality (6 months halftime), Kosovar expert 44 days, international expert 22 days, costs of plant	6 months	MESP, Municipality	1,35	525,260	526,610
Running the organic waste separation, collection and composting system MESP staff halftime 18 months, waste company management halftime 18 months, international expert 22 days, Kosovar experts 44 days, 15 workers at composting plant, 2 extra workers at waste trucks	18 months	MESP, Municipality, waste company	40,770	25,260	66,030
Evaluation and recommendations - 1 month MESP PM, 10 days Kosovar expert, 5 days international expert	1 month	MESP	250	1,900	2,150
TOTAL			49,120	1,205,790	1,254,910

Project title:**Central sterilisation plant for all infectious waste**

Duration of the project: 30 months	Proposed start date: 2008
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP, MH
Location: Prishtinë	
Goals/objectives: – Reduction of risks from infectious waste –	Baseline data (present situation): – High amounts of infectious waste, stored in various inadequate places; – Great (health) risk for population and environment as a whole; – Lack of proper conditions for treatment of infectious waste and reduction of their amount.
Targets/Expected results: – Sterilisation of infectious waste in central sterilisation plant – Set up of proper monitoring and transportation system for all infectious waste in the territory – Reduction of health and environmental risks	Indicators/measure: – Construction of sterilisation plant – Amount of infectious waste treated (annually) – Percentage of amount of infectious waste treated out of total amount of infectious waste produced
Monitoring body: MESP, MH	
Overall proposed budget: No budget can be provided before a proper assessment of the amount of untreated infectious waste is done. Moreover, transportation of infectious waste to a central sterilization plant may cause additional problems. A detailed environmental and health impact study of the transport and treatment of infectious waste has to proceed the implementation of this project idea. However, important, it is not the most urgent project.	

5.1.6 Health and environment

Project Title:**Modernisation of the Monitoring Equipment in the KNPHI**

Duration of the project: 1 year	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: KNPHI	To be implemented by: KNPHI
Location: Prishtina	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equipping the institute with standardised monitoring equipment - Providing adequate training for its staff 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on UNMIK Administrative Directive 2/99, KNPHI is responsible for monitoring the quality of potabale water - Even though KNPHI was able to improve its functions through donations of ICRC, WHO, and ECHO, new equipment is necessary for proper monitoring of the required substances
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Securing the equipment GC and HPLC - Securing the equipment for sampling and rapid assessment of drinking water (at the central lab and in regional spots) - Training the institute's staff in operation of the equipment - Ensuring proper maintenance of the equipment via a service contract 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equipment purchased and installed - Number of staff involved in the trainings - Feedback of training participants - Maintenance company contracted
Monitoring body: MESP	
Overall proposed budget: 233,510 EUR – The cost of required equipment are estimations provided by KNPHI	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Prepare ToR and a tender based on procurement rules and procedures - 2 months half-time MESP/KNPHI staff	2 months	KNPHI, MESP	500		500
Selection of company/consortium for provision of GC, HPLC and GCMRS plus suitable staff training - 2 months half-time MESP/KNPHI staff	2 months	KNPHI, MESP	500		500
Delivery and installation of these 3 pieces of equipment - half-time NHHIK staff, 22 days international expert + estimated costs of equipment	2 months	KNPHI, MESP	250	191,900	192,150
Training of the institute's staff to work with the new equipment - 3 5-day workshops, 5 staff involved, 1 week training-on-the-job - 5 x 1 month KNPHI staff, 30 days international expert	1 month	KNPHI, MESP	1250	22,610	23,860
1 Week study-tour of 7 Kosovar water quality monitoring experts + 3 relevant MESP staff to Slovenia, organization by MESP coordinator - (10,000 EUR for logistics for 10 people + 10 days international TA)	2 month	KNPHI, MESP	500	16,000	16,500
TOTAL			3,000	230,510	233,510

Project Title:**Revision of Regulations for Drinking Water Quality Standards**

Duration of the project: 1 year	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: KNPPI	To be implemented by: KNPPI
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improving the drinking water quality for end users, by ensuring better and more accurate quality control of drinking water 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regulation on Quality Control of Drinking Water, approved by JIAS/UNMIK IA 2/99, which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorises KNPPI to monitor and enforce minimal standards for drinking water • Defines minimal standards for drinking water in urban and rural regions, packed water, and recreational water • Defines the sampling strategy, for routine control of drinking water <p>It is recommended that all these are revised</p>
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – New regulation for drinking water quality prepared, approved and implemented – Increased capacity at the KNPPI to monitor based on the new standards through staff training (workshops and study-tour) 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of participants in the study – Visits to workshops – Feedback of participants – Water quality implementation guidelines produced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – manual prepared and distributed – New regulations drafted and approved
o Monitoring body: MESP, International experts	
Overall proposed budget: 78,743 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Tender, selection of (inter)national implementation team - MESP PM 1 month, KNPHI staff 1 month, Kosovar expert 5 days	1 month	KNPHI, MESP	500	950	1,450
Drafting of revised regulations for water quality monitoring - 3 months half-time MESP staff, 3 months KNPHI staff, 22 days Kosovar expert, 22 days international legal expert	3 months	KNPHI, MESP	1,125	23,280	24,405
Workshop for KNPHI staff, policy makers and drinking water company managers on the new regulations (12 participants, 2 days workshop) - 1 months KNPHI staff, 6 days international expert, 10 days Kosovar expert (meeting room at KNPHI)	2 months	KNPHI, MESP	250	7,708	7,958
Workshop for 5 technical and chemical experts of KNPHI on details of new regulations - training-on-the-job of 10 days by international and Kosovar expert	1 month	KNPHI, MESP	1250	9,750	11,000
1-week study tour for MESP water policy makers, water company directors and KNPHI staff (total 10 people = 10,000 EUR costs estimation) to Slovenia and/or Croatia - 2 months MESP half-time, 10 days international receiving team	2 months	KNPHI, MESP	250	16,000	16,250
Preparation of a manual for the implementation of water quality guidelines - 50 copies, 30 EUR/copy - 2 months KNPHI staff, 22 days Kosovar expert, 15 days international expert	2 months	KNPHI MESP	500	17,180	17,680
TOTAL			3,875	74,868	78,743

5.1.7 Chemical and biological safety

Project Title:**Developing a System for Registration and Authorization of Chemicals**

Duration of the project: 2 years	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP, MPS (Emergency Department)
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Developing a system for registration and authorization of imported chemicals – Development of institutional infrastructure – Capacity building of staff 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Domestic production of chemicals is insignificant but there are large quantities of remaining chemicals that have to be properly managed – Law on chemicals is not adopted – Public information system is not in function – Imported chemicals are being used in Kosovo, especially in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Metal processing industry – In other production and processing industries – In health institutions such as laboratories, etc. – Agricultural sector – pesticides of different kind and fertilizer
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Developing a database of chemicals that are being imported and used (industry, agriculture, health institutions, etc.) in Kosovo – Preparing Guidelines for registration and authorization – Training of staff on regulations – Strengthening the legal aspects of chemical management – Adopting a list of chemicals that should be forbidden for import and use (following EU chemical policies) 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – List of number and type of chemicals used by industries, individual companies, institution and municipality, and imported chemicals is completed – Database is established and regular registration and control is conducted – Guidelines are prepared and distributed to branch offices and laboratories – KEPA implements guidelines and monitors chemicals plus updates database
Monitoring body: MESP, ED, MH	
Overall proposed budget: 86,300 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Assessment of present available data in Kosovo and requirements of EU chemical legislation	3 months	MESP	900		900
Preparation of ToR for project implementation	3 months	MESP	900		900
Selection of project team & suitable software for database development	1 month	MESP	300		300
Procurement of software & training of MESP staff (KEPA staff) on use of the software - 10 days of Kosovar expert + 2.5 day workshop 10 people, meeting room provided by MESP	2 month	MESP,	600	2,500	3,100
Data collection across Kosovo from companies, institutions, agricultural agencies, large farmers, etc. (3 Ministerial people 15 months + 66 days times 3 local experts)	15 months	MESP - KEPA,	13,500	56,450	69,950
Information campaign to stakeholders - brochure distributed, 10 pages A5, 5,000 copies	3 months	MESP - KEPA,	900	10,250	11,150
TOTAL			17,100	69,200	86,300

Project Title:
Drafting the Law on Chemicals

Duration of the project: 15 months	Proposed start date: Beginning of 2007
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP, MPS, MH, MAFRD
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Adoption of Law on chemicals and relevant sub legal acts – To minimize health risks and environmental pollution from chemicals – To assign a responsible authority for chemicals management in Kosovo – Strengthening inter-sectoral cooperation – Institutional and capacity building 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Legal basis is not established, nor are procedures and guidelines for safe chemical management – Lack of overall control (inspection) system – Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency not yet functional – Law on Artificial Fertilizers (2003/22) and Law on Pesticides (2003/35) in force – Concerning chemicals used in industry and economy there are no well defined regulations as to the method they should be stored – In the process of restructuring and privatization there is no obligation to provide information regarding chemicals, hazardous waste and other elements important to health and environment, nor to take responsibility over them
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prepared Law on chemicals with relevant sub legal acts in force – National chemical management body active (within MESP-KEPA) – Reduction of risk and environmental pollution from chemicals 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Law approved by the parliament – National body for Management of Chemicals is established within MESP-KEPA
Monitoring body: MESP, ED, MH	
Overall proposed budget: 29,200 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Prepare ToR for the project, including assessment of relevant EU directives	2 months	MESP	600		600
Recruitment of international and Kosovar expert team (tender)	2 months	ED, MESP, MH, MAFRD	600		600
Drafting of relevant legislation based on EU standards by international expert and relevant MESP staff in a learning-by-doing process (20 days international legal expert, MESP project team of 4 staff)	1 month	MESP	1200	19,00	20,200
Internal MESP roundtable concerning draft 1	1 month	MESP	300		300
Preparation of draft 2 & 3 inter-ministerial meetings to discuss draft 2 (3 MESP staff involved for 2 months + part-time from other Ministries + coffee/tea & refreshments for roundtables (20 participants), room provided within MESP + involvement of 10 days Kosovar experts)	2 months	ED, MESP, MH, MAFRD	1,800	2,100	3,900
Final draft and multi-stakeholder roundtable with industry, NGOs, public, media, etc. to discuss final draft (2 MESP staff involved for 2 months + part-time from other Ministries + coffee/tea & refreshments for roundtable (30 participants) + room outside hired)	2 months	MESP - KEPA, external experts	1,500	1,200	2,700
Submit final draft to Parliament & ensure lobby work is done (MESP)	3 months	MESP	900		900
TOTAL			6,900	22,300	29,200

Project Title:
Developing Handbook of Chemical Risks Management

Duration of the project: 2 years	Proposed start date: Second half of 2008
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP, MPS, MTI
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To prepare a handbook for chemicals risk management, based upon EU standards - To organise trainings for risk management with special attention to industry, health system, research and education, and agriculture target groups 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of appropriate legal framework - Project Fiche 2 should be implemented before this project - Lack of appropriate inspection system - Almost all producing and service companies that work with chemicals do not possess any plans for actions in case of risks from chemicals
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defining procedures and guidelines for safe work with chemicals - Conducting practical trainings for appropriate work with chemicals - Accident management plans 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Handbook is prepared, approved and introduced to target groups - Number of staff & target group representatives trained - 10 Kosovar certified trainers on chemical risk management available - Facilities, companies, and institutes start to develop accident management plans
Monitoring body: MESP , ED, MH	
Overall proposed budget: 114,200 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Prepare ToR for the project, including availability of European and US examples of Handbooks	2 months	MESP	600		600
Recruitment and contracting of Kosovar expert team	1 months	MESP	300		300
Preparing outline of Handbook	1 month	MESP	300	18,250	18,550
Chapters produced by Kosovar experts (20 experts each 15 workdays) + editing work by MESP staff over a period of 6 months	6 months	MESP	1,800	45,000	46,800
Developing a Training-of-Trainers for municipal and related institutional staff (fire brigades, police, etc.) to become a certified chemical risk management trainer for companies, institutes and facilities (1 month full-time at MESP, part-time from other Ministries + 12 days of Kosovar experts)	1 month	ED, MESP, MH, MAFRD	600		600
Implementation of ToT for 10 participants, 5 day workshop, including overnight accommodation, local travel, food & refreshments, training by Kosovar experts (10 days for 2 trainers)	1 month	ED, MESP, MH, MAFRD	300	6,600	6,900
Printing & distributing Handbook to all relevant companies, institutes and facilities - 3 months part-time involvement MESP coordinator + printing costs 2,000 copies for first edition	3 months	MESP	450	40,000	40,450
TOTAL			4,350	109,850	114,200

Project Title:
Drafting the Law on Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)

Duration of the project: 15 months	Proposed start date: Beginning of 2008
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP, MPS, MTI, MAFRD,
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To develop a normative act related to procedures, usage, supervision and licensing of GMOs and GMO containing substances – To ensure good management of circulation and supervision of GMOs – To reduce the risk and potential environmental damage due to GMOs – To assess and decide upon the potential risk from GMOs for human health – Institutional and human capacity building 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Legal basis that would regulate biological safety is not established – There are no officially registered activities in Kosovo regarding the use of genetically modified materials and their production for commercial purposes – Uncontrolled import of GMOs is possible – Law on Seeds (2003/10) and Law on Planting Material (2004/16) in force – Institutional capacities for Biological Safety not existent
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To develop a normative act for defining procedures, usage, supervision, and licensing of GMO – To ensure good management of circulation and supervision of food and other GMO – Reducing possibilities for importing and developing GMO in Kosovo 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Drafted Law on GMOs approved by the Parliament – Law being implemented at the end of the project – A first series of regular checks, analysis and verifications from responsible bodies (probably KEPA) has started at the end of the project
Monitoring body: MESP, ED, MH	
Overall proposed budget: 43,200 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Prepare ToR for the project, including assessment of relevant EU directives	2 months	MESP	600		600
Recruitment of international and Kosovar expert team (tender)	2 months	ED, MESP, MH, MAFRD	600		600
Introducing GMO issues & legal systems in EU to relevant MESP staff in 2-day workshop (by international expert - 8 workdays)	1 month	MESP	300	6,400	6,700
Drafting of relevant GMO legislation based on EU standards by international expert and relevant MESP staff in a learning-by-doing process (30 days international legal expert, MESP project team of 4 staff)	2 months	MESP	2,400	24,800	27,200
Internal MESP roundtable concerning Draft 1	1 month	MESP	300		300
Preparation of Draft 2 & 3 inter-ministerial meetings to discuss draft 2 (3 MESP staff involved for 2 months + part-time from other Ministries + coffee/tea & refreshments for roundtables (20 participants), room provided within MESP + involvement of 10 days Kosovar experts	2 months	ED, MESP, MH, MAFRD	1,800	2,400	4,200
Final draft and multi-stakeholder roundtable with industry, NGOs, public, media, etc. to discuss final draft (2 MESP staff involved for 2 months + part-time from other Ministries + coffee/tea & refreshments for roundtable (30 participants) + room outside hired)	2 months	MESP - KEPA, external experts	1,500	1,200	2,700
Submit final draft to Parliament & ensure lobbying work is done (MESP)	3 months	MESP	900		900
TOTAL			8,400	34,800	43,200

5.1.8. Civil protection

Project Title:

Establishment of a Public Environmental Protection System, which organizes Prevention, Preparedness, and Proper Reaction in case of Eco-accidents at the Local Level using the APELL System (Awareness and Preparedness for at Local Level)

Duration of the project: 1 year	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning	To be implemented by: MESP, MPS Ministry of Interior, Kosovo Protection Corps
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Appropriate institutional organization ready – Relevant staff at different at 3 Ministries trained in the system – Legal framework and sub-acts completed – Preparation of sufficient evacuation plans and procedures around the 3 main industries at risk – Communication and awareness campaign on what-to-do when an accident happens 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Besides framework law, no legal backing for sufficient response to eco-accidents – No procedures developed, tested and in place – Limited to zero means for protection and rescue of humans and material goods – No considered a priority at the industries at risk or at the national institutional level
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Staff from 3 Ministries assigned into a sustainable working group dealing with civil protection – First steps (legal and procedural) for the introduction of the SEVESO Directive made – Citizens around 3 main industries informed about their role and duties in case of an eco-accident – Procedures, guidelines and manuals (based on APPEL manuals) in place for national and local authorities – 3 pilot industries at risk prepare an evaluation plan and related procedures 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number and quality of participants in capacity building program from the national and local levels and from industries – Legal framework and sub-acts prepared and accepted – 3 main industrial companies work out evacuation plans and procedures in accordance with the APPEL system – Number and quality of procedures and manuals prepared – Feedback on the information and awareness campaign for the public around 3 specific sites
Monitoring body: MESP	
Overall proposed budget: 332,600 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months* salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Preparation of a ToR for the project - 2 months MESP Project Manager, 15 days of Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP, MPS, MI	600	2,250	2,850
Set up of the inter-ministerial working group on Chemical Safety and Response to Eco-Accidents - 2 months MESP PM, 1 months 2 other Ministerial staff, 22 days Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP, MPS, MI	1,200	3,300	4,500
Tender, selection of (inter)national implementation team - MESP PM 1 month, Kosovar expert 5 days	1 month	MESP, MPS, MI	300	750	1,050
Gap-analysis of legal framework and drafting of relevant sub-laws to have a suitable system in place in line with the Seveso Directive and other relevant EU standards - 4 months half-time MESP staff, 1 month other 2 Ministries staff, 44 days Kosovar expert, 44 days international legal expert	4 months	MESP, MPS, MI	1,200	45,800	47,000
Selection of 3 key industrial sites potentially at risk of an eco-accident and establishment of close cooperation with managers - contract to develop evacuation plans and other relevant procedures for their operations in exchange for extensive training, provision of manuals and coaching - 2 months MESP staff, 22 days Kosovar expert, 15 days international expert	2 months	MESP	600	16,300	16,900
4 workshops for MESP and other Ministries staff, 3 selected industry representatives, 8 local authority representatives from around these sites (20 participants, 5 days per workshop) - 6 months MESP PM halftime, 2x40 days international experts/trainers, 44 days Kosovar expert	6 months	MESP	900	84,250	85,150
Coaching process of industrial representatives during training period while they are working on their internal procedures - 4 months MESP staff half-time, 40 days Kosovar expert, 18 days international expert	4 months	MESP	600	22,450	23,050
Translation, adaptation and distribution of relevant APPEL manuals and all prepared regulations into one standard book for local authorities and industrial site managers concerning the adequate response to eco-accidents - 3 months MESP staff, half-time 2 other ministries' staff, 44 days Kosovar expert, 22 days international expert, 100 copies, 35 EUR/copy	3 months	MESP, MPS, MI	1,050	28,700	29,750
Public awareness campaign for all citizens living around the 3 industrial sites at risk (25,000 leaflets prepared and distributed), plus at national radio & TV 2x2 spots broadcasted during 1 month 5xper day - 3 months MESP staff, Kosovar expert 22 days, international expert 10 days + broadcasting fees estimated 100 EUR/time + preparation of spots	3 months	MESP	900	121,450	122,350
TOTAL			7,350	325,250	332,600

5.1.9. Radiation

Project Title:**Establishing Legal and Technical Preconditions for Effective Ionizing and Non-ionizing Radiation Protection**

Duration of the project: 2 years	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP)	To be implemented by: MESP, MPS, Ministry of Interior
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establishing legal and technical preconditions for effective ionizing and non-ionizing radiation protection of citizens and the environment – Identification of electromagnetic sources and their supervision and registration (to apply the register of ionizing and non-ionizing sources of radiation) 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Existing landfill of radioactive waste in Obiliq is not under the authority of the Government – “Lost sources” of radiation – Soil contamination with depleted uranium (DU) – Ashes from power plants – No by-laws concerning radiation
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Assessment of the (potential) sources of radiation – Preparation of the relevant by-laws, standards and procedures concerning non-ionizing and ionizing radiation protection – Training of staff in health, industry and other dangerous professions and ensuring permanent supervision by the IAEA – Ensuring and establishing of a monitoring and information network – Training of border and customs control staff, preventing of unauthorized transport 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – IAEA provides professional and technical help; – Radiation protection laws have been harmonized with EU legislation and adopted by the Parliament – Increased capacity concerning radiation at MESP staff, border police and guards and those working with radiation in industry and the health care system – Monitoring protocol in place
Monitoring body: MESP, IAEA	
Overall proposed budget : 179,400 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Preparation of a ToR for the project - 2 months MESP Project Manager, 15 days of Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP, MPS, MI	600	2,250	2,850
Set up of the inter-ministerial working group on Radiation and develop working relations with IAEA - 2 months MESP PM, 1 month 2 other Ministerial staff, 15 days Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP, MPS, MI	1,200	2,250	3,450
Tender, selection of (inter)national implementation team - MESP PM 1 month, Kosovar expert 5 days	1 month	MESP, MPS, MI	300	750	1,050
Gap-analysis of legal framework and drafting of relevant sub-laws to have an (over-time) EU compatible system in place on radiation - 3 months half-time MESP staff, 1 month other 2 Ministries staff, 30 days Kosovar expert, 22 days international legal expert	3 months	MESP, MPS, MI	1,050	25,600	26,650
Assessment of existing and expected radiation hotspots (jointly with officials from IAEA) - 3 months half-time MESP PM, 1 month other 2 Ministries staff, 44 days Kosovar experts, 22 days Kosovar lab staff, 3x10 days international experts + estimated material costs	3 months	MESP, MPS, MI	1,050	61,500	62,550
Workshop for MESP and other Ministries' policy makers and local authority representatives from around radiation sites (15 participants, 3 days per workshop) - 2 months MESP PM halftime, 2x6 days international experts/trainers, 8 days Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP	300	13,800	14,100
Workshop for industrial and health care system workers handling radioactive material and radiation equipment (20 participants, 5 days per workshop) - 2 months MESP PM halftime, 2x10 days international experts/trainers, 10 days Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP	300	22,500	22,800
Workshop for customs and border guarding staff introducing dangers of radiation, testing for it and prevention of entrance (15 participants, 3 days per workshop) - 2 months MESP PM halftime, 2*6 days international experts/trainers, 8 days Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP	300	14,150	14,450
Institutional support to train-on-the-job inspectors for monitoring of radiation and preparation of a monitoring and inspection protocol related to radiation in Kosovo - 3 months MESP staff, 44 days Kosovar expert, 30 days international expert	3 months	MESP	900	30,600	31,500
TOTAL			6,000	173,400	179,400

5.1.10. Energy

Project Title:**Establishing Capacities for the Use of Cleaner Technology and Energy Efficiency in the Energy-Intensive Industrial Sector**

Duration of the project: 30 months	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP, MEM, local partner, international partner (Clean Technology Centre)
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To contribute to economic development and competitive market – Emission reduction in the industrial sector – Development of a national infrastructure for application of clean technology in Kosovo – Increased interest in the industry for energy saving and clean technology – Increased capacity of authorities, experts, and industry concerning the application of clean technologies 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Energy sector is increasingly confronted with the implementation and enforcement of (new) environmental legislation – Most of industry is not able to respect Kosovo's emission standards – Clean technology allows to increase energy efficiency while reducing pollution, thus increasing economic competitiveness and profit while decreasing environmental impact
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Capacity of MESP staff, industrial stakeholders & business partners, and potential experts increased concerning clean technology (around 20 people trained) – An independent Centre for Clean Technology Application set-up – Application of clean technology in 7 pilot projects of energy intensive industries (facilities) 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of trained experts from the industrial/business sector, government and NGOs – Quantity and quality of the implemented pilot projects – Clean Technology Centre established and self-financing – Increased interest of the business sector
Monitoring body: International partner, MESP	
Overall proposed budget: 787,515 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Preparation of a ToR for the project - 2 months MESP Project Manager, 15 days of Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP	500	2,850	3,350
Tender, selection and set-up of project team - MESP PM 2 months halftime, Kosovar expert 5 days	2 months	MESP	250	950	1,200
Feasibility study to map out the energy efficient industry facilities in Kosovo, including cost-benefit analysis concerning resource and energy saving (for a max. investment of 50-100,000 EUR) - 3 months half-time MESP PM, 44 days Kosovar expert, 22 days international expert + local travel	3 months	MESP	375	25,620	25,995
Establishment of independent Clean Technology Center (analogy of other European CT centers). Only start up costs & 2 years of operation covered by this project. 24 months part-time MESP PM, 66 days Kosovar expert, 50 days international expert, 2 staff members x 24 months, office furniture, rent of office space (including supplies & communication costs), office equipment (computers, printer, copier, phones, etc.)	24 months	MESP, Center for Clean Technology	1,200	82,360	83,560
Selection of 7 pilot projects and establishment of close cooperation with managers - contract for provision of Clean Technology with a minimum of 20% contribution to the investments from the companies themselves - 3 months MESP staff, 22 days Kosovar expert, 22 days international expert	3 months	MESP	750	20,650	21,400
Procurement of required CTs for 7 pilot projects jointly with selected industries - 6 months MESP staff, 22 days international expert, 44 days Kosovar expert, estimated 80,000 EUR per pilot (industries add minimum 20% of total investment)	6 months	MESP, selected industries	1,500	584,830	586,330
4 workshops for MESP staff, 7 selected pilot industry managers, NGO staff, Clean Technology staff (20 participants, 4 days per workshop) - 4 months MESP PM halftime, 2 x 30 days international experts/trainers, 33 days Kosovar expert	4 months	MESP	500	63,030	63,530
Evaluation and recommendations related to self-financing of CT center - 1 month MESP PM, 10 days Kosovar expert, 5 days international expert	1 month	MESP	250	1,900	2,150
TOTAL			53,25	782,190	787,515

Project Title:**Introduction and Capacity Building Concerning Energy Efficiency for Small and Medium Enterprises and Energy-Intensive Large Scale Industry**

Duration of the project: 12 months	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MEM, MESP	To be implemented by: MESP, MEM, MTI
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase understanding and capacity of heavy industry and of small and medium enterprises' (SME) of energy efficiency – Technical and economical reasonability of energy efficiency measures assessed (by companies themselves) – Increased awareness of the positive impact of energy efficiency 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Energy use in business sector is very inefficient and intensive – In business energy use is a large (and probably increasing) cost, which influences the competitiveness and profitability – Kosovo lacks sufficient energy for normal business operation and saving energy, besides economically important, is important for ensuring sufficient energy for the population.
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increased management capacities in small and medium enterprises and large energy intensive industries concerning energy efficiency – More and better Kosovar experts for the practical application of energy efficiency – Direct action by SME's and large industries by implementing energy efficiency, after it became clear that they can benefit a lot from these measures 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of trained SME managers – Number of trained energy intensive industrial managers – Number of local experts with capacity to apply energy efficiency measures – Increased awareness in the SME and industrial sector for energy efficiency – Number of concrete measures taken by companies who participated in the training and assessment program
Monitoring body: MESP, MTI, MEM (Centre for Clean Technology – see PF 1)	
Overall proposed budget: 227,618 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Selection of the project team - 1 PM from MESP, 2 international trainers (from Clean Technology/Energy Efficiency Centers in Europe), 1 Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP	500		500
Tender for SME's and energy intensive industries to participate in the training and assessment program for energy efficiency measures - 2 months MESP PM, 22 days Kosovar expert, 15 days international expert	2 months	MESP	500	15,030	15,530
Design of 2 training programs - 1 for SME managers, 1 for large energy intensive industries - 2 months MESP PM, 2x15 days international experts	2 months	MESP	500	18,000	18,500
Two 3-day workshops for SME managers and two for energy intensive industries, 15 participants average - 3 months MESP PM, 2x33 days international expert, 2x33 days Kosovar expert	3 months	MESP	750	66,684	67,434
Self-assessment of options for energy efficiency measures and their impact by managers in their own companies, coached by Kosovar expert and international experts - 6 month MESP staff, 66 days Kosovar expert, 2x22 days international experts	6 months	MESP, participants in workshops	1500	46,030	47,530
Two 3-day workshops for SME managers and two for energy intensive industries, 15 participants average - 3 months MESP PM, 2x33 days international expert, 2x33 days Kosovar expert	3 months	MESP	750	66,684	67,434
Evaluation and recommendations related to feasibility of investments in energy efficiency + estimation of number of measures taken by participating companies - 1 month MESP PM, 15 days Kosovar expert, 10 days international expert	1 month	MESP	250	10,440	10,690
TOTAL			4,750	222,868	227,618

Project Title:**Developing Capacities for Implementation of ISO 14001 in Kosovo**

Duration of the project: 2 years	Proposed start date: 2008
Initiated by: MESP, MTI	To be implemented by: MTI, MESP, local and international partners
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A Kosovar expert group on environmental management systems and especially ISO 14000/1 – Increased capacity of enterprises for the introduction and implementation of EMS as well as conducting internal audits with the purpose of monitoring EMS in accordance with ISO 14001 – A group of fore-running Kosovar enterprises starting to implement an environmental management system in their company – Availability of ISO 14000/1 guidelines and handbooks in (summary) in Albanian 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Every enterprise aiming to be part of the European Union or exporting to the EU has to apply ISO 14001. – Up to the date no Kosovar enterprise is ISO 14001 certified – By introducing environmental management systems, the enterprise has introduced a more environmental friendly management – Hardly any Kosovar experts are available for ISO 14001
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A Kosovar expert team for implementation of ISO 14000/1 established and active – ISO 14000/1 guidelines and handbooks in Albanian (summary) available for companies – First group of internal auditors certified (12) 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of trained and certified managers for internal auditing – Number of Kosovar experts on environmental management systems – Increased awareness and interest of the business community for environmental management systems
Monitoring body: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MTI ○ MESP ○ Local & International Partners 	
Overall proposed budget: 203,833 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Selection of the project team - 1 PM from MESP, 2 international trainers from a certifying company, 1 Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP	500		500
Preparation of application package for and wide announcement of the training program on environmental management systems, acceptance of applications from companies and selection of participants into the certifying training program (15 participants) - 3 months MESP PM, 22 days Kosovar expert, 2x10 days international experts + advertisement costs	3 months	MESP	500	20,220	20,720
General introduction seminar for interested companies, MESP/MTI staff and NGOs - 1day event. 1 month MESP PM, 10 days Kosovar expert, 2x5 days international experts, 25 participants, meeting room	1 month	MESP	250	10,721	10,971
Two 3-day workshops for SME managers and two for energy intensive industries, 15 participants average - 3 months MESP PM, 2x33 days international expert, 2x33 days Kosovar expert	3 months	MESP	750	66,684	67,434
Three 5-day workshops leading to certification for 15 selected participants from Kosovar companies motivated to implement environmental management system in the company and introduce ISO 14000/1 - 3 months half-time MESP PM, 22 days Kosovar expert, 2x22 days international experts	3 months	MESP	750	58,808	59,558
Preparation of Albanian language and adapted to Kosovar situation handbook on the introduction of environmental management systems in companies, with concrete guidelines and instructions on ISO 14000/1 - 3 months MESP PM, 50 days Kosovar expert, 22 days international expert, printed and distributed in 500 copies, 35 EUR/copy	3 months	MESP	750	43,900	44,650
TOTAL			3,500	200,333	203,833

5.1.11. Industry and mining

Project Title:**Advancing Extraction and Production Techniques into an Environmentally Sound Direction**

Duration of the project: 1.5 years	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: Government (MESP, MTI, MEM), UP, Scientific Institutions, Businesses
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Adoption of standards and procedures for extraction of mineral resources – Improving the extraction and production techniques in the mining sector into an environmentally sound direction – Institutional strengthening and capacity building, increased cooperation between government and industry, transfer of knowledge, know-how and skills – Assessment of environmental impact of mining and extraction sector, followed by recommendations on minimizing the negative impact 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Environmental Protection Law in force – Old methodology, obsolete equipment and working techniques in extraction and production activities – Lack of institutional support – Lack of legal basis for the aforementioned support
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Less negative environmental impact – Overview of baseline of environmental impact of extraction and mining industry – Capacity building in industry and government for the application of environmentally sound methods and techniques – Sustainable use of mineral resources, less waste, energy-saving, etc. 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sub-acts & directives prepared and adopted related to environmentally sound extraction and mining – Baseline survey/assessment on environmental impact & recommendations for improvement – Priority setting of extracting sectors and companies in need for upgrade of methods, tools & equipment – Environmental standards gradually fulfilled – Amount of saved resources and energy – Reduction of industrial waste
Monitoring body: MESP, MEM, MTI	
Overall proposed budget: 158,150 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Set up of multi-sector working group of 3 Ministries, drafting Terms of Reference of Technical Assistance	2 months	MESP MTI, MEM	600		600
Preparation of the legal basis to prevent large environmental impact for extraction of mineral resources (66 days of international TA)	5 months	MESP, MTI, MEM	1,500	59,400	60,900
Assessment of environmental impact of extracting and mining industry (22 days international TA)	3 months	MESP, MTI,	900	19,800	20,700
Capacity Building of relevant staff in the government and industry sector: 3x2,5-day workshops (20 participants, 10 need local travel & accommodation, 2*lunch, coffee, tea, dinners, training material)	6 months	MESP, MTI,	1,800	3,900	5,700
Study tour for industrial representatives and governmental officials to Croatia or Slovenia for practical examples & understanding of policy transition process (20,000 EUR for logistics for 20 people + 10 days international TA)	1 week tour, 1 month	MESP	450	29,000	29,450
Recommendations and list of required equipment to improve environmental performance of the sector (22 days international TA)	2 months	MESP, MEM, MTI	600	19,800	20,400
Defining priorities for making the extraction and mining sector more environmentally sound (22 days of international TA)	2 months	MESP, MEM, MTI	600	19,800	20,400
TOTAL			6,450	151,700	158,150

Project Title:

Awareness Raising and Capacity Building of Environmental Management Systems, such as EMAS and ISO 14000, and introduction of Clean Technologies in Pilot Industries

Duration of the project: 2.5 years	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP, MTI, MEM
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To introduce environmental management systems and clean technology options to the industrial sector – To stimulate investments in more efficient & environmentally sound technologies – To stimulate the use of renewable resources – Increase awareness and institutional capacity for use of environmental management systems and clean technology tools 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Environmental protection law in force – Obsolete and outdated equipment – Lack of institutional knowledge, experience and awareness of these concepts – Limited understanding in the industrial sector of their benefits from clean technology and environmental management systems
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Capacity building for industrial environmental protection, both in industry and governmental sectors – 2-3 concrete pilot projects on clean technology implementation set-up and developed through matching funds and/or loan scheme – Introduction of new, modern concepts in line with EU approximation requirements 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of participants at workshops – Increased knowledge, capacity and understanding of concepts – Number of companies/industries applying environmental management systems and/or CT – Reduction of industrial waste
Monitoring body: MESP, MTI, National Institute for Public Health	
Overall proposed budget: 165,390 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months* salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Set up of multi-sector working group of MESP, MEM and MTI, drafting Terms of Reference for training and awareness program	2 months	MESP, MTI, MEM	600		600
Needs assessment among industry concerning knowledge, skills and needs for EMS and CT (22 international TA days, Kos expert 44 days)	3 months	MESP, MEM, MTI	900	24,200	25,100
Capacity Building of relevant staff in the government and industry sector: 3*2,5-day workshops (20 participants, 10 need local travel & accommodation, 2*lunch, coffee, tea, dinners, training material	6 months	MESP, MTI,	1,800	3,340	5,140
Organization of a series of 3 inter ministerial, inter sectoral roundtables to discuss options for introduction of Clean Technology and environmental management systems, jointly between government and authorities (15 international TA days in Kosovo)	3 months	MESP, MTI,	900	13,500	14,400
Design of matching fund program for companies willing to invest into pilot introduction of CT (max. 50% co-funded by project) (18 TA days)	2 months	MESP, MTI,	600	16,200	16,800
Implementation of matching funds program under international management, but selection and coaching by Kosovar experts, max 3 pilots per 40,000 EUR each plus monitoring, coaching & management (local (100 days) & international (44 days)	1 year	MESP	3,600	99,750	103,350
TOTAL			8,400	156,990	165,390

Project Title:**Assessment and Formulation of Strategy for an environmentally sound Closure and/or Revitalising of Mines**

Duration of the project: 2 years	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP, MEM, MTI, Industry
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To draft and approve policies, practices and directives for sustainable use of mineral resources – To set standards for compliance with existing environmental regulations during and after exploitation period – To improve EIA procedures and practices – To introduce compulsory environmental audits in enterprises – To advance reporting scheme 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mines in Kosovo, including their obsolete waste facilities pose a serious environmental risk – Environmental Protection Law and Law on Mining are approved, but need directives and standards to be defined in detail – Law on geological research is in the drafting procedure.
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Assessment/overview and evaluation of current state of the environment in mining sector – Drafting an environmentally sound development strategy for the sector – Ensure that a closure plan is an integrated part of the working plan – Capacity building of staff at industry and authority levels 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Legal basis for mining sector prepared, also in sub-acts, directives and policies – Strategy prepared – Assessment of the possibilities for closure or reutilisation of mines – Ensured a forum for discussion among relevant Ministries and mining sector/industry concerning closure respectively revitalisation plans
Monitoring body: MESP, MEM	
Overall proposed budget: 137,300 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months* salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Set up of multi-sector working group of MESP and MEM drafting Terms of Reference for the project	2 months	MESP, MTI, MEM	600		600
Baseline Survey of the current status of all mines in Kosovo and their environmental impact (desk research & field work) (15 days international TA, 22 days Kosovar experts)	3 months	MESP, MEM,	900	16,800	17,700
Preparation of policy documents for MESP and MEM based upon baseline survey, with scenario analysis of closure and/or revitalization	3 months	MESP, MEM,	900	4,000	4,900
Organization of a series of 2 inter-ministerial, inter-sectoral roundtables (1-day each) to discuss scenario's and options for mines with all stakeholders (15 international TA days in Kosovo)	2 months	MESP, MEM, MTI, KTA, MLS,	600	10,000	10,600
Draft sub-Acts and directives jointly with legal experts (international and Kosovar) so that baseline and environmental concerns are taken into consideration (50 days international legal expert, 10 days international TA)	2 months	MESP, MTI, National and international experts	600	54,000	54,600
Prepare strategy for mining sector development based upon new legal initiatives, roundtable results and joint understanding of developments of mining sector (44 days international TA, 50 days local experts)	6 months	MESP, MEM, MTI,	1,800	47,100	48,900
TOTAL			5,400	131,900	137,300

Project Title:**Introduction of a subject on environment and sustainable development into the mining & engineering Faculty**

Duration of the project: 1 year	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP, UP	To be implemented by: MESP, UP, Summer University
Location: Kosovo, Prishtina	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inclusion of environmental concerns and items into the standard curriculum of mining students - Improvement of professional capacity in the environmental sector - Increasing the overall awareness and knowledge regarding environment and its impact on the human wellbeing 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In general there is a lack of scientific research but especially in the field of environment - Environment has been integrated in some departments in the UP, but not yet in mining - Interest of students on environmental topics and concerns is increasing
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising the awareness and knowledge regarding actual environmental status and developments for mining industries 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of students attending lectures and successfully closing the course - Number of conducted research work related to environmental impact of the mining sector
Monitoring body: MESP, MEM, University of Prishtina	
Overall proposed budget: 11,300 EUR	

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Series of discussion meetings between MESP, UP and Summer University organisers	2 months	MESP, MEM, INEP	600		600
Planning the content of the course for Mining students (voluntary subject for 1 semester) - 5 days Kosovar expert	3 months	MESP, UP	900	750	1,650
Arrange for 1 Summer University course on environmental impact of mining & extraction industries (voluntary service by international professors)	1 month	MESP	300	2,900	3,200
1 Summer University course being hold - costs are for hosting international professor	2 weeks	MESP	150	1,500	1,650
1 semester of environmental subject for Mining Students taught - 20 days Kosovar expert	4 months	UP, MESP	1,200	3,000	4,200
TOTAL			3,150	8,150	11,300

5.1.12. Transport

Project Title:**Mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Principles in the Transport Sector and establish Relations with Physical Planning**

Duration of the project: 18 months	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP, MTT
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Introduction of sustainability principles (including environmental protection) into the legal and institutional framework of the transport sector – Reduction of emission of polluting gases from the sector – Increased and improved public transport services 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lack of coordination concerning sustainable transporting, including environmental concerns into transport policies and laws – Kosovo Transport Policy and Plan still a draft and not adopted, environment needs to be mainstreamed into it – Rapid growth of transport by private vehicles (not tested on environmental standards and quality) – Old age structure of vehicles (privately and company owned) – Low developed public transport, especially limited use of railway system – Obsolete railway structure and low level of maintenance.
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Development and adoption of necessary by-laws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regulation on fuel control (see Project Fiche 5: Air Quality) and inclusion of regulations for the promotion of public transport – Kosovo Transport Policy Plan finalized and sustainability and environmental protection included – Increased capacity and understanding of staff of MESP and MTT concerning pollution by traffic and the opportunities to reduce traffic pollution (technically and quantitatively) – Public awareness of traffic pollution and need for cleaner and better public transport 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – By-laws and regulations in support of environmental protection of the transport sector discussed, prepared and adopted – Kosovo Transport Policy Plan including sustainability principles prepared and adopted – Number and quality of workshops provided, number and feedback of participants – Increased options for public transport – Public awareness campaign successfully implemented
Monitoring body: MESP, MTT	
Overall proposed budget: 197,700 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months* salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Preparation of a ToR for the project - 1 month MESP Project Manager, 1 month MTT staff, 15 days of Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP, MTT	600	2,250	2,850
Tender, selection of (inter)national implementation team - MESP PM 1 month, MTT staff 1 month, Kosovar expert 5 days	1 month	MESP, MTT	600	750	1,350
Gap-analysis of legal framework and drafting of relevant sub-laws - 3 months half-time MESP staff, 2 months MTT staff, 22 days Kosovar expert, 22 days international legal expert	4 months	MESP, MTT	1,050	22,900	23,950
Finalization of Kosovo Transport Policy Plan (technical assistance to MTT) - 1 month MESP staff, 3 months MTT staff, 44 days Kosovar expert, 22 days international urban transport expert	3 months	MESP, MTT	1,200	26,200	27,400
Workshop for MTT, MESP and transport officers of 7 larger municipalities (15 participants, 3 days per workshop) - 2 months MESP PM half-time, 2*5 days international experts/trainers, 8 days Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP	300	12,550	12,850
Public awareness campaign for citizens of urban areas with reasonable public transport (25000 brochures prepared and distributed, 300 posters distributed), plus at national radio & TV 2*2 spots broadcasted during 1 month 5*per day - 3 months MESP staff, 3 months MTT staff, Kosovar expert 22 days, international expert 10 days + broadcasting fees estimated 100 EUR/time + preparation of spots	3 months	MESP	1,800	127,500	129,300
TOTAL			5,550	192,150	197,700

5.1.13. Agriculture

Project Title:**Promotion and Support of Organic Agriculture in Kosovo**

Duration of the project: 2.5 years	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP and MAFRD	To be implemented by: MESP, Association for Organic Agriculture of Kosovo/a
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strengthen the rural associations for ecological agriculture on advisory, supervising, certifying and marketing services – Set-up of a network of organic farmers and start certifying process – Draft the Regulation on Ecological Production – Establishment of a certification system for organic products, in line with EU systems – Training of farmers 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ecological production has not been performed in an organized manner, nor is anyone yet certified. – Many of the small private farms in Kosovo have, in fact, great preconditions to start organic production activities, due to the low level of fertilizers and pesticides use over the last decades – Organic agriculture is not (yet) regulated, there is no Kosovar certifying institution
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regulation on Ecological Production drafted and approved by Parliament – Certification system for organic products, in line with EU standards, developed and in place – Development of guidelines and manuals for ecological farming in Kosovo – Increased demand for ecological products 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Legislation prepared and harmonized with EU standards – EU recognized certification system for organic products established and in place – 5 farms in transition to be converted to certified eco agriculture (after a transitional period of 3 years) – Number of farmers trained – Feedback of participants – Manuals and guidelines available in Albanian for Kosovar farmers – Awareness campaign successfully implemented
Monitoring body: MAFRD, MESP	
Overall proposed budget: 451,050 EUR.	

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months* salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Set-up of implementation team - MESP PM 1 month, MAFRD staff 1 month, Kosovar expert 10 days	1 month	MESP, MAFRD	600	1,500	2,100
Gap-analysis of legal framework and drafting of relevant sub-laws for eco-agriculture - 3 months half-time MESP staff, 2 months MAFRD staff, 22 days Kosovar expert, 22 days international legal expert	3 months	MESP, MAFRD	450	23,900	24,350
Assessment of farmers in Dukagjini region on current farming methods and potential interest to invest in a transition to certified eco-agriculture - 1 month MESP, 1 month MAFRD, 22 days Kosovar expert, 6 days international expert	2 months	MESP, MAFRD,	600	9,600	10,200

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

5 Workshops for farmers (same group, 5 different topics) (18 participants, 3 days per workshop) - 5 months MESP PM and MAFRD staff halftime, 50 days Kosovar expert, 30 days international expert	5 months	MESP, MAFRD,	1,500	48,450	49,950
Twinning with an EU country certifying organization for eco-agriculture to develop the regulations for certification in Kosovo (within legal framework and in line with EU standards) - 2 months halftime MESP and MAFRD staff, 22 days Kosovar expert, 22 days international expert (from twinning organization probably)	2 months	MESP, MAFRD,	600	23,900	24,500
Tender and selection of a Kosovar eco-agriculture organizations / NGO ready to become the Kosovar certifying organization, 2 months halftime MESP and MAFRD staff, 5 days Kosovar expert, 5 days international expert	2 months	MESP, MAFRD,	600	5,250	5,850
Training of the certifying organization, institutional support, equipment and twinning with EU certifying organization (Study tour of 10 people, 5 days), plus international training on the job in Kosovo - 12 months part-time MESP and MAFRD staff, 88 days international expert, 88 days Kosovar expert + office equipment (estimation) and study tour	12 months	MESP, MAFRD,	1,800	103,600	105,400
Tender and selection of 5 Kosovar pilot farms starting the transition process under supervision of the newly established certifying institution (and the EU certifying organization) - first 6 months of transfer also used as training-on-the-job for both farmers and the staff of the certifying organization - 6 months MESP and MAFRD staff part-time, 44 days international expert, 66 days Kosovar expert	6 months	MESP, MAFRD,	1,800	49,600	51,400
Preparation of eco-agriculture farming guidelines and handbook based on the Kosovar situation and relevant crops - 500 copies, 35 EUR/copy - 88 days Kosovar expert, 22 days international expert, 6 months MESP PM and MAFRD staff halftime	6 months	MESP, MAFRD	1,800	52,150	53,950
Public awareness campaign (25000 brochures prepared and distributed, 300 posters distributed), plus at national radio & TV 2*2 spots broadcasted during 1 month 5*per day - 3 months MESP staff, 3 months MAFRD staff, Kosovar expert 22 days, international expert 10 days + broadcasting fees estimated 100 EUR/time + preparation of spots	3 months	MESP, MAFRD	950	122,400	123,300
TOTAL			10,700	440,350	451,050

Project Title
Eco Agricultural Extension Service

Duration of the project: 2 years	Proposed start date: 2008
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP, MAFRD, University of Prishtina
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strengthen the eco-agriculture with providing sufficient information and extension services to farmers – Train the trainers for ecological agriculture in Kosovo – Increased capacity of Kosovar farmers/producers concerning good agricultural practices and environmental protection – Promotion of a healthy lifestyle and eco-food (awareness campaign) 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Intensification of agriculture and introduction of modern technologies will lead towards further depletion of natural resources, loss of biodiversity, and nonreversible soil (environmental) degradation – Current agricultural practices relatively easy to convert in eco-agriculture, with higher yield and in a healthy environment – Increased interest of citizens for healthy food and eco-products
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Expert team of 12 Kosovar trainers and extension service providers trained – Trained trainers start training farmers and local authority representatives (series of 5 workshops, 3 days each) – Eco-production guidelines prepared in Albanian and distributed – Successful implementation of awareness campaign 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Training material used (and ready to be re-used for farmers) – List of experts who successfully participated in the ToT – Number of trained farmers, local authority staff – Positive feedback of trainees – Material produced for awareness campaign – Increase of eco products on the green markets
Monitoring body: MESP, MAFRD	
Overall proposed budget: 277,780 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Preparation of a ToR for the project - 1 month MESP Project Manager, 1 month MAFRD staff, 15 days of Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP, MAFRD	600	2,250	2,850
Tender, selection of (inter)national implementation team - MESP PM 1 month, MAFRD staff 1 month, Kosovar expert 5 days	1 month	MESP, MAFRD	600	750	1,350
Gap-analysis of legal framework and drafting of relevant sub-laws - 3 months half-time MESP staff, 2 months MAFRD staff, 22 days Kosovar expert, 22 days international legal expert	4 months	MESP, MAFRD	450	23,900	24,350
Training of Trainers Workshop for potential experts on ecological agriculture (12 participants, 2x5 days workshop) - 2 months MESP PM, 2 months MAFRD, 2x2x10 days international experts/trainers, 2x15 days Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP, MAFRD	1,200	42,660	43,860
5 Workshops for farmers and municipal staff (18 participants, 3 days per workshop) - 5 months MESP PM and MAFRD staff half-time, 5x2x6 days trained Kosovar trainers, 15 days Kosovar expert, 15 days international expert	5 months	MESP, MAFRD	900	23,560	24,460
Preparation of eco-agriculture farming guidelines and handbook based on the Kosovar situation and relevant crops - 500 copies, 35 EUR/copy - 88 days Kosovar expert, 22 days international expert, 6 months MESP PM and MAFRD staff half-time	6 months	MESP, MAFRD	1,800	55,810	57,610
Public awareness campaign (25,000 brochures prepared and distributed, 300 posters distributed), plus at national radio & TV 2x2 spots broadcasted during 1 month 5xper day - 3 months MESP staff, 3 months MAFRD staff, Kosovar expert 22 days, international expert 10 days + broadcasting fees estimated 100 EUR/time + preparation of spots	3 months	MESP, MAFRD	900	122,400	123,300
TOTAL			6,450	271,330	277,780

5.1.14 Forest management

Project title:**Prevention of illegal forest exploitation**

Duration of the project: 2 years	Proposed start date: July 2006
Initiated by: MAFRD, MESP	To be implemented by: MAFRD (Kosovo Forestry Agency)
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To ensure sustainable forest management – To reduce forest logging to normal levels and only with licenses and legally 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Based on information and statistics available at the time of writing it can be stated that illegal logging represents a serious threat to forest ecosystems in Kosovo. – A pilot project on cooperation of police and KFA staff guarding forests has been successful and needs enlargement – Main factors for this situation are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty, • unemployment, • lack of heating alternatives, • Low level law enforcement.
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sustainable management of forest ecosystems, with special attention to protected sites – To strengthen institutions and human capacities of Kosovo Forest Agency and MAFRD – Increased capacity of forestry inspection, with increased chance to catch illegal logging – To ensure cooperation between relevant Ministries and between the Police and KFA rangers 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduction of illegal logging – Training materials are prepared, training sessions conducted, and working manuals produced – Inspection team made up of KFA and the policy offers are established and active at check-points – Improved cooperation between relevant Ministries and institutions established
Monitoring body: MAFRD, MESP	
Overall proposed budget: 493,150 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months* salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
(re)Establish cooperation with Kosovar Police to create jointly with Forest Guarding Service staff monitoring teams	3 months	MAFRD, MESP	900		900
Set up of 10 control points in area's under heavy threat (Beshket e Nemuna region, Sharr region along entrance and exit roads) - 4 months work of 1 MAFRD staff +similar at police, cost for construction/renovation of checkpoints	4 months	MAFRD, Kosovo Police MESP	2,400	50,000	52,400
Preparation of handbook for forest guard teams on legal background, practical tools and options - 2 MAFRD staff, 1 MESP staff part-time + 2 local experts working 22 days each	4 months	MAFRD, Kosovo Police Service, MESP	3,000	7,000	10,000
Capacity building of forest protection teams - 30 staff from KFA & 30 from police - 2-day training	2 months	MAFRD, Kosovo Police Service MESP	600	5,050	5,650
Staffing of 10 checkpoints 24 hr/day by teams of 2 staff (KFA + police), 6 staff per checkpoint = 60 total - additional hardship allowance to be paid extern	18 months	MAFRD, Kosovo Police Service, MESP	324,000	54,000	374,000
Additional equipment & supplies (optional, lump sum)	1 month	MAFRD, Kosovo Police, MESP	300	20,000	20,300
Awareness campaign in newspapers and municipalities around vulnerable area's about control points and initiatives to stop illegal lodging (10,000 leaflets printed & distributed) - external services for design, printing costs & distribution	3 months	MAFRD, Kosovo Police Service MESP	900	25,000	25,900
TOTAL			332,100	161,050	493,150

Project title:
Improving the legislation on forest management

Duration of the project: 18 months	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MAFRD, MESP	To be implemented by: MAFRD, MESP and legal experts
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To complete the necessary legislation for management of and forest ecosystems – To ensure sustainable forest management (protection, rational exploitation of forest resources, and improvement of quality and quantity of forest ecosystems) – To clearly define responsibilities and competencies for management of natural resources 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The existing Law on Forestry (2003/6, 2004/9) defines forest as national resource. This Law constitutes the basis for improved forest management and more efficient use of forestland. To meet the goals set out in this law, operational resources must be better organized and strengthened. – Existing laws have gaps especially in the field of management, division of responsibilities, fines and penalties. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development is responsible for the development and implementation of policies and implementing legislation for forestry
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Development of regulations for management and use of and forest ecosystems – Capacity building of staff in the Ministry and in the KFA – Strengthening of inspection activities 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of amendments, administrative directives and regulations for completing the existing laws – New legal background approved by the Kosovo Assembly – Number and quality of trainings
Monitoring body: MAFRD, MESP	
Overall proposed budget: 88,400 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months* salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Specification of the legislation to work on	2 months	MAFRD, MESP, MTI, KTA	600		600
Draft ToR for international Technical Assistance	1 month	MAFRD	300		300
Prepare drafts of administrative directives to fill gaps & where required new legal framework (for natural resources like forests) - 70 days international TA + 5 Ministerial in team for 4 months half-time + 50 days of Kosovar expert	6 months	MAFRD, MESP	3,000	76,000	79,000
Internal MAFRD roundtable concerning draft 1	1 month	MAFRD	300		300
Preparation of draft 2 & 3 inter-ministerial meetings to discuss draft 2 (3 MAFRD staff involved for 2 months + part-time from other Ministries + coffee/tea & refreshments for roundtables (20 participants), room provided within MAFRD + involvement of 10 days Kosovar experts)	2 months	MAFRD, MESP, other relevant institutes / Ministries, regional authorities, Park authorities	1,800	2,500	4,300
Final draft and multi-stakeholder roundtable with industry, NGOs, public, media, etc. to discuss final draft (2 MAFRD staff involved for 2 months + part-time from other Ministries + coffee/tea & refreshments for roundtable (30 participants) + room outside hired)	2 months	MAFRD, MESP,	1,500	1,500	3,000
Submit final draft to Parliament & ensure lobby work is done (MAFRD)	3 months	MAFRD	900		900
TOTAL			8,400	80,000	88,400

Project title:**Awareness raising regarding 'Bjeshkët e Nemuna' national park**

Duration of the project: 4 months	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP, MAFRD	To be implemented by: MESP & MAFRD (Kosovo Forestry Agency)
Location: Pejë, Deqan, Gjakovë and Burim	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To proclaim Bjeshkët e Nemuna a national park - To ensure better management - To ensure better protection of natural ecosystems, endangered and rare species 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After having done a study to justify the importance of announcing this area as a national park this matter was submitted in Parliament. However the law was refused due to reactions of parliamentary members. - One of the reasons for this refusal is that very few if any, lobbying activities took place in order to make the population aware of the benefits they would be gaining from announcing Bjeshkët e Nemuna as a national park
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parliament accepts Bjeshkët e Nemuna to be a National Park - Increased understanding of citizens on the opportunities on a National Park - Increased awareness on the need for more nature and biodiversity protection in the Bjeshkët e Nemuna area 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of the area protected - Level of Law implementation
Monitoring body: MESP	
Overall proposed budget: 16,350 EUR	

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months* salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Organisation of public hearings and meetings in 4 municipalities surrounding Bjeshket e Nemuna	3 months	MESP	900		900
Preparation of a documentary movie about the opportunities Bjeshket e Nemuna offers for environmentally sound income generation and positive effects of making it a National Park - 25 workdays for different Kosovar experts + material costs	3 months	MESP	900	5,850	6,750
Arrangements with media about broadcasting of documentary and talk show about nature protection	2 months	MESP	600		600
Preparation and distribution of promotional material also for Parliamentarians and local citizens around National Park - 5000 leaflets, 1.5 EUR/piece including preparation, printing & distribution	2 months	MESP	600	7,500	8,100
TOTAL			3,000	13,350	16,350

Project title:**Introduction of forestry management into the agricultural faculty – 1 year pilot & summer course**

Duration of the project: 1 year	Proposed start date: October 2007
Initiated by: MAFRD, MESP	To be implemented by: UP, Faculty of Agriculture
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: – To improve human capacities and skills staff in the sector	Baseline data (present situation): – Kosovo lacks professional cadre for forest management and this represents one of the main causes for low level of present management practices – Only 25 forestry engineers and slightly larger number of technicians
Targets/Expected results: – Better protection of forest ecosystems through application of forest science principles and practices – Increased number of Kosovar experts on forestry	Indicators/measure: – Number and quality of the cadre
Monitoring body: University of Prishtina/International partners	
Overall proposed budget: 11,000 EUR	

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months* salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Series of discussion meetings between MESP, UP and Summer University	2 months	MESP, MAFRD	600		600
Planning the content of the course for agriculture students (Forestry is voluntary subject for 1 semester) - 5 days Kosovar expert	3 months	MESP, UP	900	750	1,650
Arrange for 1 Summer University course on forestry techniques (voluntary service by international professors)	1 month	MAFRD, MESP	300	3,500	3,800
1 Summer University course being hold - costs are for hosting international professor	2 weeks	MESP	150	1,500	1,650
1 semester of forestry techniques subject for agriculture students taught - 20 days Kosovar expert	1 month	UP, MESP	300	3,000	3,300
TOTAL			2,250	8,750	11,000

Project title:**Plan for prevention and remediation of soil erosion in most heavily affected areas**

Duration of the project: 5 years	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MAFRD, MESP	To be implemented by: MAFRD, KFA, MESP
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To prevent land degradation due to erosion – To reverse negative impacts of soil erosion – To create new forest which will have a positive impact in the ecological, economical and social wellbeing of the population – To protect residential areas from risks related to floods, landslides 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Due to changes in forest vegetation, terrain structure, illegal logging, rainfall and other factors, large amounts of land surface in Kosovo is subject to soil erosion – Urgent remediation of these areas is necessary otherwise they are subject to land degradation causing negative socio-economic and environmental impacts
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 3000 Ha of threatened soils reforested – Prevention of land degradation from erosion – Prevention of negative impacts of soil erosion on biodiversity, land, water, microclimate, health etc – Protection of residential areas from floods, landslides 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – % of heavily endangered sites rehabilitated – Number of trees planted
Monitoring body: MAFRD, MESP	
Overall proposed budget: 2,140,600 EUR – This budget is very rough due to uncertainty of number of Ha to be reforested and large differences in estimation of prices per reforested Ha.	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months* salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Overview and summary of sites heavily threatened with soil erosion (based on existing KFA survey)	1 month	MAFRD	300		300
Set up of project team consisting of MAFRD, KFA, MESP, INEP and Kosovar experts	1 month	MAFRD, MESP	1,800	3,800	5,600
Preparation of ToR for tendering for reforestation of approximately 3000 Ha of threatened soils	3 months	MAFRD, MESP, INEP,	900		900
On-site activities for reforestation of approximately 3000 Ha of soils, monitored by project team	12 months	MAFRD, MESP	3,600	2,100,000	2,103,600
Maintenance of reforested sites by reforestation company/team & KFA (5 days per month Kosovar expert + Kosovar workers 5 people/month, 100 EUR/month)	12 months	MAFRD, MESP	3,600	20,400	24,000
Inclusion of local authorities, citizens, etc. in ensuring maintenance and protection of reforested sites - 2 information meetings with stakeholders around all sites (estimated nr. of 8 sites), organized & facilitated by Kosovar expert	4 months	MAFRD, MESP	1,200	5,000	6,200
TOTAL			11,400	2,129,200	2,140,600

5.1.15 Education and awareness

Project Title:**Capacity Building of Environmental Officials in Public Involvement for Environmental Assessment and Decision Making**

Duration of the project: 9 months	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP, environmental NGOs
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improved understanding and capacity of municipal environmental officers concerning public relations and involvement – Increase the public awareness of their right to be included in environmental decision making – To increase the capacities of environmental NGOs regarding their role in environmental decision making processes 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All municipalities in Kosovo employ at least 1 environmental official or inspector – No satisfactory public participation in the decision making processes in the environmental sector – Limited legal mechanisms for participation in decision making – NGOs are not prepared enough for participating in the decision making
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increased understanding and awareness of the duties of national and municipal environmental officers related to the Aarhus convention – Increased capacity of officials for implementation of the Aarhus Conventions – Increased capacity of environmental NGOs for implementation of the Aarhus Convention at the local level – Public awareness increased 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of trained municipal environmental officials – Number of cases where public hearings, active public involvement in decision making or other Aarhus Convention related events occur – Number of trained NGO staff concerning the application of Aarhus Convention tools on the local level – Produced and distributed material
Monitoring body: MESP, Aarhus Convention Coalition	
Overall proposed budget: 22,420 EUR. A first series of workshops for municipal environmental officers and NGO staff on the Aarhus Convention took place in 2002. The proposed project would have to link with the material used at the time.	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Preparation of the training material (using existing material, Aarhus Convention translations and experience in neighbouring countries) - 2 months MESP coordinator, 1 month support staff, 22 days Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP	750	4,180	4,930
2 times 2-day workshop for environmental officials at the municipal level (20 participants per workshop - 15 municipal, 2 national, 3 NGO) - 2 MESP staff, 3 months, 12 days Kosovar expert	3 months	MESP	1,500	6,240	7,740
Publishing a summary of the Aarhus convention, including overview of 'good practices' at the local level in Albanian and Serbian (80 Albanian copies, 20 Serbian) - 15 EUR/copy - 2 months work MESP coordinator, 15 days Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP	500	4,350	4,850
Public information and awareness campaign - 500 leaflets (A5) prepared and distributed - 2 months MESP coordinator, 1 month 5 municipal officers, 10 days Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP	1,500	3,400	4,900
TOTAL			4,250	18,170	22,420

Project Title:
Issuing a Bi-monthly Environmental Information Magazine

Duration of the project: 2 years	Proposed start date: 2006
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP, KEPA
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Publish a quarterly environmental magazine for Kosovo – A functional and permanent editorial office within MESP-KEPA – Increased public information and awareness regarding environmental issues and problems in Kosovo and beyond – Start of the implementation of the Aarhus Convention's Pillar on public access to environmental information 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – MESP lacks a regular information magazine to inform the public on environmental issues – MESP possesses the necessary professional capacity for such activities – MESP has an operating information office and section for education and awareness – MESP has sufficient material for issuing a regular information magazine
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increased public awareness concerning environmental issues and the importance of environmental protection – Engagement of citizens, NGOs and the business community in the field of environmental research and information 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Editorial office established and active – Bimonthly magazine prepared and distributed – Number of public and scientific input to the magazine – Increasing the volume of the magazine – Number of subjects and problems written about in the magazine
Monitoring body: MESP	
Overall proposed budget: 26,360 EUR	

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Selection and training-on-the-job of editorial staff (from education team of MESP) - 1 editor plus 1 support staff – 2x1 month MESP + 10 days Kosovar expert (journalist/editor)	1 month	MESP	500	1,900	2,400
Purchase software for editing, small equipment (recorder for interviews), color printer – 2x1 month MESP, 4 days Kosovar expert	1 month	MESP	500	1,710	2,210
Preparation & printing of 10 editions of the magazine (500 copies per edition) – 2x20 months MESP staff, 2.5 EUR/copy, 5*10 Kosovar experts	20 months	MESP	10,000	10,750	20,750
Distribution of magazines - 10 editions, 0,2 EUR per magazine	20 months	MESP		1,000	1,000
TOTAL			11,000	15,360	26,360

Project Title:**Introduction of Environmental Education Practices in Primary Schools based upon a Curriculum Assessment and Existing Environmental Education Tools**

Duration of the project: 18 months	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP, MEST
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To increase the presence of environment in the subjects of the primary school by 5% – Increase the environmental awareness of teachers and the children they are teaching – Introduction of environmental education as a substantial component of existing subjects and/or as a separate subject where possible 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The current level of environmental subjects, as inter-curricular subject is about 3%, and the quality is not satisfactory – Law on education envisages inclusion of environment in primary schools, and it has been introduced as a facultative subject in many schools – Initial interest for introducing environment as a separate subject in school exist
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Assessment report on the inclusion of the environment in the primary school curriculum – 24 interested teachers trained to become trainers on environmental education for colleagues – Comparison of status, challenges and opportunities concerning environmental education with Albania and Romania – Pilot of environmental education with the Green Pack package at 12 schools 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase of environmental topics or a separate environmental subject in primary schools – Number of trained teachers – Number and quality of pilot projects with Green Pack – Number of environment protection activities with pupils, per pilot school and in total – Quality of curriculum assessment report
Monitoring body: MESP, MEST	
Overall proposed budget: 71,814 EUR Green Pack is an innovative, multi-media sustainable development educational package developed by the Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe. It is being translated and modified into Albania over 2005/6. For the pilot project in Kosovo, it is proposed to use the Albanian version from Albania and consider a Kosovarisation based upon the recommendations of the pilot.	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Selection of 2 MESP staff for project, 2 Kosovar experts and 1 international trainer on environmental education assessment	1 month	MESP	500		500
Assessment of primary school curricula throughout Kosovo and recommendations concerning the inclusion of environmental education - 2 months MESP coordinator, 22 days Kosovar expert, 10 days international expert	2 months	MESP	500	11,770	12,270
Selection of 12 pilot schools where 2 teachers per school are interested and motivated to participate in the training of trainers (ToT) and willing to become trainers for their colleagues - 1 month 2 MESP staff, 4 days Kosovar expert	1 month	MESP	500	760	1260
Training-of-Trainers program for 24 teachers - 5 days workshop - 1 months 2 MESP staff, 10 days Kosovar expert, 10 days international expert	1 month	MESP	500	13,984	14,484
Study tour for MESP staff and Kosovar experts (total 10 participants, 2 trips of 1 week) to Albania and Romania for practical examples & understanding of environmental education systems in these countries (10,000 EUR for logistics for 10 people + 10 days international TA from host organisation)	2x1 week tour, 3 months	MESP	750	36,000	36,750
Implementation of pilot environmental education program in 12 schools with Green Pack (24 teachers need each 1 pack of 50 EUR/pack), monitoring by MESP(2*10 months*halftime) and Kosovar expert (15 days)	10 months	MESP	2,500	4,050	6,550
TOTAL			5,250	66,564	71,814

Project Title:**Establishing and Operating a Public Environmental Information Centre within KEPA MESP**

Duration of the project: 2 years	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP, KEPA
Location: Kosovo	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To establish a Public Environmental Information Centre in MESP – To increase the level of quality information regarding environmental problems for citizens of Kosovo and beyond – To create the possibility for access to information for all interested citizens – Implementation of the Aarhus Convention 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There is no environmental information centre in Kosovo – Information of citizens and interested stakeholders is done in an unorganized manner, not sufficient and with poor quality – Environment Protection Law envisages the establishment of a public environmental information centre – Law on Information is in the approval procedure
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increased quality and quantity of environmental information for the public and interested stakeholders – Increasing the interest of the citizens and stakeholders to contribute to environmental protection – Increase the number of information sources regarding environment – Implementation of the Right to Access Environmental Information of the Aarhus Convention 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Successful start-up and operation of the information centre within MESP-KEPA – Active website of the centre – Database with an expanding network of environmental stakeholders, interested citizens, environmental NGOs etc. – Number of information requests – Increase in the number of info requests – Set up of a green phone for concerned citizens
Monitoring body: MESP	
Overall proposed budget: 70,000 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Preparation of administrative directive for operation of the Public Environmental Information Centre - 2 months MESP coordinator, 10 days Kosovar expert	1 month	MESP	500	1900	2400
Allocation of 1 communication officer for the centre + 1 support staff from existing MESP resources & training-on-the-job of these people by 1 Kosovar expert (22 days) and 1 international expert (22 days)	2 months	MESP	1,000	21,080	22,080
Procurement of basic equipment for the centre (mobile phone, laptop, colour printer, computer, office furniture)	1 month	MESP	500	2,900	3,400
Design and maintenance of Public Environmental Information Website (weekly updated) - 1 MESP staff 12 months halftime, Kosovar web expert 20 days for design, 0.5 day/week for updates & services, server fees estimated at 120 EUR/month	12 months	MESP	1,500	5,266	6,766
2.5 day workshop on public environmental information and communication 7 municipal officers participate + 5 MESP staff - Kosovar expert 6 days, international expert 6 days, organization work 1 month MESP staff	1 month	MESP	250	6,960	7,210
Training-on-the-job with 7 municipal environmental officers on environmental communication - 2 months MESP staff + 14 days international expert + 22 days Kosovar expert	10 months	MESP	500	15,644	16,144
Operation of the Public Environmental Information Centre - 2 MESP staff (including 1 green phone)	24 months	MESP	12,000		12,000
TOTAL			16,250	53,750	70,000

5.1.16 Integrated spatial planning

Project Title:**Introduction, Capacity Building and Application of GIS Technology in establishing an integrated Spatial Planning System at Municipal Level**

Duration of the project: 18 months	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP
Location: Kosovo	
Goals /objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Preparation of joint technical standards for integrated spatial planning – Improved cooperation between the local and national levels for spatial planning and spatial developments – Introduction and application of GIS technology at the local level – Up-to-date and properly maintained information systems for sustainable and balanced spatial development as well as application of environment protection measures – Aspiration to permanently control the spatial developments in Kosovo 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – On the national level GIS has been introduced, but additional training required – Cooperation between the national and local level limited, but essential to be improved and brought up to the same level. GIS should be applied on the national and local level as a tool to integrate and follow all sectorial data – Legal basis is provided by the Spatial Planning Law, the relevant sub legal act is in the process of preparation
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establishing one national and more local databases and instalment of the GIS programme in these databases in order to monitor all activities – Capacity building of spatial planning staff on the central and local levels in using GIS systems, proper communication and timely preparation of data for the required databases – Modes of cooperation and dataflow between national and local levels clarified, procedures and manual established 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Quantity and quality of participants to workshops and in learning-by-doing program on GIS – Number of local databases set-up and filled out during the project – Logic of the cooperation and information flow procedures and manual – Number of staff satisfied with new equipment, software, tools and procedures
Monitoring body: MESP, Municipalities	
Overall proposed budget: 202,924 EUR	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Prepare ToR for project implementation (overview of tasks for MESP, Kosovar experts and international experts)	2 months	MESP	500		500
Recruitment of project team, consisting of 1 project manager at MESP, 2 support staff at MESP, 2 Kosovar experts, and 1 international expert	2 months	MESP	500		500
Review of existing legal framework and assessment of available tools, software and equipment at the national level - 1 month MESP coordinator, 10 days international expert, 10 days Kosovar expert	1 month	MESP	250	9,490	9,740
Prepare ToR for procurement of equipment - 1 month MESP coordinator, 5 days international expert, 5 days Kosovar expert	1 month	MESP	250	5,150	5,400
Procurement and installation of equipment and software for 30 municipalities - 30 laptops, 35 GIS Arc View licenses (& some additions if required), software, installation costs - 2 months MESP coordinator, 30 days Kosovar expert, 10 days international expert	4 months	MESP, municipalities	1,500	85,650	87,150
Training workshops for using GIS applications & discussing cooperation and sharing of information - 4 workshops, 5 days each, 35 participants, 2 Kosovar experts x 30 days, international expert 30 days	2 month	MESP, municipalities	500	55,236	55,736
Helpdesk service and training-on-the-job – 2x22 days Kosovar expert, 22 days international expert	1 month	MESP, municipalities	250	7,590	7,840
Preparation of manuals for the whole process of initiating and updating GIS databases, ensuring proper cooperation and sharing of information between the national and local level - 2 months MESP coordinator + 1 support staff, 44 days Kosovar expert, 22 days international expert	2 months	MESP	1,000	25,260	26,260
Printing (50 copies), distribution and introduction to manuals in 2-day workshop with 30 local staff, 3 national level staff - Kosovar expert 6 days, international expert 5 days, MESP coordinator 1 month	1 month	MESP, municipalities	250	9,548	9,798
TOTAL			5,000	197,924	202,924

Project Title:**Preparation of Local Spatial Plans and Capacity Building of National and Municipal Spatial Planning Staff**

Duration of the project: 2 years	Proposed start date: Mid 2007, halfway implementation of Project Fiche 1
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP
Location: Kosovo - all municipalities	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increased capacity building of central and local level staff concerning the preparation, evaluation and implementation of the spatial plan of Kosovo – 30 local spatial development plans in municipalities developed and submitted to the national level – Mapping the current situation including all illegal construction in rural area's 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – MESP is a young Ministry in the government of Kosovo (it did not exist before 1999), so an obvious need for capacity building in order to plan according to EU requirements – Although Urban Directorates used to exist in each municipality, the former administration was organised in such a way, that only a few experts participated in the process of drafting Municipality Development Plans. – Legal basis is provided by the Spatial Planning Law, procedures for cooperation and information sharing between the local and national level in the process of preparation (See Project Fiche 1)
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increased understanding and capacity of local spatial planning staff about their role and job content – 30 municipal spatial planning documents drafted and submitted for review by the national level – Awareness raising and familiarization of the public regarding spatial planning at national and local levels – Better overview of reality of constructions in the rural area's (mostly illegal buildings) 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of professional planning experts (trained and specialised) on the central and local levels – Number of municipal spatial plans prepared – Quality of municipal spatial plans prepared – Preparation of recommendations how to handle illegal constructions in the rural area's
Monitoring body: MESP, Municipalities	
Overall proposed budget: 134,982 EUR. The clarification of relations between the national and local levels is a topic of the EAR financed project 'Technical Assistance to MESP', being implemented during 2006-2007. For 4 pilot local authorities new procedures will be set up and tested. This Project Fiche could be the next step.	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Prepare ToR for project implementation (overview of tasks for MESP, Kosovar experts and international experts)	2 months	MESP	500		500
Recruitment of project team, consisting of 1 project manager at MESP, 2 support staff, 2 Kosovar experts and 1 international expert	2 months	MESP	500		500
Training workshops on all aspects of municipal spatial plan preparation & discussing cooperation and sharing of information - 4 workshops, 5 days each, 35 participants, 2 Kosovar experts x 30 days, international expert 30 days	2 months	MESP, municipalities	500	55,236	55,736
Helpdesk service and training-on-the-job while working on municipal spatial plans - 3 months MESP coordinator, 3 months x30 municipal spatial planning officers, 2x22 days Kosovar expert, 22 days international expert	3 months	MESP, municipalities	18,750	25,260	44,010
Study tour for national level spatial planning staff and Kosovar experts (total 10 participants, 1 week) to the Netherlands (existing partnership with Erasmus university) for practical examples & understanding of spatial planning process on the local levels (10,000 EUR for logistics for 10 people + 10 days international TA from host organisation)	1 week tour, 2 months preparation and reporting	MESP	500	16,000	16,500
Two roundtables for municipal and national level spatial planning staff to discuss illegal construction status in the rural area's & preparation of policy recommendations how to handle these - 35 participants, 1 day event incl. lunch, 3 months MESP coordinator, 22 days Kosovar expert, 15 days international expert	3 months	MESP, municipalities	750	16,986	17,736
TOTAL			21,500	113,482	134,982

Project Title:**Pilot Project on raising the Understanding and Capacity for Citizen Initiatives to manage Green Surfaces in Public Residential Areas**

Duration of the project: 2 years	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP, Municipality of Prishtina, citizens of 1 community
Location: Kosovo, Prishtina – 1 neighbourhood to be selected for the pilot	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Attract the active support and involvement of citizens in maintaining public green space – Increase the citizen support and involvement for making the neighbourhood look better and taken care of 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Migration from the countryside to cities and poverty after the war resulted in degradation of public (green) space in cities – Lack of integrated spatial planning in residential areas (be it in individual or communal residential areas) causing in this way environmental and urban disorder, which reflects in loosing the cities' outlooks
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improved outlook of the cities, due to better treatment of communal green areas, improved architectonics (façade – colour, windows, closing of balconies, roofs etc.) and better maintenance of entrances, communal gardens, playgrounds, etc. – Increased public awareness on responsibilities of urban citizens to maintain the common green spaces, playgrounds, etc. 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The pilot area looks significantly better, cleaner and greener than comparable other neighbourhoods – Increased awareness and improved participation of citizens in maintaining the common spaces – Value of houses and apartments increase due to better looking neighbourhood
Monitoring body: MESP Municipality of Prishtina Citizens of selected neighbourhood	
Overall proposed budget: 54,240 EUR. This project must be seen as a pilot to test different manners of including public activity and involvement in maintaining the green spaces and building confidence in the authorities. If successful, MESP could provide support to other neighbourhoods and encourage municipalities to do the same. The required funding for the loan scheme is NOT included in the budget!	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Bring together the project team, consisting of 1 project manager at MESP, 2 support staff at MESP, 1 municipal officer of Prishtina Municipality, 2 Kosovar experts	2 months	MESP	700		700
Select a neighbourhood for the pilot project through an open call for tender in the media - neighbourhoods can apply to participate in the project - 3 months MESP coordinator, 1 month Prishtina official, 2x10 days Kosovar experts	2 month	MESP, Municipality of Prishtina	950	3,800	4,750
Assessment of activities reasonable and suitable for the selected neighbourhood - 2 months MESP coordinator, 1 support staff, 1 month Prishtina official, 22 days Kosovar expert	2 month	MESP,	1,200	4,180	5,380
Set up of a loan-scheme for citizens in the selected neighbourhood for doing their facade, cleaning up cellars, improving balconies, etc. - 2 months MESP coordinator, 22 days Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP	500	4,180	4,680
Implementation of the loan scheme, including pay-back period of 1 year - 14 months support staff MESP, 80 days Kosovar expert	14 months	MESP	3,500	15,200	18,700
6 bi-monthly clean-up campaigns to collect waste from the common green spaces - 6 months of MESP support staff, 6 months half time municipal support staff, 30 days of Kosovar expert, 300 EUR supplies per campaign	12 months	MESP,	2,100	7,500	9,600
New trees/bushes planted in communal green spaces, preparation of 1 new playground - 3 months MESP support staff, 22 days Kosovar expert, 5x3 months workers to plant & construct, seedlings & equipment playground	3 month	MESP	750	9,680	10,430
TOTAL			9,700	44,540	54,240

Project title:**Urban – Rural Partnership for Prevention of Migration**

Duration of the project: 1 year	Proposed start date: 2007
Initiated by: MESP	To be implemented by: MESP, MAFRD
Location: Kosovo, pilot project Drenas – Prishtine	
Goals/objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduction of the migration pressure to Prishtina – Support to sustainable agriculture, applying environmental measures and ensuring diversity in land use – Support to rural development policies based on creating populated villages with sufficient economic potential – Increased live conditions in villages and opportunities to make a living out of sustainable agriculture 	Baseline data (present situation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – An uncontrolled migration of population from poor rural areas to the main cites, which causes unsuitable living conditions in the village as well as in the cities – Growing tendency to move out from the villages due to economic hardship – Legal basis is provided by the Spatial Planning law where the equal development of the whole territory is emphasized
Targets/Expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Find joint solutions in a partnership between cities and a specific rural areas to create and develop economic ties supporting both the rural and urban population – Successful pilot project (Prishtina –Drenas) with the possibility of applying lessons learned for other partnerships – Preparing recommendations for real advancement of rural-urban partnership while promoting the equal development of rural areas 	Indicators/measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increased economic development in pilot area of Drenas – Less migration from Drenas to Prishtina (or even return of migrants from Prishtina to Drenas) – Successful partnership between municipalities, based on joint development and respect
Monitoring body: MESP Municipalities – in this pilot project Prishtina - Drenas	
Overall proposed budget: 168,290 EUR A maximum of 25,000 EUR per grant is included in the budget. Investments of recipients have to add up to max. 50% of the total investments to be made. Examples of suitable investments include the setting up of collection centres for fruit, vegetables and dairy products, but alternatives may come out by using the tool of an open call for tender.	

KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Activities to be financed:	Duration	Responsible Actor	Internal Budget (months x salary in EUR)	External Budget (EUR)	Total Budget
Bring together the project team, consisting of 1 project manager at MESP, 2 support staff at MESP, 1 municipal officer of Prishtina Municipality and 1 from Drenas Municipality, 2 Kosovar experts	2 months	MESP	1,300		1,300
Assessment of activities reasonable and suitable for the partnership of Drenas and Prishtina - 2 months MESP coordinator, 1 support staff, 2 months Prishtina & Drenas officials, 22 days Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP, municipalities, MAFRD	1,800	4,300	6,100
Preparation and public announcement of a call for tender to solicit economic initiatives between Prishtina and Drenas supporting economic and social development on both sides (while respecting environmental and spatial concerns) - 2 months MESP coordinator, 1 month municipal officials, 10 days Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP, municipalities, MAFRD	900	1,900	2,800
Implementation of the support scheme - selection of 5 winning initiatives (max 25,000 EUR support), providing grants to them and implementation by local actors (implementation period 1 year - 12 months support staff MESP, 12 months part-time support by municipality staff, 80 days Kosovar expert	12 months	MESP	5,400	140,560	145,960
Public information and awareness campaign - 500 leaflets (A5) prepared and distributed - 2 months MESP coordinator, 1 month municipal officers, 15 days Kosovar expert	2 months	MESP, municipalities, MAFRD	900	4,350	5,250
Monitoring of functionality of investments and preparing recommendations - 6 month MESP coordinator, 3 months municipal officers, 22 workdays Kosovar expert	6 months	MESP, municipalities	2,700	4,180	6,880
TOTAL			13,000	155,290	168,290

ANNEX 1**List of Conventions, Directives, Regulations and Decisions to be considered during implementation of KEAP**

1. Council **Directive 96/62/EC** of 27 September 1996 on ambient air quality assessment and management
2. **Directive 2004/107/EC** of 15 December 2004, relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air
3. Council **Directive 2002/3/EC** relating to ozone in ambient air
4. Council **Directive 2000/69/EC** of 16 November 2000 relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air
5. Commission **Decision 2004/461/EC** laying down a questionnaire to be used for annual reporting on ambient air quality assessment under Directives 96/62/EC, 1999/30/EC
6. Commission **Decision 2004/279/EC** concerning guidance for implementation of Directive 2002/3/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to ozone in ambient air
7. Commission **Decision 2004/224/EC** laying down arrangements for the submission of information on plans or programmes required under Council Directive 96/62/EC in relation to limit values for certain pollutants in ambient air
8. Council **Directive 70/220/EEC** on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measures to be taken against air pollution by emissions from motor vehicles
9. Council **Directive 88/77/EEC** on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measures to be taken against the emission of gaseous and particulate pollutants from compression-ignition engines for use in vehicles, and the emission of gaseous pollutants from positive-ignition engines fuelled with natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas for use in vehicles
10. Council **Directive 93/12/EEC** of 23 March 1993 relating to the sulphur content of diesel fuels and other gas oils
11. **Directive 98/70/EC** of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC
12. **Directive 97/68/EC** of 16 December 1997 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measures against the emission of gaseous and particulate pollutants from internal combustion engines to be installed in non-road mobile machinery
13. **Directive 2001/63/EC** adapting to technical progress Directive 97/68/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measures against the emission of gaseous and particulate pollutants from internal combustion engines to be installed in non-road mobile machinery.
14. **Directive 2002/88/EC** on emissions from small petrol engines to be fitted in certain types on non-road mobile machinery
15. **Directive 2004/ 26/EC** of 21 April 2004, amending Directive 97/68/EC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measures against the emission of gaseous and particulate pollutants from internal combustion engines to be installed in non-road mobile machinery.
16. Council **Directive 2000/25/EC**, against the emission of gaseous and particulate pollutants by engines intended to power agricultural or forestry tractors and amending Council Directive 74/150/EEC
17. **Decision No 1753/2000/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 2000 establishing a scheme to monitor the average specific emissions of CO from new passenger cars

18. **Directive 1999/94/EC** of 13 December 1999. relating to the availability of consumer information on fuel economy and CO emissions in respect of the marketing of new passenger cars
19. **Directive 2001/80/EC** of 23 October 2001 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants
20. **Directive 94/63/EC** of 20 December 1994 on the control of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions resulting from the storage of petrol and its distribution from terminals to service stations
21. Council **Directive 1999/13/EC** on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations
22. Council **Directive 96/61/EC** of 24 September 1996 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC)
23. Council **Decision 2003/507/EC**: of 13 June 2003 on the accession of the European Community, to the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air pollution to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground Level Ozone
24. **Protocol of Heavy Metals**
25. **Directive 2001/81/EC** of 23 October 2001 on national emission ceilings for certain atmospheric pollutants
26. Council **Directive 82/884/EEC** of 3 December 1982 on a limit value for lead in the air
27. **Directive 91/692/EEC** on standardizing and rationalizing reports on the implementation of certain directives relating to the environment
28. **Directive 97/101/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 februar 2002 relating to ozone in ambient air.
29. **Kyoto Protocol**
30. **Decision 280/2004/EC** of 11 February 2004 concerning a mechanism for monitoring Community greenhouse gas emissions for implementing the Kyoto Protocol
31. **Directive 2003/87/EC** of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC
32. Commission **Decision 2004/156/EC** of 29 January 2004 establishing. guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC
33. **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Changes (UNFCC)**
34. Council **Directive 85/203/EEC** of 7 March 1985 on air quality standards for nitrogen dioxide
35. The European Parliament and Council **Regulation 2037/2000/EC** of 29 June 2000 on substances that deplete the ozone layer
36. **Montreal Protocol**
37. Council **Decision 2002/215/EC** concerning the conclusion of the Fourth Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer
38. Council **Decision 2000/646/EC** concerning the conclusion of the amendment to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer
39. **Directive 2000/60/EC** establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy (Water Framework Directive)
40. Council **Directive 91/271/EEC** of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste-water treatment
41. Council **directive 86/278/EEC** on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture
42. Council **Directive 76/464/EEC** of 4 May 1976 on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community
43. Council **Directive 80/778/EEC** of 15 July 1980 relating to the quality of water intended for human consumption

44. **Bonn Convention**, Bonn 1979
45. **Bern Convention**, Bern, 1979
46. **Aarhus Convention**, Aarhus, 1998
47. **Ramsar Convention**, Ramsar, 1971
48. **Convention on Biodiversity**, Rio de Janeiro, 1992
49. **CITES Convention**, Washington, 1973
50. **Convention on Protection of natural and cultural heritage**, Paris 1972
51. Council **Directive 92/43/EEC** of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora
52. Council **Directive 79/409/EEC** of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds
53. **Directive 2002/96/EC** of 27 January 2003. on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)
54. Council **Directive 91/689/EEC** of 12 December 1991 on hazardous waste
55. **Directive 2000/53/EC** of 18 September 2000. on end-of life vehicles
56. Council **Directive 76/403/EEC** of 6 April 1976 on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT)
57. Council **Directive 96/59/EC** of 16 September 1996 on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCBs/PCTs)
58. Council **Directive 91/157/EEC** of 18 March 1991 on batteries and accumulators containing certain dangerous substances
59. Council **Directive 87/101/EEC** of 22 December 1986 amending Directive 75/439/EEC on the disposal of waste oils
60. Commission **Directive 98/101/EC** of 22 December 1998 adapting to technical progress Council Directive 91/157/EEC on batteries and accumulators containing certain dangerous substances
61. Commission **Directive 93/86/EEC** of 4 October 1993 adapting to technical progress
62. Council **Directive 91/157/EEC** on batteries and accumulators containing certain dangerous substances
63. Council **Regulation (EEC) No 259/93** of 1 February 1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community
64. **Directive 2000/76/EC** of 4 December 2000. on the incineration of waste
65. Council **Directive 75/439/EEC** of 16 June 1975 on the disposal of waste oils
66. Council **Directive 87/217/EEC** of 19 March 1987 on the prevention and reduction of environmental pollution by asbestos as amended by Council Directive 91/692/EEC (further amended by Council Regulation 1882/2003/EC), and Council Regulation 807/2003/EC.
67. **Decision 94/3/EC** establishing a list of wastes pursuant. to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste
68. Council **Directive 75/442/EEC** of 15 July 1975 on waste
69. Council **Directive 94/67/EC** of 16 December 1994 on the incineration of hazardous waste
70. Council **Directive 89/429/EEC** of 21 June 1989 on the reduction of pollution from existing municipal waste-incineration plants
71. Council **Directive 89/369/EEC** of 8 June 1989 on the prevention of air pollution from new municipal waste incineration plants
72. Council **Directive 99/31/EEC** on the landfill of waste
73. **Directive 2002/95/EC** of 27 January 2003 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment
74. **Directive 2004/35/EC** of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage
75. Commission **Decision 94/774/EC** concerning the standard consignment note referred to in Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93

76. Commission **Decision 94/575/EC** of 20 July 1994 determining the control procedure under Council Regulation (EEC) 259/93 as regards certain shipments of waste
77. **Directive 93/101/EEC**, Packaging of dangerous substances
78. Council **Regulation 259/93/EC** of 1st February 1993, concerning the monitoring and inspection of waste transfers entering and leaving European Community
79. **Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002** of 25 November 2002 on waste statistics
80. Council **Directive 91/156/EEC** amending Directive 75/442/EEC on waste
81. European Council **Decision 2003/33/EC** on the introduction of waste acceptance procedures and criteria for the disposal of waste at landfill (WAC)
82. Council **Directive 99/31/EC** of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste
83. **Basel Convention**
84. Commission **Directive 93/86/EEC** of 4 October 1993 adapting to technical progress Council Directive 91/157/EEC on batteries and accumulators containing certain dangerous substances
85. Council **Directive 80/778/EEC** of 15 July 1980 relating to the quality of water intended for human consumption
86. Commission **Directive 67/548/EEC** on classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances
87. Council **Directive 88/337/EEC** deals with dangerous preparations (i.e. mixtures of chemicals)
88. **Directive 76/769/EEC** relating to the restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations
89. Council **Directive 73/404/EEC** of 22 November 1973 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to detergents
90. Council Regulation **EEC/880/92** of 23 March 1992 on a Community eco-label award scheme
91. Council **Directive 87/18/EEC** of 18 December 1986 on the harmonisation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the application of the principles of good laboratory practice and the verification of their applications for tests on chemical substances
92. **Regulation EC/1488/94** on Principles for the evaluation of risks
93. Council **Directive 90/219/EEC** of 23 April 1990 on the contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms
94. Council **Directive 90/220/EEC** of 23 April 1990 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms
95. Council **Regulation EEC/1836/93** - Eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS)
96. **COM(96) 538** proposal for a Directive on emissions of organic solvents from solvent-using industry (VOC-s)
97. Council **Directive 85/337/EEC** of 27 June 1985 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.
98. Council **Directive 97/11/EC** of 3 March 1997 amending Directive 85/337/EEC on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment
99. Council **Directive 94/67/EEC** on the incineration of hazardous waste
100. Council **Regulation (EEC) 259/93** on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community
101. Council **Directive 85/210/EEC** of 20 March 1985 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning the lead content of petrol
102. **Directive 94/63/EEC** on the Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions (VOC) resulting from the Storage of Petrol and its distribution from terminals to service stations
103. Council **Directive 94/55/EC** of 21 November 1994 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States with regard to the transport of dangerous goods by road

- 104. Council **Regulation (EEC) 2158/92** on the protection of the EU's forests against fire
- 105. Council **Regulation EEC/3528/86** on the atmospheric pollution regulation

ANNEX 2**List of experts involved in the drafting of KEAP**

1. **Dr.sc. Behxhet Shala**, Department for Environment Protection, MESP
2. **Shukri Shabani**, Department for Environment Protection, MESP
3. **Dr. sc.Naser Peci**, Independent Commission of Mines and Minerals
4. **Dr. sc.Gani Maliqi**, TREPCA
5. **Isak Pllana**, Environmental Inspectorate, MESP
6. **Ismail Hetemaj**, Department for Environment Protection, MESP
7. **Qazim Kukalaj**, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development
8. **Hysen Shabanaj**, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development
9. **Nail Kryeziu**, National Park “Sharr”
10. **Dr. Sc. Islam Fejza**, Department of Water, MESP
11. **Mr.sc. Naser Bajraktari**, Department of Water, MESP
12. **Ramadan S. Uka**, TREPCA
13. **Mr.sc. Sylejman Berisha**, Department of Water, MESP
14. **Gani Berisha**, Department for Environment Protection, MESP
15. **Afrim Sylja**, Hidrometeorological Institute, MESP
16. **Idriz Gashi**, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural development
17. **Hylkije Gollopeni**, Institute of Spatial Planning, MESP
18. **Vjollca Puka**, Department of Spatial Planning, MESP
19. **Qemajl Kadiu**, Kosovo Cadastral Agency
20. **Ibush Luzha**, Ministry of Trade and Industry
21. **Luljeta Kastrati**, INKOS, KEK
22. **Dr.sc. Tahir Arbnesi**, FMNS, University of Prishtina
23. **Haki Kurti**, Ministry of Public Services
24. **Ylber Sherifi**, Institute for Nature protection, MESP
25. **Dr.sc. Esat Hoxha**, Faculty of Mathematical Natural Sciences, University of Prishtina
26. **Qazim Namani**, Ministry of Culture, Youth, Sport and Not-residential Issues
27. **Dr.sc. Fetah Halili**, FMNS, University of Prishtina
28. **Dr.sc Behxhet Mustafa**, FMNS, University of Prishtina
29. **Dr.sc. Safet Nishevc**, Museum of Kosovo
30. **Dr.sc. Esad Dauti**, FMNS, University of Prishtina
31. **Mr.sc. Tafë Veselaj**, Institute for Nature Protection of Kosova, MESP
32. **Leonora Nuli**, Department for Environment Protection, MESP
33. **Naser Balaj**, Department for Environment Protection, MESP
34. **Besim Dobruna**, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
35. **Halil Bajrami**, Ministry of Trade and Industry
36. **Dr.sc. Sylë Tahirsylaj**, Kosovo Hydro Meteorological Institute, MESP
37. **Zeqirjahja Hyseni**, Electroenergetic Corporation of Kosovo
38. **Drita Kutllovci**, Kosovo National Public Health Institute
39. **Naser Zhjeci**, Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications
40. **Ylber Vokshi**, Department of Spatial Planning, MESP
41. **Ilirjana Mejzini**, Department of Spatial Planning, MESP
42. **Qenan Maxhuni**, Institute for Nature Protection, MESP
43. **Faton Deva**, Department of Spatial Planning, MESP
44. **Abdullah Haxhiu**, Ministry of Trade and Industry
45. **Ibush Bublaku**, Electroenergetic Corporation of Kosovo
46. **Ilir Morina**, Department for Environment Protection, MESP
47. **Enver Tahiri**, Department for Environment Protection, MESP
48. **Xhemajl Pllana**, Ministry of Trade and Industry
49. **Dr.sc. Xhevdet Elezi**, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Prishtina

50. **Ramadan Basha**, Department for Environment Protection, MESP
51. **Dr.sc. Asllan Vitaku** - TREPÇA
52. **Dr.sc. Ilir Begolli**, Kosovo National Public Health Institute
53. **Dr. Pashk Buzhala**, Ministry of Health
54. **Dr. Burbuqe Nushi**, Kosovo National Public Health Institute
55. **Dr. Merita Berisha**, Kosovo National Public Health Institute
56. **Dr. Drita Zajmi**, Kosovo National Public Health Institute
57. **Ahmet Krasniqi**, Legal Office, MESP
58. **Selvete Dibrani**, Ministry of Local Government
59. **Mehdi Geci**, Legal Office, Kosova Prime ministers Office
60. **Tirana Baftiu**, Legal Office, MESP
61. **Hakif Jashari**, Legal Office, Ministry of Trade and Industry
62. **Ismet Potera**, Department for Environment Protection, MESP
63. **Tone Buzhala-Gashi**, Department for Environment Protection, MESP
64. **Leonora Shala**, Ministry of Education Science and Technology
65. **Hatixhe Jakupi**, Pedagogue
66. **Dr.sc. Bardha Korca**, FMNS, University of Prishtina
67. **Dr.sc. Ekrem Beqiri**, Faculty of Mine and Metallurgy, University of Prishtina
68. **Dr.sc. Adem Demaj**, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Prishtina
69. **Dr.sc. Zeqir Veselaj**, REC Field Office Kosovo
70. **Mr.sc. Shkipe Deda**, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Prishtina
71. **Tush Markaj**, Department for Environment Protection, MESP
72. **Nezakete Hakaj**, Department for Environment Protection, MESP
73. **Mr.sc. But Dedaj**, Economical Faculty, University of Prishtina
74. **Dr. sc. Skënder Ahmeti**, Economical Faculty, University of Prishtina
75. **Dr.sc. Viktor Simoncic**, VIKOS, Croatia
76. **Mr.sc. Christy Duijvelaar**, TreeVelop, Netherlands
77. **Mr.sc Marko Cacanowski**, VIKOS, Croatia