



THE REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER  
for Central and Eastern Europe



Raport përmbledhës

Studimi Strategjik Mjedisor për  
Kosovën 2001

# Strategic Environmental Assessment of Kosovo 2001

Summary report



THE REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER  
for Central and Eastern Europe

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prepared by:  
Regional Environmental Center  
for Central and Eastern Europe  
Field Office in Kosovo

AUGUST 2001



THE REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER  
*for Central and Eastern Europe*



About the REC

The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC) is a non-partisan, non-advocacy, not-for-profit organisation with a mission to assist in solving environmental problems in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). The Center fulfils this mission by encouraging cooperation among non-governmental organisations, governments, businesses and other environmental stakeholders, by supporting the free exchange of information and by promoting public participation in environmental decision-making.

The REC was established in 1990 by the United States, the European Commission and Hungary. Today, the REC is legally based on a charter signed by the governments of 27 countries and the European Commission, and on an International Agreement with the Government of Hungary. The REC has its headquarters in Szentendre, Hungary, and local offices in each of its 15 beneficiary CEE countries which are: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, FYR Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Yugoslavia.

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Published by:  
The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe, Office in Kosovo  
Bregu i Diellit I, Rruga 3, Shtëpia 1/II, Prishtina, Kosovo, Territory currently under UN administration  
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## Foreword

This booklet presents a short summary of the report "Strategic Environmental Assessment of Kosovo 2001", prepared by the Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe, Field Office Kosovo. The study is the only one of its kind and shows important features of the environmental situation in Kosovo. The document intends to increase the understanding of Kosovo's environmental problems and their importance, as well as suggesting many possible steps to prevent further deterioration of the environment.

The research and report were done by Christy Duijvelaar, Shkipe Deda, Hans Nordstrand and Blerim Vela. The editing was done by the US Central and Eastern European Environment Foundation (UCEF). The full report of the Strategic Environmental Assessment of Kosovo is available in English at the REC Field Office in Kosovo.

We thank the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency for their financial support and all interviewed experts and REC staff for their contribution in preparing this document.

In order to create an even better report next year, we are interested in your opinion and looking forward to receive suggestions and constructive notices from our readers.



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Regional Environmental Center  
for Central and Eastern Europe  
Field Office Kosovo

# Summary report

## ABBREVIATIONS

DTI - Department of Trade and Industry
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
INEP - Institute for Nature and Environmental Protection
IPH - Institute for Public Health
INKOS - Institute for Scientific Research and Development (attached to Kosovo A and B power plants)
KFW - Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau
MACC - Mine Action Clearance Centre
UN - United Nations
UNEP - United Nations Environmental Program
UNMIK - United Nations Mission in Kosovo
WHO - World Health Organisation

This Strategic Environmental Assessment provides an overview of the environmental status of Kosovo as well as the driving forces behind its environmental problems. It presents the responses to environmental problems by the international donor community and the input from the Kosovo Consolidated Budget, amongst others through the United Nations Department of Environmental Protection. Finally it provides an overview of recommended concrete actions directed at solving (parts of) the main environmental problems of Kosovo. The report is prepared on the basis of information gained from several local and international reports and 24 interviews with key experts in Kosovo. References to original reports, studies, literature and interviews are available in the full report. The terms of reference for the document was set by the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency, which also supported financially the work for the report.

Kosovo is a post-conflict society with the special feature of being run by an international interim government under UN flag; the United Nation Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). The entity has a size of 10,887 square km and a population estimated a bit over two million.

### Soil

Kosovo's soil is fertile in the plains. About half of the entity is arable, while almost 40%

is forested. The main soil pollution stems from former industrial activities, which left significant amounts of soil barren and heavily polluted with heavy metals, industrial sludge and ashes from the power plants. The presence of many fly-tips with household waste are taking away otherwise useful land, but only pose a limited long-term environmental risk. A potential risk is that of erosion, mainly in the mountainous areas. Erosion increases as a result of illegal tree cutting and quarries for sand and gravel. Agricultural threats are expected to increase upon further development in the sector when more and more pesticides and fertilizers will be used. Kosovo is rich in mineral reserves, especially lignite.

### Water

The rivers and lakes are in a relatively good shape, except downstream major cities and towns, due to the lack of any wastewater treatment plants in the territory. Where household waste is being dumped into rivers local bad water quality occurs. Underground water is endangered in the area's with industrial pollution. Leakages and run-off from industrial waste cause a steady threat to rivers, especially when the quantity of water is low. Kosovo runs the risk of drought in dry summers, which poses a risk to biodiversity and the agricultural sector.

## Air

Major sources of air pollution are the Kosovo A and B power plants in Obiliq, wherefrom dust (fly ashes), CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> are emitted. The citizens of Mitrovica and surroundings experience airborne lead concentrations at or near the EU limit value of 0.5 microgram/m<sup>3</sup>, coming from the Trepca Industrial Complex. Although the plant does not operate currently, the waste is piled up in the open air and due to a lack of street cleaning equipment dust with a high lead concentration keeps circulating. Finally fumes from burning household waste and the exhaustion gases of cars add to the (local) air pollution, especially in the larger cities.

## Biodiversity

Kosovo has a high diversity of ecosystems and habitats. The total protected area in Kosovo is 46,000 ha, that is 4.27% of its territory. Kosovo has one national park, 11 nature reserves, 32 monuments of nature, and 5 protected landscapes. The mountain ranges of Sharr and Bjeshket e Nemuna represent two of the main centres of the Balkan biodiversity.

## Driving forces

Driving forces behind environmental issues include poverty, the starting growth of the economy, the population and its movements, the existing legal framework and institutions as well as gender issues. Environmental issues in return are driving forces behind developments affecting the health of the population.

## Poverty

The consequences of poverty on the environment in Kosovo can be seen in the inadequate precautions taken to prevent environmental damages, not only recently, but for many years. Evidence of this is found in the areas of energy production, industry, implementation and enforcement of environmental legislation, and the low development of civil society as it relates to environmental issues. Authorities focus on safeguarding the survival of the entity and its population, rather than developing environmental strategies. Individuals are working hard to recover their property and jobs, rather than being concerned about where their waste is being hauled. The low level of revenues collected by public utility service providers dealing with water, waste and electricity, as well as through taxation into the Kosovo budget makes that the interim government and the utilities have a constant shortage of funding for their operations. In general economic development is seen as the main priority, whereas environmental issues are hardly taken into consideration.

## Economic development

Over the past two decades, economic activity has centred round the extractive industries, production of raw materials and semi-finished products (lead, coal, zinc and some textiles) and agriculture. Initiating economic development in post-conflict Kosovo is not an easy task. However, the economy has undergone major changes during 2000 and 2001. Key achievements are visible in reconstruction, rehabilitation of the main infrastructure like roads, telecommunication, railways and stabilisation of the main (pub-

lic) services. The private sector has boomed in 2000, which gives hope that Kosovo can achieve private sector-led economic growth in the next few years. Still many constraints for further economic development exist, such as the large role the state used to play in the economic sector, low technological development of the industry, limited access to capital to finance investments, insufficient expertise in modern economic and management approaches, unclear and unstable political conditions, dependence on international cooperation and financial/technical assistance as well as limited tax revenues.

## Agriculture

Agriculture accounts for a Kosovo-wide share of economic activity in Kosovo. Its importance for employment and food security at the household level is even more important. The agricultural sector needs significant development inputs and is therefore a priority for the Kosovo budget 2001 - 2003. Hence, it is crucial to monitor the environmental impact of investments aiming at an industrialised agricultural sector, using fertilizer, pesticides, genetically modified organisms and irrigation systems without controlling its adverse impacts on the environment. Moreover the capacity of farmers to work consciously with modern agricultural inputs still has to be built. Alternatives, such as ecological plague prevention and ecological agriculture need to be offered. The situation of the forestry sector does not receive a lot of attention. Although uncontrolled woodcutting continues, thus increasing the risk of erosion in the mountainous areas, it is not considered a major problem. However, on the local level illegal tree cutting tends to have serious negative effects.

## Industry

Kosovo's heavy industry has never paid any attention to the environmental impact it has caused. The industrial sector is energy intensive, not very efficient and characterized by air/water/soil contamination, because of "dirty" production (no filters, untreated waste, leakages etc.). During and after the conflict heavy industries ceased their operations completely and therefore reduced environmental impacts to water and air. The thermo power plants and the related lignite mines resumed operations in the summer of 1999. The Zvecan lead smelter, restarted in November 1999 but was shut down in August 2000 by UNMIK for environmental and health reasons. Although not operating, the sites of heavy industry are an important source of environmental pollution. In many places industrial wastes and chemicals are stored in an inappropriate way. Major hotspots are: - The Zvecan lead smelter

- Mitrovica Industrial Park
- The concentrators in Tuneli i Parë, Gracnica and Leposavic
- The 8 mines belonging to Trepca

These sites are contaminated with metal processing waste and with various chemicals. The contamination is leaking to surface and ground water and from tailing piles also into the air. Before re-starting the operations at any of the Trepca sites serious environmental impact assessment would be appropriate. Although some proposals have been made, no funding has been committed to ensure improvement of filters, safe environmental operation of any of the plants and/or the remediation of the existing hotspots.

## Energy

The energy sector adds significantly to air, water and soil pollution. The Kosovo A and B power plants are originally equipped with electro filters. However, the Kosovo A filter lets more than 50% of the dust pass. The filters at Kosovo B are working better. For example, one of the Kosovo A units emits about 25 tonnes dust and ash per hour. This results in an excess of the European standards for dust pollution of 74 times. Plans for end-of-pipe solutions exist, so that new electrostatic filters for three units at Kosovo A and a waste-water treatment plant may be installed. The general inefficiency of the Kosovo thermal power plants and the low calorific value of the used lignite do produce more CO<sub>2</sub> than otherwise technically necessary for the amount of electricity produced.

## District heating

Kosovo's three district heating plants are fuelled by heavy fuel oil with considerable sulphur content. The main emissions are CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, hydrocarbons and dust. Especially during the start up phase of the firing, the combustion is incomplete and causes high emissions of CO and hydrocarbons. The traditional way of regulating the heat power through frequent starts and stops of the burners causes unnecessary pollution. This can be decreased by better management of the burners.

## Transport

The number of private cars increased rapidly after the conflict. The environmental impact of high private car use is local air pollution in the form of CO<sub>2</sub>, CO, NO<sub>x</sub>

and dust, especially where the road infrastructure is not adapted to the amount of car traffic, so that traffic jams are regular. This is daily the case in the main streets of Prishtina. Most of the cars have badly adjusted engines resulting in excessive exhaust gas emissions.

## Water supply and sanitation

According to figures from 1999, about 44% of the total population has access to the water distribution system. For the rural population this figure is only 8.4%. Most of Kosovo's drinking water supply systems are small and cover the urban area of the municipality only. In order to make sure the water is not contaminated all water is chlorinated before entering the supply system. Rural water supply systems are nonexistent so that people use private wells or natural springs. Rural wells are generally in bad condition and the water quality is poor.

The Central and Eastern parts of Kosovo are not very rich in ground and surface water. These areas are at risk of drought, which could lead to more erosion and less biodiversity. The preparation of drinking water from groundwater and/or surface water does influence the water table. The current water supply systems are underdeveloped, water losses through delivery are rather high. Also within the households the potential for savings seems to be high. In order to prevent the consequences of drought water demand management needs much further developing.

Kosovo lacks any kind of wastewater treatment. 28% of the population, mainly in urban areas has access to a sewage system. In villages and other small settlements wastewater is being disposed of in open channels

and the sewage evaporates or seeps into the ground, causing contamination of ground water and bad drinking water quality at the wells.

## Waste

Municipal waste is, in the best case, disposed of on municipal dumping sites. The current sites fail to meet any standard and represent a health and environmental hazard. Waste collection services in Kosovo are limited to most of the urban areas, leaving the rural areas without any organised waste collection.

## Health

Environmental problems that have or might have a health impact include the following:

- Drinking water and sanitation
- Waste issues
- Dust and heavy metals
- Depleted uranium
- Mines and unexploded ordnance

The obvious consequence of bad hygienic standards of the drinking water and sanitation systems, mostly in rural areas, is a high incidence of communicable diseases, such as diarrhoea. The problems already discussed with waste collection add to the potential public health risks. Fly-tips in the cities attract animals that could transmit diseases. The rotting process of organic material in open containers hosts germs and bacteria that could pose a health risk. Hospital and health house waste ending up in regular containers will potentially infect citizens. Health

risks related to high dust intake tend to be those of the respiratory tract diseases as well as different kinds of allergies. Health risks related to heavy metal pollution, and especially lead are related to damages in the central nerve system. Children are extra sensitive to high lead levels and one effect is that their learning capacity reduces when overburdened with lead. High levels of lead in the bodies of pregnant women are a possible cause for brain-damaged babies. Upon research of United National Environmental Program (UNEP) the risk of health effects from depleted uranium is limited. Mines and unexploded ordnance do still make victims. All mines are supposed to be cleared by the end of 2002.

## Migration

One of the consequences of the large streams of refugees resulting from the conflict was the environmental degradation in the areas where refugees were hosted. Of course in Kosovo itself the costs for people and environment were even higher. Destroyed houses, farms and lack of economic opportunity in the rural areas caused migration toward the nearest cities. As a result of this migration, Prishtina is said to have at least doubled its population, resulting in numerous (illegal) constructions of houses.

## Environmental institutions

The United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) is responsible for the government of Kosovo, including environmental concerns. The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has a structure with 5 international and 9 local experts on the 'national' level. On the regional level there

are 5 international regional environmental officers. No Kosovar regional environmental officers or municipal environmental officers have been nominated as of July 2001. In Autumn 2001 the UNMIK Department of Environmental Protection will merge with the UNMIK Department of Health. As a consequence Kosovo will not have a minister for environmental protection in the future. The Department runs 2 operational and research institutes and cooperates closely with the environmental units of the enterprise research institute of the Korporata Elektroenergijke e Kosovës (KEK), INKOS, as well as the Trepca Institute. The Department of Environmental Protection has appointed two institutes to share the task of setting up an appropriate environmental monitoring system over the next years. These institutes are the Institute for Nature and Environment Protection (INEP) and the Hydro-Meteorological Institute. The set-up of an Environmental Protection Agency merging these institutes is being discussed.

## Monitoring

No systematic overall environmental quality monitoring takes place, because none of the available laboratories has the capability to shoulder the responsibility and perform a complete environmental monitoring program. Building up this capability will take quite some time. The planning for a future Environmental Protection Agency could be the first step in setting up a viable environmental monitoring system.

## Environmental civil society

Kosovo has around 23 environmental NGOs. These NGOs are almost all very

young and centred around one or two leaders. Most organisations are in the learning process for becoming active and getting their message out to the general public. The environmental movement does not have much influence on the local or 'national' authorities. Firstly, most NGOs are too weak to pressure the authorities significantly. Secondly, not too many officials deal with environmental issues or realise that their work is related to environmental issues. The consequence of the weak environmental civil society in Kosovo is that environmental advocacy hardly occurs.

## Environmental legislation

Existing environmental legislation from 1989 is not enforced, even though declared valid by UNMIK. This means that environmental, nature and biodiversity protection is not guaranteed. Environmental inspectorates do not operate and environmental offences are not brought to justice. The UNMIK Department of Environmental Protection has developed several new regulations in order to fill the gaps, but until August 2001 none of these regulations has been approved, let alone implemented.

## Responses

UNMIK, the international donors and the population do respond to the environmental problems of Kosovo. These responses are financed through the tax collection for the Kosovo Consolidated Budget and external donor input. The funding from the Kosovo Consolidated Budget is limited, not even 0.08% is spent on the Department for Environmental Protection. International donors have invested significant amounts

into the waste sector and the agricultural sector however only in limited cases environmental standards and concerns have truly been taken into consideration. The response to environmental issues from the population is limited due to a lack of environmental awareness, understanding of public participation opportunities and the harsh economic circumstances.

## Conclusion

Taking into account the environmental status of Kosovo, the driving forces behind its environmental problems and the level of the responses, the main conclusion is that environmental issues in Kosovo deserve far more attention, more expert input and more financial support than is currently provided.

Although Kosovo has many other problems to deal with, it would be unwise not to take care of environmental legacies and develop strategies for prevention of major environmental problems in the future. It is in Kosovo's interest to solve its environmental problems. This would increase the health of the population, provide the basis for longer term and more sustainable economic development and make the entity more attractive for foreign investment.

## Main environmental problems

The urgent environmental problems in Kosovo comprise of:

- Pollution of former industrial sites and risks for new industrial pollution when industrial complexes restart their activities
- Problems with solid waste management

- Difficulties in the drinking water and sanitation sector, especially in rural areas
- Low environmental awareness of the population and authorities
- Missing implementation and enforcement of appropriate environmental legislation, resulting in a lack of nature, biodiversity and environmental protection

Environmental problems are always linked to each other. However, improvements in one area can spark the interest and enthusiasm to start solving other issues as well. Because of Kosovo's dependence on donor funding different topics will be addressed by different donors. It is at this moment an illusion to expect solving environmental issues based upon the input from the Kosovo Consolidated Budget only.

## Recommendations

Concrete actions aiming at improving the environmental situation in Kosovo have to focus on the main environmental problems as listed above. In the field of existing and future industrial pollution the recommendations are to:

- Include environmental expertise in all steps for (re)-start of and possible negotiations with foreign investors on (parts of) the Trepca Industrial Complex
- Use existing assessments of the pollution of the Trepca Industrial Complex to design an action plan for clean-up of existing pollution and prevention of further deterioration of the environment as a consequence of this pollution e.a. leakages to soil and groundwater, polluted

- dust being blown away
- Start regular cleaning of the streets in Mitrovica and Prishtina in order to prevent health effects from dust and heavy metals
  - Develop a regulation for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and train key-players on the use of the SEA tools in Kosovo
  - Develop a SEA for the commercialisation of the large-scale industrial objects in Kosovo, for example by adding an SEA and industrial environmental specialist to the Department of Trade and Industry and improved cooperation between the Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Trade and Industry
  - Finalise the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulation for development projects started by the Department of Environmental Protection. Expert input in the field of EIA is required, as well as a solid training program for those implementing the EIA process in future
  - Firmly establish the role of public participation in the EIA and SEA regulations in order to ensure public involvement in environmental decision-making
  - Initiate and facilitate the discussion with public and authorities on the (former) economic dependence of Kosovo on
- heavy industry and electricity generation in light of sustainable development of the entity
- Ensure the installation of end-of-pipe technology at the power plants Kosovo A and B alongside with process-integrated efficiency measures to increase the efficiency of the use of Kosovo lignite
- Related to the solid waste management problems the worst problems with the landfills will be solved, as soon as the new sanitary landfills are constructed. However, in the field of waste prevention, recycling and awareness raising the following actions are important:
- Develop alongside the construction of new sanitary landfills a training program for management of those landfills and their sustainable use.
  - Provide incentives for re-use and recycling through economical instruments and assistance in setting up recycling companies.
  - Assess the possibilities of including the rural area's into the waste collection system and provide alternatives in the field of composting, re-use and recycling where possible.
  - Develop awareness campaigns for dealing with waste, especially focusing on alternative waste management, prevention of waste, re-use and recycling.
- In the field of water and sanitation
- improvements have still to be made, even though a lot of work has been done related to cleaning of wells, arranging for continuous chlorination and drinking water quality monitoring. Recommendations for concrete actions are:
- Connect to existing initiatives working for the improvement of the rural drinking water and sanitation situation.
  - Develop a needs assessment for wastewater treatment, aiming at identifying the priority locations for household and industrial waste-water treatment.
  - Promote the cooperation between the Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Public Utilities, facilitate the merger between the Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Health.
- Developments in the environmental civil society have started, but do need support. The importance of active environmental NGOs lies in awareness raising as well as environmental advocacy towards local and national authorities. Recommendations for environmental civil society support include:
- Strengthen the environmental civil society and their efforts to raise the awareness of the general public and attempts to lobby for environmental improvements.
  - Provide environmental education and awareness raising to the general public in the field of household waste manage-
- ment, use of (drinking) water and the environmental impact of lifestyles.
- Make environmental knowledge available on all levels of understanding, from primary schools to the university level. Ensure that Kosovar students learn about opportunities to study environmental sciences in neighbouring countries.
  - Empower the population to advocate for environmental issues and ensure that governmental bodies get used to public participation and initiatives.
- Environmental legislation is the basis from which environmental offences are brought to justice and environmental, nature and biodiversity protection is guaranteed. Recommendations for this field are:
- Finalise sound environmental legislation based upon the experience of other Central and South East European countries aiming at reaching the standards common in the European Union in the (near) future. Build the link between the 'national' environmental institutions and the municipalities, for example through a process of Local Environmental Action Planning bottom-up and in the same time the development of a 'National' Environmental Action Plan top-down.
  - Bring the existing environmental institutes together and design a basic set-up for environmental monitoring, in such a way that step-by-step more environmental matters can be monitored. Bringing all institutes together into one

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) could be a first step. It is crucial to consider the long-term financial sustainability of such an EPA.

- Prepare a strategy for nature and biodiversity protection, which implementation will be ensured through the legislation.
- Start transboundary cooperation on endangered species and nature protection management with Albania, FYR Macedonia and Montenegro so that the main high-biodiversity areas will be protected.

Two other fields of concern discussed in the Strategic Environmental Assessment report need action. These are the start-up of environmental monitoring in a systematic way and taking preventive measures for environmental problems in the agricultural sector.

- Create a linkage with existing laboratories for the analyses of environmental samples and assess the need for additional equipment, training and institutional development.
- Initiate the discussion about and prevention of problems in the agricultural sector, resulting from excessive and non-professional use of pesticides and fertilizers, by developing a strategy for sustainable rural development.

## Table of indicators

Indicator	Availability	Used
<b>POVERTY</b>		
1. Purchasing power/mean price, average income	Only official, without grey economy	750-1250 USD in 2001 275 DEM 2000
2. % of population above/below poverty line	No	
3. % of population receiving social transfers/social support (money or food)	Via UNMIK Department of Welfare	50,000 families get support from Kosovo Budget
4. Unemployment rate	Estimation	50% of active population
5. % of population with/out sanitation	Before war situation	72% without sanitation 56% without drinking water distribution
6. Infant mortality	Estimation IPH	25/1000 in 2001
<b>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND BIODIVERSITY</b>		
1. Livestock/ha	No	
2. Fertilizer consumption/ha	No	
3. Irrigated land	Via Department of Agriculture	24,000 ha in 2001
4. Pesticide consumption/ha	No	
5. % of agriculture in protected areas	No	
6. Number of ha in agricultural use	Via Department of Agriculture	557,000
7. % arable land of total surface	Via Department of Agriculture	34%
8. % of arable land currently used for agriculture	No	
9. Number of ha forested	Via Department of Agriculture	430,000 ha
10. Deforestation rates (legal and illegal)	No	
11. Damage caused by diseases	Via Department of Agriculture	30%

12. % total protected area of total surface of Kosovo	Via INEP	4.26%
13. Number of red listed species	IUCN red list (1997)	26

**ENERGY AND INDUSTRY**

1. Energy sources by % or type	KEK production statistics	Thermo power 97,4%, hydro power: 2,6%
2. Energy production and emissions	KEK production statistics	1.913.474 MWh in 2000
3. Emissions from Kosovo A		25 ton dust per hour, per unit 1.03 ton dust, 1.38 ton SO <sub>2</sub> and 0.69 ton NO <sub>x</sub> per hour, per unit
4. Emissions from Kosovo B	KfW feasibility study	So far none
5. Clean technology, end of pipe technology (number of)		
6. Number of hectares degenerated by industrial and mining waste		10,000 ha
7. Ownership structure		Not clarified, UNMIK manages powerplants & large industrial complexes
8. Water consumption of power plants	KfW feasibility study	2500 m <sup>3</sup> /h

**TRANSPORT**

1. Number of vehicles	UNMIK vehicle registration	162,624
2. Average age of vehicles	UNMIK vehicle registration	13 years
3. Fuel type	UNMIK vehicle registration	Gasoline: 69%, diesel: 31%
4. Amount of fuel imported/used	No	
5. Level of emissions	No	1.2 kg/capita and day

**WATER CONSUMPTION AND WASTE PRODUCTION**

1. Municipal waste (quantity, composition)	Estimation, GTZ	
2. Water consumption in Prishtina	Estimation Public Utilities Department	345 litre/capita and day

3. Consumption of water urban areas (safe/not safe)	IPH	Usually safe
4. Consumption of water rural areas (safe/not safe)	IPH	Usually not safe
5. Recycling		Starting aluminium can recycling in some towns + paper collection at Prishtina landfill
6. Sewage treatment	IPH	None

## MINERAL RESOURCES

1. Extraction minerals (other than lignite)		Currently 0
2. Extraction of lignite	KEK production statistics	3 million ton per year

## HEALTH

1. Access to drinking water distribution	IPH	Urban 44%, rural 8,4%
2. Contaminated samples in routine sampling of urban drinking water system	IPH	Between 40-60% for 2-3 towns in spring 2001
3. Percentage of population with access to sewage system	IPH	28%
4. Number of people killed/injured by mines and unexploded ordnance	MACC	86 killed / 351 injured (period 16 June 1999 - 31 December 2000)

## POPULATION

1. Urban/rural	Estimation before the war	70% rural, 30% urban
2. Age of population	IOM	Young, 50% under age 25
3. Population density	Estimation	184 inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup>
4. Registered births in 2000	WHO	38,785 live births
5. Green space/capita (urban)	Prishtina, before the war (1996)	4 m <sup>2</sup> /per capita

## INSTITUTIONS, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENFORCEMENT

1. Rate of tax collection/avoidance (income tax, VAT)		VAT introduced in July 2001, income tax not planned
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2. Size of grey economy	No figures	Large
3. Rate of collection of environmental taxes		No environmental taxes
4. Rate of collection of waste collection fees	Proposal for reconstruction waste sector to European Agency for Reconstruction	10% (estimation summer 2000)
5. Budget allocation from Kosovo Consolidated Budget for the Department of Environmental Protection	Kosovo Budget	0.079%
6. Number of local environmental NGOs	REC database	22
7. Number of environmental publications	Low circulation information leaflets	DEP Newsletter, NGO monthly, REC Quarterly
8. Number of staff for inspection of drinking water (IPH)	IPH/WHO	36 inspectors over 23 municipalities
9. Number of staff from Kosovo Consolidated Budget for environment	Kosovo Budget	29 in 2000, 34 in 2001 (local staff, also in related institutes)
10. Environmental education curricula in primary education	Department of Environmental Protection	First handbook being made, no official curriculum yet

## GENDER

1. Number of single woman headed households	IOM report	13%
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Photo: Fatos Lajçi

Rugovë 2000



Photo: Fatos Lajçi

Rugovë 2000



Photo: Lutizim Sylja

Mirushtë 2001



Photo: Fatos Lajçi

Rugovë 2000

## Ministries and Institutions related to Environment

### UNMIKs DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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Local Head  
Shefqet Pecanin

Senior International Advisor  
Renato Camarda

Statistics  
2001 Budget  
DM 396 000 (EUR 202 471)

Number of Employees  
34

Languages  
Albanian, English, Bosnian, Italian, French, Spanish, German and Swahili

History  
Date of Current Structure Established  
May 2000

Establishing law  
UNMIK Regulation No. 2000/32

#### Responsibilities

- environmental protection (air, water, landscape, natural protected areas)
- regional development, national research, and heritage education

#### Key Contacts

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Tel: (381-38) 504-604 ext. 6801  
e-mail: pecanins@un.org

Renato Camarda, Senior International Advisor  
Tel: (381-38) 504-604 ext. 6803  
e-mail: camarda@un.org

Jorge Flores Lamas, Senior Advisor  
Tel: (381-38) 504-604 ext. 6805  
e-mail: lamas@un.org

Mazllom Shala, Assistant to Local Head  
Tel: (381-38) 504-604 ext. 6806  
e-mail: shalam@un.org

Daut Beqiri, Senior Legal Officer  
Defrim Krasniqi, Senior Legal Officer  
Tel: (381-38) 504-604 ext. 6918

Hivzija Ashimi, Senior Land use, Natural Resources and Biodiversity Officer  
Tel: (381-38) 504-604 ext. 6917

Patrick Hein, Industrial Pollution Officer  
Tel: (381-38) 504-604 ext. 6688

Elvira Sutovic, Procurement Officer  
Tel: (381-38) 504-604 ext. 6809  
e-mail: elvirasutovic@yahoo.com

Marco Lembo, Public Awareness Officer  
Tel: (381-38) 504-604 ext. 6897

Asha Kibola, Administration Officer  
Tel: (381-38) 504-604 ext. 6809  
e-mail: kibola@un.org

#### UNMIKs DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Dragan Nikolic, Local Co-head  
Maurizio Farinelli, International Co-head  
New Economics Faculty Building, room 104  
Rr. Ramiz Sadiku  
Pristina  
Kosova/o  
Tel: (381-38) 504-604 ext. 6811  
Fax: (381-38) 504-604 ext. 6913

#### Responsibilities

- forestry
- agriculture management
- rural development
- production and protection of crops

#### UNMIKs DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Gjergj Rrapi, Local Co-head  
Walter van Dam, International Co-head

New Economics Faculty Building  
Rr. Ramiz Sadiku  
Prishtina  
Kosova/o  
Tel: (381-38) 500-223 ext. 5640  
www.kosovo-pud.org

#### Responsibilities

- waste management
- water sanitation and irrigation
- power plants and electricity supply
- district heating (3 cities)

### UNMIKs DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Adem Grabovci, Local Co-head  
Tim O'Neill, International Co-head  
Velusha Street II,  
Prishtina,  
Kosova/o  
Tel: (381-38) 548-073 ext 207  
Fax: (381-38) 548-076  
E-mail: dti\_kosovo@hotmail.com

#### Responsibilities

- Trepça mining complex reconstruction
- commercialization of former social own companies
- attract foreign investment

### UNMIKs DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Nait Babuni, Local Co-head

Patrick Auffret, International Co-head  
Eximkos Building, Mother Teresa Avenue  
Prishtina  
Kosova/o  
Tel: (381-38) 500-223 ext. 5507

#### Responsibilities

- rehabilitation of transport infrastructure
- commercialization/privatization of transport services

## INSTITUTES

### HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF KOSOVO

Rruga e Pejës p.n., Përball Kazermës  
Prishtina  
Kosova/o

#### Statistics

Number of Employees  
6

#### Languages

Albanian, English, Serbian, Russian, French, German

#### Contact

Sylë Tahirsylaj, Director  
Tel: (381-38) 540-842  
Mob: (377-44) 140-761  
e-mail: stahirsylaj@yahoo.com

## INSTITUTE FOR NATURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OF KOSOVA

Rr. "Lidhja e Pejës", Lam. A\1

Prishtina

Kosova/o

Zeqir Veselaj, Local Director

Frank Eibisch, International Director

Tel: (381-38) 27-026, 27-027

### History

Date of Establishment

1974

### Activities

- protection of areas with special natural values
- protection of rare and endangered species

## INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Hospital Road

Prishtina

Kosova/o

### Statistics

Number of employees

108

### Languages

Albanian, English, Serbian

### Contact

Skender Boshnjaku, Director

Mathias Reincke, International Coordinator

Tel: (381-38) 551 431 ext. 110

Fax: (381-38) 550 585

## INSTITUTE "INKOS"

Power Plants, Kosova A

Obiliq

Kosova/o

### Statistics

Number of employees

13

### Languages

Albanian, English

### Contact

Sabit Restelica, Coordinator of Environmental Protection Unit

Tel: (381-38) 549-388

## Environmental NGOs in Kosovo

### Ne Jemi me Ju (NJMJ)

Tirana Nr. 1, Gjakova, Kosova/o

Tel: (381-390) 27-195

E-mail: wawy\_gj@yahoo.com

Contact person: Luan Gola,

Year of foundation: 1999

Members: 50

Affiliation with other organizations: ACT-MCIC, ECHO, MDM Sweden, Save the Children, Foundation Friderih, USAID-OTI

Languages spoken: Albanian, English, Croatian.

Activities: advisory services, awareness raising campaigns, cleaning actions, camps, conferences, meetings, education, information dissemination, lobbying /campaigning, publishing, research, training

### Këshilli Rinor Kosovar (KRK)

Tirana Nr. 1, Gjakova, Kosova/o

Tel: (381-390) 27-195

E-mail: kyckosova@yahoo.com

Contact person: Amir Haxhikadrija,

Year of foundation: 1999

Members: 35

Affiliation with other organizations: BSF, UNICEF, Save the Children, IRC,

NJMJ.

Languages spoken: Albanian, English.

Activities: advisory services, awareness raising campaigns, cleaning actions, camps, conferences, meetings, education, information dissemination, lobbying /campaigning, publishing, research, training

#### Shoqata Ekologjike "Eko-Klina" (SH.E.E.K)

Drini i Bardhë, Klina, Kosova/o

Tel: (381-39) 70-533

Contact person: Tafe Veselaj,

Year of foundation: 2000

Members: 9

Affiliation with other organizations: Institute for Nature and Environmental Protection (Prishtinë), E.PA "Aquila"

Languages spoken: Albanian, English.

Activities: advisory services, cleaning actions, camps, education, information dissemination

#### Kosovska Petlja (Kos-Pet)

Kralja Petara I bb, Mitrovica, Kosova/o

Tel: (381-63) 816-0080

Contact person: Natasa Ilic,

Year of foundation: 2000

Members: 15

Affiliation with other organizations: NGO "Azin", "Zene u crnom", "Zenski Centar", "Tera", other NGOs from Beogradi, and also "UNHCR", "IRC", "Delfi Star", "Save the Children"

Languages spoken: Serbian, Slovenian, English.

Activities: advisory services, awareness raising campaigns, conferences, meetings, education, lobbying /campaigning, monitoring, networking, training

#### Shoqata për Mbrojtjen e Ambientit "Aquila" (SH.M.A.A)

Fidanishte obj.C, Peja, Kosova/o

Tel: (381-39) 22-886

E-mail: aquilao@yahoo.com

Contact person: Dritan Shala,

Year of foundation: 2000

Members: 40

Affiliation with other organizations: BSF, IMNAK, Forestry-Peje, GER, PERLA-Tiranë, Ekosfera, and Save the Children.

Languages spoken: Albanian, English.

Activities: awareness raising campaigns, cleaning actions, camps, education, lobbying /campaigning, monitoring.

#### Shoqata e Ekologëve Pejë (SHEP)

Sheshi i Republikës nr. 20, Peja, Kosova/o

Tel: (381-39) 27-753

E-mail: shoqataekologeve@hotmail.com

Contact person: Hasret Latifi,

Year of foundation: 1990

Members: 145

Affiliation with other organizations: Intersos, CDF, IRC, KLIP

Languages spoken: Albanian, English.

Activities: advisory services, awareness raising campaigns, cleaning actions, camps, education, lobbying /campaigning, training.

### Grupi i Ekologëve të Rinjë (GER)

Surçini Nr 5, Prishtina, Kosova/o  
 Tel: (381-38) 553-658  
 E-mail: kosecologists@hotmail.com  
 Website: www.kosecologists.org

Contact person: Guri Shkodra,  
 Year of foundation: 1997  
 Members: 117  
 Affiliation with other organizations: The Forum, Intersos, Ekosfera  
 Languages spoken: Albanian, English.  
 Activities: awareness raising campaigns, cleaning actions, camps, education, lobbying /campaigning, publishing, training

### Eko-Sfera (Ekos)

Dragodan, Xhemal Kada, Nr 26, Prishtina, Kosova/o  
 Tel: (377-44) 152-261  
 E-mail: ekos\_f@hotmail.com

Contact person: Laura Krypa,  
 Year of foundation: 1999  
 Members: 19  
 Affiliation with other organizations: Dvizenje Ekologiska Makedonije, Aquila,  
 Languages spoken: Albanian, English.  
 Activities: awareness raising campaigns, cleaning actions, camps, education, publishing

### Vizioni 029

Indrit Cara Kavaja Nr.11/a, Prizren, Kosova/o  
 Tel: (371-44) 119 036  
 E-mail: kasemig@yahoo.com

Contact person: Gykfen Kasemi,  
 Year of foundation: 2000  
 Members: 20  
 Languages spoken: Albanian, English.  
 Activities: advisory services, awareness raising campaigns, cleaning actions, camps, conferences, meetings, education, information dissemination, lobbying /campaigning, publishing, research, training

### Shoqata Bjeshkatore dhe Skitare (SHBS "Sharri-Int")

Adem Jashari 4/3 Nr.31, Prizren, Kosova/o  
 Tel: (381-29) 31-173  
 E-mail: sharri\_int@hotmail.com

Contact person: Naid Paliçko,  
 Year of foundation: 2000  
 Members: 120  
 Affiliation with other organizations: "Gjeravica" Pejë  
 Languages spoken: Albanian, English, Turkish.  
 Activities: lobbying /campaigning

### Ecocult

Strpce, Kosova/o  
 Tel: (381- 63) 817-6443  
 E-mail: igorinija@memodata.net

Contact person: Nikolcevic Draginja,  
 Year of foundation: 2001  
 Members: 3  
 Languages spoken: Serbian, English, Macedonian, Russian.  
 Activities: advisory services, awareness raising campaigns, cleaning actions, camps, conferences, meetings, education, information dissemination, monitoring, networking, training

### Bolji Zivot

Sevce Strpce, Strpce, Kosova/o  
 Tel: (381-63) 823-1517

Contact person: Stojanovic Sokol,  
 Year of foundation: 2000  
 Members: 3  
 Languages spoken: Serbian.  
 Activities: advisory services, cleaning actions, camps, information dissemination, public meetings, training

### Eko - Qendra

Prishtina, Kosova/o  
 Tel: (381-38) 552 747

Contact person: Besim Dobruna,  
 Year of foundation: 2000  
 Members: 15  
 Languages spoken: Albanian, Croatian, English.  
 Activities: advisory services, camps, information dissemination, public meetings, training

### Millenium

Kamenica, Kosova/o  
 Tel: (381-280) 71-173  
 E-mail: millenium\_org2000@yahoo.com

Contact person: Burim Leci,  
 Year of foundation: 2000  
 Members: 25  
 Languages spoken: Albanian, English.  
 Activities: advisory services, cleaning actions, information dissemination, public meetings, training

### Shoqata e Ekologëve të Rinjë të Kosovës

Peja, Kosova/o  
 Tel: (381-39) 29 223  
 E-mail: enisidrizi@hotmail.com  
 Contact person: Enis Idrizi,  
 Year of foundation: 2001  
 Members: 13  
 Languages spoken: Albanian, English.  
 Activities: cleaning actions, information dissemination,

## Relevant websites for up-to-date information on Kosovo

[www.stabilitypact.org](http://www.stabilitypact.org)

For more information on the role of the Stability Pact and its aim of helping bring peace to South Eastern Europe

[www.aimpress.ch](http://www.aimpress.ch)

Alternative Information Network: news and information in both English and the languages of SE Europe

[www.euinkosovo.org](http://www.euinkosovo.org)

The EU's main website concerning all information on the work of the EU in Kosovo

[www.un.org/peace/kosovo/pages/kosovo1.htm](http://www.un.org/peace/kosovo/pages/kosovo1.htm)

The United Nations' site on the role and activities of UNMIK

[www.osce.org/kosovo/](http://www.osce.org/kosovo/)

Information on the work of the 'Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe' in Kosovo

[www.centraleurope.com](http://www.centraleurope.com)

Excellent updates on all of Central Europe, with special section on Balkans

[news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/special\\_report/1998/kosovo/](http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/special_report/1998/kosovo/)

Links to updates on BBC news stories on Kosovo

[www.rferl.org](http://www.rferl.org)

Website of Radio Free Europe/ Radio Liberty: promoting democratic values

[www.seerecon.org](http://www.seerecon.org)

The Website of the joint European Commission and World Bank site on South Eastern European Reconstruction

[www.civpol.org/unmik/](http://www.civpol.org/unmik/)

Website of UNMIK's international police force

[www.nato.int/kosovo/jnt-grdn.htm](http://www.nato.int/kosovo/jnt-grdn.htm)

Nato's website on the work of KFOR, its multinational force in Kosovo

[www.kosovalive.com](http://www.kosovalive.com)

News agency providing updates on Kosovo in Albanian and English

[www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's website on their role and activities

[www.rec.org](http://www.rec.org) and <http://kos.rec.org>

Environmental information about Central and Eastern Europe in general and Kosovo in particular

## REC Field Office Kosovo

The Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe (REC) is a neutral, non-advocacy, not-for-profit organization founded in 1990 by the United States, the European Commission and Hungary. Its mission is to assist in solving the environmental problems of the Central and Eastern European (CEE) Region and to encourage its progress toward sustainable development. The REC is based in Szentendre, Hungary, and has offices in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina (including Republic Srpska), Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, FYR Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Yugoslavia. Since April 2000 the REC is the secretariat of the Environmental Task Force under the reconstruction program of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe. This fact sheet provides basic information about the REC's Field Office Kosovo located in Prishtina.

### Vision

Our vision is an environmentally sound Kosovo with actively participating citizens working towards sustainable development.

### Mission

The mission of the REC Field Office Kosovo is to assist in the development and re-organization of environmental civil society in Kosovo, to support the development and enforcement of appropriate environmental policies and to ensure that the environment is taken into considerations during the reconstruction process in Kosovo.

### Objectives

The general objectives of the REC Field Office Kosovo include the following:

- To address environmental issues that impact on health, sustainable development and agricultural development and to link Kosovo with the South East European (SEE) countries and the European Union in the fields of institution building, environmental legislation and international treaties.
- To enable and empower the population to take active part in environmental decision-making and acting upon local environmental problems
- To use the environment as a catalyst for co-operation among the countries and regions in SEE.

### Activities

The REC Field Office Kosovo is initiating and implementing several activities, such as:

- Providing the opportunity for environmentalists, experts and policy makers from Kosovo to link up with international and regional (SEE) initiatives in the environmental field (for international conferences, work-shops, training, and also international agreements).
- Providing small NGO grants on the local level to support implementation of environmental projects and provide support to further development of the environmental civil society.
- Networking between environmental stakeholders: NGOs, local and national authorities, businesses and the international community.
- Ensuring the exchange of environmental information through leaflets, quarterly bulletins, a small environmental library and web-site information.
- Environmental research and consultancy services for international donors, environmental consultancy companies and aid agencies.
- Training of all environmental stakeholders, including Fellowship Programs on national and international level for environmentalists, workshops on several environmental topics, public participation training for local authorities and NGOs, guidance on Local Environmental Action Planning, etc.

### Expected results

- A strong environmental civil movement, which will be build through NGO training, the local grants program, information exchange and international networking;
- A higher level of environmental awareness among the general public, as a result of NGO activities, active exchange of environmental information and conducting environmental research;
- Better co-operation among environmental stakeholders, through networking and information exchange;
- Establishment, implementation and enforcement of appropriate environmental policies and a legal framework. Such will be reached by legal support, research and consultancy, as well as networking and training for environmental officials and NGOs;
- Assisting in the development of Local Environmental Action Plans in the municipalities and communities in Kosovo, by supporting local authorities, NGOs and communities with grants, environmental information and knowledge, training and possibilities to exchange experiences among each other and with the other Central and Eastern European countries;
- Making sure environmental considerations are taken into account during infrastructure reconstruction through international networking, environmental research and consultancy.

### Contact Information

Field Office Kosovo

Sunny Hill 1, Street 3, House 1/II, Prishtina

Kosovo, Territory currently under the UN Administration

Phone: +38138 522123

Mobile: +36203440765

E-mail: rec\_kos@yahoo.co.uk



