



**Municipality:
Fushë-Kosova**
2012/2017

...for my city!

Local Environmental Action Plan



Local Environmental Action Plan

2012/2017



Municipality: Fushe-Kosove

The project was finance by:



Swedish Agency for International Development and cooperation.

Project implementation was supported by:



MESP and MLGA

This project was implemented by:



REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER

Regional Environmental Centre, REC – Office in Kosovo.

CONTENT

What is REC?	8
Mayor's Foreword	9
Abbreviations	10
LEAP Players and Responsibilities	11

Part 1

I. INTRODUCTION	15
Legal obligations for development of LEAP	15
Local Environmental Action Plan aims to:.....	15
Methodology for development of LEAP	16
The document is designed on three main grounds:.....	17
Assessment of the environmental situation during the development of LEAP is carried out in the following areas:.....	19
Urban development, land use and soil characteristics - geographic position	20

Part 2

GENERAL DATA ABOUT MUNICIPALITY OF FUSHE KOSOVA	21
2.1. Background	21
2.2. Geographical position	22
2.3. Administrative division of territory of Municipality of Fushe-Kosova	23
2.4. Geological Characteristics	23
2.5. CLIMATE	24
2.5.1. Air temperature	24
2.5.2. Wind	24
2.5.3. Relative humidity of air	24
2.5.4. Precipitation.....	24
2.6. Hydrological characteristics of rivers	25
2.7. WATER SOURCES	26
2.7.1. Physical-chemical state of waters.....	27
2.7.2. Bacteriological status	27
2.8. PEDOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS	27
2.8.1. Alluvial Soil (fluvisol)	27
2.8.2. Red –brown soil	27
2.8.3. Class of land.....	27

2.9. POPULATION	28
2.9.1. Structure of population	28
2.9.2 Gender structure.....	29
2.9.3. Ethnic structure	29
2.10. ECONOMY	30
2.10.1. Number and structure of business	30
2.11. Agriculture and farming	31
2.12. Tourism and hotel business	31
2.12. Business Community	32
2.13. INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICES	32
2.13.1. Watersupply	32
2.13.2. Sewerage	32
2.13.3. Water White Sewage Network.....	33
2.13.4. Road infrastructure in the region of Fushe Kosova	33
2.13.5. Public Transport	33
2.13.6. Railway traffic	33
2.13.7. Power Supply	34
2.13.8. Telecommunication System	34
2.14. Social services	34
2.14.1. Health	35
2.15. EDUCATION	37
2.16. CULTURAL HERITAGE.....	38
2.16.1. Culture, sport and recreation	39
2.16.2. Youth Centre – Fushe Kosova	40
2.16.3. Amateur Sports.....	40
2.17. NATURAL RESOURCES	41
2.17.1. Mineral resources	41
2.17.2. Agricultural land	41

Part 3

ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION	43
3.1. Air Management	44
3.2. Water Management	45
3.2.1. Water Resources	45
3.2.2. Pollution of Water Resources.....	46
3.2.3. Monitoring the quality and quantity of water	47
2.2.4. Urban Wastewater Management.....	48
3.3. Waste Management	48
3.3.1 Other Waste	49
3.4. URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE	49
3.4.1. Urban Development	49
3.4.2. Informal Settlements	50
3.4.3. Municipal Public Lighting	50

3.4.4. Industry	50
3.5. Agriculture	51
3.5.1. Plowing.....	51
3.5.2. Vegetables	51
3.5.3. Farming	52
3.5.4. Beekeeping.....	52
3.6. Veterinary	53
3.7. Biodiversity and Natural Heritage	53
3.8. Forestry.....	54
3.8.1. Size of Forest Land.....	55
3.8.2. State of the Forest.....	55
3.8.3. Forest Degradation.....	55
3.8.4. Reforestation	55
3.9. Natural and Caused Phenomena	56
3.9.1. Fires	56
3.9.2. Explosions	56
3.9.3. Traffic Accidents.....	56
3.9.4. Accidents from the War Remnants	56
3.9.5. Earthquakes	57

Part 4

IV. SURVEY RESULTS AND PRIORITIES	59
4.1 Public Survey in the Municipality of Fushe Kosova on the environmental situation and priority environmental problems.....	59
4.2 . Methodology	59
4.3. Results of the survey.....	59

Part 5

V. ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEM	63
--	----

Part 6

VI. ACTION PLAN.....	67
LITERATURE/REFERENCES.....	101



What is REC?

Regional Environmental Centre (REC) is the International Organizations neutral, non-advocating and non-profit organization, which supports the resolution of the environmental problems in Central and Eastern Europe-hand (CEE). This centre fulfils its mission by promoting cooperation among non-governmental organizations (NGOs), governments, businesses and other key environmental persons and by supporting the free exchange of information and public participation in environmental decision-making. REC was established in 1990 by the United States of America, the European Commission and Hungary.

Currently, the REC is legally based on its Charter signed by the governments of 29 countries and the European Commission, and on an international agreement with the government of Hungary. REC's head office is in Szentendre, Hungary, and field offices and state offices in 17 beneficiary countries.



Mayor's Foreword

Dear citizens of Fushe Kosova, as a Mayor of Fushe Kosova, I have the honour and the pleasure to inform you about the process of drafting the Local Environmental Action Plan (LEAP).

For the successful implementation of this project was formed the Coordination Body composed of 7 (seven) members, at the municipal level, and I was part of it. Also, there was established the Working Group composed of 20 (twenty) members for the design of LEAP, by municipal representatives and the vast majority of it were experts (professionals and specialists) in different fields (environmental protection, urban planning, health, vegetation, education, communication, agriculture, economy, European Integration, gender equality), as well as Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs) and public companies. Part of this group was also the Coordinator of the Regional Environmental Centre for Fushe Kosova.

During the preparation of this plan were taken into consideration opinions and contributions of the citizens of our municipality. In recent years, the town of Fushe Kosova was facing with various problems such as: population coming from rural Eastern Kosovo, as well as other areas throughout Kosovo; increased demand for investment in infrastructure, business growth and other economic difficulties to meet time requirements for public investment. All these were accompanied by environmental concerns to which were added those inherited before the war. Being faced with these problems, the municipality was damaged in different ways.

However, tireless engagement by both the municipality and citizens helped us to overcome the problems. The town of Fushe Kosova, as well as villages, is equipped with sewerage system, thanks to investments by donors and the Municipality of Fushe Kosova. There is ongoing project for elimination of illegal landfills that are created in recent years, and for better management of waste we have decided to set up a genuine system for waste collection and landfill (supply with containers at all residential locations).

Local Environmental Action Plan is a working document, which is expected to serve as a first step to attract investment in order to improve the environment in Fushe Kosova, for years to come. The town and Municipality of Fushe Kosovo are on course to success and we want you to be on board, too. I hope that this document will be useful for you and you are always welcome to work together with us for our future.

At the end, I want to thank REC and SIDA, for their support and training provided to our officials for the development of this document.

*Sincerely:
Mr. Burim Berisha
Mayor of Fushe-Kosova*

Abbreviations

MA	- Municipal Assembly
KEK	- Electro-Energetic Corporation of Kosovo
KEPA	- Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency
KFA	- Kosovo Forestry Agency
KAS	- Kosovo Agency of Statistics
EU	- European Union
NIPH	- National Institute of Public Health of Kosovo
IPH	- Institute of Public Health
MLG	- Ministry of Local Government Administration
MESP	- Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
MPS	- Ministry of Public Services
WHO	- World Health Organization
NGO	- Non-Governmental Organization
KEAP	- Kosovo Environmental Action Plan
LEAP	- Local Environmental Action Plan
PM10, PM2.5	- Suspended particles in the air
MDP	- Municipal Development Plan
UDP	- Urban Development Plan
EIA	- Environmental Impact Assessment
SEA	- Strategic Environmental Assessment
QKMF	- Main Family Medicine Centre
REC	- Regional Environmental Center
SIDA	- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency e

LEAP Players and Responsibilities

This Project has been implemented by:

REC (Regional Environmental Centre) – Office in Kosovo.

REC Coordinator for LEAP:

Shqipe Morina

Municipality of Fushe-Kosova

Municipal Coordinator for LEAP:

Adnan Bullatovci

Members of the Coordination Body:

1. Burim Berisha - Mayor
2. Abdulla Prebreza - Department of Urban Planning, Cadastre and Environmental Protection
3. Ramadan Jashanica - Director for Finance, Economy and Development
4. Maliq Berisha - Director for Public Services
5. Mehmet Gerguri - Director of Agriculture and Rural Development
6. Adnan Bullatovci - Senior Environmental Protection Officer - Coordinator
7. Milanka Bojkovic - Financial Officer

Name of persons and various groups involved in the design of LEAP for Fushe Kosova Municipality:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Mehmet Gërguri | - Director of Agriculture and Rural Development |
| 2. Nurije Avdiu | - Director of the Directorate of Culture, Youth and Sport |
| 3. Adnan Bullatovci | - Senior Officer for Environmental Protection |
| 4. Antigona Sahiti | - Head of the Office for Urban Planning |
| 5. Fatima Ismajli | - Head of Urban Planning Office |
| 6. Lindita Dervisholli | - Coordinator of the Office for Gender Equality |
| 7. Hasan Gjyrevci | - Legal Officer |
| 8. Blerim Berisha | - Sanitary Inspector |
| 9. Hysen Sllamniku | - Coordinator of the Office for Social Affairs |
| 10. Ejup Qyqalla | - Head of Public Services |
| 11. Bardhyl Koiçiçi | - Head of Budget |
| 12. Ilmije Zymberi | - Head of Education |
| 13. Ferdane Asllani | - Community Representative: Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian |
| 14. Nurije Fazliu | - Officer for European Integration |
| 15. Recep Gojnovci | - Representatives of the NGO "Akt" |
| 16. Hajrije Berisha | - Representatives from NGO "Amici de Bambini" |
| 17. Bekim Rexha | - Officer |
| 18. Veselin Petrovic | - Representatives of the Serb Community |
| 19. Naim Tmava | - Representative from the Company "Pastrimi" |
| 20. Ali Topalli | - Municipal Spokesperson |

Other assistant members:

1. Gëzim Shabani – Sewerage` and Water-supply Officer - DSHPE
2. Shpresa Qerimi – Property Officer
3. Isuf Maxhera - Agronomy
4. Nazmi Rama – Kosovo Police

Legal basis for development of ELAP



Republika e Kosovës
Republic of Kosovo



Kuvendi i Komunës Hani i Elezit
Municipality Assambly of Hani Elezit

01/N.112/2011

Bazuar në Ligjin për Vetëqeverisje Lokale të Komunave të Republikës së Kosovës 03/L-040, neni 40, Ligji për Mbrojtjen e Mjedisit Nr.03/L-025, Rregulloren për Mbrojtjen e Ambientit, Rregulloren mbi Mbrojtjen e Mjedisit, Statutin e Komunës së Hanit të Elezit neni 32.2. Kuvendi i Komunës së Hanit të Elezit në mbledhjen e mbajtur më datë: 26.09.2011 mori:

VENDIM PËR HARTIMIN E PLANIT LOKAL TË VEPRIMIT NË MJEDIS

I
Kuvendi i Komunës miratoi propozim vendimin me numër 06/Nr.1191 të datës 16.09.2011 për hartimin e planit lokal të veprimit në mjedis.

II
Miratimi i këtij vendimi vjen pas propozimit të ekzekutivit të Komunës, plani i veprimit në mjedis duhet të përmbaj të gjitha elementet themelore të cilat janë përcaktuar me nenin 7 të ligjit për mbrojtjen e mjedisit Nr.03/L-025.

III
Obligohet drejtorja për urbanizëm, kadastër dhe mbrojtje të mjedisit- sektori i mjedisit për hartimin e planit të veprimit në mjedis në bashkëpunim me drejtorit tjera të komunës së Hanit të Elezit.

IV
Drejtorja për urbanizëm kadastër dhe mbrojtje të mjedisit në bashkëpunim me drejtorit tjera të komunës së Hanit të Elezit, kompanitë publike, OJQ, komuniteti duhet të sigurojnë të dhëna për përgatitjen planit lokal të veprimit në mjedis.

V
Plani lokal për veprim në mjedis në përputhje me këto udhëzime dhe nën kushte dhe parametrat e ligjit të caktuar duhet të zbatohen sipas dispozitave ligjore, rregulloreve dhe normave përmes buxhetit të Komunës së Hanit të Elezit.

VI
Projekti me prioritet i cili do të del nga dokumenti i planit lokal për veprim në mjedis në vlerë prej 60.000 € do të bashkëfinancohet nga Komuna e Hanit të Elezit me participim financiarë të mjeteve prej 20.000 € dhe 40.000 € nga SIDA Suedeze.

VII
Ky vendim hynë në fuqi ditën e aprovimit

VIII
Me këtë vendim njoftohen: Drejtorja për Urbanizëm, Kadastër dhe Mbrojtje të Mjedisit Drejtorja për Buxhet dhe Financa, Ministria e Administrimit të Pushtetit Lokal dhe Shërbimi i Arkivit.

Hani i Elezit
Data: 26.09.2011

Kryesuesi i Kuvendit të Komunës
Menduh Vlash



Legislation of the Republic of Kosovo in the field of environmental protection harmonized with European standards that is used as a reference for the preparation of LEAP.

- Law on Environmental Protection (2009/03-L-025)
- Law on Waste (2005/02-L30)
- Law on the Air Protection (2004/30)
- Law on Protection of Plant (2006/02-L95)
- Law on the Protection of Nature (2005/02-L18)
- Law on the Protection of Plant Varieties (2007/02-L98)
- Law on Protection Against Noise (2007/02-L102)
- Law on Fire Protection (2006/02-L41)
- Law on Agriculture and Rural Development (2009/03-L-98)
- Law on Organic Agriculture (2007/02-L122)
- Law on Hunting (2005/02-L53)
- Law on Artificial Fertilizers (2003/10)
- Law on Spatial Planning (2003/14)
- Law on Forests - amended (2004/29)
- Law on Water (2004/24)
- Law on Irrigation of Agricultural Lands (2005/02-L9)
- Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (2009/03-L-024)
- Law on Local Self-Government (2008/03-L040)
- Law on Special Protected Areas (2008/03-L039)
- Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment (2009/03-L-015)
- Administrative Instruction No. 02/07 on Waste from Batteries and Accumulators
- Administrative Instruction No. 03/07 Administration of Oil Waste
- Administrative Instruction for motor vehicles thrown and their waste. 20.12. 2006
- Administrative Instruction no. 12/2008 for the disposal of medical waste
- Administrative Instruction no. 05/2008 for the administration of Medical Waste
- Administrative Instruction no. 05/2009 on Public Waste Management
- Administrative Instruction no. 04/2009 for Punishments and Mandatory Fines
- National Environmental Action Plan of Kosovo, 2006-2010

Part 1

I. INTRODUCTION

Local Environmental Action Plan (LEAP) is local environmental policy documents, which represent the environmental priorities and the list of actions for their settlement. The preparation of these plans further develops the skills of local governments and other entities interested in the environment and the community. LEAP also promotes cooperation between civil society, the public, local and central government, business and other environmental subjects, supporting the free exchange of information and public participation in decision-making process.

Legal obligations for development of LEAP

Development of LEAP is mandatory for Central and Eastern European countries that have begun the stabilization and association process and aim integration into the EU. For our country, the development of these plans by local governments is a legal duty, laid down in **Article 24 of the Law on Environmental Protection Nr.03/L-25**.

Local Environmental Action Plan aims to:

- Resolve the environmental issues by identifying priorities and defining actions to address them, including all potential stakeholders to determine these actions and the creation of strategies for implementing them effectively and intertwined according to an action Plan.
- Develop civil society by strengthening coordination and communication between different sectors in the community, bringing together representatives from different communities who represent various interests among these communities, including local authorities, representatives of NGOs, business community, scientists, explaining the specific techniques that local organizers can use to determine the key actors in the process, to increase the participation and contribution of the public in the process, recruiting and working with volunteers and foster cooperation between stakeholders and organizations.

- Increase the capacity of local government and the community to present essential elements of the action plan of the community, analyzing problems and opportunities, organizing civic committees, including the public, setting priorities, designing strategies and the development of an Action Plan.
- Increase the exchange of information at the local level through presentation of examples and models from previous plans of the communities from which participants can come up with ideas and techniques applicable to their specific cases, carefully collect information on the current state of the environment.
- Provide concrete solutions to community problems through exchange of experiences regarding the use of skills in analysis, planning, discussion and assessments that are essential for effective community action. Providing an opportunity for the participants to put the group work into practice, addressing practical problems through the interaction of small working groups.

Methodology for development of LEAP

Local Environmental Action Plan for the Municipality of Fushe Kosova was developed over a period of one year and its design included local stakeholders and the wider community. For this purpose there was set up a working group of experts in various fields (environmentalism, architecture, tourism, health, education, sports, cultural heritage, etc.), who worked in collaboration with other local and international experts to develop the LEAP.

First, there was organized the training of municipal representatives who are involved in the project in terms of development of LEAP and finding additional resources for the implementation of activities to improve environmental quality.

Within the project for development of Local Environmental Action Plan (LEAP), a survey with citizens of municipality of Fushe Kosova was carried out. There was a considerable number of questionnaires that have helped and directed the group in the right way upon selection of priority areas. A gratitude for this belongs to the citizens of Fushe Kosova municipality and civil society, which in the process of surveying respondents provided assistance to the process to be successful. In order to have a broader involvement and obtain opinions of the community and civil society, public debates and debates in the media were organized.

The document is presented to the Municipal Assembly of Fushe Kosova and approved by the same on 18.06.2012, turning it into an official working document. To assist the implementation process, a lot of investments allocated by the project will be used to implement parts of the plan.

Basic process of development of the LEAP is separated in phases that are connected with each-other:

- a) Signing of agreements and memoranda between REC-Municipality;
- b) Preparatory activities;
- c) Establishment of coordinating body - CB;
- d) Establishment of working group - WG;
- e) Training of WG;
- f) Assessment of the environmental state;
- g) A survey of citizens;
- h) Develop a community vision;
- i) Setting priorities;
- j) Develop an action plan for priority areas;
- k) Setting priorities for the implementation of the action plan

The document is designed on three main grounds:

1. Analysis of environmental situation

It presents a detailed analysis of the situation related to all matters considered by the plan, presenting it in all of its aspects and interrelated among themselves. This analysis serves to have a clear idea of environmental problems, which concern the Municipality of Fushe Kosova.

2. List of environmental issues

Environmental problems are presented by a prearranged matrix, which provides all the indicators in detail for the identification of a problem. The most important parts of this matrix are the causes of the problem and the priority for each of them.

3. An action plan for resolution

This chapter is the most important part of the Plan, since it presents all possible actions and projects to resolve identified environmental problems.

This matrix serves to local authorities to develop concrete projects and to ensure funding from donors.

VISION

‘Fushe Kosova is an economically developed urban centre, with advanced environmental protection, advanced infrastructure - a city that grows and welcomes investors in the implementation of national strategies for all communities’.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION

Assessment of the environmental situation during the development of LEAP is carried out in the following areas:

Waste

Waste management presents one of the biggest concerns for the environment and a significant economic burden to the society. The issue of waste means the loss of resources. After generating the waste it must be collected, treated and disposed and this process involves the use of resources and presents a potential risk of contamination. Working with waste encompasses a range of environmental problems on health, environment and contamination of water, soil and air.

For this reason, municipality of Fushe Kosova has set the waste management as one of its priorities, providing financial, economic and strategic support.

Water

Kosovo has limited water reserves, which in the future will be the constraining factor for economic and social development of the country. Fushe Kosova is using surface water and groundwater, which is used for drinking and irrigation. In Municipality of Fushe Kosova there are twenty-one (21) water resources used for drinking water production, and in 2011 it has extracted 2,918,508 m³.

Air

Clean air is vital to human health. The quality of the air that we breathe has declined considerably, mainly as a result of human activities.

Establishment of industrial production, combustion of fuel, as well as the dramatic increase in traffic, have contributed to the greater increase of air pollution in cities. Consequently, this contamination can cause serious health problems in the future.

The main air pollutant in Fushe Kosova is KEK (power plants A and B), but also other private facilities, and communications. Pollution mainly presented in the form of emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxide (NO), ozone (O₃), Lead, Carbon dioxide (CO₂), powder, insoluble particles and dioxin.

Significant amount of air pollution is caused by road transit traffic, which passes through the settlement area and is very intensive (at key points exceeding 1000 vehicles within an hour).

In addition, the industrial sector in most cases is using outdated equipment. Lack of electricity and the use of generators to compensate power shortage, the lack of central heating system, also are sources that contribute to air pollution. Agricultural sector contributes to air pollution by burning of biomass. Illegal waste disposal areas with uncontrolled combustion of waste present a serious source of air pollution.

Urban development, land use and soil characteristics - geographic position

Municipality of Fushe Kosova is located eight (8) kilometres on South-West of Prishtina. It is located between the geographical coordinates 42.63 ° 21.12 ° north east. The total area is 9517.04 ha or 84 km². Population density is 420 inhab./1km².

In post-war period Fushe Kosova has served as a gathering point for people whose aim was to get closer to the city of Prishtina. This pace would continue for ten (10) years to come.

The town of Fushe Kosova has an Urban Plan, drafted in 2005 and it was endorsed in the same year, with an expiry date until 2011, and revised in 2012, which was approved by the Municipal Assembly in 2012.

Few days ago the Municipal Assembly approved the Local Economic Development Strategy (2011-2014). There was also approved the Municipal Waste Management Plan.

Fushe Kosova has an area of 84 km². Relief of Municipality of Fushe Kosova is characterized by flat areas and hilly mountains.

Types of land:

- Red land;
- Smonica (a kind of black soil) without carbonized;
- Smonica in process of caffeinate;
- Caffeinated Smonica;
- Meadow land - clay;
- Podzollak land - pseudo;
- Shallow brown land and moderately deep;
- Alluvial sandy land with clay and caffeinated, and;
- Mineral-swamp land.

Land destination

Residency land -986 ha, commercial land-2324 ha, agricultural land -4511 ha, industrial land - 235 and forest -1619 ha.

Natural resources and biodiversity

One of the very important instruments for biodiversity conservation is the conservation of nature through protected areas. In municipality of Fushe Kosova the protected area is declared "Golesh Zone" where is situated the most northern limit of the spread of endemic plant of Kosovo, "Forsythia Europea-Boshtra".

Protected areas in Fushe-Kosova

Name of the object: endemic plant Forsythia Europea-Boshtra;

Year of declaration: 2005;

Conservation category: "Area of special natural value";

Name of the object:: "Castle of Harilaç" and "Bardhi i Madh";

Year of declaration: 2007;

Conservation category: Tourist zone.

Part 2

GENERAL DATA ABOUT MUNICIPALITY OF FUSHE KOSOVA

2.1. Background

Fushe Kosova is a town that has a central position in the Kosovo Plain, with eight (8) km distance from the capital city, Pristina. From early days, Fushe Kosova is well-known as a railway hub through which passed ancient Illyrian road called "Via Ignatia" which has connected Byzantine with Constantinople.

Fushe Kosova has good natural conditions, good geographical position and suitable climatic conditions for the development of hunting, farming, agriculture and later on also for the other branches, as well as a relief that provides safety. Location of this settlement was inhabited since ancient times by local residents-Illyrian Dardania, c. VIII BC (Bardhi i Madh), Neolithic (Harilaçi), etc., then ancient and medieval time as Ulari (Uglari), Kumanova (near Vragolia), Bardhi Vogel, Harilaçi etc.. This is proven by many archaeological findings in the localities of this municipality.

Territory of Sllatina was inhabited since ancient times, the Illyrians, where is the interweaving of this area with ancient settlements, as "Harilaçi", "Bardhoshi", "Black Peak" etc.. In this area there is a place near the cemetery supposed to be "Illyrian mound". During the land and construction work done by local residents, particularly in the southern part of the village, are found traces of diverse material culture as stone foundations of buildings, large baked bricks, pieces of ceramics, metal pieces, streets paved with stones, water wells, etc., to prove that there existed very ancient settlement. In the ancient time following spread up of Christianity there began construction of places of worship - churches. In the south-eastern part of Sllatina e Vogel was built the church, which is known today as "The church and land of church". Bardhi i Madh belonged to cultural Dardan group of the century VIII-IV BC, and this location today is called the Castle. The Castle of Bardhi is located on a low hill, which rises above the village, near the river "Drenica" above the fertile fields. The Castle has a trapezoid shape. On the east and northeast of the castle found traces of defensive walls, now covered with humus. In the south side of the castle there are very long ancient graves (no research). There are many archaeological traces found in the south-western part of the village, on the left bank of Drenica up to village of Mesbardh, as foundations for houses.

In the southern part of the village, called "Qeremidhanja", one can see traces of the old dwelling. In addition to the foundations of houses, stones, bricks, tiles, etc., here were also found ancient coins.

On the north side of the village, in the location called "Land of Church", are found the doors of the entrance of the church, then tiling, white plastering, etc.. Archaeological research in the territory of the municipality provided proof of the antiquity of this location, as a settlement.

There are identified buildings of historic value in: Harilaç, Old Castle in Bardhi i Madh and some

religious buildings in the city, Bresje, Sllatina e Madhe. Recently there are identified also several historic cemeteries in Gurshkabë that have historical significance, not only for Fushe Kosovo municipality, but also for Kosovo in general, that verify the antiquity of this region.

Although known as early settlement, Fushe Kosova as a municipality was consolidated, too late - in 1989. It is known as multi-ethnic municipality, where live other different communities in addition to Albanian majority.

2.2. Geographical position

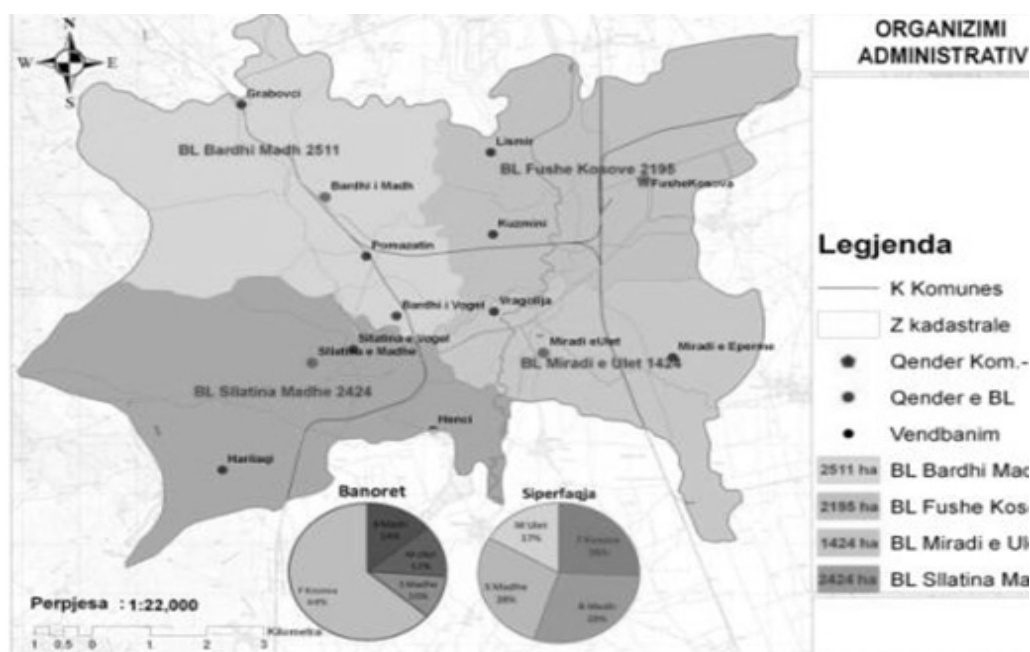
Municipality of Fushe Kosova lies at the centre of the plain of Kosovo, with an area of 84 km² and an elevation of 530-550 m. In the east it is bordered with the municipality of Pristina, in the north with the municipality of Kastriot (Obiliq), to the south with the municipality of Gracanica, while in the west it is bordered with the Municipality of Drenas. It consists of sixteen (16) settlements. It is located in the area of the intersection of important routes for transport, such as railway connecting Fushe Kosova-Skopje-Mitrovica, which then connects to the international routes. Also, it is located at the junction of important highways. At its territory is also the International Civil Airport of Prishtina. Below are some key statistics for the municipality:

- **Area** - 84km² (0.91 % of the territory of Kosovo);
- **Elevation** - 530- 550m;
- **Climate** – Mid-continental;
- **Precipitations** - 628mm /year;
- **Temperature** - the coldest month is January, while the warmest is August;
- **Average annual temperature** - is 9.8 C.

Municipality of Fushe Kosova has registered 14.19% of (urban)built land, 54.35% of agricultural land (rural), forest 13.63%, wasteland 1.6 %, passive landfill – ash, 10.26%; industry 5.47%; and active ash landfill 0.5%.



Map 1. Fushe Kosova on the map of the Republic of Kosovo



Map 2- Fushe Kosova municipality in the wider region - administrative organization

2.3. Administrative division of territory of Municipality of Fushe-Kosova

The Municipality of Fushe Kosova has sixteen (16) settlements, as follows: Graboc i Ulet, Bardhi i Madh, Pozotin, Bardh i Vogel, Sllatine e Vogel, Sllatine e Madhe, Harilac, Henc, Vragoli, Miradi e Poshtme, Miradi e Eperme, Kuzmin, Lismir, Fushe-Kosove, Nakrade and Bresje.

2.4. Geological Characteristics

Municipality of Fushe Kosova in geological terms belongs to the eastern central part of the district of Kosovo Basin. The Basin is formed by the rocks of neogene with extensive distribution of series of coal. On the basis of this neogene series there is done explicitly the division of the base, coal layers and sediments. Due to the base two (2) lithological horizons can be separated:

1. Lower horizon - consists of sand, and,
2. Upper horizon - from clay sand with grey green colour. The coal layer consists of lignite with a thin layer of sediment. Sediment layer consists of gray clay with lime particles in some places. In certain parts of the terrain the sediment layer lies directly on alluvial formations. Parts of the terrain surface are created by alluvial layers. Alluvial configurations are made with powder-sand clay with granules and in some places with greater content of fractions of gravel.

2.5. CLIMATE

Municipality of Fushe Kosovo is located in the Kosovo Basin, which is situated at the plain of Iber in the north and in the field of Llap-Toplice, in the north-east, open to northern influences - continental climate.

The winter is cold, while summer is hot and dry. Kosovo basin because is bordered with high mountains to the south and west, is deprived of air measures coming from the Adriatic Sea and the Aegean Sea. In the region of the Municipality of Fushe- Kosova meteorological data for the two stations are processed.

Altitude of processing station is as follows: Pristine 573m, Lismir 540m. Analyzed region is aerographic homogeneous, altitude of the territory is in the range of 500-600m.

Meteorological parameters that depend on the height above sea level are: annual high temperature air decreases with increasing altitude , while the amount of annual precipitation increases.

Annual number of days with snow, as well as the number of days with snow layer increases depending on the altitude, and other meteorological parameters depend on microclimatic local conditions.

2.5.1. Air temperature

Annual average temperature at the analyzed region is 9,7°C, and the coldest month is January, with average air temperature of 1,0°C, and July is the warmest month with temperature 19,3°C. October is warmer than April.

2.5.2. Wind

Wind is conditioned by various factors, thus the density and velocity of wind direction have local character conditioned by aerographic character of the country. The most common is northeast wind, and the north-northeast wind has the biggest average speed 3.7 m / s.

2.5.3. Relative humidity of air

Annual average relative humidity of the air is in the range of 71.4%, the maximum is in December 84%, while the average minimum in July 63%. Average annual value of water vapour pressure is 9.5 mb, maximum is in July 14.4 mb, while the minimum is in January 5.0 mb.

2.5.4. Precipitation

The average annual precipitation in the region ranges from 620.6 mm to 617.4 mm. The height of the maximum monthly precipitation average is in May and June, and the secondary maximum is in November, while the minimum is usually in March.



Map 4. Meteorological map

2.6. Hydrological characteristics of rivers

Territory of Fushe Kosova is crossed by flow of three rivers: river "Sitnica", located on the border of the region, the river "Prishtevka" with its downstream and "Salty Stream". General characteristics of flow direction are poor intersection of the valley and wide flat inundation in relation to the amount of water and riverbank slope. Regarding length of the course and river catchment area "Sitnica" is the biggest flow of Iber River (35.5% of the total catchment area and 22.4% of the flowing capacity). Expressed characteristic of the river "Sitnica" is big fluctuation (volatility) of the water level, so that the optimal choice of profile for the regulation of the river is difficult. Natural profile of the river bed is quite stable, and longitudinal decline of the bed is great, and it has no breakage. Flooding waves are frequent in the cold period of the year. Riverbed of "Sitnica" has been adjusted 5 km in the direction of flow of Fushe Kosovo towards Obiliq. Adjusted profile was 160 m width, depth 3m. The percentage of the width of the unregulated bed over Fushe Kosova was about 30m. River 'Prishtevka' is the right branch of the river "Sitnica". The regulated part serves as a recipient of atmospheric water for Pristina, where in its biggest part flows as a closed channel. In biggest area around Fushe Kosova the bed is unregulated and as it is running under the Peja-Pristina road. Salty Stream" is a branch of "Sitnica" and its bed (about 700m in length) is located in concrete pipes of $\varnothing 1000\text{mm}$ up to street "Jankovic Brothers". This flow is the recipient of atmospheric waters in areas including the "Complex 300 – apartments". River "Sitnica", in all its streams, is poor in term of water capacity during most of the year, and there are discharged wastewater and atmospheric water from the locations that extend around the river. It is necessary to clean the wastewater and sanitary sewage before discharging them into the river "Sitnica".



Map 3. Hydrological map

2.7. WATER SOURCES

Currently in the Municipality of Fushe Kosova are twenty-one (21) water resources used for production of drinking water. All these systems of water supply use the groundwater.

Regional Water Supply Company “Prishtina” in 2011 issued 2.918.508m³ from 19 groundwater sources/wells. Main source of water supply is from wells known as “Wells of Kroj” in Kuzmin, “Wells of Vragoli” and a “Well in Miradi e Poshtme”. Two other underground sources are operated by local community in Henc and Harilac.

2.7.1. Physical-chemical state of waters

In relation to chemical components, underground water, from the majority of samples, meets the requirements under standard of the National Institute of Public Health of Kosovo (NIPH). During the winter periods it can be seen the turbidity in the water, and a small amount of sand.

2.7.2. Bacteriological status

All water samples have exceeded water quality standards, according to NIPH. Within a year 2011 by RWC were carried out 356 water tests and that one (1) test in each well within 24 hours.

2.8. PEDOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The region of the Municipality of Fushe Kosovo is characterized by type of alluvial soil. Fluvisol (aluvium) is part of fluviatile and fluvial soil.

The genesis of fluvisol and its features are subject to the hydrological direction of river and natural material, which is sediment (sand, gravel). For this reason, fluvisol profile is characterized with stratification. No matter that the fluvisol belongs to undeveloped soils, they usually have great fertility. In this land can be cultivated poplar and vegetables. These are soils suitable for meadows.

This land is ranked in the class III of worthiness.

Among pedological types of soil present in the municipality of Fushe Kosovo are: Vertisol (smonice) about 35%, Fluvisol (alluvial) about 27%, Kambike (red brown lands) about 25%. Vertisol (smonice) of land surfaces that are part of this type of land lie mainly in the villages: Bardh, Lismir, Kuzmin, Vragoli, Miradi e Poshtme and Henc

2.8.1. Alluvial Soil (fluvisol)

Land of this agriculture type of land is usually spread in the following villages:

Naker, Lismir, Kuzmin, Vragoli, Bardh i Vogel, Bardh i Madh, Miradi e Poshtme and the town of Fushe Kosova. Value of active reaction of land (pH ne H₂O) on average is 7.5pH, with fluctuation between pH 6.7-7.8.

2.8.2. Red –brown soil

Agricultural land areas that are part of this type of land belong to the following villages: Gurshkabe, Bardh i Madh, Sllatine e Madhe, Sllatine e Vogel. Value of active reaction of land (pH in H₂O) on average is 7.06pH, with fluctuation from pH 4.6 to 8.4.

2.8.3. Class of land

Lands belong to class of clay soils, silt-sand-clay, silt-powdery clay and silt-clay.

2.9. POPULATION

The population of Fushe Kosova in 2008 numbered (according to an internal census) about 40,000 inhabitants, with a division for men and for women. Based on statistical analysis one can see that for every year we have increased number of inhabitants, not only by the birth rate, but also by the influx of new residents from areas of eastern Kosovo and other regions of Kosovo.

Table 1. Number of inhabitants per settlement in municipality of Fushe-Kosova

	1948	1953	1961	1971	1981	1996	1999	2001	2008
Fushë- Kosovë	275 1344	422 1792	736 2190	1831 8450	2679 13464	--	1060 13278	1395 14000	-- 15250
Nakradë	12 82	15 89	38 269	91 665	146 1139	--	-- 3278	--	-- 1250
Sllatinë e Madhe	96 621	109 692	134 842	188 1267	-- 1576	350 2229	-- 2587	287 2500	-- 2500
Sllatinë e Vogël	21 125	23 164	28 204	43 302	60 487	65 596	--	94 650	-- 650
Bardh i Madh	167 1177	180 1290	192 1545	305 2260	343 2831	--	-- 4132	750 3500	-- 4200
Graboci	82 571	86 652	89 679	137 878	170 1169	--	-- 1213	224 1270	-- 2000
Harilaçi	49 304	57 334	63 411	83 547	79 624	--	--	87 956	-- 1000
Henci	332 227	30 246	53 363	62 459	69 577	--	--	100 760	-- 700
Kroi	61 415	72 465	85 516	98 502	102 536	--	--	75 300	-- 300
Lismiri	57 538	73 607	76 731	105 921	127 1055	--	--	192 1250	-- 900
Vragolia	50 400	60 435	70 550	99 787	129 1086	--	--	230 1600	-- 1700
Pomozotini	36 174	35 188	41 218	54 319	73 455	--	--	106 700	-- 800
Miradi e Epërme	96 565	97 612	130 778	184 1130	204 1339	--	240 --	216 2170	-- 1800
Miradi e Poshtme	44 322	51 419	71 555	131 838	139 1116	--	280 1600	300 2000	-- 2000

2.9.1. Structure of population

Age structure in the Municipality of Fushe Kosova

Participation of the population by age group for the year 1989 is 35%, for 1939 is 60% and below 1939 is 5%.

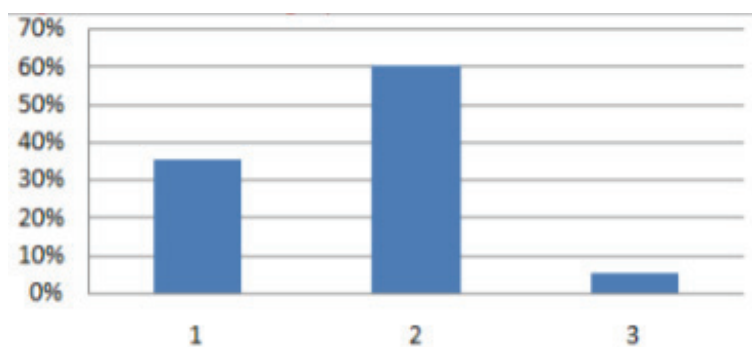


Diagram 1- Structure of age groups

Age groups:

1. Over 1989 / up to 25- years
2. Over 1939 / up to 50- years
3. Under 1939 / over 50-years

2.9.2 Gender structure

Municipality of Fushe Kosova, according to the source of the Municipal Council of Fushe Kosova, has the following gender structure:

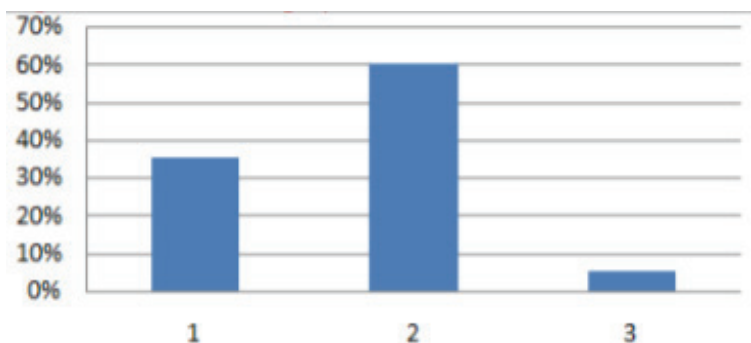


Diagram 2 - % of population by gender

Male: 15122 or 52 %;

Female: 13785 or 48 %.

(Source: Information Office, Municipality of Fushe Kosova)

2.9.3. Ethnic structure

In the Municipality of Fushe Kosova live mainly Albanian inhabitants, but this municipality is also populated by Serbs, Roma, Ashkali, etc...

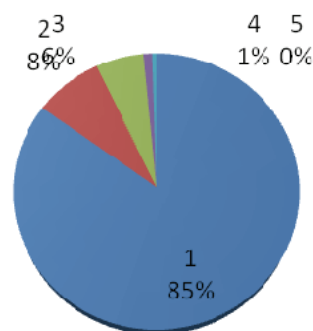
The national structure for the residents of the Municipality of Fushe Kosovo is as follows:

Table 3. Ethnic structure in the municipality of Fushe-Kosova

Ethnic structure											
Year/ethnicity	Albanian	%	Serb	%	Ashkalinj	%	Roma	%	Others	%	Total
July 2000	34,000	84	4,000	10	2,600	6,4	300	0,7	60	0.14	40,500
April 2008	34,000	85	3,239	8	5,6	5,6	388	1	21	<0.5	40,000

Diagram 3. Ethnic structure in the municipality of Fushe-Kosova

1. Albanian
2. Serb
3. Ashkalinj
4. Roma
5. Others



2.10. ECONOMY

In the past (especially in the early '70s) were built industrial manufacturing capacity that was catalyst of municipal economic development and employment. Major factories were: flour and bread industry "Mill"; Factory for bread and sweets "Kosovarja", Railway Enterprise Fushe Kosovo and Prishtina Airport

The development of some industrial branches, mainly has been stimulated by the competitive advantage of the Municipality and the fertile land for the production of certain agricultural products as: farm for the fattening of calves, swine farm, livestock feed factory, meat processing factory, heavy confection factory "Yumko" etc.. Also, the Municipality of Fushe Kosova has large reserves of lignite coal that supply the power plants in Kastriot for the production of electricity.

Surface Mining company operates today and is an important source of employment for the local population. Fushe Kosovae, created as a municipality in 1988, was highly developed, especially in the last ten (10) years after the war. Recently, a large part of Fushe Kosovo has become the "Industrial Zone", where are concentrated many businesses, not only from Prishtina, but also from the other side of Kosovo. This has led to Fushe Kosova becoming a very important business centre for all of Kosovo.

Since 1999, the development conditions for the municipality have changed. Fushe Kosova today has the opportunity to exploit with the full capacity all the possibilities arising from its geographical position and its infrastructure which is near the city of Prishtina, location of Prishtina International Airport and Kosovo Railways, municipal boundaries and road junction that should be assessed as major assets for development. As a result of this situation, Fushe Kosova already had the experience of numerous requests for needs of industrial and commercial land, as well as for residential land.

2.10.1. Number and structure of business

Private Sector

Based on the business registry data (July 2010) there is clearly shown the dominance of trade and service companies. One such structure meets the private business structure, by sector at the level of Kosovo. On the other hand, in manufacturing businesses participation remains very low, along with construction and agriculture sector.

Wholesale and retail **trade** represents the major part of the economy of Fushë Kosova. Currently, retail sellers are in dominance of the market, with less than 50m² area for sales, operating in the towns and villages of the Municipality. Grouping of shops can be found in villages with only a few hundred inhabitants. The focus of sales of different products at the market is Fushe Kosova (the town). According to data from the Table no. 1, the economic structure in Fushe Kosova is characterized by the separation of small enterprises that have less than ten (10) employees that present small scale of the sale related to the standard products or services. Only a small proportion of SMEs offer sophisticated products and services. In most cases, the SMEs are family firms involving small capital investments.

Table 4. Businesses per activity (2010)

Activities	Number of businesses	
	2011	%
Trade	365	37.86 %
Service	536	55.60 %
Production	25	2.59 %
Construction	14	1.45 %
Agriculture	2	0.21 %
Others	22	2.28 %
Total	964	100 %

The business registry data (2011) clearly shows the dominance of service enterprises (55.6%) and trade (37.86%). Such a structure is fit to the private business structure, by sector at the Kosovo level. On the other hand, participation remains very low in manufacturing businesses, along with construction and agriculture sector which together represent 4.25% of the total number of private businesses in the Municipality.

2.11. Agriculture and farming

Agriculture with its branches remains the most important source of economic activity of the municipality. Most of the territory is covered with agricultural land (60%), that analysed in terms of use of space, represents an extremely large potential for the development of agriculture, which may contribute to the growth of employment and the source of living for the population that live in rural environments. Since the time of the former Yugoslavia, Fushe Kosova has been known for the development of agriculture and its interconnection with the industry for the production and processing of agricultural products (cereals, milk and meat).

2.12. Tourism and hotel business

A number of roads is crossing in Fushe Kosova, including air traffic, railway and motorway, that make this sector more attractive. Currently, in the Municipality of Fushe Kosova there are eight (8) hotels and a large number of motels equipped with accompanying facilities, which provide qualitative food and good accommodation.

Table 5. Number of hotels and rooms during 2008-2009

No	Number of hotels	Number of rooms					Total
		Single	Double	With three beds	Apartment	Residence	
1	8	44	66	6	3	1	1

Table 6. Number of visitors (domestic and foreigners) during 2008 and 2009

no	2008		TM/2-09	TM/3-09	TM/4-09	no
1.	1123	648	431	357	882	1.

2.12. Business Community

The business community in the municipality is not satisfactory. The municipal government is engaged in the support and organization of this community, with the aim of building a broader partnership between the business community, civil society and the Municipality. This partnership will serve to address adequately the needs and barriers faced by the businesses.

2.13. INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICES

2.13.1. Watersupply

The villages of Fushe Kosova are spread out in a part of the river basin "Sitnica", "Drenica" downwards of the river flow "Sitnica", which is the main groundwater basin. From this pond where exist also other field of groundwater wells, called "Kron", and there is carried out the processing of drinking water, which serves for the supply of the population that lives in the town of Fushe Kosova, a town after the capital city, has the highest population growth. Supply of these settlements receives almost 90% of services in the supply of drinking water, which has a satisfactory supply with a better perspective in the future. Fushe Kosova villages which are not included in the supply systems are Sllatina e Madhe and Sllatina e Vogel.

Village of Harilac, which is located in the south-western part of Fushe Kosova, has the infrastructure of water supply network that is not managed by RWC "Prishtina" j.s.c., since that part is not supplied from the water supply systems of the company. Water supply network is

open network and is mainly done by PVC and PE material. Main lines in the direction of Bardh i Madh, Bardh i Vogel, Mesbardh and Graboc are with PVC material O225mm, O 110mm, NP-10Bar AC-150mm, also in direction to village of Vragoli are PVC material O225mm IP-10Bar. Lines in the direction to Miradi e Eperme and Miradi e Poshtme are with PVC material O160mm. Village of Miradi Eperme is being supplied by Lake Badovci, because from Kroni the supply goes to the entrance of the farm.

Secondary network in these villages is of PVC and PE materials, with diameter O75mm, O63mm,

O50mm, O42mm, O32mm and O25mm.

2.13.2. Sewerage

All villages have wastewater network, except Graboc i Ulet, Harilaci, Sllatina e Madhe and Sllatina e Vogel. A part of the villages that are near river Sitnica discharge sewages into the river Sitnica without any preliminary treatment, with no septic tanks and the rest discharge sewage into the river "Drenica", which at these villages is merged with "Sitnica", which flows into the river, "Iber", the biggest polluter of the river "Sitnica" on the part of these villages is the River "Prishtevka", a small stream which comes from the eastern part and along it transports wastewater from capital city of Pristina.

2.13.3. Water White Sewage Network

Largely absent in the Municipality of Fushe Kosova.

2.13.4. Road infrastructure in the region of Fushe Kosova

The town of Fushe Kosova, including the area of this municipality, is located approximately in the center of Kosovo. Because of this central position, the city has geographical importance. Through the town of Fushe Kosova pass routes that link Kosovo with the region and Europe. The most dense traffic is in road - M9, which connect Prishtina following Peja and Podgorica (Montenegro). Also, this road in the eastern part of the city, intersects with another road M2, which is of particular importance, because connect Kosovo with the entire region. Based on the data about the number of vehicles, the traffic has increased considerably.

This growth can be explained, to some extent, with the change of flow regimes in various parts of the city, as a result of uncontrolled migration from rural to urban areas, raising the level of motorization, poor and insufficient services of vehicles for the public transport of passengers, etc., and specific problem is the road condition (road with multiple track of national road character).

In the absence of the exact number of vehicles for the region of Fushe Kosova, the rate of motorization and vehicle structure for this region remains unclear. According to the previous data on the number of vehicles, motorization rate was 1 vehicle in 15.9 inhabitants.

While the number of population is being increased, about 40,000 inhabitants, and taking into account the rate of motorization in the country, this report has changed considerably. The data of the Directorate of Roads in Kosovo for the period January 31, 2010, shows that the number of vehicle for 12 hours (07-19), on the national road M9, is around 13,000 vehicles.

2.13.5. Public Transport

Due to the close connection with the city of Prishtina, town of Fushe Kosova is part of urban transport of passengers. Urban traffic mainly is related to the city of Prishtina in optimal intervals, starting at 6.00 until 22:00. The frequency and interval of timetable (based on travel timetable from TU), meet the requirements for the transport of passengers on this route.

Also, the town of Fushe Kosova with its surrounding villages, is provided with inter-urban traffic (Prishtina -Fushe Kosova-Miradi e Epërme, Graboc-Fushe Kosova-Prishtina, Harilaç-Fusha Kosova-Prishtina).

2.13.6. Railway traffic

Railways are in a very difficult situation. Railway infrastructure (rails, station buildings, signalisation equipment, telecommunications and energy), then railway operations (locomotives, passenger wagons and those for freight, workshops, etc.), require large investments, the maximum engagement of all employees, management staff and other responsible authorities, in order to improve the existing situation.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Draft Local Plan for the protection of air from pollutants;
- Transit alternative roads to avoid urban settlements;
- Improvement of road infrastructure;
- Monitoring of air quality;
- Promotion of urban transport.

2.13.7. Power Supply

The municipality and the town of Fushe Kosova are supplied by the transformation station of 35/10 kv. that is located in the town of Fushe Kosova. At this station are four (4) transformers with 8 MW and their measuring and protective equipment. Distribution equipment of the station is 10 kv and are mounted before the war. This will be a problem according to the IEC rules which are mandatory also for us to be adapted. The entire electricity system of 10 kv shall be passed into 20 kv in a near future. Power station 35/10 kv of Fushe Kosova has thirteen (13) exits.

2.13.8. Telecommunication System

The entire Municipality of Fushe Kosova is connected by telecommunication signal through post office of Fushe Kosova, Sllatina (Albana) and Bardh. All these post offices are connected through optical cable centred in Prishtina. Besides the optical cable, for backup connection exists antenna system. On each of these post offices the further distribution is done through multi-fibrous underground cables. Underground cables are mainly distributed along the main or secondary roads. Underground lines next to neighbourhoods are provided with columns. With post office of Bardh are linked the following villages: Bardhi i Madh, Pomozotini, Graboci and Pomozotini. Post office of Sllatina (Albana) cover these villages: Sllatina e Vogël, Sllatina e Madhe, Bardhi i Vogël, Henci, Harilaçi. Post office of Fushë-Kosova covers the town of Fushe Kosova and other villages that are not connected with the two posts above.

2.14. Social services

Social situation is in constant process of improvement and is changing in general. It depends on the development of many factors, which are also variable. Social development depends on three (3) basic sectors of social development, which vary in function with the changing of human needs and they are as follows:

- Health - a long and healthy life for residents;
- Education - skills, gaining professional and general knowledge; and
- Access to public and private resources necessary for a good life.

2.14.1. Health

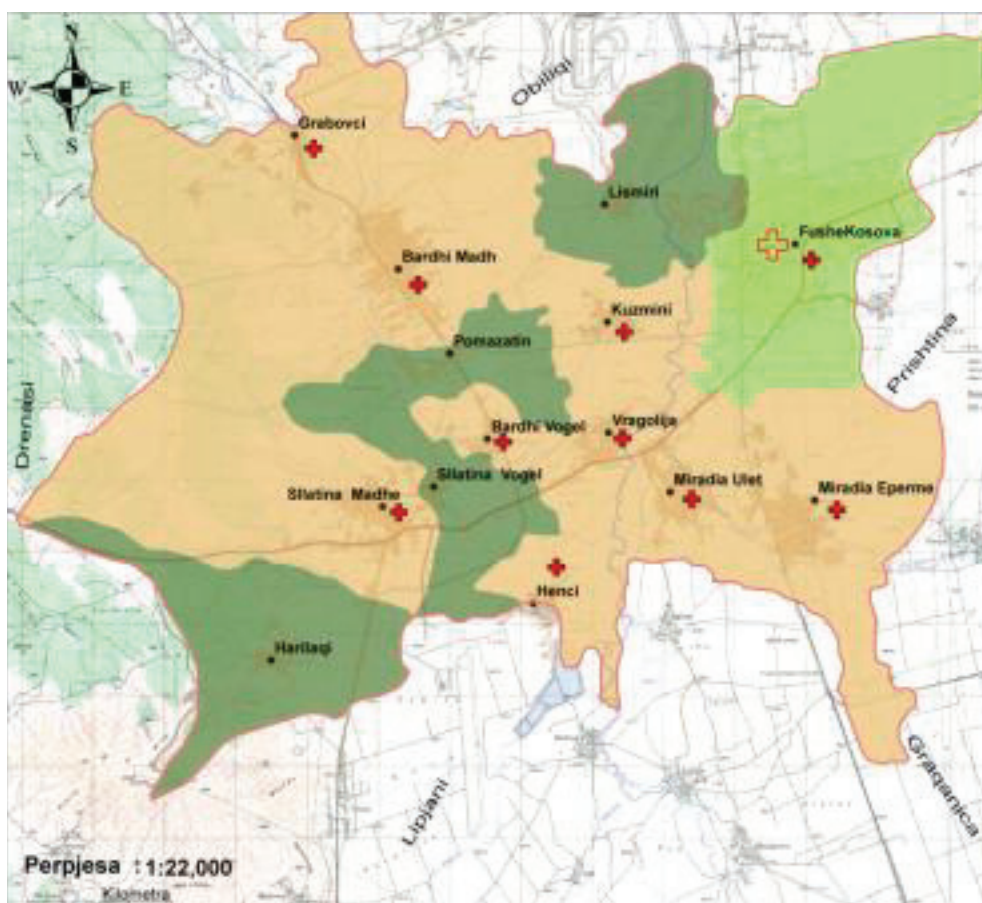
In Municipality of Fushe Kosova for the first time after the war started to function the Family Medicine (Family Medicine Centre), more precisely in October 2000 under inadequate conditions, since in the existing facility operated the parallel Serbian structures in which Albanian population has no access. After the events of 2004 this object has been released, but health staff began work in 2008.

Now, in addition to the Main Family Medicine Centre in the Municipality of Fushe Kosova there are operating Family Medicine Centres in Miradi e Poshtme, Sllatina e Madhe, Bardhi i Madh, and health stations in Miradi e Eperme, Vragoli, Kuzmini, where all these items have heating system, water supply network, sewage network and associated infrastructure

Municipality of Fushe Kosova, as a result of developments and good conditions offered to the citizens, in recent years there has been an increase in population, and as a consequence of internal migration from various parts of Kosovo there is constantly growing demand of health and social services.

Since the distribution of physicians was done based on ratio 1:2 (one doctor and two nurses) in 2000 inhabitants and based on censuses of 1981, under which Fushe Kosova municipality had 32,000 inhabitants (in this proportion the medical staff, social staff and the staff of the Department of Health was 117 employees).

According to HDR 2004, the average life expectancy in Kosovo was 68.8 years (for men 69.9 and women 67.8 years).



Map 5. Spatial distribution of health facilities in the Municipality of Fushe Kosova



Foto 1. QKMF

Family Health Centres and health stations in municipality of Fushe Kosova, provide these health services (podiatric services, laboratory, dental, gynaecological, vaccination), mainly primary and public service. In the area of primary care we do the regular medical visits, early diagnosis of diseases, treatment of illnesses, referral of emergency cases and other diseases that require hospitalization, surgical treatment and rehabilitation.

In the field of health we do the child immunization, control of drinking water, systematic visits to the students and teachers, health education through media campaigns, fighting bad phenomena in society, especially among the young groups as: AIDS, Drugs, alcohol, delinquency, etc...

Table 7. Number of health facilities and personnel in primary health care in MA Fushe Kosova

	QKMF	Ambulance / health stations	Private health clinics	Pharmacy	Social Welfare Centre	Others
Number of institutions		1	10	25	13	
Number of employees		107	-	-	-	10

(Source: Municipal Health Directorate)

RECOMMENDATION:

- Expansion of services, facilities; increasing the number of staff, modernization of equipment;
- Continuous training of staff;
- Integration of persons with disabilities into society;
- Improvement of social welfare;
- Protection of the population from infectious diseases, permanent vaccination; and
- Disinfection and permanent deratization.

2.15. EDUCATION

Educational system in municipality of Fushe Kosovo is organized and operates on three levels: pre-school, primary and secondary education.

In Fushe Kosovo operate two kindergartens. One kindergarten has the capacity for 198 children with daily stay. Care and education of children is realized by nineteen (19) educators.



Photo 2. Kindergarten



Photo 3. Secondary school in Fushe-Kosova

Secondary education takes place in three (3) secondary schools. City Gymnasium, Technical School, and the School of Commerce, with a total of 1795 students, and 72 staff, where one teacher is for 24 students.



Photo 4. Primary School - Miradi e Poshtme

Number of students involved in three level education in municipality of Fushe Kosova is 7907, educational personnel is 377, and the ration is one teacher for 21 students developing this important social and national education process.

Table 8. Number of students and teachers, according to education level (2011)

	Education level	No of students	No. of education staff	No of students per one teacher	No. of admin staff	No. of technical staff/handymen
1	Kindergarten	198	19	10.4	3	4
2	Primary	5914	286	20.6	14	52
3	Secondary	1795	72	24	3	7
	Total	7907	377	20	20	63

2.16. CULTURAL HERITAGE

Archaeological findings in Fushe Kosovo (Castles of Harilac and Bardh) have supported the conclusion that this location is one of the oldest areas of prehistoric civilization in the Balkans. Exceptional values and our cultural tourism are intertwined and closely linked to natural ones.

Throughout the territory there are important cultural and historical sites.

The city and its surroundings have a network of important cultural attractions

1. Mosque of the city;
2. Mosques in all villages of the Municipality;

3. Serbian Church in the city and in the Serb villages;
4. Museum of the City;
5. Castle in Harilac;
6. Castle in Bardh i Madh;
7. House of Culture in the city and in some villages;
8. Library, archives;
9. Cultural facilities;
10. Monument “Imer Sfarqa”;
11. Monument “Hashim Hajdini”;
12. Plate “Mother Teresa” and;
13. Other monuments.



Photo 5. Elements from Castle in Bardh i Madh

Fushe Kosova has good conditions for development, because there are strong cultural attractions, including museum objects, archaeological, religious sites that are not a value only for the municipality, but also for entire Kosovo. Upon development of policy for revive of cultural tourism it should be taken into account the fact that many of the tourists to come have a high level of education and will be ready to spend more money. Under these conditions the level of services should be at the maximum.

2.16.1. Culture, sport and recreation

Number of cultural facilities in the Municipality of Fushe Kosova is not large and most of them are in bad physical condition or incomplete due to lack of investment. Spatial distribution and capacity of these buildings are not adequate in relation to the number of inhabitants. They are concentrated in the town of Fushe Kosova. Throughout the municipality there is only one house of culture (Culture Centre).

2.16.2. Youth Centre – Fushe Kosova

Management of these facilities is done through various social levels - Municipal Department of Culture, Youth and Sports, or by the community itself.

In regard to sports and recreational facilities, the Municipality is dominated by outdoor facilities. These facilities are prevalent in areas that lie in central, eastern and southern parts of the municipality, while the northern parts have poor coverage. Due to the inherited condition and the lack of public investment, one cannot say that all these areas are in good condition. Most of these are managed by DCYS, while in recent years sports facilities are being developed with new buildings and spaces through private investment.

Within the network of sports and leisure facilities, as a special values can be listed sports fields in some schools in rural areas.

2.16.3. Amateur Sports

Sport, like most other areas, came up with many post-war problems. Sports facilities available to the municipality are insufficient for the development of various sports activities of clubs, youth and citizens. Therefore, many sports clubs to develop their sports activities use school sport halls in Fushe Kosovo.

In the municipality there are various sports clubs as follows: football clubs, basketball, ping-pong, volleyball, karate, skiing, etc.:

1. K. F.
2. K. SH
3. K. V (Female)
4. K. V (Male)
5. K. SH
6. K. B
7. Ping-pong
8. Ping-pong
9. K. K
10. K. K
11. Skiing Club

In the municipality of Fushe Kosova exist two (2) sport halls, 14 sport fields and football stadium in Fushe Kosova.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Protection of archaeological sites;
- Enrichment of libraries;
- Presentation of the attraction sites for tourism and sport, and;
- Increased cooperation and inter-municipal understanding of culture, youth, sports, etc..

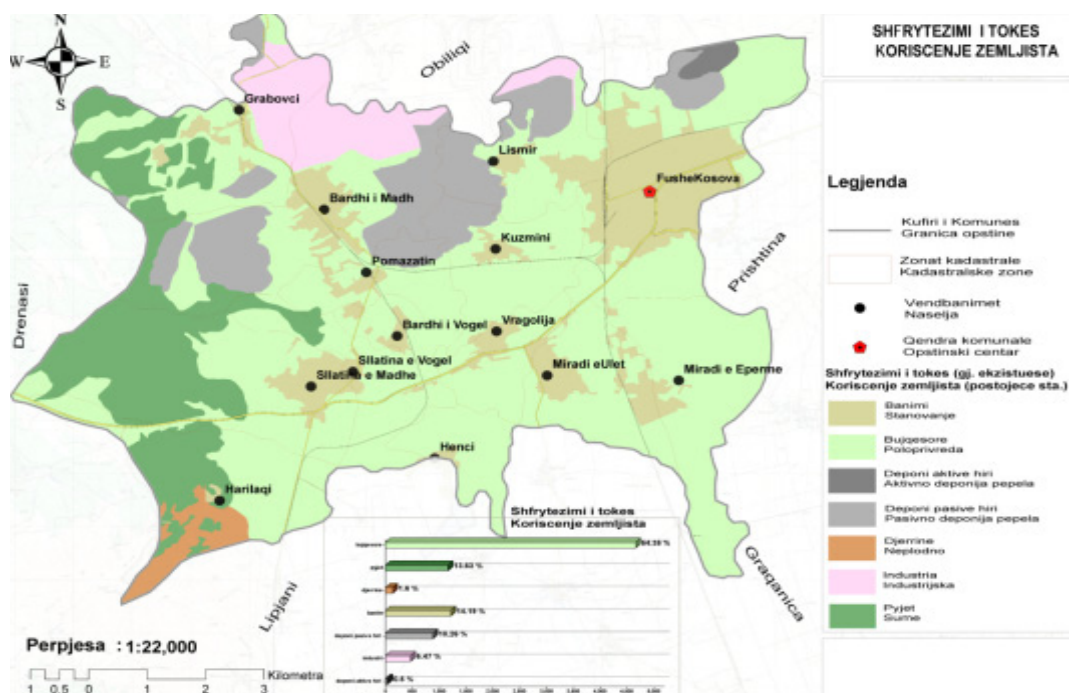
2.17. NATURAL RESOURCES

2.17.1. Mineral resources

In the territory of municipality of Fushe Kosova is situated the large reserve of coal - lignite type, used in surface mining of Bardhi i Madht. In addition to coal as a energy mineral, which is very widespread in the central part of the Municipality of Fushe Kosova, in the SW, specifically in vil- lage of Harilaç, are present large reserves of iron, nickel, and magnesium ore. NW part of the ter- ritory of municipality of Fushe Kosova is mountainous and is characterized by natural resources for construction materials. Village of Harilaç has rocks with great strength: dunite, serpentinite, harcburgite etc. Which is expected to be used in future infrastructure. Then, limestone, that is sit- uated in the village of Graboc i Poshtem and Bardh i Madh , and these rocks currently are used to a great extent for road infrastructure. In addition to strong rocks, in the central part of the Munic- ipality of Fushe Kosova are present also soft rocks, such as clays, which can be use for production of bricks and tiles of various shapes and sizes. The use of these minerals and construction mate- rials greatly contribute to the pollution of the environment (air, water and land) of the Municipal- ity of Fushe Kosova and create industrial waste which are very harmful to the health of citizens and require a special treatment/management.

2.17.2. Agricultural land

Municipality of Fushe Kosova has a mix of forests, agricultural areas - fields, pasture area, hilly area, as well as built-up areas in between. Municipality of Fushe Kosova has a total of 54.35% of agricultural land (rural) identified as such (DUKMM, MA Fushe Kosovo), 13.63% forest, 1.6% wasteland, built land 14.19%, passive ash landfill 10.26%, industry 5.47 % and 0.5% active landfill of ash.



Map 6. Land use (Land use; Ratio 1:22 000)

Part 3

ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION

Environmental situation is a result of uncontrolled development in the urban and industrial sectors, inadequate planning of urban and industrial equipment, old industrial technology, inadequate technology in some industrial departments of natural resources, inadequate infrastructure in cities, the increasing number of vehicles, watercourse pollution due to the lack of wastewater treatment, the accumulation of solid urban and industrial waste, uncontrolled cutting of forests, soil erosion and other human activities. Research activities undertaken over the last ten years, though few, have identified various sources of pollution in Kosovo, which affect the quality of air, water, land and ecosystems. Many of these pollutants remain in the environment even when their sources are eliminated or reduced. Since the beginning of the transition period the efforts for pollution reduction have been scarce, or even absent. Moreover, with the gradual recovery of the economy, levels of many industrial, urban, agricultural activities have begun to grow. Energy and transport sectors are presented as major sources of pollution in Fushe Kosova. These include the production of electricity, mainly through the burning of coal in large power plants (power plants Kosovo A and B) as well as gases that are released from old vehicles. In addition to causing air pollution, these branches of industry have created large solid waste landfill. Also, other light industries have caused environmental problems.

Environment is also polluted by household waste and small business, especially during the post-conflict period. Generally, neither the population was not encouraged to care more for the environment. Thus, waste disposal and discharge of wastewater into rivers is done without any prior treatment. Use of pesticides, drained waters from agricultural activities, increased number of personal and commercial vehicles, especially in larger urban areas, and heating system in private homes with wood or coal during the winter, is also counted as the environmental pollutants.

Dust can penetrate in groundwater through precipitation and thus cause pollution of water resources that are used by the population. Municipality of Fushe Kosova is one of the municipalities with the most polluted environment in the entire territory of Fushe Kosova. There are many factors that affect pollution, as follows: occupation and illegal acquisition of state property and private building facilities without construction permit built in agricultural land, green areas and areas designated for infrastructure, then damaging monuments and locations with cultural, historical and architectural value. Construction of such facilities is dangerous, both for the environment (settlements), as well as for the people. Such are the gas stations, warehouses of different economic and industrial facilities that have outdated technology and damaged remnants of different type, etc..

3.1. Air Management

Air pollution in Fushe Kosova is mainly caused by power plants, as well as road and rail transport. Specific pollutants emitted by these industries are: sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and dust particles. It has been shown that these pollutants, within a longer period, increase the risk of respiratory disease and other similar diseases for the general population. Overall amount of sulphur dioxide emitted by all categories of sources of air pollution in Kosovo was 104,240 tons, within a year.

As noted above, one of the major sources of pollution in Kosovo is the energy sector

- Kosovo Power Plants, located two kilometres from Fushe Kosova. Energy sector for its production uses the areas which are rich in coal/lignite. Sources of coal power plants are the two (2) coal mines close to the power station.

Both power plants have a lack of maintenance. "Kosova B", which is designed by European companies, has mounted filters which have a smoke filtration capacity of 98%. Filters installed in "Kosovo A", designed by the former USSR, operate with a reduced capacity with some degree of elimination between 50-80%. 200MW units emit about 25 tons of dust per hour, which results in a height to 74 times more pollution than allowed by European standards. The total amount of the use of coal in 2002 is presented below, together with the amount of CO₂ release.

Extremely high emission of dust from TPP Kosova is caused primarily by the low efficiency of electro-precipitators, but also from the large amount of dust remaining after the combustion of coal. Composition of the emissions that come from power plants are elements such as: CO₂, SO₂, NO_x, and dust, but actually there is no measurement at the air level. Dust emission may exceed the permitted level due to poor functioning of the filters in the "Kosovo A". All of these programs lead to the risk of high and low respiratory tracts diseases, including infections and allergies. Main pollutants from power plants are CO₂, SO₂, NO_x, O₃, air particles and sediments

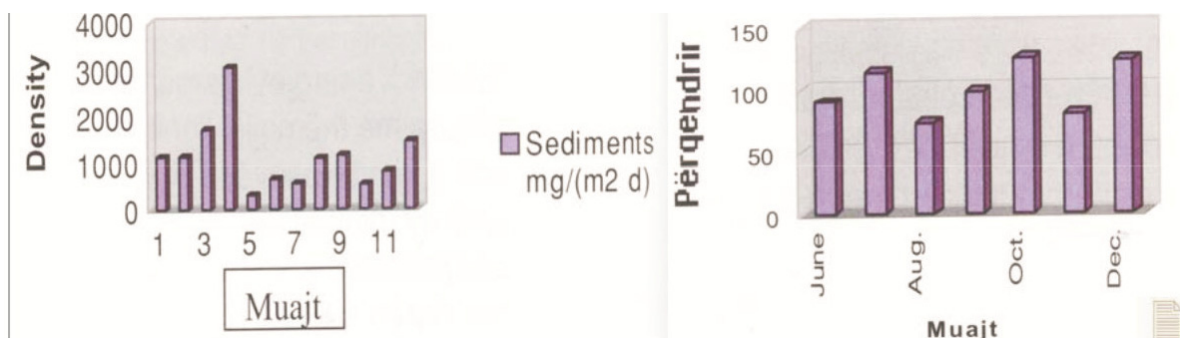
Table 9. Coal mine in 2002 and emission of CO₂ (assessments)

	Coal processed in tons	CO ₂ Emission in tons (calculation)
Power stations, etc.	5.542.269	4.467.069
Private users	47.724	38.466
TOTAL 5.589.993		4.505.535

Table 10. Average value of air, measuring location: "INKOS" - KEK industrial area

Pollutants	Unit	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
SO ₂	µg/m ³	22,43	19.0	18.04	17	16,7	13,32	25,9	13,14	23	12	19	20
Soot	µg/m ³		11.43	7,23	10,11	10,5	10,13	7,27	12,25	8,3	15	19,1	29,12
Air particles	µg/m ³						90	113,5	72,6	98,28	124,6	79,31	122,3
Sediment	mg/(m ² d)	1137	1140	31722	3039	312	655	559	1096	1161	534,6	811	1457

Diagram 4. Sediment



RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Inspection and control of the construction and industry related to application of standards for protection of air;
- Installing equipment for monitoring air quality in some areas;
- The quality of fuel;
- Forestation and construction of protective green walls surrounding warehouses of KEK;
- Planting protection coniferous around all plots of public and private industrial facilities, and;
- Increasing green areas per capita.

3.2. Water Management

In recent years is made an investment in the regulation of the water supply network of the town and other locations. The amount of water produced, within 24 hours, is 7415 m³. However, there is still a need for a permanent repair of old pipes in the city, as well as increased production capacity, increasing the quantity and quality of drinking water.

3.2.1. Water Resources

Territory of Fushe Kosova is very rich with water resources, both surface and groundwater. Rivers that pass through the territory of Municipality of Fushe Kosova are: "Sitnica", "Drenica", "Prishtevka" and "Graçanka". Near these rivers flow even a small number of streams, which have no permanent flow, but only during rainfalls. There is also cumulative lake in the village of Lake.

In addition to surface waters, Municipality of Fushe Kosovo is rich with under-ground waters. These groundwater (aquifers) have a nice stretch beyond the territory of the Municipality of Fushe Kosova. They are used for drinking and managed by Regional Water Company "Prishtina". From these wells with drinking water are supplied Municipality of Fushe Kosova as a whole and beyond. Underground water lies between the villages Henc, Vragoli and Kuzmin and in one part of the town of Fushe Kosova. In the village of Kuzmin are twelve (12) wells of 22m. depth, and water processing factory managed by "Regional Water Supply Batllava". In Vragoli are five (5) wells, Miradi e Poshtme one (1) well and water treatment factory, and in Henc one (1) well. Municipality of Fushe Kosova, to improve the lives of people with drinking water in 2011 managed to open eighteen (18) other wells in various locations in the city and villages, as well as free flow of water tank

in Bardh i Madh village. There are several other springs as well, such as: Sllatina e Madhe (Mountain Spring); Harilaç (Spahia Spring, etc.). These waters unfortunately are polluted by sewage, industrial oils and waste of all kinds, etc..

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Improvement of old asbestos pipes with new pipes;
- Avoiding water loss;
- Increase production capacity for drinking water; continuous monitoring of quality and quantity of drinking water;
- Increase households who have access to public water network;
- Awareness of the population for saving the drinking water

3.2.2. Pollution of Water Resources

In Fushe Kosova the pollution is mainly caused by untreated waste disposed by light industry and sewage overflow. In recent years, pollution of watercourses has been caused by other activities, such as commercial and recreational activities. Pollutants discharged into the water belong to inorganic and organic nature. Organic substances are full of many dangerous compounds of phenol. In general, it is concluded that these pollutants increase the risk of various health problems, including various diseases and development disorders. Water flows in Fushe Kosova are not scarce and they must be protected from the current level of pollution.

Most of this wastewater flows into the river "Sitnica" (91%), which made the river system of "Sitnica – Iber" an open collector of the industrial effluent waters. In this system of rivers, among others, the waters of the "Kosovo Power Stations" were discharged, as well as Ferro-nickel production. Consequently, this system of rivers was polluted with large amounts of inorganic and organic compounds. Rivers that cross the territory of Fushe Kosova ("Prishtevka", "Sitnica", "Drenica") are polluted, too, and they have contaminated the surrounding villages, as a result of uncontrolled waste disposal, lack of collectors, lack of waste water treatment plant, water shortages, and a sound education culture.

In the territory of FusheKosova, as a water pollution source are counted TC "Kosova", as it is known from numerous chimneys is released large amounts of gases which, together with large dust that causes the ash collected around the power station and from phenols and other substances discharged from power station (coal washing) causes the water pollution in the river "Sitnica". Throughout this area, almost in an area of 10km², the water is preferred not to be used for drinking because of the large pollution that it can have due to the large contamination in the settlement where the discharge of water and other debris is done in an uncontrolled manner.

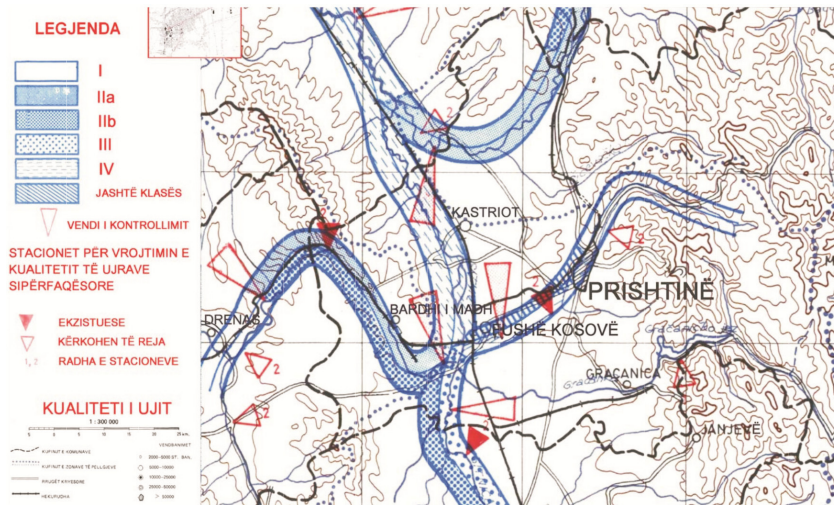
Intensive monitoring that was undertaken regarding the water quality of the rivers of Fushe Kosova, shows that the pollution of rivers with organic substance is large, especially in urban rivers and streams. Large amounts of these organic materials are discharged into flow of Kosovo's rivers. Thus, the transfer of these substances from the river "Prishtevka" into river "Sitnica" increases the level of contamination of this river with organic substances for 7-12 times.

Table 9 Average value of physical-chemical analysis of waters of Fushe Kosova for 2010

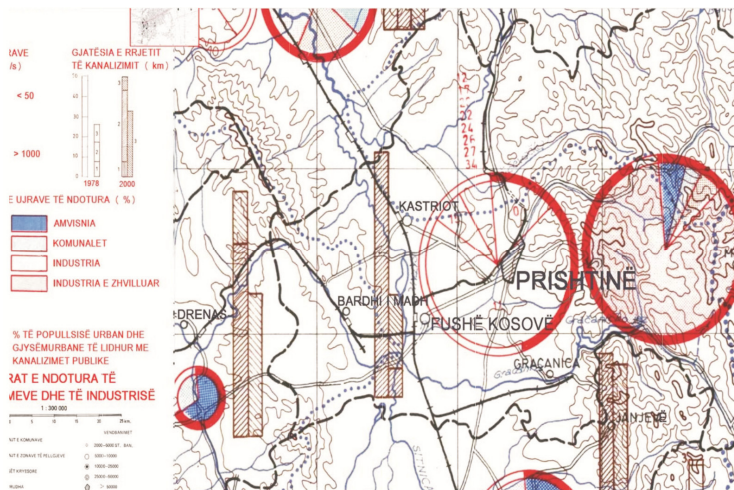
Lumenjtë	Monitoring points	Value TDSmg/l-2007	PH value	Vale of dissolved O ₂ -mg/l
Sitnica	Vragoli	325	7.78	4.94
Prishtevka	Bresje	362	7.81	4.28
Graçanka	Miradi	760	7.74	9.42
Drenica	Vragoli	382	7.94	7.31

3.2.3. Monitoring the quality and quantity of water

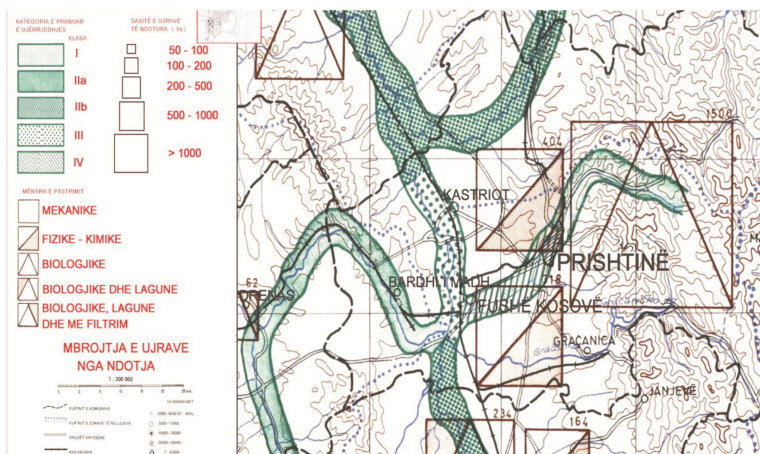
Surface and ground waters are not so well protected from pollution and sanitary areas are not respected. Water monitoring is carried out centrally by RWC Prishtina and NIPH.



Map 7. Water quality



Map 8. Map of contaminated waters



Map 9. Map of protection of water from contamination

2.2.4. Urban Wastewater Management

Sewerage system is mostly new, installed after the war, in villages and in some parts of the town, but in some part is older. Access to sanitation is provided for 90% of citizens or we have length of 47,000 m. Sewerage built in recent years meets the provided standards for construction. However, the main concern in this area is the lack of investment to build collectors and wastewater treatment plant as a result of lack of funds.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Improvement of sewage;
- The sewage system to cover 95% of the citizens;
- Construction of collectors at the points where sewage is discharged into rivers;
- Construction of industrial and sewage treatment plant;
- Cleaning of streams and rivers from waste;
- Resolving the problem of sewage of the Airport;
- Establish protection measures for water (plants) to all potential pollutants in Municipality, as in factories, dairies, farms, etc..

3.3. Waste Management

Generation of waste presents one of the biggest concerns for the environment in the Municipality of Fushe Kosova. For this reason, the main priority for Municipality for 2011-2016 is the protection of the environment in general, and in particular the waste management.

Project to eliminate entirely the wild landfills will continue in the next years, and therefore there are allocated funds for this project.

Table 10. The amount of waste generated in the municipality of Fushe Kosova, per capita, is about 1.8 kg/d.

Type of waste	Daily Average, per capita/day
Household waste	0.255
Commercial waste	0.240
Medical waste	0.0022
Paint and ash waste	0.805
Construction/demolition debris	0.200
Other waste	0.350
Total	1.8

Waste management and collection so far is done in a satisfactory manner, although there is a need to enhance the quality of this service and expand it in the entire territory of the municipality, which coincides with the goals of environmental protection policy.

Generation of waste presents one of the biggest concerns for the environment in the Municipality of Fushe Kosovo. For this reason, the municipality as the main priority has set the environmental protection in general and in particular the waste management. The project for complete elimination of the wild landfills will continue during next years and which there are allocated funds for this project. In addition, it is worth to note that in all locations of Fushe Kosova are purchased and distributed containers, and the scheme for installing the containers is completed, which leads to a sustainable system for more efficient of waste collection and management. We also issued the Administrative Instruction to regulate this issue by municipal structures.

We plan for 2012 to put all family and household economies into the system for collection of waste bills.

3.3.1 Other Waste

Territory of Fushe Kosova is heavily polluted by surface coal mines and KEK power stations.

Air pollution mainly is presented in the form of emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxide (NO), ozone (O₃), lead (Pb), carbon dioxide (CO₂), powder, insoluble particles and dioxins. As hazardous waste are also ash landfills and number of hectares of fallow and wild landfills.

Then, the discharge of faeces and various oils from KEK, as well as urban sewage discharge in the river "Drenica" and "Sitnica".

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- • Creation of legal and technical infrastructure for waste management;
- Gradual reduction of the amount of waste at the source and energy use or reuse;
- Elimination of wild landfills;
- Gradual reduction of risk from debris;
- Recycling of waste;
- Composting of waste;
- Gradual increase of population involved in waste collection system;
- Creation of a Municipal Company for waste management and collection in a midterm period;
- Eco-warehouse

3.4. URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE

3.4.1. Urban Development

Upon the initiative of the Department of Urbanism, and based on the demands of the citizens, the Urban Regulatory Plan is designed. This plan was approved by the Municipal Assembly, in 2005. During 2011 this plan started to be revised. Also, it is expected that in 2012 Municipal Development Plan will be approved (2012). There is a need for development of new plans for the town: "Detailed Regulatory Plans" for the entire town and the municipality as a whole. In the development of new regulatory plans always should be taken into account the increase of étagère height with the aim of providing enough space for children to play, rest and recreation space, within the limits of existing city plan, since every day more and more the number of residents is growing and it causes new demands for new spaces for living and work. In some spaces, where possible, there should be regulated spaces for rest, recreation and bicycle track. There shall be developed regulatory plans for rural areas to protect agricultural land from degradation. For development of new plans many obstacles emerged, such as: lack of factual state of planning, respectively the physical expansion of the town and villages and the lack of information necessary for planning needs.

3.4.2. Informal Settlements

At the municipality of Fushe Kosova are identified two (2) informal settlements, one in Graboc and the other at the Plateau. These settlements can be treated according to the guidelines of National Strategy and Action Plan for the Informal Settlements

3.4.3. Municipal Public Lighting

Municipality of Fushe Kosova has 42 km. of city streets and villages in which there is a public lighting network, managed by the municipality. In 2011 solar public lighting was introduced into the town, where at the town and some villages are located 125 columns, and this project will continue until all streets are completed. The position of Fushe Kosova in the Kosovo Plain, with all the main arteries that pass through the municipality, provided to our municipality a relatively stable supply of electricity. The main problem for the municipality is a poor distribution system and electricity supply in villages. Most households are supplied by the old lines and some of them are in poor condition, or very outdated and present danger to the population.

3.4.4. Industry

In municipality of Fushe Kosovo mainly operate several factories with low production capacity. In these enterprises the manufacturing and industrial activity is the main pollutant and they shall be subject to an environmental impact assessment for the operation, since they considered the environmental pollutants at the location where they operate. In these companies the following activities are performed: the production of asphalt, waterproofing material, sub-chemical substances, dairy products etc.. At the Municipality of Fushe Kosovo exist one factory for production of asphalt, which adversely affects the quality of the air and the environment.

Manufacturing businesses that affect the environment, the pollution of rivers, land and air, are: Factory of production of colours, Plants for the production of dairy products, which are located in Miradi e Eperme, Petroleum and Gas Storages, also in Miradi e Eperme, then pollution and noise from heavy machinery of KEK in villages of Bard i Madh and Graboc, and all businesses that extend or are along the Prishtina-Peja road, where they discharge industrial and wastewater into the branch of the river "Prishtevka", "Graçanka", "Drenica" and the river "Sitnica". In addition, there are a number of 30 auto mechanic registered businesses that pollute the environment, water and air, by releasing lubricating oils, without any criteria. It is known that one (1) litre of motor oil contaminates 1 million litres of water. Also, there are 15 car wash facilities, which produce environmental pollution and waste much of drinking water for carwash.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Increase green spaces - parks and public parking;
- Solar lighting of all residential sites;
- Installation of efficiency energy in public buildings; and
- New residential facility (high and low), as well as industrial facilities shall have enough green space, as well as decorative plants.

3.5. Agriculture

Agriculture in the Municipality of Fushe Kosova is the second economic branch by its importance and that the food production has strategic importance for society and the development of agriculture. We, with Rural Municipal Strategy, set the agriculture as a top priority. Sufficient and quality food production for all citizens represents one of the very important humanitarian tasks for the present and future generations. We can freely say that health, in the first place depends on agriculture and food quality, and then come the environment and medicine. Agriculture is the main economic activity and sector that generates mostly income in the post-war period, because 1/2 of the municipality's population lives in rural areas. Mainly, they generate their income from agricultural activities, but very important indicator of the development of agricultural activities is the development of food industry, based on agricultural products. Farmers' products from the private sector meet the needs for family consumption only, therefore, there is nothing to be placed at the market. Municipality of Fushe Kosova owns 4511 hectares of agricultural land and 1619 hectares of forest, in total of 6130 hectares.

3.5.1. Plowing

Cereals are the elementary food culture of the population, as well as for livestock and industrial processing. Their production has strategic character, even more given the fact that it is favoured by natural resources. The problem consists in how to find the ways and possibilities to use these resources naturally and efficiently. In the next period at the municipality of Fushe Kosova should be set up a new reformed system of agricultural production with western features in terms of modernized and privatized society. There should be cultivated cultivars with higher genetic potential and modern technology application, in order to increase the productivity per unit area. From surfaces with crops, mainly dominates the culture of wheat and corn.

Structure of cultures is as follows:

- Wheat - 2500 ha.
- Corn - 600 ha.
- Oats - 100 ha.
- Barley - 30 ha.
- Potatoes - 40 ha.
- Vegetables - 372 ha.
- Fruits - 87 ha.
- Forage Plants - 180 ha.
- Meadows - 438 ha.
- Pastures - 850 ha.
- Other - 500 ha.
- Wasteland (unused) - 1100 ha.

3.5.2. Vegetables

Vegetables is an important branch of agriculture in our municipality. It is one of the oldest and most important branches of agriculture. In recent years we noticed a very large orientation of producers for the production of vegetables in greenhouses, using usually facilities that have cheap cost.

Production of vegetables in protected environments presents the most intensive form of their production. Further intensification of vegetable production in all types of protected environments would eliminate seasonal character of vegetable production and will enable continuous supply of fresh vegetables to the market throughout the year, at prices accessible to each consumer.

Agribusiness now takes place almost entirely in the private sector. Due to the difficult economic situation in Kosovo, because of the impossibility to use the affordable loans, agricultural mechanization in the Municipality of Fushe Kosova is quite outdated. The approximate reflection of agricultural mechanization regarding our municipality is as follows:

- Combine Harvester - 25 pieces;
- Different types of tractor - 550 pieces;
- Wheat planter - 60 pieces;
- Maize planter - 50 pieces;
- Trina - 400 pieces;
- Plate - 200 pieces;
- Plough - 500 pcs.

3.5.3. Farming

Farming is a very important agricultural sector, which has consistently provided good results. A large proportion of the population in the municipality of Fushe Kosova deals with farming and generates income from livestock production, and for this reason it is necessary that this branch of farming be developed and advanced in order to achieve a greater production of milk, and dairy products.

According to the data our municipality has the following fund of animals:

- Cattle - 4500 heads;
- Sheep - 900 heads;
- Goats - 200 heads;
- Chicken - 28,000 pieces;
- Poultry in organized farms - 3,000 pieces;
- Hives of bees - 1,000 hives.

3.5.4. Beekeeping

In the Municipality of Fushe Kosova is estimated to be over 1,000 hives of bees. Beekeeping is likely to be developed and promoted even further, taking into account the favorable conditions in rural areas. Economic benefit is very high from beekeeping, honey production and its by-products.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Inventory of uncultivated land, development of municipal plans for their revitalization and forestation;
- Gradual reduction of the transformation of agricultural land into construction land;
- Institutional and financial support to the agricultural sectors;
- Promotion of healthy agriculture and environmental products;

- Construction of an irrigation system of agricultural lands;
- Increasing the fund of cattle, sheep, poultry and motor vehicles, and;
- Quality control of fertilizers and pesticides.

3.6. Veterinary

In the field of veterinary exist several factors that affect pollution of environment, i.e. we have to do with stray dogs and their wreck that causes environmental pollution and present also a permanent danger for the population. The risk lies on zoonotic diseases, which are transmitted from animals to humans and vice versa, i.e. regarding the zoonotic disease the big problem is the rage. The origin of this disease comes from foxes, bats that immune to this virus. However, stray dogs are the ones that transmit mostly this disease. As a preventive measure for each year they should be vaccinated, but the problem regarding the stray dogs is that they do not have owners, because these dogs cannot be picked for vaccination. Thus, permanent danger is due to the wreck of these animals, which are very dangerous in the transmission of this disease and pollution. Problem is also the wreck of other animals with owners, which die from various viral, bacterial or natural deaths. Irresponsible owners these dead dogs throw them in inappropriate locations and this pose a very great danger to human health, transmission of disease and pollution.

Municipality of Fushe Kosova must have animal graves, such agreements can be made with the company "Pastrimi".

Method of elimination of stray dogs, as it is being practiced with a firearm, is inhumane and very painful, even for citizens, and it causes environmental contamination. This method is prohibited by applicable law approved by the Assembly of Kosovo, Law on Veterinary 2004/21. At the municipality of Fushe Kosova operate over 10 pharmacies that offer professional agricultural inputs and services.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Setting a warehouse for burial of dead animals;
- Designate a space for keeping stray dogs;
- Eliminate stray dogs by euthanasia and by humane methods provided by law.

3.7. Biodiversity and Natural Heritage

Diversity among living organisms present in terrestrial, marine and other water ecosystems and the ecological complexes where they belong to, including diversity within species, between species and ecosystems.

Put in other words, the term biological diversity expresses the number and all the diversity of living organisms on the planet. This term covers the diversity of genes, species and ecosystems that are the product of an evolutionary process throughout three (3) billion years. Humanity and its survival depends on the biological diversity. In this sense, the term biological diversity is synonymous with the term 'life on the planet'.

Suitable geographical position, climatic features, relief, geological and hydrological factors, as well as frequent changes of climatic conditions, have contributed to the development and preservation of natural habitats and ecosystems that provide conditions for the existence of many plant and animal species. Many of them are endemic and sub-endemic species.

Sharr Mountains, as a biodiversity point, are known not only in Kosovo, but also on the Balkan Peninsula and Europe. So far more than 2000 plant species have been identified - a figure that represents 25% of the Balkan flora and 18% of European flora.

Based on existing data about 29% of these species are endemic, while about 10% are sub-endemic. Of the total number of these species, recorded in Sharr Mountains, 86 species have been declared of international importance, 26 species are included in the European Red List, while 32 species under IUCN are plants in the Red List that are threatened by extinction.

Kosovo belongs to the Holarctic region, respectively to the Euro-Siberian sub-region. It is characterized by a very rich endemic and heterogeneous fauna. Fauna consists of 7 species of fish, 9 species of ground-water, 8 slide types, 115 bird species and 26 mammal species, and many species of insects, etc.

Municipality of Fushe Kosova is characterized by the presence of migratory birds, such as the stork that builds interesting and attractive roosts (villages Henc, Miradi e Poshtme, Miradi e Eperme, Harilac and around Lake of "Henc").

High forests and ecosystems in Kosovo, especially the Sharr mountains, offer good living conditions of large mammals, such as: brown bear (*Ursus-Arktus*), Lynx, roe deer (*kapreolus-kapreolus*), goat wild (*Rupicapra Rupicapra*), then many types of predator and singing birds, very important for rich ornitho-fauna of Kosovo and beyond, such as: mountain eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), white-clutch hawk (*Falco Naummani*), wild chicken (*Tetrao urogallus*), which are some of the country's representative species, which are nationally protected by the status.

Protected areas in Fushe Kosova

Facility Name: endemic plant *Forsythia Europea-Boshtra*;

Year of publication: 2005;

Protection category: Zone with special natural values;

Facility Name: Castles of Harilac and Bardh i Madh;

Year of publication: 2007;

Protection category: natural tourist area.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Expansion of surfaces and protected natural and cultural objects;
- Defining the limits of protection zones;
- Cartography of objects and natural areas, and
- Issuing municipal decision for declaration of Gospoja area as a protected area with special natural value

3.8. Forestry

A part of the territory of the Municipality of Fushe Kosovo Polje is covered by mountains. Mountains play an important role for the flora and fauna in the municipality, as well as local and global climate, but also for the local economy. To ensure sustainable development of forests, cuts that have been made in the past, should be replanted with trees that grow in these parts. Thus, by this action is ensured sustainable development of the mountains. A large part of the hilly and bare area, should be covered by forestation. Mountains play an important role in the local economy. These mountains provide wood used for construction, traditional crafts, for industrial processing, heat etc...

3.8.1. Size of Forest Land

Overall size of forest land in the Municipality of Fushe Kosova is 1619 hectares:

- Forests - 1619 ha.
- Bare area - 1100 ha.

From this area covered with forests artificially raised (culture) are over 900 hectares with these tree species: white pine, black pine, , spruce, larch, etc...

3.8.2. State of the Forest

State of the forests of the Municipality of Fushe Kosova is good and they are not attacked by any pathogenic agent, or other pests. It is worth mentioning that during hot summer periods we face with appearance of burning forests, which cause considerable damage to them. Based on regular data appears that almost annually illegally are cut about 1.000 m³ and nearly 2.000m³ legally, as well as for purpose of sanitary cleaning of forest.

3.8.3. Forest Degradation

Based on our available data and work undertaken so far from the relevant directorates of Fushe Kosova, is concluded that devastated or degraded forest covers an area of 1100 ha and that the Department is making efforts to plant woods there, as much as possible. From 2008-2011 around 100 ha were forested with pines.

3.8.4. Reforestation

Depending on the production of seedlings provided by seedlings facility of Peja, and the provision of seedlings from some other country and on the basis of projects implemented by the Municipality of Fushe Kosova by the Forestry Agency Offices in municipalities, the municipality of Fushe Kosova has always been one of the municipalities that have benefited each year from forestation projects with an area of 10 hectares, which means that there is 100 ha of lands covered with forests and that this activity will not be stopped in the future.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Prohibition of illegal logging;
- Taking measures for fire protection;
- Forestation of bare and damaged surfaces with new seedlings;
- Sanitary cleaning of forests;
- Sustainable use of forests;
- Protection from pathogen defectors: microorganisms, worms, insects, rodents and birds pests;
- Construction of recreational tracks in the forest and scenery parts;
- Revitalization of KEK wasteland.

3.9. Natural and Caused Phenomena

The territory of the Municipality of Fushe Kosova was faced with various natural disasters and accidents, where material damage are largely caused in the urban and rural areas, often by accidental disasters and emergencies, such as:

- Fires, explosions;
- Floods;
- Inundations;
- Traffic accidents;
- Accidents from the war remnants;
- Earthquakes, and other disasters.

3.9.1. Fires

Fires in the territory of the Municipality have been and are always present. According to some assessments, the leading causes of fires are electrical energy and neglecting actions of the human factor. During 2011 there were a total of 164 interventions in extinguishing fires and various accidents. Municipality of Fushe Kosova in the past faced with flooded after major precipitation weather, especially during autumn and winter season, but today, thanks to the completion of the river project "Sitnica", the situation has changed for the better. However, there is still flooding caused by unfinished riverbed of "Drenica".

Main source of floods, according to the assessment made in the field are as follows:

- Unstable beds of rivers and streams;
- Closure of the previous channels;
- Disposal of waste in inappropriate places, as well as other factors

3.9.2. Explosions

In the Municipality of Fushe Kosova (area between Miradi e Eperme and Miradi e Poshtme) there is a large number of industrial facilities, fuel and oil (petrol) and gas (butane) distributors. There is a risk of explosion, as a result of improper management.

3.9.3. Traffic Accidents

Traffic accidents, in the territory of the Municipality are present due to heavy traffic and poor conditions of the roads. It is worth mentioning that in the territory of the municipality passes the railway without adequate protection in certain points, which as a consequence of this there is an increased number of accidents with human fatalities and material damage.

3.9.4. Accidents from the War Remnants

Like everywhere in Kosovo, in the territory of the Municipality of Fushe Kosova (in particular in Harilac), are placed hidden explosives, which even today are causing humans and animal fatali-

ties. A number of these tools was discovered and destroyed by various professional organizations (former KPC), but still there are some places not cleared of unexploded ordnance.

3.9.5. Earthquakes

There were no earthquakes of high intensity but we had some small earthquakes but without consequences on people and material damage. These tremors have caused only panic.

Other phenomena that often occur in the territory of Fushe Kosova, are: landslides, glaciers, avalanches of snow, hail, and other phenomena that cause damage to agriculture and infrastructure assets.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Developing an emergency plan for protection from natural disasters;
- Adjusting the riverbed, streams that cause floods;
- Issuing the municipal decision to ban incineration of land and;
- Strict application of measures for fire protection in all industrial facilities, especially in petrol storage and gas stations.

Part 4

IV. SURVEY RESULTS AND PRIORITIES

4.1 Public Survey in the Municipality of Fushe Kosova on the environmental situation and priority environmental problems

In order to provide complete picture on the environmental situation, the priority problems and economic development opportunities in the areas of the territory of the Municipality, the Regional Environmental Center (REC) and the Municipality, in the context of developing the LEAP, have conducted a survey to research the opinion of the citizens in the territory of the Municipality. For the realization of the survey, supported by the Swedish International Development Agency - SIDA, REC has engaged NGO Energy Perspective.

4.2 . Methodology

Comprehensive survey was conducted through a questionnaire, which has been compiled into four parts of basic questions:

- Baseline data for the interviewed citizens;
- The current status of the environment;
- Economic development in the future;
- Vision for Development.

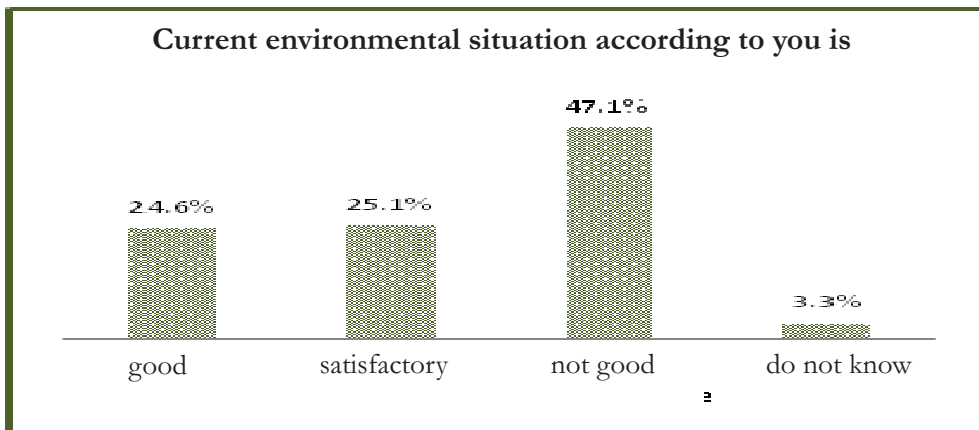
The questionnaire was filled in by trained persons of NGO, and processing of results of the public survey was done by the professional expert hired by REC Office in Prishtina.

4.3. Results of the survey

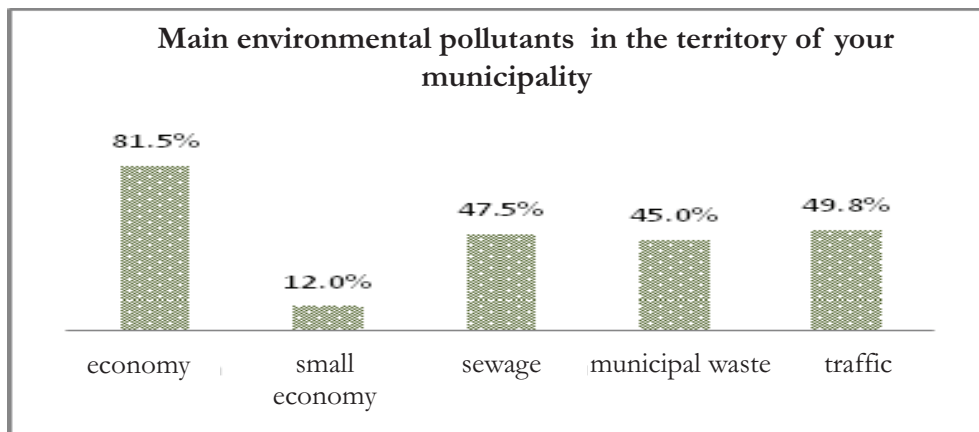
Table 11. The baseline data for the Municipality of Fushe Kosova (sample distribution)

Municipality	Gender	Male (51%)					Female (49%)				
		Age	>18	18-25	25-50	50-65	65+	>18	18-25	25-50	50-65
	# resp.	10%	20%	43%	20%	7%	10%	20%	43%	20%	7%
Fushe Kosova	2000	102	204	442	204	68	98	196	425	196	65
Fushe Kosova (Alb. -85%)	1700	87	173	376	173	58	83	167	361	167	55
Fushe Kosova (Min – 15%)	300	15	31	66	31	10	15	29	64	29	10

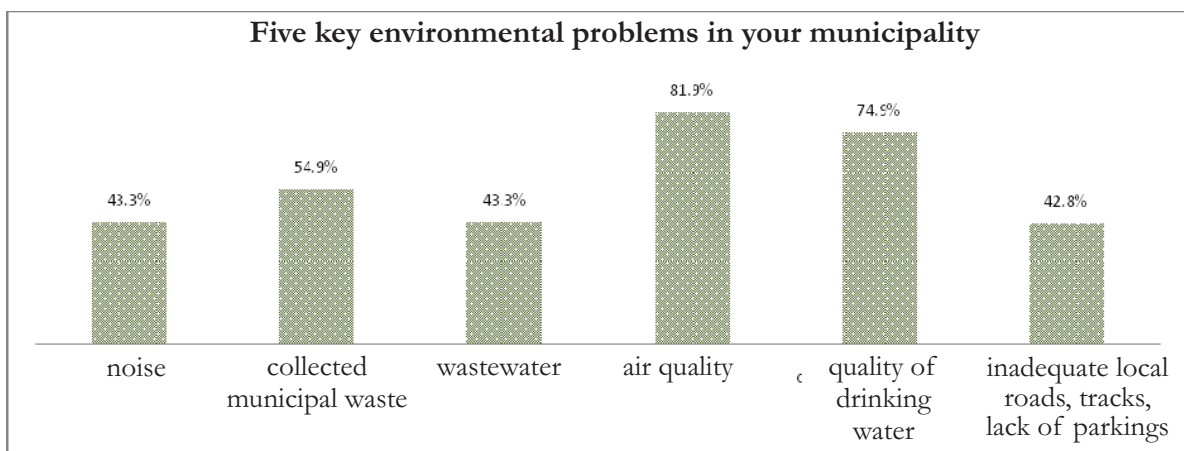
Current environmental situation



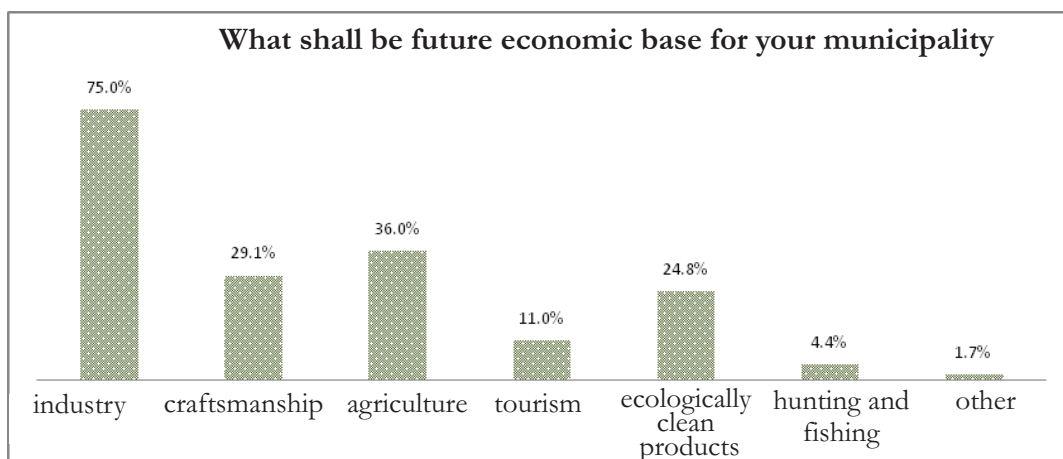
Main environmental pollutants in the territory of the Municipality



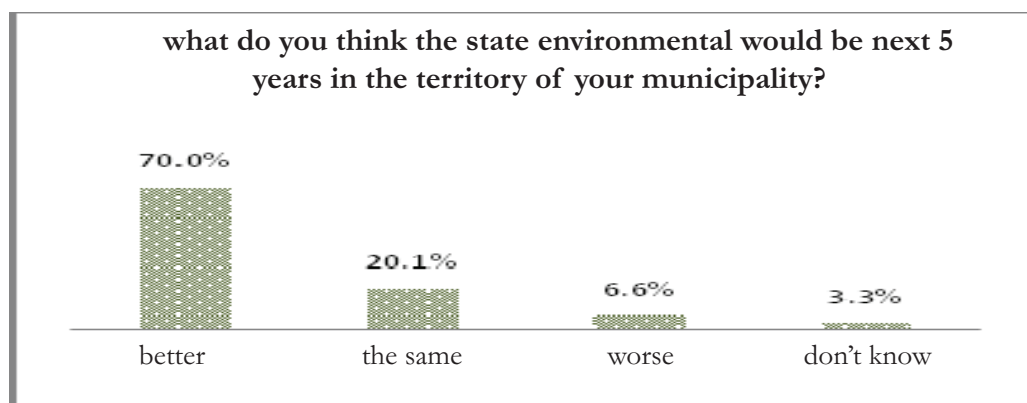
Five key environmental problems



Economic development in the future



Vision for the future



4.9 Environmental issues, based in the opinion of LEAP Working Group, harmonized with the results of public opinion research on the environmental situation of the Municipality of Fushe Kosova, the priority developments are as follows:

1. Waste;
2. Wastewater;
3. Drinking water;
4. Air and noise pollution, and;
5. Degradation of agricultural land and forests.

Part 5

V. ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEM

The analysis of environmental problem is done based on these elements:

Evaluation of environmental problems is done by defining the problems identified, the source, the degree of impact, possible solution and the competent authorities for solution. This approach is based on the principle used by the European Union for the definition of indicators and consists of the determination of the following elements: DPSIR, driving forces, pressures, state, impacts and responses.



Table 12 Problem Analysis

Identified problems at the local community	Source of problem	Environmental impact	Possible solutions	Authority
Waste water	Lack of sewerage system in some settlements.	Contamination of surface and underground waters.	Construction of sewerage system in these settlements.	Government, Municipality, Donors and community
	Lack of infrastructure for waste water cleaning.	High	Construction of collectors.	Government, Municipality, Donors.
	Lack of infrastructure for waste water cleaning.	High	Construction of collectors.	Municipality and Government.

Table 13 Problem Analysis

Identified problems at the local community	Source of problem	Environmental impact	Possible solution	Authority
Waste	Wild landfills	Pollution of soil, water, the environment is not good for the communities, the growth of epidemics etc..	Elimination of landfills	Municipality and donors.
	The lack of a municipal waste collection system.	Formation of wild warehouses, a low education and health problems.	Establishing public-private company	Municipality and donors.
	Lack of recycling and composting.	Pollution, improper waste landfills, stray dogs, infections etc.	Waste Recycling Project	Municipality Government, donors and community
	Lack of ECO storage.	Pollution, improper waste landfills, stray dogs, infections etc	Construction of ECO storage.	Municipality Government, Donors.

Table 14. Problem Analysis

Identified problems of the local community	Source of problem	Environmental impact	Possible solution	Authority
Drinking water and floods	Lack of embankments and narrowing riverbeds	Severe damages, whether agricultural or property damages	Construction of protective embankments	Government, Municipality, Donors
	Lack of water system in some settlements and low capacity for drinking water.	Improper use of water by citizens, infections, dirty water etc..	Construction of wells in some locations and upgrade of existing networks, elimination of asbestos pipes.	Regional Watersupply Municipality and donors
	Lack of proper monitoring of water quality	Health problems among the population.	Efficient monitoring of water quality	Watersupply and Municipality

Table 15 Problem Analysis

Identified problems of the local community	Source of problem	Environmental impact	Possible solutions	Authority
Air contamination and noise	Contamination of environment, land and air by KEK	Endangering people's health, respiratory diseases, soil pollution, agricultural pollution, smog, etc..	Forestation of protective surfaces near the landfill ash, revitalization of bare area with pine, etc..	KEK, Government Municipality
	Noise and vibrations	High	Local Plan on Noise and Vibrations	MESP, Municipality, Kosovo Railways Airport.
	Identification of areas affected by noise	Medium	Taking measures for project to prevent noise levels beyond allowed level.	MESP, MIK, Municipality, Kosovo Railways and Airport.
	Air contamination by transportation vehicles	High Whole population affected	Reduction of old transport and using more alternative tools	Municipality And Government
	Lack of parks in town and other locations	Medium	Construction of green and leisure space	Municipality
	Damage and destruction of ornamental vegetation in existing parks.	Medium	Taking legal measures against those who cause damage.	Municipality

Table 16. Problem Analysis

	Source of problem	Environmental impact	Possible solutions	Authority
Degradation of agricultural land and forest	Industry, mining and ash landfills	Contamination of land, air and water, public health	Implementation and installation of equipment for environmental protection in industry, as well as revitalization and greening of the landfills	Municipality and Government
	Unplanned construction in agriculture land	Reduction of agricultural land.	Rational use of agricultural land.	Municipality and Government
	Excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides	Environmental, pollution, health problems and danger for flora and fauna	Professional use of fertilizers and pesticides	Municipality and Government
	Bare areas.	Erosion, dust and burn of this areas	Forestation of these areas.	Municipality, KEK and Government
	Lack of environmental culture.	Pollution, improper disposal of waste	Awareness projects for the students	Municipality and Government.
	Lack of environmental NGOs.		Financial stimulation of NGOS	Municipality and Government.

Part 6

VI. ACTION PLAN



Problem	Action	Priority	Responsible body	Total	Environmental impact
Waste	Waste management by municipal structures.	Medium	Municipality, MESP, Donors and community	500.000 €	Creation of modern waste management conditions, the establishment of environmental culture for keeping the city clean and villages
	Elimination of wild landfills.	High	Municipality, Donors and community.	150.000 €	Creating environmental alternative, creation of modern waste management conditions, the establishment of environmental culture for keeping the city clean and villages.
	Purchase of containers	High	Municipality, Donors and community	50.000 €	Clean environment, elimination of infections and bad smells.
	Construction of local ECO-landfill	Medium	Municipality, MESP, Donors and community	1.000.000 €	Clean environment, recycling, employment, economic development
	Recycling projects.	Medium	Municipality, MESP, Donors and community	70.000 €	Clean environment, employment, economic development
Wastewater	Extension of existing network	High	Municipality, Donors and community.	100.000 €	Clean environment, reduction of infections, improving conditions for citizens.
	Regulation of River bed "Drenica" (Part I).	High	Municipality, Donors and community.	60.000 €	Clean rivers, cleaning out debris nice view, prevention of floods.
	Cleaning and regulation of stream bed 'Zanoga' from Airport to Henc.	Medium	Airport, Government, Municipality, Donors	200.000 € 150.000 €	Clean streams, cleaning out debris nice view, prevention of floods.
	Cleaning and regulation of canal in Sllatina e Madhe		Government, Municipality, Donors.		Clean channel, cleaning out debris nice view, prevention of floods.

	Cleaning and regulation of channel in Bardh i Vogel-Kuzmin-Lismir.	Medium	Government, Municipality, Donors, and community	100.000 €	Clean channel, cleaning out debris nice view, prevention of floods.
	Construction of collectors under MDP.	Medium	Government, Municipality, Donors.	150.000 €	Creating appropriate hygienic and sanitary conditions for citizens, protection of rivers and streams from wastewater, protection of flora and fauna.
	Wastewater treatment plant	Low	Government, Municipality, Donors, and Community	7.200.000 €	Solving the problem of wastewater, return of surface water to a satisfactory natural condition, revival of flora and fauna, avoiding infectious diseases etc..
Drinking water	Water management by local structures	High	Municipality, RWC, Donors, and Community	350.000 €	Increasing the supply capacity of drinking water, benefiting 40,000.
	Improving the existing water-supply system.	High	Municipality, RWC, Donors, and Community	160.000 €	Solving the problem of water, increasing the quality and quantity of water, raising the standard of living, reduction of infections etc..
	Opening water wells in the villages.	High	Municipality, RWC, Donors, and Community	200.000 €	Increased capacity for supply with drinking water, raising the standard of living, etc..
	Installing wastewater mini-treatment plant in factories.	Medium	Factory, milk factories, Donors and community	No calculation	Protecting rivers from pollution by chemical substances, protecting the population, remove of bad odours, protected flora and fauna
Air contamination and noise	Drafting Local Plan for Air Protection.	High	Municipality, Donors, and Community.	10.000 €	Measures and projects for the protection of air pollutants are undertaken, benefiting 40,000 residents of the municipality of Fushe Kosovo

	Revitalizimi i zonave të zhveshura. Revitalization of bare areas.	High	Government, Municipality, Donors, and Community	70.000 €	Air cleaning, reduction of air pollution impact, better environmental image..
	Construction of parks and parking place	High	Government, Municipality, Donors, and Community	200.000 €	Landscape improvement, increased recreational facilities for communities
	Asphalting of roads in Fushe Kosovo and villages	High	Government, Municipality, Donors, and Community	1.000.000 €	Reducing air pollution, reduction of respiratory and eye diseases.
	Building air monitoring system	Medium	Government, Municipality, Donors, and Community	No calculation	Accurate recognition of polluting situation, opportunities for intervention. Avoiding further pollution of land, air, water.
	Identifying areas attacked by noise.	Low	Government, Municipality, Donors, and Community	No calculation	Improvement of environmental situation, decrease of neurotic disorders caused by noise and vibrations, reduction of environmental stress
	Construction of protective walls against noise and dust in Graboc and Bardh	High	Government, KEK, Municipality, Donors, and Community	No calculation	Improvement of environmental situation, decrease of neurotic disorders caused by noise and vibrations, reduction of environmental stress
	Construction of handrail defense on the road M-9, and highway.	Medium	Government, Municipality, Donors.	No calculation	Improvement of environmental situation, decrease of neurotic disorders caused by noise and vibrations, reduction of environmental stress
	Construction of protective green areas around the fuel storages.	High	Fuel factories, Municipality, Donors,	100.000€	Improvement of environmental situation, decrease of bad odors caused by fuels, reduction of environmental stress
Degradation of agricultural land and forest	Development of local regulations for land and forest protection in line with laws	High	Municipality and donors		Implementation of laws, protection of land, water and forests, protection of flora and fauna. Beneficial to all citizens.

	Subsidies for farmers	High	Municipality, Donors, and Community	300.000 €	Economic development, the growth of agribusiness and processing plants for agricultural products .
	Construction of irrigation system	High	Municipality, Donors, and Community	500.000 €	Increased agricultural production, economic development, etc..
	Cleaning of forests	High	Municipality	40.500 €	Clearance of forests from bad grass and protection of flora and fauna, better landscape
	Forestation of bared areas.	High	Municipality, Donors, and Community.	40.000 €	Air cleaning, reduction of air pollution impact, better environmental image, reducing landslides, reduction of environmental damage from fires, etc..
	Elimination of stray dogs .	High	Municipality	30.000 €	Citizens' safety

ADDITIONAL PROJECTS OF EXPERTS – ACTION PLAN**Waste Management****Legislative and political activities (L)**

No. of activities	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators (*)
L1	F. Kosova	Development of municipal regulation for solid waste management.	Clear responsibilities of key stakeholder group
L2	F. Kosova	Development of municipal plan for waste management	Responsibilities of all stakeholder groups are clear and budgetary sources are identified.
L3	F. Kosova	Review of municipal plan for waste management	Responsibilities of all stakeholder groups are clear and budgetary sources are identified.
L4	F. Kosova	Development of six (6) monthly reports on waste situation in Municipality.	MESP and population in municipalities are informed.
L5	F. Kosova	Development of brochures or roadmaps for reduction, reuse, recycling, burn and disposal of waste.	People are better informed about the waste cycle.
L6	F. Kosova	Development of municipal regulation for Eco-taxes, taxes for plastic bags and other incentives for environmental-friendly products.	'Polluter pays' principle is accepted by the majority of citizens.

Administrative and inspectorate activities (A)

No. of activities	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators (*)
A1	F. Kosova	Capacity building for staff related to management of illegal waste	Number of staff trained.
A2	F. Kosova	Capacity building for environmental experts from regional companies for waste management and disposal.	Number of staff trained.
A3	F. Kosova	Public awareness program for waste cycle management.	Number of people and NGOs that took part
A4	F. Kosova	Capacity building for inspectors	Number of staff trained.

Technical and technological activities (T)

No. of activities	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators (*)
T1	F. Kosova	Environmental auditing (EA) of situation for SWM in municipalities	EA Report approved with community participation.
T2	F. Kosova	Development of small stations for transfer of regional waste collection.	Sustainable and long-term solution for the entire community
T3	F. Kosova	Introduction of waste collection centre next to supermarkets for recycling (plastic, paper, cans, etc....)	Sustainable and long-term solution for the entire community
T4	F. Kosova	Extension of collection system in rural areas	Sustainable and long-term solution for the entire community
T5	F. Kosova	Purchase of new equipment of waste collection and disposal	

DETAILED PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) No.	L1
Name of activity	Development of a municipal regulation for solid waste management
Location	F. Kosova
Objectives	Key objective is to develop a municipal regulation for environment in line with environmental legislation and to identify clearly responsibility of Municipality and waste management companies, and protection of environment at the local level.
Comment	Environmental regulation shall be very simple and in harmony with environmental regulation in other municipalities and in line with central regulations.

Working stage:		Responsible organization	Approximate value (Euro)
1	Creation of working group	Municipality, MESP and Companies	2000
2	Hiring experts	Municipality and donors	15000
3	First publication of the draft and public debates	Municipality, MESP and Donors	2000
4	Development of final draft, approval and publication	Municipality	3000
5		Total	22000

Timeframe for plan implementation

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1					x								
2						X	X	X					
3						X	X						
4								X					

Region	Prishtina		
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	L4		
Name of activity	Development of plan for municipal waste management		
Location	F. Kosova.		
Objectives	Key objective is to develop a plan for managing municipal waste, which is in accordance with national waste management strategy and clearly identifies the actions and responsibilities of municipalities and companies for four (4) years		
Comment	This is an obligation stemming from Law on Waste		
Work Stage:	Responsible Organization		Approximated value (euro)
1	Creation of working group	Municipality, MESP and Donors.	3000
2	Hiring experts	Municipality, and Donors.	30 000
3	First publication of the draft and public debates	Municipality, MESP and Donors.	2000
4	Development of final draft, approval and publication	Municipality.	3000
5		Total	38 000

Timeframe for plan implementation

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X				x								
2		x	X										
3			X				X	X					
4								X					

Region	Prishtina		
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	L5		
Name of activity	Development of six (6) month report on state of Municipal waste management.		
Location	F. Kosova.		
Objectives	Key objective is to develop a report on the state of Municipal waste management in the municipality for every six (6) months and to inform the public and the others about the state of waste in the municipality.		
Comment	This is an obligation stemming from Law on Waste		
Work Phase:	Responsible Organization		Approximated value
1	Creation of working group	Municipality, MESP	1000
2	Hiring experts	Municipality, and Donors.	5 000
3	First publication of the draft and public debates	Municipality, MESP and Donors	2000
4	Development of final draft, approval and publication	Municipality.	1000
5	Reports to MESP	Municipality.	
		Total	9 000

Timeframe for plan implementation

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X												
2		X	X										
3		X											
4		x											
5			X		x		X		x		X		x

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	L6
Name of activity	Creating brochures and guidelines for waste reduction, reuse, recycling, composting and waste disposal.
Location	F. Kosova.
Objectives	Key objective is to create brochures and guidelines for reducing waste, reuse, recycling, composting and waste disposal for all to improve environmental protection

Work Phase:	Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1 Creation of working group	Municipality, MESP.	3000
2 Hiring experts	Municipality, and Donors.	25000
3 First draft of publication	Municipality, MESP and Donors	3000
4 Development of final draft, approval and publication	Municipality, MESP and Donors	10000
	Total	41 000

Timeframe for plan implementation

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X				x				x				
2		X	X	X		X	x	X		X	X	X	
3				X				X				X	
4				x				X				X	

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	L7
Name of activity	Development of regulation for Eco-taxes, taxes for plastic bags and other incentives for environmentally friendly products.
Location	F. Kosova.
Objectives	Key objective is the creation of a municipal environmental regulation for economic instruments, based on the polluter pays principle, and the reduction of waste at the local level
Comment	Principle "Polluter Pay" – accepted by majority of citizens

Work Phase:	Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1 Creation of working group	Municipality, MESP.	2000
2 Hiring experts	Municipality and Donors.	10000
3 First draft and public debates	Municipality, MESP and Donors	5000
4 Development of final draft, approval and publication	Municipality, MESP and Donors	3000
5	Total	20 000

Timeframe for plan implementation

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1			x										
2				X	x	X							
3						X	X						
4								X					

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	A1
Name of activity	Capacity building of staff for waste management
Location	F. Kosova.
Objectives	Key objective is to train staff to develop policy documents, plans and different instruments for environmental protection at the local level
Comment	For the trained staff we should develop some incentive instruments to stay in this institution.

Work Phase:	Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1 Development of training needs	Municipality, MESP	2000
2 Preparation of ToR and project description.	Municipality and Donors.	7000
3 Preparation of tender procedures and the selection of the company.	Municipality, MESP and Donors	5000
4 Project implementation.	Company selected by donor.	50 000
	Total	64 000

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1			X										
2				X	X	X							
3						X	X						
4								X	x	X			

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	A2
Name of activity	Capacity building of the environmental experts in regional companies on waste management and waste disposal.
Location	F. Kosova.
Objectives	Key objective is to train the staff to develop a work plan and various instruments on waste management for companies located there and also to be familiar with laws and regulations.

Work Phase:	Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1 Development of training needs	Municipality and companies.	10 000
2 Preparation of ToR and project description.	Municipality and Donors.	10 000
3 Preparation of tender procedures and the selection of the company.	Municipality, MEF, MESP and Donors.	5000
4 Project implementation.	Company selected by donor.	150 000
	Total	175 000

Timeframe for plan implementation

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1			X	X									
2				X	X	X							
3						X	X	X					
4								X	x	x	X	X	

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	A3
Name of activity	Awareness programs for population and activities for waste management cycle
Location	F. Kosova.
Objectives	Key objective is training of municipal staff and NGOs to develop awareness programs and various activities on waste management and environment protection at the local level

Work Phase:	Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1 Development of training needs	Municipality and MESP.	2000
2 Preparation of ToR and project description.	Municipality and Donors.	5000
3 Preparation of tender procedures and the selection of the company.	Municipality, MESP and Donors.	2000
4 Project implementation.	Company selected by donor.	70 000
5		
	Total	79 000

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1			X										
2				X	X	X							
3						X	X						
4								X	x	x	X	X	X
5													

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	T1
Name of activity	EA Report on waste management
Location	F. Kosova.
Objectives	Key objectives to develop a EA report on waste management in that area in order to identify problems and avoid negative impacts on population and protected zones.
Comment	EA Report is about the assessment of waste situation and impacts

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1	Development of ToR for the project	Municipality and MESP.	5000
2	Hiring experts or companies	Municipality and Donors.	50 000
3	First publication of the draft and public debates	Municipality, MESP and Donors.	5000
4	Development of final draft, approval and publication	Municipality and MESP	2000
5		Total	63 000

Timeframe for plan implementation

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1			X										
2				X	X	X							
3						X	X						
4								X					
5													

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	T2
Name of activity	Creation of small stations for transfer, collection and selection of waste.
Location	F. Kosova.
Objectives	Key objective is to create small stations for transfer, collection and selection of waste in rural areas where the citizens can sent the waste individually or on organized way from KRGM, as proper long-term solution, and reduce the pollution.

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value (Euro)
1	Preparation of MoUs between municipalities and regional companies and citizens	Municipality and MESP.	1500
2	Preparation of ToR and project description.	Municipality and Donors.	10 000
3	Preparation of tender procedures and the selection of the company.	Municipality, MESP and Donors.	2000
4	Project implementation.	Company selected by donor.	130 000
5		Total	5 43 500

Timeframe for plan implementation

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	x	X	x	X									
2				X	x	X							
3						X	X	X					
4								X	x	x	X	X	X
5													

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	T3
Name of activity	Introduction of centres next to supermarkets for collection of recycling materials (plastics, paper, cans, etc.).
Location	F. Kosova.
Objectives	Key objective is creation of collection and selection centres next to supermarkets, and creation of incentives for collection of material for recycling of plastics, cans, paper and electric products by returning products to buyers of supermarkets regarding collection of these materials.
Comment	This project shall be key priority for government and municipalities

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1	Preparation of MoUs between municipalities of: Peja, Klina, regional companies, recycling centre and supermarkets	Municipality, MESP and regional companies	2500
2	Preparation of ToR and project description.	Municipality, donors, and regional companies	20 000
3	Preparation of tender procedures and the selection of the company.	Municipality, MESP and Donors..	2000
4	Project implementation.	Selected company and donor.	200 000
5		Total	224 500

Timeframe for plan implementation

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	x	X	X	X									
2					x	X							
3						X	X						
4								X	x	x	X	X	X
5													

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	T4
Name of activity	Extension of waste collection in rural areas
Location	F. Kosova.
Objectives	Key objective is to extend the collection system in rural areas as adequate and long-term solution and reduction of river pollution.
Comment	This project shall be key priority for government and municipalities with inclusion of key donors.

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value (Euro)
1	Preparation of MoUs between municipalities and regional companies	Municipality, MESP and regional companies	500
2	Preparation of ToR and project description.	Municipality, donors, and regional companies	20 000
3	Preparation of tender procedures and the selection of the company.	Municipality, MESP and Donors..	2000
4	Project implementation.	Selected company and donor.	7,000 000
5		Total	7 022 500

Timeframe for plan implementation

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1			x	x									
2					X	X							
3						X	X						
4								X	x	x	X	X	X
5													

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	T5
Name of activity	Purchase of new equipment for waste collection and disposal
Location	F. Kosova.
Objectives	Key objective is the purchase of new equipment for waste collection and disposal in order to improve collection system.
Comment	This project shall be key priority for government and municipalities with inclusion of key donors

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value (Euro)
1	Preparation of MoUs between municipalities and regional companies	Municipality, MESP and regional companies	1500
2	Preparation of ToR and project description.	Municipality and regional companies	5000
3	Preparation of tender procedures and the selection of the company.	Municipality, MESP, MEF and Donors..	2000
4	Project implementation.	Selected company, regional companies and donor.	3 000 000
5		Total	3 008 500

Timeframe for plan implementation

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1			X	X	X								
2						X	X						
3						X	X	X					
4									x	x	x	X	X

Wastewater Management**ACTION PLAN****Legal and political activities (L)**

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators (*)
L1	Fushë-Kosovë.	Developing the regulation for the implementation of central legislation for polluting activities	Reduction of pollution and protection of water resources
L2	Fushë-Kosovë.	Developing of municipal regulation for obligations of businesses related to wastewater discharges.	Identification of businesses as potential pollutants

Administrative and inspection activities (A)

No. of activities	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators (*)
A1	F. Kosova	Capacity building for environmental inspectors	Number of staff trained.
A2	F. Kosova	Awareness campaign for protection of environment and water resources.	Number of staff trained.

Technical and technological activities (T)

No. of activities	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators (*)
T1	F. Kosova	Construction of separated wastewater network and atmospheric water.	Length of separated wastewater and improvement of watercourse quality
T2	F. Kosova	Rehabilitation and extension of sewerage network infrastructure	Coverage with sewerage network in the urban area
T3	F. Kosova	Construction of collectors and preparation of infrastructure for connection in the regional plant	Increasing the collection capacity for discharge into the regional plant
T4	F. Kosova	Construction of collective sewerage system in rural areas, bio-field treatment, and construction of septic tanks	Rural settlements with sewerage system

L1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Fushë-Kosovë
Activity	L1
Name of activity	Development of municipal regulation for implementation of central legislation for pollution activities
Objective	Development of regulations in accordance with current legislation and enforcement of fines at the local level
Comment	This project shall be a priority for Municipality with inclusion of key donors, since it is the first phase for solution of pollution problems and watercourses.

Work Phase:	Responsible Organization	Approximated	
1	Creation of working groups	Municipality, MESP.	1000
2	Involving experts for development of municipal regulation and public debate	Municipality, MESP, NGO and donors	10000
3	Approval and publication of final document	Municipality	2000
	Total		13000

Implementation Plan

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X												
2		X											
3			X										

L2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Fushë-Kosovë
Activity	L2
Name of activity	Development of municipal regulation for obligation of businesses related to wastewater discharge.
Objective	Development of regulation to protect water-courses, which complies with central legislation and establishes obligations and fines on businesses as potential pollutants in Municipality and also creates the possibility of generating funds for the municipality.
Comment	This project should be a priority for the municipality with the involvement of key donors, as is the first stage for solving the problems of pollution in rivers and wastewater management.

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value (Euro)
1	Creation of working groups	Municipality and donors..	1000
2	Involving experts for development of municipal regulation and public debate.	Municipality and donors, MESP and NGOs	10000
3	Approval and publication of final document	Municipality and donors..	1000
		Total	12000

Implementation Plan

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1				X									
2						X							
3							X						

A1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Fushë-Kosovë
Activity	A1
Name of activity	Capacity building for environmental inspectors
Objective	Training of inspectors for inspection, monitoring and preparation of reports, training of both the Local Police and Court for the assessment of environmental issues in order to familiarize themselves more with environmental protection laws.

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value (Euro)
1	Analyses of information needs	Municipality.	1000
2	Preparation of ToR for pilot and project	Municipality and donors.	3000
3	Selection of the implementation company	Municipality and donors.	2000
4	Project implementation.	Municipality, MH and selected companies	10000
			16000

Implementation Plan

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1						X										
2							X									
3								X								
4									X		X				X	

A2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Fushë-Kosovë
Activity	A2
Name of activity	Awareness campaign for protection of environment and water resources
Objective	Public awareness for protection of environment and reflection on quality of life

Work Phase:	Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1 Analyses of information needs	Municipality	1000
2 Preparation of ToR for project implementation	Municipality and donors	2000
3 Project Implementation	Municipality, MH and selected company	20000
		23000

Implementation Plan

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	X															
2		X														
3			X													
4				X		X		X		X		X		X		X

T1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Fushë-Kosovë
Activity	T1
Name of activity	Construction of separated wastewater network and atmospheric water.
Objective	Separate networks for sewage and storm water in order to reduce pollution, as well as improving the quality of water flows.

Work Phase:	Responsible Organization	Approximated value (Euro)
1 Preparation of ToR for project implementation	Municipality	25000
2 Preparation of tender procedures and the selection of the implementation company.	Municipality and donors.	1000
3 Project implementation.	Implementation Company	700 000
	Total	726 000

Implementation Plan

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X											
2						X										
3							X									

T2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Fushë-Kosovë
Activity	T2
Name of activity	Rehabilitation and extension of sewerage network infrastructure
Objective	The main objective is to improve the sewage system for the city and environment, wastewater collection, effective solution to reduce river pollution and meet EU standards.

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value (Euro)
1	Preparation of ToR for project implementation	Municipality and donors	25000
2	Preparation of tender procedures and the selection of the implementation	Municipality, TWC and donors	1000
3	Project implementation.	Implementation Company and donor.	500 000
		Total	526 000

Implementation Plan

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X											
2						X										
3							X		X	X	X					

T3 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Fushë-Kosovë
Activity	T3
Name of activity	Construction of collectors and preparation of infrastructure for connection in the regional plant.
Objective	The main objective is the development of the main collector for collection of wastewater, and the construction of necessary infrastructure for connection to the regional plant, as a long-term solution.

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value (Euro)
1	Preparation of ToR for project	Municipality and donors	25 000
2	Preparation of tender procedures and the selection of the implementation.	Municipality and donors	1 000
3	Project implantation	Implementation Company and donor.	1 200 000
		Total	1 226 000

Implementation Plan

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1						X										
2							X									
3								X		X	X	X	X	X		

T4 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Fushë-Kosovë
Activity	T4
Name of activity	Construction of collective sewerage system in rural areas , bio-field treatment, and construction of septic tanks
Objective	Key objective is the solution of wastewater treatment for rural areas as an effective solution to reduce the river pollution and meeting EU standards.
Comment	This project should be a priority for the municipality and government with the involvement of key donors, since it is first stage for solving the wastewater problems.

Work Phase:	Responsible Organization	Approximated value (Euro)
1 Preparation of ToR for projects, setting the location for wastewater treatment	Municipality, RWC and donors	15 000
2 Preparation of tender and selection of the implementation company	Municipality and donors	2000
3 Project implementation (for one settlement)	Implementation Company	50 000
	Total	67 000

Implementation Plan

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X											
2						X	X									
3									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Drinking water**ACTION PLAN****Legal and Political Activities (L)**

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators (*)
L1	Fushë-Kosovë.	Development of municipal regulation on fine and charges for water pollutants	Reduction of pollution and protection of water resources
L2	Fushë-Kosovë.	Development of action plan to advance the water sector	Identification of problems and eventual solutions.

Administrative and Inspection Activities (A)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators (*)
A1	Fushë-Kosovë.	Capacity building for sanitary and environmental inspectors related to water issues	Reduction of pollution and protection of water resources
A2	Fushë-Kosovë.	Awareness campaign on water protection and saving	Number of trained staff

Technical and Technological Activities (T)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators
T1	Fushë-Kosovë.	Replacing old pipes of asbestos with new pipes.	Length of replaced network .
T2	Fushë-Kosovë.	Expansion of the existing network in the urban area.	Increase of % of consumers and improvement of water quality
T3	Fushë-Kosovë.	Reduction of wastage and misuse of water	Increasing the water capacity and public awareness
T4	Fushë-Kosovë.	Exploring new water resources	Long-term solution for water-supply to the population

L1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Fushë-Kosovë
Activity	L1
Name of activity	Development of municipal regulation for fines and obligation for water pollutants.
Objective	Development of regulation in accordance with current legislation and enforcement of fines at the local level

Work Phase:	Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1 Creation of working group	Municipality and MESP..	1000
2 Development of municipal regulation and public debate.	Municipality and MESP, and donor.	5000
3 Approval of final document	Municipality	2000
	Total	8000

Implementation Plan

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X												
2		X											
3			X										

L2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Fushë-Kosovë
Activity	L2
Name of activity	Development of action plan to advance the water sector
Objective	A feasibility study at the municipal level related to the water supply situation, in order to identify problems that characterize the water issue, proposals for solutions to those problems and development of water policy in the municipality..

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value (Euro)
1	Creation of working group	Municipality and donors	1000
2	Preparation of ToR for the feasibility project	Municipality and donors	5000
3	Publication of report of feasibility study	Municipality and donors	1000
		Total	7000

Implementation Plan

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1				X									
2						X							
3							X						

A1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Fushë-Kosovë
Activity	A1
Name of activity	Capacity building for sanitary and environmental inspectors on water monitoring and inspection
Objective	Higher professionalism of the staff on water and environmental issues. .

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1	Training needs analysis	Municipality and MESP.	1000
2	Preparation of ToR for the project implementation	Municipality and donors	1000
3	Preparation of tender documents and selection of the implementation company	Municipality and donors	1000
4	Project implementation	Implementation Company and donor	3000
		Total	6000

Implementation Plan

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1					X								
2					X								
3						X							
4							X	X					

A2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Fushë-Kosovë
Activity	A2
Name of activity	Awareness campaign on water protection and saving
Objective	Raising the awareness of consumers and creation of habit for more rational use of water.

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1	Information needs analysis	Municipality	1000
2	Preparation of ToR for the project.	Municipality and donors.	1000
3	Project implementation.	Municipality, MH and selected company	3000
			5000

Implementation Plan

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1						X										
2							X									
3								X								
4									X		X				X	

T1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Fushë-Kosovë
Activity	T1
Name of activity	Expansion of the existing network in the urban area
Objective	Improving water quality in the central system network, quality water-supply and protection of the health of the population.

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value (Euro)
1	Preparation of ToR for the project implementation	Municipality, RWC	5000
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementation company.	Municipality, RWC and donors.	1000
3	Project implementation (for one settlement)	Implementation Company	120000
Total (for one settlement)			126000

Implementation Plan

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1								X								
2									X							
3										X						

T2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Fushë-Kosovë
Activity	T2
Name of activity	Expansion of the existing network in the urban area.
Objective	Increasing the coverage with central water-supply network, and the quality and capacity of the water-supply, and improving the living conditions of citizens.

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value (Euro)
1	Preparation of ToR for the project implementation.	Municipality, RWC and donors.	5000
2	Preparation of tender and selection of the implementation company.	Municipality, RWC and donors.	1000
3	Project implementation.	Implementation Company	80 000
		Total	85 000

Implementation Plan

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1										X						
2											X					
3												X				

T3 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Fushë-Kosovë
Activity	T3
Name of activity	Reduction of wastage and misuse of water
Objective	Reduction of network loss and improving the quality of water

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value (Euro)
1	Preparation of ToR for Project implementation	Municipality, RWC and donors.	5000
2	Preparation of tender and selection of implementation company	Municipality, RWC and donors	1000
3	Project implementation.	Implementation Company municipality and donor	90000
		Total	96000

Implementation Plan

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X											
2						X										
3							X	X								

T4 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Fushë-Kosovë
Activity	T4
Name of activity	Exploring new water resources
Objective	Ensuring long-term water capacities for supply to the citizens

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value (Euro)
1	Preparation of ToR and pilot-project.	Municipality, RWC and donors.	2000
2	Preparation of tender and selection of company	Municipality, RWC and donors.	1000
3	Project implementation	Implementation Company and donor	30 000
		Total	33 000

Implementation Plan

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1																
2														X		
3															X	

**Air Management
ACTION PLAN**
Legislative and Political Activities (L)

No. of activity	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators (*)
L1	F. Kosova.	Development of Municipal Strategy for the construction of bicycle tracks.	Strategies approved, and increase of number of bicycle users
L2	F. Kosova.	Inventory of thermal sources with power less than 1MW.	Identification of contamination sources
L3	F. Kosova.	Review of implementation of regulations on energy efficiency in new buildings.	Regulations approved by municipalities.
L4	F. Kosova.	Program to increase energy efficiency in existing buildings.	Municipal program are developed
L5	F. Kosova.	Development of regulation on eco tax for air pollutants	Polluter pays principle supported by the public, and approved regulations

Administrative and Inspection Activities (A)

No. of activity	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators (*)
A1	F. Kosova.	Building capacity of staff on drafting of programs and regulations to reduce air pollution	Number of trained staff
A2	F. Kosova.	Education and public awareness related to the danger of waste incineration and other materials in open space.	Number of trained people
A3	F. Kosova.	Promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (biogas, solar panels, wind energy, hydropower) for household water heating system and public services	Public is informed on energy use
A4	F. Kosova.	Employment and capacity building for inspection	Number of employees trained inspectors
A5	F. Kosova.	Education and public awareness for the use of public transport and bicycles.	Public is informed on energy use

Technical and Technological Activities (T)

No. of activity	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators (*)
T1	F. Kosova.	The use of electricity for heating from the process of co-generation "Kosovo B" and expansion of the network	Preparation of feasibility study in these municipalities to use the heat from the generation
T2	F. Kosova.	Renovation and construction of collective buildings with standards to use the renewable energy (solar and wind).	
T3	F. Kosova.	Improving the quality of public transport services.	Increased number of public transport users
T4	F. Kosova.	Construction of bicycle tracks.	Increased number of bicycle users
T5	F. Kosova.	Reduction of soil deposition in streets by road traffic.	Improved air quality.

Detailed plan for implementation of activities for Fushë-Kosova

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	L1
Name of activity	Development of Municipal Strategy for the construction of bicycle tracks.
Location	F. Kosova
Objectives	The main objective is to draft municipal strategy for determining the bicycle areas in municipal regulatory plans to reduce vehicle use. Simultaneously to reduce the air pollution.
Comment	This activity is in line with the priority of the draft National Strategy for Air Quality.

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1	Developing the ToR	Municipality and MESP.	9000
2	Involvement of experts.	Municipality	15 000
3	Preparing the draft-document and organisation of discussions	Municipality	4000
4	Preparing the final draft and approval	Municipality	3000
5		Total	31 000

Timeframe of activities

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X												
2		X	X	X									
3		X	X										
4				X									
5													

Region	Prishtina		
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	L2		
Name of activity	Inventory of the ram sources with power less than 1MW.		
Location	F. Kosova		
Objectives	Key objective is the inventory of thermal sources with power less than 1MW and pollution monitoring		
Comment	This is an obligation stemming from Law on Waste		
Work Phase:	Responsible Organization	Approximated value	
1	Creating working group..	Municipality.	3000
2	Involvement of experts..	Municipality.	20 000
3	Preparing the draft and organisation of discussions	Municipality and AKMM.	2000
4	Preparing the final draft and publication	Municipality	5000
5		Total	30 000

Timeframe of activities

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1					X								
2													
3							X	X					
4								X	X				
5													

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	L3
Name of activity	Review of the implementation of regulations on energy efficiency in new constructions
Location	F. Kosova.
Objectives	The key objective is to review the implementation of regulations for energy efficiency in new constructions, to reduce the use of fuel for heating.
Comment	It is a priority of draft-strategy on air quality.

Work Phase:	Responsible Organization	Approximated value	
1	Creating working group.	Municipality, MESP, and MED.	3000
2	Involvement of experts.	Municipality	9 000
3	First draft and organisation of discussions	Municipality, MESP, and MED.	5000
4	Final draft and municipal approval.	Municipality	2000
		Total	20000

Timeframe of activities

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X												
2		X	X										
3		X											
4		x											
5			X		X		X						

Region	Prishtinë
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	L4
Name of activity	Preparation of the program to increase energy efficiency in existing buildings
Location	F. Kosova.
Objectives	The key objective is the preparation of municipal programs for efficiency energy in cooperation with MED and MESP.
Comment	It is part of prioritises of air draft-strategy

Work Phase:	Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1 Creating working group.	Municipality, MESP, and MED.	3000
2 Involvement of experts.	Municipality	15000
3 First draft and organisation of discussions	Municipality, MESP, and MED.	3000
4 Final draft and municipal approval.	Municipality	10000
	Total	26 000

Timeframe of activities

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1					X				X				
2						X	x	X					
3								X					
4								X					
5													

Region	Prishtinë
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	L5
Name of activity	Draft of regulation on eco-taxes for air pollutants
Location	F. Kosova.
Objectives	The key objective is to draft and implement eco-tax for air pollutants and the application of the polluter pays principle at the local level, as well as using of those funds locally.
Comment	To apply the polluter pays principle and reduce pollution more efficient.

Work Phase:	Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1 Creating working group.	Municipality MEF and MESP	2000
2 Involvement of experts.	Municipality	10 000
3 First draft and organisation of discussions	Municipality, MEF and MESP	5000
4 Final draft and municipal approval.	Municipality	3000
	Total	20 000

Timeframe of activities

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X		X										
2				X	x	X							
3						X	X						
4								X	X				
5													

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	A1
Name of activity	Capacity Building of staff to draft programs and regulations on reduction of air pollution.
Location	F. Kosova.
Objectives	The key objective is capacity building of staff to carry out their environmental tasks
Comment	There is the lack of environmental experts at the municipality, and therefore it is necessary to train them.

Work Phase:	Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1 Training needs assessment for the staff	Municipality	10000
2 Preparation of ToR and concept of the project	Municipality	7000
3 Project Implementation	Municipality, donors	25000
	Total	42000

Timeframe of activities

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1			X										
2				X	X	X							
3						X	X						
4													
5													

Region	
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	A2
Name of activity	Education and public awareness related to the dangers of waste incineration and other materials in open spaces.
Location	F. Kosova.
Objectives	The objective is to increase public awareness related to the danger of burning waste and other materials in open spaces.
Comment	Some gases released by burning are carcinogenic, such as: dioxins from burning tires, etc

Work Phase:	Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1 Preparation of ToR and for training needs	Municipality and MESP.	10 000
2 Preparation of project-documents for tendering	Municipality	2 000
3 Project Implementation	Implementer, Municipality	25000
	Total	37 000

Timeframe of activities

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1			X	X									
2				X	X	X							
3						X	X	X					
4								X					
5													

Region	Prishtinë, Ferizaj, Mitrovicë
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	A3
Name of activity	Promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (biogas, solar panels, wind energy, hydropower) for household water heating system and public services
Location	F. Kosova.
Objectives	Raising the awareness on the use of energy from renewable sources .

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1	Preparation of ToR and for training needs	Municipality, MESP, and MED.	10000
2	Preparation of project-documents for tendering	Municipality	5000
3	Project Implementation	Implementer, Municipality	42000
		Total	57 000

Timeframe of activities

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1			X										
2				X	X	X							
3						X	X	x					

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	A4
Name of activity	Employment and capacity building for inspection
Location	F. Kosova.
Objectives	The main objective is capacity building of municipal inspectorate on tasks related to environmental protection
Comment	

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1	Preparation of ToR and for training needs	Municipality and MESP	5000
2	Preparation of project-documents for tendering	Municipality	50 000
3	Project Implementation	Implementer, Municipality	5000
5		Total	60 000

Timeframe of activities

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1			X										
2				X	X	X							
3						X	X						

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	A5
Name of activity	Education and public awareness related to the use of public transport and bicycles
Location	F. Kosova.
Objectives	The objective is to increase public awareness related to the use of public transport

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1	Creating working group.	Municipality, MESP and MTT	1500
2	Involvement of experts.	Municipality	10 000
3	Preparation of education program	Municipality, MESP and MTT	2000
4	Final draft and municipal approval	Municipality	10 000
5		Total	26 500

Timeframe of activities

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	x	X	X	X									
2					X	X							
3						X	X	X					
4								X	x	x	x	X	X

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	T1
Name of activity	The use of electricity for heating from the process of co-generation "Kosovo B" and expansion of the network
Location	F. Kosova.
Objectives	Key objective is use of electricity for heating from the process of co-generation "Kosovo B" and expansion of the network .
Comment	An amount of energy that is released from cooling process in power station can be used for central heating

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1	Creating working group for feasibility study	Municipality, MESP and regional companies	2500
2	Involvement of experts.	Municipality, donors and regional companies	20 000
3	First draft and organisation of discussions	MESP, municipality and donors	12 000
4	Final draft and municipal approval.	Donors' companies	5000
5		Total	39 500

Timeframe of activities

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	x	X	X	X									
2					x	X							
3						X	X						
4								X					

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	T2
Name of activity	Renovation and construction of collective buildings based on standards on use of renewable energy (solar and wind)
Location	F. Kosova
Objectives	The main objective is the beginning of the renovation of collective buildings and use of the renewable energy in buildings..
Comment	These initiatives should serve as pilot projects for the construction sector.

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1	Creating a working group to prepare a pilot project for the municipalities	Municipality and MESP	2 500
2	Involvement of experts.	Municipality	20 000
3	Selection of facility and implementer	Municipality	2000
4	Project Implementation	Municipality and MESP.	200 000
5		Total	224 500

Timeframe of activities

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1			X	X									
2					X	X							
3						X	X						
4								X	x	x	X	X	X

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	T3
Name of activity	Improvement of quality of public transport services
Location	F. Kosova.
Objectives	The key objective is greater use of public transport as a mean of transportation
Comment	This is one of priorities on draft strategy for air quality.

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1	Creating a working group to prepare a pilot project for the municipalities	Municipality, MESP and MTT	1500
2	Involvement of experts.	Municipality	5000
3	Introduction of program, improving the public transport.	Municipality and MTT	22000
4	Project Implementation	Municipality and MESP	200 000
5		Total	228 500

Timeframe of activities

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1			X	X	X								
2						X	X						
3						X	X	X					
4									x	X	x	X	X

Region	Prishtinë
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	T4
Name of activity	Construction of bicycle tracks.
Location	F. Kosova.
Objectives	The main objective is the construction of bicycle tracks in municipalities and use of bicycles as a mode of transportation for all ages.
Comment	It is proposed as a priority on draft strategy for air quality

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1	Creating a working group to prepare a pilot project for the municipalities	Municipality, MESP and MTT	5000
2	Involvement of experts.	Municipality	60 000
3	Introduction of program, improving the public transport.	Municipality and MTT	5000
4	Project Implementation	Municipality and MESP.	2000
5		Total	72 000

Timeframe of activities

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1			X										
2				X	X	X							
3						X	X						
4								X	x	x	x	x	X

Region	In all regions
Activity (L, A, T) Nr.	T5
Name of activity	Reduction of soil deposition in streets by road traffic.
Location	F. Kosova.
Objectives	The main objective is to reduce dust pollution, which is caused from soil located near roads

Work Phase:		Responsible Organization	Approximated value
1	Creating a working group to prepare a project for the removal of soil near roads.	Municipality, MESP and MTT	1500
2	Preparation of tender documents.	Municipality and MTT.	10.000
3	Tender advertisement	Municipality and MTT.	2000
4	Project Implementation	Municipality	30.000
5		Total	43.500

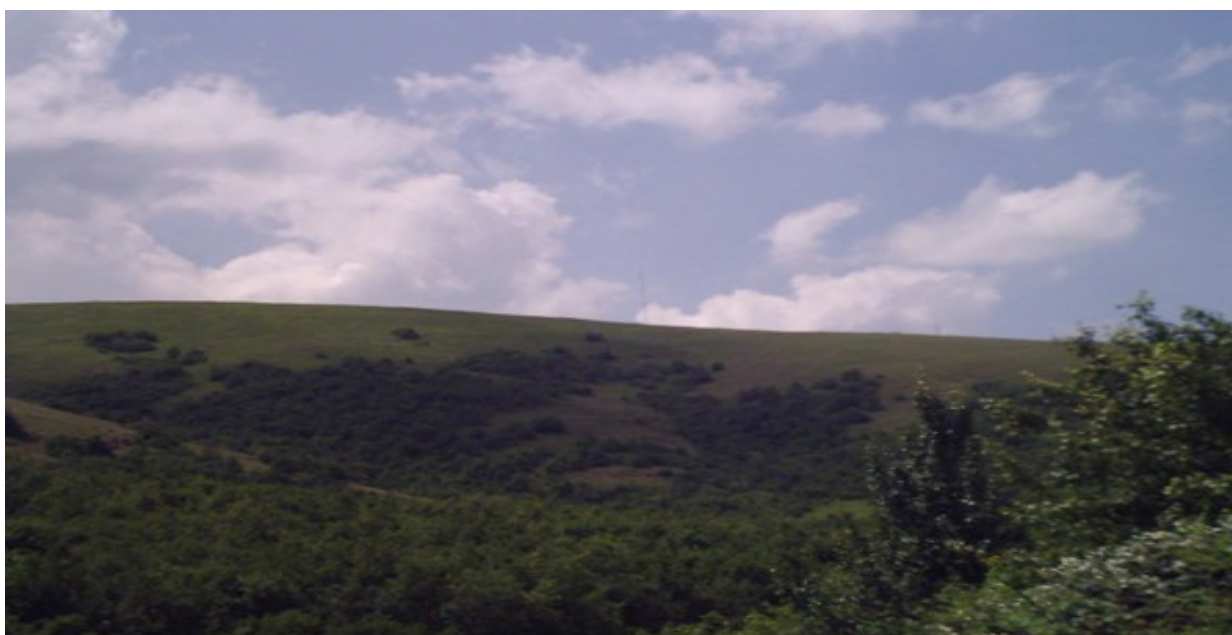
Timeframe of activities

Work Phase	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X	X	X	x									
2					X	X							
3						X	X	X					
4								X	x	X	X		

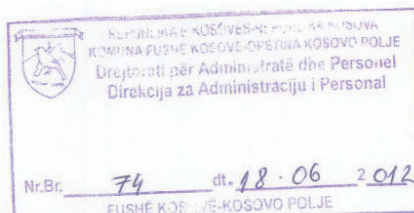
Environmental pictures



“Kroi i Spahise” , Sllatina e Madhe



Natural Protected Zone in Golsh.



REPUBLIKA E KOSOVËS / REPUBLIKA KOSOVA
REPUBLIC OF KOSOVA

KOMUNA E FUSHË-KOSOVËS / OPŠTINA KOSOVO-POLJE
MUNICIPALITY OF FUSHË-KOSOVË/KOSOVO-POLJE

Datë: 18.06.2012

Kuvendi i Komunës, në mbledhjen e mbajtur më datë 11.06.2012, pas shqyrtimit të Propozimit Nr. 64, të datës 01.06.2012, paraqitur nga Drejtoria për Planifikim Urban, Kadastër dhe Mbrojtje të Mjedisit, të shqyrtuar në Komitetin për Politikë dhe Financa, bazuar në nenin 24, pika (1), të Ligjit për Mbrojtjen e Mjedisit Nr.03/L-025, (Gazeta Zyrtare Nr.50/2009), nenin 17, shkronja (e) dhe nenin 40.2, shkronja (l), të Ligjit për Vetëqeverisje Lokale, Nr. 03/L-040 (Gazeta Zyrtare Nr. 28/2008), nenin 12.1, shkronja (d) dhe nenin 27, shkronja (nj), të Statutit të Komunës, Nr. 56, i datës 29.04.2010, mori:

V E N D I M

- I. Aprovohet, Plani Lokal i Veprimit në Mjedis për Komunën e Fushë-Kosovës, për periudhën 2012 - 2016.
- II. Zbatimi i Planit Lokal të Veprimit në Mjedis është në kompetencë të Drejtorisë për Planifikim Urban, Kadastër dhe Mbrojtje të Mjedisit.
- III. Ky vendim hyn në fuqi, ditën e aprovimit, nga Kuvendi i Komunës.

Akti i dorëzohet: Kryetarit të Komunës, Kryesuesit të Kuvendit, Drejtorisë për PUKMM dhe Arkivës.

Kryesuesi i Kuvendit të Komunës
Jakup Tërnavaj



LITERATURE/REFERENCES

1. Kosovo Environmental Action Plan;
2. Law on Environmental Protection;
3. Law on Protection of Nature;
4. Status of the Municipality of Fushe Kosova;
5. Municipal Regulation on Environmental Protection;
6. National Institute of Public Health of Kosovo in Prishtina;
7. Urban Development Plan;
8. Municipal Strategy for Rural Development;
9. Municipal Economic Development Plan;
10. Department of Urban Planning, Cadastre and Environmental Protection
11. Department of Public Services;
12. Directorate of Inspection;
13. Department of Agriculture and Rural Development;
14. Department of Education;
15. Department for Culture, Youth and Sport;
16. Department of Finance and Economy;
17. Regional Water Company "Prishtina";
18. Regional Company "Pastrimi";
19. Kosovo Spatial Plan;
20. Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP), and;
21. Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA).



Republika e Kosovës
Republic of Kosovo
Qeveria e Kosovës
Government of Kosovo
Ministry of MESP and MLGA



REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER

