



**Municipality:  
Hani i Elezit**

**2012/2017**

*...for my city!*

# Local Environmental

# Action Plan





# Local Environmental Action Plan

2012/2017



Municipality: Hani i Elezit

The project was finance by:



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**REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER**

Regional Environmental Centre, REC – Office in Kosovo.



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## 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.



## A note from the Mayor of the municipality

*Dear citizens of Hani I Elezit,*

As Mayor of Hani Elezit I have the honour and pleasure to inform you on the process of drafting the Local Environmental Action Plan (LEAP) for our municipality, by briefly describing the this process of this very important project for the future of the municipality and of our town.

For the successful implementation of this project it was established a Coordinating Body consisted of five members at the municipal level, part of which body was the deputy mayor. Apart from the Coordination Body, a seventeen-member Working Group was established for drafting the LEAP with representatives of the Executive and Legislative bodies our municipality, but with the majority of people who are knowledgeable (professionals) at different areas of responsibility (environmental protection, urban planning, green areas, traffic, agriculture, economy, social welfare, etc).

Part of this group was also the coordinator of the Regional Environmental Centre (Regional Environmental Centre - REC) for the Hani I Elezit municipality. It should be noted that this project is also supported by REC staff in Kosovo. At the same time, it should also be noted that during the drafting of this plan we have received opinions and contributions of the citizens of our municipality.

Negative consequences for the Hani Elezit, as a developed industrial place, are that there is extensive pollution. Pollution is present in soil, air, water, noise (in small quantities) and the impact on the landscape due to the exploitation of natural resources. The fact that Hani I Elezit had economic and social interest, since the opening of the cement factory in 1936, was regarded as a "hot spot" of Kosovo in terms of pollution.

The town and municipality of Hani I Elezit are on the path to success and we want you to be part of this path! I would like you not to hesitate for a moment to contact me if you are willing to know more about our town, rates, problems and concerns. I will be ready at any time to share and to channel together the concerns and our successes. I hope that this information will be useful for you and you are always welcomed to work together for our future.

*Sincerely yours,  
Mr. Ruzhki SUMA  
Mayor of Hani I Elezit*

EPAK	- Environmental Protection Agency of Kosovo
KFA	- Kosovo Forestry Agency
SAK	- Statistical Agency of Kosovo
EU	- European Union
NIPHK	- National Institute of Public Health of Kosovo
MLGA	- 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
PSA	- Particles suspended in the air
PMU	- Pilot Municipal Units
MDP	- Municipal Development Plan
UDP	- Urban Development Plan
MFMC	- Main Family Medical care Centre
REC	- Regional Environmental Centre
SIDA	- Swedish Agency for International Development Cooperation
ELV	- Emission limit rates

## Stakeholders and persons in charge of LEAP

This project is implemented by:

**The Regional Environmental Centre, REC**

(Regional Environmental Centre) - Kosovo Office.

**REC Coordinator for LEAP:**

Jeton HETEMAJ

**Municipality of Hani I Elezit**

Municipal Coordinator for LEAP:

Fatbardha BUSHI

**Members of the Coordination Body:**

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Musafër Dernjani | - Deputy Mayor of the Municipality                         |
| 2. Nazim Laci       | - Director of the Education and Culture Directorate        |
| 3. Fatbardha Bushi  | - Officer for environment                                  |
| 4. Shabi Rexhallari | - Director of the Economy and finance Directorate          |
| 5. Fari Kalisi      | - Director of the Administration and Personnel Directorate |

**Members of the Working Group:**

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Miqail Vila       | - Director of Urbanism, Cadastre and Environmental Protection    |
| 2. Fatbardha Bushi   | - Environment Officer  |
| 3. Besnik Rec        | - Director of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development        |
| 4. Safet Bushi       | - Director of Health and Social Welfare                          |
| 5. Rufat Shkreta     | - Director of Public Services and Emergency                      |
| 6. Hyrijete Isufi    | - Member of the Municipal Assembly                               |
| 7. Ajete Berisha     | - Officer for Gender Equality                                    |
| 8. Menduh Vlashi     | - Chairperson of the Municipal Assembly                          |
| 9. Durim Dernjani    | - Urban Planning Officer   |
| 10. Remzi Bushi      | - Officer for Cadastre   |
| 11. Xhemail Dernjani | - Representative of Sharrcem                                     |
| 12. Nureman Kuka     | - Businessman  |
| 13. Mirsda Shkreta   | - Member of the Municipal Assembly                               |
| 14. Sami Stagova     | - UN Habitat   |
| 15. Nazmi Suma       | - Citizen  |
| 16. Sear Dernjani    | - Head of primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education |
| 17. Avni Bushi       | - Officer for European Integration                               |

Also, the drafting of the document was assisted by the following entities:

- PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUSINESS COMMUNITY;
- WASTE MANAGEMENT PUBLIC ENTERPRISES;
- WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE REGIONAL COMPANIES AND;
- CIVIL SOCIETY AND CITIZENS.





Република е косовës  
Republic of Kosova



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 domain of environmental protection harmonized with European standards that are used as a reference for the preparation of the LEAP.**

Law on Environmental Protection (03/L-025 2009)  
Law on Spatial Planning (2003/14, 2003)  
Law on air Protection from pollution (03/L-160 2010)  
Law on Nature Protection (03/L-233 2010)  
Law on Waste (02/L -30, 2005)  
Law on Noise Protection (02/L-102 2007)  
Law on Kosovo Forests 2003/3 13.02.2003  
Law on Waters (2004/24)  
Law on environmental impact assessment (03/L-214 2010)  
Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment (03/L-230 2010)  
Law on Agricultural Land (02 / L -26, 2005)  
Law on integrated prevention pollution control (03/L-043 2009)  
Law on Livestock (2004/33, 2004)  
Law on irrigation of agricultural lands (02 / L -9 2005)  
Law on hunting (02/L-53 2005)  
Law on public health (02/L-78 2007)  
Law on Organic Farming (02/L-122 2007)  
Law on Local Self-Government (03/L-040 2008)  
Law on Agriculture and Rural Development (03/L-098 2009)  
Law on Mines and Minerals (03/L-163 2010)  
Law on State Administration of the Republic of Kosovo (03/L-189 2010)  
Law on Fire Protection (04/L-012 2011)  
Law on Cadastre (04/L-013 2011)  
Law on protection against natural and other disasters (04/L-027 2011)  
Law for fire-fighting and rescue (04/L-049 2011)

Administrative Instruction on the maximum permissible discharge level and distribution of the pollutants on the soil

Administrative Instruction Nr.06/2008 hazardous waste management

Administrative Instruction no. / 2007 on the rules and regulations of air emissions from the immovable sources of pollution

Administrative Instruction No.07/2009 for the management of waste containing asbestos

Administrative Instruction No.08/2009 on the allowed rates of the noise emissions from pollution resources

Administrative No.04/2009 on penalties with mandatory fines

Administrative Instruction No.03/2011 for the form, content and manner of completion of the applications for the integrated permit

In addition to the laws, administrative guidelines and strategic plans at the central level, the Municipality of Hani Elezit has the following:

- Regulation on the protection of the environment, KK Hani I Elezit, No.01 No. 176/201, dated 14.12.2010

# Part 1

## I. INTRODUCTION

Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAPs) are local environmental policy documents, which represent the environmental priorities and the list of actions to solve them. The preparation of these plans furthers the development of 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 government and central government, business and other environmental subjects, supporting the free exchange of information and public participation in decision-making.

### The legal obligations for drafting the LEAP

Preparation of LEAP is mandatory for countries of the Central and Eastern European that have began the process of stabilization and association and which countries seek integration into the EU. For our country, the development of these plans by local governments is a legal duty, provided with the Article 24 of Law on the environmental protection No.03/L-25

### The Local Environmental Action Plan aims to:

- Solve environmental problems by identifying the priorities and setting the actions to address them, including all potential actors for the determination of these actions and the creation of strategies for implementing them effectively, combined according to an action plan.
- Develop civil society by strengthening coordination and communication between different sectors in the community, bringing together representatives of the various communities that represent different interests in these communities, including local authorities, representatives of NGOs, business, scientists, by explaining the specific techniques that local organizers can use to determine the main actors in the process, to increase the participation and contribution of the public in the process of 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 community action plan, assess community problems and opportunities, organizing civic committees, including the public, setting priorities, drafting the strategies and the development of an Action Plan.

- Increase the exchange of information at the local level through behaviour patterns and models from previous plans of the communities out of which the participants can draw ideas and techniques applicable to their specific cases, carefully gather information on the current state of the environment.
- Provide concrete solutions to community problems through exchange of experiences related to the use of skills in analysis, planning, discussion and assessments, which are essential to the effective community action. By giving the participants the opportunity to put into practice group work, dealing with solving practical problems through small working group interactions.

### The methodology of LEAP preparation

Local Environmental Action Plan for the Municipality of Hani i Elezit was drafted during a period of one year and in its drafting are included the local government actors and the wider community. For this purpose it was established the working group of experts in various fields (environmental, architecture, tourism, health, education, sports, cultural heritage, etc), who worked in collaboration with other local and international experts to develop the LEAP.

Initially, the training of the working group took place, who was invited to 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 drafting the Local Environmental Action Plan (LEAP), a survey of citizens of the Municipality of Hani Elezit was undertaken. There were a number of questionnaires that have helped and guided the working group in the right way during the selection of priority areas. A special thanking belongs to the citizens of the Municipality of Hani I Elezit and civil society, who in the process of survey respondents helped survey process to be successful. To have a wider involvement and to have the opinions of the community and civil society, are organized public debates and debates in the media.

The document is presented to the Assembly of the Hani I Elezit and was approved on 30.05.2012; make it an official working document.

The basic process of drafting the LEAP is divided into phases, which are interrelated to each other:

- a) The signing of memorandum of understanding between the REC and the Municipality;
- b) Preparation activities;
- c) Formation of TK coordinating body;
- d) Establishment of working group WG;
- e) Training of the GP members;
- f) Community Vision;
- g) Assessment of the environment;
- h) A survey of citizens;
- i) Setting priorities;
- j) Drafting of an action plan for priority areas; and
- k) Setting the priorities in the implementation of the action plan.

The document is designed on three main grounds:

**1. Analysis of the environmental situation**

It presents a detailed analysis of the situation related to all matters that are considered by the plan, presenting those analyses in all aspects and interrelated among them. This analysis serves to have a clear idea of environmental problems, which concern the municipality of Hani I Elezit.

**2. List of environmental issues**

Environmental problems are presented by a predetermined matrix, which gives in a detailed form all the indicators 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, as it set forth all potential actions and projects for solving environmental problems that are already defined.

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

# VISION

*"The gate Municipality with a  
clean environment*

*That reflects a solid economic  
development and a healthy  
environment for everyone. "*



## Part 2

### I. PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF HANI I ELEZIT

#### Background of Hani i Elezit

Hani i Elezit municipality located in the southeast part of Kosovo, near the Macedonian border and about 72 km far from Pristina. The territory of the municipality, formerly known as Sar, has been inhabited since the early times, namely, since the time of the Romans. This is proven by archaeological findings of various materials, such as the inscription in Latin of a Roman emperor. Discoveries of old materials in the vicinity of roads that connected once the region with Scupi (Skopje today), supported the idea that in this region there was an Illyrian settlement. This is argued with findings of the archaeological remains of the castle (Castel).

The findings have been made in many villages of this municipality, findings such as the church and monastery ruins found in Gorancë, afterward, in Paldenicë are found the remains of a necropolis, old ceramics, brass material, a kennel from the third century cemetery and two coins. In Dërmjak village was found a Roman statue and there are many other old materials, which are found in other villages.

Although Hani I Elezit and its surroundings have had the status of a municipality since 1913, a new administrative division, adopted in 1961, has established the largest municipality and merged the territory of Hani I Elezit with the Kaçanik municipal

lity. Hani I Elezit was established as a pilot municipal unit (PMUs) as a result of the decentralization process in September of 2005, according to the Administrative Instruction No.2005/11 on the establishment of Pilot Municipal Units.

On 13 August 2008, the Ministry of Local Government Administration (MLGA), with a written notification no. 02-527 announced that the municipality of Hani I Elezit is certified at the same level of competencies and responsibilities with other municipalities in the Republic of Kosovo.

1 "Hani i Elezit me rrethinë" -Emrush Dernjani, Hani i Elezit

## Environmental situation

As a municipality that is assessed with having a developing industry for the production of construction materials, Hani I Elezit is distinguished also with numerous environmental problems, among which the biggest concern presents high level of air pollution from dust, CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>.

Large merger mineral reserves make the main economic activity in the municipality to be the production of cement. This has led to the rapid transformation of Hani I Elezit, from a small rural area in an urban and industrial centre. However, the use of natural resources in an uncontrolled manner is accompanied by damages to the environment, especially in urban areas, even to irreparable levels. Lepenc river along with several streams that cross the municipality of Hani i Elezit are now in a very bad condition, and this is as a result of many joint factors, being those of industrial activities that have occurred in the past, as the factory for the production of asbestos pipes, but also from the solid waste disposal and drainage of the untreated sewage waters. The lack of a wastewater treatment system is the reason that they discharge the untreated water into the river.

The rapid growth of the number of inhabitants and the expansion of settlements is associated with the change of use of agricultural land and its loss, damaging this important sector for the economy of this municipality.

The destruction of natural habitats, uncontrolled exploitation of the natural resources and pollution have made the situation of biodiversity to be bad, leading to the risk of extinction of some plants and animals. Human activities such as the development of infrastructure (construction of roads and houses), cutting of forests beyond their capacity for regeneration, uncontrolled hunting, collection of aromatic and medicinal plants, and the release of pollutants from either industry or agriculture are the key risks for the biodiversity in this area.

Overload with traffic on the highway that connects the Republic of Kosovo with the Republic of Macedonia and which highway runs through downtown of Hani I Elezit, also has a negative impact on the environment, causing air pollution and noise.

The sustainable use of natural resources and promotion the development of new economic activities will provide an opportunity to improve the environmental situation. By reducing the pollution of the industry for the production of construction materials all environmental problems will not disappear, but the situation of the environment, especially in areas that are in the vicinity of cement factory would be better.



#### 4.1 The geographical location

Hani I Elezit municipality located in the southeast part of the Kosovo near the border with Macedonia and about 72 km from Pristina. The municipality has a total area of 82.95 km<sup>2</sup> or 8294.37 ha (0.77% of the territory of the Kosovo). Bordered on the north by Kacanik while in all other parts is border with the Republic of Macedonia. In the southern part of the territory of the municipality lies the separating border point between Kosovo-Macedonia through which points most of the goods are exchanged between the two countries. The municipality has ten villages which are given in the following: Kriveniku, Goranca, Rezhanca, Pusteniku, Paldenica, Seçishta Dimce Dermjaku, Neçafci and Vertomica which are found on both sides of the river Lepenc.



Map No. 1 1. Hani I Elezit location in Kosovo (PZHK 2011)

## 4.2 Characteristics of terrain

The territory of the municipality of Hani Elezit is mostly mountainous, with Karadaku Mountains to the east and Sharr Mountains in the West and, throughout the territory of the municipality passes the river Lepenc. Mountainous terrain is mainly characterized by mountains with oak vegetation and herbaceous vegetation. Mountains parts exposed at the south absorb more solar energy, creating a warm climate where snow melts faster. As a comparison, the north part remains largely covered in hills covered with snow until late spring season. On the banks of river Lepenc the fields that are used for agricultural activities and the hilly terrain are forests, meadows and pastures. The Hani I Elezit region has the form of an extended model northwest-southeast, is about 6.5 km long. The northern part of the territory is the neighbourhood of Pusteniku, Kashani and continuing in the south it is the Cape of Fangjie in the border with Macedonia.

Eastern slopes of the pit are located the following villages: Dimce 500 meters above sea level, Dermjak 700-800 m, Paldenicë 540-600 m, Neçavc 650-700 m, Vertomicë 600-700m, while the western slopes are the villages Pustenik 720 - 740 m, Gorancë 700-720 m, Rezhancë 680-700 m, Krivenik 700-800 m, Seçishtë 400-420 m, while the main residence, Hani Elezit lies at the bottom of the pit 365 m.

## 4.3 Traffic Infrastructure

Through the territory of Hani i Elezit pass the main road that connects the two capitals, Pristina and Skopje, and the only railway line linking Kosovo and Macedonia. Of particular importance is considered the road that connects Hani Elezit with Gllloboçicë and through this road connects it with Tetovo and other cities in Macedonia.

Total paved roads in the municipality are 22.60 km and 2.26 km are paved with concrete cubes. Sidewalks with concrete cubes are adjusted to a length of 3.28 km, whilst 1.89 km, sidewalks are covered with concrete.

Mountainous terrain of this municipality makes it more difficult the construction of roads and linking urban villages and other cities. Highway that runs with a length of 5.01 km in the municipality is of an average quality, and in some parts has the risk of landslides.

The railway line which passes through the municipality of Hani Elezit with a length of 8.21 km, has a great importance not only for the city but for the whole country, taking into consideration the trade exchange between the two countries.

The main railway rails of Kosovo, which were funded by the UK and which were constructed by a French firm in the years of 1873-4 for the transportation of minerals from the mines in Kosovo, still go through Hani Elezit.

Hani I Elezit remains the most frequent customs point since 59.1% of the export is conducted from this customs point. <sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Kosovo Spatial Plan 2010-2020

#### 4.4 hydro-geological characteristics

Throughout the territory of this municipality, in a length of 8.5 km towards the southeast part is flowing the river Lepenc which comes in Mountain Oshlak (Sharr), whose waters flow into the Aegean Sea. From the river there is an average flow of 8,4 m<sup>3</sup>/sec and is the third-largest river in the country, having a basin of 685 km<sup>2</sup>.

A source of mineral water that is specific for the high content of iron hydroxide is located in the northern part of the municipality, close to the highway, and according to the reports from the hydrometeorological Institute of Kosovo, the water of this spring has physico-chemical qualities of the mineral water that is used for drinking. There are also several streams that flow into the river Lepenc while three biggest are the Kotlina, the Rezhancës and stream of Dimcës. Groundwater is found in great depth and do not meet hygienic conditions for use.

#### 4.5 Climate

The territory of the municipality of Hani I Elezit has a continental climate but also climate that is impacted with the warm Mediterranean climate that penetrates through the valley of river Lepenc. Winter season is tough with temperatures from -10 to +5 C while the temperature of summer are warm, with maximum temperatures up to 40 c. Rainfall during the year are rare and their average rate is 500 mm and as such the climate in this area is estimated as semiarid, while the average rainfall at the country level is 710 mm. The wind blows mostly in the south.

#### 4.6 Demographics

Based on the preliminary results of the latest population census conducted in 2011, the number of inhabitants in the municipality of Hani I Elezit is 9395 (113 inhabitants/ km<sup>2</sup>), of which, 41% live in the city and 59% in villages.

Table no. 1. Number of inhabitants in the municipality of Hani Elezit (ASK)

Location	Number of inhabitants	Percentage
Dimce	249	2,65
Dremjak	121	1,30
Gorance	1028	10,94
Hani I Elezit*	3894	41,44
Krivenik	289	3,07
Necave	110	1,17
Paldenic	1723	18,34
Pustenik & Lac	615	6,54
Rezhance	475	5,05
Secishte	891	9,50
Vertomice	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9395</b>	<b>100,00</b>

Based on the field surveys carried out by the municipality of Hani I Elezit and UN Habitat, there are 1213 immigrants in various countries outside of Kosovo.

In 2009 there were 160 births registered in the registration office in the municipality of Hani I Elezit. From 1999 to 2005 the average rate of birth was 1 child in every 36 hours; however, since 2005 the number has been reduced to 1 child in every 48 hours. (PZHK 2011)

Demographic characteristics have undergone a significant change over the years; therefore, some settlements that are located further of the urbanized area were abandoned completely, as is the village of VerTomic.

#### 4.7 Social conditions

Hani Elezit does not have statistical data that show unemployment rates since there is no employment office, but the unemployment rate is assumed to be 67%<sup>3</sup> and remains much higher than at the country level which is 47%<sup>4</sup>. Municipal Employment Office in Kaçanik maintains a register common to both municipalities with 6,500 people registered as unemployed. Number of employees in the public sector is 210 including 60 administrative staff, 31 health workers and 119 education workers.

Based on the municipal employment statistics and data provided by the enterprises, the number of employees in the municipality of Hani Elezit is as follows.

*Table no. 2. Number of employees*

Enterprise/Institution	Number of employees
<b>Sharrcem</b>	489
<b>Customs point</b>	76
<b>Municipal Administration</b>	60
<b>Education</b>	119
<b>Health</b>	31
<b>Kosovoplast</b>	47
<b>Other private business</b>	949
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1771</b>

#### 4.8 Education

In the municipality of Hani I Elezit are functional the pre-primary, primary and secondary education which takes place in three primary schools and one secondary school. Pre-school education for children from 3-6 years of age is held in 4 classes and there is no kindergarten. The number of students at all levels of education in this municipality is 2055, while there are 101 teachers employed and 18 assistance staff. The student/teacher ratio in the municipality is 20.34 and at the country level is 18.34 students per teacher, which sets Hani Elezit municipality in the first place, with the highest number of students per teacher in Kosovo. The average number of students per class is 30.15, while at the country level is 23.97.

<sup>3</sup> Municipal development plan

<sup>4</sup> <http://web.worldbank.org>

## 4.9 Health protection

The public health sector in the municipality of Hani I Elezit has one Main Centre Family Medicine Center (Family Medicine), which provides medical services 24 hours a day. This centre provides general medical services, dental services, and laboratory and emergency services. Number of employees at present is 31, of which are: six general practitioners, a dentist, a laboratory technician, two employees for vaccines, eighteen nurses, a driver and two maintenance employees. In village Gorançë there is a health care unit in which the nurse works every day and the doctor works twice a week.

Number of health employees/1000 inhabitants	Hani I Elezit	Kosovo
<b>Doctors</b>	0,63	0,942,61
<b>Nurses</b>	1,91	2,61
<b>Dentist</b>	0,10	0,06

The size of the medical centre building is only 300m<sup>2</sup> and there is not enough space for the emergency room.

## 4.10 Economic Development

Economy of the Hani I Elezit municipality relies heavily on industry for the production of material construction like cement, thermo-insulating material and gravel. Considering that Hani I Elezit has enough certified merger natural resources (raw material for the manufacturing of the cement), existing industrial capacity building to meet at least the needs of Kosovo, would be a good opportunity for further economic development and will seriously reduce unemployment.

### 4.10.1 Industry

Hani I Elezit territory is rich in natural resources rated at around 39,423,290.00 tons of verified merger in Han I Elezit and 26,392,460.00 tons merger in Paldenicë. Hani I Elezit also has limestone, marble, iron, chromium, mineral water, etc.

Main factory that has made Hani I Elezit to be identified as an industrial place is cement factory "Sharrcem" which was established in 1936 when it produced with a capacity of 4,415 t/year, which is equal to the production that currently is conducted within two days (current capacity production 805,737.5 t/year).<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Cement factory "Sharrcem"

#### 4.10.2 Trade

Location of Hani i Elezit in the border area and lying along the highway that connects Prishtina with Skopje, makes it a convenient location for trade. With the further development of the industry and other businesses, it will be able to develop transport business in the form of a serious company combined with trade and other economic services. Many transportation businesses are located in the border terminal which provides transportation of goods to other municipalities.

Business structure, in Hani I Elezit is as follows:

*Table no. 4. Business structure, in Hani I Elezit*

Type of business	Number
Trade	47
Catering (hotels, restaurants, coffee bars etc)	1710
Production	286
Shipments	57
Construction	24
Freight shipping	7
Services	
Crafts	

#### 4.10.3 Agriculture

Agriculture is an additional source of income in rural areas, which delivers 50% of the income of the inhabitants of Hani i Elezit. Agricultural land covers about 26% of the municipal area. Since this area is mountainous, there is a potential for livestock development. The agricultural areas determined by the quality of the soil are classified into class VI and VII.

Inadequate fiscal policy orientation and insufficient commitments to give loans on favourable terms are the main problems in the field of agriculture.

Hani i Elezit, out of the total area of agricultural land, has 1693.25 ha pastures and 230.16 hectares of meadows. Main agricultural crops cultivated in the municipality are: wheat, corn, vegetables, fruits etc, while most of the surfaces are meadows. The cultivation of these crops is mainly laying in fields of Seçishtës and Krivenikut, but in small quantities in Paldenicë, Lac, and Dremjak and in all other villages. In smaller areas are cultivated vegetables like potatoes, tomatoes, peppers, cabbage, etc.

Despite a sufficient amount of water, there is no irrigation system whilst the pollution of river Lepenc by the discharge of untreated sewage water makes the river water unusable for irrigation.

In the municipality of Hani i Elezit there is no collection point or processing of agricultural products so that farmers are forced that the excess production to sell it on the market only once a week.

#### 4.10.4 Forestry

Hani I Elezit forests are found on both sides (western and eastern) of territory in the Sharri Mountains respectively Karadaku Mountains. Almost 55% of the territory is covered by forests,



most of the forests are socially owned within the Forestry Agency. Many of forest resources were cut and used for heating purposes, for this reason it is recommended to have a better control over them. Cross-border cooperation projects between Kosovo and Macedonia are very important for forest protection and prevention of illegal cutting.

Regarding the structure of the forest, there is also an important division that is characterized by the massive forests. Forest massive of Skopje Karadaku is vegetated with beech trees in most of the surface. A small percentage is oak, ash and hornbeam. On the other hand, Sharr Mountains are mainly vegetated by hornbeam, pine, beech, ash, and other types. This location also includes lower black hornbeam forests.

There is a necessity to have a policy to protect forests, reduce the massive trend of degradation of illegal cutting. This trend began in the early 1990s of the last century and still continues. Currently, most of the forest area in Skopje Karadaku was cut illegally. The only trees left are those that are located near the border line. Also in the forest in the forest part of Sharr are not in good condition. Forestation of pine trees in the area of 17 hectares in Krivenik (conducted by the Municipality and the Forestry Agency) is a good example. The forest damage is also evident from the burning caused by a number of fires.

#### 4.11 Cultural and historical heritage

The cultural and historical heritages are considered to be among the most important features of the image of Hani I Elezit Municipality. Archaeological materials found in many villages in the municipality indicate a very early population of this region, since the beginning of our era. An Illyrian settlement has been built in the areas of current Hani I Elezit, in places near the ancient road that connected the region with 'Scupi-n' (Skopje today). This was discovered after the material found in the archaeological pieces of Castela's (Castle). Ruins of the church and monastery were found in Gorancë. In Paldenicë are found the remains of a necropolis, old ceramics, brass material, a kennel from the third century cemetery and two coins. Dimca found two tablets with inscription and archaeological traces of the church, which shows that this place is very old. A Roman statue is found in the old church in Dremjak.

There are no known facts on how the Hani I Elezit was called during antiquity. First name of this settlement was SHAR (SAR), which dates from the sixteenth century (and continues in the years 1564, 1589, 1689, 1690, 1730, 1775, 1788, 1812, 1822, etc.). Relying on old maps, there was a settlement near the Sharr Mountains and researchers believe that this is Hani I Elezit today. The settlement was named Hani I Elezit in the nineteenth century, according to Elez Dimca, who had built an inn. This name was used until 1912, when the Serbian regime called it by the name of General Jankovic, who was never accepted by the local population. Villages are also mentioned in the Ottoman archives 1452, 1455, 1468, 1544, 1568, 1893, 1896 and 1900. There is also an Austrian map since 1689 that refers Hani Elezit and villages.

Hani I Elezit has a culture centre, an archaeological area, four old mosques, churches residue, epigraphic monuments and an obelisk. Inventory of cultural monuments in Kosovo (1999) does not include legally protected monuments by the municipality of Hani Elezit.





# THE ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION

## 5.1 Air

Major environmental problem in the municipality of Hani Elezit obviously is air pollution, which problem ranks it among the municipalities with the most disturbing level of pollution. Increase of industrial activities for the production of construction materials but also the overload of the highway vehicles passing through the centre of the city have contributed and continue to contribute greatly to air pollution.

Since the establishment of the factory for the production of cement in 1936 until today, its production capacity has increased, and with this has increased its impact on the environment that has been the main result of air pollution. Despite the improvements that have occurred in the recent years in this respect, the situation remains worrying.

Among air pollutants are considered also the two quarries that exercise their activity in the territory of the municipality of Hani I Elezit. Quarries near the residence in Kashan (neighbourhood Paldenicës) and another in village Seçishtë.

This situation contributes to the phenomena such as forest fires, in some cases, solid waste, increasing the risk for local residents. The lack of a heating system in the municipality is the reason that almost the only alternative for heating is wood for fore that has double consequence. On the one hand, forest damage from uncontrolled cuttings and, on the other hand air pollution by releasing polluting elements. In addition to air pollution by dust, the consequences of which are very obvious, another concern is high emission of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>).

The factory for production of cement "Sharrcem" has had a serious development of production capacity. Throughout the working period since its establishment, manufacturing capabilities have had a serious increase until it reached its maximum in 1982, producing more than 550,000 tons of cement per year.

## Description of the cement manufacturing process

Basic chemical production process begins with the decomposition of carbonate of calcium (CaCO<sub>3</sub>) at temperatures around 900°C, out of which remains the calcium oxide (CaO, lime) and releases carbon dioxide gas which is known as the process of calcification. The process continues with the clinker process in which calcium oxide at high temperature (typically 1400-1500 ° C) reacts with silica, aluminium and iron oxide, thus forms the silicates, aluminates and Ferro calcium, which are components of clinker. After that, clinker is crumbled or milled with gypsum and other additional ingredient for cement production.

The main ways of the process of manufacturing the cement in the Sharrcem factory is a dry process.

In the dry process, the raw materials are crumbled and drained in the form of dust flow.

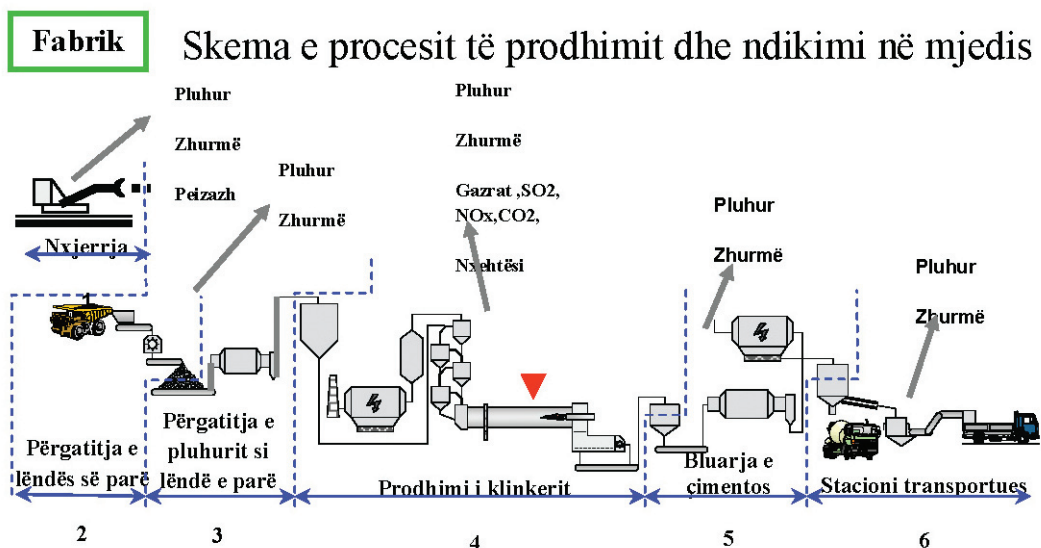
Dried dust as raw material through the two grades pre-heater (platforms) is inserted into the rotative kiln, which characteristics are as follows:

- Preliminary heating rotary kiln with two platforms with dimensions of 4.6 x 67 m,
- The initial design capacity: 1500 t / d,
- Cooler with net (KHD) and the main propellant (Pillard-Rotaflam) installed in 2002,
- The length of the chimney of the kiln of 103 m,

The process of cement production, usually, has also the following sub-processes:

- Extraction of raw materials
- Warehousing (storage) and preparation of raw materials
- Calcinations of clinker
- Cement grinding and storage
- Packaging and transport.

The production stages	the impact in environment
1. Exploitation of the raw materials (lp)	Dust, noise, landscape changes
2. Preparation and milling of the raw material	Dust, noise, power consumption
3. Clinker production	Dust, gases, SO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub> , VOC, noise, Heat, fuel
4. Milling and storage of cement	Dust, noise, power consumption
5. Packing and transporting	Dust, noise, fuel for transport



Picture no. 1. The process of cement production

## Emissions control

Emission control at all stages of production done through equipment for the deplumation type of boxes with bags or mechanical filters sacks and ESP (electrostatic filter).

Depending on the level of emissions, monitoring in Sharrcem is done periodically and that for the dust emission, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, etc. The monitoring is conducted by the Institute for electrical measurements SICK-RIEPM from Skopje through the gravimetric method "In situ" with instrument, GRAV-IMATE SHC 502 (dust concentration) and the concentration of gas with extraction method with instrument IM1400 GmbH.

At the beginning of 2012 the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning has installed pollution level monitoring equipment, which will make it possible to continuously monitor air quality.

The degree of pollution based on the measurements made by the cement factory (Sharrcem) from 2006 to 2011 is given in the following.

Table no. 5. Cement production and emission

Parameters	Measuring unit	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Production of clinker	ton/year	288,4	317,9	393,8	283,3	376,9	353,7
		22	85	36	02	52	87
Cement production	ton/year	449,4	456,9	589,8	603,8	561,6	544,6
		13	23	84	85	88	27
Clinker factor	% 66	65	63	64	65	65	
Specific spending of fuel	clinker	3,558	3,806	3,690	3,615	3,762	3,766
Specific spending of electr.	Kw/tcem	107	113	105	102	115	108
Absolute rate of CO <sub>2</sub> emiss.	tCo <sub>2</sub> /year	246,1	274,1	342,5	332,4	337,3	312,0
Average rate of annual							
Dust emission	mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	100	60	77	61	68	75
Average rate of annual							
Emission of SO <sub>2</sub>	mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	350	182	234	306	118	45
Average rate of annual							
Emission of NO <sub>x</sub>	mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	580	564	593	536	511	470

In the below given table below are described the fuel costs and specific costs for energy consumption per unit of cement produced.

Table No. 6. Discharge rates in air for dust, SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>

Parameters	measuring unit	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Perm. Rate <sup>6</sup>
Average rate of								
Annual dust emmis.	Mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	100	60	77	61	68	75	50
Average rate of								
Annual SO <sub>2</sub> emmis.	Mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	350	182	234	306	118	45	400
Average rate of								
Annual NO <sub>x</sub> emmis.	Mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	580	564	593	536	511	470	500

In the below given table below are described the fuel costs and specific costs for energy consumption per unit of cement produced.

Table No. 7. Costs in the cement manufacturing process

Parameters	measuring unit	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Fuel petcock	ton/annual	20,082	14,936	26,853	33,123	39,949	38,224
Fuel mazut	ton/annual	8,703	16,752	12,638	5,410	432	336
Specific cons. Of fuel	clinker	3,558	3,806	3,690	3,615	3,762	3,766
Specific consumption							
Of energy	Kwh/tcem	107	113	105	102	115	108
Total consumption							
of Energy	Mwh/annual	48,045	52,238	62,528	62,150	60,872	59,972

Source of information: Factory for cement production Sharrcem

### 5.1.1 Consequences of polluted air for the health of the residents

Air pollution poses a serious threat to the health of inhabitants and is considered to be one of reasons of many health disorders that are present at the inhabitants of the municipality, dealing with the respiratory organs. Health effects caused by air pollution include difficulties in breathing, coughs and deterioration of patients who have other diseases. In the main family medicine Center (FMC) in Han I Elezit, during the year 2011 the average numbers of patients who have sought medical help within twenty four hours, were 65 of them, and an average of 26 patients had respiratory disease.

Main air pollutants are dust, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>).

<sup>6</sup> Udhëzimi Administrativ Nr. /2007 Mbi Rregullat dhe normat e shkarkimit në ajër nga burimet e palëvizshme të ndotjes

### 5.1.2 Dust

One of the biggest polluters of the air from dust is the industry for production of the construction materials. At the cement factory "Sharrcem" the dust release made from the mill for raw material preparation, from the rotative kiln system, from the clinker cooler and cement grinding mills. The dust is released from the storage of raw material and clinker warehouse and internal traffic in the factory. Another constant source of dust is also the bare surface, out of which the raw material for cement production is continuously drawn.

Department of Health and Social Welfare



Picture no. 2 & 3. Surface from where is extracted the raw material for cement production (open mine)

Very small size of dust particles (0.05 to 5.0 micrometers) enable that through the wind it gets spread very easily, and the area affected by pollution to expand. Especially the settlements located in the southern part of the territory of the municipality are affected by pollution, mainly because the wind blows from the north to the south. The overload from the highway traffic that runs through the centre of town and the failure to clean the roads from the dust make the level of pollution to be even higher.

### 5.1.3 Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

Cement production is a key source of CO<sub>2</sub> because of its content of fuel that is used in the kiln for the production of clinker, but also fuel consumption for the machinery used in manufacturing. Out of the measurements made by the factory Sharrcem for the period 2006 to 2011, it is noted that the absolute CO<sub>2</sub> emission rates show an increase (see Table above).

### 5.1.4 Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)

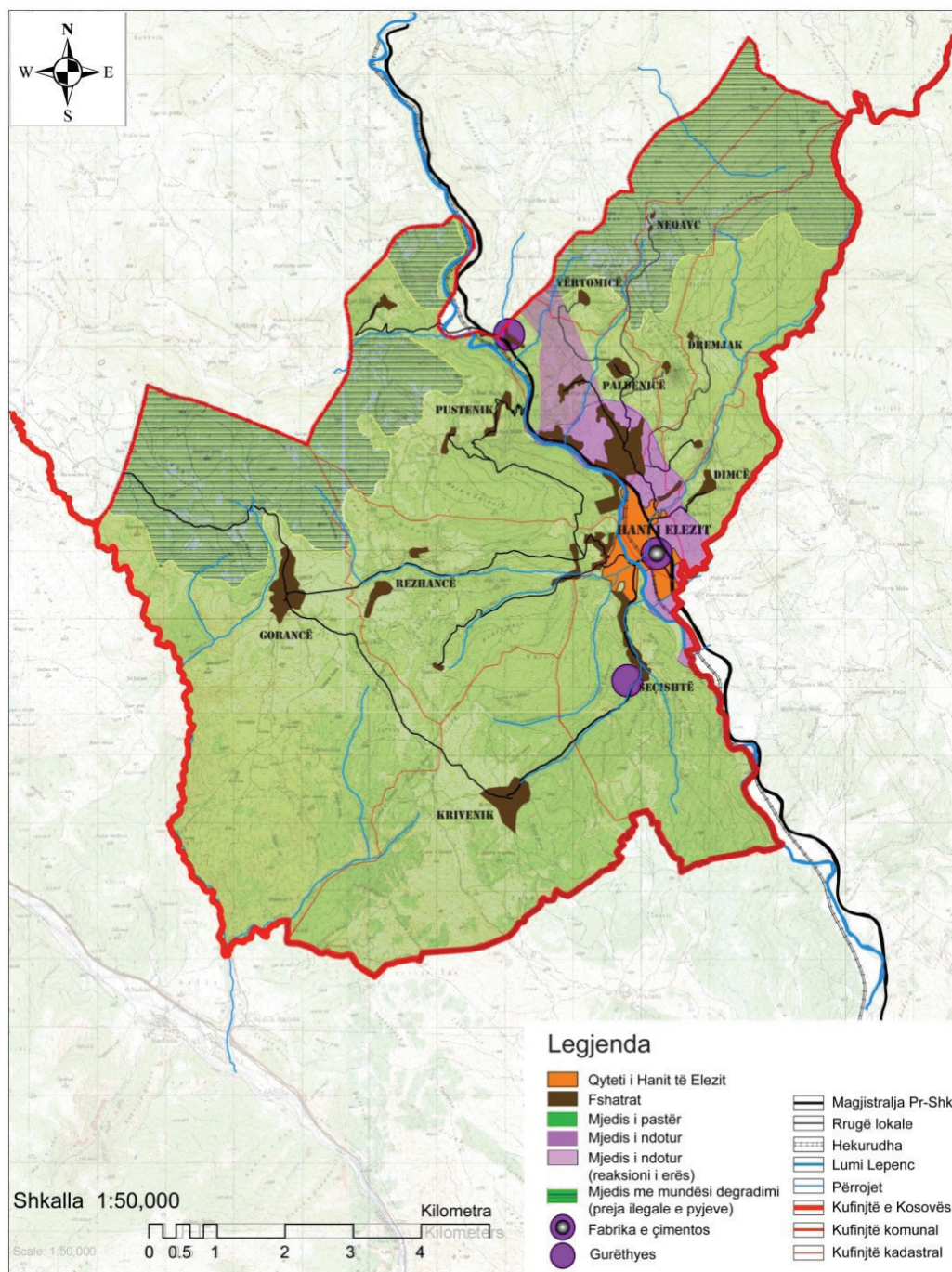
NO<sub>x</sub> emissions are mainly caused as a result of poor combustion processes in the rotative kilns of cement. Reducing the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions and its control is done with primary and secondary methods. With the primary methods it implies the use of qualitative fuel and secondary is the technological optimal process.



### 5.1.5 Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)

SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from cement factory emerge as a result of the presence of sulphur in the case of the raw material and the presence of sulphur in the fuel, which is usually associated with clinker and is very little emitted in the atmosphere.

Heavy metals and dioxins, which may be potential environmental pollutants, can be emitted in the atmosphere from cement kilns in very small concentrations, but also they can be easily controlled with the selection of raw materials.



Map no.2. The area affected by air pollution (PZHK 2011)

### 5.1.6 Recommendations to solve the problem of air pollution

- The establishment of a green belt separating industrial area from the inhabited area
- Creation of green belt (wood recap) on both sides of the highway along the centre of the city
- Frequent cleaning of the highway to avoid raising dust by the movement of the vehicles
- Increase of green areas in the city
- Human and financial capacity building resources for environmental protection
- To stimulate other economic activities that are more environmentally friendly
- Ensure the implementation of the law on smoking

## 5.2 WATER

### 5.2.1 Water Resources

Although Hani I Elezit is rich in water resources, the supply of the inhabitants of this municipality with water in sufficient quantity and quality continues to be a challenge that the local authorities are facing. The reasons are many and diverse; one of them has been the lack of a company that would provide a water supply system management. This is because of the fact that the water system in the municipality has not been involved in the activities of regional companies.

In 2011 the municipality has established the company "Pastertia", which, among its activities has also the management of the water system. The problems that the company is facing are the low level of payment for this service, lack of water meters, illegal connections, water system piping damage etc.

The amount of water consumed can not be calculated due to lack of meters and illegal connections in water supply network. Also the percentage of water lost in the system it is impossible to conclude for the same reasons as above.

The collection of means for this service has started to be undertaken as of November 2011 and the level of payment during the first five months was about 7%. Price per m<sup>3</sup> of water is 0.25 € per household, 0.30 € for business and 0.50 € for industry but due to lack of water meters, consumers pay an amount of € 3 per month for the maintenance of the network.

Lepenc River that is running through the area is of an open type with a flow toward the south-east part, and forms its water basin in the region that includes Hani Elezit, Kacanik, Shtërpçë and part of Ferizaj. It covers the area of 685 km<sup>2</sup> and average flow of 8.4 m<sup>3</sup>/sec. The water basin of River Lepenc is the third basin compared by the size with the rest of other rivers in Kosovo, and covers 6.3% of the total surface.

The territory is also full of streams that pass through the eastern and western sides of the Lepenc River valley. Three main streams are Kotlina, Rezhancës and Dimcës and all three of them flow into the river Lepenc. There is also a source of mineral water in the so-called place the mineral water, close to the main road. According to the reports from the Hydrometeorology Institute, the sources of this mineral water have the physic-chemical quality of the mineral water that is used for drinking.

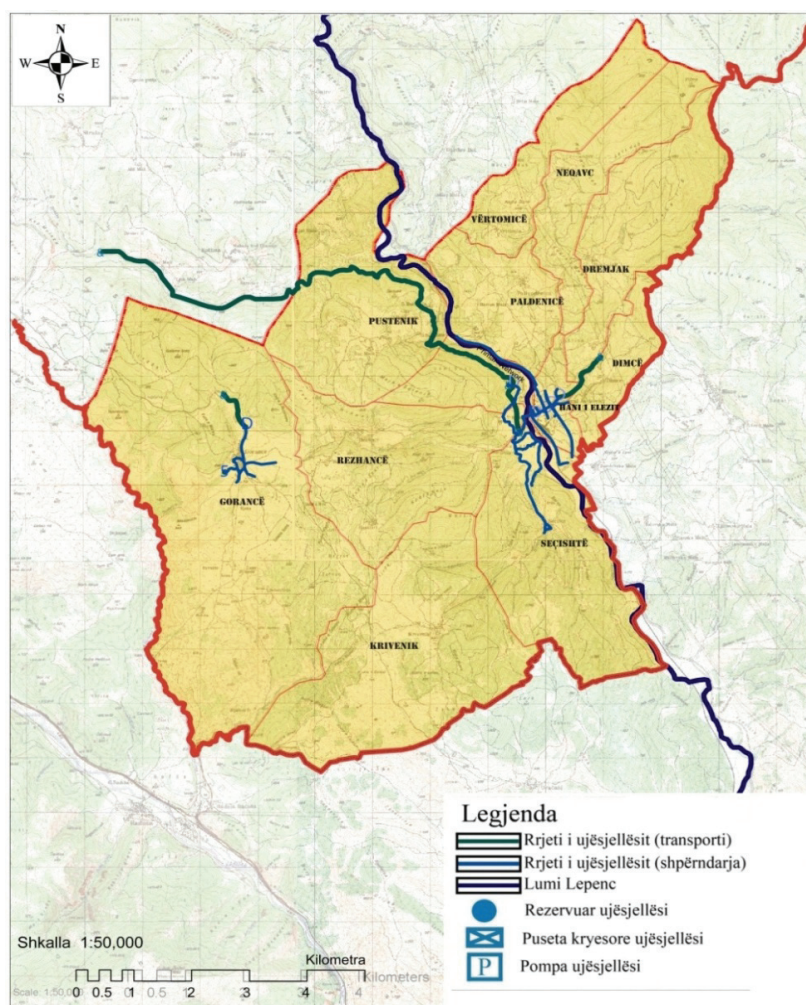


## 5.2.2 Water Supply

Hani i Elezit, including neighbourhoods Meliq, Brave, Mineral Water and village Seçishtë has installed a water supply system from the Globocica resources, which is constructed after the war. USAID has facilitated the drafting of the project while Sharrcem, UNHCR, Sharr-Salon and Kosovoplast have supported the implementation of the project. This project had anticipated the maximum supply of 12 l/sec of drinking water for people and is the first of its kind in this area, used mainly by residents of Hani Elezit for household needs. As a result of some technical defects and mismanagement or failure to manage the system in 2006 there was a serious pollution of water supply system. This is shown by analysis and the results made by the Regional Institute of Public Health in Ferizaj.

Another system of water that was built just for the needs of the factory for the production of cement is now out of function, but connection of people that were made earlier in this system are not disconnected, and this is also considered as one of the main reasons leading to the contamination of water. This system is not properly maintained and stream water enters the tubes without treatment causing water pollution.

With the construction of water supply system from Gllboçica, most residents have made alternative connections in both systems. As such, the two systems operate for water supply of the Hani i Elezit residents.



Map no.3. Water supply network



In 2010 the project of reconstruction of old water supply system of Dimca was implemented, but there are still problems such as not switching from the old system, water losses or misuses. Despite Globocica water system, that takes the water directly from the source; water system Dimca receives the surface waters of the stream. It is planned that Hani I Elezit will have a quantity of 16 l/sec extra water from this project. On the basis of measurements made in June of 2008, the amount of the non-processed water from the river Dimca was from 30 to 35 l/sec.

According to the calculations made during the design stage, out this stream of Hani I Elezit could be caught about 20 l/second of the non-processed water.

Drinking water supply system consists of the following facilities:

- The building for receiving the water- Captions
- The building for sharing the water
- Reservoir with equipments for water treatment
- The main pipe from the reservoir to the city

After the capture of the water, the water enters into sediment then passes through the processing equipment and water disinfection passes into the reservoir with a volume of  $V = 250 \text{ m}^3$ . From here it's transported to the free fall through the distribution network. Main pipe from the reservoir to the city, over 1700 m, is HDPE polyethylene - 100 profiles:  $\text{Ø} 160 \text{ mm}$ ,  $\text{Ø} 125 \text{ mm}$  and  $\text{Ø} 90 \text{ mm}$  PP with working pressure - 10 bar.

A special system of water supply in the village Gorancë has a capacity of 8 l/sec and provides a water quantity of 670 l/24 hours for each of the 1028 inhabitants of the village.

Other villages have no access to water supply network but they get the water supply from wells or springs.

### 5.2.3 The demand for drinking water

The designed capacity of the two systems of water is 28 l/sec, and another special system in Gorancë village about 8 l/sec. This amount of water is sufficient to ensure regular supply for local residents who have access to the system, except in August and September when water consumption is greater and the capacity of the water falls.

The number of inhabitants that are supplied with water from these three systems is only 4713 or 50.16% of the inhabitants of the municipality of Hani Elezit and this amount of water is sufficient to provide a supply of about 670 l/24 hours per capita, in areas that have access to the piped water.

To supply all the inhabitants of the municipality (9395 inhabitants) with a quantity of water of 150 L/day, which are considered sufficient to meet their daily needs, are, required only 16.31 l/ second. It makes us realize that, right now the misuse and loss of water is very high and that with a better management of water supply system, but also with a more rational use of water, will ensure regular supply to all residents of the municipality.

Among the largest water consumers are factories, customs terminal even some businesses that are carry out their activity in the municipality, among them especially are the four carwashes that are connected to the water system and are not equipped with meters.

### 5.2.4 Drinking Water Quality and Monitoring

The water is a gateway of spreading of the diseases. Bacterial, chemical and physical contamination, cause health problems and in the public health, the quality and access to water is a particular priority. However, transmission of diseases originating from contaminated water can be controlled effectively with technological methods practical and economical.

The main problem of drinking water supply is its poor quality, therefore, the residents who have access to the water system, do not use this water for drinking but only for cleaning. Results of the drinking water analysis carried out by the Public Health Institute (PHI) in Ferizaj indicate a poor quality of water, which never meets the criteria for drinking water quality. Water samples are taken each month and are sent for the chemical and bacteriological analysis in PHI in Ferizaj.

Water pollution can come as a result of mismanagement, limited capacity of existing filters for water filtration, as well as the connections that have been made in the past in the water that has served for the needs of the factory, which is now out of the function. Even though they are connected to the new water system, consumers continue to be bound in the old system that is out of the function, which has caused the mixing of water that causes pollution. Wells used for drinking water also does not meet hygienic since there is no chlorination taking place.

The Hani I Elezit municipality is faced with a number of different endemic diseases and different routes of transmission. One of the characteristics of contagious diseases for residents of the municipality is the introduction of infectious diseases that are spread through drinking water in a sporadic and epidemic form. The outbreaks of disease that spread through drinking water are very well known, such as acute diarrhoea, viral hepatitis type A, etc. As is the epidemic of Viral Hepatitis in year 2006 with over 36 recorded cases, and it is assumed that there are some other cases that were not reported at the Institute of Public Health in Ferizaj.

Based on the analysis (chemical and bacteriological) that PHI in Ferizaj has undertaken, drinking water quality is outside of all norms and criteria established by the international norms for drinking water quality.

Only for the last four months of 2011 are reported 928 cases of infectious diseases, out of which 278 cases of acute diarrhoea.

*Table No. 8. Presentation of cases of infectious disease for four months of 2011*

Diseases	September	October	November	December	Total
<b>Pneumonia</b>	4	6	18	2	30
<b>Diarrhoea</b>	173	25	48	32	278
<b>Varicela</b>	2	0	1	2	5
<b>Influenza</b>	41	115	125	334	615
<b>Total</b>	220	146	192	370	928

Based on the data provided by the FMC in Hani I Elezit, the number of diarrhoea A 09 cases is 424 (211 males and 213 females), while the number of cases of Hepatitis B is 18 (7 males and 11 females).

The results of water analysis conducted by PHI in Ferizaj show that the water of water supply system in Han I Elezit does not meet the conditions in order to be used for drinking which particularly is noticeable for the bacteriological pollution aspect.

<sup>8</sup> Institute of Public Health, Ferizaj

<sup>9</sup> Directorate for health and Social welfare

Table No. 9. Water quality samples analyzed for 2007-2012, IPH

Year	Municipality	Water facility	Total no of samples	Total chemical analysis adequate/non-adequate	% of inappropriate	Total Bacteriological analysis Adequate/non-adequate	% of inappropriate
2007	Hani I Elezit	Water supply	7/79	30/30/0	0 %	49/23/26	51.30 %
2008	Hani I Elezit	Water supply	7/82	34/26/8	23.50 %	48/5/43	89.60 %
2009	Hani I Elezit	Water supply	5/56	27/17/10	37.04 %	38/2/36	94.70 %
2010	Hani I Elezit	Water supply	8/96	32/13/19	59.37 %	64/11/53	82.81 %
2011	Hani I Elezit	Water supply	0/0	0/0/0	0.00 %	0/0/0	0.00 %
2012	Hani I Elezit		5/28	8/1/2009	11.1 %	19/7/12	63.16 %

### The epidemiological situation

Outbreak of hepatitis A in 2006 with over 36 recorded cases, and it is assumed that there were more cases that were not reported at all.

Table No.10. The annual report of infectious diseases in Han I Elezit

01.01.2011 - 31.12.2011

Municipality	ITPR & ARI	Influenza A-H1N1	Suspicious on influenza	Acute diarrhoea	Varicela	Total
Hani I Elezit	2		41	150	2	195

The biggest number of cases of this group of diseases belongs to the acute diarrhoea. This number is related to poor infrastructure, drinking water supply from uncontrolled sources, long hours water cuts, no sewage, solid waste disposal near the water sources, etc.

The factors that affect the appearance of these diseases are:

- Poor quality of drinking water and sanitation (in rural parts),
- non hygienic removal of waste
- Lack of sanitary inspection services,
- Low awareness of the population regarding the mode of protection from infectious diseases
- Lack of control of public and private health sector by the health inspectors (MH) for regular reporting of infectious diseases.

About 85% of cases of diarrhoea are attributed to the insufficient quality and quantity of water, waste water system and hygiene in Kosovo (ASK 2011).

### Conclusions:

- Hani I Elezit has problems with drinking water quality
- Water quality does not meet the requirements set out in regulation AI 2/99
- Water remains an epidemiological threat to the public health in Hani I Elezit
- Only about 50% of residents are connected to the public water network
- The technical acceptance (hand-over) of the water facility was not undertaken.

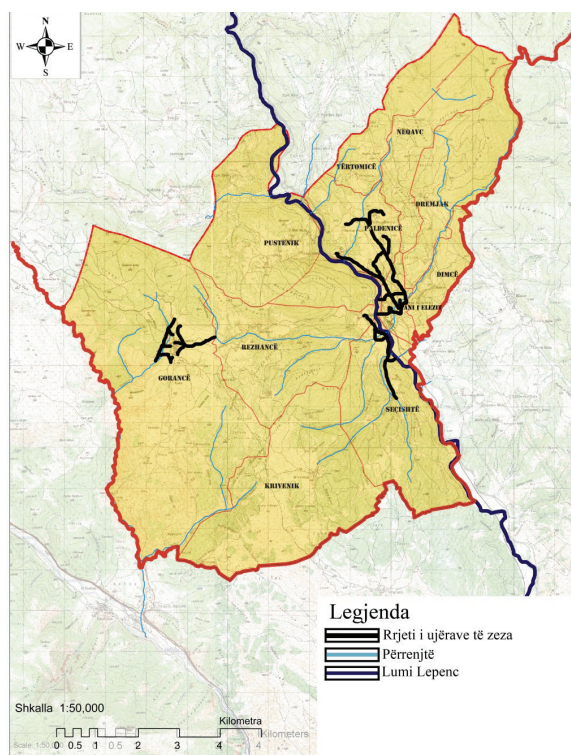
### 5.2.5 Recommendations for the solution of key problems

In order to solve the problem of water supply are recommended the following:

- Improvement of existing water supply system
- Prohibition of abuse and liability for the rational use of drinking water
- Quality control of drinking water from private wells
- Exploring opportunities for new water sources
- Research on water resources in other villages where there is likely possibility to be covered by the current system of water supply
- Construction of water supply network in all settlements
- Regulation of mineral water source

### 5.3 Sewage

There is a common system of sewerage for the city centre of Hani I Elezit and neighbourhoods. There are about 20 km of sewerage system in Han I Elezit and all of them flow into the river Lepenc or streams without any treatment.



Map no.4. Wastewater system



In Gorancë village there is a sewage system that collects wastewater from this village and pour them into the stream. Factories operating in the territory of the municipality did not fix the sewage problem, but they discharge all wastes into the river.

There is no proper system to treat the water that comes from rain, except on one road in the city centre where there is one atmospheric canal and in the case of road Hani I Elezit - Krivenik, where rain water runs along the open canal built exclusively for this purpose. It is an immediate need the construction of a collective sewage system and renovation of the sewage system in the city.

### 5.3.1 Water pollution in the river Lepenc

The main problems associated with water pollution are a result of discharges of wastewater, untreated wastewater from factories, small businesses, households and farm waste. The lack of wastewater treatment plants has led to pollution of surface waters but also groundwater.

Pollution of the water in River Lepenc from the untreated waste from the sewage system, combined with chemical pollution from heavy industry in this region affects the overall pollution in Han I Elezit.

Remnants of the inputs used in agriculture as pesticides and fertilizers, are also pollution factors of the River Lepenc. Due to the lack of knowledge on the use of these products, the efficiency of use is low and in one case a negative impact on the environment increases. Among water pollutants are also included the slaughterhouse (butcher) located in the city centre, which discharges all liquid waste into the river. The pollution of River Lepenc is ranked in II and III of IV categories<sup>7</sup>.



Pictures no. 4 and 5. Sites of wastewater discharges

In the water of River Lepenc the metal chromium ( $\text{Cr}^{3+} / \text{Cr}^{6+}$ ) has an excess of the allowed rates according to Directive 152/1999, while the amount of other metals determined are in smaller quantities than the maximum rate allows.

<sup>7</sup> Spatial planning of Kosovo 2010-2020

### 5.3.2 Flooding

In the Kosovo map in terms of floods, Hani I Elezit is not considered as a flooding zone. The greatest damage caused by floods along the basin of Lepenci is 20%.<sup>8</sup> We have floods every year in the new neighbourhood in Seçishtë, which arises as a result of melting snow and rain over seasons that have more rainfall. The capacity of sub-terrestrial channels (water from Rezhanca stream passing through New Neighbourhood is inserted into the pipe) is too low in order to deal with the amount of water during the period of snow melting.

Recommendations for solving the problem with sewage and atmospheric water collection:

- Construction of the separate networks for sewage wastewater and atmospheric in the city
- Construction of the open channels for atmospheric waters in rural areas
- Construction of the sewage network in Paldenicë and Seçishtë
- Construction of the sewage treatment plant.

### 5.4 Waste

Solid Waste management capacity has been inadequate for several reasons. Hani I Elezit has not been covered with the activity of regional waste collection companies, and the inability of local authorities to establish a company that would collect the waste has made the situation regarding waste even more grave. Lack of financial resources is also one of the difficulties that the local authorities in charge of waste management are facing.

#### 5.4.1 Municipal waste and other types of non-hazardous waste

Solid waste collection is one of the biggest problems in the area. A private company has been engaged to undertake the waste collection, which had begun to provide services in March 2000, and has been licensed by UNMIK municipal administration in October 2000 (Hani I Elezit was still part of Kacanik municipality).

In 2011 the municipality has developed and approved Waste Management Plan and has formed a company that will deal with waste management and water supply system.

Company "Pasteria" that makes garbage collection has seven workers and a solid waste collection truck, and one of its activities is intervention in cases when the sewage systems are blocked. Settlements included in the activity of this company are: city of Hani I Elezit, Paldenica, New Quarter, Seçishta, Mineral water and Vlash. Collection of waste is undertaken twice a week in the city and in the villages once a week. The number of households that are offered with waste collection service is 839 or 58% of the total number of households in the municipality. Based on the amount of waste collected during the first five months of the operation Pasteria Company, the average amount of waste collected is estimated to be about 2.3 tons per day or 831.12 t/year. Based on this amount, the amount of waste generated and collected per capita is 0.35 kg per day. Analysis of the composition of the waste in the waste samples taken at five locations in Hani I Elezit has shown that 35% of the total amount of the waste is organic waste. From the total amount of waste nearly 20% belong to the hygiene products (Pampers/diapers), followed by small items and plastics. The sum of two recycled fractions such as metals and glass make up less than 2%<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> Spatial planning of Kosovo 2010-2020 pp.53

<sup>9</sup> Plan for Waste management

Collected wastes are transported to regional waste landfill in Gjilan which charges 6.5 Euros per ton of waste. One of the main barriers for waste collection company in Hani I Elezit is that the distance from the municipality to the regional landfill is 60 km, which increases their operating costs. Hani I Elezit has the right to use the waste transfer station in Ferizaj. The total capacity is 50 000 m<sup>3</sup>, while monthly capacity 2500 ton. Transfer station serves the following municipalities: Ferizaj, Shtimje, Kaçanik and Hani I Elezit.

The company intervenes in wastewater management only when there is a blockage or other problem.

#### 5.4.2 Locations of the illegal waste disposal

There are nine illegal landfills where solid wastes of various types are disposed, which poses a serious risk to the health of people living near these landfills. Many of these landfills are found in the Lepenc river banks and streams passing through the territory of the municipality. These landfills not only give an ugly appearance of the beautiful landscapes near the river but they are also a serious threat to the health of residents. There is a wrong practice of burning the waste by increasing even more negative impact on the environment.

#### 5.4.3 Industrial Waste

Industrial activities in the municipality of Hani I Elezit are among the largest sources of waste. Years of exploitation of natural resources and the production of construction materials have resulted in large amounts of solid waste, which continue to be the main environmental challenges. Although the factory for the production of asbestos cement was closed, disturbing problems are asbestos waste on the river Lepenc.



*Picture No. 6. Asbestos waste*

The existence of a factory for the production of asbestos cement has contributed greatly to the pollution, which is evident in all areas. Asbestos cement was used in all its forms, to cover roofs, water pipes and other elements in all types of buildings and other public places. Right now asbestos cement factory buildings are being used as a customs terminal.

#### 5.4.4 Recommendations for the solution of key problems

- Relocation of waste (including asbestos waste) from the illegal landfills
- Garbage collection from all municipal settlements
- Selection of waste that can be recycled
- Provide waste containers in all settlements
- Establish the location for the construction waste
- Inform residents about the importance of collecting and recycling waste
- Removal of the remaining tanks in the area of the former army

### 5.5 Land

An essential natural resource is soil which is being exposed for a long time to a process of degradation, is now in very poor condition. Hani I Elezi lands are generally classified as brown lands, shallow over shale or limestone and humus on serpentine.<sup>10</sup> The sites close to the production of construction materials are fully covered by stratified dust over the pollution years, which had an impact on the whole urban area and some surrounding settlements. The mining space represents the most significant example of the degradation of the natural environment. During the years of mining the entire surface along the border line has become a large surface mine, and all this was done without taking any step towards environmental regeneration of those areas that are no longer used. Since sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) is one of the pollutants emitted during cement production process, it causes acid rains which cause an increase in the acidity of the soil and thus reduce soil fertility.

#### 5.5.1 Distribution of land by activity

The municipality of Hani I Elezit disposes with these land areas and with these agricultural corps structure

*Table No. 11. Land Distribution*

No.	Type	Surface in ha	Surface in %
1.	Construction and gardens	314,7	3,80
2.	Roads	106,5	1,28
3.	Rivers	97,19	1,17
4.	Gravel	33,38	0,40
5.	Graveyards	5,59	0,06
6.	Stones	163,5	1,97
7.	Arable land	1.171,77	14,12
8.	Fruit plant/gardens	5,52	0,06
9.	Meadows	230,47	2,77
10.	Pastures	1.577,5	19,01
11.	Forest	4.588,84	55,32
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8.294,37</b>	<b>100,000</b>

<sup>10</sup> Strategic environmental evaluation



## 5.6 Biodiversity

Hani I Elezit, although as of the size of the territory that involves is a small part of Kosovo, and it's very rich with its plants and animal species. In recent times, the use of natural resources is becoming uncontrollable, such as the massive cutting of trees, burning of forests and meadows, illegal hunting, fishing, etc. All these human actions are destroying the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, which precede the disappearance of rare species of flora and fauna in the Han I Elezit. As a concrete example may serve the river Lepenc which is now almost dead, as a result of industrial pollution and the dumping of wastes from the residents. From the natural heritage in Kosovo currently, under the protection of the law are about 4.3% of its territory, which is very little compared to the number of identified of species such as 1,800 plant species and 874 animal species.

The territory of Hani i Elezit has no legally protected area as well, and there is not any object protected or proposed to be included in the list of protected objects.

### Flora

Phytocenosis of this settlement represent very complex community, a high degree of integration characterized by certain composition, complex structure and plant relationships with each other as well as environmental conditions. The character of these mutual relationships is determined by the ecological features of plant and residence features which mean the character of climate, soil and human and animal impact. Man is the main factor that during the evolution of the living world has made a lot of changes in ecological factors to its operations, bringing the flora in a quandary of existence to the complete disappearance of some endemic species of Kosovo.

Living conditions and other factors have conditioned some phytocenosis to be very complicated, with a large number of species, some very simple with a small number of species, such as the area where the cement factory and stocks merger are located. In terms of flora, this place is very prosperous, where are expressed numerous elements of flora. In this locality are included the lower forests and bush of black hornbeam (carpinetum orientalist). Edificatory of these forests are sessile oak forests (*Quercus petraea*) and hornbeam white (*Carpinus Beullus*).

In Gorancë is located a plant with endemic character called "*Convolvulus cochlearis*" (trilling of Kosovo). This plant should be protected under the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2011-2020.

1. Table no. 12. Trilling of Kosovo (endemic plants)<sup>11</sup>

Family/Type	Blooming/fruit s	Biotope	Spread out in Kosovo	General spread out	Ende mic plant	Condition
<b>CONVOLVULACEAE</b>						
<b>Convolvulus cochlearis Griseb 1844 (trilling of Kosovo)</b>	VI- VII/VIII	In grass and stone places of hill areas of serpentine nature	Gorrance (territory of Hani I Elezit)	Kosovo	Of Kosov o	Rare (steno- endemic plant of Kosovo that should be protected by the law

In our municipality lives a shrub that is endemic to Kosovo and this is type *Paliurus spina christi* - Driza also known as Caller Cali (Fam. Rhamnaceae - Arrçore). Its fruit is round with the butterfly around<sup>12</sup>.

At this location is also present the water flora wherein are observed the green algae (Clorophyta).



Picture no. 7. Plants endemic character called "*Convovulus cochlearis*" (trilling of Kosovo)

### Fauna

The world fauna of this area is shown in a small number of species as wild rabbit, weasel, field mice, reptiles, lizards, snakes, salamanders, frogs, turtles, etc. While, the types of the birds seen are the wild pigeons, eagles, falcon, partridge etc.

The absence of the greatest number of species of fauna in this locality is due to the polluted environment by human activity, as well as the proximity of the highway Prishtina-Skopje, which is characterized by very large movement of traffic. In this area is also present aquatic fauna in the river Lepenc, known for different types of fish such as trout, carp, gold fish, and river braces etc.

The human impact on natural resources and biodiversity has left serious consequences through utilization of merger mineral as a raw material for cement production, urban infrastructure development, then through uncontrolled wood cutting and forest burning, unprofessional collection of medicinal plants, illegal hunting and fishing and the use of fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture.

11 Strategy and plan for biodiversity 2011 - 2020

12 High Plants systematic with elements of phylogeny. Feriz Krasniqi

## 5.7 Urban Development

### 5.7.1 Spatial planning in the municipality

Although Hani I Elezit was part of the territory of Kacanik until 2005, it was never included in the development plan or other relevant plans, as Kacanik administration has not had a MDP with themes that are defined and required by current laws.

In 2011 the municipal assembly of the Hani I Elezit has drafted and adopted the Urban Development Plan and the Municipal Development Plan, which will be based on the development plans of the municipality for the next fifteen years.

The urban area of Hani I Elezit is characterized by several types of spaces. This diversity is a result of historical developments spaces, geographical location as a river valley between two massive mountainous, various road infrastructure, mineral reserves and industrial development etc. City centre is in general a flat surface with a slight slope to the west towards the river. With the onset of industrial activities this area started to be populated, initially with social housing buildings, and later with specific individual houses. Having good connections with the railway to the west and the main road to the east, this area continued to be inhabited and developed, becoming a centre for surrounding villages. Today the centre of the city is characterized mostly with residential buildings that have commercial space on ground floor, the buildings around the main roads or green yards inside the neighbourhoods.

Only 2.2% of the urban population lives in multi-storey apartments located in the city centre. The other percentage of the residential spaces is used for individual housing. There are also some green areas on the property of the former army and some public spaces in the centre of town.

Another type of spaces within the urban area of Hani i Elezit is the industrial area. These areas are also characteristic because the developments in this part have directly influenced the development of Hani I Elezit as a settlement, and later as a centre for the surrounding villages. The industrial areas include about half of the urban area and are divided into two parts: industrial production and mining. The content of this area is considered as a very important economic developer and at the same time as the generator of pollution and environmental degradation in general. First subdivision is mostly the industrial area with other essential areas such as roads, parking lots, green spaces (not maintained) etc. Whereas, the second subdivision is fully organized as a surface mining of merger, as raw material for cement (UDP 2011).

The territory of Hani I Elezit consists of three types of ownership: private, social and the municipal ownership.

**Private properties** are composed of irregular parcels and various shapes and sizes. Within the territory of the city there are small parcels with an area of 200-300 m<sup>2</sup> and large parcels with an approximate surface area of 4000-5000 m<sup>2</sup>. There are two main types of form and organization of parcels that are physically separated from the main road linking Pristina and Skopje. To the west of the road there is a tendency that the land be given the form of a linear network (square) of properties through orthogonal lines that follow the left side of the river Lepenc, as a organizing element. On the eastern side of this axis there is a trend to organize properties around the city centre in radial order chasing other road networks. In general, the plots are small and fragmented that affect the main roads and the city centre.

Large parcels are located outside of the urban areas, typically in rural areas related to agriculture and other social structures developed in specific regions.

The number of **municipal properties** in the city centre is relatively small. These properties are usually found on both sides of the road in the town of Hani I Elezit, where old buildings of the collective housing are built.

The **Social properties** are usually the roads, rivers, streams, pastures and forests that are spread in the most part of rural areas. There are also industrial areas which are spread on the south side of the city centre and include properties of the cement factory "Sharrcem", "Koso-vaplast" and customs terminal.

In this group are included the undefined properties that are properties of the former Yugoslav army, which are used by municipality, but still their ownership is not defined.

*Table No.13. Types of land ownership*

No.	Ownership of the land	Surface (ha)
1.	Private	3,263.96
2.	Municipal	350.00
3.	Social	5,026.90
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,294.37</b>

The table below shows the properties in hectares:

### 5.7.2 Informal Settlements

In Han I Elezit there is a new neighbourhood called "Bravet" that is located in cadastral area of Pustenikut. According to the records of settlements in 1970, the same is built on a socially-owned land (land managed by the Forestry Agency). The total constructed area is 2.82 ha and the number of people living in this area is 170. Quality of construction and infrastructure in this place is no different from other rural settlements, except the issue of ownership which is not yet defined.

#### **It is recommended the following:**

- To prepare projects to increase green areas in the urban area of the city;
- To prepare projects for the awareness of the population for the protection of biodiversity; - prepare detailed plans (adjustment) for all urban areas of the town in order to incorporated new construction into urban architectural plan;
- To protect and maintain agricultural lands by preparing urban detailed plans for high buildings;
- Collaborate with MAFRD private forest certification;
- To prepare projects for reforestation of areas damaged by illegal cutting and fires with native plant species;
- Collaborate with MESP for including under the protection the rare and characteristics types of Hani I Elezit such as Tulip of Sharri (*Tulipa scardica*);
- To stop unscrupulous hunters through the Association of Hunters and other mechanisms.



## 5.8 Industry

Hani I Elezit is a place that has a remarkable industrial development. Two plants known in this area are the cement factory "Sharrcem" and factory for Styrofoam "Kosovaplast". There was also the asbestos cement factory "Sharr Saloni" which facilities are being used as a customs terminal, while two other factories still operate with their normal capacity.

A negative consequence for Hani I Elezit as a developed industrial place is that there is an extensive contamination. Contamination is present in soil, air, water, noise and the impact on the landscape due to the exploitation of natural resources. The fact that Hani I Elezit had an economic interest since the opening of the cement factory in 1936, it was regarded as a "hot spot" of Kosovo in terms of pollution.

## 5.9 Agriculture

Agriculture plays an important role in each place; wherein each place has its own land, terrain, climate and mode of agricultural production. The agricultural areas determined by the quality of the soil are categorized in classes VI and VII.

Land area of the municipality of Hani Elezit is as in the following:

*Table No. 14. Land Distribution*

<b>Agricultural land</b>	<b>Arable land</b>	<b>1.971,33 ha</b>
	<b>Meadow</b>	<b>230,16 ha</b>
	<b>Pasture</b>	<b>1.693,25 ha</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.894,74 ha</b>
<b>Forests</b>		<b>3,878,10 ha</b>
<b>Settlements</b>		<b>519,40 ha</b>
<b>Total surface</b>		<b>8.292,38 ha</b>

The main agricultural crops cultivated in the municipality are: wheat, corn and small quantity of other crops. The cultivation of these crops is mainly spread out in the fields of Seçishtës and Krivenikut, but in small quantities in Paldenicë, Lac, Dremjak and in all other villages. In small surfaces are cultivated also vegetables such as potato, tomato, pepper and cabbage etc.

## 5.10 Natural Resources

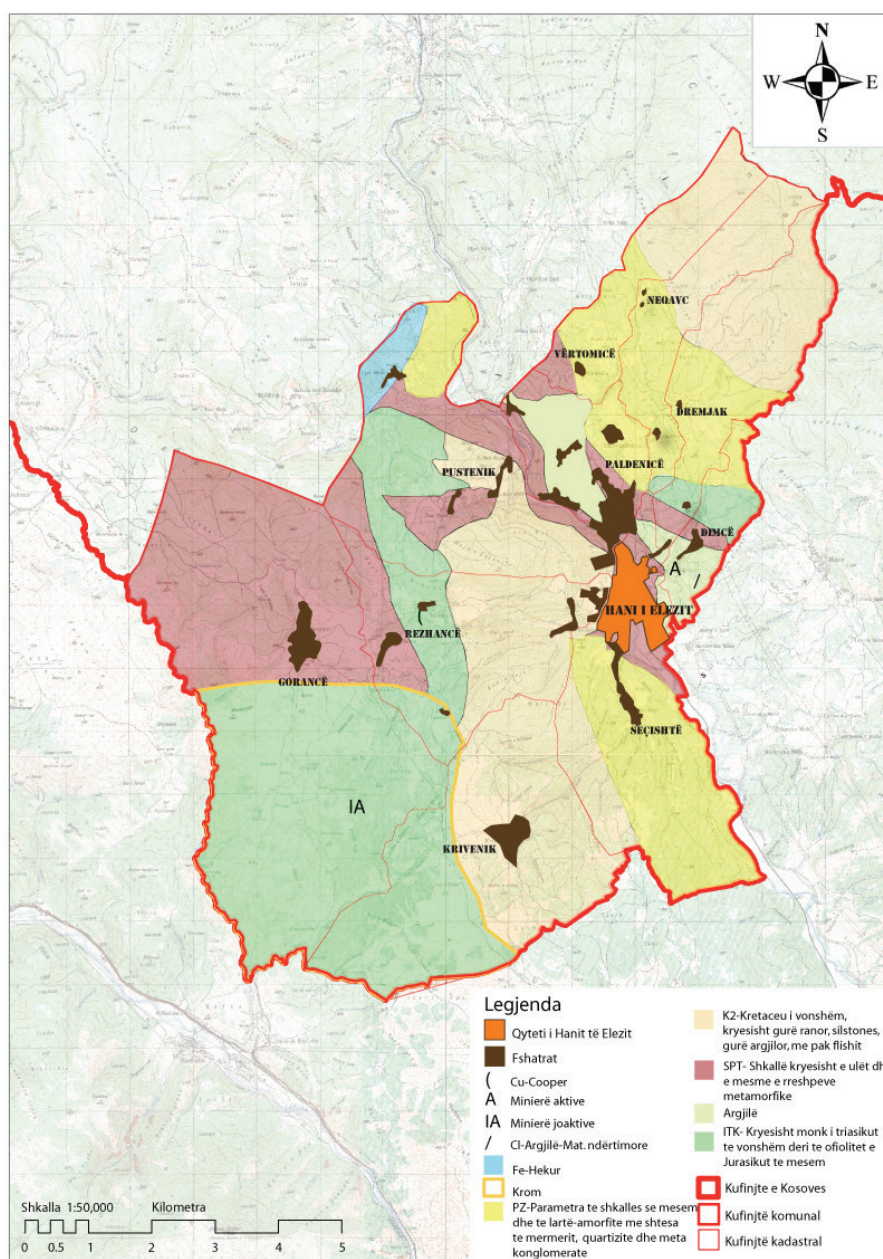
Hani I Elezit is rich in natural resources, in particular those used for the production of construction materials. In addition to water and wood, the municipality is also rich with limestone and clay.

Verified reserves of natural raw materials are presented in the table below.

Table No. 15. Natural resources

No.	Name	Location	Reserves (ton)	Remark
1.	Clay for cement	Hani I Elezit	<b>13.438.260</b>	<b>Confirmed</b>
2.	Clay for cement	Paldenice	<b>25.985.030</b>	<b>confirmed</b>
3.	<b>Clay</b>	<b>Paldenice</b>	26.392.460	<b>Confirmed</b>

Hani i Elezit have sufficient wood and water as well as a significant amount of agricultural land. Forest area (about 4.842 acres) gives the municipality an appropriate predisposition for tourism and livestock development, while as comparison has only about 1971.33 hectares of agricultural land.



Map No. 5. Minerals (MDP 2011)

### 5.10.1 Forestry

Hani I Elezit forests are found in the western and eastern parts of the territory. Almost 55% of the territory is covered by forests, most of which are socially owned property within the Agency of Forestry. Most forest resources are cut and used for heating purposes. The cross-border cooperation projects between Kosovo and Macedonia are very important for forest protection and prevention of illegal cutting.

Given the fact that forests cover more than half of the total municipal territory (4588.84 ha), a forest protection policy, to reduce the massive trend of de-grading is necessary. This trend started in the early 1990s of the last century and still continues.

Based on the report of the receipts submitted by the forest guards in 2011, the amount of illegally cut wood was 232.61 m<sup>3</sup>, estimated to have a value of about 26 000 euro.<sup>13</sup> A considerable damage during this year is also caused by the fire that damaged about 33 ha of forest of different wood types.

Table no. 16. Overview of forest fire damages in 2011 (EAK)

Parcel	Surface in ha	Type of wood	Ownership	Years/age	Grade of burn	Cause of fire
Uji I Bardh	3	Black pine	Public forest	32	Total	Unknown
Uji I Bardh	8	Oak	Public forest	15 - 25	Partial	Unknown
Uji I Bardh	22	Oak	Private forest	25 – 40	Partial	Unknown
Bodoshnjak	0.30	Oak, hornbeam	Public forest	25	Partial	Unknown
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,30</b>					

A good example is re-forestation with pines in a total surface of 17 hectares in Krivenik that was conducted by the municipality and the forest agency.

### 5.11 natural phenomena caused

In the group of natural hazards are included: floods, erosion, forest fires, and areas risked by earthquakes. Identified areas that are vulnerable to flooding are neighbourhood Ranëve and New Quarter. New neighbourhood situation is more problematic because the flow of water (river) is inserted into underground channels (pipes). Sometimes, in seasons with more precipitation, the tubes do not have adequate capacity to absorb the amount of water causing flooding of inhabited areas.

From the whole territory of the municipality of Hani I Elezit, 10% has very high risk of erosion and 28% of the area has high degree of erosion<sup>14</sup>.

<sup>13</sup> Forest Agency of Kosovo

<sup>14</sup> Spatial planning of Kosovo, 2010-2012, MSPE



There are also rare earth slide that occur along the highway at a place called "Dheu i bardhe". In the winter period the ice is dangerous in the highways resulting from the lack of surface water sewage system in this road.



*Picture no. 8. Landslides on highways near Paldenica, Hani I Elezit*

There is a potential risk of landslides in Paldenicë, along the highway. This landslide was caused by human intervention by quarrying during the construction of different residential or business buildings.

Knowing that 55% of the municipality's territory is covered by forests, and fires were frequent, especially in the summer. In September 2011 fire damaged 11 ha and 4 ha of forest pastures. The place called "pisha" (Pine) near the village Krivenik burned about 7 ha of the type black pine aged over 32 years which was completely destroyed, 4 ha of private forest of type Oak aged 20 - 35 years old, partially destroyed and 4 ha of pasture. But the place called Kodra e Fazlise burned 20 ha of private forest of type oak aged 25-40 partially damaged, 5 ha of public forest of oak type aged 10-15 years damaged about 30%, 5 ha pastures and 5 hectares of meadows.<sup>15</sup>

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15 Directorate for Public Services and Emergency



## Part 4

### Prioritization Methodology

In order to acquire the residents' opinion about environmental issues during the process of drafting the LEAP for the municipality of Hani I Elezit it has conducted a survey in which around 500 persons were surveyed. The questionnaires have been prepared in such a way that included all environmental problems faced by the inhabitants of the municipality. Through this survey involving about 5.3% of the residents of the municipality of Hani I Elezit, it was made possible to have information on the priorities in the environmental field. To implement the survey was hired a non-governmental organizations Sharr from Ferizaj.

On the following are the results of the survey in the form of tables but also illustrated with diagrams.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE FOR HANI I ELEZIT MUNICIPALITY

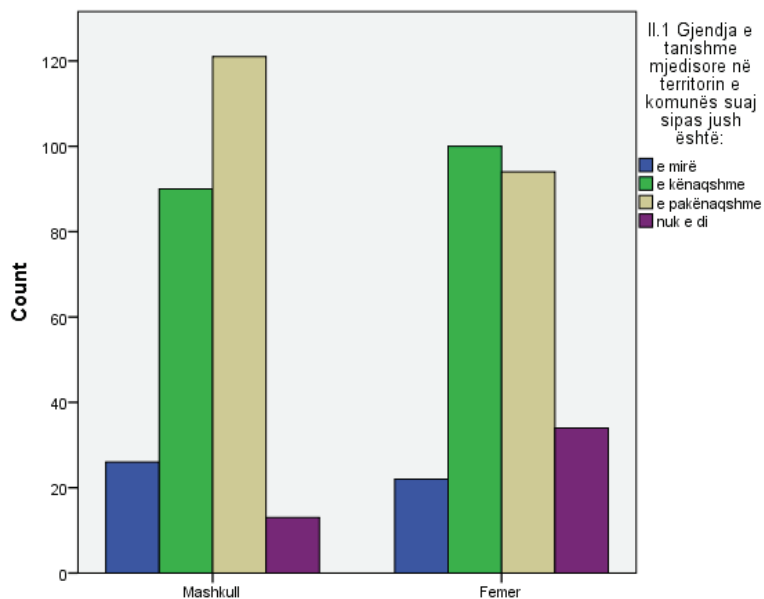
Municipality	Gender	Male (51%)					Female (49%)					
	Age	>18	18-25	25-50	50-65	65 +	>18	18-25	25-50	50-65	65 #i +	
		10%	20%	43%	20%	+	8	20%	43%	20%	+	
	resp.						7%	10	7%			
							%					
<b>Hani i Elezit</b>		<b>500</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>16</b>

### 1. PERCEPTION OF THE CURRENT ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION

#### 1.1 Current environmental situation in the territory of our municipality

		good	satisfactory	unsatisfactory	do not know
<b>Gender</b>	Male	26	90	121	13
		10.4%	36.0%	48.4%	5.2%
	Female	22	100	94	34
		8.8%	40.0%	37.6%	13.6%
<b>Total</b>		48	190	215	47
		9.6%	38.0%	43.0%	9.4%

The questionnaire for the municipality of Hani I Elezit



I.2. Gjinia

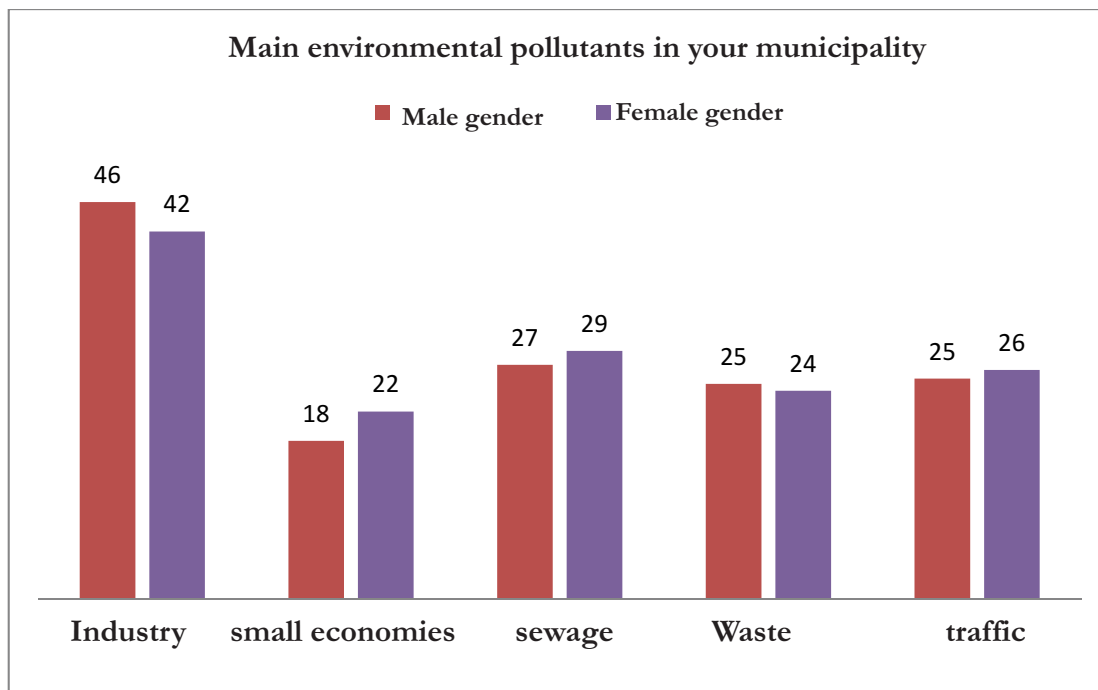
1.2 Five main environmental problems in our municipality

		Collected municipal waste	Polluted industrial waters	Waste waters/se wage	Air quality	Water quality in the rivers and channel	Quality of drinking waters	Dangerous wastes (medical, chemical, industrial, radioactive and others)
<b>Gender</b>	Male	115	107	96	242	186	214	<b>119</b>
		23%	21.4%	19.8%	48.4%	37.2%	42.8%	<b>23.8%</b>
	Female	96	103	99	234	199	215	<b>101</b>
		19.2%	20.6%	19.8%	46.8%	39.8%	43%	<b>20.2%</b>
<b>Total</b>		211	210	195	476	385	429	<b>220</b>
		<b>42.2%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>95.2%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>85.8%</b>	<b>44%</b>

As another problem for the citizens of Hani I Elezit is the polluted water from the dust.

**1.3 Three main environmental pollutants in the territory of our municipality**

		Industry	Small economies	Sewage	Municipal wastes	Traffic
Gender	Male	229	91	135	124	<b>127</b>
		46%	18%	27%	25 %	<b>25 %</b>
	Female	212	108	143	120	<b>132</b>
		42%	22%	29%	24 %	<b>26 %</b>
Total		441	199	278	244	<b>259</b>
		88%	40%	56%	49 %	<b>52 %</b>



As the main pollutants of Hani I Elezit, the citizens have mentioned Sharrcem or cement factory and quarries. Other results are found in the annex.

List of environmental priorities

After analyzing the survey results, the Coordination Group and Working Group members are determined for four priority areas to be treated with the Local Environmental Action Plan.

- Priority 1: air quality management
- Priority 2: Management of Drinking Water
- Priority 3: Wastewater Management
- Priority 4: Solid Waste Management



## Part 5

Action plan for the implementation of LEAP, with monitoring and evaluation

Priority 1 - Air Quality Management

#### Legal and Political Activities (L)

Activities	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators
L1	Hani   Elezit	Drafting of municipal regulation for protection of air pollutants	Decrease of air pollution
L2	Hani   Elezit	Drafting of the municipal regulations for eco taxes	The pollutants pay fines and this is acceptable by citizens

#### Administrative and inspection activities (A)

Activities	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators
A1	Hani   Elezit	Increase of capacities for environmental inspectors	Professional and trained staff
A2	Hani   Elezit	Organizing a campaign for education and raising awareness for the inhabitants and businesses for the danger of air pollution	Inhabitants and businesses are informed for the consequences of the air pollution
A3	Hani   Elezit	Increase of capacities of local environmental experts by stimulating the youth to study the natural science	Increase the number of local experts for environmental issues
A4	Hani   Elezit	Drafting of teaching materials for raising awareness of inhabitants for the consequences of environmental pollution	Raising awareness for inhabitants and creating the appropriate culture for respecting the environment

#### Technical and technology activities (T)

Activities	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators
T1	Hani   Elezit	Cleaning of the highway in order to avoid the creation of dust from the vehicle movements	Minimizing the air pollution
T2	Hani   Elezit	Increase of green areas (parks) in the city and revitalizing the surfaces that are used for extraction of raw material for cement production (open mines)	Improves the air quality in the city
T3	Hani   Elezit	Construction of a green line that will separate the industrial area with the inhabited area	Improves the air quality

Action plan for the implementation of LEAP, with monitoring and evaluation  
 Priority 1 - Air Quality Management

**Legal and Political Activities (L)**

Activities	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators
L1	Hani I Elezit	Drafting of municipal regulation for protection of air pollutants	Decrease of air pollution
L2	Hani I Elezit	Drafting of the municipal regulations for eco taxes	The pollutants pay fines and this is acceptable by citizens

**Administrative and inspection activities (A)**

Activities	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators
A1	Hani I Elezit	Increase of capacities for environmental inspectors	Professional and trained staff
A2	Hani I Elezit	Organizing a campaign for education and raising awareness for the inhabitants and businesses for the danger of air pollution	Inhabitants and businesses are informed for the consequences of the air pollution
A3	Hani I Elezit	Increase of capacities of local environmental experts by stimulating the youth to study the natural science	Increase the number of local experts for environmental issues
A4	Hani I Elezit	Drafting of teaching materials for raising awareness of inhabitants for the consequences of environmental pollution	Raising awareness for inhabitants and creating the appropriate culture for respecting the environment

**Technical and technology activities (T)**

Activities	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators
T1	Hani I Elezit	Cleaning of the highway in order to avoid the creation of dust from the vehicle movements	Minimizing the air pollution
T2	Hani I Elezit	Increase of green areas (parks) in the city and revitalizing the surfaces that are used for extraction of raw material for cement production (open mines)	Improves the air quality in the city
T3	Hani I Elezit	Construction of a green line that will separate the industrial area with the inhabited area	Improves the air quality

THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1											X					
2												X	X	X		
3														X	X	
4																X

A1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	A1
Name of the activities	Building capacity for environmental inspectors
Objective	Training of inspectors on how to inspect, monitor and prepare adequate reports during inspection
Comments	This will contribute to the professional capacity building of environmental inspectors that will have as an result the increase of their efficiency at work

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Training needs assessments	Municipality, MESP	1000
2	ToR preparation and pilot projects	Municipality and Donors	3000
3	Preparation of tender documents and selecting of the implementing company	Municipality, MESP and donors	2000
4	Implementation of the project	Municipality	10 000
		Total	16 000

THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1					X								
2						X	X	X					
3								X					
4									X	X			

A2 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	A2
Name of the activities	Organizing a campaign for education and raising awareness for the inhabitants and businesses for the danger of air pollution
Objective	Increase of the awareness level and other activities for environmental protection at the local level
Comments	Inhabitants and businesses are informed for the their possibilities to contribute in protection of the environment

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Information needs assessments	Municipality, donor	1000
2	ToR and projects preparation	Municipality, MESP and donors	3000
3	Preparation of tender documents and selecting of the implementing company	Implementing company, donor	2000
4	Implementation of the project	Selected company	10 000
		Total	16 000

THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	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			

A3 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	A3
Name of the activities	Increase of capacities of local environmental experts by stimulating the youth to study the natural science
Objective	environmental professionals, competent and sufficient in number

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Preparation of projects for student support	Municipality	500
4	Implementation of the project	Municipality	5 000
		Total	5500



THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	X				X				X				X			
2		X				X				X				X		

A4 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	A4
Name of the activities	Drafting of leaflets for raising awareness of inhabitants for the consequences of environmental pollution
Objective	Raising awareness for inhabitants and creating the appropriate culture for respecting the environment

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Establishment of the working group	Municipality, MESP, MEST	1000
2	Inclusion of experts	Municipality	2000
3	Public debate	Municipality, MESP and Donors	1000
4	Approval and publication of final draft	Municipality	1000
		Total	5000

THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	X															
2		X														
3			X													
4				X												

T1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	T1
Name of the activities	Purchase of new machinery for washing the roads from the dust and other wastes
Objective	Avoiding the dust from the overloaded highway

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for project implementation	Municipality, MESP	600
2	Preparation of tender documents and selecting of the implementing company	Municipality and donors	1000
3	Project implementation	Implementing company, donors	40 000
		Total	42 100

THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	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 of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	T2
Name of the activities	Increase of green areas (parks) in the city and revitalizing the surfaces that are used for extraction of raw material for cement production (open mines)
Objective	In the city of Hani I Elezit should be constructed a park, to revitalize the open mines surfaces and to create green areas near the schools

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for project implementation by including the definition of the working plan for experts that participate	Municipality, business	600
2	Preparation of tender documents and selecting of the implementing company	Municipality, MESP and donors	1000
3	Project implementation	Implementing company, donors	50 000
		Total	61 600

THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	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 of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	T3
Name of the activities	Construction of a green line that will separate the industrial area with the inhabited area
Objective	The main objective is that this green line/belt to serve as a physical obstacle to the infiltration of the dust from the factory for cement production but also from the open mines
Comments	Vegetative measure will have another positive effect by absorbing the released CO2, being that from the industry or from the vehicles

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Preparation of terms of reference for project implementation by including the definition of the working plan for experts that participate	Municipality, business	600
2	Preparation of tender documents and selecting of the implementing company	Municipality, MESP and donors	1000
3	Project implementation	Implementing company, donors	20 000
		Total	21 600

THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1									X							
2										X						
3											X					

## Priority 2 – Management of Drinking Water

**Legal and Political Activities (L)**

Activities	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators
L1	Hani I Elezit	Drafting of municipal regulation for fines and liabilities for water pollutants	Decrease of water pollution and protection of water resources
L2	Hani I Elezit	Drafting of a municipal regulation for sanitary inspectors for drinking water issues	The pollutants pay fines and this is acceptable by citizens
L3	Hani I Elezit	Drafting of a local plan for water regulation and management	Identifying the problems and possible solutions

**Administrative and inspection activities (A)**

Activities	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators
A1	Hani I Elezit	Increase of capacities for sanitary inspectors and environmental inspectors for water monitoring and inspection	Number of trained staff
A2	Hani I Elezit	Organizing an awareness campaign for water consumers	Raising awareness for the water consumers

**Technical and technology activities (T)**

Activities	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators
T1	Hani I Elezit	Installing the water meters at the entrance of all residents that have access to the water system	To estimate the level of losses and misuses in the network
T2	Hani I Elezit	Instalment of one filter in the water supply system of Dimce	Increase of the capacity of water processing
T3	Hani I Elezit	Construction of basins for pre-treatment of water in Dimce	Improves the water quality
T4	Hani I Elezit	Connection of the rural areas in the water system	Increase of consumers that have access to the drinking water
T5	Hani I Elezit	Rehabilitation of existing supply network and disconnection from the old system	Decrease of losses and improvement of water quality
T6	Hani I Elezit	Exploration of new water resources	Long term provision of water capacities for supplying the citizens

L1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	L1
Name of the activities	Drafting of a municipal regulation for fines and liabilities for water polluters
Objective	Drafting of the regulation in accordance with current legislation and empowerment of the fines at the local level

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Establishment of the working group	Municipality, MESP	1000
2	Drafting of the municipal regulation and the public debate	Municipality, MESP and donors	5000
3	Approval and publication of the final draft	Municipality	2000
		Total	8000

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X												
2		X											
3			X										

L2 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	L2
Name of the activities	Drafting of a municipal regulation for sanitary inspectors for the water issues
Objective	Identifying of the responsibilities of the inspectors at the local level

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Establishment of the working group	Municipality, MESP	1000
2	Inclusion of the experts	Municipality and donors	2000
3	Publication of the first draft and the public debate	Municipality, MESP and donors	1000
4	Approval and publication of the final draft	Municipality	3000
		Total	7000

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X												
2	X	X											
3		X											
4			X										

L3 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	L3
Name of the activities	Drafting of a local plan for the water management
Objective	To undertake a comprehensive feasibility study of the water supply system which would enable the identifying of the problems that characterize the water issue and to propose solutions for those problems

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Establishment of the working group	Municipality, donors	1000
2	Preparation of the ToR and feasibility project	Municipality and donors	5000
3	Approval and publication of the final draft	Municipality	1000
		Total	7000

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X												
2		X											
3			X										
4				X									

A1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	A1
Name of the activities	Increase of capacities for sanitary and environmental inspectors for water monitoring and inspection
Objective	Greater professionalism of the staff for drafting documents, plans and different instruments at the local level

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Establishment of the working group	Municipality, MESP	1000
2	Preparation of the ToR for implementation of the project	Municipality, donors	1000
3	Preparation of tender documents and selection of the implementing company	Municipality and donors	1000
4	Implementation of the project	Implementing company, donors	3000
		Total	6000



IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1					X								
2					X								
3						X							
4							X	X					

A2 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	A2
Name of the activities	Awareness campaign for the water consumers
Objective	Raising of awareness of the consumers and creating the habit of rational use of water

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Analysing the information needs	Municipality	1000
2	Preparation of the ToR and implementation of the project	Municipality, donors	1000
3	Implementation of the project	Municipality, MH, Implementing company	3000
		Total	5000

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	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 of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	T1
Name of the activities	Installing the water meters at the entrance of all residents that have access to the water system
Objective	To estimate the loss of water and misuse in the network

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Preparation of the ToR for implementation of the project	Municipality	1000
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company	Municipality, donors	500
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company	6000
		Total	7500

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	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 of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	T2
Name of the activities	Instalment of another filter in the water supply system in Dimce
Objective	To increase the water processing capacities

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Preparation of the ToR for implementation of the project	Municipality, donors	1000
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company	Municipality, MESP, donors	1000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company, donor	40 000
		Total	42 000

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	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 of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	T3
Name of the activities	Construction of basins for pre-treatment of water in Dimce
Objective	To undertake the pre-treatment of water through sedimentation in order to facilitate the further process of processing

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Preparation of the ToR for implementation of the project by including the definition of the working plan for the experts that will participate	Municipality, donors	Not defined
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company	Municipality, MESP, donors	----
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company, donors	---
		Total	---

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1									X							
2										X						
3											X					

T4 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	T4
Name of the activities	Connection of the rural areas in the water supply system
Objective	To increase the number of the consumers that have access to the drinking water

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Preparation of the ToR for implementation of the project	Municipality, donors	Not defined
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company	Municipality, donors	-----
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company	----
		Total	----

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1													X			
2														X		
3															X	

T5 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	T5
Name of the activities	Rehabilitation of the existing network for water supply and disconnection from the old system
Objective	Decrease of loss in the network and improvement of water quality

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Preparation of the ToR for implementation of the project by including the definition of work plan for experts that will participate	Municipality	To be determined in the first phase of implementation
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company	Municipality, donors	-----
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company	-----
		Total	-----

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X											
2						X										
3							X									

T6 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	T6
Name of the activities	Exploration of new water resources
Objective	Increase of the existing system capacities for water supply

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Preparation of the ToR for implementation of the project by including the definition of work plan for experts that will participate	Municipality, donors	2000
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company	Municipality, donors	1000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company, donor	30 000
		Total	33 000

IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1													X			
2														X		
3															X	

Priority 3: Wastewater Management

**Legal and Political Activities (L)**

Activities	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators
L1	Hani I Elezit	Drafting of municipal regulation for fines for water pollutants	Decrease of wastewater pollution
L2	Hani I Elezit	Drafting of a municipal regulation for municipal environmental inspectors	Responsibilities of the inspectors are clear

**Administrative and inspection activities (A)**

Activities	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators
A1	Hani I Elezit	Increase of capacities for environmental inspectors for inspection	Number of trained staff
A2	Hani I Elezit	Increase of capacities of environmental experts in the company that conducts the waste water management	Number of trained staff

**Technical and technology activities (T)**

Activities	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators
T1	Hani I Elezit	Construction of waste water sewage system from the “Rruga e te perndjekurve – Ura e Fezes”	Removal of the waste water discharge places from the inhabited areas
T2	Hani I Elezit	Construction of basins for waste water collection	Hampers the direct discharge of the waste waters into the river
T3	Hani I Elezit	Construction of waste waters plant	Treatment of waste waters
T4	Hani I Elezit	Construction of sewage system for Gorance-Rezhance- Hani i Elezit	The pollution of drinking water and land is stopped
T5	Hani I Elezit	Construction of sewage system for Krivenik – Secishte	The pollution of drinking water and land is stopped
T6	Hani I Elezit	Regulation of the sewage system in Rezhance village and Hunel neighbourhood	The pollution of drinking water and land is stopped
T7	Hani I Elezit	Bio treatment of waste waters	Decrease of river pollution and fulfilment of the EU standards

**L1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities**

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	L1
Name of the activities	Drafting of the municipal regulation for fines for the water polluters
Objective	Protection of water from pollution by fining the polluters

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Establishment of the working group	Municipality, MESP	1000
2	Inclusion of experts	Municipality, donors	5000
3	Publication of the first draft and public debate	Municipality, MESP and donor	1000
4	Approval and publication of the final draft	Municipality	1000
		Total	8 000

**IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN**

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1													X			
2														X		
3															X	

L2 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	L2
Name of the activities	Drafting of municipal regulation for municipal environmental inspectors
Objective	Drafting of a regulation in order to clearly define the responsibilities of the municipalities for protection of environment at the local level

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Establishment of the working group	Municipality, MESP	1000
2	Inclusion of experts	Municipality, donors	5000
3	Publication of the first draft and public debate	Municipality	1000
4	Approval and publication of final draft	Municipality	1000
		Total	8 000

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1													X			
2														X		
3															X	

A1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	A1
Name of the activities	Increase of environmental inspectors capacities for inspection
Objective	Improvement of professional skills for environmental inspectors

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Training needs assessment	Municipality, MESP	1000
2	Preparation of the ToR for the implementation of the project	Municipality, donors	3000
3	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company	Municipality, donors	2000
4	Implementation of the project	Implementing company, donor	5000
		Total	11 000



IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year	
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
1									X					
2										X				
3											X			
												X	X	

A2 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	A2
Name of the activities	Training of employee of the company that conducts the waste water management
Objective	Increase of capacity building of the company staff aiming to increase the efficiency of work

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Training needs assessment	Municipality	1000
2	Preparation of the ToR for the implementation of the project	Municipality, donors	2000
3	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company	Municipality, donors	1000
4	Implementation of the project	Implementing company, donor	3000
		Total	7 000

IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1													X			
2														X		
3															X	
4																X

T1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	T1
Name of the activities	Construction of waste water sewage system from the “Ruga e te perndjekurve – Ura e Fezes”
Objective	Removal of the waste water discharge places from the inhabited areas

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Preparation of the ToR for the implementation of the project	Municipality	1000
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company	Municipality, donors	1000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company, donor	78 000
		Total	80 000

IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1		X														
2		X														
3			X													
4				X												

T2 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	T2
Name of the activities	Construction of basins for waste water collection
Objective	To collect waste waters in one place and to hamper the direct discharge of the waste waters into the river
Comment	Such deposition will be necessary in the case of plant construction of treatment of waste waters

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Preparation of the ToR for the implementation of the project	Municipality	500
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company	Municipality	1000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company	15 000
		Total	16 500

IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	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 of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	T3
Name of the activities	Construction of the waste waters plant
Objective	Treatment of waste waters before they get discharged into the river

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Preparation of the ToR for the implementation of the project	Municipality, MESP	2000
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company	Municipality, donor	3000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company, donor	996 000
		Total	1 001 000

IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1									X							
2										X						
3											X					

T4 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	T4
Name of the activities	Regulation of the sewage system Gorance – Rezhance – Hani I Elezit
Objective	To gather the waste waters and to transport them to the location that is planned for construction of the plant for waste water treatment

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Preparation of the ToR for the implementation of the project	Municipality	1000
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company	Municipality, donor	1000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company, donor	30 000
		Total	32 000

IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1						X										
2							X									
3								X								

T5 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	T5
Name of the activities	Regulation of the sewage system Krivenik – Secishte
Objective	To stop the drinking water pollution in the stream from which the inhabitants of these villages are supplied

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Preparation of the ToR for the implementation of the project	Municipality	1000
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company	Municipality, donor	500
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company, donor	30 000
		Total	31 500

IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1									X							
2										X						
3											X					

T6 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	T6
Name of the activities	Regulation of the sewage system in village Rezhance and neighbourhood Hunel
Objective	To stop the pollution of drinking water and the land

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Preparation of the ToR for the implementation of the project	Municipality	1000
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company	Municipality, donor	500
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company, donor	10 000
		Total	11 500

IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1									X							
2										X						
3											X					

T7 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	T7
Name of the activities	Bio treatment of the waste water
Objective	To start the secondary treatment of the waste waters that is assessed as an effective solution for decrease of the pollution of rivers and fulfilment of the EU standards

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Preparation of the ToR for the implementation of the project	Municipality, KUR, donors	15000
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company	Municipality, donor	5000
3	Implementation of the project (for one settlement)	Implementing company	300 000
		Total	320 000

IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1					X											
2						X										
3							X									

Priority 4: Solid Waste Management

Legal and Political Activities (L)

Activities	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators
L1	Hani I Elezit	Drafting of municipal regulation for eco fines and tax on the plastic bags	The pollutant shall pay fines

Administrative and inspection activities (A)

Activities	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators
A1	Hani I Elezit	Increase of capacities for personnel for waste administration	The number of trained staff is increased
A2	Hani I Elezit	Program for awareness raising of the public	The public awareness is raised by increasing the environmental cautiousness

**Technical and technology activities (T)**

Activities	Location	Description	Criteria/success indicators
T1	Hani I Elezit	Purchase of new machinery for collection and discharge of the waste	Improves the company skills for waste management
T2	Hani I Elezit	Removal of asbestos waste from the banks of Lepenc River	Avoiding the risk from cancer substances
T3	Hani I Elezit	Supply of schools and collective buildings with containers	Surrounding facilities of these buildings should be clean
T4	Hani I Elezit	Instalment of the equipments for recycled garbage collection (plastic, paper, cans, glass, etc) near the supermarkets	To undertake the garbage separation which would facilitate the recycling process and reduce the amount of waste that is transported to the landfills
T5	Hani I Elezit	Enlargement of the collection system in the rural areas	Elimination of the illegal waste landfills

**L1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities**

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	L1
Name of the activities	Drafting of the municipal regulations for eco taxes and tax on plastic bags
Objective	Protection of environment based on the principles for payment by the polluters and decrease of pollution at the local level

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Establishment of the working group	Municipality, MESP	1000
2	Inclusion of experts	Municipality, donors	4000
3	Publication of the first draft and public debate	Municipality, MESP, donors	1000
4	Approval and publication of the final draft	Municipality	1000
		Total	7000

**IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN**

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1			X													
2				X	X	X										
3						X										
							X									



A 1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	A 1
Name of the activities	Capacity building of personnel for waste administration
Objective	Training of the staff for policy development and other instruments for protection of environment at the local level

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Training assessment needs	Municipality, MESP	500
2	Preparation of the ToR and pilot projects	Municipality, donor	1000
3	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company	Municipality and donors	1000
4	Implementation of the project	Implementing company, donor	4000
		Total	6500

IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	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								

A2 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	A2
Name of the activities	Program for public awareness
Objective	Raising awareness of the public for the danger that the illegal waste landfills present for their health

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Information needs assessment	Municipality, donors	500
2	Preparation of the ToR and projects	Municipality, donors	1000
3	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company	Implementing company, donor	500
4	Implementation of the project	Implementing company	1000
		Total	3000

IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1							X									
2								X								
3									X							
										X	X					

T1 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	T1
Name of the activities	Purchase of new machinery for collection and discharge of waste
Objective	Improvement of the skills of the company for waste management

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Preparation of the tender and selection of the winning bid	Municipality and donors	20 000
		Total	20 000

IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1									X							

T2 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	T2
Name of the activities	Removal of the asbestos waste from the Lepenc river banks
Objective	Avoiding the risk from cancer substances that are remaining from the factory for production of asbestos material

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Preparation of the ToR for the implementation of the project	MESP, Municipality	1000
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company	Municipality, donor	3000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company, donor	960 000
		Total	1 000 000

IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	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	X	X	X				

T3 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	T3
Name of the activities	Supplying the schools and collective centres with containers
Objective	To keep clean the facilities around these buildings

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Preparation of the ToR for the implementation of the project	Municipality, donors	500
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company	Municipality, donor	1000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company, donor	9 000
		Total	10500

IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	X															
2		X														
3		X														

T4 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	T4
Name of the activities	Instalment of the equipments for recycled garbage collection (plastic, paper, cans, glass, etc) near the supermarkets
Objective	To undertake the garbage separation which would facilitate the recycling process and reduce the amount of waste that is transported to the landfills

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Preparation of the memorandum of understanding between municipality, the company for waste management, centre for recycling and supermarkets	Municipality, MESP, company for waste management	2500
2	Preparation of the ToR and description of the project	Municipality, donors, company	10 000
3	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company	Municipality, MESP, donors	2000
4	Implementation of the project	Implementing company, donor	100 000
		Total	114 500

IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	1	2	3	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			

Prioriteti 1 – Menaxhimi i cilësisë së ajrit

T5 Detailed plan of implementation of activities

Location	Hani I Elezit
Activity	T5
Name of the activities	Enlargement of the waste collection system in the rural areas
Objective	Elimination of the illegal waste landfills that are currently located at the territory of the municipality of Hani I Elezit

Working phase		The responsible organization	The approximate value (Euro)
1	Preparation of the ToR and description of the project	Municipality, donors, company	1 000
2	Preparation of the tender and selection of the implementing company	Municipality, donors	500
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company	20 000
		Total	21 500

IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN

Working phase	First years				Second year				Third year				Fourth year			
	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	X	X	X

Decision on the approval of the LEAP

Republic of Kosovo

Municipal Assembly of Hani I Elezit

01/No. 2900/2012

Based on the law on local self-governance No. 03/L-040, article 11, 12, sub-paragraphs (d) (published in the official gazette Nr. 28/2008), for the Law on Protection of Environment No, 03/L-025, article 24, Regulation on Protection of the Environment, article 8.1, Statute of the Municipality of Hani I Elezit 32.2, decision number 01/N.117/2011 dated 26.09.2011 for starting the draft of local environmental action plan, the municipality of Hani I Elezit in the meeting held on 30.05.2012 took the following:

**DECISION  
FOR  
APPROVAL OF THE LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN**

**I**

The proposal decision number 06No. 2900/2012, the local environmental action plan is approved.

**II**

Approval of this decision is a result of executive proposal of the municipality and after development of all legal procedures. The local environmental action plan offers an analysis and evaluates the existing environmental situation and proposes alternative solutions.

The plan is a respond to a strategy in order to face the environmental challenges in the territory of Hani I Elezit and fulfils the existing plans and it was drafted in order to serve for the period of 2012 until 2017.

**III**

The local environmental action plan gives an opportunity to be modified in the future, after a certain period based on the requirements, conditions and circumstances that are created and gives a possibility for continuation of future planning.

**IV**

The local environmental action plan is prepared by the municipality of Hani I Elezit in cooperation with regional environmental centre (REC) and was financially supported by the Swedish Agency for Cooperation (SIDA).

**V**

For implementation of this decision shall be in charge the directorate for urbanism, cadastre and environmental protection.

**VI**

This decision enters into force on the day of approval by the municipal assembly.

**VII**

On this decision are informed the following: mayor of the municipality, director of urbanism, cadastre and protection of environment, ministry of environment and spatial planning, ministry of local government administration and archive service.

Hani I Elezit  
assembly

Date: 30.05.2012

Chairperson of the as-

Menduh Vlashi

## Vendimi për miratimin e PLVM-së



Republika e Kosovës  
Republic of Kosovo



Kuvendi i Komunës Hani i Elezit  
Municipality Assembly of Hani Elezit

**01/ Nr.2900 /2012**

Në bazë të Ligjit për Vetëqeverisjen Lokale Nr. 03/L-040, neni 11, 12 nënparagrafi (d), (të shpallur në Gazetën Zyrtare Nr. 28/2008), Ligji për Mbrojtjen e Mjedisit Nr.03/L-025, neni 24, Rregulloren mbi Mbrojtjen e Mjedisit neni 8.1, Statutin e Komunës së Hanit të Elezit neni 32.2, vendimin me numër 01/N.117/2011 të datës 26.09.2011 për fillimin e hartimit të Planit Lokal për Veprim në Mjedis, Kuvendi i Komunës së Hanit të Elezit në mbledhjen e mbajtur me datë 30.05.2012 mori:

### VENDIM

#### PËR

#### MIRATIMIN E PLANIT LOKAL PËR VEPRIM NË MJEDIS

#### I

Miratohet propozim vendimi me numër 06Nr.2900/2012, Plani Lokal i Veprimit në Mjedis.

#### II

Miratimi i këtij vendimi vjen pas propozimit të ekzekutivit të Komunës dhe pas zhvillimit të gjithave proceduarve ligjore. Plani Lokal për Veprim në Mjedis ofron një analizë dhe vlerësim të gjendjes ekzistuese mjedisore dhe propozon zgjidhje alternative. Ai i përgjigjet nevojës për një strategji për t'u përballur me sfidat mjedisore në territorin e komunës së Hanit të Elezit dhe plotëson planet ekzistuese dhe është hartuar për të shërbyer për periudhën kohore nga viti 2012 deri në vitin 2017.

#### III

Plani Lokal për Veprim në Mjedis jep mundësi për t'u modifikuar në të ardhmen, pas një periudhe të caktuar kohore në bazë të kërkesave, kushteve dhe rrethanave që krijohen dhe jep mundësi të vazhdimësisë së planifikimit për të ardhmen.

#### IV

Plani Lokal për Veprim në Mjedis është përgatitur nga Komuna e Hanit të Elezit në bashkëpunim me Qendrën Rajonale të Mjedisit (REC) dhe është mbështetur financiarisht nga Agjencia Suedeze për Bashkëpunim dhe Zhvillim (SIDA).

#### V

Për zbatimin e këtij Vendimi do të kujdeset Drejtoria për Urbanizëm, Kadastër dhe Mbrojtje të Mjedisit

#### VI

Ky vendim hyn në fuqi ditën e miratimit nga Kuvendi i Komunës.

#### VII

Me këtë vendim njoftohen: Kryetari i Komunës, Drejtoria për Urbanizëm, Kadastër dhe Mbrojtje të Mjedisit, Ministria e Mjedisit dhe Planifikimit Hapësinor, Ministria e Administrimit të Pushtetit Lokal dhe Shërbimi i Arkivit.

Hani i Elezit  
Data: 30.05.2012







## Bibliography/References

Kosovo Agency for Environmental Protection  
Kosovo Forest Agency  
Statistical Agency of Kosovo  
Department of Administration and Personnel  
Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development  
Department of Finance  
Department of Health and Social Welfare  
Department of Public Services and Emergency  
Department of Urbanism, Cadastre and Environmental Protection  
Department of Economic Development  
Department of Education and Culture Factory Sharrcem in Han Elezit  
Hydrometeorology Institute of Kosovo  
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Law on Environmental Protection, 26 February 2009  
Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP)  
Spatial Plan of Kosovo Spatial, 2010-2020  
Kosovo Environmental Action Plan (KEAP), 2006-2010  
Waste Management Plan, 2012-2015  
Municipal Development Plan, 2010-2025  
Urban Development Plan, 2010-2025  
Statute of the Municipality of Hani i Elezit  
Strategy for Social and Economic Development Hani I Elezit, 2008-2012







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



**REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER**

