Municipality:
Mitrovica

2012/2017

...for my city!

Local Environmental Action Plan

Local Environmental Action Plan

2012/2017

Municipality: Mitrovica

The project was finance by:

SWEDEN

Swedish Agency for International Development and cooperation.

Project implementation was supported by:

MESP and MLGA

This project was implemented by:

REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER

Regional Environmental Centre, REC – Office in Kosovo.

CONTENT

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

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

I have a special honour to introduce Local Environmental Action Plan for the city of Mitrovica, which plan has as a main aim the creation of a policy respectively a strategy for overcoming the problems of environmental pollution.

To achieve this goal, it need a great deal of work and continues work with experts from different fields in our city, who worked in very close cooperation with other international and local experts.

Given that Mitrovica as a centre of culture and education, for years has owned a high education of citizens in terms of purity, love for the nature and educating the future generations about environmental issues, the involvement of citizens and civil society in drafting the Local Environmental Action Plan also played an important role.

For the process and activities of the preparation of this plan, the public was informed through the website of the municipality, through print and electronic media, and direct meetings.

In this spirit, the city of Mitrovica with its staff and in cooperation with REC, taking into consideration the suggestions and contributions of citizens and experts in various fields, realized the Local Environmental Action Plan.

Local Environmental Action Plan will be a working document, which will serve as a step in attracting investment to improve the environment of the city of Mitrovica, for five (5) years to come.

For its contribution to environmental issues we thank Sida, the most powerful donor in the municipality of Mitrovica and REC, who helped in the preparation of this plan.

And at the end, special thanks go to all the citizens of Mitrovica, who directly and indirectly contributed to the realization of this plan.

Sincerely yours,
Mayor of Mitrovica Municipality
Avni KASTRATI

Abbreviations

AER	- European Agency for Reconstruction
EPAK	- Environmental Protection Agency of Kosovo
KFA	- Kosovo Forestry Agency
EU	- European Union
DANIDA	- Danish International Agency for Development
SAK	- Statistical Agency of Kosovo
GTS	- Suspended particles
HEC	- Hydro-central
IHMK	- Hydro-meteorological institute of Kosovo
NIPHK	- National Institute of Public Health of Kosovo
IPA	- Pre-accession instruments of EU
RWC	- regional water company
MEI	- Ministry of European Integration
MLGA	- Ministry of Local Government Administration
MESP	- Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
POE	- Publicly owned enterprises
NPK	- Nitrogen, Phosphor, Potassium
WHO	- World Health Organization
IPM	- Industrial park of Mitrovica
KEAP	- Kosovo Environmental Action Plan
LEAP	- Local Environmental Action Plan
MDP	- Municipal Development Plans
DUP	- Development Urban Plans
REC	- Regional Environmental Centre
SHBO5	- bio-chemical usage of oxygen
SHKO	- Chemical usage of Oxygen
SIDA	- Swedish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AI	- Administrative Instructions
MAV	- Monthly average values
ROWW	- Regulatory office for Water and Waste waters

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:

Mr. Sc. Avdullah NISHORI

Municipality of Mitrovica

Municipal Coordinator for LEAP:
Xhelal SHABANI
Irfan PECI
Violeta MILLOSHEVIQ

Members of the Coordination Body:

1. Gani Rrustemi	- Director of DMMP, Chairperson
2. Bislim Imeri	- Director of DBZHR, member
3. Shaqir Demiri	- Director of DSh, member
4. Rasim Veseli	- Director of DSHPI, member
5. Mehdi Bala	- Director of DU, member
6. Kastriot Jashari	- Director of the DMS, member
7. Ukshin Rreci	- Director of the ATK, member
8. Hetem Geci	- Director of the Cadastre, member
9. Eroll Zekiria	- Representative of the Turk community, and
10. Qazim Gushani	- Representative of the RAE community

Persons and different groups that were involved in drafting the LEAP for Mitrovica Municipality are:

1. Alush Musa	- Pro-dean in the Faculty of Mining and Metallurgy
2. Adem Fazliu	- Financial officer
3. Rrezarta Logja	-Office for heritage
4. Ali Ahmeti	- Environmental Director - Trepqa
5. Rrustem Abiti	- Director of UNITET – QBM
6. Gani Beshiri	- Officer for infrastructure – MM
7. Bedri Bajrami	- Director of the NGO "G.L.V. Trepqa Rural"
8. Tahir Islami	- Officer for PIP
9. Ramadan Uka	- Director of the NGO "Eko Trepqa"
10. Agron Sylejmani	- Director of the NGO "Eko Protection"
11. Kadri Istrefi	- Director of the regional water supply company
12. Shkumbin Hasani	- USAID Officer
13. Jeton Bajrami	- Officer for flora and fauna
14. Nysret Ymeri	- Officer in IPH
15. Tafil Salihu	- Environmental inspector – MM
16. Xhemailedin Smaka	- Traffic officer
17. Mehmet Bajrami	- Officer for waste - MM
18. Besim Kurti	- USAID officer
19. Drita Nushi	- Officer of UN-HABITAT
20. Sanije Behrami	- Officer for gender equality – MM
21. Shuhrete Peci	- Officer for water supply planning – MM
22. Shqipe Qarkaj	- Director of NGO "me dore ne zemer"
23. Vlora Bejta	- Environmental officer
24. Snezhana Nestoroviq	- Officer for communities
25. Merita Demiroviq	- Officer for communities
26. Ahmet Jashari	- Officer for information
27. Zharko Kovaqeviq	- RDA
28. Fatos Raifi	- RDA
29. Shyhrete Abazi	- Student, FgjT

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

The staff of the Municipality of Mitrovica, University of Prishtina Faculty of Geo-sciences and Technology, National Institute of Public Health-Mitrovica, Trepça - Enterprise under administration of PAK, Regional Water supply company "Mitrovica", Enterprise "Unity (UNITETI)", the tax administration of Kosovo-Mitrovica. Also, other relevant contributors were UN-HABITAT, USAID, Mercy Corps, RDA North, NGO "Eko Trepca", NGO "Hand on Heart" NGO "Eko Protection" NGO "Global Environment".

The legal bases for drafting the LEAP

Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosova - Republic of Kosovo

Komuna e Mitrovicës
Opština Mitrovica - Mitrovica Municipality

Drejtoria e Mbrojtjes së Mjedisit dhe Pyjeve
Nr. 73/14 dt. 28.09.2011
Mitrovicë

Bazuar në Ligjin për vetëqeverisjen lokale Nr. 03/L-040 në nenin17 pika e). Ligjin e Mjedisit 2009/03 neni 24; Rregullores Komunale për Mbrojtjen e Mjedisit Nr. 02/2010 neni 4, 5.2, 12.1; Aprovimin e Planit Lokal i Veprimit Në Mjedis, Drejtori i Drejtorisë së mbrojtjes së Mjedisit dhe Pyjeve merr:

VENDIM

1. Fillim i procedurës për hartimin e planit Lokal të Veprimit në Mjedis.
2. Marrëveshja është arrit në pajtim me Kryetarin e Komunës z. Avni Kastrati
3. Vendimi hyn në fuqi ditën e nënshkrimit.

REPUBLIKA E KOSOVO * KOMUNA E MITROVICËS * MITROVICE-MITROVICA * OPŠTINA MITROVICA * REPUBLIKA KOSOVO

Drejtori:
Gani Rrustemi

Mitrovicë
28.09.2011
I dorëzohet
1x1 Arkivit
1x1 Anëtarëve të komisionit

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 Waste (02/L -30, 2005)
- Law on air Protection from pollution (03/L-160 2010)
- Law on protection of plants (2006/02-L95)
- Law on Nature Protection (03/L-233 2010)
- Law on protection of varieties of plants (2007/02-L98)
- Law on Noise Protection (2007 02/L-102)
- Law on protection from fires (2006/02-L41)
- Law on Agriculture and Rural Development (03/L-098 2009)
- Law on Organic Farming (02/L-122 2007)
- Law on hunting (02/L-53 2005)
- Law on the artificial wastes (2003/10)
- Law on Spatial Planning (2003/14, 2003)
- Law on Forests 2004/29
- Law on Waters (2004/24)
- Law on irrigation of agricultural lands (02 / L -9 2005)
- Law on environmental impact assessment (2009 03/L-024)
- Law on Local Self-Government (03/L-040 2008)
- Law on protection of special areas (2008/03-L039)
- Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment (2009 03/L-015)
- Administrative Instruction No. 02/07 on waste batteries and accumulators
- Administrative Instruction No. 03/07 on the Used waste oils management
- Administrative Instruction on the casted vehicles and their waste, 20.12. 2006
- Administrative Instruction no. 12/2008 for the disposal of medical waste
- Administrative Instruction no. 05/2008 for the management of medical waste
- Administrative Instruction no. 05/2009 on public waste management
- Administrative Instruction no. 04/2009 for mandatory penalties and fines
- National Environmental Action Plan of Kosovo, 2006 - 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 Mitrovica 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 Mitrovica 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 Mitrovica 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 Mitrovica and was approved on 31.05.2012; 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) Assessment of the environmental situation;
g) A survey of citizens
h) Drafting of the community Vision;
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 Mitrovica.

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 University City
with a healthy environment"

Part 2

I. PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MITROVICA

I. 1. Background of the city

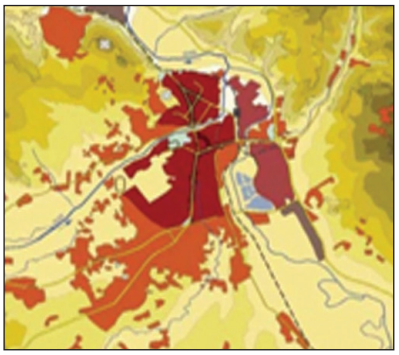
Good geographical position in the middle of the rivers "Ibar", "Sitnica", "Trepca" and "Lushta" has had impact on the inhabitation of this territory even in the prehistory time. With the development of mining the territory was added with an important component in establishing an important centre of settlement. Albaniku (Monte Argentrauma) with its wealth from ancient times until today, have made this centre attractive for economic purposes. According to archaeological discoveries made in this area, one could understand that older residents were Dardanians who were attracted by the possibility of the development of agriculture. With the arrival of the Romans this settlement turned into a military post and Metalworking place. During the second half of the nineteenth century, Mitrovica become a powerful economic centre. In its surroundings, as in Boletin, were produced milling stones "kosovar." In the period of Ottoman rule Mitrovica became the trade centre and Turkish Kasab with crafts and trade. With opening of the mining plant, Trepça in 1927, Mitrovica become major mining centre. Since 1982, Mitrovica was called "Tito's Mitrovica". This name, the city officially had until year 1991. With the establishment of two new municipalities, that of Zubin Potok and Zvecan in years 1984 and 1993, the area of the municipality is reduced from 791 km2 to 336 km2.

Picture 1. Old photos of the city of Mitrovica

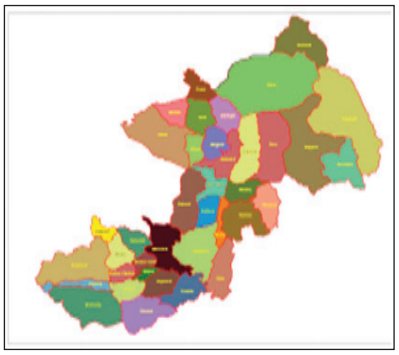
I. 2. Geographical position

- The total area of the Municipality of Mitrovica, which is located in the northern part, is 326 km². The distance from the capital of Kosovo, Pristina is 38 km.
- The territory of the municipality lies at 42.53 degrees of the north geographic width and at 25.52 eastern latitude scale height is 508 - 510 m.

Picture 1. Mitrovica position;



Picture 2. Urban area and



Picture 3. Administrative area

Relief – The hill and mountainous relief category belong most of the area, especially the regions of the Shala e Bajgores, therefore Mitrovica municipality is mountainous territory rather than field territory. Current morphological appearance was preceded by tectonic movements that occurred at the time of the tertiary, when on the limestone layers are formed thick layers of volcanic rocks, which, as a result of volcanic processes which are carriers of lead and zinc mineral. In the geological view and morphological Mitrovica surrounding territory is part of the Dinaric system. Shala of Bajgora is located in the east of Mitrovica; it is a low mountain region (1600 m). Characterized by numerous waters and rich pastures.

I.3. Climate

Temperature - Average winter temperatures range around 0 degrees Celsius; average temperatures during spring are 4 to 14 degrees Celsius, during summer 20 degrees Celsius and during fall is 11 degrees Celsius.

Air humidity - Average air humidity is 77%, this is a feature of the mountainous areas, with a maximum reach in December when it reaches 85.7% and the minimum in August, with 60.5%.

Overcast – the values of overcast are variable due to the characteristics of air temperature changes, as well as the heterogeneity of the mountains of this area. Mountain areas are cloudier, while the fields and the city itself have about 45% of the overcast in general. It is recorded that in Mitrovica during the year there is an average 20.5 days with fog.

Rainfall - The amount of precipitation in the Municipality of Mitrovica is variable and has the average annual rainfall of 600 mm for places at the low height and up to 1,100 mm in places with high altitude (Shala e Bajgores). Greater precipitations are in spring and autumn. There is an average of 32 days with snow in Mitrovica.

Winds - Mitrovica has an average 50 - 60 days with winds during the year. Usually winds that are more frequent in Mitrovica are those of the north quadratic winds, despite the fact that on the

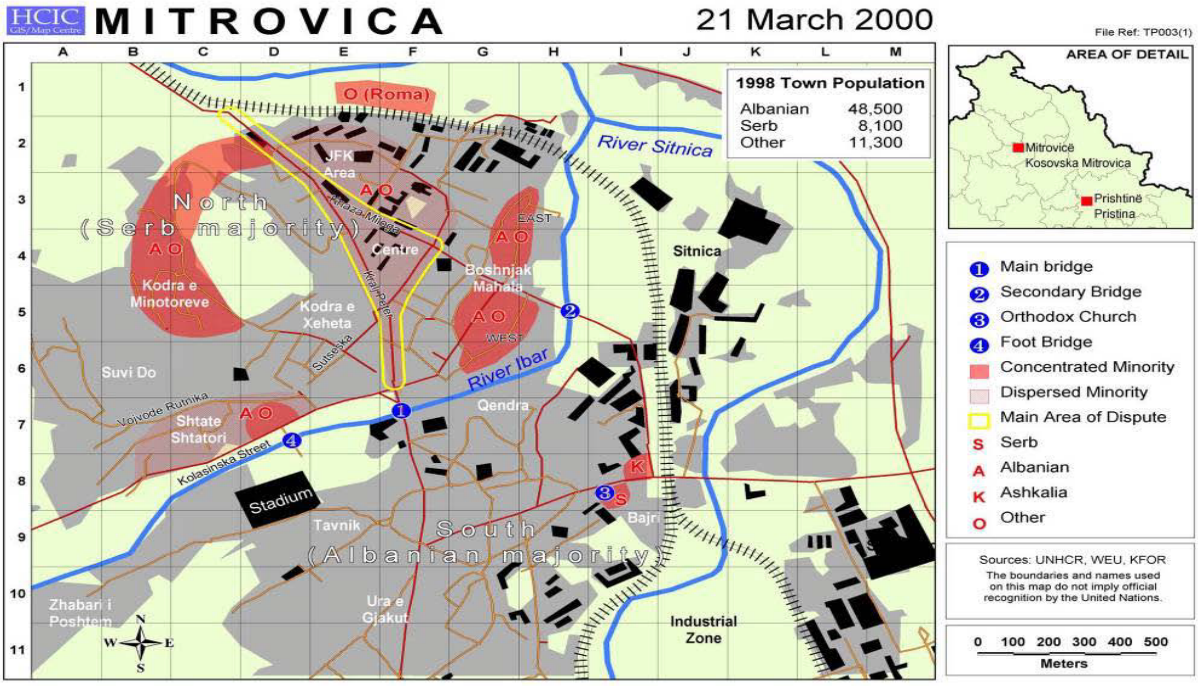
north side it has the mountains shield, these winds penetrate mainly through the gorge of "Ibëri". Winds dominate the northwest winds. The territory of the municipality is transverse with the southern winds, southeast and southwest.

I. 4. Population

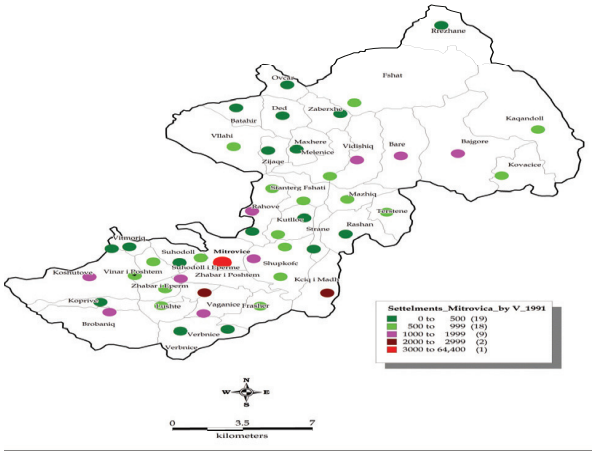
Mitrovica municipality consists of the town of Mitrovica and 45 villages that are grouped into local Communities. Mitrovica municipality has seen significant population growth since 1948, but there were many migrations as well. The number of the population at the areas that were covered by the census of 2011 was 85 701 inhabitants. 24,698 live in the rural areas and 61,003 in the urban areas. The average number of the family has 4.47 members.

Table 1. Mitrovica settlements, the number of inhabitants (men and women)

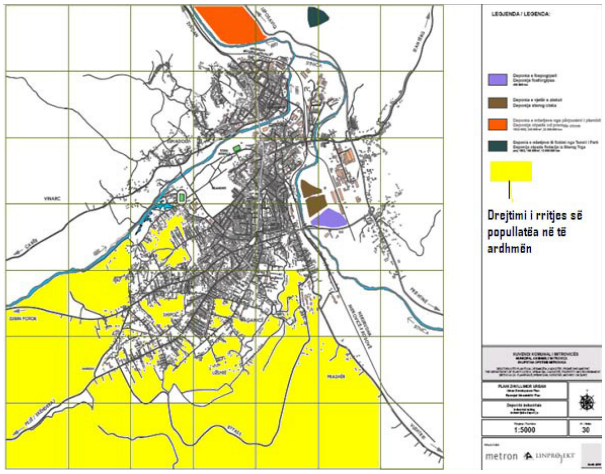
No.	Settlement	Number of inhabitants	Gender		No.	Settlement	Number of inhabitants	Gender	
			M	F				M	F
Rural areas									
	Bajgore	1098	572	526	24.	Rrzhan	0	0	0
	Bare	841	418	423	25.	Selac	164	87	77
	Batahir	0	0	0	26.	Shupkovc	1517	778	739
	Broboniq	1023	530	493	27.	Stanterg	1008	491	517
	Gushac	475	244	231	29.	Suhodoll	224	121	103
	Kacandoll	119	65	54	30.	Suhodoll	789	407	382
	Kciq I Madh	3965	1743	2222	31.	Svinjare	668	284	384
	Kciq I vogel	1365	675	390	32.	Terstene	163	86	77
	Koprive	55	22	33	33.	Tunel I Pare	1010	519	491
	Koshtove	1701	903	798	34.	vaganice	1999	998	1001
	Kovacice	27	14	13	35.	Verbnice	313	169	144
	Kutlloc	241	125	116	36.	Vidishiq	249	131	118
	Lisice	519	260	259	37.	Vidomiriq	195	107	88
	Magjere	637	324	313	38.	Vinarc I Eperm	362	192	170
	Lushte	55	28	27	39.	Vinarc I Poshtem	959	480	479
	Mazhiq	253	129	124	40.	Vllahi	271	141	130
	Melenice	475	252	223	41.	Zaberxhe	70	32	38
	Ofqar	000	0	0	42.	Zaselle	376	189	187
	Pirq	511	249	262	43.	Zijaq	17	10	7
	Rahove	396	194	202					
	Rashan	364	206	158					
	Reke	224	125	99					
	Ura e gjakut	6070	3102	2968	5.	Bairi	4949	4121	40828
	2 Korriku	1740	902	838	6.	L. Boshnjakeve	1259	658	637
	Qendra	12012	6000	6012	7.	L. Doktoreve and Soliterat	538	334	204
	Ilirida	8432	4175	4257	8.	L. Minatoreve	1039	513	526
	Zhabar	8474	4326	4148	9.	Shipol	4832	2460	2373



Picture 4. Map presents the total spread out of the population, as per ethnical groups



Picture 5. Settlements as per size



Picture 6. The proposed direction of population growth in the future

I.5. NATURAL RESOURCES

I.5. 1 Mineral resources

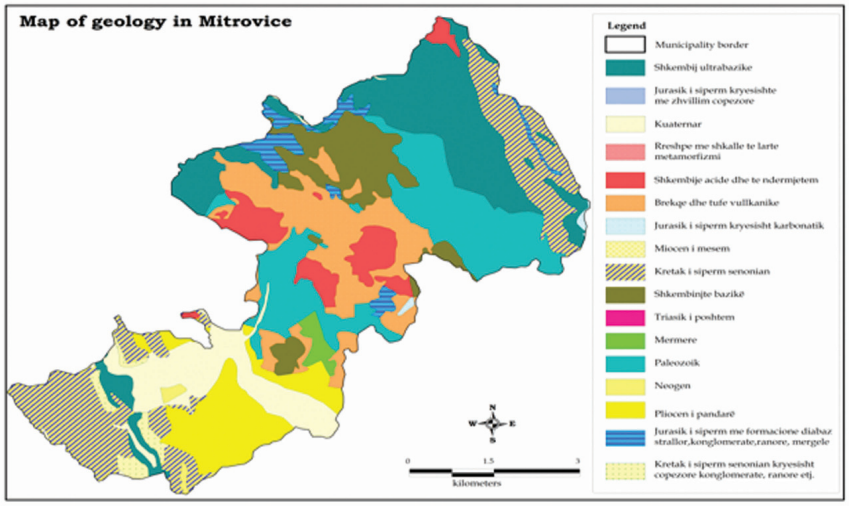
Mitrovica region is rich in deposits of various metal and non-metal sources that could be a good foundation of its economic development.

In the past, Pb-Zn mines have been popular in the world, therefore the proper activation of these mining and processing capacities are the main basis of economic development of Mitrovica.

Activating of Trepca , and the opening of new mines, would allow hiring of more workers for that will have a positive impact on reducing unemployment and economic development of the region. StanTrg mine in the past was a great potential of development and employment in the Municipality of Mitrovica. The most important mining areas of lead and zinc are found in the northern and eastern part of Kosovo and are spread out at a length of over 80 km.

The reserves of lead and zinc in the mine of StanTrg are estimated at a 31.4 million tons, which comprised 3.5% lead; 2.87% zinc and 67 (g/ t) silver.

Water from mines flows at 150 m3 / h, pH 7.2 Cd = 0,02 mg / l Pb =0,06 mg / l., ZN = 5 mg / l



Picture no. 7 Regional geological map

I. 5.2.water Resources

Mitrovica region is popular with rich water resources; this zone is traverse by four rivers: "Ibër", "Sitnica" "Lushta" and "Trepça". In this region is also Gazivoda artificial lake with a capacity of 395 million m3 and other water resources of the Shale e Bajgores region.

The River watershed of "Iber" with its branches "Sitnica", "Lushta", "Trepça" and "Bistrica" has a catchment area in the territory of Kosovo at a 4035 km ². The length of "Iber" in Kosovo territory is only 42 km (only 15 km in the territory of the municipality) and the average flow of 32.6 m³ / sec. The watershed belongs to the Western Morava. Average annual amount of water in the basin of river basin "Ibër" is 1.146.33 million m³. Water depth is different because "Ibri" forms its bed in different geological layers. In the hill area, with the aim of improving the flow regime of the river "Iber" and rational use and highly functional use of the water was constructed a water dam, by creating the Lake Ujmani (Gazivoda), which has a volume of water at 390,000,000 m³. Water from this reservoir is now used for drinking, industry, irrigation and electricity production from Hydro plants of Ujmani with the installed capacity of 2 x 17.5 = 35 MWh.

Picture no. 8 Water resources

Mitrovica river basins are degraded by uncontrolled activities of operators that make the extraction of gravel in rivers and around their beds. Rivers affected by this phenomenon are River Basin of "Iber" and "Sitnica".

Flora and fauna

Mitrovica is the host of a large number of habitats and specific species among them. Here are the mixed mountain forests which are shelter to many animals, bear, lynx, fox and wolf. Humid places that shelter pelicans, ducks and heron, but also traditional and widely used as agricultural landscapes with great natural value. In many countries the rich bio-diversity is still relatively intact and represents outstanding value for local sustainable development. In the forests of the territory of the municipality, especially in the degraded parts one could notice formations of woods shrubs, wild hawthorn, hazel and various shrubs. The slopes of Shale are rich in quality and different types of grasses characteristic herbaceous plants of the mountains of Kosovo valley. As a result of uncontrolled logging, the number of animals is declining continuously and it can be said that some species are under disappearance.

Medicinal and aromatic plants which are common in the mountainous parts of the territory and which are of the particular importance for the flora of Mitrovica. It should be noted that some species are endangered to disappear because of the collection/uncontrolled use of them, especially in the flowering stage and collecting of the rhizomes, tubers and other reproductive organs of these plants.

Animal World - Taking into account the geographical position, relief, complex ecological factors, historical and other factors, Mitrovica ranks among the regions with rich fauna. In this region live these type of animals: bears (urgus Actros), wild pig (sus strofa), badger (Meles), rabbit (Lepus europaeus), squirrel (scirflus vulgaris), wolf (canislupus), wild cat (sil Fellise-verscis), poisonous snake stone (Kiper amodytes), deer (caprelous,), deer (cerus the elaphus) etc.

Along the river flow conditions exist for water-terrestrial life and fish. As a result of the great river pollution the fauna and flora is quite vulnerable.

Development needs:

a) Integrated Protection of nature, protection of species and their habitats;
b) The protection of rare species of plants and animals;
c) Protection, maintain of the effective management of protected areas with high biodiversity value;
d) Education and increased awareness should be continuous in order to progress at all levels of the society and affect the problem of preserving biological diversity;
e) Botanical park.

II. ECONOMY

II. 1. Industry

Company "Trepça" is recognized as one of the largest industrial and minerals complexes in the Balkan, where is conducted the extraction, processing and refining of lead ore, silver and zinc. As the largest employer in the region, it has been the generator of development, not only for the city and the municipality but also the entire country. At the time of its most rapid development in the period from 1960 - 1981, the industrial capacity has employed 23,000 workers. For the exploitation of mineral resources and full activation of the company's existing capacity require large investments today. Restructuring and transformation of this company are the only way that these capacities are put into production and that affect the development of the municipality and beyond. Some other options for industrial production are wood processing and food.

II. 2. Agriculture

In addition to the mining industry, the agriculture in the municipality of Mitrovica is an important activity, where many activities in the field of agriculture take place, such as: livestock, production of grain, forage, fruits and vegetables, beekeeping, etc. This economic activity generates income and creates opportunities for more jobs for the people of this municipality.

II. 2. 1. Land use

The territory of the Municipality of Mitrovica is dominated by hill-mountainous places which enable the development of forest economy; tourism and farming, while for the field (flat) surfaces are used for other agricultural activities and the establishment of settlements.

It is estimated that approximately 50% of about 336 km² land that Mitrovica municipality has, is agricultural land and 40% of these areas are forests.

Table 2. Categories of land use in the municipality of Mitrovica

Category of usage	Surface (ha)	%
Agriculture/meadow	16.894	50.29
Forests	10.170	42.73
Rocky and water surfaces	1.219	3.63
Road infrastructure	715	2.13
settlements	396	1.18
Infrastructure	13	0.04
Factories/Mining plants	3	0.01
Total	33.594	100

In the municipality of Mitrovica are mainly two different agricultural areas. In the hilly part of Shala, where lay an extent area of pastures and meadows, mainly cultivates livestock. On the other hand,

areas around rivers, "Ibar", "Sitnica" and "Lushta" are more suitable for the cultivation of cereals, fruits and vegetables, but for climatic reasons are dependent on irrigation. Activation of the irrigation systems, as well as their expansion, represents a challenge for a sustainable development of the agricultural sector for these parts. Remaining area of 5,200 ha is divided into plots with extremely small area, which are almost entirely in private ownership. An estimated 400 hectares of agricultural land are lost by changing the use respectively construction. Also, fertile lands along the rivers are subject to settlement expansion and industry competition. At the same time present the phenomenon of deforestation due to uncontrolled logging.

II. 2. 1. Dairy sector - commercial manufacturing enterprises "Aldi", "Vita" and "Shala" are organizations that deal with the processing and collection of milk from farmers through collection points. Main products are: pasteurized milk, sour cream, yogurt, cheese, peppers with cream, fresh cream indoor and curd. The sales of these products are mainly done in the domestic market.

II. 2. 2. Poultry – In the area of Mitrovica municipality in total are three (3) poultry for egg production, out of which two (2) are processing and one (1) is empty in the village Zhabar. In the last years there is a trend of decrease as in the capacity reduction, as well as the number of farms, due to unfavourable policies created and egg prices in the market. Chicken egg farm capacity is from 500 to 3500 pcs/day per farm. (It is about daily production of eggs or farm capacity).

II. 2. 3. Beekeeping - natural conditions for the development of beekeeping are very good. Assistance in this regard has not been absent from the Ministry or the Municipal Assembly, especially Glv "Rural Trepça" leads in this direction. This economic activity is represented with a total of 2000 hives and that beekeepers are organized in two associations "Poleni" and "Apicentri".

Development needs:

a) Development of agricultural land cadastre;
b) Raising awareness for the importance of protecting agricultural land;
c) Storage and analysis of agricultural lands;
d) Establishing the monitoring for the agricultural lands and environmental monitoring system;
e) Preventing further soil contamination from pollutants;
f) Re-cultivation, protection and use of land, and;
g) Implement strict penalties for non-compliance with legal regulations for the protection of land funds.

II 3. Forestry - Mitrovica municipality has approximately 10,170 ha of forest. Out of these 6,800 ha in the public sector and 3,290 ha in the private sector. Most common trees in these forests are: pine, beech, oak, hornbeam, and oak. Mitrovica needs assistance in the forestation of barren land and forest protection. Forests also are the largest accumulators of the CO2 in the earth and main supplier of the atmosphere with oxygen. Forests are renewable natural resources, products of which can be used in industry, for heating and for other purposes. Forests are ecosystems in which grow a large number of plant and animal species that are important for nutrition and medical issues for the humans. Forests, despite that they prevent strong winds, are also a restful environment for people. Forests are especially sensitive to air pollution.

Uncontrolled cutting of forests affects the emergence of many environmental changes, such as climate change, floods, etc. Mitrovica forests represent a very important resource. However, as a result of inadequate management of forests in the past has come to their degradation.

Table 3. Forests in the municipality of Mitrovica

Mitrovica	Forest Unit	Surface in ha	Type of the wood
Barel	Ja-lisac	1100	Beech
barel	Barel	1350	Beech
	Dejkovc	244	Beech, oak
	Majdan	1250	Beech, oak
Kovaqica	Kovaqica	1030	Beech
	Maja e zeze	1350	Beech
	Cermush	650	Pine. Bagrem
Zmiq-Kulle	Zmiq-Kulle, germoje	1000	Oak, beech
Total		10170	

Development needs:
a) Monitoring of the forest in terms of illegal logging;
b) Prevention of cutting, usurpation and illegal activities;
c) Develop plans for fire protection;
d) Raising awareness among people to protect forests.

II. 4. Tourism

The types of tourism that can be developed in the region of Mitrovica municipality are:
1. Mountain tourism;
2. Cultural tourism;
3. Eco-tourism;
4. Rural tourism.

Mountain tourism - Bajgora Mountains with its natural beauty, its very rich flora and fauna, with the extraordinary landscape of the locations, gorge, rich heritage monuments, provides favourable conditions for the development of tourism. Winter and summer mountain tourism should be one of the most advanced forms of tourism and this is due to the favourable conditions offered by this region for visitors. Bajgora Mountains are known for beautiful and attractive landscapes that once were used for livestock grazing and place for farmers summer periods. As for summer tourism, it can be said that already it has started frequenting of these locations even though this form of tourism is at an early stage, due to lack of infrastructure.

Cultural Tourism - Until now, the development of this form of tourism was conducted at very low rates. From several years ago it was implemented a project in the field of cultural tourism of the municipality, which had its own purpose the promotion of tourism through cultural heritage.

Rural tourism - One of the forms of tourism in the Municipality of Mitrovica could be rural tourism. Arable lands located in Bajgora villages are planted with many different products that, as with fruits, as well as with vegetables. Also in this area is well developed farming/livestock, which shows the production of dairy products where villagers of Bajgora have a great tradition for the production of these dairy products.

Villagers will be able to offer tourist accommodation in their families and food from local products. Through this kind of tourism, we shall attract tourists to other types of tourism. Interested families to spend the holidays in the countryside and rural life are known potential for the development of this type of tourism and enable farmers to earn additional income. Where is this kind of tourism standing nowadays? Are there any activities and eco-tourism infrastructure? Mitrovica, as a place with rich nature and non-destroyed nature, with very fertile land, offering nutritious products treated only with organic fertilizers, with attractive mountains, which provide conditions for holiday and development of the touristic village resort (Pecel).

A kind of tourist potential that Mitrovica has, are the Trepqa mines that are out of operation, which are the interesting points for the development of tourism.

II. 5. BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT

II. 5. 1. Business

In Mitrovica, 50% of registered companies have 40% of the total employed out of the number at this business sector. In this regard, the need for new areas of development of this activity, with regular access to running water and electricity, as well as skilled labour force in business, commerce and crafts.

Service activities - current service structure provides little support to the economic development. Taxi service represents 1/3 of the registered companies. 1/6 of the employees come from the construction sector, which despite increasing significantly after the war, is now decreased due to the reduction of assistance from international agencies.

No.	Entity types	Number of entities	Number of employees
1	Lawyer	15	15
2	Different agencies	37	56
3	Auto-schools	21	95
4	Pharmacies	20	34
5	D.P.T	1084	1390
6	D.P.Z	470	673
7	D.P.H	370	691
8	Small Clinics	73	106
9	Private enterprises	872	2339
10	Limited liability companies	115	11869
11	Taxi	283	288
12	Vans	209	212
13	Service	111	139
14	Different offices	26	41
	Total	3706	17948

II. 5. 2. Employment

High unemployment rate is one of the main problems and challenges of the future development of the Mitrovica. The unemployment rate is calculated and ranges from around 70 - 77%.

Leading employers are private businesses, which dominate in the south, while the public sector

dominates the north of the city. Public organizations and social enterprises in the south, where the private sector is more developed, employ a small number of workers. What concerned more is the large number of unemployed, especially young people and those with secondary and higher qualifications that are over 26,000. The number of women seeking employment is about 30,000 which also posses a challenge for the municipality.

II. 5. 3. Gender equality

Gender as a social issue refers to the social roles of men and women, while on the biological aspect the gender differentiates men and women on the basis of genetic and anatomical characteristics.

Gender equality refers to the rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men, girls and boys in a society.

Gender mainstreaming is a strategy of integrating gender issues in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in economic and social spheres to ensure equality between women and men. In the municipality of Mitrovica this matters has a special attention, especially in employment policies and representation of women in all spheres of life.

In Mitrovica municipality, according to data issued by the Municipal Employment Office, in the public administration are employed 2294 people, F – 1144 and M - 1148 workers.

In the education sector the number of employees and gender representation is as follows:

Primary education consists of: 879 female teachers - 820 men; special education: 36 female teachers - 35 men.

III. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

III. 1. Water supply system

There is a functional network of drinking water supply for the city of Mitrovica. Some parts of the city are linked to this network with difficulties. Drinking water supply is made by the regional water supply company, which provides the un-processed water from Lake "Gazivoda" through NPH open channel "Iber Lepenci". Cleaning and processing of water taken from the open channel is done through water plant Shipol, which has capacity of 450 l / s. This amount of processed water is not enough to meet the needs of the city, because of high technical losses, as a result of outdated network and administrative losses due to illegal connections and abuses of drinking water for other uses, such as irrigation, street cleaning, car cleaning, etc. There are two supply enterprises in the two parts of the city: "Regional Water supply" and "Ibër" who meet about 80-85% of the drinking water needs. This system supplies the urban area and 22 other rural settlements. Areas that are not connected to the water network are supplied with water from private wells on their own properties. From the "Regional Water supply" of Mitrovica are supplied with drinking water the following municipalities: Mitrovica, Vushtri and Skenderaj with surrounding villages and 26 villages of the municipality of Mitrovica, 18 villages of the Vushtrri municipality, and 11 villages of the municipality of Skenderaj. The total number of residents who are supplied with drinking water from the "Regional Water supply" is estimated at about 300,000 inhabitants. The existing water supply network has a length of 223.3 km out of which is estimated that supplies about 60% of the population at the municipal level or about 80% of the city of Mitrovica. Public water customers are 11,370 households, 1,269 small businesses, 147 economy and institutions or a total of 12,786 connections at the water network. The quality of drinking water from the "Regional Water supply company"

meets the standards of the drinking water and its quality is constantly monitored by the PIK.

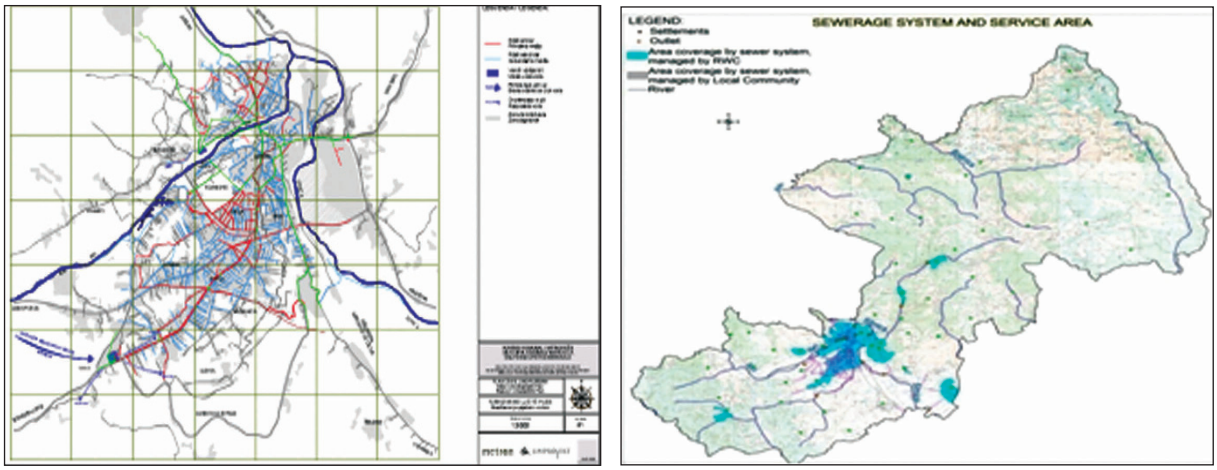
Water supply and sanitation is estimated to be built during the years 1960-1980, 1985-1987, 2000-2008, and mainly in the urban area. In the northern part of Mitrovica, the water distribution network is managed jointly by "KUR Mitrovica" and the local community. In 25 other settlements there is no collective system for water supply. Areas that are not connected to water supply by the surface water sources and wells. Thus can not provide a clean water supply, as groundwater sources may be contaminated by sewage and other sources of pollution. Municipal authorities, in cooperation with MESP, occasionally monitor these sources of drinking water.

Picture 2 and 3. Factories where the water processing takes place – Shipol

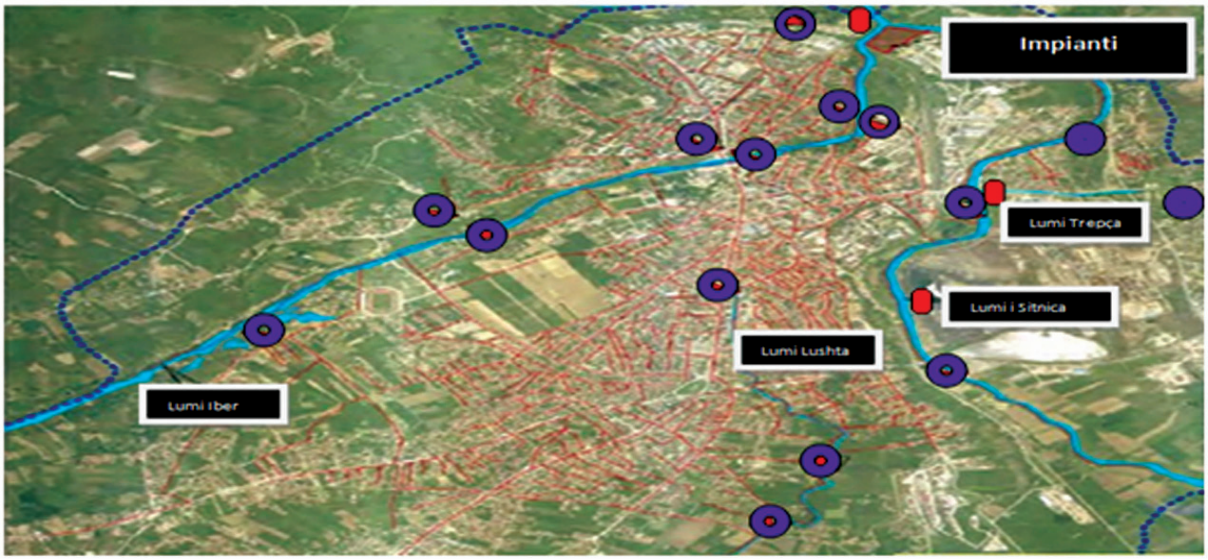
III.2. Waste waters (Sewage) system

The sewerage network covers about 60% of the population in the central part of the city, while in the peripheral parts of the city the sewage is transmitted through surface channels. Sewerage network consists of a primary network with a length of 72 km and a secondary network with a length of 63 km. Discharge of wastewater discharging it to 25 points without prior treatment in rivers "Iber", "Lushta" and "Sitnica".

In the absence of a treatment plant/sewage cleaning, maintenance and provision of effective services for the collection and evacuation of wastewater, as a precondition for improving the quality and standard of living is difficult. For this purpose, the construction of the pipeline/collector (on the road to Shipol) through which it will be possible to connect the widest part of the urban area. Place setting for the treatment plant is assigned to the part where the rivers "Ibër" and "Sitnica" join.



Picture no.9. The map that shows the water and sewage network



Picture no. 10. Discharges of urban and industrial waters and locations for waste water plant

II. 3. Traffic

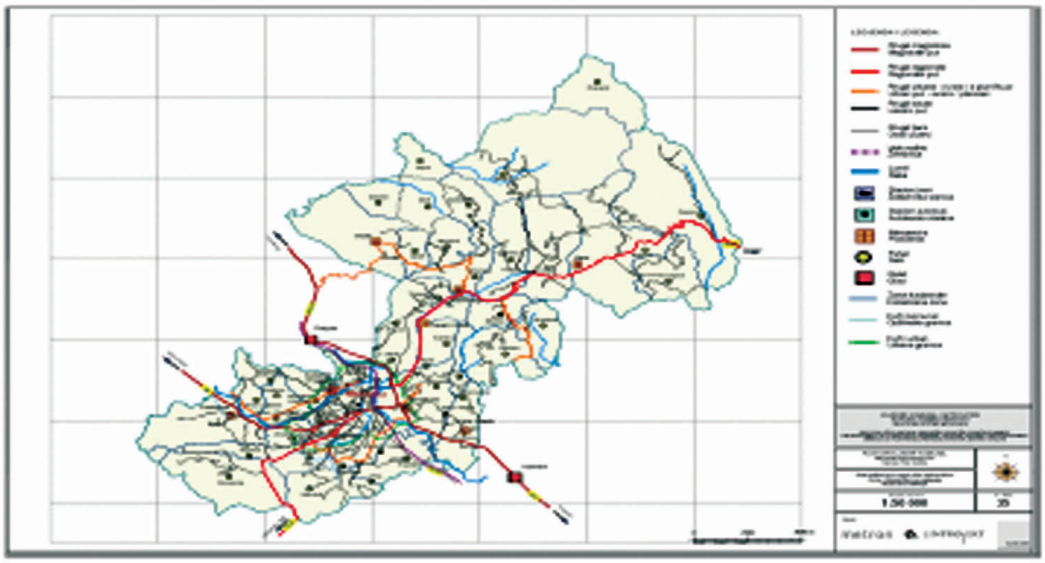
Public transport exists and it is developed as urban and interurban transport. Urban transport is mainly developed with buses that provide transportation services to citizens in rural and regional lines. Within the city of Mitrovica now operates urban transport by bus or taxi. In the city there is a bus station, where different operators operate that cover broad variety of public and private transport.

Mobility within the city is very weak in the absence of a unified system of urban transport, in this way; the residents of the city are dependent on individual transportation. An additional difficulty here presents the network of roads and trails that are not suitable for pedestrian and bicycle. Main streets are paved, but a large number of street and connecting roads are not paved at all, or are in a poor condition. In rural settlements asphalting the roads is under construction and some of these settlements are not well connected with highways. A very worrying problem is the phenomenon of usurpation of the highways lines with construction and illegal connection access on the road. Traffic densities, lack of parking spaces, old cars, and lack of green spaces or improper maintenance are significant air pollution source.

III. 3.1. Railways

Due to the situation created in the north, the railway network has lost its meaning and function, but with the new concept of development, the functioning of the network traffic will be advanced.

Picture 4. Railway station in Mitrovica.



Picture No. 11. The traffic network and concept of development

Development needs:

a) Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from road infrastructure;
b) Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from motor vehicles;
c) Acceptable road infrastructure development;
d) The development of efficient and environmentally normal rates;
e) Regional cooperation in the field of transport;
f) Fuel use and quality;
g) Use of transportation alternatives that cause less environmental pollution.

III. 4. ENERGY

III. 4. 1. Electricity

Power supply made by KEK through energy generated in the plants in Obiliq, as well as the hydropower plant of Ujmani/Gazivoda. Power supply is inconsistent and insufficient; there are frequent interruptions of electricity. The reasons for this are the limited capacity of power plants in Obiliq and technical and administrative losses, and frequent faults in the network. The power network is outdated and most of the housing objects are supplied with power from above ground cables, which are often in poor condition and source of risk to the public. Renovation of the old system and the construction of new capacity should be high priority. Frequent power outages imply the use of other energy sources, such as generators, which are also a source of air pollution and loud noise.

III. 4. 2. Central heating Supply

Power supply heat to the city centre it has central heating that has a capacity of 4,000 residential areas heating. From this source is mainly covered the central part of the city, public institutions,

such as schools, kindergartens and public administration facilities. The rest of the city and rural areas to heat houses and apartments mainly use coal or wood as fuel for heating. From this result a variety of environmental problems.

Number of dwellings in 1999 was 5,000 and 11,000 homes, a total of 16,000 households, now in 2010 this number has increased to 1,200 flats and 800 houses and the total number of households is 19,000. The use of other resources such as water heating heats from the mine mixed flow speed of 3.5m / s, temperature 44 is a challenge and an opportunity in the future.

IV. SOCIAL SERVICES

IV. 1. Education and environmental education

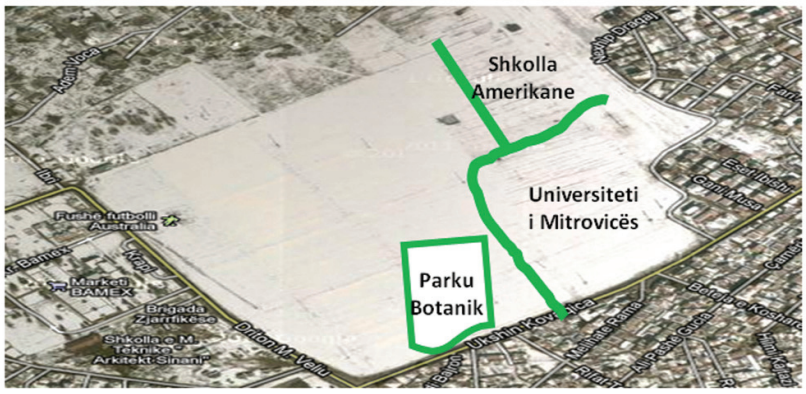
The education system in the Municipality of Mitrovica is divided into five (5) levels and that in the preschool, primary, lower secondary education, upper secondary education, and higher education. Within its competence, the Municipality is committed to creating the conditions for education of all students. Within the competence of the Municipality, the education in the municipality of Mitrovica is organized as in the following:

- 2 kindergarten (1 in English and 1 in Serbian);
- 35 primary schools (27 in English language and 8 in Serbian);
- 10 secondary schools (5 in Albanian and 5 in Serbian);
- 2 lower school of music (1 in Albanian and 1 in Serbian); and
- 2 special schools (1 in Albanian and 1 in Serbian).

Mitrovica has an extensive system of tertiary education and the potential to become an example centre for higher education in the Western Balkan region, if the current challenges are properly addressed. The University of Mitrovica with its faculties represent an important factor for the development of the educational system in the northern region of Kosovo.

University education in the Municipality of Mitrovica has been present since 1970 with the establishment of the Faculty of Mining and Metallurgy. Now this faculty is named as the Faculty of Geo-Science and Technology.

Postgraduate studies are organized in branches of Mining, Geology, Hydrology and Geology, Geological Engineering, Technology, Chemical Engineering, Environmental Protection Engineering, Food Engineering and Applied Sciences and Engineering Faculties Departments of Informatics and Industrial Machinery, with a total about 1,200 students. There is also the Faculty of Applied Technical Sciences with 650 students. Since 2002 in the northern city works "University of Prishtina" in the Serbian language lesson. The branches of this university are the following: Philosophy, Technical Sciences, Mining, Metallurgy Mathematical-natural Sciences, Medicine, and Law with about 8,000 students. There are also private colleges, such as: “the International Business College" in Mitrovica and University College "Fama".



Picture no. 12. Proposed buildings for construction in the Fidanishte (nursery)

Environmental education - Although metallurgical activities have been suspended since 2000, the historical problem of environmental pollution raises suspicions in the continuous exposure of the population with heavy metal residues. Educational activities aimed at the implementation of programs in the areas of awareness of the population, health risk assessment, capacity building in health and risk management activities. This process of awareness through the activities of civil society institutions was carried out with the active participation in the environment, information and society equipped with important information about the environment. More active in the awareness of the population were involved state institutions, WHO and environmental NGOs. The media do not follow proper level of the environmental problems, often this problem occurs in a sensational manner and educational programs and educational environmental issues on local radio and local public TV are insufficient. Establishment of the University of Mitrovica, International College and private colleges aims to overcome these barriers.

Development needs:

a) Building of the Mitrovica University;
b) Construction of the American College;
c) Integration of environmental issues in education, educational programs or programs that contain the environmental subjects;
d) Financial support from the municipality in order to increase the level for information and education of the population;
e) Proper notification of the population about environmental issues;
f) Increase cooperation between municipality and education.

IV. 2. Health

Health status has improved, especially with the activation of the new hospital, "Dr. Sami HaxhiBeqiri" in the Bajri neighbourhood. Since January 2002, primary health care is under the jurisdiction of the municipality, through the Department of Health, which is responsible for health policy leadership, budget management and other aspects of the management of PHC, public health, as well as social issues. The main responsible entity for the health service delivery in the municipality of Mitrovica is the Main Family Medicine care Centre. Within the Family Care Centre are operating seven (7) Family Medicine Centre in larger localities, where the services are provided by the doctors of the general practices or family medicine, and fourteen (14) ambulances/health point centres. Moreover, within the Department of Family Medicine operates vaccination service, which has its units in five (5) FHCC.

Development needs:

a) Expansion of the Family Medical Centres to provide health services;
b) Establishment of the system for population protection from contamination with lead and heavy metals;
c) Integration of environmental issues in selected programs for risk assessment;
d) Municipal and financial support in increasing the level of the information and education of the population;
e) Proper notification of the population on environmental issues and their impact on health.

IV. 3. Culture and heritage

In the territory of the Municipality of Mitrovica there are a lot of trace evidences for an early civilization in these areas. The start of the organization of the cultural and artistic life here is focused on the early period, for which there is inter-municipal relevant documents in the archive of Mitrovica. The Crystals museum in the StanTrg is a collection of minerals and crystals of particular importance, since they distinguish from others as per their composition, appearance, colour, etc., and is under the administration of the mine "Trepça", from where the main part of the crystals are extracted.

Picture 5. Building of former Hamam

Picture 6. Mazhiq Mosque;

Picture 7. Culture House R. Mitrovica

List of cultural and historical monuments, their location and condition:

1. Building of the old Hamam (Mitrovica). Eighteenth century (it is in relatively good condition;
2. Cairn of the Latin Catholic Church - SASE (Stantërg). XIII century;
3. Trepca city (Gjytet) Rashan. XIII-XIV century (poor condition); and
4. The remains of the medieval complex at the old Trepça surface (Mazhiq). XIV-XVI century.

In addition to these items, which are listed in the register of the Institute for the Protection of cultural-historical monuments of Kosovo, in the territory of the Municipality of Mitrovica are identified around 80 objects of cultural-historical importance and about 20 memorial plates and lapidary from the last war in Kosovo, of which we emphasize few of those memorials:

1. Xhafer Deva House (Employment Office Building);
2. Xhafer Deva House (at the shopping Mall) and;
3. Xhafer Deva House (former shop of the Rexhep Bajraktari at the Gymnasium).

Name of the building	Type of the building	The state of the building
Zalli's mosque	Mosque	Functional
Haxhi Veseli's mosque	Mosque	Functional
Bajri's Mosque	Mosque	Functional
Ibri's mosque	Mosque	Completely destroyed
Sveti Sava	Orthodox church	Destroyed
Sveti Dimitrije	Orthodox church	Functional/new construction
The church of the holy saint	Catholic church	Functional

Table 7. List of the natural buildings (areas) that are proposed for protection

The name of the area	Place	Geographical location			The proposed category for protection
		X	Y	L.M (m)	
The river valley "Selac"	Selac				Natural landscape
Qafa e Kaqanollit	Kaqanoll				Natural landscape
Mineral water resources	Braboniq	0484500	4743945	585	Natural monument (hydrology)
Mineral water resources	Mazhiq				Natural monument (hydrology)
Kroi i Akullit	Rahove	0490970	4754816	1186	Natural monument (hydrology)
Trungu I qarrit	Braboniq	0483129	4743393	643	Natural monument (botanical)
Trungu I geshtenjes	Zaselle				Natural monument (botanical)
Trungu I bungut	Zabergje	0494299	4759474	1043	Natural monument (botanical)
Trungi I krekes	Zabergje	0494487	4759646	1054	Natural monument (botanical)
Trungi I bungit	Vllahi	0490221	4756508	889	Natural monument (botanical)
Trungjet e ahut	Bare	0497455	4756096	1103	Natural monument (botanical)
Trungu I shkozes	Bajgore				Natural monument (botanical)
Trungu I vojses	Vidimiriq	0484470	4748838	742	Natural monument (botanical)
Trungi I krekes	Vinarc I eperm	0483575	4747159	541	Natural monument (botanical)
Trungi I ahut	Ovqar	0491414	4763266	912	Natural monument (hydro-botanical)
Trungjet e bugut	Kutllovc				Natural monument (botanical)
Ujevara e Trepqalive	Melenice	04945026	4754199	920	Natural monument (hydrological)
Muzeu I kristaleve	Trepqa				

Picture 8 and 9. Ujevara e Trepcalive (waterfall)

Special interest areas "Vllahi" located in the territory of the Municipality of Mitrovica. The above sea is 650 to 1020m and the surface area is 5.555 km2.

Development needs:

a) Integral protection of cultural and natural heritage;
b) Spatial planning and development programs in accordance with the legislation and strategy;
c) Education and raising awareness on the heritage conservation, and;
d) Development and implementation of laws for the protection of heritage.

V. ENVIRONMENT

V. 1. Environmental Pollution

Studies show that in Mitrovica there is a considerable environmental contamination with lead and heavy metals due to industrial waste landfills from the past and stratification of the dust on the ground. It arrives in the form of pollution and pollutes the land, air, water, and thus the food production chain. There is a great danger to the health of the population, especially for children under age six and pregnant women. According to a study conducted by the WHO, 25% of children aged 2-3 years has resulted in a high concentration of lead in the blood than the allowed values of 10 ug / / dl.

WHO research, the geo-chemical research at the University of Vienna, the research of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Spatial Planning and Environment Department in the Municipality of Mitrovica have proven that all areas in the Mitrovica region, including the valleys of rivers "Iber" and "Sitnica" from Leposavic to Vushtrri, represent an environment polluted area with lead and heavy metals. Soil pollution reaches up to 35 cm depth at three locations analyzed in the south and four in the north, the concentration of heavy metals is several times higher than the allowed values of 450 (mg / kg) for soil contamination.

Population Protection Action Plan focuses on three areas:
A) Environment
Focuses on the sources and routes of exposure:
- Air, dust;
- Residues from the past;
- Green areas;
-Water, colours; and
- Agriculture and food.
B) Health
-Focus on:
- Identification and case management; and
- Public awareness.
C) Other
- Higher education and environmental;
- Environmentally acceptable industry.

All activities for the protection of the population from pollution with lead and heavy metals are associated with grass, the maintenance system, time and priority at the future projects is given to the sites that have greater density of population and the level set of Pb and heavy metals in the environment and the blood.

V. 1. 2. Sources of pollution

The main sources of Pb contamination and heavy metals come mainly from:

- Industrial waste from the past;
- Stratification of Pb dust on the surface of the earth;
- Transport activities of the Trepca products (concentrate of Pb and Zn);

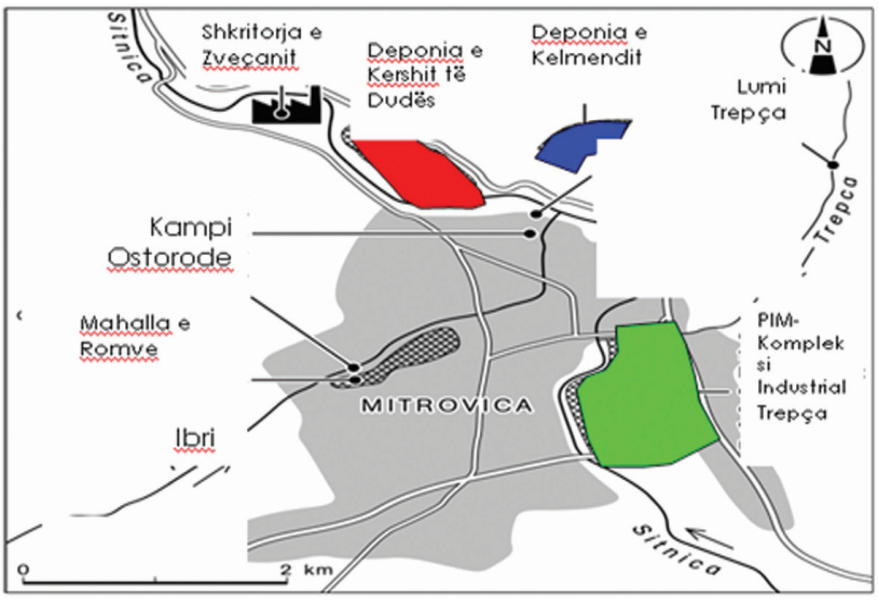
- Contamination of soil, air, water, colours, food and agricultural products, and;
- The large number of old vehicles.

V. 2. Air

Mining and metallurgical activities in the Mitrovica region date back to the prehistory, exactly the period of the old Romans, but the activation and intensive industrial use of Trepça was started by the English firm "Mine Limited" in 1927 in Stan Terg, and lead smelter has started to work in 1939, while that of zinc in 1967. Despite the fact that the mining-metallurgical industry is closed in Mitrovica, the lead, as the highest pollutant element, but also other metals continue to be present, the main pollution problem and environmental with serious implications on the health of the population. Problem in itself present the fact that the city of Mitrovica is located near the industrial complex "Trepça". In the pollution and poisoning of the environment with its surroundings in Mitrovica from the complex "Trepça" are involved also these plants

- Foundry;
- Refinery;
- Flotation;
- Chemical products factory;
- Lead and zinc refinery;
- Thermo plant;
- Electrolysis of zinc;
- Factory of batteries; and
- Equipment for disposal of medical material and drugs.

Plants of this factory during the manufacturing process emitted heavy metal dust, such as: Pb, Zn, Cd, As, Ag, sulphur powder, various carbonates etc. Then they release gases and vapours of sulphur, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, fluorine, organic and non-organic imposition and carbon gases etc. The total area contaminated according to the study of WHO is 40 km long and 20 km wide, from Leposava until Vushtri. The values obtained with Pb contamination show an increase compared with the maximum value for Pb in soil of 450 mg/kg. The level of air pollution is controlled by MESP and KK Mitrovica at the monitoring stations.



Picture No. 13. Pollution sources

Table 8.PTD annual average values (total dust deposited) mg/m2.d

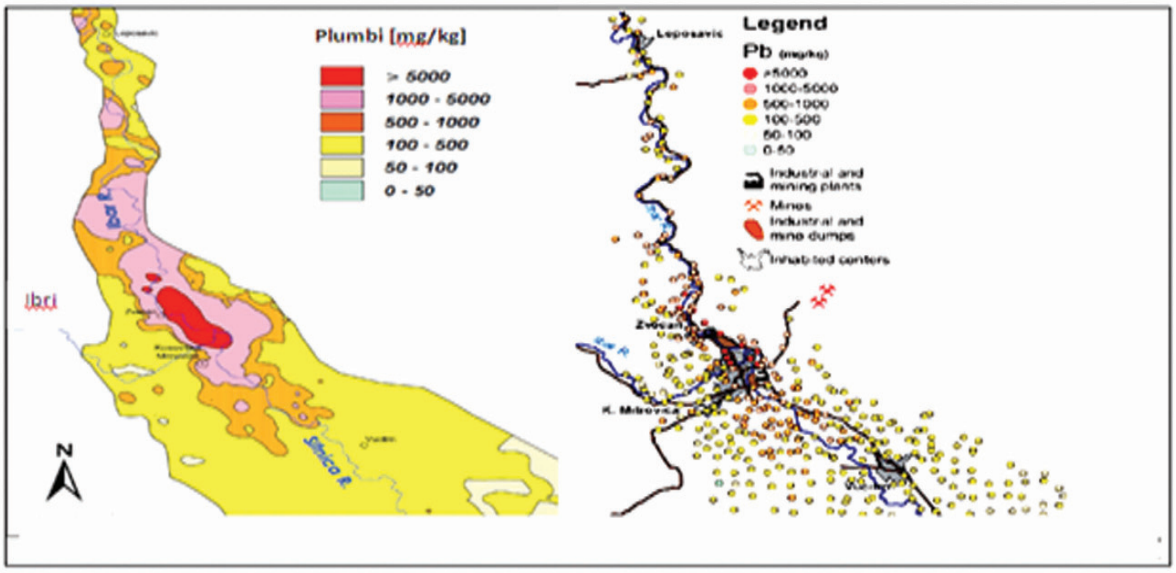
The sample place	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
IHMK	197.816	195.871	155.587	207.932	205.601
School "Bedri Gjinaj"	177.626	249.755	1248.054	130.225	120.345
School "Migjeni"	111.013	134.812	127.907	103.712	125.542
Alba Park Shupkovc	222.723	328.78	213.197	273.773	301.23
Vellezrit Kuqi			120.471	183.117	129.512
School "Elena Gjika"	162.808	210.489	119.914	137.65	159.18
Industrial Park "Trepqa"	187.515	1030.792	2898.926	125.336	142.021
OSCE	180.882	769.76	2263.313	107.422	106.238
Cigarettes factory	88.637	78.559	1336.365	102.135	121.012
Water plant	66.468	104.272	79.21	97.682	132.279

According to data on air quality from automatic analyser at IHMK for 2010, for parameters: SO2, PM10, NO2, NOx, CO, O3 can be concluded that are within the limits allowed and their values fluctuate.

Now air monitoring is conducted through automatic monitoring stations, located in the building of hydro-meteorological Institute in Mitrovica. There are no exceeding of the values of NOx, CO2 and SO.

Picture 10. Zveçan industry-leading polluter;

Picture No. 14. Locations for remediate events



Picture No. 15. The places that are polluted with lead.

Table. 9. Analysis of the air samples

Primary network stations for air monitoring					
Station description	Station ID	TSP µg/ m³	Pb µg/ m³	Cd µg/ m³	As µg/ m³
Settlements, near the market in Mitrovica	LPR	271.7	0.40	0.0046	0.028
In the roof of Raiffeisen bank (Hotel Adriatik) – 1-	ADC	177.2	0.39	0.0042	0.029
In the roof of Raiffeisen bank (Hotel Adriatik) – 2-	ADR	174.4	0.38	0.0042	0.029
PIM	MIP	139.7	0.21	0.0037	0.013
Zhabar, Danish camp, 3.5 km NW	DAN	76.3	0.14	0.0021	0.015
Zvecan foundry in the meteorological station	ZVC	65.0	1.00	0.0017	0.056
WHO		N/A	0.5	0.005	0.0015

Development needs:
a) Completion of legal regulations for air quality monitoring compliance with the EU directives;
b) Activation of the System Monitoring the air quality;
c) Establishment of air quality information system;
d) Reduction of harmful emissions into the air;
e) Increase awareness and knowledge about air quality entrepreneurs and citizens.

V. 3. Water

Mitrovica Rivers belong to the Black Sea basin. Most of the rivers are characterized by seasonal irregular flows. River flows are higher during the fall / winter or late spring as a result of precipitation or melting snow from the high mountains. Ibri is the main reservoir which is then discharged into the Morava River in Serbia and Sitnica, Lushta and river Trepça are its branches. Zubin Potok respectively Ujman was built as a dam on the Iber River with a capacity of 390 million m3 and the power plant with installed capacity of 35 MW electricity.

Name	Length (km)	Amount of flow (m3/s)	Surface (km2)
Sitnica	90	20	2.873
Ibri	42	32.6	1.155
Lushta	10.4	2.3	42
Trepca	19.8	1.2	21

Mitrovica Rivers as a result of industrial development and rapid and chaotic urban development, especially after the war is under pressure from urban and industrial pollution. It is worth mentioning that all urban wastewater discharged directly into rivers without prior treatment so that they are the main source of water pollution and land around them. Also drainage waters from industrial landfills of the Trepca complex are another source of pollution of surface waters. The following table shows the values of water quality samples monitored.

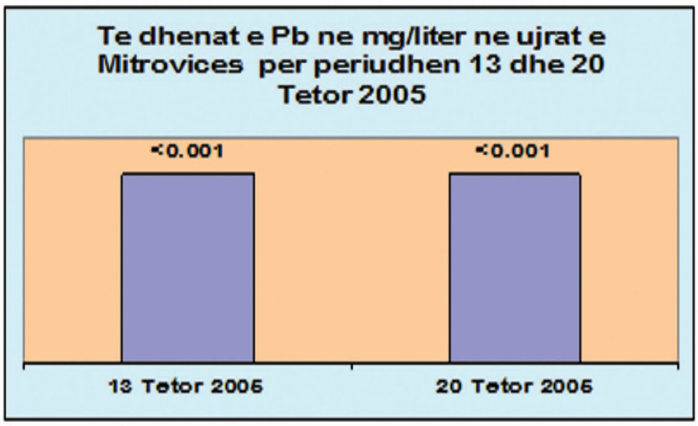
Table 11. Chemical analysis of water samples of the river "Iber"

		Allowed limits	Results					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
Temperature	C	8-12	41,8	14,8	15	15	15.2	15.2
Wind			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Taste		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turbulence	NTU	1.2-2.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colour	Shk Co-pt	10-20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Value of pH		4.5-8.5	8.24	8.24	8.24	8.24	8.24	8.24
Use of KMnO4	Mg/l O2	8-12	6.00	6.32	5.67	6.36	7.27	6.00
Residual chlorine	Mg/l Cl2	02.0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chloride	Mg/l Cl	200	13.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	15.00	13
Ammonium	Mg/l N	0.1	0.07		0.08	0.08	0.09	0.010
Nitrites	Mg/l N	0.005	0.05	0.05	0.0055	0.005	0.05	0.05
Nitrates	Mg/l N	10	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2
iron	Mg/l Fe	0.3	0.06	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05
Mangham	Mg/l Mn	0.05	0.05	0.052	0.03	0.012	0.07	0.06
Electricity	µ/cm	1500	228	229	228	228	231	230
Spend. I O2	Mg/l	12	1.54	1.63	1.69	1.46	1.87	1.34
Lead	Mg/l Pb	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copper	Mg/l Cu	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detergents	Mg/l	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sulphates	Mg/l	200	1.02	5.34	9.98	6.9	6.40	6.14
Phenols	Mg/l	0.001	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water hardness	**dH**	**30**	**5.152**	**4.81**	**4.81**	**5.04**	**5.04**	**5.04**

V. 3. 1. Pollution of rivers

The four rivers of Mitrovica are greatly polluted. River "Sitnica" is the most polluted river, this pollution comes mainly from Kosovo Energy Corporation, wherein consequently the phenols are at a great level present in the water. River "Trepça" is often contaminated by activities of the flotation in the tunnel.

River "Lushta" and the river "Iber" have more pollution from urban wastewater. Pb concentration and heavy metal is not high at the downstream of the river due to the Pb non-reaction with water and great mitigation with water from the lake in Kelmend and later its own of the River "Iber".



Picture No. 16. Diagram of the water pollution with Pb

From the above diagram it is noted that for both periods of measurement of the amount of Pb in the water was not noticed an increase or decrease in the amount of Pb in the water, the amount was the same Pb = 0.001 mg / litre. The four rivers of Mitrovica are cleared of debris along their beds occasionally by the Municipality. River "Lushta" is cleaned in the length of 5.176 m, out of which 760m in the regulated part of the river bed, part of the cemetery in Vaganicë – access in the closed collector, which has a length of 1,450 m, while the river "Trepça" is cleaned in the length of 4.705 m from the first tunnel beyond the river "Sitnica".

V. 3. 1. 1. Removal of waste water

In the absence of irrigation facilities/wastewater treatment, the same shall be deposited in rivers without treatment. However, across the entire width of the river "Iber" in the city was established the rubbish pipe/collector for the transfer of polluted water. Place of establishment of urban water treatment plant is determined by the municipality and is expected to find funding for the implementation of this project.

The waters from mining flotation process of Pb and Zn originally deposited in the Lake of village Kelmend where are initially treated and then discharged into the river, "Iber". Also, for industrial water purification plant from the compound "Trepça" was not functional, whilst for the industrial water discharged into the river "Sitnica" without treatment.

V. 3. 2. Quality of drinking water

Drinking water comes from the lake "Gazivoda", which possesses a high quality, as well as for the process of the processing capacity in Vaganicë is constantly monitored. Drinking water quality can pose a problem only in the event of damage to the network, as a result of the aging network. The quality of the water, which is extracted from wells in the areas not covered by the Regional Water supply company is not verified and as such is used by households that use these resources. In these cases, the lack of sewerage network may occur a qualitative deterioration of the groundwater from where the water is extracted through wells.

Development needs:

a) The adoption and implementation of laws and regulations on the use of water, in accordance with the standards of the EU;

b) Continuous monitoring of surface and ground water quality;

c) Monitoring the quality of drinking water;

d) Development of river basin management plans for the river "Iber";

e) The construction of artificial lake "Mitrovica";

f) Protection of surface water and groundwater from pollution;

g) Construction of wastewater treatment plant;

h) Construction of industrial water purification plant near the landfill in the village of Kelmend;

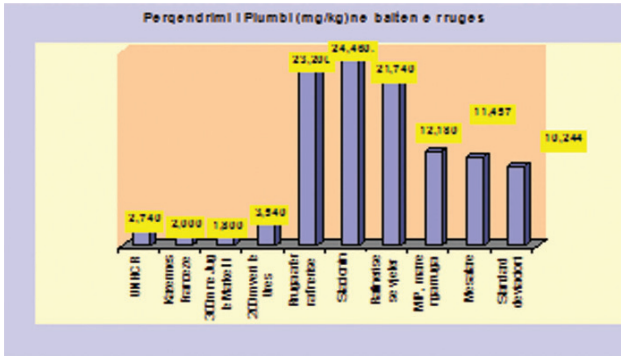
f) Raising awareness and education of the population on the protection and use of water resources.

V. 4. Land

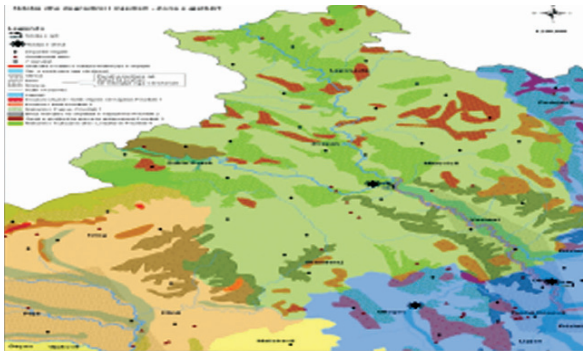
Land as an environmental medium is mainly used for agricultural and industrial activities as well as construction/urbanization. Every economic activity has continuous influence and brings degradation to the land surfaces, causing environmental and socio-economic consequences. As a result of mining activities and industrial land in this municipality are quite dirty especially in the areas around industrial landfills and along rivers.

The samples taken for analysis showed a high content of Pb in soil, which makes it a source of contamination that can be transmitted in the food chain through plants, water, vegetables, etc. The soil analytical data indicate that heavy metal pollution seems only to be present at 40 cm.

Main soil pollutants are the following: lead, zinc, cadmium, arsenic and antimony from the industrial complex "Trepça".



Picture No. 17. The amount of lead in different points;



Picture No. 18. Distribution of the pollution scale with lead

Remediate activities carried out in the Mitrovica region:

- remediate activities of the SHFMU "Bedri Gjina";
- remediate activities of the SHFMU "Migjeni";
- remediate activities of the SHFMU "Ismajl Qemajli";
- remediate activities of the SHFMU "Kqiq";
- remediate activities of the SHFMU "Elena Gjika" and "First Tunnel ";
- remediate activities of the SHML "Architect Sinani";
- remediate activities in the kindergarten "Gezimi yne (Our joy)";
- remediate activities in the Roma settlement;
- remediate activities in the park "Xhevë, Fehmi Lladrovci" and "Fatima Hetemi";
- remediate activities of the SHFMU "Shaban Idrizi" Zhabar, and;
- Remediate activities of the SHFMU "Shemsi Ahmeti" for the second time.

V. 4. 1. The presence of lead and heavy metals in the blood

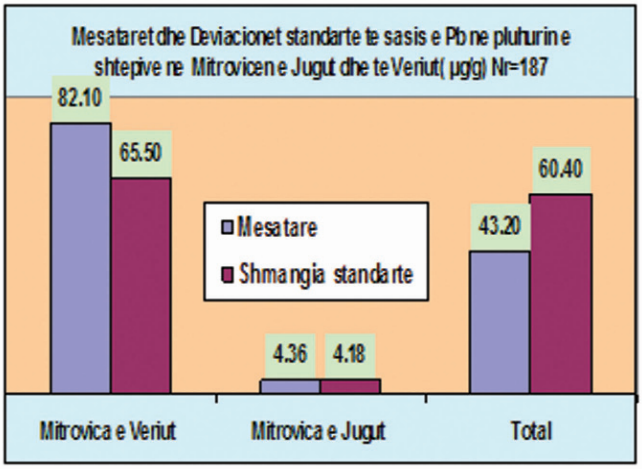
Environmental pollution from dust and lead contaminated dust, and gas emission and release from the foundry, leaded gasoline, battery products, recycling and other processing can be a major source of increased lead level in the blood.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) and the CDC, the accepted values for lead in blood are 10 micro-grams per decilitre. In Mitrovica, these values have been achieved in recent years. Usually the level of lead in the blood rise to 6-10 weeks of exposure. Lead affects chronic, multi systems in the human body.

Types of lead isotopes which are found in Mitrovica are: isotope 207,208 and mainly enter the body through inhalation, injection, but one should be aware that these isotopes pass the placenta barrier and penetrate to the foetus.

Development needs:

a) Preparation of Land Cadastre;
b) Raising of awareness on the importance of soil protection;
c) Setting up the monitoring of land and environmental monitoring system;
d) Preventing further pollution of the land from pollutants;
e) Re-cultivation and use of land, and;
f) Implementation of strict penalties for non-compliance with legal regulations for the protection of land funds.

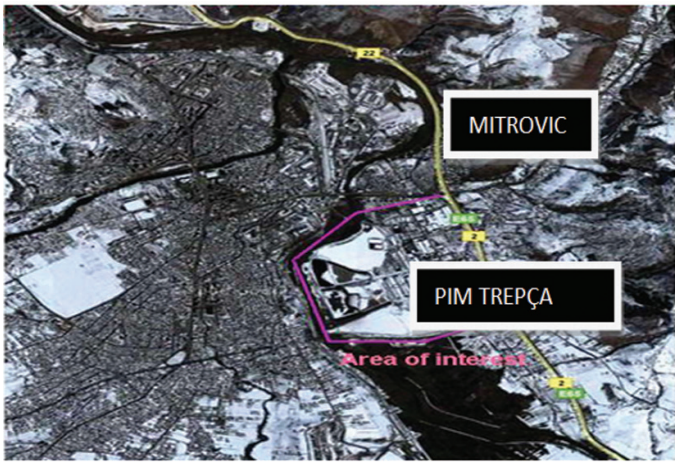


Picture No. 19. Contamination with lead and dust in houses of Mitrovica

V. 5. WASTE MANAGEMENT

V. 5. 1. Industrial waste

Mitrovica Industrial Park consists of Battery Industry, Zinc Metallurgy and Chemical industry. Within the working activities on the metallurgical, respectively chemical, of these industries, besides finalizing the raw materials they have created waste as well. The industrial waste landfill covers an area of 34.62 hectares. Total mass of these industrial waste is about 1 520 000 tonnes. The landfill consists of four types of industrial wastes, pyrites and pirhotin, phosphor-gyps with an amount of 250'000 tons, jarosit and the so-called residue from the process of neutral fibre of the zinc known as EMKO residue. Itself the place where this landfill is located increases the concern for its impact on the environment. It is worth mentioning that the space around the landfill is populated.



Picture No. 20. Landfill in the industrial complex

Table 14.
Samples of the industrial residues

CaO	36.10%
SO3	54.0%
P2O5	0.63% water solvents
P2O5	0.33% without the solvents
F	0.33%
SiO2	1.01%
S	105.702 m2
Q	250 000 tons

Landfill of the Trepca industrial complex exists since 1964 with about 500.000 tons industrial remains, mainly composed of zinc, iron, manganese, nickel, cobalt, indium, germanium and other rare elements. During the development of LEAP this landfill was removed.

Landfill along the road Mitrovica- Zvecan (Kershi i Dudes) - This landfill was used from 1932-1982. It has an area of 240'000 m², with about 22 million tons of waste. The landfill lies on a flat ground and is not surrounded by a fence. On this amount of waste were committed remediate processes, it was laid a layer of humus and it has become a green area. In the Pb foundry in Zvecan during smelting reduction of agglomeration of lead in high furnaces is obtained as waste metallurgical dross of Pb, which is placed in the sterile landfill of Zvecan. The amount of slag in Zvecan landfill has an area of 5 ha with a slag amount of about 2.6 million tons.

Samples	Elements in %													
	Pb	Zn	Cu	Fe	S	Mn	Sb	As	FeS2	FeS	Ag g/t	Pb ox	Znox	Cd
I	0,28	0,27	0,033	27,96	17,11	5,25	-	0,76	18,33	18,46	7	0,037	0,030	-
II	0,29	0,24	0,045	29,88	17,22	5,77	-	0,65	15,90	22,17	11	0,037	0,030	-
II	0,27	0,24	0,045	23,93	12,14	6,70	-	1,01	15,64	9,35	8	0,048	0,077	0,006
IV	2,23	0,26	0,030	22,90	10,18	7,57	-	1,01	14,05	6,57	11	0,068	0,084	-
V	0,28	0,28	0,021	20,83	8,79	7,60	-	1,23	13,21	3,95	8	0,075	0,075	-
VI	0,28	0,28	0,020	20,48	9,95	7,49	-	1,17	14,67	4,98	11	0,051	0,087	-
VII	0,26	0,23	0,029	21,56	12,97	11,71	-	1,46	20,51	4,75	5	0,048	0,045	-
VIII	0,27	0,22	0,021	20,93	11,86	6,18	-	-	16,54	7,63	11	0,045	0,043	-
IX	0,28	0,21	0,031	20,05	9,58	6,36	-	0,74	14,13	4,83	13	0,080	0,045	-
X	0,27	0,19	0,054	26,00	13,62	5,86	-	0,80	13,15	16,69	12	0,060	0,070	-
XI	0,13	0,28	0,048	23,72	12,36	6,33	-	0,84	14,71	11,24	7	0,052	0,030	-
XII	0,27	0,20	0,049	24,65	13,40	5,93	-	0,89	11,04	19,03	11	0,044	0,035	-

Landfill in village Kelmend – is used since 1982 to date. It has an area of 160'000 m² and has about 12 million tonnes of industrial waste as a result of the flotation of the lead ore. UNDP has conducted remediate programs for the landfill crown. And after covering the top part of the landfill, the amount of lead and heavy metals in the air is reduced. The dam of the landfill is capped and planted with grass. The uncovered part of the landfill, which constitutes 70% of the area, presents risks and at the same time is a pollution of spaces of the surrounding villages. Landfill is not fenced and is active. Water drawn from the underground mine in the amount of about 300 m3/h together with the output waters of the flotation process in the "First tunnel" are transferred to the landfill.

V. 5. 2. Urban waste

Urban waste and urban sewage, managed by two (2) enterprises (Unity and the Standard (Uniteti and Standardi), which are responsible for the sewage and waste disposal. Waste landfill in the southern part of the city was opened in 1991 (the work started in the 80s) and activated by DANIDA in 2001. Landfill, "Germova", is located near the village Koshtovë and is calculated to have the capacity for the next 15 years. There is a waste landfill that was closed in village Zhitkovc and landfill in the village Banjskë (Ballaban), which is active, but there are problems with the ownership. For this reason, and other reasons, the northern part of the city has a problem with urban waste that is deposited near the camp Ostorod at the banks of the river "Iber" without any checks and poses a permanent risk to health and the environment of the population.

Waste quantities for the Municipality of Mitrovica are calculated to be at the 57-60t/daily, about 0.58 kg waste/day per capita. The landfill was built in 1995 and has a capacity of 2.5 million cubic meters. Mitrovica urban areas are covered with 90% services. Rural areas are much less covered by

the service, about 10%. Unity Company administers the regional central waste landfill "Germova" in which waste is collected from the entire region of Mitrovica, the three municipalities: Mitrovica, Vushtrria and Skenderaj.

Part of the population is involved in waste collection: the 90% urban, rural part in about 28.2%. Population living in rural areas is 33172 and only 8000 live in the settlements where operate the waste collection operators; however the covering of the rest of the area is a challenge.

V. 5. 3. Medical waste

Medicinal waste collected by the Regional Company for the Municipalities of Mitrovica, Vushtrri and Skenderaj are burned in the apparatus called "Incinerator", while the remains after burning are dumped at the city landfill "Gërmovë". The entire process is monitored by the Municipality and the Ministry of Health. Disposal of expired drugs does not take place. The new location where the burning of the medical waste takes place is near the hospital. At the time when the LEAP was drafted the most advance sterilizer was installed and currently the destruction of the medicinal waste in Mitrovica is conducted with the sterilizing method and the amount that is being sterilized is 22 tons per year.

During remediation of the waste sites should be take immediate steps to prevent other harmful emissions. Competent management of waste locations remains an important target. Challenge for the future is recycling activity.

Development needs:

a) Completion of legal norms for waste management based on EU directives;
b) Construction of infrastructure for waste management;
c) Establishment of information data;
d) Gradual reduction of the amount of waste at the source, prior to disposal, recycling and energy use or reuse;
e) Involvement of the population in rural areas in the treatment system and waste collection;
f) Develop programs to build infrastructure in harmony with co-existing municipal plans;
g) The maximum commitment of the municipal mechanisms for the payment of the waste bills by the citizens;
h) Use of industrial waste treatment capacity.

V. 5. 4. Radioactivity and hazardous materials

The presence of radioactive activities in Mitrovica's land is identified only at the landfill of Phosphor-gyps and at the old landfills in PIM. These results of the radiation resulting from the presence of radioactive elements raw materials of the imported phosphor-gyps from Jordan and Morocco in the past. In "Trepçë" or "First Tunnel" is located three packages with radioactive substance brought by the French KFOR. Radioactive substances are: americium a draft, strontium and thorium one draft, as well as other substances a draft, according to the report of KFOR there is no indications what is the substance. These radioactive substances by French KFOR are placed in special warehouses and are under their supervision. According to the report on the measurement of radioactivity from these materials, made from Multinational Brigade North-East, dated March 26, 2005, N0 02/BMN-Ne/Em/G32D/NBCRT, only americium exceeds permissible dose of 2.5. On the drafts are the following notes:

Barrel A: Americium 0.3 mRAD, 07.05.2002
Barrel B: Strontium, Thorium, 2002
Barrel C: Soil 0.01 mRAD/h au contact, 07.05.2002

These radioactive substances should be removed, as they present permanent danger to the environment.

Table 16. List of hazardous waste stored in Mitrovica

Hazardous materials	Amount/unit	Location
Lead dust	13395 m3	Foundry "Trepqa"
Plastic wastes	1100 m3	Foundry "Trepqa"
Propane mixture	10000 l	Trepqa
Sulphur acid	60 m3	Trepqa
Batteries pieces	600 m3	Foundry "Trepqa"
Iron slag	50 m3	Foundry "Trepqa"
Substances of copper sulphates	3300 m3	Foundry "Trepqa"
Oxidise waste	7000 m3	Foundry "Trepqa"
Hypo-chlorine calcium	6.5 t	Shipol
Vandan penta-oxyd	165 barrels	Metallurgy
Sulphur acid	3000 t	Metallurgy
Chlorine acid	600 l	Metallurgy
Amina	2000 l	Chemical industry
Cyanide sodium	10.0 t	'First tunnel"
Radioactive substances	3 barrels	'First tunnel"
TMTDs Vulkafil	500 kg	Industrial park
Cyanide solvents	200 l	Industrial park
HCI solvents	2500 l	Industrial park
Sulphur acid	15000 t	Industrial park
Phosphoric acid	40.000 l	Industrial park
Cadmium	1000 kg	Industrial park
Ammoniac solvents	200 l	Industrial park
Chlorine gas	7000 kg	Industrial park
PCB oils	4 substations	Lead factory
Arsenic	3650 kg (73 dr)	Lead factory

The development needs – radiation

a) Harmonization of legislation on nuclear safety and radiation protection in accordance to the EU standards;
b) Capacity building for monitoring and setting radiation and materials;
c) Control and distribution of unauthorized movement of radioactive materials.

Quarries - are another source of pollution which primarily affects air pollution and are one of the causes of pollution and land degradation and destruction of the landscape.

In Mitrovica region there are four quarries operating in two different locations:
- MTI "Stone and Building" GMBH and "Burimi" - (Cernush) and
- Benita Company and Company Bajraktari - (Zmiq).

V. 6. Settlements

Mitrovica municipality is characterized by diverse settlements, residential neighbourhoods that have private houses and multi-storey apartment, which construction has got momentum after 2000, due to increased release of a number of populations (high fertility rates, migration); the city needed new residential spaces.

Housing costs vary by country and conditions, but they do not exceed the amount of 250 Euros per month.

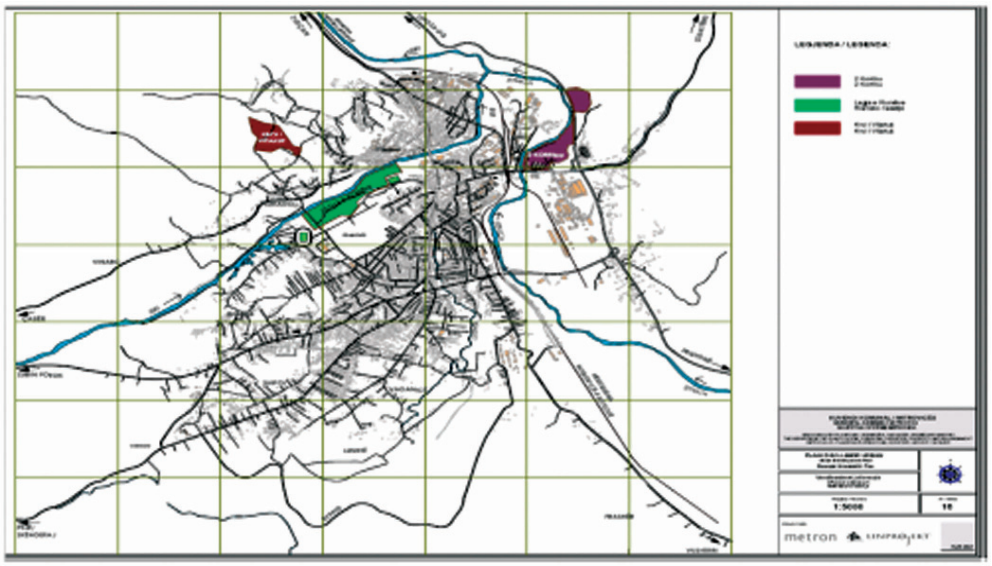
- The area of the city within the boundaries of the area of residence: 1'920 Ha
- New Areas (additional): 299 Ha
- Area of the settlement within the border of the area of residence: 972 Ha

V. 6. 1. Informal settlements

Mitrovica has identified three locations: "2 Korriku", "Roma Mahalla" and "Kroi I Vitakut". The three settlements are characterized by unresolved property issues, lack of basic infrastructure in the field (health, schools) and an insufficient participation in decision-making. "Roma Mahala" reconstruction plan and the process of construction of houses were completed. The settlement "Spring of Vitakut" is now under construction.

Settlements expand in an uncontrolled way between the main axes segments of the road, and in the hills. Specifically, in the south of the city are built entire neighbourhoods without access to in technical infrastructure. Smaller independent centres do not exist. It is proposed to increase in the number of informal settlements across the city.

The Vienna Convention is mandatory for choosing settlements problems, because Kosovo is a signatory to this Convention.



Picture No. 21. Map of the informal settlements in Mitrovica

V. 7. Green areas

Mitrovica city consists of different areas, according to the division of the use of certain surfaces. Designation of the area in ha and % of green areas in Mitrovica is as follows::

Table. 17. Designation of areas in the municipality of Mitrovica in ha %

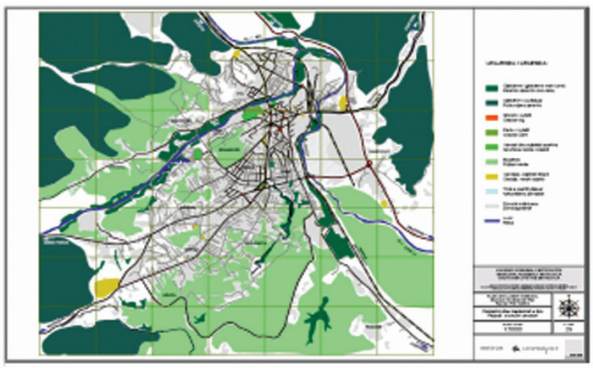
No.	Destination	Surface in ha	%
1	Residential	167,00	24,70
2	Commercial	23,10	3,40
3	Roads	29,60	3,90
4	Schools	3,70	0,50
5	Recreation	14,80	2,20
6	Industrial	156,80	23,20
7	Degraded	34,80	5,10
8	Different	22,40	3,30
9	Green areas	224,30	33,10
10	Total	676,50	100,00

The designated green areas cover an area of 271618; urban population of 52 529 inhabitants, 5.17 [/ people], and real green areas surface is 27 618 covering 0.52 [/ people].

- Park City - with a total of 53,786 m2, of which about 18,500 non-green;
- Park "Xhamia e Zallit" with 2666.6;
- Park "Gjevë and Fehmi Lladrovci" 8185;
- Park near the "Kater Rrokaqiellit", 4000;
- In the park near the "N1 Rrokaqiellit" in the neighbourhood "Tjegullorja" is in very good condition;
- Park "Pleqeve" 213.5 is in the centre and visited;
- No green area near the Orthodox cemetery with 4595 is completely without any green spaces;
- Square "Jashari", about 1083 in good condition;
- Square "Mehe Uka" around 2666, it is necessary to re plant again some certain areas;
- Square "Safet Boletini", about 350 needs new green surfaces;
- Surfaces before the buildings in the street "Mbretresha Teuta" about 100;
- And oasis and the side surfaces on "Mbretresha Teuta", about 2750;
- Surfaces in "Mbretresha Teuta";
- Oasis and side surfaces in street "Brigada 141", about 172 totally new green areas;
- Park "Botanik" with 32856;
- Park "recreational – sports" with 36 341;
- Green surfaces at the "Stadium I ri" with 44 343;
- Surfaces at the complex of the "University of Mitrovica" with about 50 000;
- Surfaces at the complex of the "University at the north" with about 834;
- River bank "Iber", "Pumping Station" with about 84887;
- Park near "3 Rrokaqiejt " with about 1940;
- Green surfaces at the school "Tech and FXM" with 180; and
- Green areas in the neighbourhood of "Boshjank (Bosnians)" with about 5062

Parks - Mitrovica possesses a park that is expanded behind the Cultural Centre, the Municipal assembly facility and the riverbank "Iber". The park complex situation is not good. Along the river there is a wide green stripe which is not maintained. In certain parts of the city there are small green areas and green strips along sidewalks for pedestrians. An important promenade located on street "Agim Hajrizi" with small squares, which are quite visited during evenings.

Space for kids games - A room with games for children is located in the north part of the city. The banks of the river are favourite places although they are informal for games. In the vicinity of the bridge over the river "Sitnica" are found space for games for children. Such spaces are planned to be built throughout the city.



Picture No. 22. Green areas and

Picture No. 23 Green areas that are proposed for irrigation

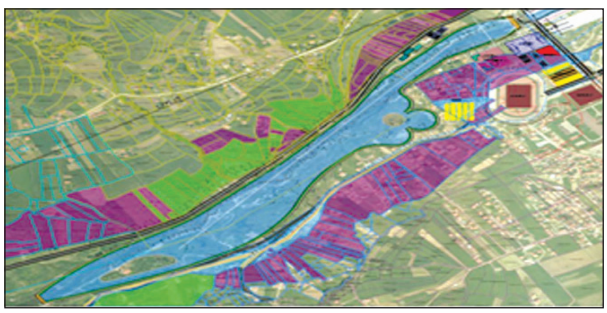
Development needs:

a) The use of natural resources, spatial planning and development programs should comply with legislation and strategy;
b) The improvement and maintenance of public spaces in the city (irrigation);
c) Education and awareness raising, and;
d) Maintain effective management of protected areas.

Sports and recreation spaces

In the city are three sports facilities: the Southwest's largest stadium, jogging trails and tribunes; a small stadium in the southwest of the city centre, jogging paths, and an unused football field in the Bajri neighbourhood at the south part of the city. The northern part of the city does not posses any sports facility. Quality and provision of the spaces for sport and recreation, for a city of this size, with a high percentage of young people and the unemployed, is not satisfactory. Spaces around the City Rivers represent a great potential.

Picture 11. Sports facilities in 1973



Picture No. 24. The lake position – Mitrovica

Artificial lake "Mitrovica" starts from the bridge over the river "Iber" in Suhodoll, where the dam will be constructed in a distance of one kilometre in the high part of the river with a depth of the lake of 2 meters.

Recreation and tourism - recreation areas are equally important, as for the local resident and for the visitors alike and they present economic potential. During the development of this kind of areas are an important and behaviour in favour of the protection of nature and landscape. Within the municipality there are identified two areas of recreation as well: Bajgora region and the areas near the river "Iber" west of the town of Mitrovica. Building the necessary infrastructure in these recreation areas should be possible. We should refrain from constructions of other trends. Changing the areas along the banks of "Iber" in favourable areas well connected and accessible, with a character of a city with different cultural and recreational offer will have an impact in removing the myth that Mitrovica is only industrial.

Natural Park – There is none in the Shala region, bordering Bajgora recreation area, should create a natural park, so that the two recreation/tourism areas and natural park to be dependent on each other.

Picture No. 25. Project for regulating the river banks of "Iber" and the promenade and cover market

Regulating the banks of the river "Iber" up to the Suhodoll, needs an investment of 2.7 million Euros, 2.2 million Euros city for the city promenade, the covered market 1.2 million Euros, which will be investments for the future.

V. 8. Climate Change

Effects caused by the actions or negligence of people towards nature have seriously risked environment in Mitrovica. Being aware of it, and the obligations of the concept of sustainable development and various conventions, the Local Environmental Action Plan for Mitrovica elaborates this theme. Gases which have an effect on climate change: CO2, which is released during the process in the mining plants, methane CH4 processes in landfills, hidro-floro-carbur and Heksa floruri of the sulphur during the processes at the landfill of the foso-gyps etc. Data for the climate changes in Mitrovica and their contribution to climate change in large scale are scarce.

In the context of a municipal program, should be considered the possibilities of using alternative energy sources, primarily water, sun and wind.

According to the local administration, in village Batahir - on the River "Bistrica" is underway the planning for construction of a dam.

Development needs:

a) Gradual reduction of emissions according to the general principles and RIO and Kyoto conventions, and obtained obligations;
b) Establishment of a system for the identification and monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions;
c) Development of registry and cadastre of the emissions, according to the sources;
d) Isolation of the houses.

V. 9. Protection from noise

The main source of noise comes from traffic and generators due to the lack of electrical energy, whilst the construction industry activities are in second place. The central part of the city is the most polluted by noise due to traffic and business and construction density or non-implementation of the urban plan. The Municipality has equipments for noise measurement. Overcoming noise rates in the city during the day is from 0-15 dB (A), and night 0-23 dB (A) depending on the area. Usually the main achievement of the limited values is found in the residential premises during the summer season, the most significant excesses were found near the central bridge, the value of 60 dB (A). In the development plan of the municipality are planned the protected areas from noise. In these areas will not be permitted construction and permission for the activities of business entities will be required, which cause noise levels allowed by law.

Development needs:

a) Completion of the legal framework and its harmonization with international norms;
b) Support the use of higher quality fuels;
c) Rehabilitation of existing areas from noise;
d) Reduction of noise in urban areas;
e) Reduction of noise from vehicles and generators, and;
f) Development of monitoring systems, construction of noise maps, the development of efficient norms and environmentally permissible.

SWOT Analysis - A full SWOT Analysis cast lights of the current situation and shows the difficulties and obstacles for future developments

Main areas	Sub-areas	Strengths	Weakness
Legal	EU	• Directive 2001/42/EC of the Parliament and European Council on the assessment of the impacts of specific plans and programs on the environment. • Provides simple procedures to integrate into different systems for environmental assessments.	Existing environmental problems defined in different environmental levels, they are relevant and have the financial means to apply and are in accordance to the guidelines in question. Should be subject to environmental problem verification and to adjust to the existing environmental policies. Higher costs to harmonize environmental infrastructure with European standards.
	National	• Law on environmental Protection 2003/09. • Municipal responsibility for prohibiting the pollution as defined in Article 46. • Municipal Regulation on environmental protection approved in 02/2010 by the Municipal Assembly. • UDP, MDP	Should define the tasks and duties between governmental (MESP) and Municipal institutions (monitoring, inspection and decision/ environmental approvals). Low economic level and lack of implementation of environmental projects: treatment of wastewater, air monitoring, environmental degradation by forest cutting, presents problems in the implementation of legal provisions. Non-harmonization of the Municipal Regulation on the environmental protection with legal ones. Environmental Basic Law 2003/09 does not correspond to the current environmental situation (Kosovo).
Institutional	Sources	1. The rich natural resources; 2. Young population; 3. Functional industrial areas; 4. Affordable natural resources for living; 5. The presence of the central city park at the urban area; 6. Free Spaces along the river; 7. Sufficient water resources; 8. Historical cultural and natural heritage; 9. fertile lands along the river; 10. Geographical position and climatic conditions; 11. Partnership of the municipality with citizens; 12. Cheap manpower; 13. The existence of highways; 14. Urban General Plan and municipal, and; Good road network.	.High environmental pollution (heavy metals) and deforestation; . Occupation of fertile land for construction; . Limited freedom of movement for citizens (ethnical division); . Employment opportunities, social services for persons with special skills; . Environmental degradation; . Irrational use of agricultural land; . Raising awareness; . Limited municipal budget for environment; . Failure to remediate programs in public and private areas; 0. Irregular supply of electricity; 1. Low standard road construction; 2. Lack of green spaces; 3. Lack of public transport paths for pedestrian and bicycle; 4. The discharge of sewage into the rivers; 5. Drinking water supply from wells and recreational areas, and; 16. Uncontrolled hunting.

Main areas	Sub-areas	Strengths	Weakness
Ligjore	BE	• Provide expert support of different EU environmental fields, to local governments. • Improving environmental infrastructure.	• Lack of coordination for implementation of the municipal laws and regulations from the relevant implementation chains (Government/municipality / Court / Police).
	Kombëtare	• Advocacy of environmental issues by NGOs in order to raise awareness at the population, related to the activities of investors, which have an impact on the environment.	• Lack of financial means in order to conduct the public hearings for efficient environmental management.
Institutions	Sources	1. Absorbing the funds for the natural resources; 2. Human capacity; 3. Private business initiatives; 4. Natural agriculture resources, tourism; 5. The expansion of green areas; 6. Cross-border regional cooperation; 7. Create the free customs zone; 8. Construction of roads according to European standards; 9. Construction of sidewalks, bicycle paths; 10. Opening new vacancies; 11. Cleaning the river bed; 12. Activation of the Public Transport; 13. Preparation of projects for revitalization of landfills; 14. Remediate programs in public spaces and private spaces, and; Programs for waste management (recycling).	1. Continuation of the environmental pollution with lead and heavy metals; 2. The presence of landfills along rivers; 3. Inefficiency of the courts and organs of law enforcement; 4. Continuous pollution of the environment, wild exploitation and uncontrolled use of natural resources; 5. Regional conflict of interest; 6. Failure to implement the urban planning; 7. Enormous increase of vehicles in the city; 8. Outdated energy system; 9. Insufficient contribution of the Municipality to the heritage sector; 10. Environmental degradation; The lack of large businesses.

Part 3

VI. PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MITROVICA FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION AND PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

In order to have a full overview of the environmental situation, the priority problems and economic development opportunities in the areas of the territory of the Municipality, the Regional Environmental Centre (REC) and the Municipality, within the development of LEAP, have carried out a survey exploring the opinion of citizens throughout the territory of the municipality. For implementation of REC survey in support of the Swedish International Development Agency - Sida has engaged NGO "Mjedisi Global (Global Environment)".

Comprehensive survey is conducted through a questionnaire, which was prepared in four basic groups of questions.

- Basic Information for the residents interviewed;
- The first group of questions about the social status of citizens, the survey included the following information:

Age, gender, education and status (pupil, student, employed, unemployed, housewives, retired, etc.);

- The current situation of the environment;
- Economic development in the future;
- Development Vision.

The Questionnaire was filled by the persons trained by the NGO "Mjedisi Global", and result-processing of the public opinions was conducted by the professional expert within REC office in Pristina.

Developing a vision for the Municipality of Mitrovica is based on the vision that has emerged from the workshops organized with a wide participation of student youth, municipal administration, civil society, community, conferences, public debates, and communication with the masses, television, newspapers, radio, print materials and web-site.

Vision for the environment in the Municipality of Mitrovica is expressed through the slogan:

"University city with a healthy environment"

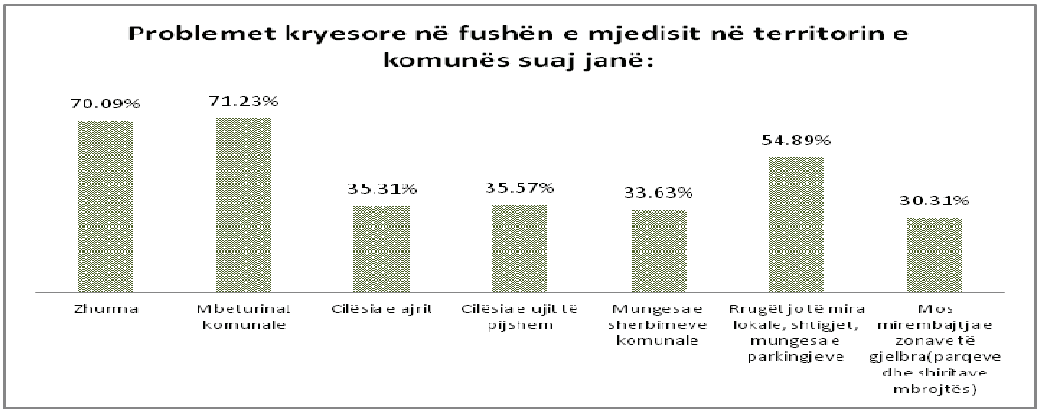
In the following will be presented some of the results of the survey

Citizen opinion for five (5) major problems in the field of environment in your municipality?

		Noise	Municipal Waste	Air quality	Quality of the drinking water	Lack of the municipal services	Not good local roads, paths, lack of parking areas	Non-maintenance of the green areas (parks and protective strips)
Gender	Male	1259	1262	625	644	615	1020	575
		35.97%	36.06 %	17.86 %	18.40 %	17.57 %	29.14 %	16.43 %
	Female	1194	1231	611	601	562	901	486
		34.11%	35.17 %	17.46 %	17.17 %	16.06 %	25.74 %	13.89 %
Total		2453	2493	1236	1245	1177	1921	1061
		70.09%	71.23 %	35.31 %	35.57 %	33.63 %	54.89 %	30.31 %

As the main problem of the environment, people of Mitrovica have listed:
a) Municipal waste management, the main problem;
b) Noise, as the second most important;
c) Bad local roads, paths, lack of parking, as the third most important problem;
d) Air quality as the fourth most important problem, and;
e) Lack of municipal services, is ranked as the fifth most important problem.

Even in this case the ranking of environmental problems has not changed on the gender perception.



For illustration see the following diagrams. In the diagram are given the three main polluters in accordance of the questionnaire and diagram.

Strategic development areas of the Municipality of Mitrovica
- Development and improvement of the environment;
- Waste Management;
- Expansion of the sewerage network and construction of sewage treatment plant;
- Increase the drinking water processing capacity and expansion of water supply;
- Development of education (community education);
- Development of health and improvement of municipal infrastructure;
- Urban planning and protection of agricultural land;
- The protection and management of forests and forest lands;
- Protection of biodiversity, cultural and natural heritage, and;
- Construction of a plant for industrial water purification.

Strategic priorities emerging from the workshops with community and civil society from the city
- Capacity building for the collection, transportation and disposal of waste;
- Increased water processing capacity and expansion of water supply;
- Establishment of green areas and their maintenance;
- Educating the community about environmental issues;
- Development of recreational activities and tourist areas (artificial lake, river banks "Iber", etc.);
- Revitalization and reclamation of industrial landfills;
- Implementation of the Municipal Urban Pan;
- Reactivation of industrial complex "Trepça" and the introduction of new technologies for various economic activities and;
- Feasibility studies, including financial options for different areas, as "Shala" and Mitrovica Lake.

Fushat dhe problemet mjedisore

Scopes	Problems	Cause	Impact (negative effects in healthy environment, landscape etc)	Priority as per need *low **average *** high
1. Air	1.1 lack of air monitoring	Lack or non-functional equipments	Negative effects in the healthy environment, landscape	***
	1.2 Air pollution from Pb and heavy metals	Foundry and landfills	Negative effects in the healthy environment, landscape	***
	1.3 Air pollution from the substances suspended and CO2	Asphalt base, chimneys	Negative effects in the healthy environment, landscape	**
	1.4 Air pollution from dust	Landfills, layers in the ground, quarries	Negative effects in the healthy environment, landscape	**
	1.5 Air pollution from car gases	Traffic	Negative effects in the healthy environment, landscape	**
	1.6 Illegal landfill	Burning of wastes	Negative effects in the healthy environment, landscape	**
2. Land	2.1 Pollution of land from Pb and heavy metals	Residues after the technological process	Environmental pollution, health and landscapes	**
	2.2 Floods over the banks of Iber River and Sitnica	Wastes	Environmental pollution, health and landscapes	**
	2.3 Informal areas	Illegal construction	Impact in health and in environment	***
	2.4 Land pollution and polluted waters	Sewage and industrial waters	Negative impact in the environment, health and landscape	**
	2.5 Lack of green areas	Lack of irrigation	Negative impact in the environment, health and landscape	**
	2.6 Cuttings of forests	People, non compliance with the law	Negative impact in the environment, health and landscape	**
	2.7 Pollution from housing colours and dust in Mitrovica	Foundry and landfills	Impact in health	***

3. Water	3.1 Water pollution from industrial residues	Industrial landfill	Impact in health, flora and fauna	**
	3.2 Water pollution from waste waters	Improper treatment of waste waters	Impact in health	**
	3.3 river pollution from urban wastes	Throwing of wastes in the rivers	Impact in health, environment	**
	3.4 lack of drinking water	Lack of processing capacity and network	Impact in health, environment	**
4. Waste management	4.1 Illegal landfills	Non compliance with laws	Impact in health, environment	**
	4.2 Inadequate landfills of urban wastes	Non compliance with laws and political issues	Impact in health, environment	**
	4.3 Regulation of heating system from the mining water	Rational usage of energy	Impact in health, environment	
	4.4 Improper timing of waste collection	Lack of mechanisms	Impact in health, environment	***
5. Education	5.1 School programs	Low level	Indirect impact in environment	***
	5.2 Lack of information	Lack of media awareness	Lack of information	*
	5.3 Lack of environmental programs	Lack of organization	Raising a generation that has insufficient environmental culture	**
6. Heritage	6.1 Insufficient heritage protection	Lack of financial means	Damaging the flora and fauna	**
	6.2 Non-enforcement of laws	Inspection	Impact in health	*

7. Forests	7.1 Illegal cutting of forests	Non-compliance with the legislation	Impact in health, environment	***
	7.2 Reforestation	Lack of means and small forestation	Impact in health, environment	***
	7.3 Usage of inert in forest lands	Non enforcement of the laws	Impact in health, environment	***
8.Bio-diversity	8.1 Fall, disappearance of rare plant and animal species	Burning, cuttings of forests	Impact in health, environment	***
	8.2 Insufficient protection of bio-diversity	Non-compliance of laws	Impact in health, environment	***
9.Tourism	9.1 Non-usage of Shala area	Lack of roads, buildings, hotels etc	Economic, cultural, health	**
	9.2 Heritage protection and lack of infrastructure	Non-promotion of touristic areas and cultural heritage	Economic, cultural, health	**

Determination of priority projects

1. Improving green spaces in the city - € 120,440
2. Waste Management - 100.000 €
   - Urban waste recycling
   - Engagement of the mechanisms in the payment of the waste bills by the citizens
   - Collection and disposal of waste
3. Artificial lake - Mitrovica - 2,700,000 €
4. Community awareness and construction of the university centre – 1.600.000 €
5. Construction of wastewater treatment, industrial, and system modernization sewage – 30.000.000 €
6. Create a system of water supply and modernization of water supply system - 1.000.0000 €
7. Adding green areas in the neighbourhood "2 Korriku" - 100.000 €
8. Removal of hazardous substances from water - Shipol - 30.000 €
9. "Kosovo environmental education centre" - € 1.000.000
10. Remediate programs in the public and private spaces - 24.000 €
    - Roma Mahalla
    - Sh.F.M.U. "Shemsi Ahmeti"
    -Sh.F.M.U. Zhabar
    PIM (Zinc landfill)
11. Botanical Park – 800.000 €
12. Activating, the use of air quality monitoring system - 20.000 €
13. Revitalization and re-cultivation of industrial landfills, Pim and Kelmend – 2.500.000 € 14. Risk assessment of the earth, colours, dust in the Mitrovica region - 10.000 €
15. Analysis of agricultural land and groundwater € -20.000
16. Creating living conditions in informal settlements- € 1.000.000
17. Determination of noise in urban areas - 20.000 €
18. Removal of radiating materials from the "First Tunnel" - € 100.000
19. Heritage Protection 10.000 €
20. Monitoring of asphalt base in Ostorod and protection of the population from environmental pollution with lead and heavy metals - 10.000 €
21. Regulation of the city promenade – 2.200.000 €
22. Regulation of heating system from the mine water
23. Eco-tourism village "Bare" - 12.000.000 €
24. Construction of embankments and river bed regulation of river "Sitnica" 3.5 mil €
25. A family, a young plant - € 100,000
26. The plans for the protection of forests – 3.000 €
27. Design project for the development of rural tourism in Shala Bajgora – 5.000 €
28. Industrial zone out of operation, remediate programs € -300.000
29. Covered market a condition for long term changes - 1.8 million €
30. Feasibility study to improve road infrastructure - 10.000 €

Pjesa 4

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

1. Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Mitrovica
Activity	1
Name of the activity	Improvement of the green areas in the city
Objective	Implementation of activities to protect people from lead contamination and Heavy metals are associated with green, green space irrigation system in the city industrial water and maintenance.

Working phases		Responsible organization	Estimated value (Euros)
1	Preparing the terms of references for implementation of the projects	Municipality, MESP, MF and Trepqa	2.000
2	Tender preparation and selecting the implementing company	Municipality and donors	1.000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company and donor	117.440
		Total	120.440

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												

2. Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Mitrovica
Activity	2
Name of the activity	Waste management
Objective	To recycle the urban wastes, involving a mechanism in order to make citizens pay the bills and collection and transporting wastes to the landfill

Working phases		Responsible organization	Estimated value (Euros)
1	Preparing the terms of references for implementation of the projects	Municipality, MESP, donors	2.000
2	Tender preparation and selecting the implementing company	Municipality and donors	1.000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company and donor	70.000
		Total	100.000

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										
3							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

3. Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Mitrovica
Activity	3
Name of the activity	Artificial lake - Mitrovica
Objective	Construction of the dam, collection of water and regulating the areas around the lake

Working phases		Responsible organization	Estimated value (Euros)
1	Preparing the terms of references for implementation of the projects	Municipality, MESP	20.000
2	Tender preparation and selecting the implementing company	Municipality and donors	5.000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company and donor	2.675.000
		Total	2.700.000

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						
3											X	X	X	X	X	X

4. Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Mitrovica
Activity	4
Name of the activity	Awareness raising campaign for the community for pollution of the hot spots
Objective	Raising the level of the awareness for citizens for the consequences of the environmental pollution, providing the written materials (booklets) and information necessary for environment

Working phases		Responsible organization	Estimated value (Euros)
1	Analysing the needs for information	Municipality, and donors	1.000
2	Preparing the ToR and projects	Municipality, MESP, donors	3.000
3	Tender preparation and selecting the implementing company	Municipality and donors	2.000
4	Implementation of the project	Implementing company and donor	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											
3						X										

5. Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Mitrovica
Activity	5
Name of the activity	Construction of the university centre
Objective	Raising a generation that has sufficient environmental culture by creating a awareness that is in favour of the environment

Working phases		Responsible organization	Estimated value (Euros)
1	Preparing the terms of references for implementation of the projects	Municipality, MESP,	2.000
2	Tender preparation and selecting the implementing company	Municipality and donors	5.000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company and donor	1.593.000
		Total	1.600.000

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										
3							X	X	X	X	X	X				

6. Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Mitrovica
Activity	6
Name of the activity	Construction of the waste waters system and plant for waste water treatments and industrial waters
Objective	To conduct the collection and treatment of the waste waters by avoiding in this manner the pollution of surface water and underground waters

Working phases		Responsible organization	Estimated value (Euros)
1	Preparing the terms of references for implementation of the projects	Municipality, MESP,	12.000
2	Tender preparation and selecting the implementing company	Municipality and donors	3.000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company and donor	29.985.000
		Total	30.000.000

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														
3			X	X	X	X	X	X	X							

7. Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Mitrovica
Activity	7
Name of the activity	Creation of the system for supply with water and modernization of the current system of the water supply
Objective	Increase of the factory capacities for drinking water in order to offer solution for the problem of water restrictions in the region of Mitrovica

Working phases		Responsible organization	Estimated value (Euros)
1	Preparing the terms of references for implementation of the projects	Municipality, MESP,	20.000
2	Tender preparation and selecting the implementing company	Municipality and donors	5.000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company and donor	975.000
		Total	1.000.000

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														
3			X	X	X	X	X									

8. Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Mitrovica
Activity	8
Name of the activity	Increasing the green areas in the neighbourhood "2 Korriku"
Objective	Protection of population from lead pollution and heavy metals that are interrelated with green areas, irrigation system of the green areas of the city with industrial waters and maintenance system

Working phases		Responsible organization	Estimated value (Euros)
1	Preparing the terms of references for implementation of the projects	Municipality, MESP, MF and Trepqa	6.000
2	Tender preparation and selecting the implementing company	Municipality and donors	2.000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company, Municipality and donor	92.000
		Total	100.000

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												
3					X											

9. Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Mitrovica
Activity	9
Name of the activity	Removal of the hazardous substances from water supply system – Shipol
Objective	To remove calcium hypochlorite from water supply – Shipol in order to overcome the danger for nearby population and further

Working phases		Responsible organization	Estimated value (Euros)
1	Preparing the terms of references for implementation of the projects	Municipality and MESP	7000
2	Tender preparation and selecting the implementing company	Municipality and donors	500
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company and donor	1.800
		Total	3.000

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												
3					X											

10. Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Mitrovica
Activity	10
Name of the activity	Regulating the public and private spaces (Roma Mahalla, SH.F.M.U "Shemsi Ahmeti", SHFMU "Zhabar", PIM zinc landfill)
Objective	To eliminate the danger that polluted environment present to the inhabitants of the area. To undertake remediate activities for protection of population from lead and heavy metal pollution

Working phases		Responsible organization	Estimated value (Euros)
1	Preparing the terms of references for implementation of the projects	Municipality, MESP	2.000
2	Tender preparation and selecting the implementing company	Municipality and donors	1.500
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company and donor	20.500
		Total	24.000

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														
3			X	X												

11. Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Mitrovica
Activity	11
Name of the activity	Construction of the botanic camp
Objective	To plant a surface of 5 ha in the area of the city centre

Working phases		Responsible organization	Estimated value (Euros)
1	Preparing the terms of references for implementation of the projects	Municipality, MESP	3.000
2	Tender preparation and selecting the implementing company	Municipality and donors	2.000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company and donor	795.000
		Total	800.000

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										
3							X	X								

12. Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Mitrovica
Activity	12
Name of the activity	Activating, using of the system for monitoring the air quality
Objective	Activating the monitoring system that is installed in the hydrometallurgical institute and analysing the air quality in certain locations

Working phases		Responsible organization	Estimated value (Euros)
1	Preparing the terms of references for implementation of the projects	Municipality, MESP,	1.000
2	Tender preparation and selecting the implementing company	Municipality and donors	1.000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company and donor	18.000
		Total	20.000

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														
3			X	X												

13. Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Mitrovica
Activity	13
Name of the activity	Revitalizing and re-cultivating the industrial landfill PIM and Kelmend
Objective	To decrease the production of dust and as a result to decrease the air pollution and protect the population

Working phases		Responsible organization	Estimated value (Euros)
1	Preparing the terms of references for implementation of the projects	Municipality, MESP	20.000
2	Tender preparation and selecting the implementing company	Municipality and donors	5.000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company and donor	6.475.000
		Total	6.500.000

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										
3							X	X	X	X	X	X				

14. Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Mitrovica
Activity	14
Name of the activity	Assessing the danger of soil, colours and dust pollution in the region of Mitrovica
Objective	To identify the polluted areas with lead and heavy metals and to categorize them according to the scale of contamination

Working phases		Responsible organization	Estimated value (Euros)
1	Preparing the terms of references for implementation of the projects	Municipality, MESP	1.000
2	Tender preparation and selecting the implementing company	Municipality and donors	1.000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company and donor	8.000
		Total	10.000

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										
3							X									

15 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Mitrovica
Activity	15
Name of the activity	Analysing the agricultural land and under ground waters
Objective	To determine the impact of industrial activities in the agricultural lands and under grounds waters

Working phases		Responsible organization	Estimated value (Euros)
1	Preparing the terms of references for implementation of the projects	Municipality, MESP	1.000
2	Tender preparation and selecting the implementing company	Municipality and donors	700
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company and donor	18.300
		Total	20.000

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						
3											X					

16. Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Mitrovica
Activity	16
Name of the activity	Determination of noise in the urban areas
Objective	To install the system for monitoring the level of noise in the urban areas

Working phases		Responsible organization	Estimated value (Euros)
1	Preparing the terms of references for implementation of the projects	Municipality, MESP	2.000
2	Tender preparation and selecting the implementing company	Municipality and donors	2.000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company and donor	16.000
		Total	20.000

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														
3			X	X												

17. Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Mitrovica
Activity	17
Name of the activity	Removal of radiation substances from the “Tuneli I pare” (first tunnel)
Objective	To avoid the risk that these radiating substances present for inhabitants that live nearby

Working phases		Responsible organization	Estimated value (Euros)
1	Preparing the terms of references for implementation of the projects	Municipality, MESP	6.000
2	Tender preparation and selecting the implementing company	Municipality and donors	2.000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company and donor	92.000
		Total	100.000

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						
3											X	X				

Action plan for 2012		
Actions/steps/projects	Steps of the process and division of responsibilities	Deadline and cost (€)
1. Approval of the LEAP	Drafting of the final version of LEAP by the working group. Approval by the Mayor and presentation in the Assembly Approval by the Assembly	May- June 2012
2. Public Discussion	Public discussion – community, NGO	May – June 2012 Cost: Municipality
3. Collecting the data for priority projects. 3.1 Samples for measuring % for Pb in land, water and air 3.2 Increase of new surfaces and 3.3 Maintenance of the green areas 3.4 Cleaning and washing of the streets 3.5 Information for green areas 3.6 Increase of trees and decorative plants 3.7 Increase of garbage baskets, seats etc	Sample taking Analysing and reporting the data Tender and contracting the winning bid (company) Implementation and monitoring of the contract DPUKMM and DSHP	31 March – February 2013 3.1 3000 € 3.2.2 20 000 € 3.3 12 000 €
Construction of the system for following the working plan and technical project, assessment of the quantity and cost of the tender and contracting the winning company, implementation and monitoring of the contact	Drafting of the working plan and technical project Determination of the locations Provision of the follow up documents for project implementation Assessing the quantity and costs Tender and contracting the winning company Implementation and monitoring of the contract DPUKMM and DSHP	First phase: March – December 2012 Second phase: Until December 2013 Cost: o € Municipality
4. Assessing the public opinion and reporting the results	Preparing the questionnaire for survey of citizens Implementation of the survey Processing of the data and publications	September 2013 Cost: 400 €
	TOTAL	€

PUBLIC COMMUNICATION PLAN

It is useful to organize ideas extrusion of LEAP and revisit the document occasionally. Many of elements of the strategy will be part of the action list. Strategy can cover various forms of citizen opinion, plans to report on the results at least once a year, civic surveys or other engagements in collecting data, plans for public hearing, or volunteer day or any other ways to attract the opinion of citizens and to engage them.

- Informing citizens;
- Citizens' awareness campaign regarding the maintenance of LEAP, storage, keeping clean and maintenance of parks and green areas.
- Request, creating the group and training for evaluation volunteer for assessments with qualified observers.

Information means/ sources of data	Steps for collection of data/Information	Responsibility	Deadlines
Informing the citizens for the action plan	Through local media (mayors statements) Municipality will inform the citizens for LEAP	Mayor of the municipality; FGJT Chairperson of the WG; Coordinators; Information office	March 2012
Preparation and distribution of information leaflets and posters	Drafting the plan and determining the information means and communication	Working group for LEAP	Simultaneously at the end of the project
	Preparation, printing and distribution of leaflets and information posters	REC, DMMP, DSHP, Information office	
Survey of citizens	a. Drafting of the questionnaire, planning and implementation of the survey b. Processing, assessment of the citizens opinions and publication of the results c. Reporting the results and informing the citizens	FGJT, Working Group, LEAP coordinators, REC, DMMP, DSHP, NGO	September 2012
Evaluation of the projects through qualified observers	a. Planning of activities b. Selecting the observing group, training and execution of observation c. Processing and reporting data	FGJT, REC, DMMP, DSHP	August – September 2012
Collection of data for results indicators	Collection of samples	Municipality, FGJT	August – September 2012
Reviewing of the LEAP	Using the data for reviewing the evaluation of LEAP	FGJT, Working group	August – September 2013

MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN

In the first phase of implementation of the LEAP it is required support for implementation of well prepared project, with full documentation regarding the feasibility, and is required to assist in the development of projects in some of the early stages of readiness for implementation, if it is considered that those proposals are relevant and promising proposals. To ensure successful implementation of projects and overall strategy, a clear and well-defined plan of implementation is very important in order to keep and maintain the credibility of LEAP in the region.

Monitoring and reporting parameters aim to achieve:

1. The approval by the Assembly;
2. The follow up the implementation of the LEAP execution;
3. The monitoring of the budgetary expenditures intended for LEAP;
4. The monitoring of the performance of the product as prescribed by quantitative indicators of the Plan;
5. The evaluation of the outcome indicators and public citizens;
6. The follow up of the adoption of LEAP by the Assembly, the Working Group will meet as necessary (every 2 months) to monitor the progress of implementation of the Action Plan, budget expenditures, performance of physical activities in the field, collecting data for the product, and;
7. The following of the adoption of LEAP by the Assembly, the Working Group will prepare a monitoring report every 6 months, which will be reported by the Chairman of the Working Group at the next meeting of the Assembly. Reporting will be based on the implementation of the Action Plan and measuring the Indicators for Product and Outcome.

4.1 Report on the actual product indicators and target

#	Outcome indicators	Base value – Year 2011/2012	Aim – Year 2013	Fact- 2012 (31 September 2012)	Correction or changes	Aim - 2016
	Designated budget					
	Execution of the designated budget					

Outcome indicators	Base value – Year 2011/2012	Aim – Year 2013	Fact- 2012 (31 September 2012)	Correction or changes	Aim - 2016
% of soil samples with decreased percentage of Pb					
% of citizens satisfied and very satisfied with green areas					
% of citizens satisfied with tidiness and green areas and parks					
% of citizens satisfied and very satisfied with quality of green areas					
% of citizens satisfied with number of green areas in the Municipality					
% of users of parks who declare that parks and items in the parks are protected and maintained by the citizens					
% of citizens that use the green areas					

Update, review and evaluation of the implementation plan

Update, review and evaluation of the implementation plan should be developed on top of arrangements for monitoring the implementation. Framework for the activities proposed in this plan is based on the annual review process. This is important in the context of dynamic change of Mitrovica development environment. In this way, Mitrovica will always have a realistic plan of implementation, which will guide the efforts of the parties concerned. Annual evaluation process (if necessary) will be done in an open and transparent and with the character of the process for project planning and should provide answers whether the initial priority measures are still appropriate. In addition to financial resources available to fund projects, this approach also accounts in the availability of qualified human resources with the capacity to design and implement projects in the most effective manner. The main focus of this implementation plan is to develop measures that will be implemented by projects or financial activities led by various international and national donors. Development process can be value easily from the implementation plan through the annual proposed approach. According to this methodology, implementation plan may be reviewed, adjusted and updated at the end of each year and planning period can be moved forward to a year. This will keep the planning activities very realistic.

Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosova – Republic of Kosovo

Komuna e Mitrovicës
Opština Mitrovica – Municipality of Mitrovica

KUVENDI I KOMUNËS
Nr. 02/06- 29214/9 dt. 31.05.2012
Mitrovicë

Në zbatim të nenit 12, nenit 17 alineja e dhe p të Ligjit për vetëqeverisjen lokale Nr. 03/L-40; nenit 10 paragrafi 1 alineja d dhe o të Statutit të Komunës së Mitrovicës; Kuvendi i Komunës në mbledhjen e mbajtur më dt. 31.05.2012 pasi shqyrtoi Planin lokal të veprimit në mjedis, me rekomandim të Komitetit për Politikë dhe Financa (Konkluzioni Nr. 02/06 – 24994/11 dt. 10.05.2012); sjell këtë:

VENDIM

1. MIRATOHET Plani lokal i veprimit në mjedis.
2. Pjesë përbërëse e këtij vendimi është Plani lokal i veprimit në mjedis.
3. Përkujdesjen për zbatimin e Planit lokal të veprimit në mjedis e bën Kryetari i Komunës.
4. Vendimi hyn në fuqi ditën e miratimit nga Kuvendi i Komunës.

Mitrovicë

Kryesuesi i Kuvendit
Dr. Rustem MUSA

Dorëzohet:
1 x 1 Kryetarit të Komunës
1 x 1 Kryesuesit të Kuvendit
1 x 1 Arkivit

Kopje: Gjitha drejtorive

SWEDEN

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

REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER