Obiliq
Municipality

2012/2017

...for my city!

Local Environmental Action Plan

Local Environmental Action Plan

2012/2017

Obiliq Municipality

The project was finance by:

SWEDEN

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This project was implemented by:

REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER

Regional Environmental Centre, REC – Office in Kosovo.

CONTENT

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.

Foreword of the Mayor

Preparation of Local Environmental Action Plan (LEAP) was done in close cooperation with the representatives of local government, non-profitable organizations and the citizens of Obliq/Obilič Municipality, through discussions and submission of concrete solutions for local environment issues. This process assisted in the development of local civil society, through participation in Action Plan, for addressing the most important priorities and implementation of the most effective strategies in social, financial and time viewpoint.

Suggestions and concrete projects for solving environmental issues and active involvement of public and various societal players, will enable the implementation of the LEAP and smooth attraction of donors funds for Obiliq municipality. The Local Environmental Action Plan is a work document, anticipated to serve as the first step in absorbing investments for municipal environmental improvement in the next 5 years. This document will serve to all the local and central stakeholders to focus their investments in the field of environment.

Sincerely:
Mehmet KRASNIQI
Obiliq Mayor

List of acronyms

MA	– Municipal Assembly
KEK	– Kosovo Electro-Energetic Corporation
KEPA	– Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency
KFA	– Kosovo Forestry Agency
KSA	– Kosovo Statistical Agency
EU	– European Commission
KNPHI	– Kosovo National Public Health Institute
PHI	– Public Health Institute
MALG	– Ministry for Administration of Local Government
MESP	– Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
MSHP	– Ministry of Public Services
WHO	– World Health Organizations
NGO	– Non-governmental organization
KEAP	– Kosovo Environmental Action Plan
LEAP	- Local Environmental Action Plan
PM10, PM2.5	– Particles suspended in air
MDP	– Municipal Developmental Plan
UDP	– Urban Developmental Plan
EEI	– Evaluation of Environmental Impact
VSM	– Environmental Strategic Evaluation
QKMF	– Main Center of Family Medicine
REC	– Regional Environmental Center
Sida	– Swedish Agency for international development and cooperation

Stakeholders and in charge of LEAP

This project is implemented by:
Regional Environment Center (REC) – office in Kosovo
REC Coordinator for LEAP:

BSc Faton KAQKINI

Obiliq Municipality

Municipal coordinator for LEAP:
Nazif SHALA

Members of coordinating body:

1. Mehmet Kasniqi, Mayor, TK leader;
2. Agim Preniqi, representative of PDK political party;
3. Afërdita Strellce, representative of LDK political party;
4. Burim Gërguri, representative of AAK political party;
5. Ajet Berisha, representative of LB political party;
6. Ramiz Selmani, representative of AKR-PD political party; and
7. Nazif Shala, LEAP coordinator.

Working Group Members:

1. Nazif Shala, Directorate for Environmental Protection (DEP);
2. Hajrulla Sallova, Deputy Mayor;
3. Lulzim Mjekiqi, Directorate for Environmental Protection (DEP);
4. Azem Spanca, Directorate for Urban Planning, Cadastre and Property (DUPCP);
5. Imer Berisha, Directorate for Public Services and Emergencies (DPSE);
6. Valon Prestreshi, Directorate for Economy and Finances (DEF):
7. Rifadije Paloja, Directorate for Culture and Sports (DCS);
8. Ismail Hashani, Directorate for Culture and Sports (DCS);
9. Agim Morina, KEK – Environmental Department;
10. Fatime Beka-Pllana, Directorate for Education and Science (DES);
11. Atifete Shylemaja, Family Medicine Clinical Center (FMCC) – Obiliq;
12. Mehmet Ismaili, Obiliq MA Information Officer;
13. Ganimete Aliu, Gender Equality Officer;
14. Lavdim Uka, IT Officer (IT);
15. Fazli Përvetica, Directorate for Environmental Protection (DEP);
16. Dragisha Jovic, Directorate for Environmental Protection (DEP);
17. Kushtrim Mirena, European Integrations Official (EI);
18. Bashkim Mehani, Islamic Community Council, Obiliq;
19. Musli Mjeku, NGO Local Action Group "The process", Obiliq, and
20. Valmir Sadiku, NGO Local Action Council – obiliq.

Drafting of this document was assisted, too, by the:

- PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND PRIVATE BUSINESS COMMUNITY;
- PUBLIC ENTERPRISES FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT;
- REGIONAL WATERWORKS AND SEWAGE COMPANIES; AND
- CIVIL SOCIETY AND CITIZENS.

Legal basis for drafting the LEAP.

REPUBLIKA E KOSOVËS-REPUBLIKA KOSOVA
KOMUNA E OBILIQIT-OPŠTINA OBILIĆ
DREJTORIA E ADMINISTRATËS PËRGJITHSHME
UPRAVA OPŠTE ADMINISTRACIJE
Dalës-Izlazna
Nr. 11-277 Data 28.09.2011
Br. Datum
OBILIQ-OBILIĆ

Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosovo- Republic of Kosova
Qeveria - Vlada - Guvernment
Kuvendi Komunal Obiliq - Skupština Opštine Obilić - Municipality Assembly Obiliq

Në bazë të nenit 12.2 pika d të Ligjit për Vetëqeverisjen Lokale nr. 03/L-040, dhe në bazë të nenit 24 pika 1 dhe 2 të Ligjit për mbrojtjen e mjedisit Nr.03/L-25 ,dhe të nenit 31 dhe 35,të statutit të Komunës dhe nenit 11 dhe 3.9 të Rregullores së punës të Kuvendit ,Kuvendi komunal në mbledhjen e vet të mbajtur me 27/09-2011 mori këtë:

VENDIM

Për hartimin e Planit Lokal të Veprimit në Mjedis 2011-2016

Neni 1.
Me qëllim të mbrojtjes së mjedisit dhe zhvillimit të qëndrueshëm komunal në Komunën e Obiliqit bëhet hartimi I Planit Lokal të Veprimit në Mjedis.
Neni 2.
Plani Lokal I Veprimit në Mjedis duhet të përmbajë të gjitha elementet themelore të cilat janë përcaktuar në nenin 24 të Ligjit për mbrojtje të mjedisit Nr.03/L-25, dhe elemente e Planit të Kosovës për Veprim në Mjedis 2006-2010.
Neni 3.
Ngarkohet Kryetari i komunës dhe drejtori i DMM për themelimin e grupit punuese për hartimin e PLVM.
Neni 4.
Obligohen të gjitha drejtorit në kuadër të komunës që të ofrojn informatat e duhura tematike dhe të bashkëpunojn në hartimin e PLVM.
Neni 5.
Projekti prioritar, që do të dalë nga dokumenti I Planit Lokal të Veprimit në Mjedis , do të bashkëfinancohet nga Komuna e Obiliqit me participim me mjete financiare në vlerë prej 20.000€ (njëzet mijë euro) dhe shteti Suedisë përmesë SIDA si mbështetës financiar I REC-ut me 40.000€ (katërdhjet mijë euro).
Neni 6.
Ky vendim hyn në fuqi me ditën e miratimit nga Kuvendi Komunal I Obiliqit

Dt:27/09-2011
Obiliq

Kryesuesi I Kuvendit Komuna të Obiliqit
Hajriz Bekteshi

REPUBLIKA E KOSOVA KOMUNA E OBILIQIT OBILIQ - OBILIĆ OPŠTINA OBILIĆ REPUBLIKA KOSOVA

Legislation of Republic of Kosovo in the area of protection of the environment, harmonized with European Standards, used as reference in preparation of the LEAP.

- Law on environmental protection (2009/03-L-025)
- Law on waste (2005/02-L30)
- Law on air protection (2004/30)
- Law on plant protection (2006/02-L95)
- Law on nature protection (2005/02-L18)
- Law for protection of plant variety (2007/02-L98)
- Law on noise protection (2007/02-L102)
- Law on fire protection (2006/02-L41)
- Law on agriculture and rural development (2009/03-L-98)
- Law on organic agriculture (2007/02-L122)
- Law on hunting (2005/02-L53)
- Law on artificial fertilizers (2003/10)
- Law on spatial planning (2003/14)
- Law on forests, amendment (2004/29)
- Law on waters (2004/24)
- Law on irrigation of agriculture lands (2005/02-L9)
- Law on environment impact evaluation (2009/03-L-024)
- Law on local self-governance (2008/03-L040)
- Law on special protected zones (2008/03-L039)
- Law on environmental strategic evaluation (2009/03-L-015)
- Administrative Instruction Nr 02/07 for battery and accumulator wastes
- Administrative Instruction Nr 03/07 for administering used waste oil
- Administrative Instruction for junk cars and its crap, 20.12. 2006
- Administrative Instruction Nr. 12/2008 for disposal of medicinal waste
- Administrative Instruction Nr. 05/2008 for administering of medicinal waste
- Administrative Instruction Nr. 05/2009 for administering of public waste
- Administrative Instruction Nr. 04/2009 for penalties and mandatory fines
- Kosovo National Plan for Environmental Action, 2006-2010

Part 1

I. INTRODUCTION

Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAPs) are local environmental policy documents, which list the environmental priorities and actions for their solution, too. Preparation of these plans further develops the ability of the local government and of the other subjects interested in environment and community.

The LEAP also incites the cooperation between the civil society, public, local and central government, business and other environmental entities, by supporting the free exchange of the information and public participation in the process of decision-making.

Legal obligation for drafting LEAP

Drafting the LEAP is binding for countries of Central and Eastern Europe, which started the process of stabilization-association and whose aim is EU integration. As for our country, drafting of these plans by local governments is a legal obligation, foreseen by **article 24 of Law Nr.03/L-25 on Environmental Protection.**

Local Environmental Action Plan aims to:

- Address environmental issues through identification of priorities and defining actions for solving these priorities, by including all the possible stakeholders in setting these actions and developing a strategy for their efficient implementation, intertwined as per an Action Plan.
- Advance the civil society by strengthening the coordination and communication between different sectors in the community; by bringing together representatives of various communities representing different interests of these communities, including the local authorities, NGO representatives, businesses, scientists. By explaining the specific techniques that local organizers can utilize in defining the main stakeholders of the process, thus increasing the participation and contribution of the public, recruitment and work with volunteers and stimulating cooperation among interested groups and organizations.
- Increase the ability of the local government and of the community for presenting core elements of community action plan, through assessments of problems and community possibilities, through organizing citizens' committees, through inclusion of public, setting priorities, drafting strategies and developing an Action Plan.

- Increase the exchange of information at local level, by bringing examples and models from previous community plans, whereas participants can extract ideas and applicable techniques from these plans for their cases, and carefully collect the information on current state of environment.
- Provide concrete solutions for community problems through exchange of experiences in use of analyzing, planning, discussing and assessment skills, which are crucial for an effective community action; by giving the opportunity to the participants to put in practice their group work, by engaging in solution of practical problems through interaction in small working groups.

Methodology used in the LEAP preparation

Local Environmental Action Plan for Obiliq Municipality was drafted for a one-year period. Local government stakeholders and wider community was involved in its drafting. For this reason, a working group, consisting of experts from different areas (ambientalism, architecture, tourism, health, education, sport, cultural heritage, etc) was established. This group worked in cooperation with other local and international experts in drafting the LEAP.

Initially, the working group - called by the project for drafting the LEAP and for finding additional means for implementing the environmental quality improvement activities - was trained.

The citizens of Obiliq municipality were subject of a survey within the LEAP drafting project. The survey contained a considerable number of questionnaires, which helped and oriented the working group in selection of priority areas. A special gratitude goes for the citizens of Obiliq municipality and to the civil society. In the process of gathering answers from the respondents, the latter assisted for a successful survey. Public and media discussions were held for having as much larger inclusion, for obtaining the opinions of the community and of the civil society. The document was submitted to the Obiliq MA, and it was approved on 30.05.2012, thus making it an official working document.

The basic LEAP drafting process is divided in three phases, sequentially related:

a) Singing the agreements and memorandums REC – Municipality;
b) Preparation activities;
c) Establishing the coordination body (CB);
d) Establishing Working Group (WG);
e) WG training;
f) Assessment of state of environment;
g) Survey of citizens;
h) Drafting the community vision;
i) Setting priorities;
j) Drafting Action Plan for priority areas; and
k) Setting priorities for Action Plan implementation.

Document is drafted on three main grounds:

1. Analysis of state of the environment

It is an elaborate analysis of the situation and of all the issues envisaged by the plan, depicting it in all the aspects and their interrelation. This analysis serves to have a clearer idea for the environmental problems that preoccupy the Municipality of Obiliq.

2. List of environmental problems

Environmental problems are shown pursuant to a predefined matrix, showing in details all the indicators for identifying a problem. The most important parts of this matrix are the causers of the problems and priority for each of them.

3. Action Plan for solution

This chapter is the most important part of the plan, since its presents all the actions and possible projects for solving the defined environmental problems. This matrix serves the local authorities in drafting concrete projects and for raising funds from the donors.

VISION

"Obiliq municipality, an industrial center for production of clean electricity from lignite, with a planned and managed environment as per EU requirements and standards, ensuring economic growth, social wellbeing and satisfactory environmental condition"

Part 2

I. MUNICIPALITY PROFILE

1. Background

Obiliq functioned as a Municipality (nahi) since the time of ottoman rule. The railway Skopje – Mitrovica was constructed in 1873, while the railway station was erected in Obiliq, as Kosovo plane geo-strategic center. So, that time settlement called Glloboder was promoted from a regional center to a municipality and in 1912, it changed its name to Obiliq. Obiliq enjoyed the status of the municipality after the I and II world war and up to 1962, when it was attached to Prishtina municipality. On November 27, 1989, it was again constituted as a Municipality.

2. Geographical position and characteristics

Obiliq municipality is situated on the edge of the rich plane of Kosovo, 10 km in northwest of Prishtina, which is an administrative, political and university center of Republic of Kosovo. It has a good geographical situation, and it neighbors five other municipalities: Municipality of Prishtina, Fushë-Kosovo, Drenas, Vushtri and Besiana. Also, it has a very important railway connection with Fushë-Kosovo, as a railway knot with Mitrovica.

The size of Obiliq territory is 105 km², or 1% of entire Kosovo territory. Its territory has different landscape, it has mountains, fields and fertile plans. Its central part stretches around "Sitnica" and "Llap" rivers, while other parts in west congregate in hills and valleys of Qyqavica mountain, while on north it has hills and valleys of Kopaonik (Albanik) mountain.

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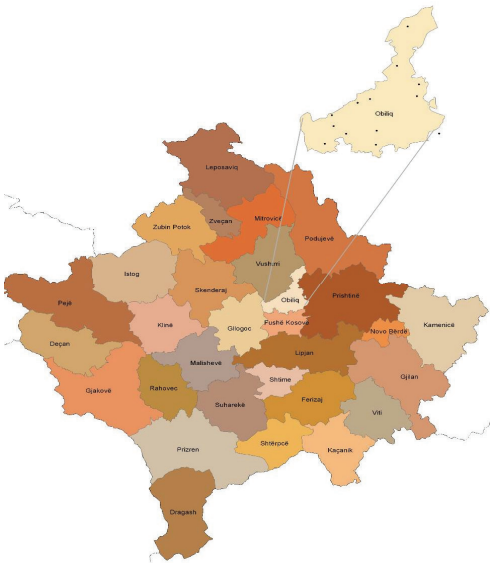


Photo 1. Geographical location of Obiliq Municipality in the map of Republic of Kosovo

2.1. Climate conditions

The territory of municipality is exposed to the climatic impacts from the basin of Sitnica and Ibër. It has a microclimate with its own specifics, affected by the chemical-technological processes of energy industry developments. The emission have affected aerosols and other climatic elements. Due to chemical-technological processes, municipality has a high degree of relative humidity, which varies from 95%-47%, while normal percentage is 45%-56%.

The air temperature is variable, and average annual temperature degree is 10.2°C. The coldest month is January with -1.5°C while the hottest month is August, with an average temperature of 20.5°C. Yearly amplitude of air temperature is 21.9°C, and with the extreme values and together with other elements, it creates the climate of transitional regime to average harsh continental-mountainous climate, and the autumn is hotter than spring for 1.5°C.

The primary effect in the atmospheric precipitation in the municipality and its surrounding have the cyclonic activities with different origin, air masses with high humidity and cold from Atlantic, and the warm masses from south and Mediterranean, and those which come during winter, as cold air masses from north and north-east. The volume of precipitation varies from 670-810mm.

Regarding the wind direction and wind calmness, the latter appears often when there is no change in atmospheric pressure and temperature with 32.7%. The most common wind is the frontal wind from North-Northeast with 20.3% from North with 19.4%, and less common is the wind that blows to the east with 4% and south with 5%. The wind from northeast most commonly appears in spring and rarely in winter. The biggest wind non-activity is noticed in the month of August and the smallest one in April. The biggest average wind speed is recorded for many years now in the month of March, 3.2 m/s, while the slowest in September 1/8 m/second.

3. DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

3.1 Population

Population development is a very important area for planning and future development. All done spatial developments are for the benefit of the population. Therefore, the analysis of demographic developments is necessary for adequate planning of the zone, including the requests from the population and the interest of zone for the future developments. According to the preliminary results of the census, the number of inhabitants amounts to around 26.000.

Table 1. Cadastral zones, size, settlements, number of inhabitants and density

Cadastral zone	Size km²	Settlements	Nr. of inhabitants	Density i/ km²
Obiliq	12.50	Obiliq Old Obiliq	5648 1160	487
Mazgit	6.38	Lower Mazgit Upper Mazgit	1441 1445	452
Llazareva	2.10	Llazareva	429	204
Millosheva	7.35	Millosheva	2920	397
Bakshi	2.03	Bakshi	602	296
Raskovë	0.92	Raskovë	640	695
Bajmofc	8.04	Bajmofc	1680	209
Breznicë	14.32	Breznicë Kozaricë	1292 469	123
Plemetin	5.73	Plemetin	2588	452
Hamidi	1.74	Hamidi	147	85
Sibofci	7.51	Sibofci	963	129
Upper Grabocf	8.60	Upper Grabocf	340	39
Shipitullë	2.96	Shipitullë	295	100
Hade	4.91	Hade	534	109
Mirash	2.32			
Lajthishtë	3.69	Lajthishtë	715	194
Palaj	7.11	Palaj	1463	206
Dardhishtë	6.64	Dardhishtë	1580	238
Total	104.85	20	25629	246

3.2 Age and gender structure of the population

Has great importance for the demographic, economic and social development. This structure provides the key contingents of the population that affect the demographic and socio-economic development of a population.

The municipality has a population of young age but this trend is in decline in the recent period. Over 35% of the general population of this area is of young age, from 0-18 years. The age group from 19-35 years constitutes more 25% of the population, the age group from 36-65 constitutes 35% of the population and age group >65 years constitutes 4.9% of the general population. These data clearly illustrate that this area, same as the entire Kosovo, has a young population, and 60% of the inhabitants are below 35 years of age.

The gender ratio is different in this area; 51.1% of the population is of male gender versus 48.9% of female gender.

3.3 Migration

Migration of people today represents a multifold spatial, demographic, economic, social and political problem, caused by a chain of complex factors, often reciprocally interlinked and conditioned. Lack of demographic data in general and lack of migration data in particular, makes it difficult to come to accurate results for migrations in this area. According to various assessments, there are substantial migrations predominantly from remote rural to urban areas. We should not forget that we also have a big number of migrations outside of the country. These migrations are caused by reasons of different nature, including economic and employment, social, demographic, political and so forth. However, the main reasons are those economic and lack of employment, because a considerable number of our citizens cannot find jobs and as a last alternative for ensuring better living conditions is migration to foreign countries.

3.4. Settlement and type of settlement

There are 20 settlements within the municipality scattered in 18 following cadastral zones: Obiliq, Old Obiliq, Lower Mazgit, Upper Mazgit, Llazarevë, Milloshevë, Bakshi, Raskovë, Bajmofc, Breznicë, Kozaricë, Plemetinë, Hamidi, Sibovc, Grabofci i Epërm, Shipitullë, Hade, Mirash, Lajthishtë, Palaj and Dardhishtë.

There are around 5.648 inhabitants in the town of Obiliq – an urban settlement- while 19.981 inhabitants live in rural areas. Majority of these settlements are located away from the urban centers and mostly in rural areas, typically agricultural. Large degree of autonomy characterizes these settlements. Residences are predominantly individual in these settlements, while in Obiliq we have mixed residences, individual and collective. Linear development tendency characterizes the settlements, which are located closer to urban centers and those located close to the road, following communication lines and due to this, the business and residence buildings are in a shape of a chain. The biggest numbers of these residence buildings are in the most inhabitable space, in the urban plane. Regarding the quality of the construction material, built space and equipment in the residence buildings, the zone has a qualitative residential buildings fund.

Part 3

II. ANALYSES OF CURRENT CONDITION

1. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1.1 Education

The education system in municipality of Obliq is organized in three levels: pre-school, elementary and secondary education.

The education in Obliq is organized in six primary schools in Albanian language, in four primary schools in Serbian language and in two secondary schools. The number of school buildings is 21 in total, including secondary schools as well. There are around 5573 pupils attending schooling.

A new education system model was introduced in the country in 2002. The reformed structure offers 5 years of primary schooling, followed by four years of lower secondary schooling, and 3 or 4 years of higher secondary schools. The model 5+4+3 years is replacing the previous structure 4+4+4. With the new system, obligatory schooling has increased for one year, earlier mandatory education was 8 years, and with the new system is 9 years.

The organizational structure of the education system is organized in four level: Pre-School Education (age I-VI), Primary School (from school year I to V), Lower Secondary Education (VI-IX), and Higher Secondary Education (X-XII).

A kindergarten is set within the municipality for children below age 5. Pre-School education is present at a considerable number of primary schools, which offer one year education for children age 5-6.

The ratio teacher-pupil in these schools is around 20 pupils in average for one schoolteacher. However, there are visible differences in this ratio from school to school.

The physical conditions of schools vary from one settlement to another. In general, the unsatisfactory learning physical conditions are prevalent in remote rural areas.

These facilities require investments, renovations, waterworks, sewage, regulation of yards and playgrounds, laboratory equipments, cabinets and workshop premises with required education tools.

Table 2. Number of Schools, Pupils and school conditions

Nr	Place	Name of the school	Nr of pupils			Situation with water and sewage		Sport playgrounds
			M	F	T	Water from:	Outside environment	
1.	Obiliq	"Rrita Jonë"	36	44	80		Regulated	
2.	Obiliq	"Pandeli Sotiri"	586	593	1179		Not regulated	
3.	Old Obiliq	"Pandeli Sotiri"	131	142	273		Not regulated	
4.	Upper Mazgit	"Pandeli Sotiri"	124	119	243		Not regulated	No
5	Lower Mazgit	"Pandeli Sotiri"	78	86	196		Not regulated	No
6	Plementin	"Pandeli Sotiri"	58	63	121		Not regulated	No
7	Milloshevë	"Liria"	311	344	655		Regulated	No
8	Raskovë	"Liria"	40	46	86		Not regulated	To be regulated
9.	Breznicë	"Naim Frashëri"	159	163	322	Well	Regulated	No
10.	Kozaricë	"Naim Frashëri"	56	45	101	Well	Not regulated	No
11.	Hade	"Fazli Grajçevci"	51	41	92		Not regulated	
12.	Palaj	"Fazli Grajçevci"	40	38	78		Not regulated	
13.	Lajthishtë	"Fazli Grajçevci"	66	63	129		Not regulated	
14.	Sibofc	"Migjeni"	79	84	163		Not regulated	
15.	Shpitullë	"Migjeni"	46	26	72	Well	Not regulated	No
16.	Grabofc	"Migjeni"	19	13	32	Well	Not regulated	
17.	Dardhishtë	"Abdurrahman Gërguri"	112	109	221		Not regulated	
18.	Obiliq	"Branko Radicevic"	16	18	34		Not regulated	No
19.	Plemetin	"Sveti Sava"	150	130	280		Not regulated	
20.	Crkvena Vodica	"Dositej Obradovic"	9	14	23		Not regulated	
21	Babimovc	"Milan Rakic"	40	47	87		Not regulated	
T:	21		1461	2184	4355			
1	Obiliq	"Hasan Tahsini"	476	206	682		Not regulated	
2	Obiliq	"17 Shkurti"	110	201	311		Not regulated	
3.	Plementin	"Sveti Sava"	58	87	145		Not regulated	
			644	494	1138			
T			2851	2722	5573			

1.1.1 Environmental education

As an educational center, school is the basis for civic and environmental education of pupils. In general, within the civic education, the pupils acquire knowledge in the school also for the environment.

Environmental education should start from the primary school, and continue throughout their entire education. Environmental education in schools raises the awareness of the pupils for all the types of destructions and pollutions that are happening today in the municipality. Environmental education today is like a prerequisite for a sustainable development of the environment. With the environmental problems which municipality encounters because of uncontrollable and degrading development against the environment, the environmental education is seen as an advantage, as a main tool for better management of the environment. The shifts and community environmental education are taking its place every day more and more in the municipality. The environment and its protection should not be considered as a matter of "State" or of the "Others", but of the entire community, because its impact is all-pervading.

Environmental education aims increasing the individual responsibility in decision taking and formulation of a Code of Conduct for issues pertaining quality and preservation of the environment. Environmental education takes places in two main directions:

- Raising awareness of the society that environment affects the individual, and that all the individuals affect the environment with their choices and behavior.
- In understanding that everyone should do the utmost and act in such a manner that minimizes the risk of harm inflicted to the environment from different factors.
- Quick and responsible projects' implementation. Implementation of the information, educational and awareness-raising plans, conducive for avoiding and resolving many prevalent environment issues.

However, the acquired environmental education does not suffice because of lack of written materials, lack of joint organized activities, shortcomings in giving and receiving environmental information, lack of environmental information centers, etc.

Despite all the insofar efforts, there is still lack of organized environment educational activities. Several environmental associations have attempted to increase the environmental education of the pupils, but lack of funds impeded further and continuous development of this process.

1.2. Health

In the public sector of the municipality, health is organized in primary level. Health services are provided in 8 health facilities, one of them is Family Medicine Main Centre located in Obiliq, while other Family Medicine Centers are located in Milloshevë, Plemetin, Breznicë, Palaj and Sibovc, and the ambulance in Shipitullë dhe Babimoc.

The physical condition of the health facilities varies from one facility to another, but in general, they are in considerable condition (sic).

It should be mentioned that health services are provided by private sector as well. Health condition is largely dependent on environment factors, led by air and drinking water, not only in term of quantity, but also in terms of quality.

The number of health problems resulting from exposure to environment is in constant increase, especially among the children. Earlier it was possible to find accurate links between the health effects and environmental factors, but so far there is lack of data regarding the health effects caused by life complex exposures.

Table 3. Data on new cases of illnesses that appear as consequence of air and water pollution.

Year / Diseases	**2010**	**2011**
F00 – F48 – Mental Health	145	47
E10-E14- Diabetes	50	144
N03-N18-Cronik Kidney Diseases	9	0
I20-I25- Heart diseases	26	59
J42-J47-Respiratory System diseases	55	45
Malign diseases – cancer	14	17
Contagious diseases		
Pneumonia	204	217
Diarrhea	864	954
Flu suspicion	8	309
TCB	0	2
Hepatitis A	2	1

1.2.1. Health risks and environment

If we compare the participation of respiratory illnesses in general illnesses of other less polluted parts of Kosovo, we will see that the number of these illnesses reported in University Clinical Center of Kosovo (UCCK) and in regional hospitals of Kosovo for the age group +18 is around 14.26% against the 30% in Obiliq and its surrounding. Therefore, we can conclude that the thermo power stations not only caused - during these years – a polluted and harmful environment, but they directly affected the quality of life and health of people, and also reduced the lifespan.

Health worsening increases proportionally with the increase of emission and duration of environmental pollution. So, the short term emissions of highly concentrated polluters, as well as long term of low concentrated polluters in air may inflict certain health disorders among the population. According to the opinion of several experts of social medicine, the long-term effects of harmful materials with low concentration pose higher risks for human health, because low concentrations are tolerated since there is no drastic appearance of illnesses and mortalities, contrary to the effects of short-term effects, which are immediately noticed and protective measures are taken faster.

During the coal burning process, in addition to emission of polluters known as fly dusti, dust particles, SO2, NOx, soot, etc, this process emits also organic pro-cancer particles (polycyclic hydrocarbons), particles of other heavy metals (Mercury, Lead, Arsenic, etc).

Also, from the ash deposits and due to reaction of ash and water, there may be a presence of natural radionuclide in the underground water.

1.2.2. Environment pollution health effects

Cough, asthmatic attacks, heart arrhythmia, premature births, heart deficiencies at birth – where particles penetrate through lungs in blood circulation, infect cardio vascular system causing heart attaches, brain stroke , premature births with low off-spring weight, with nerve and hearing system dysfunctions, irregularities in blood pressure and heart bit, decrease of lung function, etc.

1.3. CULTURE AND SPORT

1.3.1. Archeological and cultural-historical heritage

Archeological, architectonical and historical heritage is very important due to their contribution to the sustainable development, especially in the diversified development of rural zones.

There are remains of ancient settlements in some parts of our municipality. Although proper archeological researches did not take place, in the Maja e Zezë (Black Peak) in the beginning of Çyçavica, between villages of Mjekaj, Shipitullë and Sibofc house foundations, carved stones, metal elements and carbonized wheat was found, proving that there was a very ancient settlement. Many of them - especially the stones - are damaged.

Archeological research is needed in the territory of the municipality. The tyrbja of Sultan Murat the I is under institutional protection since 1950, and it is located some 6km in the outskirts of Prishtina, on the left side along Prishtina-Mitrovica motorway, in village Mazgit.

Photo 2. Tyrbja of Sultan Murat and Selamllëk (Selamlik) building

The tyrbja of Sultan Muratit or Meşhed Hüdâvendigâr is constructed in XIV century, and it is one of the oldest ottoman constructions in Kosovo.

Because of its cultural, historical and architectonical values, was declared a monument and law on cultural heritage protects it. Nearby, in 1986, a resting and sleeping inn was built for the visitors, called Selamllëk (Selamlık).

Tyrbja was renovated several times, but the last 2005 renovation, financed by the Headship of Islamic Community of the Republic of Turkey was the biggest one.

The location of this heritage is shown in the below table:

Table4. Locations of cultural properties.

Place	Monuments of cultural-historical and religious heritage
Obiliq	Monument of fallen martyrs II World War Monument Mosque Church in Obiliq House of Culture (KEK) Statue of patriote Aziz Zhilivoda Bust of Commander Adem Jashari Bust of national martyr Fahri Fazliu
Old Obiliq	Mosque
Lower Mazgit	Monument of Ferid Curri Mosque
Upper Mazgit	Monument of Kosovo fighters Sultan Murat's Tyrbe Bajraktar's Tyrbe (Gazi Pasha)
Hade	Monument of KLA martyrs Hade Mosque
Hamidi	Mosque (from XVIII Century) House-Museum in Hamidi Freedom Monolith
Sibovc	Mosque Martyr's cemetery
Grabovc	Mosque Water mill (Hysenaj family) Water mill (Behramaj family) Memorial plaque for the martyr Fejzullah Graiqevci Memorial place for the martyr Faik Mjeku
Shpitullë	War Monument (KLA)
Milloshevë	Mosque (from XVIII century) House of culture
Bajmovc	Orthodox Church
Breznicë	Mosque
Plemetinë	Youth center Orthodox Church
Dardhishtë	Mosque
Bakshi	Mosque
Kozaricë	Mosque

1.3.2 Existing public sport fields

Table 5. Existing sport fields

Nr	Sport fields	Place	Nr of sport fields	Size in m2
1	Sport field	Obiliq	3	15,000
2	Sport field	Mulloshevë	1	500
3.	Sport field	Babimofc	1	500
4.	Sport field	Plementin	1	500
5.	Sport field	Raskovë	1	500
6.	Balloon Hall	Plementin	1	800
7.	Sport polygon	Obiliq	2	1600
8.	Sport hall	Obiliq	1	4000
9.	Physical Culture Gym	Obiliq	1	450

Table 6. Existing sport private fields

Nr	Existing Sport fields	Place	Nr of sport fields	Size in m2
1	Training Center "Katana"	Obiliq	1	1,800
2.	Balloon indoor hall	Milloshevë	1	800
3.	Balloon indoor hall	Raskovë	1	800

Table 7. School Sport polygons

Nr	Existing Sport fields	Place	Nr of sport fields	Size in m2
1	Sport Polygon	Obiliq	1	800
2.	Sport Polygon	Breznicë	1	800
3.	Sport Polygon	Babimovc	1	800
4.	Sport Polygon	Plementin	1	800
5.	Sport Polygon	Raskovë	1	800
6.	Sport Polygon	Sibovc	1	800
7.	Sport Polygon	Palaj	1	800
8.	Sport Polygon	Hade	1	800
9.	Sport Polygon	Lajthishtë	1	800
10.	Sport Polygon	Dardhishtë	1	800
11.	Sport Polygon	Obiliq	1	800
12.	Sport Polygon	Llazarevë	1	800

Lack of different sport premises in nature. Beside the stadium, there is lack of fields for sports with ball and other sports in nature. Lack of pools.

2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Obiliq municipality is center of economic development for energy sector in Kosovo. The main bearers of Obiliq municipal development are the production of electricity in thermo power stations A and B, the mining activities in the mines of coal, the agricultural land of I-IV categories and the M2 Prishtina-Mitrovica highway.

2.1 ENERGY SECTOR

2.1.1 Lignite exploitation

Lignite exploitation is up and running since almost 100 years, and surface digging and electricity production is being done since 50 years, without any consideration for the population and for the environment.

This economic activity is being done by Kosovo Energetic Corporation (KEK sh).

a. Mines, THPSs and deposits are property of KEK sh. a.

Photo 3. Images from the lignite digging and symbols of KEK

KEK area stretches between the valley of Sitnica river, in the east, with an altitude of +525 meters above sea level, and a range of mountains traversing to the south with a sea level altitude of +750 meters, while on the west side, it continuous to be surrounded by the valley of Drenica river with the altitude of +550 meters.

Both mines carry out their activities in the same zone, advancing in different directions. Restructuring measures were necessary in 2005, because the open surface diggings of Bardh and Mirash overlapped. Since then, both open surface diggings take place as one single mine. However, the mines kept their original names. Mining activities began in two new mines, in Sibovcin JP (north of Bardh) and in Sitnica sector, close to Dardhishtë village.

2.1.2 Thermo Power Stations

THPS A has five units built in two phases (from 1962 to 1964, and from 1970 to 1975). THPS has two units built from 1983 to 1984. Two stations are different, in terms of environmental impact, because they have difference in age and in technology. Adjacent to THPS A there is an abandoned plant, where until more than a decade ago was used for gasification of coal and of nitrogenous.

Photo 4. Photo of gas release from THPS A and B.

2.2 Trade

Trade in this zone has become the most active sector, especially in the last decade. The trade began its quick development in form of small and medium enterprises. Most of the registered enterprises or businesses in the villages of this municipality are small trading businesses employing 2 to 3 persons.

Obiliq municipal authorities have undertaken many activities for proper development of businesses, starting from facilitating the approach to the location, giving its consent for meeting environmental conditions, work permit and affordable tariffs for businesses. From business registration data it appears that trade sector prevails over other sectors.

2.3 Agriculture

As a business, the agricultural activities in the agriculture sector are not registered, but it is obvious that these activities are one of the primary family activities. Agriculture was traditionally developed in the municipality by the big families, and it was main economic activity second to energy and mine sector. Approximately 60% of the population that lives in this region is involved in agriculture, cultivating mostly wheat and corn. Harvesting and grinding of wheat is mostly regulated in form of cooperatives but also individually. There is no large cattle-raising farm; there are small and medium farms. The land ownership varies from settlement to settlements, but majority of the inhabitants own the land where they live, and have yards and small gardens around their houses. These gardens are used for agriculture products of household needs. Today, many qualitative fields are left barren and majority of people produce only for family needs.

The Mediterranean climate is favorable for cultivating and developing many diverse plants, of nuts, vegetable, aromatic plants, vineyards, etc. Main agricultural cultures are wheat, barley, corn, oat, industrial plants, potato, vegetables, forage, etc. In general, the agricultural crops are low, because of:

- Lack of seeds with high production abilities;
- Dysfunctional irrigation system;
- Fertilizers are in small quantity; and
- Appropriate amount of pesticides are not used.

Despite the negative effects in lowering the income of the families involved in this activity, crops in small amounts, because of not using the chemical fertilizers and pesticides, affect the preservation of a qualitative and less polluted environment. The quality of these products (although they may not be the most good looking products in the market) is better than the quality of the products coming from zones with high usage of chemical war (sic) and artificial fertilization.

2.3.1 Livestock

Live stock raising in the municipality is quite low. However, livestock can provide many revenues and many products, such as meat, milk, wool, fur, etc, which in turn can bring incomes for the families involved in this activity. In recent years, the number of livestock plummeted, and it happened for many reasons, such as:

- Decrease of interest for carrying out livestock activities;
- Lack of investment for breed improvement; and
- Non-function of the institutions that usually carried out or assisted in breed improvements.

2.4 Forestry

Forests constitute 11% or 1.153 ha of the entire municipal territory. On west side of the municipality we have low woods, covered by a band of kserotermofile and mezotermofile leaves, and other types such as Hungarian Oak - Querrcus Frainetto, Turkey Oak – Qurqus Cerris, Oriental Hornbeam - Carpinus Orientalis, Crimean Beech – Fagus Moesiaca.

2.4.1 Destruction of forests and pastures

Felling of forests without criteria and forest fires resulting from human activities directly influences the ruining of the ecological equilibriums. Therefore, it is required to raise the awareness of people for the damage that is inflicted to the nature, and consequently, to their health as well. Also, legal amendments should be undertaken to shift the ownership over the forests and pastures to the municipality for better care.

2.5 Tourism

Tourism is not much developed in the municipality. Since Obiliq municipality is considered as one of the zones with biggest industrial development potential, compared to other sectors of the economy, the sector of tourism has limited progress, except for cultural tourism. However, this type of tourism has a very short season and daily tourism. One of the most important cultural-historical monuments is the "Tyrbja of Sultan Murat" in village of Mazgit.

Qyqavica mountain, which is located in the north-west part of the municipality, has potential for hunting tourism.

3. Environment

Current situation of the environment

Energy sector is one of the biggest environment polluters in the territory of Obiliq municipality. High level of gas emissions from the THPSs, containing high concentration of acid maters, dust and selfignition of coal, cause the biggest pollution of air. Lack of water treatment – water that comes from technological processes, water leaking from surface mines – and not-good condition of the reservoirs and phenol water basins, and phenol concentrated in the gasification zone, and land wash from the precipitation in the entire KEK zone, which is constantly polluted with phenol, has gravely polluted the river Sitnica, especially with phenols. Additional problems are also the ash deposits, which accrue more than 40 million tons of ash, taking 242 ha of working land, the landfill of THPS Kosova A and 150ha THPS Kosovo B, and also the wholes opened during the surface diggings for coal.

Mining activities and generation of electricity, both in the past and at present, are causing grave pollution of the environment, water, soil, noise emission and degradation of natural biodiversity in the territory of the municipality. Environment is also polluted through urban activities, such as traffic, inefficient management of spatial planning of the territory, treatment of sanitary waters, and not good management of municipal waste.

3.1. Air

Clean air is of vital importance for human health. However, since the industrial revolution, the quality of air we breathe has considerable worsened, mainly as a result of human activities. Rise of industrial and energy production, use of fossil fuel, and dramatic increase of traffic have added to the air pollution, which may cause serious health problems.

3.1.1. Sources of air pollution in the territory of municipality are:

Air pollution from the mining activities and coal (lignite) mines;
Air pollution from the production of electricity in THPS A and B;
Air pollution from ash accumulation; and
Air pollution from traffic and heating systems of the apartments.

3.1.2. Evaluation of causes and problems (threats) to air quality

Fires, as a result of spontaneous burn of lignite, take place in the ceiling system of surface diggings in Mirash, and rarely on the sides of the diggings and in the stacks of lignite layers. The lignite ceilings are burnt because of oxidation of flammable sulfur, which in contact with oxygen produces heat energy sufficient for self-burn.

The dust / particles are the biggest air polluters from mining activities, from excavators, trucks and unpaved roads in mines.

Production of electricity in THPS A and B with a weak environmental performance: electrostatic filters for reduction of solid particles are installed in both stations, however, the efficiency of these filters is a lot smaller than the foreseen criteria. There is no plant for reduction of SO2 (de-sulfuring) and NOx (De-Nox) in THPS A and B.

Dross and fly ash have been deposited in easiest and cheapest manner, without any regard to environment. Recently ash is hydraulically transported from "Kosovo B" to passive and exhausted mine of east Mirash. As said earlier, two landfills for dross and fly ash were used below standards, near the Kosovo A and B, where piles of ash create a very irritating and visually dominating element in the landscape. The ash deposits exceed the initial targeted volume, causin stability problems in two landfills. The maximal height of landfill for THPS-B was 15 meters, but today, the height of this landfill is in higher than 70 meters.

The zones occupied with ash amount to 240ha for THPS-A (including the barren) and 74ha for THPS-B.

The dust appears while depositing the ash. In addition to wind, which assists in spreading the dust from the transporting tracks, another constant source of dust are folders, which are placed somewhere from 10 to 20 meters above the receiving fold.

It is estimated that 80% of generated dust in a year is related to the folding process, and only 20% is generated from the folded ash during strong winds.

There are few information available for the number of motor vehicles per km of road network, the type of vehicles and the main type of heating systems, thus making it difficult to foretell the real impact of this type of emission to the quality of air in this zone.

Vehicles in Kosovo are generally old, in emission class Euro-1 to Euro-3, and consequently, the specific emission degree per vehicle should be quite high.

The quality of roads and the issue of use, insufficient maintenance and parking contribute in increasing the quantity of dust and discharges in air by the vehicles.

3.1.3. Control-Monitoring of air quality

The data on air quality for the territory of the municipality is limited and not systematic. Kosovo Hydrometeorological Institute has no monitoring post in the territory of Obiliq municipality.

A pilot project is underway – purpose of this project is to train the professional staff of KHMI and is financed by USAID - which monitors the air quality in localities within the municipal territory.

The INKOS institute performs measurements and offers an overview of the environment in terms of emission concentration (main polluters) in the air, including SO2, soot, particles and deposited dust (sediments) which are reported to KEK.

There is no consistent measurement of NOx and based only on these data, it can't be considered that there is full picture on real level of air pollution. Pursuant to the memorandum for the establishment of Energy Union (Memorandum of Athens), signed also by Kosovo (March 22, 2005), the requirements of Directive 2001/80/EC should be meet by December 31, 2017.

The current emission of KEK Power Stations, as per directive 2001/80/EC should be in compliance with the benchmarks noted in the below table.

Table 8. Emissions and limits pursuant to Athens Memorandum

Polluter	Limit	To be achieved
Dust	50	Dec 31, 2017
SO2	400	Dec 31, 2017
NOx	500	Dec 31, 2017

The environmental monitoring results, done as legal obligation, are attached to the LEAP.

3.1.4 Problems with priorities

- High level of dust emission concentration, of fly dust, dust particles, soot, SO2 and NOx that come from the existing power stations, mining activities and ash landfills, are not in compliance with the environmental standards that come from the EU Directive for plants with big burns (LCPD 2001/80/EC).
- Green House gas release from Prishtina Regional Landfill in Mirash.
- The air quality monitoring data are limited and not systematic, hence no real overview of air pollution, and the quality of air is not monitored continuously.
- The quality of roads and the issue of use, insufficient maintenance and parking contribute in increasing the quantity of dust and discharges in air by the vehicles.

3.2 WATER

Surface and underground water

There are three natural rivers in the territory of the municipality, "Sitnica", "Drenica" and "Llapi" and one artificial channel "Iber-Lepenci channel", which comes from accumulating lake Ujman and from the flow of Iber river. Sitnica river flows through the municipal territory, from south to north, and it is the water-collector of 80% of the water in north direction. River Sitnica joins river Ibër in Mitrovica.

[1] Unit in: mg/Nm3 6% 02 dry

River Sitnica flows west and into the river Sitnica, at the south municipal entrance. River Llap flows east and into Sitnica river in the north of municipality. River Sitnica is a field river with low steep, wide bed, shallow and with curves, and annually, brings small amount of water. During summer seasons the volume of water it brings is not bigger than, 2.5m3/s, and during winter and spring time, when the snow melts, the volume of its water is 15 times more, 37.5 m3/s. During the times when it brings big volumes of water, the water overflows the riverbed and floods the surrounding agricultural land, inflicting big damages to agriculture.

The mining field covers six water-collection zones of small water zones, four of which flow in the direction of Sitnica river on the east, and two in the direction of Drenica river on the west. There is a field, stretching along the "Sitnica" river, where the industrial zone accommodates two (2) blocks of THPS Kosovo B, which get flooded during the big precipitation season.

Urban discharges, effluents from power stations and KEK mining, directly discharged on it, without any adequate treatment, and water streams coming from ash landfills pollute River Sitnica.

In addition to this, the rivers receive large content of organic matter, since there is just a little treatment of wastewater or none at all. The data on the discharge points and water samples indicate that the water of Sitnica river should be categorized as water of class IV as per classification system – water than can be used only after it is subjected to special treatment – and it is far from European quality standards.

3.2.1. Main sources of surface and underground water pollution

The industrial polluted waters represent one of the largest polluters of surface and underground water. The main pollution source is the contaminated water from coalmines.

Water discharged from THPS Kosovo (A & B) includes the drainage of water from the ash landfills.

The water of Bardh and Mirash have underground and surface origin, since the lignite exploitation is done bellow Drenica and Sitnica level. The rainwater accumulated in the drainage system is accumulated in mines. There are no basins for technological waters from the mines, the water is pumped out and discharged in the nearest rivers (Drenica and Sitnica). The mine water is often used to extinguish fires in the mines. Another important environmental issue is heightened concentration of suspended substances in the mine water, which go up to 900 mg/l, which is 36 times more that the EU standards prescribe for the water populated with fish (25mg/l). The sulfate concentration in digging waters is also quite high (up to 23 mg/l), which can damage the flora and fauna of excessive streams. The phenol concentration in the Mirash digging waters is high, 25 times higher that EU standards for drinking water, which is 0.02 mg/l. Heavy metals are within the maximal EU standards for drinking water, except for Ni values, which are a tad higher (20 mg/l). Lead is also close to the 10 mg/l limit. Release of big quantities of toxic substances in short period may affect the entire ecologic system of the rivers. In the same time, the chronic pollution with toxic matter released in masses with relatively low concentration during long periods, may inflict visible damages to local ecological systems. The existing power stations possess equipment for partial treatment of polluted industrial waters.

The main polluters of industrial waters remain the residues of flammable substances, ash residues, oil and chemical residues, sanitary waters, etc.

These salt and metal containing residues can be detrimental for humans and for the eco-system. Cooling water (evaporation and drainage from cooling system) – in addition to the water evaporated from the cooling towers' processes, all the polluted waters produced in Kosovo A & B, including

industrial and sanitary water, and the rainfall, is discharges in river Sitnica without any treatment.

The discharge system counts 22 discharge points in the main sewage system and 3 main discharge points in Sitnica river.

All the surface water of landfills that is in contact with ash and with other landfill polluters is drained through the channel bed, which runs through the settlement, posing flooding risk which already happens in times of high precipitations. An improvement of effluents bed through the settlement will be conducive for avoiding floods that happen in times of heavy precipitations.

3.3 LAND

3.3.1 Land and use of land

Obiliq municipality is the municipality with the biggest influence in terms of generating electricity, surface digging, ash landfills and wasteland. 56% or 5.862ha of land is private, while 44% of 4.620ha are under public management, out of which, KEK possesses 15%.Use of land in the municipal territory bears big importance, and it means the destination of lands of the type of space under the sectors using them.

It is important to know the ownership of land in the territory of the municipality, therefore, below we will show in table the use and destination of land.

Use of land	**size**	**(%)**
Zone with agricultural potential	6852ha	65.4
Zones with forests	1153ha	11
Residential zone / settlement	833ha	8
Water property	96ha	0.9
Road property	247ha	2.4
Mine zone in use	838ha	8
Ash landfills from Kosovo A & B	272ha	2.5
Industrial zone THPS A & B	191ha	1.82
Total	10482ha	100

3.3.2 Soil pollution and degradation

There is pollution of soil in the area of former energetic industrial structures, nearby THPS Kosovo A, and deposits of toxic production remains (phenol and soot remains) in the ash landfill of THPS Kosovo A, and other works in old underground mines.

These earlier contaminations were subject of comprehensive research of the project "Cleaning and Re-cultivation of land (CLRP/PPRT)", which, inter alia, aimed to identify the contaminations and ensure mitigation of immediate risks and their potential remedy.

The main identified potential sources of contamination of soil and underground water are:

- Discharge of oil substances and of other chemical maters, especially in the location of previous gasification establishment, and of nitrogenous);

- Acid rains, aerosols and suspended particles from power stations, mining activities and ash landfills (earlier there were polluter deposits from old plants of gasification and nitrogenous;
- Previous and current deposits of remains in ash landfill, especially in the ash landfill of Kosovo A and in old mine (regional sanitary landfill); and
- Discharges of untreated industrial and wastewater.

According to the newest researches regarding the testing of underground and free surface waters during the phase of CLRP location research, there was a small elevation of BTEX (benzene, Toluene, ethyl-benzene and Xylene) and of PAH (Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons) in some of the samples. Metals found were within the drinking water's standards (WHO, EU) except for arsenic, which was found in concentrations (12 and 23 micro-gram/L) a little over the drinking water's standards (10 micro-gram/L) in the samples taken north of ash landfill of TP A. These arsenic concentrations may results from the natural presence of this element in the geology of zone. The conclusion is that the rest results were unable to identify any contamination of underground streams in the landfill. There are verbal reports of underground water contamination in wells, but it likely that it is due to chemical mater thrown in the old mine galleries. However, this requires additional research. Some shallow wells showed high levels of electrical conductivity (from salts) which indicates the influence of ash dust or water discharges from ash landfill .

The CLRP results indicate presence of hot spots with elevated level of phenol residues, phenol waters and tar presence in THPS-A ash landfill, although the landfill was used regularly for depositing these mater. Total amount of these residues is very limited and it looks like they are insulated in an acceptable degree.

The ash deposited in the ash landfill contains elevated presence of heavy metals, but the drainage of potential ash is limited due to chemical composition of ash. Elevated levels of some heavy metals were also found in the wasteland landfill, but the levels were similar to those found in the nearby nature of this zone. A lot of illegal landfills with municipal waste, with construction debris, other power station waste, old rubber tracks, scrap were found in the zone close to Prishtina (Arbëri), around the wasteland landfill and landfill close to THPS-A.

The geo-chemical analysis included soil samples taken from different depth (0.5 to 80 meters) in 11 new drillings for establishing the value of pH, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium and metals. In the west of the ash landfill, some 2 kilometers from Dardhishte village, old ventilation well was used for depositing residues of tar and phenol. This same practice happened in other previous underground mines. Beside this, the opened landfills don't have adequate walls and other equipment for protection of land and there is no measure for reducing the influence or avoiding the contamination of waters from heavy precipitation and storms.

[2] Report on Social and Environmental Strategic Evaluation, pg.18

[3] In July 2007 the "Research of location, technical organization, planning and defining the environmental impact" commenced as part of Cleaning and Re-cultivation of land, which aimed identifying the contamination level and environment improvement around the mine and KEK Power Stations, through reducing emissions of particles from deposits of existing ash of Kosovo A.

3.4 Noise

Noise creating sources are:

- Noise that is created from the mining activities and coal transportation, excavating and transport equipment, and transporting tracks;
- Noise created in the roads leading to the mines, usually caused by trucks going to the mines and truck transporting waste and employees;
- Lignite transporting tracks;
- THPS-A operation noise;
- Noise in thermal power station comes from transporting tracks, from milling machines, igniters, turbines, generators, ventilators, compressors, pumps, cooling towers and chimneys;
- Operation of KEK locomotives;
- Transferring ash through the track from THPS-A to ash layering;
- The process of ash layering; and
- Two last sources of noise come as a consequence of works done in layering of ash and it can be modified or eliminated with application of ash depositing alternatives.

3.4.1 Comments on the existing data and suggestions

As explained in the previous paragraph, the data is limited. The environmental noise is to be considered as a problem that has impact on the environment causing serious concerns for health and for wellbeing (difficulties for sleep) of the inhabitants.

The few available indictors point out the opportunity of exceeding the standards of noise emission (EU, BB) in the residential zones around the digging boundaries and sometimes in the residential zones close to Kosovo B.

In order to define the appropriate measures for mitigating the situation, monitoring of noise in the environment should be undertaken.

Noise reducing measures should be ensured for protecting the health and safety of nearby population. However, meteorological conditions, mostly the wind speed and direction, surface and atmospheric absorption, air humidity may influence the level and distribution of noise. A monitoring campaign is necessary to evaluate the indicator "Noise emission" for Power Stations and digging localities.

3.5 Landscape

Insofar, there is no site in the territory of the municipality declared by the legislation in force as protected zone.

The landscape of a part of the municipal territory is largely dependent on mines, wasteland landfills, power stations and ash landfills of THPS-A and THPS-B, hence the harsh landscape of the landscape.

The zones of existing diggings, ash deposits and deposits in wasteland will be cleaned, re-cultivated and planted as per future plans, thus constantly improving the visual image of natural landscape.

3.5.1 Biodiversity and natural heritage

In the territory of Obiliq municipality there are only few natural monuments, such as:

- Mineral water spring in Upper Graboc;
- Spring / Well in the center of village Caravadicë (Palaj);
- The only lime tree trunk (Tilia spec.), old around 200 years in neighborhood of Nicak (Sibovc); and
- A group of Turkey Oak tree trunks (3x Quercus spec., 1x Quercus cerris), some 300 years old in the neighborhood of Megjuanëve (Sibovc).

Photo 5. Image of natural scenery

There are no natural zones in the municipality protected by the law, but there is a special zone protected by law – the memorial of Gazimestan and Tyrbja e Bajraktarëve. The following activities are prohibited in this zone:

- Constructions or industrial developments, such as exploration and use of mineral sources, building dams, power stations or tension lines, furnaces and factories, and transit road through rural zones; and
- Constructions and developments leading to deforestation or environment pollution.

Photo 6.Gazimestan's protected zone

3.5.2. Flora and Fauna

Harsh vegetation can be found close to the villages. Natural biotopes are found close to river Sitnica and include watery fields, the community of type of herbaceous plants, and types of beech, oak, bushes etc that are found in the west.

Among wild mountain and field poultry that can be found are mountain eagle, sparrow hawk, , crow, sparrow , Owl, Night Bat etc. Among other wild animals, fox, rabbit, wolf, wild boar, hedgehog, tortoise. In the waters of rivers and channels there are ducks, storks, water snakes, frogs and turtles, etc. Forest damaging is resulting in damaging of flora and wild fauna. Some of them are near extinction, such as wild rabbits, partridge, due to uncontrolled hunting, during and after hunting season.

Photo 7. Typical image of a Type of partridge in territory of Obiliq Municipality

4. SPATIAL PLANNING IN MUNICIPAL TERRITORY

4.1 Urban planning

Obiliq is exclusively industrial center with around 5640 inhabitants. The population density per one square kilometer is 478, which is higher that Kosovo average.

Obiliq is relatively new settlement with urban traits, which grew quickly after year 2000, when it began transforming unto a political, administrative and cultural center.

Most of the constructions are low, up to two floor buildings, while relatively high building can be found along the main town street, forming the core of the town. The maximum height of new building goes up to six floors. Recent major social changes found Obiliq unprepared in terms of urbanism, which resulted in the increase of the urban development issue of the town.

One of the main reasons was free movement of people, which resulted in migration of people to urban areas. For ensuring a livelihood, they did illegal constructions, without any regard to urban criteria, thus creating informal zones. Disciplining construction in these zones is getting tougher, creating big difficulties the infrastructure (roads, waterworks, sewage, electricity, and phone). Therefore, from a planned and always under control urban development, this development began getting out of control in big proportion). This considerable number of constructions erected without any regard to urban criteria is burdening and damaging the infrastructure, and it is fading the future urban development opportunities.

In absence of regulatory plans, the space and functional connections of facilities with special destinations, such as spaces for schools, health facilities, residential zones, public sector facilities, recreational and sport zones, public green spaces, trading service zone, hotel and touristic zones, etc, were not preserved.

Most of the problems in management and planning of space is a result of:

- Lack of regulatory plans;
- Lack of advanced urban standards;
- Poor municipal space management; and
- Illegal constructions and uncontrolled development of town.

4.2 Public green spaces

Green spaces are indivisible parts of all the functional structures of residential zones, and also the ecological corridors that connect these spaces. Green spaces provide multiple function in creating an optimal balance of prevention and reduction of negative urban impacts in the environment.

The green spaces in town are scarce and not regulated. Public parks are important for town panorama and have a considerable influence to citizens, by offering them a place for recreation and rest. Adding green spaces means reconstruction and building on existing or building new green spaces, putting trees and decorative greenish along the main and secondary streets of town, creating green spaces in residential apartments, public squares, reclassification of public spaces in urban parks, or creating new one, etc, as per contemporary quality standards. This will function as a filter – based on natural process of photosynthesis – in improving the quality of the air.

Green spaces can be divided into two categories: public green spaces and green spaces with spe-

cial character.

Public green spaces are:

- Parks
- Greenish along the streets;
- Green spaces around the public facilities;
- Green spaces in between the residential buildings;
- Green spaces around the monuments-statues;
- Protected green spaces – greenish rips, etc;

Green spaces with special character include:

- Zoo gardens;
- Green spaces in around hospital and health facilities;
- Green spaces in schools;
- Green spaces of recreational-sport grounds;
- Greens spaces in cemeteries; and
- Securing and maintaining the public parks, open spaces and cemeteries.

There is no adequate order of parks in the territory of municipality. The town doesn't have the central park. There are some small parks, which don't meet the demands of citizens.

5. INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 Road network

The municipality has a very suitable road network, which enables quick connections with national and regional roads.

- High way M2 Prishtinë-Mitrovicë/Mitrovica and national roads;
- Obiliq-F. Kosovë;
- Obiliq-Milloshevë-Besjanë;
- Obiliq-Palaj-Sibovc-Shipitullë-Grabovc-Drenas and local roads (mostly unpaved).

Table 10. Roads, routes and their length

Road category	Relation	Length in km
Highway	Shkabaj-Mazgit-Millosheve-babimost	9
Regional	Obiliq-Milloshevë-Raskovë	8
	Obiliq-Dardhishtë	6
	Obiliq-Palaj-Lajthishtë-Shpitullë-grabovc	14
	Total	28
Local	Obiliq (town)	25
	Obiliq-Mazgit	4
	Obiliq-Plementin	4
	Breznic-Kozaric	10
	Milloshevë-Raskov-Bakshi	5
	Llazarevë-Subotiq	2.5
	Mazgit-Mazgit	3
	Lajthisht-Hamidi	3
	Lajthisht-Sibovc	5
	Total	61.5
Local roads of 4 class, unpaved	Within the settlements	40

5.2 Railway

Two main railways lines pass through the municipality.

The first one is Shkup-Fushë Kosovë-Mitrovicë, with stations in Dardhishtë, Obiliq and Plementin. The second is Fushë-Kosovë -Pejë,with station in Graboc.

Power Stations "Kosovo A" dhe "Kosovo B" are connected to the railway network.

Photo 8. Image of railway lines

6. PUBLIC SERVICES

6.1 Supply with qualitative drinking water

There are two (2) systems in Obiliq municipality for supply with qualitative drinking water:

Batllava system, managed by KUR "Prishtina", which supplies 70% of Obiliq urban area and eight (8) rural settlements, and one (1) other system (wells in "Old Obiliq) which is managed by KUR "Prishtina" and supplies 30% of Obiliq urban areas and five (5) rural settlements. Some settlements get their water from underground springs and individual wells, which don't meet the drinking water standards and are not in compliance with AI 2/99 MSHMS.

Water supplies from these two systems are of good quality. The supplied quantity, despite limitations, is of satisfactory level. Frequent restrictions are there during summer time. One concern is the town waterworks system, which is old and there is permanent possibility for water contamination.

The following settlements are supplied from Prishtina Regional Public Waterworks: Obiliq,Old Obiliq, Lower Mazgit, Upper Mazgit, Dardhishta, Palaj, Hade, Lajthisht, Plemetin, Milloshev, Raskova, Bakshia, Llazareva and Shkabaj.

The quality of water supplied by KRU Prishtina in 2010 was better compared to 2009, and only 0.8% of analyzed samples were not in compliance with KNPHI standards. Supply of drinking water from underground springs from wells. Four (4) settlements, or 20% of municipal settlements use individual wells for water supplies. Water supplies from individual wells don't meet the drinking water standards and are not in compliance with AI 2/99 MSHMS

The KNPHI performed few measurements in the municipality for the quality of drinking water of wells in rural zones, pursuant to regulation for drinking water quality monitoring. Two samples of drinking water are taken from each of the following villages: Shipitullë, Hade, Bakshi, Milloshevë, Hamidi, Lajthishtë, Sibovc, Bajmovc, Breznicë and Kozaricë.

Twenty (2) bacteriological samples and twenty (20) chemical samples were analyzed. Sampling was done in four different periods during 2002-2006, in February, July, November and December. Samples were taken from two frequented points in each town. Health House and school, (if not, samples were then taken from individual wells of village inhabitants).

The results constantly indicate that there is elevated level of contamination, as follows:

- 95 % of samples indicate contamination with feces or in total coli-form, not meeting the WHO indicators;
- 55 % of samples have high values of nitrites and nitrates, not in compliance with WHO indicators.

6.2. MANAGEMENT OF WASTEWATER

6.2.1 Existing sewage system of wastewater

The infrastructure of sewage network for wastewater, which includes main tubes, that is, primary and secondary along with wells, was designed and built during 1970, 1985, 1990, 2000-2011, and initially it included the urban part of the town. In addition to urban wastewater, the sewage network also collects the precipitation water. The discharge of polluted water is done in eight (8) points in Sitnica river without any treatment.

Discharges of wastewater in open areas in those settlements that don't have access to sewage system, coupled with discharge of untreated wastewater in rivers Llap, Drenica and Sitnica, are problems that require immediate solution. Therefore, construction of sewage network and plant for treatment of waste-sanitary water is an issue that requires quick solution. Coverage of the settlements with sewage network and % of connection of household in municipal territory are shown in the table below.

Name of settlement	Population	Nr of households	Do they have public sewage?	Nr. of connected households	% of population connected to public sewage	If yes, how the wastewater is discharged	Wastewater Discharge Point
Obiliq	5648	1050	Yes	950	100%		Sitnica
Old Obiliq	1160	232	Yes	190	95%		Sitnica
Lower Mazgit	1441	250	Yes	270	95%		Sitnica
Upper Mazgit	1445	250	Yes	270	95%		Sitnica
Llazarevë	429	71	Yes	68	905		Llap
Milloshevë	2920	323	Yes	420	95%		Llap
Bakshi	602	114	Yes	100	95%		Llap
Raskovë	640	100	Yes	100	95%		Llap
Bajmovc	1680	210	Yes	280	95%		Sitnica
Breznicë	1292	190	No	260	95%		Sitnica
Kozaricë	469	68	No	290	95%		Sitnica
Plementin	2588	320	Yes	190	95%		Sitnica
Hamidi	147	27	No				
Sibovc	963	166	Yes			Open surfaces	
Upper Grabovc	340	57	No			Open surfaces	
Shipitullë	295	48	Yes				
Hade	534	179	No			Open surfaces	
Lajthishtë	715	130	Yes			Open surfaces	
Palaj	1463	180	Yes	300	95%		Llap
Dardhishtë	1580	198	Yes			Open surfaces	
Total	25629	4163		3725	72.3		

6.3 MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE SERVICE MANAGEMENT

Current description of municipal solid waste management organized system, of equipment and technical mechanism in the sector, serves to us as general overview of the processes pertaining the waste types and creation of a basis for identifying areas requiring changes. A description based on information from the company and from the process of monitoring and evaluation of all the service system including operations, equipment, plants, costs and quality of provided services . Two companies - at regional level –manage as public service all the services related to municipal solid waste:

Regional Waste Company "Pastrimi" in Prishtina, manages the service of collection and transportation of waste to the landfill. This service – at local level – is performed by RWC Operational Unit operating in the municipality.

The Kosovo Landfill Management Company KLMC manages the Prishtina regional landfill in Mirash, where the municipal solid waste, collected and transported from Prishtina is deposited.

6.3.1 Organization of waste collection & transportation service

Organization of municipal waste collection and transportation service is based on these schemes:

• Dumping waste in collection points (WCP)

Inhabitants, businesses and institutions dump (handover) their solid waste undivided (not selected) in the nearest WCP. WCPs consists of adequate equipment, containers with 1.1m3 volume, baskets of 120l and of inadequate equipment, tin baskets (kegs) that were placed since 2001 in small public areas, and also the collection called "door-to-door" through plastic bags. The municipality has 240 containers, insufficient for all WCPs. The condition of the containers is not so good; they are old and partially damaged. Often, the waste is dumped outside of waste collection equipment at the WCPs, or they are overfilled because of slow dynamic of emptying them.

• Waste collection & transportation to the landfill service

The waste collection and transportation is organized based on the residential zones in the municipality. Frequency of collection and number & type of containers is defined for three residential sectors:

1. Waste collection and transportation from collective residential areas and from the town center is done on daily basis;
2. Waste collection and transportation from individual residential areas within the town is done on weekly basis;
3. Waste collection and transportation from settlements within the municipality is done on weekly basis.

Waste collection and transportation to the landfill is done during the day. The company has two special trucks available and the daily quantity of collected municipal waste and transported to the landfill is around 15,500kg or 341,000kg per month.

This service covers nine (9) settlements of 1085 households. If expressed in percentage, than it is 45% of settlements or 20% of households. Below you'll find the information on settlements covered by this organized service, the percentage of household covered by this service, and information on dynamics and quantity of waste deposited in landfill.

In the eleven (11) other settlements that are not covered by waste collection & transportation service, the waste is dumped in fields, unused spaces, along the river shore, along local and regional roads, and as a consequence of this action, illegal landfills with detrimental environmental impact are created.

6.3.2 Waste recycling

Is a process, which creates technical, ecological and economic effects! Its importance lies in drastic reduction of municipal waste for sending to the landfill. With this, the lifespan of landfill is extended, risk for health and environment is minimized, use of natural resources is reduced, and saves times and energy.

According to the analysis done regarding the content of municipal waste, it was ascertained that 35% of waste content is organic waste. We recommend composting and fermenting the organic waste, as easy and revenue bringing process. Proper composting has no negative impact for the environment, on the contrary, it returns back to the nature the valuable organic material, which otherwise, would be at the waste collection site. The compost quality depends on the waste distribution way. If the organic wastes are dumped in the same container with other waste, then it becomes unusable. Recycling and composting are main avenues for preserving the value of used materials. In order for this option to be viable, two main issues need to be addressed: the material should be able to recuperate in a usable form and secondly, there should be demand for the product.

6.3.3 Negative impact of waste in the environment

Waste collection points pose risk for prevalence of infectious diseases. Most containers are damaged and there are not-so-well hygienic and sanitary conditions, and the disinfection and wash of WCPs is never done.

These containers are often work objects for adults and sometimes children, who informally look for recyclable materials, by doing so, they are exposed to health risks from infections and various diseases, and they also pollute the area around the containers.

Presence of stray dogs nearby containers is a problem and poses risk for spreading various diseases.

Illegal landfills continue to remain a concerning environmental problems for inhabitants residing nearby landfills.

Another concerning public environmental problem are the worn-out trucks that transport waste.

6.3.4 Prishtina Regional Landfill in Mirash

Prishtina regional landfill is in Mirash, in the exhausted lignite mine, designed and built as regional sanitary landfill covering the following municipalities: Prishtina, Lipjan, Obiliq, Drenas and Fushë-Kosova. Its size is 50ha and 15 years of lifespan. The total capacity of the landfill is 3.6 million m2, while monthly capacity is 6000t. The landfill possesses the lagoon for wastewater with the capacity of 4000m3.

The company for Kosovo Waste Management, registered as a shareholder company with the name "Kosovo Waste Management Company – Sh.a. Prishtina", manages the Prishtina regional landfill in Mirash.

In general, the sanitary landfills managed by KWMC don't differ much in terms of their conditions, but all of them, without exceptions, are in dreadful condition and a consequence of mismanagement, especially the landfill in Mirash. The main reason, among others, is that KWMC was unable to cash in all its receivables from KRM, which has a big part of KWMC business.

The company has five (5) employees in the landfill working with a completely amortized bulldozer.

The waste is transported using a narrow path of the landfill, discharged there and then spread with the bulldozer. Many parts of the landfill are unusable, due to flooding. The employees cover these areas by simply putting more waste on top. There are no basic equipment and machinery, such as the compactor. Landfill environmental performance is disastrous due to every aspect of potential emissions.

The surroundings of the landfill suffers from pollution of remains, wastewater that goes from the landfill to underground water, uncontrolled emission of gases, and also fires have become a frequent phenomenon in the summer draught, discharging high concentrations of different gases that cause various dioxins and furane.

6.3.5 Noted problems in waste management

Problems in terms of legislation and local organization.

- Lack of local regulations and insufficient administrative capacities;
- Lack of local plan for MSW management;
- Supervision and implementation of laws in this sector;
- Low inclusion level of settlements in organized service system (only 45%) in collection and transportation to landfill in MSW;
- Lack of equipment, containers, baskets and poor conditions of the equipment used for waste collection;
- Not defining the places for putting the containers, the is lack of plan for determining the places (WCP) for putting the containers in the town;
- Commercial sector doesn't possess any special container for disposing of their waste, and they dump the waste on the joint containers same as the inhabitants do; and
- The schedule for emptying and transportation of waste doesn't coincide with the demand.

Creation of illegal landfills

- In some parts of the towns and in the rural settlements that are not served with the collection and transportation of waste, the waste is thrown in grasslands, unused spaces, along the rivers' shore, along the local and regional roads. Therefore, illegal landfills with detrimental effect to the environment are created.

Poor environmental condition in Prishtina regional landfill

Road infrastructure to the landfill:

- The road to the entry and to the receiving structure, and the roads within the landfill compound are not paved, and there are no good conditions to accommodate the vehicles that carry waste and also the emergency vehicles (e.g. fire trucks).

The staff and necessary mechanism for operation within the landfill:

- There is not staff and necessary mechanism for carrying out the landfill operations;
- The distribution, layering and covering with inert material with layers of 15-20cm and compacting of waste for reaching the density 1.1 to 1.2 t/m is not done regularly;
- Daily integration of inert material, which affects the stability of the landfill body is not done regularly, as well as integral construction of road within the landfill compound;
- There is potential risk for fires within the landfill;
- The body of landfill may later on shift;
- The conditions for second hand affects is created, such as for birds, unpleasant odor, insects, risks from infections, production of gases from waste decomposition;
- Non-functioning of circularly pump system for treatment of wastewater in the body of landfill;
- The level of wastewater has risen in the lagoon penetrating the landfill body, and with the presence of such big amount of water (floods) the compacting of waste cannot be performed, as well as intervention in case of an emergency (heavy technical vehicles can't operate on such place);
- Lack of supervision and constant monitoring; and
- Controlling the pollution and notifying.

7. SURVEY OF PUBLIC OPINION IN OBLIQ MUNICIPALITY REGARDING ENVIRONMENT SITUATION AND PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

In order to provide of full picture of environment situation, of priority problems and of economic development opportunities in the territory of Obiliq Municipality, the Regional Environment Center (REC) and the municipality have done a survey, during the LEAP drafting, for examining public opinion in the entire municipal territory. For conducting the REC survey, the NGO "Center for environmental educational Development" was engaged with the support of the SIDA.

7.1 Survey methodology

A comprehensive survey was conducted with the help of a questionnaire, which contained four basic groups of questions:

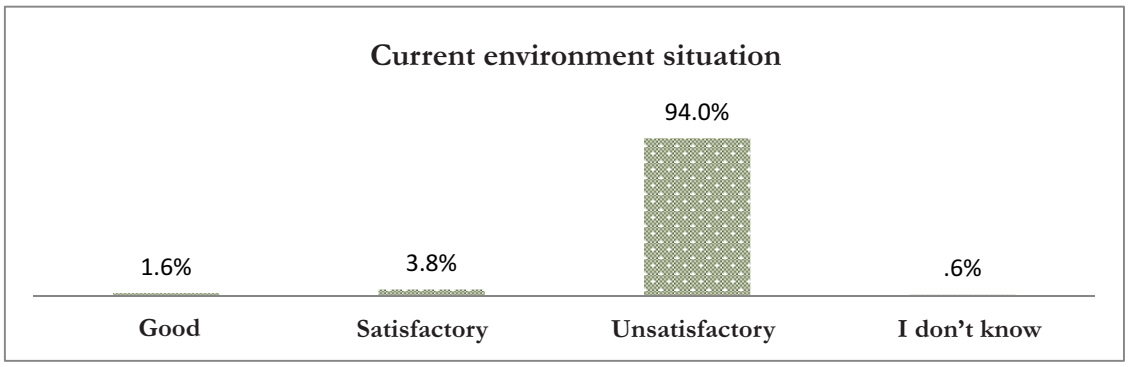
- Basic information of the respondent;
- In the first group of questions for social status of the respondent the following data is included: Age, gender, education and status (pupil, student, employed, unemployed, housewife, retiree);
- Current situation of the environment;
- Future economic development;
- Development vision. The questionnaire was filled by trained staff of NGO "Center for environmental educational Development". The results of public opinion survey was processed by the professional expert engaged by REC, Prishtina office.

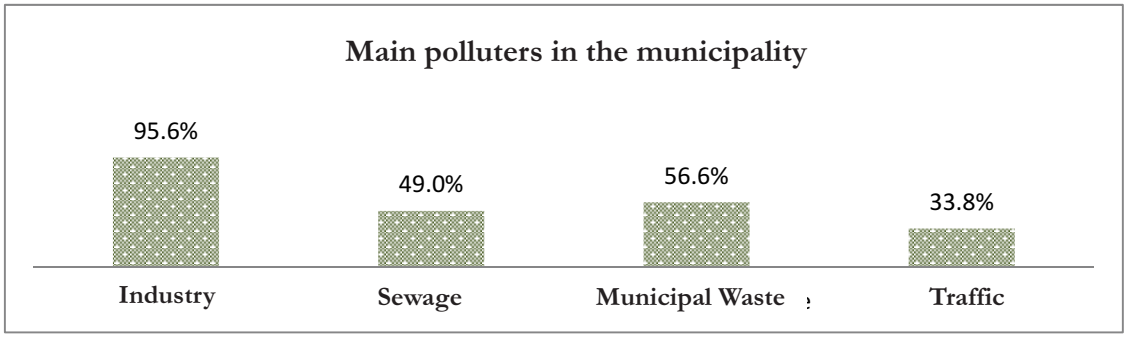
7.2 Survey results

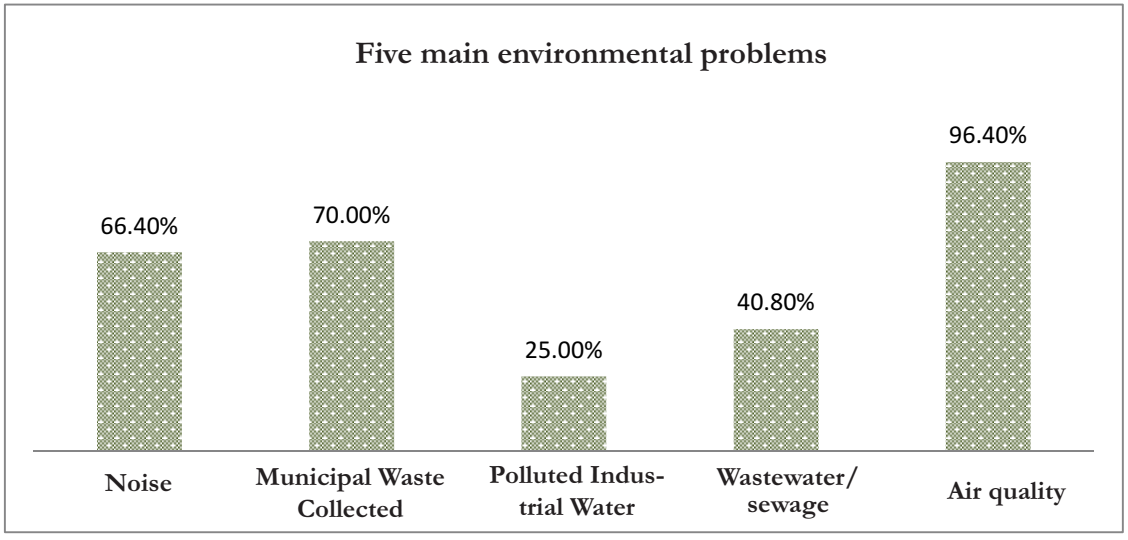
Below see some of the survey results:

Table 12. Basic data and sampling

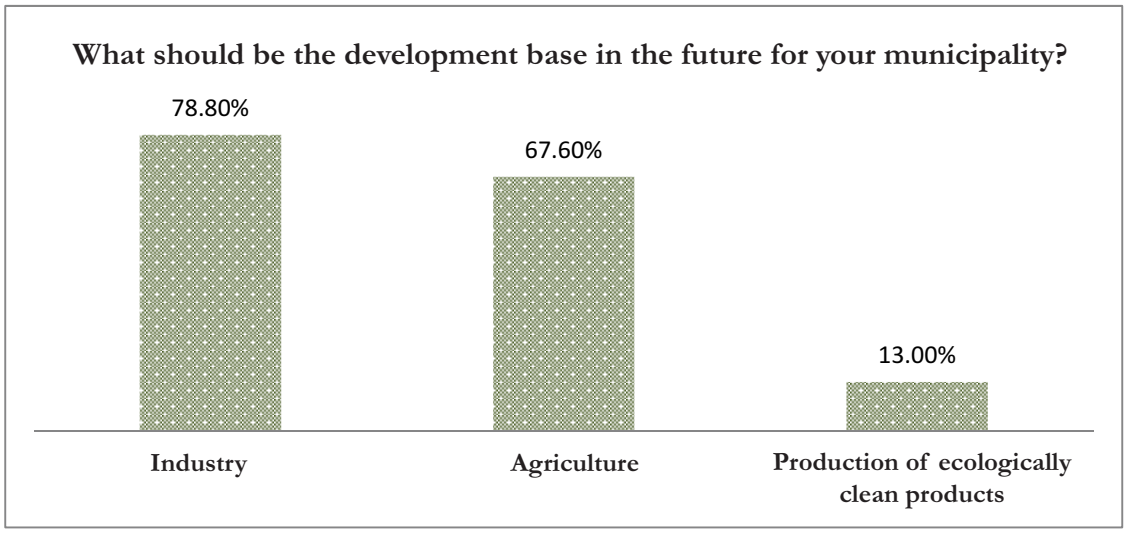
Municipality	Gender	Male (51%)					Female (49)				
	Age	>18 10%	18-25 20%	25-50 43%	50-65 20%	>65 7%	>18 10%	18-25 20%	25-50 43%	50-65 20%	>65 7%
Obiliq	500	26	51	110	51	17	25	49	106	49	16
Obiliq (ALB-90%)	450	23	46	99	46	15	22	44	96	44	15
Obiliq (MIN-10%)	50	3	5	11	5	2	2	5	11	5	2


Current environment situation
1.6%
3.8%
94.0%
.6%
Good
Satisfactory
Unsatisfactory
I don't know

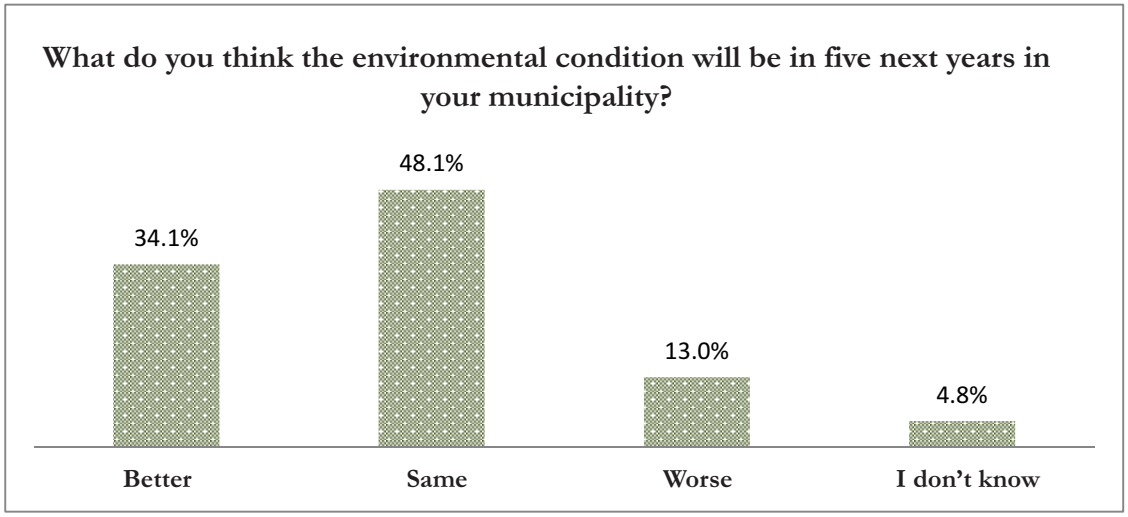

Main polluters in the municipality
95.6%
49.0%
56.6%
33.8%
Industry
Sewage
Municipal Waste
Traffic


Five main environmental problems
66.40%
70.00%
25.00%
40.80%
96.40%
Noise
Municipal Waste Collected
Polluted Industrial Water
Wastewater/ sewage
Air quality

Future Economic Development



Development vision



Part 4

III. IDENTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY ISSUES

The environmental issues, according to the opinion of the LEAP working group are harmonized with the results of public opinion survey on the environment situation in Obiliq municipality, and the priority areas are:

1. Air pollution;
2. Underground and surface water;
3. Land and Land degradation;
4. Management of municipal waste;
5. Noise;
6. Supply with drinking water and treatment of sanitary waters;
7. Urban planning, public green spaces and recreational-sport zones; and
8. Protection of agricultural land, forests and tourism development.

Part 5

IV. EVALUATION OF PRIORITY PROBLEMS

Evaluation of priority problems was done according to this method:

Problem	Cause (List of causes that bring the problem, it may be physical and human)	Degree of impact High Medium Low	Affected population (Number of inhabitants or percentage of affected population)	Impact (Shows the adverse impact in environment, health, wellbeing).	Prioritization Measured with scale: *less important ** medium importance ***Very important (requires immediate solution)

Environmental issues: 1. Air pollution

Problem	Cause	Impact degree	Affected population	Consequences	Priority
1. High level of dust emission concentration, of fly dust, dust particles, soot, SO2 and NOx from the existing THPS and mining activities.	1. Production of electricity from the THPS with poor management performance; 2. Lack of a plant for reducing SO2 (de-sulfuring) and NOx (de-nox) from THPS A&B; 3. Uncovered ash landfills from THPS-A during active ash depositing, lack of vegetation; 4. Self ignition of coal in coal surface diggings; 5. Mining activities in coal surface diggings.	High The territory which is exposed to this emissions. 80 % of municipal territory.	The entire community	Poor air quality with health consequences such as posing serious risk to the population health	***
2. Green house gas release and smoke from Prishtina regional landfill in Mirash	1. Decomposition of organic waste in the landfill. Some from fires in the landfill may be dangerous as a result of dioxins and contents of other polluters	High 70% of municipal territory	14,800 inhabitants	Poor air quality with consequences for population health, such as:	***
3. Air pollution from traffic and from heating systems of households and public facilities, etc.	Lack of a modern heating system for residential buildings	Medium	The entire community	Poor air quality with consequences for population health, such as:	***
4. Quality of IV category roads	Local 4th category (unpaved) roads in the settlements	Medium 100% of municipal territory	The entire community	Poor air quality with consequences for population health, such as:	**
5. Monitoring of air quality	Lack of system for monitoring as per EU requirements	High	The entire community	Air quality data for municipal territory are limited and not systematic	***

Environmental Issues: 2. Protection and improvement of surface and underground water

Problem	Cause	Impact degree	Affected population	Consequences	Priority
1. Discharge of polluted technological water from THPS A & B.	1. No treatment of polluted technological water from THPS A & B.	High	50% of the community	Pollution of surface and underground water negatively affecting public community health. Damages the eco-system of river Sitnica and Drenica.	***
2. Heavy metals sediments from polluted lignite mines water.	No treatment of mine polluted water to reduce the discharge of solid mater.	High	50% of the community	Pollution of surface and underground water negatively affecting public community health. Damages the eco-system of river Sitnica and Drenica.	***
3. Polluted water from ash landfills of THPS A & B.		High	50% of the community	Pollution of surface and underground water negatively affecting public community health. Damages the eco-system of river Sitnica and Drenica.	***

Environmental issues: 3 Land and land degradation

Problem	Cause	Impact degree	Affected population	Consequences	Priority
1. Land degradation from deposits of air polluters	Depositing of air polluters in land (soil) from THPSs and ash landfills from THPS A & B.	In the zone with 10km radius.	Settlements within this radius.	Possible risks for human health coming from direct exposure to pollution.	***
2. Land degradation from lignite exploitation.	1. Lack of re-vegetation in ash landfills of THPS A & B. 2. Lack of rehabilitation and re-cultivation of used mines.	Around 1500ha of land surface.	50% of the population residing in nearby zones.	Negative impact on the image (esthetics) of landscape.	***

Environmental Issues: 4. Municipal Waste Management

Problem	Cause	Impact degree	Affected population	Consequences	Priority
1. Insufficient institutional and administrative capacities for law implementation.	1.1 Lack of municipal regulation for administration of municipal waste; 1.2 Lack of Local Plan for management of Municipal Solid Waste; 1.3 Supervision, control and implementation of law for this sector and for enforcing fines.	High. The entire territory of the municipality.	Entire territory of the municipality, around 26,000 inhabitants.	Provisions of inefficient services in waste management and environment pollution.	***
2. Low level of inclusion of households (20%) in organized system of municipal solid waste collection and transport to landfill.	2.1 Lack of equipment, containers, and baskets coupled with bad condition of waste collection equipment. 2.2 Lack of defining the locations for placing the containers – lack of plan for setting points for placing the containers in the town; 2.3 Commercial sector doesn't have special waste containers; they dump the waste in joint containers with other residents. 2.4 Timeline for emptying the containers and waste transport doesn't match the demand; 2.5 Lack of self-unloading equipment and their amortization.	High. The entire territory of the municipality.	Entire territory of the municipality, around 26,000 inhabitants.	Pollution of environment. Risk of infectious diseases. Usurpation of public spaces and creating of illegal landfills. Negative impact on esthetics of natural landscape. Negative impact on living standards and wellbeing of citizens.	***
3. Creation of illegal landfills.	In some part of the town and in rural settlements, which are not covered by the waste collection & transport to landfill services.	High. The entire territory of the municipality.	Entire territory of the municipality, around 12,000 inhabitants.	Waste pilling up in open spaces, scattered on the roads. Pollution of air, surface and underground water and hazard of infectious diseases. Polluted roads. Lowers the community image and negatively impacts community standard and wellbeing.	***

4. Grave environmental situation in Prishtina regional landfill.	1. Lack of road infrastructure in the landfill; 2. Lack of staff and required mechanism for performing daily operations, layering, covering and waste compacting; 3. Lack of landfill polluted water treatment; 4. Lack of ventilation system for release of gases from landfill.	High	50% of municipal territory, with 12,000 inhabitants.	Pollution of environment, air, water and soil. Possibility for spread of infectious diseases. Conditions for secondary impact are created, such as poultry, stray dogs, unpleasant odor, dust, insects, fires.	***
5. Lack of system for processing and recycling municipal waste.	1. Lack of fund and insufficient interest by the part of private sector.	Medium	The entire community	Increase of waste volume requiring to be deposited.	***
6. Awareness and public education for waste and its division.	1. Insufficient community awareness level on organized waste management system; 2. Environmental education is insufficient for many reasons: lack of written materials, lack of joint activities.	High	Entire territory of the municipality, around 26,000 inhabitants.	Inadequate disposal of waste by citizens creates smells and health danger around the containers and waste collection points. Low inclusion in organized waste treatment system.	***

Environmental issues: 5. Supply with qualitative drinking water and treatment of wastewater

Problem	Cause	Impact degree	Affected population	Consequences	Priority
Lack of capacities for supply with qualitative drinking water in town and several villages	Lack of capacities. Amortized network. Illegal connections in the network.	High	Town's population. Service stores. Trading units.	Decreases the quality of life. Lack of hygiene and cleanness. Increase of consumer's expenses. Influences living costs.	***
Supply of not qualitative water from individual wells.	Some village still doesn't have waterworks system.	High	Two villages of the municipality.	Lack of checked drinking water leading to increase of people sick with infectious diseases.	***
Lack of sewage network system in Breznicë, Kozarisë, Upper Grabovc and other informal settlements.	Financial means. Lack of fund for studying and construction of these networks.	Medium	2,500 inhabitants	Increases the environmental pollution risk. Increases the drinking water pollution risk and underground water pollution risk.	***
Sewage network system is very amortized and incapable of copping with the new town development tendencies.	Damage of channels cause by illegal connections on it. System is amortized due to its old age. Increase of number of buildings and population.	Medium	50% of the population	Epidemic risk from polluted water coming to surface. Odor from ponds is poisonous for passersby's.	***
Lack of plant for processing wastewater discharged in rivers Sitnica, Llap and Drenica	Lack of investments. Lack of funds for research and investment. Lack of inter-institutional cooperation.	High	The entire municipality and local population.	Increases the rivers' pollution level. Pollutes landscape and natural resources.	***

Environmental issues: 6. Urban planning, green public spaces and recreational-sport zones.

Problem	Cause	Impact degree	Affected population	Consequences	Priority
1. Uncontrolled urban development and constructions without permit.	Lack of urban – regulatory plan. Lack of urbanism research.	High	Local population, 11020 inhabitants.	Impedes the opportunity for priority development. Usurpation of land and public spaces. Decreases the quality of the environment. Increases inert volume. Air pollution.	***
2. Lack of parking lots in town.	Lack of investments	Medium. Urban zone of town.	Urban population.	Creation of obstacles for urban traffic.	**
3. Lack of public green spaces. Lack of town central park.	Lack of urban – regulatory plan for regulating public green spaces.	High	Urban population	Lack of town lungs, which will help to maintain the air clean.	***
4. Lack of recreational / sport spaces and lack of different sports in nature.	Lack of funds for this purpose.	Medium	The entire community	No recreational and sport conditions for citizens of all age-groups. Lack of resting and entertaining environment for citizens.	**

Environmental issues: 7. Noise protection

Problem	Cause	Impact degree	Affected population	Consequences	Priority
1. Lack of study/analysis for the noise impact at the possible recipients.	1. Lack of funds for this purpose.	Medium	65% of the population	To public citizen's health.	**
Protection from noise and vibration emission level	Lack of physical barriers for obstructing noise around mines and THPSs.	Medium	65% of the population	Negative impact on citizen's health.	**

Environmental issues: 8. Protection of agricultural land and forests, and tourism development

Problem	Cause	Impact degree	Affected population	Consequences	Priority
Lack of strategy for agricultural development in the territory of municipality	Lack of professional capacities	High	The entire community	Uncontrolled development in agricultural sector	***
Loss and degradation of agricultural land	Constructions in agricultural land with high fertility. Expansion of lignite surface diggings.	High	60% of the population	Loss of highly fertile agricultural land.	***
Insufficient knowledge of farmers on use of adequate fertilizers and pesticides.	Lack of necessary training for right use of fertilizers and pesticides.	Medium	The entire community	Pollution of environment – agricultural land.	***
3. Felling of trees, forest fires and not replacing them	Felling trees with no criteria. Not functioning of state in forest protection. Lack of finances and of organizing for forest improvement.	High	The entire community	Negatively impacts the environment, human health and reduces financial resources.	***
Tourism development in the territory of municipality	Lack of regulatory plan, which would appropriately determine - in compliance with environmental criteria – the places for tourism development.	Medium	The entire community	To sustainable development of ecological tourism in municipality, which would attract visitors to this zone.	**

Part 6

V. VISION, OPPORTUNITIES AND GOALS

VISION

"Obiliq municipality, the industrial center for production of pure electricity from lignite, with a planned and managed environment, as per EU requirements and standards, ensuring economic growth, social wellbeing and satisfactory environment condition".

The quoted vision will be achieved through:

- Production of pure electricity from lignite, which ensures improvement of air quality, of underground and surface waters, in compliance with EU requirements and standards;
- Protection of inhabitants' health, protection of flora, fauna and natural landscape;
- Strengthening the capacities for monitoring environment;
- Management of urban space and public green places;
- Planning, and efficient management of public services;
- Developing conditions for protection of agricultural land, forests and tourism development, and
- Environmental education and community information, etc.

This vision aims:

- Gradual improvement of environmental ingredients (air, water, soil and biodiversity) in the territory of Obiliq municipality;
- Establishment of a sustainable monitoring system for environmental settings;
- Improvement of urban planning and public green places;
- Public Service performance improvement; and
- Protection of agricultural land, forests and tourism development, etc.

Part 7

V. Action Plan

Environmental issues: 1 Air[4] pollution

Problem	Actions	Timeline	Responsible institution	Cost (€)	Effect
1. High concentration level of emitted dust, fly dust, dust particles, soot, SO2 and NOx from the existing THPS and mining activities.	1. Improvement of THPS Kosovo A environmental performance, and possibility of its operation until the date of closure process on 31.12.2017; 2. Leveling, stabilization of south-west hill of landfill and re-cultivation of landfill surfaces; 3. Hydraulic transportation of fresh ash from THPS A to Mirash diggings; 4. Activating sprinkling system during digging activities. 5. Drafting an operational plan for avoiding and prevention of mine fires. 6. Forestation of green bands around the existing mines and new diggings, of ash landfill and around existing THPSs.	2012-2015	Government, KEK and Municipality	Cost calculated on the strategy for air protection, as well as on the KEK action plans.	-Gradual improvement of air quality in compliance with EU directives. -Decreasing number of upper respiratory system illness cases. -Decreasing the PM10 levels within the WHO norms. -Decreasing the number of eye and upper respiratory system illness cases . - Prevention of public health worsening. - Improvement of air quality, of appearance and esthetics of nature. - Improvement of air quality, acting as a natural filter in decreasing the concentration degree of emission in the air, especially of dust and green house effect (e.g. CO2, CH4, NOx, etc).
2. Green house effect and smoke release from the Prishtina Regional Landfill in Mirash.	1. Installing a system – a network for collecting bio-gases that are released from waste decomposition; 2. Drafting a plan for use of energy from biogases.	2013-2014	Government and KLMC.	450,000 25,000	Improvement of environmental conditions, air pollution from decomposition of organic waste in the air and their burning is minimized. Creation of work places and increase of social wellbeing.

[4] Action plan is in harmony with the KEK and Kosovo Government's objectives

3. Air pollution from household and public building's heating systems	1. Drafting of a plan – project for use of water/steam processed by THPS B for central heating; 2. Distribution, supply and connection of Obiliq municipality with the network of THPW central heating; 3. Connecting consumers with Obiliq municipal central heating network.	2014-2016	Municipality	42,000 380,000	Improvement of air quality, acting as a natural filter in decreasing the concentration degree of emission in the air, especially of dust and green house effect (e.g. CO2, CH4, NOx, etc).
4. Release of dust from unpaved existing roads (covered with gravel and stones) in town and villages	1. Maintenance of town roads (cleaning, sweeping and washing); 2. Asphalting roads in villages	2014-2016	Municipality	15,000 380,000	Improvement of air quality. Creation of an environment with beautiful natural landscape.
5. Limited and not-systematic monitoring and control of air quality	1. Drafting a plan and criteria for air monitoring, as per EU standards; 2. Equipment and installment of system for monitoring the air in three monitoring locations; 3. Creating of a system for data on air quality; 4. Increasing the institutional capacities for monitoring and information system management on airy quality data.	2013-2014	Municipality	30,000 360,000	Analysis of results will be done base on the pollution distribution model as per receptors location. Creating a data base for monitoring air quality.

Detailed Action Plan for some projects for air sector in Obiliq municipality

Administrative and inspection activities (A)

Activity	Location	Description	Criterion / Success indicators
A1	Obiliq	Education and raising the awareness of the public for the risk from burning waste and other material in open space.	Number of trained people
A2	Obiliq	Promotion of energy use from renewable sources (biogas, solar panels, wind energy, hydro-power) for water heating systems in household and public services.	Population informed for use of energy.
A3	Obiliq	Education and raising the awareness of the public for use of public transportation and bicycles.	Population informed for use of energy.

Technical and technological activities (T)

Activity	Location	Description	Criterion / Success indicators
T1	Obiliq	Use of energy for heating from the process of co-generation in Kosovo B and network expansion.	Preparation of feasibility study in these municipalities for use of heating from KEK generation.
T2	Obiliq	Improvement of public transportation service quality.	Increased number of public transport users.

Region	Prishtina
Activity	A1
Name of activity	Education and raising the awareness of the public for the risk from burning waste and other material in open space.
Location	Obiliq
Objectives	The objective is to raise the awareness of public for the danger from burning waste and other material in open space.
Comments	Some gases that are released are *cancerogenic, such as dioxin released from burning tires.*

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Preparing ToR for training needs	Municipality, MESP and MED	10,000
2	Preparation of project documents for tendering	Municipality	2,000
3	Project implementer	Implementer and municipality	25,000
		Total	37,000

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

Region	Prishtina
Activity	A2
Name of the activity	Promotion of energy use from renewable sources (biogas, solar panels, wind energy, hydro-power) for water heating systems in households and public services.
Location	Obiliq
Objectives	Raising awareness for use of energy from renewable sources

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Preparing ToR for training needs	Municipality, MESP and MED	10,000
2	Preparation of project documents for tendering	Municipality	5,000
3	Project implementer	Implementer and municipality	42,000
		Total	57,000

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

Region	Prishtina
Activity	A3
Name of the activity	Education and raising awareness of public on use of public transport and bicycles
Location	Obiliq
Objectives	The objective is to raise the awareness of public for use of public transportation and bicycles
Comments	

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Creation of Working Group	Municipality, MESP and MTT	1,500
2	Expert involvement	Municipality	10,000
3	Preparation of education program	Municipality, MESP and MTT	2,000
4	Final draft and approval from municipalities	Municipalities	10,000
5		Total	26,500

Plan and time of implementation

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

Region	Prishtina
Activity	T1
Name of the activity	Use of energy for heating from the process of co-generation in Kosovo B and network expansion
Location	Obiliq
Objectives	The main objective is use of energy for heating from the process of co-generation in

	Kosovo B and network expansion		
Comments	A quantity of energy is released from the cooling process of THPS can be used for central heating		
Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Creation of Working Group for doing the a feasibility study	Municipality, MESP and regional company	2,500
2	Expert involvement	Municipality, donors and regional company	20,000
3	First draft and organizing discussions	Municipality, MESP and donors	12,000
4	Final draft and approval from municipalities	Selected company and donors	5,000
5		Total	39,500

Plan and time of implementation

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

Region	Prishtina
Activity	T2
Name of the activity	Improvement of public transport services
Location	Obiliq
Objectives	The main objective is increasing use of public transport and transportation mean
Comments	This is one of the priorities of draft-strategy on air quality

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Creation of Working Group for preparing a pilot project in municipalities	Municipality, MESP and MTT	1,500
2	Expert involvement	Municipality	5,000
3	Program presentation. Improvement of public transportation.	Municipality and MTT	22,000
4	Project implementation	Municipality and MESP	200,00
5		Total	228,500

Plan and time of implementation

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

Environmental issues: 2. Protection and improvement of surface and underground water

Problem	Actions	Timeline	Responsible institution	Cost	Effect
1.Discharge of polluted technological water from THPS A & B.	1. Construction of pool for treating polluted technological water in TPS A&B	2013-2016	KEK and Municipality	Cost calculated based on KEK action plans	Creating possibility for processing and reducing consumption of clean water, and recycling polluted technological water
2. Sediments of heavy metals from polluted water from lignite mines	1. Construction of accumulating lakes for reducing the solid matter load and coal dust from mine water and its recycling; 2. Monitoring of polluted water from lignite mines, THPS A&B at the discharge point; 3.Research – monitoring of heavy metal sediments (Pb, Cd, Zn, Cu, Ni, As, Hg) in underground water in the zones close to Sitnica and Drenica River	2013-2015	Government, KEK and municipality	100,000	Evaluation of current and potential contamination level of underground water. Further potential impacts that come from mining operations and generation of electricity.
3. Polluted water from ash landfills THPS A & B	1. Fixing drainage channels of ash landfills water	2013-2015	Government, KEK and municipality	Cost calculated in KEK action plans.	Protection of Sitnica river and prevention of possible floods.

Environmental issues 3: Land and land degradation

Problem	Actions	Timeline	Responsible institution	Cost	Impact
1. Soil pollution from depositing soil polluters	1. *Research of soil surface layer* in the affected zone from sediments deposits of dust in 10km surface from THPS A&B; 2. Research of *soil surface layer* in the affected zone from sediments deposits of dust 2 km from ash landfill – Dardhishtë.	2013-2015	Government, KEK and municipality	30,000 20,000	Possible data ensured regarding the possible risks for human health coming from direct exposure to pollution and effects
2. Degradation of soil from lignite exploitation	Re-cultivation and planting greenish in the surface of degraded land.	2014-2016	Municipality	25,000	Improvement of natural scenery and creation of possibilities for use of agricultural land.

Detailed Action Plan for several projects for the sector of land and its degradation for Obiliq municipality.

Legal and political activities (L)

Activity	Location	Description	Criterion / Success Indicators
L1	Obiliq	Drafting municipal fine and liability regulation for soil polluters	Decrease of soil damage degree from different polluters
L2	Obiliq	Drafting Local Plan for evaluation of real soil pollution of land	Identification of problems and potential solutions

Administrative and Inspection activities (A)

Activity	Location	Description	Criterion / Success Indicators
A1	Obiliq	Increasing capacities for monitoring and evaluation of soil pollution	Preservation of land value

Technical and Technological activities (T)

Activity	Location	Description	Criterion / Success Indicators
T1	Obiliq	Putting signs with text for zones with highest soil pollution	Protection of population from possible poisoning
T2	Obiliq	Drafting a brochure for hot spots in Obiliq municipality	Increase of population knowledge over the most polluted areas.

L1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Obiliq
Activity	L1
Name of the activity	Drafting municipal fine and liability regulation for soil polluters
Objective	Developing a regulation in compliance with current Land & Nature Protection law

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Creation of Working Group	Municipality, MESP and MAFRD	1,000
2	Drafting regulation and debates	Municipality, MAFRD, MESP and donors	2,500
3	Approval and publication of final document	Municipality	1,000
4		Total	4,500

Implementation plan

Work phases	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X												
2		X											
3			X										

L1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Obiliq
Activity	L1
Name of the activity	Drafting local plan for soil pollution evaluation
Objective	The objective is to do a proper study – at municipal level – for the soil pollution, identifying the areas the most affected by pollution

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Creation of group of experts	Municipality and donors	4,000
2	ToR preparation for the study project and for evaluation of real conditions of forests' eco-systems	Municipality and donors	5,000
3	Publication of final study report on real situation of soil pollution	Municipality and donors	1,000
4		Total	10,000

Implementation plan

Work phases	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1					X								
2						X							
3							X						

A1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Obiliq
Activity	A1
Name of the activity	Increasing capacities for pollution monitoring
Objective	Professionalism and higher mobilization at local level for preservation of land from pollution.

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Training need assessment	Municipality, MAFRD and MESP	1,500
2	Engagement of experts	Municipality.	3,000 (annually)
4		Total	Undetermined

Implementation plan

Work phases	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X				X				X				
2		X			X					X			
3			X			X					X		
4				X			X	X				X	

T1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Obiliq
Activity	T1
Name of the activity	Putting signs at the points where it is found the highest land pollution
Objective	Prevention from possible poisoning and any use of polluted land

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Preparation of points where the signs will be placed	Municipality	300
2	Preparation of tender and selection of implementing company	Municipality and donors	500
3	Project implementation	Implementing company	1,000
		Total	1,800

Implementation plan

Work phases	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1		X											
2			X										
3				X									

T2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Obiliq
Activity	T1
Name of the activity	Drafting a brochure for hot spots in Obiliq municipality
Objective	Increasing population knowledge over the most polluted areas

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	ToR preparation for drafting the brochure	Municipality and donors	200
2	Selection of expert for brochure preparation	Municipality and donors	1,500
3	Project implementation	Municipality and donors	2,000
		Total	3,700

Implementation plan

Work phases	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1					X								
2						X	X						
3								X					

Environmental issues: 4 Municipal Waste Management

Problem	Actions	Timeline	Responsible institution	Cost	Impact
1. Insufficient institutional and administrative capacities for implementing law	1. Drafting municipal regulation for Municipal Waste Management; 2. Strengthening the administrative capacities for planning, permit issuance and supervision.	2012	Municipality	1,200	Expansion and strengthening of administrative capacities in municipal level. Improvement Waste Management Service and cleaner environment
2. Low level of household inclusion in organized system of municipal solid waste collection and transportation to landfills.	1. Purchase and supply with containers with volume 1.1m3, bins of 240l and 120l; 2. Supply with two specials vehicles for waste transportation; 3. Defining and regulating locations for putting the containers; 4. Drafting plan for defining the time dynamic for emptying the containers and transportation of waste.	2012-2013	Municipality	320,000 60, 000	Quality improvement and gradual coverage of all the municipal territory with collection, transportation and dumping municipal solid waste until 2016.Increase of municipal waste management efficiency.
3. Creation of illegal waste landfills.	1. Cleaning the waste from illegal dumping places in public spaces and their rehabilitation; 2. Cleaning the waste from illegal dumping places along the rivers' shores; 3. Cleaning the waste from illegal dumping places along the local and regional roads.	2012-2013	Municipality	24,000	Increase of cleanliness level in the town.
4. Severe environmental situation in Prishtina Regional Landfill	1. Drafting remedy plan for the bad environmental situation in the landfill; 2. Implementation of remedial plan of bad environmental situation in the landfill until its closure.	2012	Government and KMDK.	Cost is calculated in KMDK Action Plans.	Reduction of dangerous influences in environment and human health.

5. Lack of municipal waste *processing and recycling system*	1. Preparation of a pilot project for re-use and recycle of paper, plastic, glass, metals, used oils; 2. Recycling of paper and card-box wrappings; 3. Stimulating public and private partnership (PPP) for waste management.	2012-2014	Municipality and private sector – businesses.	12,000	Quantity increase of recycled materials. Decrease of waste quantity for landfill. Increase of municipal, business and recycling revenues. Decrease of waste quantity for landfill. Cleaner and safer environment. Employment opportunities in private sector.
6. Raising awareness and education of public for wastes and their division.	Publishing written materials. Publishing educational books. Various activities in environmental days. Environmental competitions in schools. Campaigns for reducing waste "Together for a healthier environment".	Mid-term.	Local government. Education Directorate and NGOs.	2,500 8,500 5,500	Creating conditions for raising new generations with appropriate culture and knowledge for respecting the environment by contributing for the future in protection of the environment. Increasing civic awareness and creating environmental traditions for keeping the town clean. Citizens are aware of partitioning waste and for recycling benefits.

Legislative and political activities (L)

Activity	Location	Description	Criterion / Success Indicators (*)
L1	Obiliq	Developing municipal regulation for municipal solid waste management	Clear responsibilities of main group of stakeholders
L2	Obiliq	Municipal waste plan development.	Clear responsibilities of all stakeholders and budgetary sources identified
L3	Obiliq	Developing brochures and guidelines for reducing, re-using, recycling, burning and depositing waste	Population is informed about the waste cycle

Administrative and Inspection activities (A)

Activity	Location	Description	Criterion / Success Indicators
A1	Obiliq	Programs for raising public awareness for waste cycle management	Number of participating people and NGOs
A2	Obiliq	Increasing capacities for inspectors	Number of trained staff

Technical and Technological activities (T)

Activity	Location	Description	Criterion / Success Indicators
T1	Obiliq	Placing centers nearby supermarkets for collection of recycled material (plastic, paper, tin cans, etc)	Sustainable long term solution for the entire community
T2	Obiliq	Expanding the collection system in rural zones	Sustainable long term solution for the entire community

Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) nr.	L1
Name of the activity	Drafting municipal regulation for municipal solid waste management
Location	Obiliq
Objective	Main objective is to develop an environmental regulation that would be in compliance with environmental legislation, which would clearly identify the responsibilities of municipality and of companies for waste management and environmental protection at local level
Comment	The municipal regulation should be simple and in harmony with other municipal environmental regulations and in line with central regulation.

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Creation of Working Group	Municipality, MESP and companies	2,000
2	Expert engagement	Municipality and donors	15,000
3	Publication of first draft and public debates	Municipality, MESP and donors	2,000
4	Drafting final draft, approval and publishing	Municipality	3,000
5		Total	22,000

Implementation plan timeline

Work phases	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1					x								
2						X	X	X					
3						X	X						
4								X					

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) nr.	L2
Name of the activity	Municipal Waste Management plan development.
Location	Obiliq
Objective	Main objective is to develop a municipal plan for waste management, that would be in compliance with national waste management strategy, and which would clearly identify the actions and the responsibilities of the municipalities and companies for the next four (4) years
Comment	This is an obligation pursuant to waste law

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Creation of Working Group	Municipality, MESP and companies	3,000
2	Expert engagement	Municipality and donors	30,000
3	Publication of first draft and public debates	Municipality, MESP and donors	2,000
4	Drafting final draft, approval and publishing	Municipality	3,000
5		Total	38,000

Implementation plan timeline

Work phases	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X				x								
2		X	X										
3			X				X	X					
4								X					

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) nr.	L3
Name of the activity	Developing brochures and guidelines for reducing waste, for re-use, recycling and waste depositing waste
Location	Obiliq
Objective	Main objective is to develop brochures and guidelines for reducing waste, for re-use, recycling and waste depositing waste for all, in order to improve the environment protection

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Creation of Working Group	Municipality and MESP	3,000
2	Expert engagement	Municipality and donors	25,000
3	Publication of first draft	Municipality, MESP and donors	3,000
4	Drafting final draft, approval and publishing	Municipality, MESP and donors	10,000
5		Total	41,000

Implementation plan timeline

Work phases	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X				x				X				
2		X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	
3				X				X				X	
4				x				X				X	

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) nr.	A1
Name of the activity	Awareness programs for population and activities for waste cycle management
Location	Obiliq
Objective	Main objective is to train the municipal staff and NGOs in developing awareness plans and different activities for waste management and for environmental protection at local level.

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Developing training needs	Municipality and MESP	2,000
2	Preparing reference points and project description	Municipality and donors	5,000
3	Preparation of tendering procedures and company selection	Municipality, MESP and donors	2,000
4	Project implementation	Selected company and donor	70,000
5		Total	79,000

Implementation plan timeline

Work phases	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1			X										
2				X	X	X							
3						X	X						
4								X	x	x	X	X	X

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) nr	T1
Name of the activity	Presentation of centers at the supermarkets for collection of recyclable material (plastic, paper, tin cans, etc)
Location	Obiliq
Objective	The main objective is to create a collection and selection center close to the supermarkets and to creating driving forces for collection of material for recycle, plastic, paper, tin cans and electronic products, by returning buyer of the supermarkets products for collection of these materials.
Comment	This project should be the main priority for the government and municipalities.

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Preparation of Memorandums of Understanding between municipalities: Peja, Klina, Regional Companies, Recycling centers and Supermarkets	Municipality, MESP	2,500
2	Preparation of reference points and project description	Municipality, donors and regional companies	20,000
3	Preparation of tender procedures and selection of the company	Municipality, MESP and donors	2,000
4	Project implementation	Implementing company and donor	200,000
		Total	224,500

Work phases	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X	X	X	X									
2					X	X							
3						X	X						
4								X	x	X	X	X	X

Region	Prishtina
Activity (L, A, T) nr	T2
Name of the activity	Expansion of collection unto the rural areas
Location	Obiliq
Objective	The main objective is to expand the collection system in rural zones, as right and ling term solution, and also for reducing pollution of rivers
Comment	This project should be the main priority for the government and municipalities with inclusion of key donors

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Preparation of Memorandums of Understanding between municipalitie, Regional Companies.	Municipality, MESP and regional companies	500
2	Preparation of reference points and project description	Municipality, donors and regional companies	20,000
3	Preparation of tender procedures and selection of the company	Municipality, MESP and donors	2,000
4	Project implementation	Implementing company and donor	7,000,000
		Total	7,022.500

Work phases	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1			X	X									
2					X	X							
3						X	X						
4								X	X	X	X	X	X

Environmental issues: 5. Supply with qualitative drinking water and treatment of wastewater

Problem	Actions	Timeline	Responsible institution	Cost	Impact
1.Lack of quality drinking water is some villages.	1. Construction of waterworks network in Shpitullë village; 2. Construction of waterworks network in Upper Grabovc village;	2013	Municipality	165,000 185,000	Supplying the community with quality drinking water. Increasing of hygienic and sanitary conditions for the inhabitants. Improvement of life quality.
2. Lack of capacities for supplying the town and some village with qualitative drinking water.	1. Drafting the project for capacity increase and expansion.	2013	Municipality	15,000 185,000	Supplying the community with quality drinking water. Increasing of hygienic and sanitary conditions for the inhabitants. Improvement of life quality.
3. Lack of sewage network system in rural settlements	1. Construction of sewage network for village Grabovc; 2. Construction of sewage network for village Breznicë and Kozaricë;	2013-2014	Municipality	40,000	Protection of surface and underground water. Improvement of river's flora and fauna.
Sewage network system is amortized and incapable of copping with town development tendencies	Fixing the problems in all the places of sewage network system, problems of clogging or wastewater surfacing.	2012-05-19-2014	Municipality	120,000	Protection of surface and underground water
4. Lack of wastewater processing plant	1. Drafting a feasibility study for the wastewater processing system type which can be implemented; Construction of plants for treating wastewater before they get discharged in rivers Sitnica, Drenica and Llap.	2014-2015	Municipality	Not calculated	Protection of surface and underground water. Improvement of river's flora and fauna. Creation of jobs.

Legislative and political activities (L)

Activity	Location	Description	Criterion / Success Indicators
L1	Obiliq	Developing municipal regulation for fines and liability of water – polluters	Decrease of pollution and protection of water resources

Administrative and Inspection activities (A)

Activity	Location	Description	Criterion / Success Indicators
A1	Obiliq	Increasing capacities of Sanitary Inspectors on environment and water issues	Number of trained staff

Technical and Technological activities (T)

Activity	Location	Description	Criterion / Success Indicators
T1	Obiliq	Construction of local waterworks in settlements that previously has no access to waterworks.	Number of consumers with access to drinking water
T2	Obiliq	Expanding the existing network in urban zones	Increases the capacity and quality of drinking water.

L1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Obiliq
Activity	L1
Name of the activity	Developing municipal regulation for fines and liability of water – polluters
Objective	Development of regulation in compliance with current legislation and reinforcement of fines at local level.

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Creation of Working Group	Municipality and MESP	1,000
2	Drafting municipal regulation and public debate	Municipality, MESP and donors	5,000
3	Final Document approval and publishing	Municipality	2,000
		Total	8,000

Implementation plan timeline

Work phases	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X												
2		X											
3			X										

A1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Obiliq
Activity	A1
Name of the activity	Increasing capacities of Sanitary Inspectors on environment and water issues
Objective	Higher staff professionalism in environmental and water issues.

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Training needs assessment	Municipality and MESP	1,000
2	Preparation of ToR project implementation	Municipality and donors	1,000
3	Preparation of tender documents and selection of implementing company	Municipality and donors	1,000
4	Project implementation	Implementing company and donor	3,000
		Total	6,000

Implementation plan timeline

Work phases	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1					X								
2					X								
3						X							
4							X	X					

T1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Obiliq
Activity	T1
Name of the activity	Construction of local waterworks in four (4) rural settlements that don't have access to central waterworks
Objective	Connection of inhabitants in supervised systems, supply with qualitative water and protection of inhabitants' health in this region

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Preparation of reference points for project implementation	Municipality	1,000
2	Preparation of tendering procedures and implementing company selection	Municipality and donors	500
3	Project implementation (per one settlement)	Implementing company	160,000
		Total	161,500

Implementation plan timeline

Work phases	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1							X						
2								X					
3									X				

T2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Obiliq
Activity	T2
Name of the activity	Expansion of existing network in urban
Objective	To increase the coverage with the central water supply system, capacity and quality of water supplies, and improvement of citizens' living conditions

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Preparation of ToR for project implementation	Municipality and donors	10,000
2	Preparation of tendering procedures and implementing company selection	Municipality, KUR and donors	1,000
3	Project implementation	Implementing company and donor	50,000
		Total	62,000

Implementation plan timeline

Work phases	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1										X			
2											X		
3												X	

Environmental issues: 6. Urban planning and public green spaces

Problem	Actions	Timeline	Responsible institution	Cost	Impact
1.Uncontrolled urban development and constructions without permit	1. Developing urban regulatory plan for first town zone; 2. Implementation of partial urbanism plans and review of erected constructions; 3. Study of engineering network, underground network and drafting underground infrastructure plans.	2012 2013-2016 2013	Municipality	60,000 Uncalculated 65,000	Planning of roads, public and private buildings, green public spaces, trading and industrial zones, etc. Establishes order in zone development and in respecting natural and environmental values. Legalization of constructions without permit, construction of a town with contemporary parameters.
2. Lack of spaces for town parking lot	1. Building a parking lot in first town zone	2012-2013	Municipality	35,000	Creates better opportunities for serving citizens and job opportunities
3. Lack of green spaces. Lack of central town parking	1. Planting decorative trees in existing and new roads; 2. Planting decorative trees in yards of public buildings, of schools, health and religious facilities; 3. Creating and regulating green spaces in residential blocks.	2013-2014	Municipality	28,000 18,000 32,000	Clean environment. Place for rest. Creation of conditions for having a clean air bringing a breeze during hot season, and enrichment of flora with trees and new plants
4. Lack of recreational spaces and different sports in nature	1. Creating and regulating a recreational / sport zone in suburb of town	2014	Municipality	Not calculated	Creation of recreational and sport conditions for all the age groups during day and night. Creation of a relaxing and entertaining environment for the citizens.

Environmental issues: 7. Noise protection

Problem	Actions	Timeline	Responsible institution	Cost	Impact
1.Lack of a study – analysis for noise impact at possible receptors	1. Research – analysis of noise level impact at the possible receptors and defining sensitive zones	2014 2016	Municipality	32,000 65,000	Protection of inhabitants' health affected by the noise emission
2. Protection from noise and vibration level emissions	Creation of appropriate barriers for reducing the obstacles caused by noise and vibrations	2014 2016	KEK and Municipality	Not calculated	Protection of inhabitants' health affected by the noise emission

Environmental issues: 8. Protection of agricultural land, of forests, and tourism development

Problem	Actions	Timeline	Responsible institution	Cost	Impact
1.Protection of agricultural land in terms of surface growth and quality. There is lack of agricultural development strategy in the territory of municipality	1. Drafting a agricultural development strategy for the territory of municipality	2013	Municipality	12,000	Creates a mechanism for legal protection of agricultural land
Farmers' insufficient knowledge in using adequate fertilizers and pesticides	Education and training agricultural producers. To increase the control over heavy metal content and pesticides' residues in the soil	2013	Municipality	65,000	Increase of knowledge on use of means and f adequate fertilizers and pesticides
Loss of agricultural land	To control demographic movement of the population. To reach a decision at the MA for banning constructions in agriculture land of class I and II	2013	Municipality		Protection of highly productive agricultural land

Uncontrolled felling of trees, forest fires and not replacing them	Increase of human management capacities of forestry institutions. With transfer of forestry ownership to local government, stimulation creation of municipal forestry association is needed. Rigorous enforcement of law for the forest abusers. Training of forestry employees. Reforestation of vacant forestation land and planning new other surfaces – 5ha each year.	2013-2015	Municipality		Impacts positively the biological diversity of the zones. Improves the scenery. Protects the zone from erosions. Increases touristic values of the zone. Creates efficient source for development and for community revenue. Visible improvement of the air, climate, humidity. Enriches the flora and fauna of the zone.
Tourism development in the territory of the municipality	Drafting a regulatory plan, which defines the places for tourism development in accordance with environmental criteria	2013 2016	Municipality and public-private partnership	35,000	Sustainable development of zone. Develops a system favorable for ecological tourism, increasing the zone attractiveness. Educates the new generation with concepts of sustainable development. Increases the revenues and creates new business opportunity.

Legislative and political activities (L)

Activity	Location	Description	Criterion / Success Indicators
L1	Obiliq	Drafting a municipal regulation for fines and liabilities of forest damagers (felling, burning)	Decreasing the forests damage degree and protection of biodiversity
L2	Obiliq	Drafting a local plan for sustainable forest management	Identification of problems and their potential solution

Administrative and Inspection activities (A)

Activity	Location	Description	Criterion / Success Indicators
A1	Obiliq	Awareness campaign for protection of biodiversity, especially of forests`	Population awareness for protection of biodiversity values

Technical and Technological activities (T)

Activity	Location	Description	Criterion / Success Indicators
T1	Obiliq	Placing signs with awareness text in all the zones with high biodiversity values	Preservation of plants and animal, and of national and international important ecosystems
T2	Obiliq	Increasing the number of green spaces in urban part of the most polluted town in Kosovo, because of KEK	Decrease of air polluters, rest and recreation of people, especially senior citizens and children
T3	Obiliq	Creation of roads with trees on the sides	Decreasing the noise for around 30%, the air polluters, etc.
T4	Obiliq	Drafting a brochure on Obiliq municipality biodiversity values	Increase of population knowledge over the biodiversity values

L1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Obiliq
Activity	L1
Name of the activity	Drafting a municipal regulation for fines and liabilities of forest and biodiversity damagers
Objective	Developing a regulation that is in compliance with current Forest and Nature laws and reinforcement of fines in local level

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Creation of Working Group	Municipality, MESP and MAFRD	1,200
2	Drafting municipal regulation and debates	Municipality, MESP, MAFRD and donors	3,000
3	Approval and publishing final document	Municipality	1,000
		Total	5,200

Implementation plan timeline

Work phases	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X												
2		X											
3			X										

L2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Obiliq
Activity	L2
Name of the activity	Drafting a local plan for sustainable forest management
Objective	To conduct a proper forestry study, at municipal level, accurately identifying the problems that characterize the forests and biodiversity in these ecosystems, and to recommend solutions for those problems

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Creation of Experts' group	Municipality and donors	1,500
2	Preparation of ToR for real situation of forestry ecosystem study and evaluation project	Municipality and donors	4,000
3	Publishing study results and evaluation of real situation	Municipality and donors	500
		Total	6,000

Implementation plan

Work phases	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1					X								
2						X							
3							X						

A1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Obiliq
Activity	A1
Name of the activity	Awareness campaign for protection for biodiversity, especially of forests
Objective	Increasing the awareness of population for preservation and protection of biodiversity values, especially of forest, and their sustainable use.

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Analyzing places for posting signs	Municipality	500
2	Preparation of signs	Municipality and donors	1,000
3	Project implementation	Municipality, MESP, MAFRD and selected company	500
		Total	2,000

Implementation plan

Work phases	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X												
2		X											
3			X										
4				X									

T1 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Obiliq
Activity	T1
Name of the activity	Placing signs in the edges of forestry ecosystem in village Graboc, where a rare and endangered species of Alium pendulinum-triquetrum is found, in one (1) hectare of a forest of oak and hornbeam suggested to be placed in red list.
Objective	Prevention of rare and endangered plant species of Alium pendulinum-triquetrum damage and also it habitat

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Preparation of places for putting the project implementation signs	Municipality	300
2	Preparation of tender and selection of company to implement the plan	Municipality and donors	500
3	Project implementation	Implementing company	1,000
		Total	1,800

Implementation plan

Work phases	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1		X											
2			X										
3				X									

T2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Obiliq
Activity	T2
Name of the activity	Increasing green spaces in urban part of the most polluted town due to KEK
Objective	Decrease of air polluters, rest and recreation of people, especially senior citizens and children

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Preparation of reference points for project implementation	Municipality and donors	500
2	Preparation of tender and selection of company to implement the plan	Municipality and donors	500
3	Project implementation	Implementing company and donor	10,000
		Total	11,000

Implementation plan

Work phases	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1					X	X		X	X				
2							X			X	X		
3												X	

T2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Obiliq
Activity	T2
Name of the activity	Putting trees beside the roads
Objective	Decrease of noise for 30%, of air polluters, etc.
Comments	

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Preparation of project ToR	Municipality and donors	500
2	Preparation of tender and selection of company to implement the plan	Municipality and donors	500
3	Project implementation	Implementing company	3,000
		Total	4,000

Implementation plan

Work phases	First year				Second year				Third year				Fourth year
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	X												
2		X	X										
3				X									

T2 Detailed plan for implementation of activities

Location	Obiliq
Activity	T4
Name of the activity	Drafting a brochure for Obiliq municipality biodiversity values
Objective	Increasing the knowledge of the population over the biodiversity values

Work phases		Responsible organization	Approximate value €
1	Preparation of ToR for preparation of brochure	Municipality and donors	200
2	Selection of expert for preparing the brochure	Municipality and donors	1,500
3	Project implementation	Municipality and donor	2,000
		Total	3,700

Plani Lokal për Veprim në Mjedis 2012-2017, për Komunën e Obiliqit

REPUBLIKA E KOSOVËS-REPUBLIKA KOSOVA
KOMUNA E OBILIQIT-OPŠTINA OBILIĆ
DREJTORIA E ADMINISTRATËS PËRGJITHSHME
UPRAVA OPŠTE ADMINISTRACIJE

Dalës-Izlazna
Nr. 1-52 Data 30.05.2012
Br. Datum
OBILIQ-OBILIĆ

Republika e Kosovës - Republika Kosovo - Republic of Kosova
Qeveria - Vlada - Government
Kuvendi Komunal Obiliq - Skupština Opštine Obilić - Municipality Assembly Obiliq

Në mbështetje të nenit 12.2, pika d) të Ligjit për Vetëqeverisjen Lokale nr.03/L-040, nenit 31 dhe 35 të Statutit të Komunës dhe nenit 11 dhe 3.9 të Rregullores së punës të Kuvendit, Kuvendi komunal në mbledhjen e mbajtur me dt.30.05.2012, mori këtë:

V E N D I M

I. Aprovohet Plani Lokal për Veprim në Mjedis (PLVM).

II. Ky vendim hyn në fuqi menjëherë.

T'i dërgohet
-Kryetarit,
-Nënkryetarit,
-Kryesuesit,
-Këshilltarëve,
- DMM-së,
-MAPL-së,
-Arkivit

REPUBLIKA E KOSOVA KOMUNA E OBILIQIT OPŠTINA OBILIĆ REPUBLIKA KOSOVA I

Kryesuesi i Kuvendit
Hajriz Bekteshi

SWEDEN

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

REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER