



**Podujeva
Municipality**
2012/2017

...for my city!

Local Environmental Action Plan



Local Environmental Action Plan

2012/2017



Podujeva Municipality

The project was finance by:



Swedish Agency for International Development and cooperation.

Project implementation was supported by:



MESP and MLGA

This project was implemented by:



REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER

Regional Environmental Centre, REC – Office in Kosovo.

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What is REC?

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

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



Introduction by the Mayor

Address of the Mayor

Awareness-raising of citizens for a realistic judgment and assessment for heaving a better care and management of our actions and for a life that is in harmony with environment, brings more responsibility and awareness for preservation and cultivation of environment as a supreme value for us and for generations to come.

What we know and what we will learn about the wellbeing of our living environment, is the standard based on which the state institutions, without any delay, should advance their plans, focus their efforts activities and the extent of their activities.

Our environment, its current state, obliges us to undertake immediate actions based on proven practices and on assessment of experts, in order to increase the quality of environment, but also to motivate engagement of citizens and mobilization of the society in overcoming the challenge; Now, the context of future development, brings the necessity of drafting a Local Environmental Action Plan, which I believe is an important document for our current and future endeavors in avoiding further development without a vision and provides a modern concept of a healthy life and environment, as a value, trait, humanism and civilization.

Through our cooperation with partners such as SIDA and REC, who joined the best practices in this field we committed ourselves to drafting this Environmental Action Plan, and despite its costs, we will commit to its implementation as it will bring positive long term effects for a qualitative environment.

Agim VELIU
Mayor

Vocabulary of abbreviations

KEPA	-Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency KFA	-Kosovo	Forest
EU	-European Union		
DHSW	-Directorate of Health and Social Welfare		
Ha	-Hectares		
IKNC	-Institute of Kosovo for Nature Conservation		
IUCN	-International Union for Conservation of Nature		
MA	-Municipal Assembly		
KRM“Pastrimi”	-Regional Waste Company “Pastrimi”		
KUR“Prishtina”	-Regional Water Supply Company “Prishtina”		
MESP	-Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning		
MAFRD	-Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development		
NJOU	-Functional Water Supply Unit in Podujeva		
NGO	-Nongovernmental Organization		
KEAP	-Kosovo Environmental Action Plan		
LEAP	-Local Environmental Action Plan		
MDP	-Municipal Developmental Plan		
UDP	-Urban Developmental Plan		
URP	-Urban Regulatory Plan		
CSW	-Centre for Social Work		
REC	-Regional Environmental Centre for Central and East Europe KES	-	
	Kosovo Environmental Strategy		
KFS	-Kosovo Forest Strategy		
UNDP	-United Nations Development Program		
UNESCO	-United Nations Program for Education Science and Culture		
EIA	-Environmental Impact Assessment		
ESA	-Environmental Strategic Assessment		

The main stakeholders and responsibilities of the LEAP

This project was implemented by:

REC(RegionalEnvironmentalCenter)–Office in Kosovo. REC Coordinator for LEAP:

Valmir MUSTAFA

PODUJEVA Municipality

Municipality coordinator for LEAP:

Rizah MUÇOLLI

Members of Coordinating Body:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Mehmet Gashi | -Director of Urban Planning and Protection of Environment Directorate |
| 2. Isuf Latifi | -Director of Budget and Finance Directorate |
| 3. Faik Muçiqi | -Director of Public Services, Protection and Rescue Directorate |
| 4. Fidan Rekalio | -Member of the Municipal Assembly from LDK |
| 5. Naim Qunaku | -Member of the Municipal Assembly from PDK |
| 6. Ismajl Abdullahu | -Member of the Municipal Assembly from AAK |
| 7. Rizah Muçolli | -Municipal Coordinator for LEAP |

Different persons and groups that were included in drafting of the LEAP for Podujeva Municipality:

1. Rizah Muçolli -Municipal Coordinator for LEAP
2. Ylber Salihu -Official for European Integrations
3. Naime Podvorica -Gender Equality Officer
4. Arjeta Podvorica -Human Rights Unit Coordinator
5. Avni Shabani -President of the Business Association “Llapian”
6. Shpend Sopa -President of NGO “Ekovizioni”
7. Rasim Fejza -Head of Public Services
8. Naser Kajtazi - Manager of KUR“Prishtina”and President of Beekeeping Association “Llapi”
9. Shaban Beselica -Manager of KRM“Pastrimi”Functional Unit in Podujeva
10. Eset Abdullahu -Environmental Inspector
11. Fatmir Uka -Engineer at the Directorate for Urban Planning and Environment Protection
12. Florie Mani -Engineer at the Directorate of Urban Planning and Environment Protection
13. Mirvete Jaha -Engineer at the Directorate of Public Services, Protection and Rescue
14. Xhafer Sekiraqa -Official for Agriculture
15. Faik Kadriu -Head of Forestry Sector
16. Muhamet Maloku -Teacher of Biology and Environmental Subjects
17. Ejup Babatinca -Official for Planning and Economic Development
18. Ardiana Hyseni -Ekovision Activist
19. Halit Vërshevc -Manager of the Office for Information and Community Safety
20. Azem Osmani -Information Officer

Baza ligjore për hartimin e PLVM-së



Republika e Kosovës / Republika Kosova / Republic of Kosova
Komuna e Podujevës / Opština Podujevo / Municipality of Podujeva



KUVENDI

Në bazë të nenit 12.2 pika d lidhur me nenin 17 pika e të Ligjit për Vetëqeverisje lokale, nr. 03/L-040, nenit 24 të Ligjit për Mbrojtjen e Mjedisit nr. 03/L-025 dhe nenit 19 pika e të Statutit të Komunës së Podujevës, nr. 01-1/298-10, Kuvendi i Komunës së Podujevës, në mbledhjen e mbajtur më 28 shtator 2011, mori:

VENDIM

PËR HARTIMIN E PLANIT LOKAL TË VEPRIMIT NË MJEDIS

Neni 1

Me qëllim të mbrojtjes së mjedisit dhe zhvillimit të qëndrueshëm komunal në Komunën e Podujevës 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 Mbrojtjen e Mjedisit nr. 03/L-25 dhe elementet e Planit të Kosovës për Veprim në Mjedis 2006-2010.

Neni 3

Kryetari i Komunës, në funksion të hartimit të Planit Lokal të Veprimit në Mjedis, ngrit trupin koordinues dhe grupin punues.

Neni 4

Drejtoria e Planifikimit Urban dhe Mbrojtjes së Mjedisit, në bashkëpunim me Drejtoritë tjera të Administratës së Komunës, Kompanitë Publike, OJQ-të dhe Komunitetin, siguron të dhënat për përgatitjen e Planit Lokal për Veprimin në Mjedis.

Neni 5

Plani Lokal për Veprimin në Mjedis, në përputhje me këto udhëzime dhe nën kushtet dhe parametrat e ligjit të cekur, duhet të zbatohet sipas dispozitave ligjore, rregulloreve dhe normave përmes Buxhetit të Komunës së Podujevës.

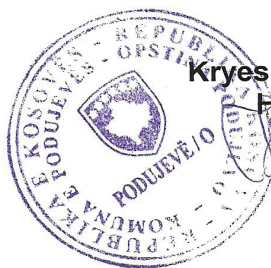
Neni 6

Projekti prioritar që do të dalë nga dokumenti i Planit Lokal për Veprimin në Mjedis, do të bashkëfinancohet nga Komuna e Podujevës me participim financiar prej 20 mijë (njëzet mijë) euro, dhe nga Qendra Rajonale e Mjedisit për Evropën Qendrore dhe Lindore (REC) me participim prej 40 mijë (katërdhjetë mijë) euro.

Neni 7

Vendimi hyn në fuqi me ditën e miratimit.

Nr. 01/157-501
Podujevë,
28 shtator 2011



Kryesuesi i Kuvendit
Hazir Raçi

Republic of Kosovo Legislation in the field of protection of environment harmonize with the European Standards, used as reference for drafting the LEAP.

Law on Environmental Protection (2009/03-L-025)

- Waste Law (2005/02-L30)
- Law on Air Protection (2004/30)
- Law on Plant Protection (2006/02-L95)
- Law on Nature Conservation (2005/02-L18)
- Law on Protection of Plants Varieties (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 Farming (2007/02-L122)
- Law on Hunting (2005/02-L53)
- Law on Fertilizers(2003/10)
- Law on Spatial Planning(2003/14)
- Law on Forests (2004/29)
- Law on Waters (2004/24)
- Law on Irrigation of Agricultural Lands (2005/02-L9)
- Law on Environment Impact Assessment(2009/03-L-024)
- Law on Local Self Government (2008/03-L040)
- Law on Special Protected Zones (2008/03-L039)
- Law on Environmental Strategic Assessment(2009/03-L-015)
- Administrative Instruction No.02/07on Waste from Batteries and Accumulators
- Administrative Instruction Nr03/07 on Administration of Used Waste Oils
- Administrative Instruction on waste cars and parts thereof,20.12.2006
- Administrative Instruction No.12/2008on disposal of medical waste
- Administrative Instruction No.05/2008on Administration of Medical Waste
- Administrative Instruction No.05/2009on Administration of Public Waste
- Administrative Instruction No.04/2009on mandatory punishments and fines
- National Kosovo Environmental Action Plan,2006-2010

Part 1

I. INTRODUCTION

Local Environmental Action Plan (LEAP) is a document of local environmental policies, which represents environmental priorities and a list of actions for solving them. Preparation of these plans develops further capacity of local government and other entities interested in environment and community.

At the same time LEAP stimulates cooperation between civil societies, public, local and central government, businesses and other environmental entities, by supporting free exchange of information and public participation in the decision-making process.

Legal obligations for drafting LEAP

Preparation of LEAP is mandatory for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe which have started the Stabilization and Association Process and which aspire integration in EU. For our country, drafting of these plans in local governments is a legal obligation, determined by **Article 24 of the Environmental Protection Law No. 03/L-25**

The aim of Local Environmental Action Plan is to:

- Solve environmental problems by identifying priorities and determining actions for solving them, including all possible stakeholders for determining these actions and creation of strategies for their implementation in an effective manner based on an Action Plan.
- Develop civil society through strengthening coordination and communication between different sectors in the community, by bringing together representatives of different communities who represent different interests in these communities, including local authorities, NGO representatives, business, scientists, and by explaining specific techniques that local organizers may use in determining the main stakeholders of the process, increase participation and contribution of the public in the process, for recruitment and volunteer work as well as motivate cooperation between interest groups and organizations.
- Increase the capacity of local government and community in presenting the essential elements of the community action plan, by assessing the community problems and potentials, by organizing civic committees, by involving the public, determining priorities, drafting strategies and developing an Action Plan.

- Increase exchange of information at the local level, by bringing examples and models from previous community plans which can be used by participants for generating ideas and techniques to be used in their concrete cases, and carefully collect information on the current state of environment.
- Give concrete solutions to community problems by exchanging experiences regarding the use of skills to analyze, plan, debate and assess, which are essential for effective community actions. By giving the possibility to participants to implement group work in practice, by dealing with solutions for practical problems through interactions between small working groups.

Methodology for preparation of LEAP

The Local Environmental Action Plan for Podujevo Municipality was drafted over one year period and stakeholders from the local government and wider community were involved in its drafting. A working group was established for this purpose, which was comprised of specialists of different fields (environment, architecture, tourism, health, education, sports, cultural heritage, etc.), who worked in cooperation with other national and international experts in drafting the LEAP.

Initially, the representatives of municipalities who were involved in aspects of drafting of LEAP, and in finding additional means for implementation of activities for improvement of quality of environment quality, were trained.

A survey of citizens of Podujevo was conducted within the project for drafting Local Environmental Action Plan (LEAP). A considerable number of questionnaires were used to assist and orient the group in finding solutions in priority fields. A gratitude for this belongs to citizens of Podujevo and the civil society, which lead to the success of the survey process. In order to have a wider inclusion and in order to take opinions of the community and the civil society, public debates and media debates were organized.

The document was presented to the Municipal Assembly of Podujevo and was adopted by it on 18.06.2012, by making it an official working document. In order to assist the implementation process, an amount of investments foreseen by the project will be used to implement parts of the Plan.

The basic process of drafting the LEAP is divided in stages, which are linked one after another:

- a) Signing agreements and memorandums between REC – Municipality;
- b) Preparatory activities;
- c) Establishment of coordinating body CB;
- d) Establishment of working group WG;
- e) Training of WG
- f) Assessment of situation of environment;
- g) Surveying of citizens;
- h) Drafting the community vision;
- i) Determining priorities;
- j) Drafting the Action Plan for the priority fields and;
- k) Determination of priorities for realization of Action Plan.

The document was drafted on three main bases:

1. Environmental situation analysis

Represents thorough situation analysis on all issues that were taken into consideration by the plan, by presenting all of its aspects which are interrelated. This analysis serves to give a clear idea of environmental problems, which are of concern in Podujevo Municipality.

2. The list of environmental problems

Environmental problems are presented based on a predetermined matrix, which provides for all indicators for identification of a problem in a detailed manner. The most important parts of this matrix present the causes of the problem and priority for each one of them.

3. Action Plan for solutions

This chapter is the most important part of the Plan, as it presents all actions and possible projects for solving the determined environmental problems.

The matrix serves the local authorities to draft concrete projects and ensure funds from donors.

VISION

*‘Podujeva Municipality—a place
with clean environment,
which is well managed, and serves
wellbeing and health of citizens’.*

Part 2

I. MUNICIPALITY PROFILE

1.1 Short background

The Llapi area was inhabited very early on due to good natural conditions. Although many monuments that document the antiquity have been destroyed, several have remained. Such proof is in archeological sources such as: graveyards, tiles, weapons and different denominations. The oldest inhabitants of Llapi were the Illyrian tribe of Dardans. The first settlements were constructed in the river banks. The economic branches were: hunting, farming etc. During the Roman invasion this area was damaged to a great extent especially the fortified parts. An important center of that time was Vendenisi (Gllamnik)¹



Picture 1. Sarcophagus found in Podujeva Gllamnik-Vendenisi



Picture 2. The settlement –

1.2 GEOGRAPHIC POSITION

Podujeva Municipality is situated in the northeastern part of Kosovo and is comprised of the Llapivaley, the mountainous and hilly parts of the “Albaniku” Mountains in the West and the Kosovo Mountains in the East²

With regard to traffic and communication it represents an important transversal, as a part of the corridor that links Kosovo with the coast and other parts of the Balkan Peninsula.

The Podujeva Municipality with 633 km² of surface area, is the biggest municipality in the Republic of Kosovo



Picture 3. Geographic position of the Municipality

¹ Municipal Development Plan.

² Jusuf Osmani: Kosovo settlements, Besiana (Podujeva), Prishtina, 2004.

1.3 CLIMATE

The average temperature in Podujeva Municipality is 9,6°C, the coldest month of the year is January with temperature of – 2,1 °C, the warmest month is July and August with 20,1 °C. The coldest month with extreme temperature is January with – 27,2 °C, whereas the month with the highest temperature is August with 37,0 °C. The most extreme amplitude for this period is 64,2 °C. During the vegetation period there are some negative temperature temperatures which sometimes harm agriculture.³

The annual rate of precipitation is 697 mm which is under the average of Kosovo for this period (784 mm). The most humid month is May (77,5), while the driest month is March with 42,3 mm. As the table indicates almost 50% of precipitation is during the vegetation period. The fall is the most humid season, while the summer is the driest season with 147,9 mm. If we are to calculate the amount of precipitations with the size of the territory of Podujeva municipality it comes out that the municipality gets an average of 432 milmm³ of water. This is the average value and one should bear in mind that the monitoring point is the low land. If we consider that the territory of the municipality is situated in mountainous area which has higher level of precipitations, than the quantity of precipitations should be higher.

The average of snowfall days are 26, while days with snow mantle are 48,4, or one and half months. Most of the year is without the snow mantle. The month with the most days with snow mantle is February with 11,7 days. Maximum layer of snow is pretty high although rare, it nevertheless occurs and it causes series of problems to everyday life. During the month of January the maximum layer of snow can be up to 96 cm which gives a clear signal or standstill of all activities.⁴

1.4 DEMOGRAPHY

Based on the 2003 Assessment this municipality has around 122179 inhabitants.⁵

Table 1. The number of population according to registrations

Vitet	Nr. i popullsisë
Regjistrimi 1948	43783
Regjistrimi 1953	48272
Regjistrimi 1961	53480
Regjistrimi 1971	62324
Regjistrimi 1981	77423
Vlerësimi 1991	94943
Vlerësimi 2003	122179

The Population of Podujeva Municipality lives in total of 78 neighborhoods, out of which 77 are villages and the city of Podujeva itself. These neighborhoods have emphasized differences in terms of population. The city of Podujeva has 43003 inhabitants, which means around 35% of the entire population lives in this city, whereas in all other neighborhoods there are around 79176 inhabitants or around 65 %.

The density of Podujeva Municipality is around 194.3 inhabitants per 1 km² where around 122179 inhabitants live in 628.7 km².

³ Dr. Ruzhdi Pllana: Etnocultural and Historical Heritage of Llap, Prishtina, 1995.

⁴ R. Pllana: River Hydrology "Llap", FSHMN newsletter, Prishtina.

⁵ Population Assessment in 2003–Podujeva Municipality

1.5 NATURAL ASSETS

1.5.1 Minerals

Podujeva Municipality is rich with many mineral resources and the most common are minerals used in the construction industry such as: silicates (si), Carbonates (ch), Gravel (gs), Clay (cl), than Nickel (N1), Lead (Pb), Zinc (Zn) and Aluminum (Al) 6.

When it comes to the quantity of these reserves there are no clear data, while regarding their stretch we can say that the vast majority of them is situated in the southeastern and northwestern parts of Podujeva Municipality. Investments in mining sector are very costly and we can say that the local government cannot even imagine any type of exploitation of mineral reserves. The central government is also at the same financial situation, while investors could be interested once they have received accurate information about the reserves, and when the technical and legal conditions are more favorable. On the other hand when it comes to surface mineral resources, some of them are already being used by local private companies. The number of such companies in Podujeva Municipality is two (2), one situated in Murgull and the other one in Turuqica.

1.5.2 Forests

Until recently, Podujeva Municipality was identified as one of municipalities with the widest mountainous areas in Kosovo, whereas after the war, as a consequence of bad management there was a big degradation of forests. Moreover, transfer of competencies from the central to local level narrows down the issue of forest management and recuperation of this sector will be a challenge for the future.

Areas covered with forests which are situated in Podujeva Municipality are in total of 29,050ha, out of which:

- Socially owned sector 17.600ha
- Private/individual sector 11.450ha
- Total 29.050ha

1.5.3 Agricultural land

Podujeva Municipality is known for diverse types of soils: alluvial, diluvia, rendzine, ranker, dun clay, medium reddish, pseudoglej etc.

Alluvial lands, as hydromorphic lands of high quality, are situated alongside the river banks of "Llap" River, as well as other lands with high quality of cultivation, such as: diluvia, medium reddish, rendzines are also situated in the Llapi valley with over 25 cm - b80 > cm.

6 Mineral Map of Kosova 1:200.000; KPMK ose ICMM.

Types of other soils that are situated in the entire territory of Municipality such as: ranker, pseudoglej, dun clay etc.

Table2.Types of soils and surfaces

Type of soil	Surface area/ha
Alluvial	5842ha
Deluviale	2918ha
Rendzinë	4804ha
Ranker	5025ha
Dun clay	23ha
Medium reddish	4228ha
Psudoglej	4030ha

Land prolificacy.Agricultural land surfaces according to prolificacy classes

Class	Surface area/ha	%
ClassI	1683	3
ClassII	5613	9
ClassIII	3232	5
ClassIV	4794	8
ClassV	6522	10
ClassVI	38090	60
ClassVII	2936	5
Total	62870	100

Source:Based on the Kosovo hydro economy map

Based on the data 15322ha or 25% are under protection according to the law on agriculture where categories I-IV are under protection for use and cultivation of different agricultural cultures. Around 1/4 of the overall surface area of the Municipality have high values of prolificacy, they are mainly situated alongside the river banks of “Llapi” river basin.

The lands with Prolificacy of class V-VI-VII are situated in around 75% of the total surface area. They are less qualitative for farming cultures especially the ones in class VII.

1.5.4 Water sources

The Podujeva Municipality territory has a hydrographic network, which drains waters towards the Black Sea basin. Surface waters are in forms of ravines, small rivers, water springs and rivers. The “Llapi” river runs through this territory, which at the same time is the most important branch of “Sitnica” river. Llapi river springs from Albanian mountains. However there is also the branch of river “Murgulla”.

The length of this river in the municipality is 61km, whereas the length up to river “Sitnica” is 82,7 km. During the intensive rainfall and snow melt during the winter season, when temperatures get higher, the river goes out of its basin and floods the lands that surround it by causing considerable damages. Other rivers are: “Dumnica”, “Batllava”, “Kaqandolli” river.

The Llapi area is rich with thermo-mineral waters such as: Mineral source in the Sallabaj village and thermo-mineral sources in Shakovica.

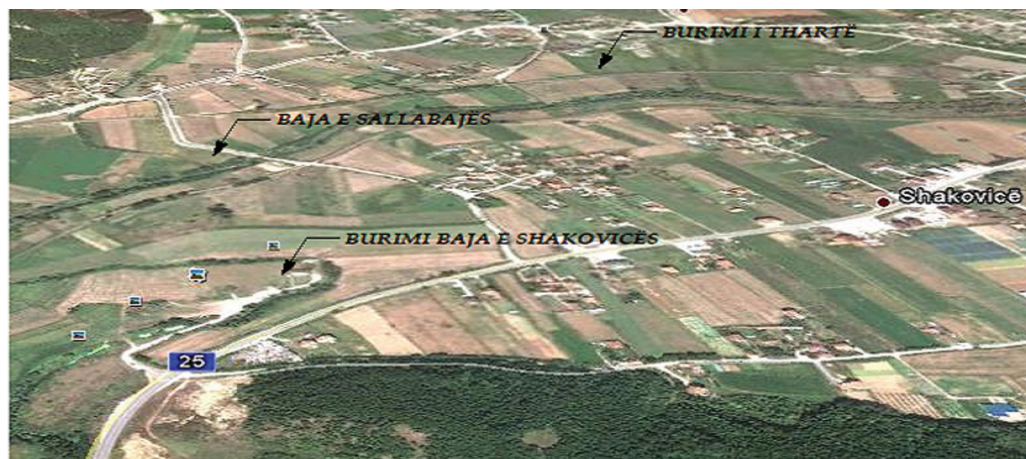


FIG. 4 UJËRAT TERMOMINERALE

1.6 ECONOMY

1.6.1 Industry

In Podujeva municipality there are 311 different production enterprises, all these enterprises are private and are mainly focused in light industry. The former public enterprises have been privatized. Some of the most important enterprises are: Construction Armory Factory “FAN”, Brick Factory “Euro Bllok”, Recycling Enterprise “Plastika”, Factory for processing of mushrooms “Agro-Product”, the factory for production of juices “Dona”, Factory for production of juices and vegetable oil “Pajtimi Company” etc.

1.6.2 Agriculture

Podujeva Municipality has a considerable fund of agricultural land. About 55 % or 34191.38 ha is arable land, that is comprised of fields, parks, pastures, meadows and wastelands. The structure of arable land is dominated by fields, than pastures and meadows, whereas the surfaces of groves, vineyards and parks are lesser in size.

The surface of arable land according to the type of agricultural surface area expressed in percentage. The overall surface area of agricultural land is dominated by fields with 18450.63ha or 54%. Pastures include the surface area of 7594.75ha or 22%. The meadows represent almost the same surface area with 7361.27ha or 22%. Groves cover 705.53ha or 2%, whereas vineyards (15.92ha) and parks (63.28ha) cover smaller area of less than 1%.

7 R.Pllana: Hidrology of “Llap” river, FSHMN Newsletter, 1981.

In arable lands, there are three different types of cultures which are dominated by grains, and then vegetables and fruits. The agriculture productivity is very good in general, whereas grains participate with 11,805 tons or 6 tons/ha, which is satisfactory productivity rate, considering the quality of land and other technical and technological conditions. Production of vegetables is 3.880 tons or 11 tons/ha, while the production of fruits is 757 tons or 5 tons/ha.⁸

Due to higher representation of surfaces with fields, the production of grains is higher, whereas the production of vegetables and fruits is lower. Amongst vegetables cultivated in bigger surface areas are cabbage, which participates with 30%, than onion with 23%, green pepper with 20%, tomatoes with 15%, while other vegetables such as cauliflower, lettuce and cucumbers have lesser participation.⁹

The big number of small parcels remains one of the biggest challenges for development of agriculture in Podujeva Municipality.

Agriculture as a very important economic sector in Podujeva Municipality comprises 4.12% of businesses and 3.54% of employment. The data available come from business registration Assessment in 2002 and 2009.

Farming—Podujeva Municipality offers extraordinary possibilities for development of farming. Geographic position, vast territory, altitude, extraordinary landscapes make this activity very attractive for growth.

The current situation in the farming sector, based on farms and numbers of livestock, as indicated in the following table:

Table 4. The structure of livestock in Podujeva Municipality

No.	Type of animal	Number of farms	Number of cattle
1	Cows	374	3.740
2	Sheep	70	4.500
2	Goats	10	520

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development - of Podujeva Municipality.

This number does not include households, but only farms.

Beekeeping—Is an increasingly profitable activity with great potentials and resources for development and for assisting households and the economy. In the territory of Podujeva Municipality there are around 3.782 bee societies, in different places.

Poultry—There are eight (8) farms in Podujeva Municipality that deal with this activity actively and which possess around 75.000 egg laying chicken.

Vegetable—One of the fields in which we have constant growth of cultivated surfaces both in an open field as well as in the green houses. What was once a family activity became a very profitable activity.

⁸ Veglat e punës të plotësuar nga Komuna e Podujevës, tabela e ZHE, Bujqësia.

⁹ MBPZHR, Raporti i mbjelljeve pranverore, 2005.

Cultivated surfaces:

Culture	-Surface area
Vegetables	-41.00ha
Green houses	-39ha

Table5. Mostly cultivated vegetable cultures

Type	Prolificacy
Pepper	25-30ton/ha
Tomato	40-50ton/ha
Cabbage	50-55ton/ha
Carrot	20ton/ha
Onion	25-30ton/ha
Lettuce	15ton/ha
Spinach	15ton/ha
Cucumbers	30ton/ha
Scallion	30ton/ha
Cauliflower	40ton/ha
Garlic	8ton/ha

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development –Podujeva Municipality

Arboriculture –Recently the municipality of Podujeva has marked a positive increase in new plantations of fruits. Multiple potentials and conducive conditions, both soil-wise and weather-wise are reasons why many are moving from extensive to intensive arboriculture.

Table6. Surface areas cultivated according to cultures in arboriculture/Prolificacy

Culture	Surface area	Prolificacy
Apple	6ha	8,000-10,000kg/ha
Pear	4ha	10,000kg/ha
Plum	25ha	9,000kg/ha
Strawberry	1.8ha	3,000kg/ha
Raspberry	4ha	6,000-7,000kg/ha

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development –Podujeva Municipality

Land cultivation (tillage) –It is traditionally considered as the most cultivated sector in Podujeva Municipality, however because there is lack of profit, there is a tendency of reduction of cultivated surfaces with these cultures.

Table 7. Surface areas cultivated based on the tillage cultures and Prolificacy

Type	Prolificacy
Pepper	25-30ton/ha
Tomato	40-50ton/ha
Cabbage	50-55ton/ha
Carrot	20ton/ha
Onion	25-30ton/ha
Lettuce	15ton/ha
Spinach	15ton/ha
Cucumbers	30ton/ha
Scallion	30ton/ha
Cauliflower	40ton/ha
Garlic	8ton/ha

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development – Podujeva Municipality

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Table7.Surface areas cultivated based on the tillagecultures and Prolificacy

Grains	Surface area	Prolificacy
What	4,380ha	5,000kg/ha
Barley	22ha	3,500kg/ha
Rye	112ha	3,000kg/ha
Maze	2,928ha	6,500kg/ha
Oat	1,485ha	3,500kg/ha
Potato	1,936ha	50,000kg/ha
Fodder plants	Surface area	Prolificacy
Hay	3,200ha	6,000kg/ha
Alfalfa	2,800ha	6,500kg/ha

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development –Podujeva Municipality

1.6.3 Electric energy

Geographic position of the municipality allows for a sustainable network for electric energy supply. Apart from the 35 kv electric energy supply lines, which come in the direction of Prishtina (Obiliq – Mazgit – Koliq – Podujeva), there are also high tension transmission lines that pass through the territory of the Municipality – International line (Prishtina – Podujeva – Krusevc 220 KV) and Obiliq (“Kosova B” Nis with capacity 400KV).

Supply of Podujeva citizens with electric energy is done through the Prishtina line with capacity of 220KV (“Kosova B” – Podujeva) up to the main transforming station, situated in Podujeva municipality and is 30.67 km long and the line Mazgit – Podujeva 35KV with longitude of 25.88 km.

1.6.4 Tourism and hotel industry

Podujeva municipality is characterized by many potentials for development of weekend and rural tourism. The geomorphology of territory in Podujeva Municipality characterized by two massive mountains “Albaniku” and “Gollaku”, as well as the “Llapi” valley together with the “Llapi” river and the “Batllava” lake provide for a competitive value to Podujeva Municipality in Kosovo. The “Batllava” lake, which supplies drinking water to four municipalities: Podujeva, Prishtina, Fushe Kosova and Obiliq, also provides for good conditions for tourism. During the summer season, this lake attracts thousands of visitors who come to spend holidays in spaces around the lake, which in most cases is manifested by certain environmental problems.

Fig. 5. Batllava Lake¹⁰

Hotel industry is pretty developed, in Podujeva Municipality there are around 280 hotel businesses with around 700 employees. Participation of hotel industry in the number of businesses and employees registered in Podujeva Municipality is around 9.10%. Whereas the expansion of hotel businesses is mainly alongside the national roads (main roads – regional roads), asphalted roads, and objects and other landscapes with special attraction. Only Podujeva city houses around 90% of hotel businesses, whereas the rest or 10% is in other neighborhoods.

Other important touristic objects and values in Podujeva municipality are also cultural heritage sites and monuments, which have been created in different historic periods. Likewise the newest heritage in the area such as the fortress of the national martyr Zahir Pajaziti, is also of a great value, just like many monuments of martyrs that fell for liberation of Kosovo, which monuments reflect the touristic supply in this Municipality.



Fig.6. The fortress of the national martyr Zahir Pajaziti

¹⁰ www.panoramia.com

1.6.5 Private business

Private sector –Based on the data from the Business Registration Office, , there are 3,122 registered businesses in Podujeva municipality.

The structure of businesses continues to be unfavorable for a sustainable economic development of the municipality, since most of them are tradesman 46.22%. Changing this structure in favor of production businesses will be one of the priorities of municipality.

Table8.Private business structure

	Business activity	No.of businesses	No.of workers
1	Trade	1,505	3,702
2	Production	311	956
3	Services	798	1909
4	Other	508	1,416
5	Total	3,122	7,983

Source:Directorate for Economy and Finance, Municipality -Podujeva

If we analyze the structure of businesses in Podujeva Municipality, we would find that around half of them or 46.22%, belong to trade sector and then we have industry with 13.42%, transportation 9.19%, hotel industry with 9.10%, services 6.44% and 15.63% other businesses.

1.7 INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES

1.7.1 Water supply and sewage

Drinking water supply system

The drinking water supply in organized manner in Podujeva Municipality dates since 1950-s. The system was used to supply only the city of Podujeva. Nowadays Podujeva municipality is supplied by two suppliers:

- Water factory in Shajkovc and;
- Pumping system from Perani wells

Central water supply system in Podujeva is managed by KUR “Prishtina” operational unit in Podujeva. The water supply currently possesses 100 liters /sec and 80 l/ sec from the accumulation point in Batllava and 20 l/sec of underground water from the Pirani wells. The system is used to supply 87370 inhabitants or 71.51% of population in the municipality. Based on the amount of water, that is currently available, the average daily consumption per inhabitant, is assessed to be around 90-100 liters daily. In proportion to the increase of number of inhabitants for the next 10 years, the demand for drinking water will be 265 liters / sec.

The remaining 28.49% or 10853 inhabitants are not supplied with drinking water from the central system but from smaller local systems and individual wells. The quality of these waters is insecure, the results indicate high level of contamination, 65% are non-drinking waters. This is all due to lack of disinfection and management of these resources. This situation significantly exacerbates the living standard of inhabitants of this zone.

Sewage network

Functioning sewage system in the municipality of Podujeva was constructed during 1950 – 1970-s together with the installation of water supply in the center of the city. The sewage system of fecal waters is constructed in a network of 38 roads with a total longitude of the network of 39 km. It is assessed that currently 50% of the network is amortized.

In recent years one can notice big investments by the municipality in the sewage system. The vast majority of waste water and sewage are discharged in the river bed of “Llapi” without any previous treatment at the location near Polonica neighborhood which is situated in the south of the city.

The sewage and waste water system is currently managed by KUR “Prishtina” operational unit in Podujeva and provides services in:

- The city of Podujeva and its surrounding neighborhoods and villages that have been connected to the water supply system.

Number of users of this service is around 55000 inhabitants or around 45% of total population in the municipality. Based on the data from the operational unit of water supply company in Podujeva, it was reported that the number of consumers covered by services of sewage and water supply is the same as the one on the billing system which in 2011 was reported to be:

1. Households – urban zone - 100% connection. – 60% collection;
2. Institutions – urban zone - 100% connection, - 100 % collection and
3. Businesses – urban zone - 100% connection – 70% collection

The sewage systems in the neighborhoods of Zaku and Shakovicë are autonomous, constructed in a system of vertical biological filter, filled in with wetland plantation. The part of municipality population that does not have access in the collective sewage network, discharge the waste waters in different locations in the bed of streams and rivers in their respective neighborhood. The population of these neighborhoods represents around 55% of total population in the municipality.

All waters of these sewage systems, are discharged untreated in the river streams of “Llap”, “Dumnica”, “Batllava” and “Kaqandolli” rivers, and pollute the river, soil and most probably underground waters. Such pollution represents a serious threat to health of the population and to the environment in general.¹¹

The sewage and drainage water network system is managed by the waste management enterprise. The total network of drainage water in the city is branched in longitude of 20-25 km with a capacity of Ø200mm-Ø400mm, with water collectors placed in range of 40-50 m alongside the city roads. These collectors are old and damaged and their maintenance is difficult. Most part of the sewage and drainage system is rehabilitated during the reconstruction of roads since 2000. Drainage-waters are discharged in different locations alongside the stream of “Llap” river”.¹²

1.7.2 Waste management

In Podujeva Municipality management and collection services like transportation and disposal of waste is done by KRM “Pastrimi” Joint Stock Company – Prishtina, operational unit in Podujeva.

¹¹ Water supply company report –Podujeva,2008/2009.

¹² Waste Management Enterprise“Pastrimi”–Podujeva,2012.

This enterprise employs 36 workers which deal with collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste from households and industry.

This company provides services for the city of Podujeva and several villages, such as Sekirag, Llluzhan, Shakovice, Sallabajë, and one part of villages Peran, Surkish and Llluga. Their activity can also be extended to other neighborhoods on the request of inhabitants. Based on the analysis this service is still at a low level, because only 35-40% of population in the municipality is covered by this service. Based on the real situation shown by the billing this unit provides services for:

- 630 business premises in which billing was implemented in the rate of 35-40%;
- 3200 households, where the level of collection is around 50-55% and;
- 30 contracted services based on special business contracts, public institutions (health, banks, schools, municipality, religious institutions etc.), realization of invoices is 100% based on the contract.

In the territory where this waste management company is active, waste is collected door to door. 50 containers with dimensions 1.1m³ and 4 bigger containers with 7m³ have been distributed and placed in market locations and production institutions based on special contracts. The quantity of waste collected is transported to the landfill location in Dumnica, constructed by AER in 2005. This landfill does not meet the standards as there is no classification of waste or separation of waste, the liquid waste and waters stemming from the landfill are not collected or treated, gases from the landfill are released in an uncontrolled manner etc. As such this landfill represents permanent risk for pollution of environment and it endangers the health of municipality inhabitants.

In rural neighborhoods of the municipality there are many illegal dumpsites, often 2-3 in each neighborhood. Although these illegal dumpsites are not supervised by the company, often on the initiative of the municipality, the waste is collected from them and transported to the central landfill where price per ton of waste is 6 €.

Apart from the management and organization of waste, the company also cleans roads and based on special contract it maintains green areas (irrigation, moving, fertilization of grass, and cultivation of flowers) and maintenance of sewage and drainage network. This 25-25 long network is situated in urban zone and some suburbs. During the summer season the roads are cleaned everyday during the night hours. The water for this purpose is taken from KUR "Prishtina", situated in Peran neighborhood. However, a new well should be opened at a new location determined by the company.

1.7.3 ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Road infrastructure

In Podujeva Municipality there is a big number of roads divided based on categories:

Table 9. Road network based on categories

No.	Description	Total longitude in km
1	Main road	18.8
2	Regional road	80
3	Local road	370.1
4	Uncategorized road	756.3
Total	1225	

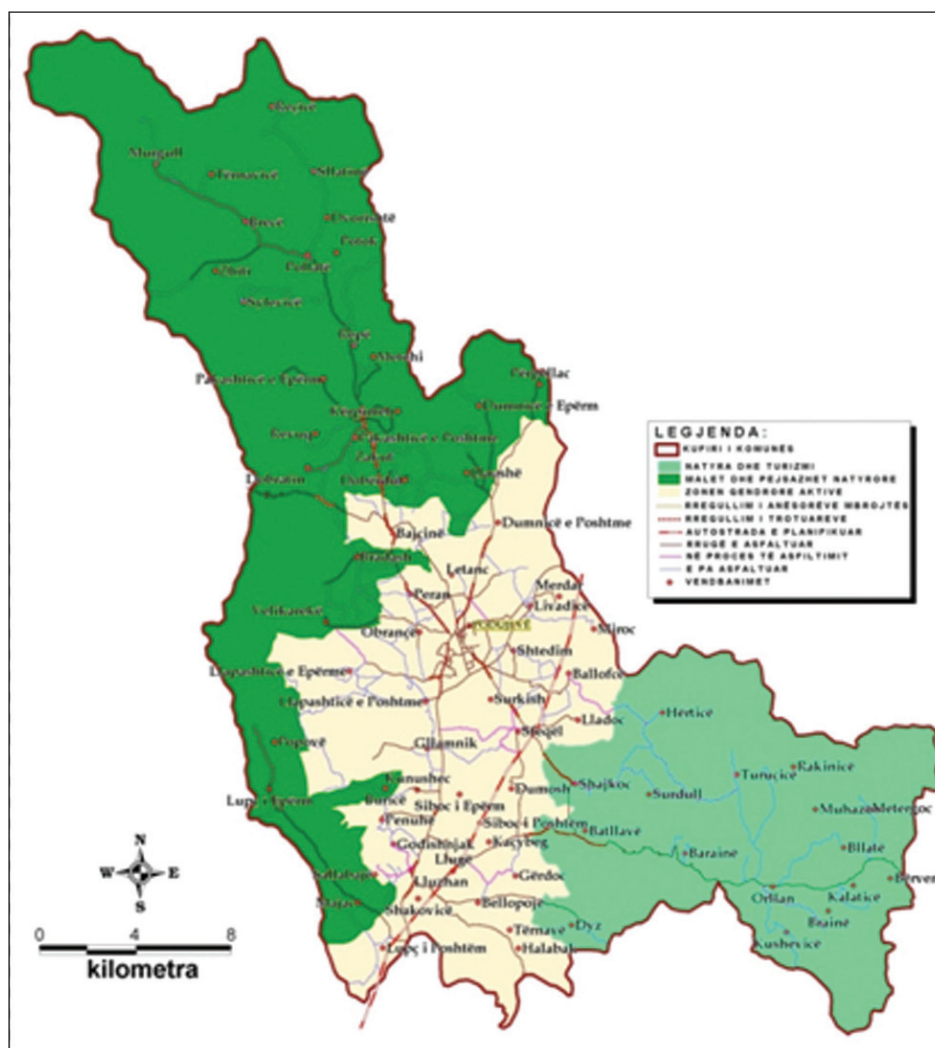


Fig7.The concept of development of road infrastructure

Railway network

The railway network in Podujeva municipality is of national character and it covers the central part of Podujeva Municipality, respectively it belongs to the category of main road traffic, which links two neighboring countries (the Republic of Kosovo and Serbia). This railway line goes through the central part of Podujeva Municipality and is comprised of single railway, with longitude of 22 km.

Public transportation

At the local level is organized with buses, mini buses (vans), auto taxis and is pretty well organized. If we observe this from the aspect of neighborhoods that have public transportation, out of total of 78 neighborhoods in Podujeva Municipality, 40 of them have access to public transportation through buses, 21 through vans and 17 neighborhoods do not have public transportation.¹³

¹³ Data from Municipality of Podujeva.

1.7.4 Public lighting

Public lighting is evident only in the urban zone of the municipality and has a longitude of 4,150 meters. The lighting system network is comprised of 383 polls, 80 of which are metallic, and 303 are wooden polls, and over 90% of it is efficient lighting.¹⁴

1.7.5 Telecommunication services and media

Landline –The landline telephone network in Podujeva municipality is linked with optical fiber, which belongs to Prishtina – Podujeva line. This network is managed by the PTK unit, in Podujeva which possesses its operator which is linked to the optical fiber and has the total capacity of 7200 doubles. Currently, only 1771 doubles are used. The coverage of existing landline telephone enables access of over 46.8% of population in the landline telephone network.

Mobile telephone operators – In the territory of Podujeva has a pretty good coverage. Almost all neighborhoods of Podujeva have access in the services of mobile operators, which are offered by two operators licensed by ART. Both mobile operators have distributed individual antennas in different locations of the municipality, however the antennas should be concentrated in one or two certain locations in cooperation with mobile phone operators.

Postal services

Delivery of postal services should be continued in the current delivery system

Internet Services

Close cooperation with mobile phone operators in order to motivate citizens of Podujeva to use the possibilities of using internet at the level of neighborhoods.

Radio television

In the municipality there are two local radio outlets and there is no local TV outlet.

1.8. SOCIAL SERVICES

1. 8.1 Education

Out of total of 66 school premises, only 55 have drinking water, while 11 of them have partial supply. Only 39 school premises have access to sewage network, while 27 of them use sewage holes, which does not represent the best solution for the school or the community that lives nearby. Out of 66 buildings of education institutions in the Municipality 41 ensure their heating with fuel (wood), 15 or them use wood and coal (central heating) and 10 of them use petroleum as heating fuel.¹⁵

¹⁴ Data from the Municipal Assembly of Podujeva –Office for Public Services.

¹⁵ Data from the Municipal Directorate of Education – Podujeva Report from 2007-2008, Report from 2009-2010 and Form prepared by the Education Department for the World Bank).

Number of students in levels and grades –Considering that the pre-primary education has been made mandatory by law, there is a need for inclusion of all children in this level and together with it the need for additional school space and budget was also increased. Existing situation in this level of education is not satisfactory with only 1,364 students included in this level of education, while the demand for registration at the first grade, in the school year 2010/2011, was 3,800 students.

- Number of students in the level 0(preschool level)1,364;
- Number of students in level I(primary level gr.I-V)15,256;
- Number of students in level II(lower secondary school gr.VI-IX)6,786and;
- Number of students in level III(upper secondary school gr.X-XII/XII)5,346out of which 1,910, in gymnasium and 3,436 in two secondary high vocational schools.

It is worth mentioning that, there is no private school in the municipality.

1.8.2 Healthcare

Based on the applicable laws, municipalities are competent to provide primary healthcare. Podujeva municipality has relatively good condition of healthcare premises. Healthcare premises which function in Podujeva municipality are the following: 1 MFMC (Main Family Medicine Centre), 14 FMC (Family Medicine Centers) and 7ambulances.¹⁶

Primary services of specialized fields of medicine are also provided by the private sector. It is worth mentioning that concentration of the private sector is mainly in the vicinity of the Main Family Medicine Centre in the city.

Social Welfare–Municipality of Podujeva in amongst biggest municipalities in Kosovo both in terms of surface area as well as in terms of number of inhabitants. However, it belongs to under-developed municipalities, thus the socio economic situation is pretty difficult. In order to alleviate the socio-economic problems, the Municipality prepared short-term (2011-2014) and long-term (2010-2020), strategies and plans, and this planning is showing its results.

The activities of the municipality with social categories are in the healthcare, food and housing aspects. Within its budget limits the municipality intervenes with wheat flour, and sometimes with fuels, food, hygiene packages etc.

From 2009 until now, every year, the municipality uses its own source revenues to construct 10 individual houses for families with unsettled sheltering/housing issues. It is worth mentioning that every year municipality managed to find donors to construct 4-5 houses.

The number of social categories based on the evidence of Directorate of Health and Social Welfare is around 1300 families, whereas families under social assistance in the CSW, are 747 from Category I, and 433 families in Category II, which in total are 1180 families. We are aware that it is pretty difficult to cope with socio-economic issues, but the municipality tries to alleviate this problem as much as it can.

¹⁶ Raporti vjetor QKMF – Podujevë, 2011.

1.8.3 CULTURE YOUTH AND SPORTS

CULTURE

Llapi people have always shown great interest in contributing to arts and culture. The Culture shows the past and the present of a nation. In Podujeva municipality cultural developments have been taking place for a long time. Many theatricals and plays emerged from city theatre, and they have had a great echo not only in Podujeva city, but in the entire country. Many artists singers and political figures originate from Llapi. All the cultural sporting activities are conducted and organized at the: Cultural Hall, Sport Hall, City Stadium, City Library, and in special cases even the school premises are used and some activities are organized outdoors.

YOUTH

Arround 65% of general population is represented by youth under the age of 30. In this municipality we can say that conditions for development of youth activities are relatively good. Youth activities are organized in the cultural hall, sport hall, city library, city youth centre, city stadium, small sport fields (covered), school premises etc. Many youth organizations, which aim to organize different youth activities have been established.

SPORTS

There is a big number of sport clubs in this municipality such as: KF "Llapi", KF "Hysi" KFF "Llapi", KH "Llapi", KK "Llapi, KK "Besa", PingPong "Llapi", KA "Llapi", KN "Orl-lani", Club "KroniFitnes", Aeronautics club "Llapi".

Podujeva has football clubs called: "Llapi", "Hysi", "Besiana", "Besa" and "Drita". In Podujeva there are two football stadiums one of KF "Llapi" and the KF "Hysi" stadium. Vast majority of these clubs compete at the local, regional and national levels.

1. 8. 4 Cultural and Historic Heritage

Cultural heritage of these areas has many assets of spiritual and material values, with tragic events and destruction of these values since antiquity. According to historic and archeological data and discoveries the Podujeva Municipality which is a part of the antique Dardania, is very rich with native material values. Archeological discoveries were found in many settlements of these areas and they date back from II century b.c. It should be emphasized that many antique monuments have disappeared completely and in many cases they are only in topography of this area, while the old objects, due to historic reasons and circumstances, and due to lack of institutional care, continue to lose their tracks or are heavily damaged.

An important center in the time of Dardania during Roman era was Vendenisi (today's Gllamnik). The archeological findings are still present in many neighborhoods of the Municipality, however the neighborhoods with the most remains that exist today are: Gllamnik, Surkish, Popova, Balloc etc.

Archeological monuments of local and national importance are – Sarcophagus found in Gllamnik, which has national value. This sarcophagus is placed at the Kosovo Museum in Prishtina.

Architectural monuments of local and national importance are: Two towers in Hertica, The one of Sali Aga and Ajet Mucolli, The tower of Zahir Pajaziti, Complex in Reçica, the Monument of Tabet Llapashtica, House Museum of Hasan Ramadani, the Tower and chamber of Dem Ahmeti are of national importance.

The number of monuments in this Municipality, based on the data of the Institute for Protection of Kosovo Monuments and additional data taken from municipal institutions, is around 60.

Part 3

II. SITUATION OF ENVIRONMENT

2. 1 AIR MANAGEMENT

2. 1. 1 Stationed emissions

Based on the Assessments of competent municipal bodies for controlling the air pollution, the production enterprises have an impact in environment pollution due to burning of crude oil, coal and other fuels.

2.1.2 Mobile emissions

One of the key problems that comes as a consequence of pollution from transportation is the high level of emissions of gases by vehicles, such as: CO₂, NO_x, SO₂, CO. Emissions from vehicles cause most of pollution with heavy metals such as : Pb etc. The biggest concentration of this pollution from vehicles is alongside the main road Prishtina-Podujeva – Merdare.

Based on these results, it can be observed that there is emission of CO₂ gases. As a consequence of winds that move in the direction of Podujeva Municipality a huge impact in this comes from the Kosovo Energy Corporation, which has impact in pollution of air, water and soil in the southwest of the municipality, such as in Lupq i poshtem village and further.

2.1.3 Quality of air

There are no measurement stations in the region, thus lack of data lead to such description of situation. In areas with individual housing the heating system is also individual, smoke emission is high during the winter season and when accompanied by fog it is very dangerous especially if there is no wind to disperse it.¹⁷

2.1.4 Identification of problems and recommendations

Table10. Identification of problems –air

Field	Objective	Target	Indicator	Activity	Manner of implementation
Air	Improvement of air quality Reduction of emission of pollution gases from vehicles0. Installation of catalyst system in vehicles.	Monitoring of air. Level of air pollution within the standards.	Constant monitoring of air quality. Clean Air.	Placement of measurement stations for monitoring of air. Placement of filters in factories that emit pollution. Placement of catalyst systems in vehicles.	Ensure budget. Draft detailed plan. Implementation of laws. Project Cost.

2.2 WATER MANAGEMENT

2.2.1 Drinking water supply

Existing situation is assessed to be somewhat satisfactory with a tendency for improvement, the old water supply system was constructed 40years ago, and is being repaired and enlarged with different types of materials time after time according to standards that are currently used in the country and the region.

Currently KUR “Prishtina” J.S.C Unit in Podujeva, which is the main supplier of drinking water services in Podujeva Municipality, which possesses the following data on coverage of service zone;

The water supplier possesses 100 liters /sec and 80 liters /sec from the accumulation lake in Batlava and 20 l/sec of underground water from Perani wells. This system supplies 87370 inhabitants or 71.51% of population in the municipality. Based on the quantity of water, that is currently available, daily average consumption per person is assessed to be around 90-100 liters.

¹⁷ Data from the Municipal Development Plan.

2.2.2 Quality of drinking water and monitoring

Water provided in the service zone which is covered by this operational unit meets the standards of drinking water based on the regulations, respectively the Standards of the World Health Organization (WHO) and regulations and norms of the IKSHP. The method for cleaning, treatment – processing of water is only in the clarification in water clarification stations.

10853 or 28,49% of inhabitants are not supplied with drinking water from the central system, but from smaller local systems and individual wells. The quality of these waters is insecure, results indicate high level of contamination. This is all due to lack of disinfection and management of these resources. This situation significantly harms the living standard of inhabitants in this zone.

2.2.3 Demand for drinking water

In Proportion with the increase of number of inhabitants for the next 10 years, the demand for a quantity of drinking water will be 265 liters/sec, and the current supply is only 100 l/s.

2.2.4 Potential for enlargement of current capacities of water supply

New capacities for drinking water supply are based on several water springs, such as “Vrellat e Revuqit” Dobratin, and underground waters, like the one in Peran village etc.

2.2.5 Waste water management (Urban and industrial)

The overall longitude of the fecal sewage network is over 120 km.

The biggest part of waste waters and sewage are discharged without any previous treatment in the river “Llapi” at a location near “Polonicë” neighborhood located south of the city.

The sewage and waste water system is now managed by the operational unit of Water Supply Company and provides services in the town of Podujeva its neighborhoods and neighboring villages which possess water supply system.

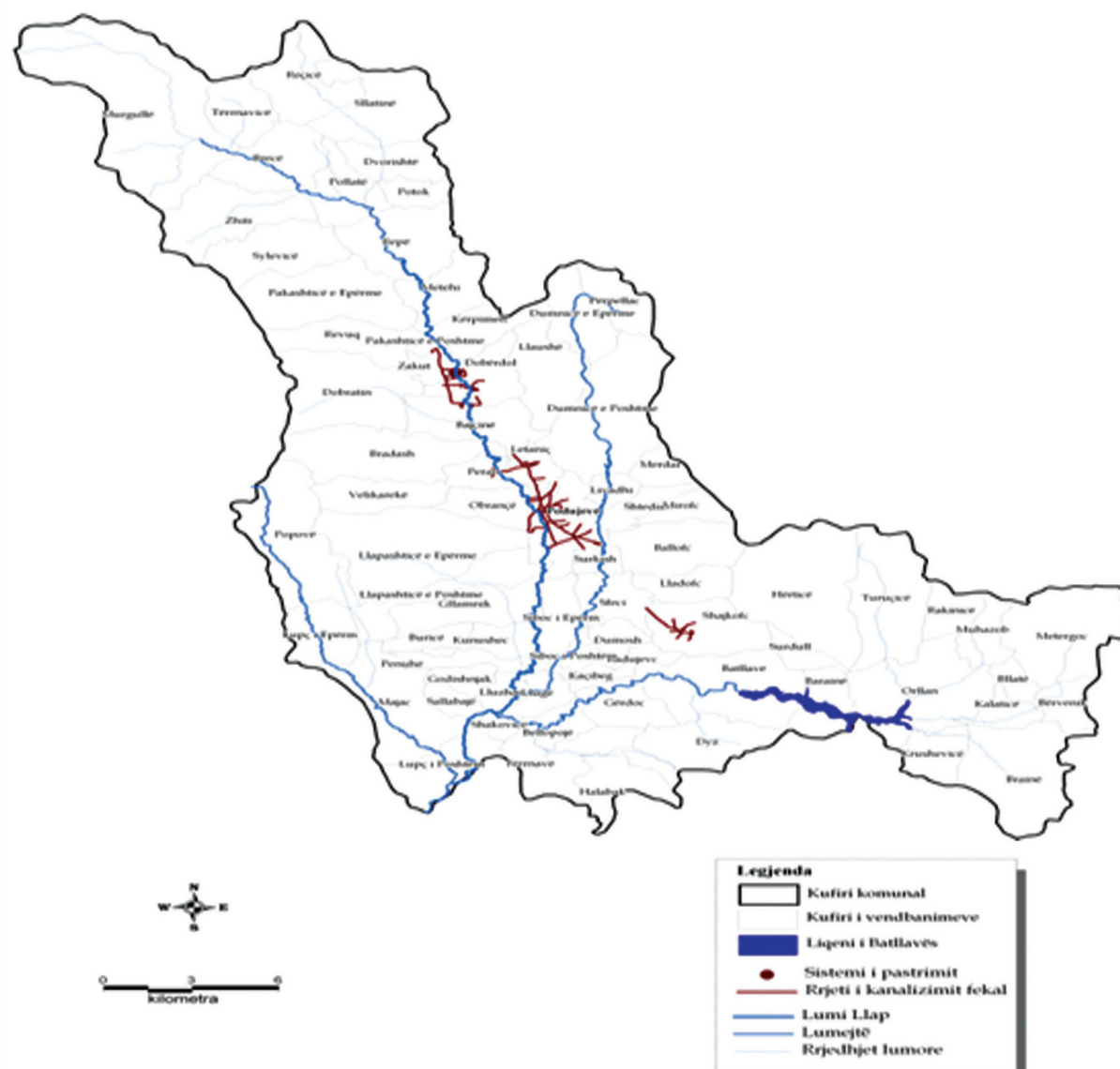


Fig8.The map of sewage network in the territory of municipality

Management of waste waters –recommendations

Table 11. Identification of problems –waste waters

Field	Objective	Target	Indicators	Activity/ Action	Implementation Method
Waste waters.	Enlargement of sewage network from 55% to 80% and treatment of waste waters.	Enlargement of sewage system by 25% in 5 years. Treatment of waste waters.	78 km longitude of sewage network. Satisfactory level of inhabitants. Improvement of environment and health.	Construction of sewage network. Construction of waste water treatment plant. Maintenance. Elimination of river waste waters discharge points.	Ensure budget. Draft detailed project. Participation of community and donors. Cost of the project.

2.2.6 Quality of river water and level of contamination

Like everywhere in Kosovo, surface and underground waters in Podujeva municipality are without adequate protection from contamination. Used water from industry and households is discharged back in the river without any treatment which leads to alternation of physical, chemical and biological parameters of water. Discharge of waste waters from households, businesses and industry is becoming a serious problem, not only in this municipality. Expensive technology for treatment of waste waters lead to degradation of nature especially waters despite the small number of industrial activity and other businesses.

All households use different quantities of chemicals for maintaining hygiene (acids, soap, shampoo etc.), and they are discharged directly in rivers. Another potential source of contamination of waters is discharge used motor oils which directly or indirectly contaminate surface or underground waters.

Waste waters contain a lot of substances that deplete oxygen, soluble components of phosphorus and nitrogen, bacteria and pathologic viruses, heavy metals: Cd, Hg, Zn, Pb, Cr etc. and other substances that pollute the quality of water. Based on biological valorization, of indicators, we have concluded that water stream from village Murgull to Pollatë has good quality, while the index value is around 16-18, where as the water stream from village Kerpimeh to the city of Podujeva the water has medium and poor value, the index value is around 9-15, from Podujeva to the village Lumi Madh – Vushtrri Municipality – has poor value, and the index value is 6-13.18

Discharge of waste waters is a problem in “Batllava” lake as well, because the neighborhoods in the vicinity do not have a system for cleaning waste waters. “Batllava” Lake is used to supply drinking water to citizens of Podujeva, Prishtina, FusheKosova and Obiliq.

18Rizah Muçolli: Graduate Thesis .Subject:Ecology of ecosystems of running –ground waters,FSHMN,Prishtina,2005.

Serious problem in the current situation is discharge of household waste and other waste in rivers due to lack of collection of urban waste. Discharge of waste waters in the river stream without previous treatment increases the level of contamination of “Llap” river. In average every inhabitant discharges 16.46 m³ of waste water annually.

Podujeva municipality with 122179 inhabitants, discharges 4.741/s, or 5497 m³ of untreated waste water in the river during one day, without calculating here public buildings, businesses, hotel industry etc.

Rivers are mostly affected by contamination, because there is a prevailing logic that the river will wash away everything. Apart from the chemical pollution of water, there is also physical pollution from waste that are not dissolved and are disburshed in the river bed, and some are transported. The solid organic waste affect the biologic contamination, and after their decomposition creates different microorganisms and parasites which are harmful to human health and flora and fauna that lives on rivers. All these types of contaminations reduce the living conditions for wildlife in these waters.

Discharge of solid waste in rivers is another negative phenomena in this municipality. This phenomena is present especially in those neighborhoods that do not have organized collection of waste, but also due to lack of environmental education.¹⁹

Degradation of rivers

Based on municipal data, and other field Assessments the river beds have become dumpsites, for both households, construction waste and other urban and rural waste, than the discharge of waste waters and inert waste by households and industry has degraded the river beds and affected the quality of river water. Another impact is due to occupation of river beds which lead to alternation of natural stream of river and contamination and destruction of biosphere in the river bed and around it.

Consequences of use of inert materials from rivers in an unplanned manner causes floods of agricultural lands and reduce the level of underground waters.

The growth of high plants, natural and anthropologic obstacles head a negative impact in the natural stream of “Llap” river and its branches.

The water surface of around 605 ha in Podujeva Municipality, based on the Assessments and analysis conducted in GIS, has undergone some changes due to occupation of river bed and in-semination of high plants by farmers that have properties alongside the river bed.

Negative anthropogenic impact is present in all water streams that run through neighborhoods due to disposal of solid waste, where their deposits causes degradation and contamination which has negative impact in the biographical realm of the river bed.

Casting of waste is present in all rivers of Podujeva Municipality. The following degradation points in river beds were identified: Repë, Bajçinë, Peran, Obranqë, Podujevë, SibociEpërm, Llugë, Lupç i Poshtëm. These are the most degraded points of the “Llap:” river bed.

¹⁹Data from the Municipal Development Plan.

2.3 WASTE MANAGEMENT

2.3.1 Urban waste

Waste is managed by KRM “Pastrimi”, J.S.C. – Prishtina, Operational unit Podujeva. This company provides its services in the city of Podujeva and in several villages, such as Sekirag, Lluzhan, Shakovicë, Sallabajë, and in parts of villages Peran, Surkish and Llugë. Their activity can also be extended in other neighborhoods on the request of inhabitants.

The KRM “Pastrimi” in average collects 22 000 kg of waste per day or 400-440 tons a month. If we would take the average of the overall quantity of waste per capita which in Kosovo is 2 kg, than it is assessed that the average amount of waste production in Podujeva Municipality is 95632kg/per day or 34905680 kg annually (34906tons).

Waste management in Podujeva Municipality is one of the biggest challenges in the Municipality, this problem is associated with problem of low collection of payment for waste bills which makes the extension of services to other neighborhoods more difficult.²⁰

2.3.2 Formal and informal landfills

The waste landfill is situated in Dumnica village, and is managed by the Company for Management of Landfills in Kosovo (KMDK), it was constructed by AER in 2005. This landfill “buries” 22 000 kg of unclassified waste daily or 400-440 tons a month. If we are to take the general average of waste per capita which in Kosovo is 2 kg, than it is assessed that the average amount of waste production in Podujeva Municipality is 95632kg/per day or 34905680 kg annually (34906tons).

This landfill does not meet the standards because there is no water that stems from the lagoons, but it constantly stems in land surfaces, and represents a risk for the local community.

Illegal dumpsites –These dumpsites are constantly removed by the Municipality through different actions, but unfortunately citizens throw waste again in other places.

The scrap collectors of metal and batteries are also considered as illegal dump sites, and there is a big number of them in different places alongside the main road, in the vicinity of neighborhoods etc.

All these operators have no work permit issued by the municipality, nor license by the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning. Metal and battery scrap-yards should be registered and adhere to work criteria, otherwise they should be closed.

²⁰ Data from the Municipal Development Plan.

2.4 URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE

2.4.1 Municipal spatial planning

Struktura hapësinore e territorit të Kosovës është ndarë në katër pjesë si:

Spatial structure of the territory of Kosovo is divided in four parts:

1. Port of Kosovo - blue zone
2. Treasure of Kosovo -green zone;
3. Bridges of Kosovo -yellow zones and;
4. Garden of Kosovo -orange zones.

Municipality of Podujeva is geographically located in the: Port of Kosovo – blue zone. In this zone, the most common services are: administrative services, education, health services, trade and services, light industry, agro-industrial, touristic services etc.²¹



Figure 9.Map – Port of Kosovo–blue zone

Municipality of Podujeva has a concept of combined development (polycentric and linear).

With this concept, the Municipality of Podujeva is organized in one urban center (Podujeva), three secondary centers (Orllan, Lluzhan, Kepimeh), and local communities.

Zones and their activities – The municipality of Podujeva is characterized by three mainly environmental structures, which have distinguished distinctions in the economical aspect, social, environmental, infrastructural and services. Their specific environmental features and the potential for further development characterize these three structures. Considering their natural features, resources and development potential, these zones are characterized by special functions. The Central Zone of the Municipality is the most populated area, with the economic activities mainly based on agriculture, business and basic services.

²¹ Kosovo Spatial Plan 2010 -2020 +, Pristina, 2010.

The north-western zone is mainly a mountainous area, in which the development will rely on economical activities related to natural and landscapes resources, farming and tourism, whereas the eastern zone, mainly hilly and mountainous with water resources, presents a bedrock for the development of tourism, farming and the production of ecological-livestock products.

1. Central Zone – Active
2. North-western Zone – Mountains and Landscapes, and
3. Eastern Zone – Hills and Tourism

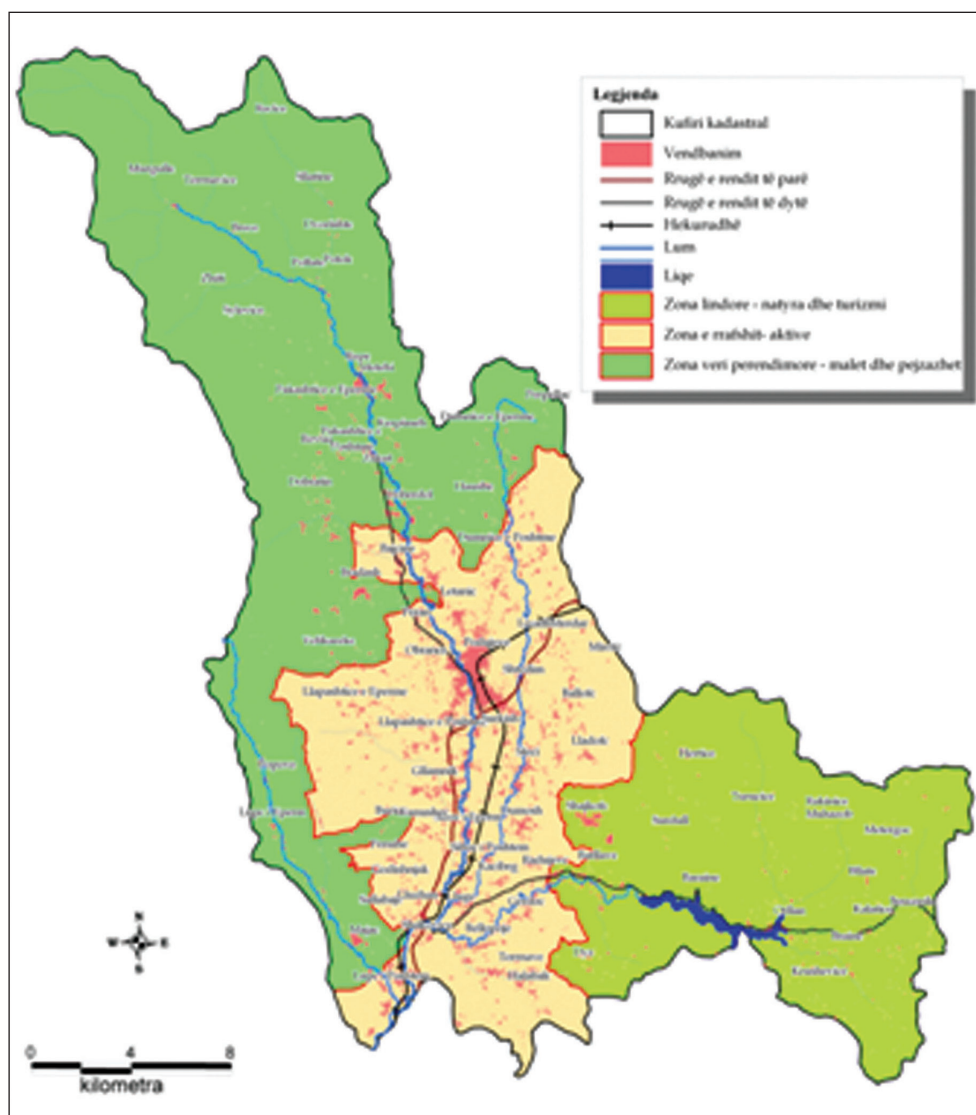


Figure10.Map–Spatial structures

1. Central Zone - Active

This zone is located mainly in the central part of the Municipality of Podujeva, at an altitude up to 700m above sea level. It includes the lowland part of the Municipality, where the majority of the activities, settlements, population, services and infrastructure are concentrated, one of the reasons it is called “Active-Zone.” This zone has a surface of 19480ha, which includes 31% of the territory of the Municipality.

There are approximately 40 settlements in this zone, out of a total of 78 that are located in the Municipality of Podujeva, or 51.3 of the municipality's settlements are located in this zone. Approximately 90 000 people reside in this zone, or 72.3% of the total population of the Municipality. The municipal center, at the same time the only urban center – Podujeva – is also located in this area. The majority of social-economical activities are conducted in this area, and this shows that the “Central Zone” will continue to promote the development of the Municipality. The main transport axis, more specifically the Durres-Merdar highway will go through this area of the Municipality, and that will play an important role in the development of these parts. However, despite these priorities, we must remain careful and mind the fact that the increase of urban parts and the development of businesses may conflict with the development of agriculture because of the degradation of agricultural land. Therefore, along with future developments, the protection of agricultural land must remain our priority. Based on all the aforementioned potentials, this zone was called “Active.” The main commercial activities of this zone are: agriculture, industry, businesses, services etc.

2. North-western Zone – “Mountains and Landscapes”

The biggest part of this zone belongs to the Kopaonik Mountains, with a surface of 27700ha. There are only 27 settlements with a total of 19.823 residents, or 16.4% of the total population of the Municipality. It is a part that mainly consists of forest surfaces (15.421 ha), meadows (1266 ha) and pastures (5651 ha). The mountainous areas of Shala and Bajgora are characterized by natural values and attractive landscapes.

3. Eastern Zone – “Nature and Tourism”

The eastern zone of natural values is located on the hilly-mountainous terrains of Gollak and has a surface of 15.690 ha. There are 16 settlements in this zone with a total of 12.923 residents, or 10.7% of the total population of the Municipality. This zone consists mainly of forests and pastures, as well as agricultural lands of Categories III-VI-VII-VIII. Natural landscapes in this area are very attractive for recreation and tourism. It could be said that the forests, pastures and water-lakes are the most important natural resources of the “Eastern Zone” of the Municipality.²²

2.4.2 Land as spatial medium

Land surfaces:

4. Agricultural land	33.295 ha
5. Fertile land	18.562 ha
6. Pastures	5.186 ha
7. Individual meadows	7.598 ha
8. Social meadows	444 ha
9. Wasteland	1.119 ha
10. Fallow land	150 ha
11. Other	9.547 ha
Total	75.901 ha

²² Municipal Development Plan, Podujevo, 2010.

2.4.3 Agriculture

The Municipality of Podujeva has plenty of resources for the development of agriculture, because it has sufficient fertile lands, water, and a long tradition in agriculture. Until lately, the agriculture was deemed as a secondary sector because the entire production was used only for personal and family consumption needs.

Lately, there is clearly a trend to consider agriculture as a profitable activity. This should be the strategic sector for sustainable local economy.

Agriculture is currently a huge polluter in the Municipality of Podujeva. Most of the anti-pollutants that are used are intended against bad thanes. Insecticides are also used in small quantities for the extinction of harmful insects.

2.4.4 Informal settlements

The Temporary Collection Center (TCC) “Kuwait Square” was built after the war in the village of Balloc, which houses 132 families with approximately 700 residents, in 18 containers with a total surface of approximately 5000m². These are mainly families of martyrs, orphans and destitute people.

Other informal settlements include: apartment complex near train station (22 families live there); apartments in the “Lord Byron” street in the buildings next to former social enterprise “Ramiz Sadiku” (7 families live there); barracks in the “Hyzdri Talla” street (4 families live there); three other informal settlements have been illegally occupied after the war by the families that still live there.²³

2.4.5 Recommendations

Waste

- Must increase the expenditures and improve the technology for waste collection;
- Functionalize the process of waste recycling;
- Continue the rehabilitation of surfaces with illegal waste remnants;
- Along with the neighboring municipalities, build a new place for the deposition, processing and recycling of waste;
- Obtain measures for the collection, storage and processing of municipal waste;
- Solicit public-private partnership for the processing and recycling of waste;
- Fiscal initiatives for friendly behavior towards the environment;
- Continue planting trees and increase green environments;
- Ensure measures for the protection of environment, natural landscapes;
- Ensure measures for the rehabilitation of polluted areas and create new green areas; and
- Take initiatives at local level in cooperation with NGOs and public-private partnerships

²³ Directorate for Health and Social Welfare

The measures that must be taken for the rehabilitation of environmental damages:

- An analysis of the scope and nature of the problem – risk assessment
- Review of alternatives that lead to a satisfactory method – assessment of the alternatives
- Detailed drafting of the project that leads to a tender – preparation for the cleaning program;
- Increase the awareness of the citizens for the illegal activities and consequences;
- Scope of the Company activities for major settlements, and the division of the project into stages until the entire territory of the Municipality is covered;
- Remove and store all illegal remnants, and;
- Draft a municipal regulation in compliance with the Law on the Protection of Environment, and functionalize the Environmental Inspectorate to punish all the illegal actions related to environment.

Protection of rivers

- Clean the river banks of “Llap,” “Dumnica,” “Kaqandolli” and “Batllava” rivers;
- Permanent control by the municipal inspectorate and they must be provided with the necessary equipment;
- Voluntary initiative to clean river “Llap” and lake “Batllava,” organized by environmental NGOs, Municipality, Directorate for Education, and the Community to increase the awareness;
- Extend the sewage system in all urban areas;
- Extend the sewage system in rural settlements and build new local collectors;
- Provide the location based on the most suitable option for the construction of a plant for the processing of sewage water;
- Separate fecal sewage from that of rainfall;
- Construct a plan for the processing of sewage water in compliance with the required standards;
- Identify the most appropriate location for the construction of a plan for the processing of sewage water in the southern part of the city, and
- Priority should be given to avoid the dumping of sewage water in the “Batllava” lake.

Mend river banks to prevent floods

- Remove barriers from river banks, regardless of whether they are created by nature or by men;
- Conduct forestation of river banks as preventive measures;
- Build ditches and/or protective walls;
- Municipality should undertake all the necessary measures to control the agricultural lands along the rivers, in particular with regards to constructions and other actions that may increase the risk from flooding;
- Protection of vegetation along the rivers, chopping should be allowed only in the areas where the vegetation could have a negative impact;
- Undertake all necessary measures to improve the landscapes of river banks, through planting and other measures for the improvement of landscapes for recreation, such as terrain modeling and grass planting;
- Control the exploitation of gravel from river banks in the places where licenses have been granted for exploitation, and the Municipal Inspectorate should punish all illegal operators in order to prevent water pollution, river pollution and river bank damages that may cause flooding, and
- The Municipality should prevent any change to the river flow and all actions that could lead to flooding should be strictly kept in control.

Anti-erosive measures

Based on the analysis, the following anti-erosive measures are proposed:

- Melioration of forests-11850ha
- Protection of slopes - 18170 ha
- Protection of terrace construction - 3498 ha
- Areas for the conduction of anti-erosive activities - 790.3 ha

Land

- Organize seminars about agriculture;
- Control all types of waste;
- Control the use of fertilizers and pesticides, and
- Control the use of land.

Natural heritage

- Prevent construction;
- In close cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, the Municipality should draft regulatory plans for the most touristic place in the Municipality, which is the "Batllava Lake";
- In cooperation with the national institutions and the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, the Municipality should prepare a management plan for the integrated protection of nature. The plan should protect the nature from any developments that could have a negative impact against these values;
- In cooperation with the MCYS, the Municipality should initiate a specific act for the protection of archaeological venues;
- Draft a catalog of maps of natural and cultural heritage for tourism purposes;
- Forests and biodiversity;
- In cooperation with the MAFRD/Kosovo Forestry Agency, the Municipality should undertake strict measures for the prevention of illegal cutting of woods;
- Cooperate with MAFRD for the certification of private forests;
- Finalize the project for re-forestry using native vegetation species for re-forestry of damaged surfaces that were caused by illegal cutting and wildfires;
- In cooperation with the firefighting department, SSPK, KSF, water suppliers, Forestry Agency and all other relevant stakeholders, the Municipality should establish emergency headquarters in case of wildfires in forests;
- Solicit assessments from experts on the necessities to conduct sanitary cuts of forests in order to meet the citizens' needs;
- Draft long-term plans for forest management;
- Re-forest or regenerate pastures in surfaces that have an incline angle of over 15%;
- Surfaces identified as being mildly erosive, highly erosive and very-highly erosive should be forested;
- Establishment of green paths along river banks is a preventive measure against erosion; and
- Land research and planting of seedlings for foresting and re-foresting.

Measures for protection of air

- Remove all chicken farms from settlements and prohibit future construction of such farms in settlements;
- Remove all livestock stables from settlements and prohibit future construction of stables in settlements;
- Remove from the city all businesses that cause pollution of environment, such as concrete factories, auto-services, ferrous warehouses, plastic warehouses etc.;
- Monitor all businesses that cause pollution and reduce air pollution;
- Organize a system for the management of fertilizers;
- Precise application of highest standards in building new capacities for the production of energy that is consumed by households and small enterprises (public services) and compliance with the obligations deriving from the KYOTO agreement;
- Establish a database for the calculation of emission of pollutants in the air cause by factories and a database on the air quality throughout the entire territory of the Municipality;
- Replace various modalities of transport with cleaner means of transport, less motorized traffic, more public transport and cycling;
- New methods for reduction of emissions, such as sweeping the roads, using clean fuel and inspection of vehicles; and
- Public awareness campaigns.

III. BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL HERITAGE

3.1 Biodiversity

Pedagogical and weather conditions, as well as the altitude above the sea level have all played a role in various vegetation and animal species of the Municipality. This biodiversity is more typical for the area of Kopaonik Mountains. The mountainous and hilly areas are predominantly forests, but there are also pastureland surfaces. The trees are mostly deciduous, such as beech wood (*Fagussylvatica*), turkey oak (*quercuscerris*), oak, hornbeam (*Carpinusorientalis*). Some stems, such as poplar in Bajčina, poplar in Orllan, quercus stem in Pollat, Dumnica and Dobratin are all considered natural monuments by the Institute for Protection of Nature. The beach stems are of relatively big dimensions (length and thickness of the wood). Some other types of trees are scarce, such as lime (*Tiliakordata*), ash etc. Some other types of low trees can be found, such as cornel (*Cornus mas*), hawthorn(*Crataegusmonogyna*), (*Rosacanina*), wild blackberries (*Rubusfruticosus*), elderberry (*Sambocusnigra*), gooseberry (*Prunusspicosa*), hazelnuts (*Corylusavellana*), and in some higher areas, bracken (*Pteridiumaquilinum*) etc.

There are several types of herbaceous plants, such as those that grow in an open environment with no trees around, and those that grow in the forests. Some plants that are used for folk medicine also grow here, such as: mountain tea (*Origanumvulgare*), cantarion (*Hyperciumperforatum*), chamomile (*Matricaria chamomile*), strawberry (*Fragariavesca*) etc. Deciduous trees have been planted in several parts near the “Batlava” lake, as well as near the village of Doberdol.

In the lowlands of the Municipality, in the hollows of “Llapi” grows osier (*Salix alba*) along the riverbanks, as well as poplar. There are plenty of other plants, such as poppies (*Papaverrhoeas*), nettles (*Urtiadioica*) and some other that may be found in meadows, such as clover and rare bushes.

Fauna includes many specific types of animals that are characteristic only for these parts. The forests are inhabited by: wolves (*Canis lupus*), wild boars, foxes, rabbits (*Lepuseuropaeus*), hedgehogs (*Ernaceuseuropeus*) etc. Lately, deer (*Capreolluschrysaetos*) have been noted in this part, which in the past was quite common.

There are several types of poultry, such as: finch (*Parus major*), mountain bird, wild pigeon (*Columbia livia*), woodpecker (*Dryobates major*), magpie (*Picapica*), owl (*Cuculuscanorus*) etc. The predatory birds that inhabit in this part are black eagle (*Aquilachyretos*) and sparrow - hawk (*Malcotinnunculus*). The migrant birds are: terns, waders etc.

In the rivers there are water snakes (*Natrixnatrix*), stone snakes (*Viperaammodytes*), *Tropidonatusnatrix*, vineyard snails (*Helix pomatia*), turtles (*testudobermanni*). According to research conducted by Gashi in 2006, in the “Llapi” river the following types of fish can be found: trout (*Salmotrutta.Fario*), catfish(*Barbusbarbus*), pickerel (*Squaliuscephalus*), moderlieschen (*Leucaspisdeleneatus*, gudgeon (*Gobiogobio*), carp (*Carassiusgibelin*), sneep (*Chondrostomanasus*), common carp (*Cypri-nuscarpio*), common rudd (*Scardiniuserythrophthalmus*), perch (*Percafluviatilis*), tench (*Tincatinca*) and vimba (*Vimbavimba*).

3.2 Natural heritage

The diversity of natural monuments of botanic, hydrologic and geomorphologic nature, and the various natural landscapes that are located in the territory of the Municipality of Podujeva are considered to be values of natural heritage. So far, there has been no research of nature in this Municipality. The values of natural heritage, despite the lack of institutional protection, have survived.

During the period from 2002-2006, the Kosovo Institute for Protection of Nature has conducted research and did an inventory of new natural values in 16 of the Municipalities in Kosovo. These values are also identified in the Municipality of Podujeva, whereby these areas are proposed for institutional protection because of their special value. The Municipality of Podujeva has a list of 8 objects that have been protected from the 1960s, but unfortunately some of them are in poor condition because of the impact of various anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic factors. (Table 12)

Table 12. Natural Heritage

Name of object	Place	Surface in ha	Year of protection	Category	Description of values
1. Qarri Oak (Quercus Cerris).	Dobratin		1988	III	Natural botanic monument
2. Poplar tree (Populus tremula).	Bajčinë		1959	III	Natural botanic monument
3. Qarritree (Quercus cerris).	Pollatë	00.44,20	1988	III	Natural botanic monument
4. Poplar tree (Populus tremula).	Orllan	00.26,20	1988	III	Natural botanic monument
5. Natural water wellspring	Revuqë	1.16,94	1988	III	Natural hydrologic monument
6. Qarritree (Quercus cerris).	Dumnicëtë Poshtme		1988	III	Natural botanic monument
7. Thermo-mineral water wellspring	Shakovicë	1.40,54	1988	III	Natural hydrologic monument
8. Mineral water wellspring	Sallabajë	00.31,47	1988	III	Natural hydrologic monument

List of natural objects (zones) that were proposed for protection by the Kosovo Institute for Protection of Nature (KIPN) are:

1. Kacandoll valley, Kacandoll (Podujeva-Mitrovica-Vushtrri);
2. "UshtonReka" place, Popova;
3. "Batllava" lake, Orllan-Batlava;
4. "Vrella of Dobratin" and the complex of beech wood and oak, Dobratin (Ajvaz square);
5. Poplar tree, Murgull;
6. Two oak trees, Upper Llapashtica, (city cemeteries);
7. Poplar tree, Orllan;
8. Oak tree, Dyz; and
9. Poplar tree, Gerdac

In 2006, Kosovo Institute for Protection of Nature – KIPN submitted to the Municipal Assembly of Podujeva the professional reasoning for the protection of these natural values (with the exception of the first three zones in the list, which remain to be pronounced as protected natural values, each zone according to its respective category).

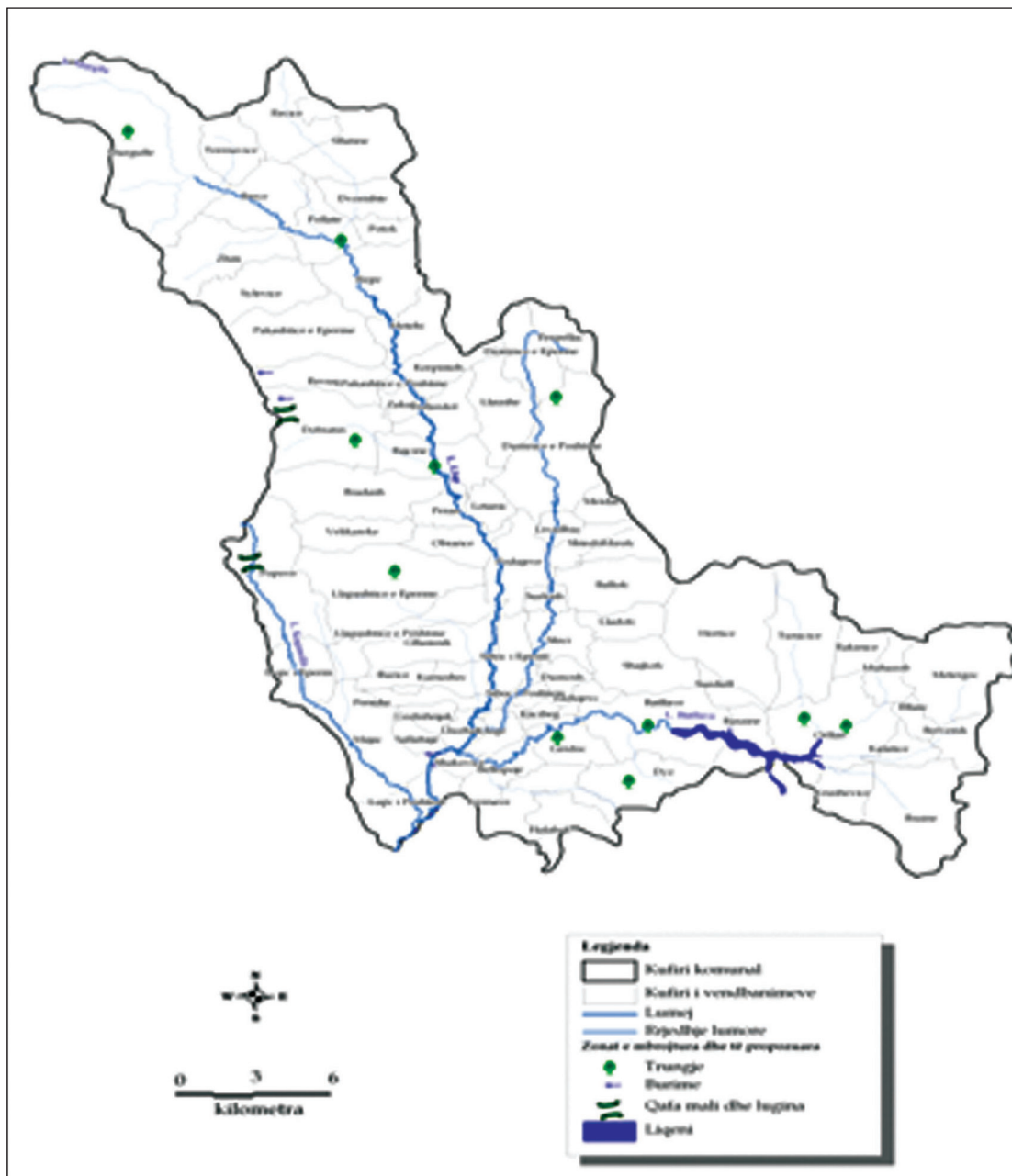
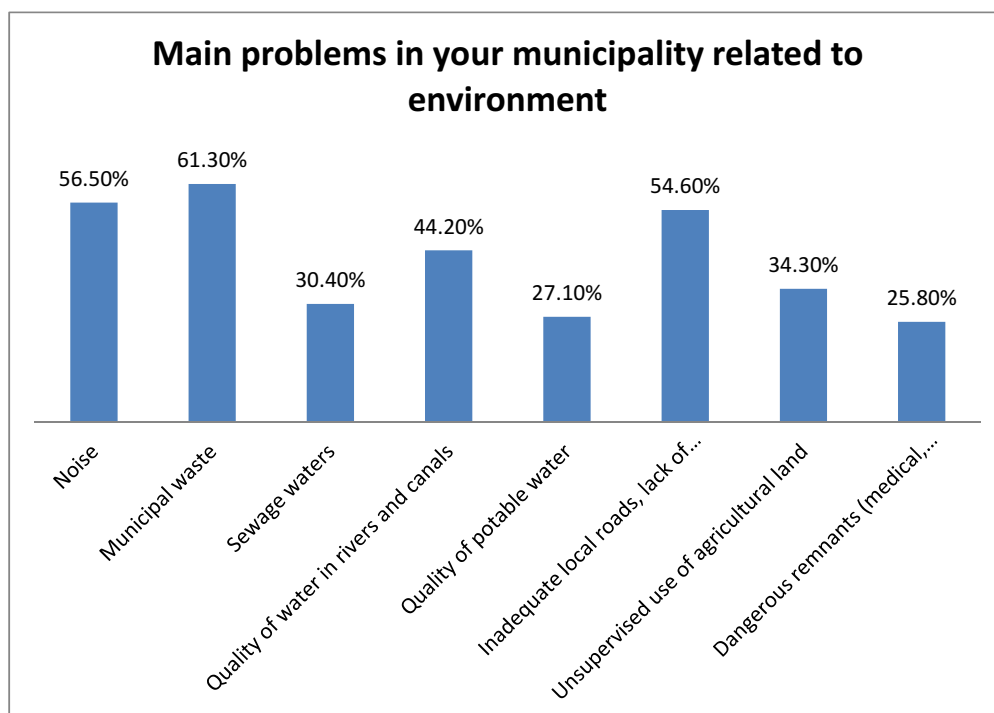


Fig11.Map–Natural heritage

Part 4

IV. SURVEY RESULTS ON PRIORITIES

Five main problems in your Municipality that are related to environment?



V. List of priority problems according to respondents

1. Lack of sufficient green spaces and sewage waters;
2. Lack of potable water;
3. Inadequate management of waste;
4. Noise;
5. Degradation of nature and forest cutting;
6. Degradation of agricultural land and new constructions without complying with urban criteria in urban zones;
7. Illegal placement of antennas of various operators;
8. Lack of awareness regarding the protection of environment; and
9. Non-application of legislation

Other problems highlighted in the survey by the respondents from Podujeva include: non-involvement of relevant persons in the protection of environment, non-maintenance of suburban neighborhoods, lack of waste containers, failure to manage rainfall waters, lack of information centers related to environment, lack of sidewalks, lack of facilities for recreation and sport, lack of national parks, pollution of “Llapi” river, lack of public toilets, pollution from citizens, vehicle parking in sidewalks and noise coming from generators.

Part 5

VI.Action plan–Priority projects

Nr	Project	Project implementer	Total budget (Euro)	Objectives	Implementation date	Expected results
1	Draft and adopt a municipal regulation on environment	Municipality	5 000	Functional regulation in compliance with European standards	2013	Management of environment for a sustainable development
2	A subject in all schools about green environment	Municipality	2 000	Increase environmental awareness of citizens through schools	2012	Increased awareness of citizens
3	Build green spaces around building blocks, near CCFC in Podujevo	Municipality and donors	60.000	Attractive and creative place for the residents	2012	Better look of the city; Place for rest and fun; Clean environment
4	Draft municipal plan for waste management	Municipality	5.000	Detailed and functional plan for management	2013	Better waste management and reduction of illegal dump sites
5	Waste management system extended to all villages	Municipality and KMR “Pastrimi”.	8 .000	Collection of waste in every house	2013	Good management of waste and a clean environment in all villages
6	Recycling of waste in all institutions	Municipality and donors	50 000	Separation of waste that can be recycled by all public institutions	2013	Increase awareness for recycling and less waste sent to dump sites
7	Draft project for the construction of a dump site for construction material	Municipality	5.000	Project of construction material dump site	2013	Detailed and functional plan for the management of construction waste
8	Construct dump site for construction material	Municipality and donors	600 000	Clean environment from construction remnants	2013	Remove all illegal construction material dump sites
9	Forest eight (8) ha of empty surfaces each year	Municipality and MAFRD	75 000	Beautiful and protected forests for ecological purposes	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016	Clean air, increased water quantities, reduced CO2 and increased O2

10	Supply of potable water for the village of Peran	RWC "Pristina", Municipality and donors	61 500	Around 2 000 residents use the water of public water supplier	2011-2014	Reduce the number of ill people as a result of drinking unclean water
11	Supply of potable water for the village of Bradash.	RWC "Pristina", Municipality and donors	177 000	Around 3 000 residents use the water of public water supplier	2011-2014	Reduce the number of ill people as a result of drinking unclean water
12	Supply of potable water for the village of Bajqine.	RWC "Pristina", Municipality and donors	157 000	Around 3 000 residents use the water of public water supplier	2011-2014	Reduce the number of ill people as a result of drinking unclean water
13	Supply of potable water for the village of Doberdol.	RWC "Pristina", Municipality and donors	130 500	Around 2 000 residents use the water of public water supplier	2011-2014	Reduce the number of ill people as a result of drinking unclean water
14	Supply of potable water for the village of Dobratin.	RWC "Pristina", Municipality and donors	260 000	Around 2 500 residents use the water of public water supplier	2011-2014	Reduce the number of ill people as a result of drinking unclean water
15	Supply of potable water for the village of Orllan.	RWC "Pristina", Municipality and donors	301 000	Around 1 600 residents use the water of public water supplier	2011-2014	Reduce the number of ill people as a result of drinking unclean water
16	Supply of potable water for the village of Llapashiticë II.	RWC "Pristina", Municipality and donors	211 000	Around 2 500 residents use the water of public water supplier	2014-2016	Reduce the number of ill people as a result of drinking unclean water
17	Supply of potable water for the village of Llausha	RWC "Pristina", Municipality and donors	149 500	Around 1 300 residents use the water of public water supplier	2014-2016	Reduce the number of ill people as a result of drinking unclean water
18	Supply of potable water for the village of Obranc II.	RWC "Pristina", Municipality and donors	123 000	Around 3 000 residents use the water of public water supplier	2014-2016	Reduce the number of ill people as a result of drinking unclean water
19	Supply of potable water for the village of Katunisht.	RWC "Pristina", Municipality and donors	131 500	Around 1 500 residents use the water of public water supplier	2014-2016	Reduce the number of ill people as a result of drinking unclean water
20	Improve the park of peace	Municipality and donors	200 000	Increase surfaces for recreation	2014	Functional and attractive park

21	Mend green spaces at the place called "furra e ashkalive"	Municipality and donors	30 000	Increase green surfaces	2013	Attractive place for rest
22	"Mark natural objects"	Municipality and MESP	50 000	Protect natural values	2013	Mark all natural objects
23	Stations to measure the quality of air	MESP	100 000	Monitor the quality of air	2014	Increase the quality of air
24	Build fecal sewage system in the village of Obrance.	Municipality and donors	73 000	Social welfare	2011-2013	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
25	Build fecal sewage system in the village of Lower Dumnica	Municipality and donors	70 000	Social welfare	2012	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
26	Build fecal sewage system in the village of Orllan.	Municipality and donors	450 500	Social welfare	2011-2013	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
27	Build fecal sewage system in the village of Dobratin.	Municipality and donors	43 000	Social welfare	2011-2013	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
28	Build fecal sewage system in the village of Bellopoja	Municipality and donors	40 500	Social welfare	2013-2014	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
29	Build fecal sewage system in the village of Ternava	Municipality and donors	51 000	Social welfare	2013-2014	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
30	Decorate trees in the streets of the city	Municipality and donors	20 000	Improve health of citizens	2013	Increase O ₂ , increase air humidity, reduce number of bacteria
31	Build fecal sewage system in the village of Llapashtice e Eperme.	Municipality and donors	78 500	Social welfare	2013-2014	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
32	Build fecal sewage system in the village of Llapashtice e Poshtme.	Municipality and donors	60 000	Social welfare	2013-2014	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
33	Build fecal sewage system in the village of Gerdofc.	Municipality and donors	106 500	Social welfare	2014-2016	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections

34	Build fecal sewage system in the villages of Sibofci Epërm and Sibofci Poshtëm.	Municipality and donors	115 700	Social welfare	2014-2016	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
35	Build fecal sewage system in the village of Sfeqel.	Municipality and donors	131 500	Social welfare	2014-2016	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
36	Build fecal sewage system in the village of Revuq.	Municipality and donors	34 900	Social welfare	2014-2016	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
37	Build fecal sewage system in the village of Sallabajë.	Municipality and donors	78 500	Social welfare	2014-2016	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
38	Build fecal sewage system in the villages of Pakashtice e Eperme and Pakashtice e Poshtme.	Municipality and donors	81 800	Social welfare	2014-2016	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
39	Build fecal sewage system in the village of Dyzë.	Municipality and donors	70 300	Social welfare	2014-2016	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
40	Build main collector that should be placed along the "Llapi" river	Municipality and donors	500 000	Social welfare	2014-2016	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
41	Build fecal sewage system in the village of Lupçi Epërm.	Municipality and donors	35 000	Social welfare	2016-2018	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
42	Build fecal sewage system in the village of Majac.	Municipality and donors	96 500	Social welfare	2016-2018	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
43	Build main collector that should be placed along the "Llapi" river	Municipality and donors	500 000	Social welfare	2016-2018	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
44	Build fecal sewage system in the village of Konushefc.	Municipality and donors	77 500	Social welfare	2016-2018	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
45	Build fecal sewage system in the village of Pollatë.	Municipality and donors	30 750	Social welfare	2016-2018	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections

46	Build fecal sewage system in the village of Buricë.	Municipality and donors	43 500	Social welfare	2018-2020	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
47	Build fecal sewage system in the village of Brecë.	Municipality and donors	60 000	Social welfare	2018-2020	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
48	Build fecal sewage system in the village Of Bervenik.	Municipality and donors	78 000	Social welfare	2018-2020	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
49	Build fecal sewage system in the village of Rep.	Municipality and donors	24 600	Social welfare	2018-2020	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
50	Mend the bank of “Llapi” river (part that leads to the city).	Municipality and donors	400 000	Clean environment surrounding “Llapi” river.	2012-2016	Reduce the number of illnesses related to infections
51	Mend green spaces at the place called “furra e ashkalive”	Municipality and donors	60.000	An attractive and creative place for the residents of that area	2012	Improves the look of the city; place for rest and fun; clean environment
52	Extend “Llapi” river from village Lupç-Pollatë.	Municipality and donors	500 000	Prevent the river from flooding and an extended river bank	2014	Cleaner and broader river bank
53	Extend “Dumnica” river from village Llugë – Dumnicë.	Municipality and donors	200 000	Prevent the river from flooding and an extended river bank	2015	Cleaner and broader river bank
54	Extend “Batllava” lake from village Lluga- Batllava.	Municipality and donors	100 000	Prevent the river from flooding and an extended river bank	2016	Cleaner and broader river bank
55	Extend “Majacit” river from village Lupq -Popova.	Municipality and donors	100 000	Prevent the river from flooding and an extended river bank	2016	Cleaner and broader river bank
56	Mend school areas of: “Aleksandër Xhuvani” Gymnasium and “Xheladin Rekalju” school.	Municipality and donors	60 000	Attractive place for children	2012	Improve the look of the schools; place for rest and fun; clean environment

57	Built station for waste transfer	Municipality and donors	50 000	Recycling of waste and their processing	2014	Smaller quantities of waste
58	Awareness projects related to waste, air, water, land, biodiversity and energy efficiency.	Municipality and donors	25 000	Increase awareness of citizens in relation to a clean environment	2012-2016	Number of people and NGOs that participate
59	Increase the capacities of sanitary inspectors and environmental inspectors on matters related to water	Municipality and donors	6 000	Higher professionalism in issues related to environment and water	2013-2015	Increased capacities of the professional staff
60	Change, repair and extension of the water supply network and reduction of losses	RWC "Pristina"	117 000	Reduce losses and improve the quality of water	2015-2016	Better supply and quality of water
61	Explore new water resources	RWC "Pristina", Municipality and donors	33 000	Ensure long term water supply for the citizens	2016	Find new water resources
62	Develop a regulation on eco-taxes, taxes for plastic bags and other incentives for a friendly environment	Municipality, MESP and donors	20 000	Establish a municipal environmental regulation for economical instruments based on the principle that the polluter pays and for the reduction of waste at local level	2014-2015	The principle of having polluter pay is accepted by the majority of citizens
63	Increase personnel capacities for the management of waste	Municipality, MESP and donors	64 000	Train staff to develop various policies, plans and instruments for the protection of environment at local level	2014-2016	Number of trained staff
64	Collector of sewage waters in the village of Gllamnik through the "Llapashtice-Siboc" stream.	Municipality and donors	120 000	Build collector for the collection of sewage waters	2015	Increase the capacity to collect waters to later dump into the regional collector.

Part 6

VII. ACTION PLAN

Land management, biodiversity

Legal and Political Activities(L)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
L1	Podujeva	Draft municipal regulation on the fines and obligations for those who damage forests (burn, cut)	Reduce the level of damage caused to the forests and protect biodiversity
L2	Podujeva	Draft local plan on sustainable management of forests	Identify problems and solve those problems

Administrative and inspection activities(A)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
A1	Podujeva	Increase the capacities of forest guards and the capacities of biodiversity experts	Protect the values of biodiversity for this generation and the generations to come
A2	Podujeva	Awareness campaign for the protection of biodiversity and the protection of forests in particular	Increase the awareness of the citizens on the importance of biodiversity values

Technical and technological activities(T)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
T1	Podujeva	Put information signs in order to increase awareness in all areas that have high values of biodiversity	Protect plants, animals and ecosystems of national and international importance
T2	Podujeva	Reforest empty areas damaged by cutting or burning	Increase forest surfaces and improved landscapes
T3	Podujeva	Increase green surfaces in the urban areas of the city	Reduce air pollutants; rest and recreation spaces for people, especially for the children and the elderly
T4	Podujeva	Create alleys of trees on the sides of the roads	Reduce level of noise and air pollution for 30%, etc.
T5	Podujeva	Create a brochure on the values of biodiversity in the Municipality of Podujeva	Increase the awareness of the population regarding the values of biodiversity

L1Detailed plan on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	L1
Name of activity	Draft municipal regulation on the fines and obligations for those who damage forest and biodiversity
Objective	Develop a regulation in accordance with the Law on Forests and the Law on Nature, and increase the fines at local level.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Establish working group	Municipality, MAFRD and MESP	1200
2	Draft municipal regulation and debates	Municipality, MAFRD, MESP and donors	3000
3	Adopt and publish final draft	Municipality	1000
		Total	5200

Implementation plan

Work stages	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										

L2Detailed plan on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	L2
Name of activity	Draft local plan for sustainable management of forests
Objective	Conduct a thorough study at municipal level on the condition of the forests and accurately identify all problems related to forests and biodiversity in these eco-systems and suggest solutions to such problems

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Establish group of experts	Municipality and donors	1500
2	Prepare ToR for the study project and assessment of the situation of eco-systems and forests	Municipality and donors	4000
3	Publication of study report and assessment of the situation	Municipality and donors	500
		Total	6000

Implementation plan

Work stages	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 on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	A1
Name of activity	Increase the capacities of forest guards and biodiversity experts
Objective	Professionalism and preparation at local level for the protection of forests and biodiversity in general

Work stages		First year	Second year
1	Asses training needs	Municipality, MAFRD and MESP	1500
2	Permanent hiring of forest guards	Municipality.	3000(per year)
3	Hire biodiversity experts	Municipality.	3600(per year)
		Total	Unspecified

Implementation plan

Work stages	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					

A2 Detailed plan on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	A2
Name of activity	Awareness campaign for the protection of biodiversity and forests in particular
Objective	Increase the awareness of population for the protection of biodiversity values and forests in particular, and their sustainable use

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Analyze the points in which to put information signs	Municipality	500
2	Prepare information signs	Municipality and donors	1000
3	Project implementation	Municipality, MAFRD, MESP and the selected company	500
			2000

Implementation plan

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

Location	Podujeva
Activity	T1
Name of activity	Put information signs at the natural botanic monuments of qarri tree (Quercuscerris) in Dumnicae Poshtme; qarri tree (Quercuscerris) in Pollate; poplar tree in Orllan (Populustremula); qarri tree (Quercuscerris) in Dobratin.
Objective	Protect natural botanic monuments

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Prepare the points to put information tables for the implementation of project	Municipality	100
2	Prepare the tender and select the implementing company	Municipality and donors	400
3	Implement the project	Implementing company	400
		Total	900

Implementation plan

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

T2 Detailed plan on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva														
Activity	T2														
Name of activity	Reforest areas damaged by cutting or burning														
Objective	Increase the surface of forests in damaged areas														
Work stages		Responsible organization										Approximate value(€)			
1	Prepare ToR for the implementation of the project	Municipality and donors										500			
2	Prepare tender and select implementing company	Municipality and donors										500			
3	Implement project	Implementing company and donor										20000			
		Total										21.000			

Implementation plan

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

T3 Detailed plan on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	T3
Name of activity	Increase green spaces in the urban areas of the city
Objective	Reduce air pollution, create rest and recreation spaces, especially for children and the elderly people

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Prepare ToR for the implementation of the project	Municipality and donors	500
2	Prepare tender and select implementing company	Municipality and donors	500
3	Implement the project	Implementing company and donor	12.000
		Total	13.000

Implementation plan

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

T4 Detailed plan on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	T4
Name of activity	Create alleys of trees along the roads
Objective	Reduce the level of noise and the pollution of air for 30% etc.
Comments	

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Prepare ToR for the implementation of the project	Municipality and donors	500
2	Prepare tender and select implementing company	Municipality and donors	500
3	Implement the project	Implementing company	2500
		Total	3500

Implementation plan

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

T5 Detailed plan on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	T5
Name of activity	Create a brochure on the values of the biodiversity in the Municipality of Podujeva
Objective	Increase the awareness of the population regarding the values of biodiversity

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Prepare ToR for the drawing of the brochure	Municipality and donors	200
2	Select the expert to create the brochure	Municipality and donors	1500
3	Implement the project	Municipality and donors	2000
		Total	3.700

Implementation plan

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

Management of sewage waters

Legal and Political Activities(L)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
L1	Podujeva	Draft municipal regulation on the implementation of national legislation related to pollution	Reduce pollution and protect water resources
L2	Podujeva	Draft municipal regulation on the obligation of businesses related to the dumping of used water	Identify the number of businesses that are potential polluters

Administrative and Inspection Activities(A)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
A1	Podujeva	Increase the capacities of environmental inspectors	Increase number of trained staff
A2	Podujeva	Awareness campaign for the protection of environment/water resources	Nr. of business owners and trained citizens, published brochures, media and local NGOs

Technical and technological activities(T)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
T1	Podujeva	Build separate channels for sewage and rainfalls	Increase the length of the separate channels and improve the quality
T2	Podujeva	Rehabilitate and extend the infrastructure of sewage waters	Extend the coverage of the sewage waters system to the entire urban territory
T3	Podujeva	Build collectors and put in place the appropriate infrastructure to connect to the regional plant	Increase the capacities of the collector to dump sewage waters into the regional plant
T4	Podujeva	Build a collective sewage system in rural areas/treat septic pits	Rural settlements with sewage system

L1 Detailed plan on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	L1
Name of activity	Draft municipal regulation on the implementation of national legislation related to pollution activities
Objective	Develop the regulation in compliance with the existing legislation and increase fines at local level
Comments	This project should be a priority for the Municipality and should include key donors because it constitutes the first stage of resolving the problems related to pollution of water flows

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Establish working group	Municipality and MESP	1000
2	Include experts in the drafting of the municipal regulation and have public debate	Municipality, MESP, NGOs and donors	10000
3	Adopt and publish the final document	Municipality	2000
		Total	13000

Implementation plan

Work stages	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 on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	L2
Name of activity	Draft municipal regulation on the obligation of businesses related to the dumping of used water
Objective	Develop a regulation for the protection of water flows that is in compliance with the national legislation and that establishes an obligation and provides fines against businesses that are potential polluters in the Municipality. At the same time, this creates an opportunity for the Municipality to generate income
Comments	This project should be a priority for the Municipality and should include key donors because it constitutes the first stage of resolving the problems related to the pollution of rivers and management of sewage waters.

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Establish working group	Municipality and MESP	1000
2	Include experts in the drafting of the municipal regulation and have public debate	Municipality, MESP, NGOs and donors	10000
3	Adopt and publish the final document	Municipality	1000
		Total	12000

Implementation plan

Work stages	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 on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	A1
Name of activity	Increase the capacities of environmental inspectors
Objective	Train inspectors on the inspection, monitoring and drafting of reports; train local judges and police on the assessment of environmental issues, in order to get them familiarized with the legislation on the protection of environment

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Asses training needs	Municipality	1000
2	Prepare ToR for the pilot-project	Municipality and donors	3000
3	Select implementing company	Municipality and donors	2000
4	Implement the project	Municipality, Ministry of Health and the selected company	10000
			16000

Implementation plan

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

A2Detailed plan on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	A2
Name of activity	Awareness campaign for the protection of environment/water resources
Objective	Increase the awareness of the population on the importance of environment protection and the impact it can have on the quality of life

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate
1	Analyze information needs	Municipality	1000
2	Appoint points of contact for the implementation of the project	Municipality and donors	2000
3	Implementation of the project	Municipality, Ministry of Health and the selected company	20000
			23000

Implementation plan

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

T1Detailed plan on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	T1
Name of activity	Build separate channels for sewage and rainfalls
Objective	Separate channels for sewage waters and rainfalls in order to reduce progressive pollution, as well as to improve the quality of water flows

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Appoint points of contact for the implementation of the project	Municipality	25000
2	Prepare tender and select implementing company	Municipality and donors	1000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company	700000
		Total	726000

Implementation plan

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

T2 Detailed plan on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	T2
Name of activity	Rehabilitate and extend the infrastructure of sewage waters
Objective	The main objective is to improve the sewage waters system for the city and the surrounding areas, to collect sewage waters and to effectively reduce the pollution of rivers and comply with EU standards

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Prepare ToR for the implementation of the project	Municipality and donors	25000
2	Prepare tender and select implementing company	Municipality, RWC and donors	1000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company and donors	500000
		Total	526000

Implementation plan

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

T3 Detailed plan on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	T3
Name of activity	Build collectors and put in place the appropriate infrastructure to connect to the regional plant
Objective	The main objective is to build a main collector for the collection of sewage waters, as well as to build the necessary infrastructure for connection to the regional plant as a long term solution

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Prepare ToR for the implementation of the project	Municipality and donors	25000
2	Tendering procedures and the selection of implementing company	Municipality and donors	1000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company and donors	1200000
		Total	1226000

Implementation plan

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

T4 Detailed plan on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	T4
Name of activity	Build a collective sewage system in rural areas/treat septic pits
Objective	The main objective is to resolve sewage waters management in rural areas, as well as to find an effective solution to reduce the pollution of rivers and to comply with EU standards
Comments	This project should be a priority for the Government and the Municipality and should include key donors because this is the first stage of resolving the problems related to sewage waters

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Prepare ToR for the project - set forth the location for the collection of sewage waters	Municipality, RWC and donors	15000
2	Prepare tender and select implementing company	Municipality and donors	2000
3	Implementation of the project (for one settlement)	Implementing company	50000
Total(for one settlement)			67000

Implementation plan

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

Management of potable water

Legal and Political Activities(L)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
L1	Podujeva	Draft municipal regulation on fines and obligations of water polluters	Reduces pollution and protects water resources
L2	Podujeva	Draft local plan for the improvement of water sector	Problems are identified and solved

Administrative and Inspection activities(A)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
A1	Podujeva	Increase capacities of sanitary and environmental inspectors on water related matters	Increased number of trained staff
A2	Podujeva	Awareness campaign on the importance of water protection and water saving	Increased awareness of water consumers

Technical and Technological activities(T)

Activity	Location	Description	Criteria/Success indicators
T1	Podujeva	Build local water supply systems in settlements that do not have access to the central supply system	Increased number of consumers that have access to potable water
T2	Podujeva	Extend the existing systems of urban areas	Increased capacity and improved water quality
T3	Podujeva	Replace and repair the existing system and reduce losses	Reduces losses and improves water supply
T4	Podujeva	Explore new water resources	Ensures long term water supply for the residents

L1 Detailed plan on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	L1
Name of activity	Draft municipal regulation on fines and obligations of water polluters
Objective	Develop regulation in compliance with national legislation and increase fines at local level

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Establish working group	Municipality and MESP	1000
2	Draft municipal regulation and encourage public debate	Municipality, MESP and donors	5000
3	Approve and publish final document	Municipality	2000
		Total	8000

Implementation plan

Work stages	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										

L2Detailed plan on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	L2
Name of activity	Draft local plan for the improvement of water sector
Objective	Conduct a feasibility study at local level on the state of water supply, and identify problems, propose solutions to those problems and develop municipal policies related to water supply

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate
1	Establish working group	Municipality and donors	1000
2	Prepare ToR for the feasibility project	Municipality and donors	5000
3	Publish the feasibility study report	Municipality and donors	1000
		Total	7000

Implementation plan

Work stages	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		

A1Detailed plan on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	A1
Name of activity	Increase capacities of sanitary and environmental inspectors on water related matters
Objective	High professionalism of staff in matters related to environment and water

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Asses training needs	Municipality and MESP	1000
2	Prepare ToR for the implementation of the project	Municipality and donors	1000
3	Prepare paperwork for tender and select implementing company	Municipality and donors	1000
4	Implementation of the project	Implementing company and donors	3000
		Total	6000

Implementation plan

Work stages	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								

A2 Detailed plan on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	A2
Name of activity	Awareness campaign on the importance of water protection and water saving
Objective	Increase customers awareness on the importance of rational use of water

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Needs assessment for information	Municipality	1000
2	Prepare ToR for the implementation of the project	Municipality and donors	1000
3	Implementation of the project	Municipality, Ministry of Health and donors Total	3000
		Total	5000

Implementation plan

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

T1 Detailed plan on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	T1
Name of activity	Build local water supply systems in settlements that do not have access to the central supply system
Objective	Provide the citizens with access to supply systems and supply quality water to them, as well as protect the health of the population of this region

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Prepare ToR for the implementation of the project	Municipality	1000
2	Prepare tender and select implementing company	Municipality and donors	500
3	Implementation of the project (for one settlement)	Implementing company	160000
	Total (for one settlement)		161500

Implementation plan

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

T2 Detailed plan on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	T2
Name of activity	Extend the existing systems of urban areas
Objective	Increase coverage of the central water supply system, increase the capacity and the quality of the water supply and improve the living conditions of the citizens

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Prepare ToR for the implementation of the project	Municipality and donors	10000
2	Prepare tender and select implementing company	Municipality, RWC and donors	1000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company and donors	50000
		Total	62000

Implementation plan

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

T3 Detailed plan on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	T3
Name of activity	Replace and repair the existing system and reduce losses
Objective	Reduce losses and improve quality of water

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Prepare ToR for the implementation of the project	Municipality and donors	5000
2	Prepare tender and select implementing company	Municipality and donors	1000
3	Implementation of the project	Municipality, implementing company and donors	50000
		Total	55000

Implementation plan

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

T4 Detailed plan on implementation activities

Location	Podujeva
Activity	T5
Name of activity	Explore new water resources
Objective	Ensure long term water supply for the residents

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Prepare ToR for the implementation of the project	Municipality, RWC and donors	2000
2	Prepare tender and select implementing company	Municipality, RWC and donors	1000
3	Implementation of the project	Implementing company and donors	30000
		Total	33000

Waste management

Region	Pristina
Activity(L,A,T)Nr.	L1
Name of activity	Develop municipal regulation on waste management
Location	Podujeva
Objectives	The main objective is to develop a regulation on environment that is in compliance with the legislation on environment, and to clearly identify the responsibilities of the Municipality and waste management companies, as well as to protect the environment at local level
Comment	The regulation should be simple, concise and in compliance with the regulations on environment of other municipalities, as well as the central regulation

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Establishment of working group	Municipality, MESP and companies	2000
2	Hiring of experts	Municipality and donors	15000
3	Publication of first draft and public debates	Municipality, MESP and donors	2000
4	Ratification and publication of final draft	Municipality	3000
5		Total	22000

Deadline for the implementation of project

Work stages	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	Pristina
Activity(L,A,T)Nr.	L4
Name of activity	Develop plan for municipal waste management
Location	Podujeva
Objectives	The main objective is to develop a local plan on waste management that is in compliance with the national waste management strategy and that clearly identifies the responsibilities of the municipalities and companies for the next (4) four years
Comment	This obligation derives from the Law on Waste

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Establishment of working group	Municipality, MESP and companies	3000
2	Hiring of experts	Municipality and donors	30000
3	Publication of first draft and public debates	Municipality, MESP and donors	2000
4	Ratification and publication of final draft	Municipality	3000
5		Total	38000

Deadline for the implementation of project

Work stages	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					
5													

Region	Pristina
Activity(L,A,T)Nr.	L5
Name of activity	Prepare semi-annual report on the state of waste management in the Municipality
Location	Podujeva
Objectives	The main objective is to prepare a semi-annual report on the state of waste management in municipalities and to inform the public on the state of waste management in the municipalities
Comment	This obligation derives from the Law on Waste

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Establishment of working group	Municipality and MESP	1000
2	Hiring of experts	Municipality and donors	5000
3	Publication of first draft and public debates	Municipality, MESP and donors	2000
4	Ratification and publication of final draft	Municipality	1000
5	Submit report to MESP	Municipality	
		Total	9000

Deadline for the implementation of project

Work stages	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											
4		x											
5			X		x		X		x		X		x

Region	Pristina
Activity(L,A,T)Nr.	L6
Name of activity	Create brochures and guidebooks on waste reduction, recycling, composting and disposal.
Location	Podujeva
Objectives	The main objective is to create brochures and guidebooks on waste reduction, recycling, composting and disposal, in order to protect the environment
Comment	

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Establishment of working group	Municipality and MESP	3000
2	Hiring of experts	Municipality and donors	25000
3	Publication of first draft	Municipality, MESP and donors	3000
4	Ratification and publication of final draft	Municipality, MESP and donors	10000
5			
		Total	41000

Deadline for the implementation of project

Work stages	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	
5													

Region	Pristina
Activity(L,A,T)Nr.	L7
Name of activity	Establish municipal regulation on eco-taxes, taxes on plastic bags and other incentives for friendly behavior towards environment
Location	Podujeva
Objectives	The main objective is the establishment of a municipal regulation on environment that would reduce waste at local level caused by business entities, based on the principle that the polluter pays
Comment	The principle of getting the polluter to pay is supported by the majority of the citizens

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Establishment of working group	Municipality and MESP	2000
2	Hiring of experts	Municipality and donors	10000
3	Publication of first draft and public debates	Municipality, MESP and donors	5000
4	Ratification and publication of final draft	Municipality, MESP and donors	3000
5		Total	20000

Deadline for the implementation of project

Work stages	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	Pristina
Activity(L,A,T)Nr.	A1
Name of activity	Increase staff capacities on waste management
Location	Podujeva
Objectives	The main objective is to train the staff in order to increase their capacities to develop policies, plans and instruments at local level for the protection of environment
Comment	Incentives should be provided for trained staff to remain in these institutions

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Develop training needs	Municipality and MESP	2000
2	Prepare ToR and description of the project	Municipality and donors	7000
3	Prepare tendering procedures and select implementing company	Municipality, MESP and donors	5000
4	Implementation of the project	Selected company and donor	50000
		Total	64000

Work stages	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			
5													

Region	Pristina
Activity(L,A,T)Nr.	A2
Name of activity	Increase the capacities of environmental experts of regional companies in waste management and waste disposal
Location	Podujeva
Objectives	The main objective is to train the staff so that they are able to develop a work plan and other instruments for waste management by regional companies and also to get the staff familiar with the relevant laws and regulations.
Comment	

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Develop training needs	Municipality and companies	10000
2	Prepare ToR and description of the project	Municipality and donors	10000
3	Prepare tendering procedures and select implementing company	Municipality,MEF,MESPand donors	5000
4	Implementation of the project	Selected company and donor	150000
5			
		Total	175000

Work stages	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	x	x	X	X	
5													

Region	Pristina
Activity(L,A,T)Nr.	A3
Name of activity	Awareness programs and activities for waste management
Location	Podujeva
Objectives	The main objective is to train municipal staff and NGOs to be able develop various awareness programs and activities related to waste management and protection of environment
Comment	

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Develop training needs	Municipality and MESP	2000
2	Prepare ToR and description of the project	Municipality and donors	5000
3	Prepare tendering procedures and select implementing company	Municipality, MESP and donors	2000
4	Implementation of the project	Selected company and donor	70000
5			
		Total	79000

Work stages	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
5													

Region	Pristina
Activity(L,A,T)Nr.	T1
Name of activity	KAPE report on waste management
Location	Podujeva
Objectives	The main objective is to file a KAPE report on waste management for that area, to identify the problems and to avoid any potential negative impacts on the citizens or the protected areas
Comment	KAPE report is for the assessment of the situation related to waste management and its impacts

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Establishment of TOR for the project	Municipality and MESP	5000
2	Hiring of experts or companies	Municipality and donors	50000
3	Publication of first draft and public debates	Municipality, MESP and donors	5000
4	Ratification and publication of final draft	Municipality and MESP	2000
5		Total	63000

Deadline for the implementation of project

Work stages	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					
5													

Region	Pristina
Activity(L,A,T)Nr.	T2
Name of activity	Create small dumpsites for the transfer and collection of waste
Location	Podujeva
Objectives	The main objective is to create small dumpsites for the transfer, collection and selection of waste in rural areas, where the citizens can dump waste individually or in a manner organized by RWC, to serve as an appropriate long-term solution for the reduction of pollution.
Comment	

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Prepare a memorandum of understanding between the municipalities, regional companies and citizens	Municipality and MESP	1500
2	Prepare ToR and description of the project	Municipality and donors	10000
3	Prepare tendering procedures and select implementing company	Municipality, MESP and donors	2000
4	Implementation of the project	Selected company and donor	130000
5		Total	543500

Deadline for the implementation of project

Work stages	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
5													

Region	Pristina
Activity(L,A,T)Nr.	T3
Name of activity	Create dumpsites near supermarkets for the collection of recyclable materials (plastic, letter, cans etc.).
Location	Podujeva
Objectives	The main objective is to create collection and selection centers near supermarkets and to establish incentives for the collection of recyclable materials such as plastic, letter, cans and electrical/electronic products, by rewarding supermarket customers for the collection of these materials
Comment	This should be a priority project for the government and the municipalities

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Prepare a memorandum of understanding between the Municipalities of Peja, Klina, regional companies, recycling centers and supermarkets	Municipality, MESP and regional companies	2500
2	Prepare ToR and description of the project	Municipality, donors and regional companies	20000
3	Prepare tendering procedures and select implementing company	Municipality, MESP and donors	2000
4	Implementation of the project	Selected company and donor	200000
5		Total	224500

Deadline for the implementation of project

Work stages	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
5													

Region	Pristina
Activity(L,A,T)Nr.	T4
Name of activity	Extend waste collection in rural areas
Location	Podujeva
Objectives	The main objective is to extend waste collection in rural areas as a direct long-term solution to reduce the pollution of rivers
Comment	This project should be a priority for the government and the municipalities, and should include key donors

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Prepare a memorandum of understanding between the municipalities and regional companies	Municipality,MESP and regional companies	500
2	Prepare ToR and description of the project	Municipality,donors and regional companies	20000
3	Prepare tendering procedures and select implementing company	Municipality, MESP and donors	2000
4	Implementation of the project	Selected company and donor	7.000.000
5		Total	7.022.500

Deadline for the implementation of project

Work stages	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
5													

Region	Pristina
Activity(L,A,T)Nr.	T5
Name of activity	Purchase of new equipment for the collection and disposal of waste
Location	Podujeva
Objectives	The main objective is to purchase equipment for the collection and disposal of waste in order to improve the collection system
Comment	This project should be a priority for the government and the municipalities, and should include key donors

Work stages		Responsible organization	Approximate value(€)
1	Prepare a memorandum of understanding between the municipalities and regional companies	Municipality,MESP and regional companies	1500
2	Prepare ToR and description of the project	Municipality and regional companies	5000
3	Prepare tendering procedures and select implementing company	Municipality, MESP, MEF and donors	2000
4	Implementation of the project	Selected companies and local or regional companies	3000000
5		Total	3008500

Deadline for the implementation of project

Work stages	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

PLANI LOKAL I VEPRIMIT NË MJEDIS



Republika e Kosovës / Republika Kosova / Republic of Kosova
Komuna e Podujevës / Opština Podujevo / Municipality of Podujeva



KUVENDI

Në bazë të nenit 12.2 pika d të Ligjit për Vetëqeverisjen Lokale nr. 03/L-040, nenit 15.2 shkronja d të Statutit të Komunës dhe nenit 47.1 të Rregullores së punës të Kuvendit, Kuvendi i Komunës i Podujevës, në mbledhjen e mbajtur më 29 qershor 2012, miratoi këtë :

KONKLuzion

I.

Miratohet Plani Lokal i Veprimit në Mjedis në Komunën e Podujevës, me korrigjime dhe plotësime të Trupit koordinues për hartimin e këtij dokumenti të evidentuara në ekstraktin e procesverbalit të mbajtur në mbledhjen e datës 23 maj 2012.

II.

Konkluzioni është pjesë përbërëse e Planit Lokal të Veprimit në Mjedis.

Nr. 01/129-02
Podujevë,
10 korrik 2012



Kryesuesi i Kuvendit
Hazir Raçi

